

Supervisors	Given date	Abstract	Publis h year	Publis h	Publisher	Author	Title	Thesis Informatio	BookID	pKey
		العملية هي الظاهرة الموضوعية التاريخية الأكثر أهمية على الإطلاق في تاريخنا المعاصر ، تكمن قوتها في السورة التكنولوجية المعاصرة ، ولها آثارها الممتدة والواسعة النطاق سواء كانت هذه الآثار إيجابية أم سلبية . وقد تركّز موضوع هذه الدراسة حول بعض متطلبات تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في ضوء تحديثات العولمة . أولا : مشكلة الدراسة حدثت كثير من التحولات العالمية تحت مسمى العولمة مما يتطلب من جميع الحضارات إما الاندماج فيها أو الانعزال عنها أو محاولة الجمع بين إيجابياتها ومحاولة تقادى سلبياتها ، وقد أبرزت نتائج بعض الدراسات والاتجاهات الفكرية بعض مظاهر التأثيرات المحتملة على سياسات التعليم قبل الجامعي من حيث : الأهداف ، المعلم ، الإدارة ، التمويل ، المناهج ... ومن هنا فإن إشكالية الدراسة تم وضعها في صورة السؤال الرئيسي التالي : ما أهم متطلبات تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في ضوء تحديثات العولمة ؟ وينتفع من هذا التساؤل التساؤلات الفرعية التالية : 1- ما أهم تحديثات العولمة وانعكاساتها المتوقعة على التعليم قبل الجامعي في مصر ؟ 2- ما التغيرات الواجب إدخالها على أهداف التعليم قبل الجامعي لمواجهة تلك التحديات . 3- متطلبات تطوير أداء المعلم المصري بحيث يصبح قادرا على مواجهة تحديثات العولمة ؟ 4- ما الصيغ المناسبة لتمويل التعليم والإنفاق عليه في ضوء التغيرات الناجمة عن العولمة ؟ ثانيا : أهداف الدراسة هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى محاولة التعرف على : 1- أهم تحديثات العولمة وانعكاساتها المتوقعة على التعليم قبل الجامعي فمصر . 2- التغيرات الواجب إدخالها على أهداف التعليم قبل الجامعي لمواجهة تلك التحديات . 3- متطلبات تطوير أداء المعلم المصري بحيث يصبح قادرا على مواجهة تحديثات العولمة . 4- الصيغ المناسبة لتمويل التعليم والإنفاق عليه في ضوء التغيرات الناجمة عن العولمة . ثالثا : أهمية الدراسة تتضح أهمية الدراسة في محاولة إلقاء الضوء على بعض إشكاليات العولمة المطروحة وانعكاساتها على منظومة التعليم قبل الجامعي وسبل مواجهتها ذلك أن ظاهرة العولمة تعد من الظواهر العالمية والتي لها انعكاساتها الواضحة وشديدة التأثير على المجتمع الدولي في مختلف المجالات ومنها التعليم . رابعا : حدود الدراسة نظرا لاتساع موضوع تطوير التعليم ، وصعوبة تناول جميع عناصر النظام التعليمي فقد اقتصرنا الدراسة فقط على : أ- الأهداف . ب- المعلم . ج- التمويل . خامسا : عينة الدراسة وأدواتها قام الباحث بإعداد استبيان حول : " بعض متطلبات تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في ضوء تحديثات العولمة " ثم قام بعرضه على مجموعة من المحكمين وأعاد صياغته في صورته النهائية ثم عرضه على أفراد العينة المتمثلة في السادة أعضاء هيئة التدريس بكليات التربية ببعض الجامعات . سادسا : خطة الدراسة يمكن تحديد خطة البحث فيما يلي : 1- دراسة نظرية تشمل على العناصر الآتية : أ- إشكاليات العولمة وانعكاساتها على التعليم في مصر . ب- بعض متطلبات تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في ضوء تحديثات العولمة في مجالات الأهداف التربوية ، إعداد المعلم ، تمويل التعليم . وذلك عن طريق : - الإطلاع على بعض الدراسات العربية والأجنبية التي تناولت مستقبل التربية والتعليم في ضوء تحديثات العولمة . - مراجعة الأدبيات ذات العلاقة بالعولمة وتأثيراتها على التعليم . - محاولة بناء مرجعية نظرية لتفسير إشكاليات العولمة في تأثيرها على منظومة التعليم قبل الجامعي في مصر . 2 - دراسة ميدانية : تقوم على أساس استبيان موجه إلى السادة أعضاء هيئة التدريس ببعض كليات التربية في مصر بهدف التعرف على " بعض متطلبات تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في ضوء تحديثات العولمة " سابعا : نتائج الدراسة 1 - فيما يتعلق بالدراسة النظرية فقد تبين أن : - العولمة هي أساسا مفهوم اقتصادي قبل أن يكون مفهوما سياسيا أو ثقافيا أو علميا وقد تجلت إشكاليات العولمة الاقتصادية في أن أصبح الاقتصاد العالمي بشكل مستقل عن الاقتصاديات القومية ويكون الفاعلون الرئيسيون في الاقتصاد العالمي هي الشركات المتعددة الجنسيات ، ومع زيادة الانفتاح على العالم فرضت العولمة الاقتصادية تحديا يتعلق بالمنافسة العالمية ووفقا لهذا التحدي فإن عناصر المنافسة والجودة والتميز هي التي تحكم قوانين السوق خلال المرحلة القادمة . - إشكاليات العولمة	2004			طه، صلاح طه إبراهيم.	بعض متطلبات تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في ضوء تحديثات العولمة /	ماجستير.	247920	1
	2005	بالمصل ، نسبة الفوسفاتيز الطوي بالمصل. نسبة الالبومين بالمصل . زمن وتركييز البروثرومين ومعامل التجلط العالمي . الكشف عن كائنات الالتهاب الكيدي الفيروسي بالمصل . الكشف عن الأمراض الوراثية المعدية (TORCH) أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية باستخدام مجموعة ضابطة في قسم أمراض النساء والتوليد بكلية طب سوهاج جامعة جنوب الوادى . وقد كان ذلك خلال الفترة من أول يوليو 1993 حتى نهاية يناير 1995. ولقد كان الهدف منها هو دراسة دور الفحص بالموجات فوق سمعية باستخدام جهاز (الدوبلر) في تشخيص أورام الجهاز التناسلى. وعلىه فإن استخدام جهاز الدوبلر لدراسة مسار السبل الموى داخل أورام الجهاز التناسلى والشرابين المغذية لهذه الأورام (الشران الرحمى والشران المبيضى) مع دراسة الإطلاق المرجعى لمؤشرات المقاومة لسرعة سريان الدم داخل هذه الشرابين يعتبر ذو قيمة كبيرة لتشخيص نوعية وسلوك هذه الأورام	2005 .			.Yousef,Gihan Yousef Ali	Some Clinico-Pathological Studies of Liver Diseases in Children /	Doctoral.	9176421	2
		أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية باستخدام مجموعة ضابطة في قسم أمراض النساء والتوليد بكلية طب سوهاج جامعة جنوب الوادى . وقد كان ذلك خلال الفترة من أول يوليو 1993 حتى نهاية يناير 1995. ولقد كان الهدف منها هو دراسة دور الفحص بالموجات فوق سمعية باستخدام جهاز (الدوبلر) في تشخيص أورام الجهاز التناسلى. وعلىه فإن استخدام جهاز الدوبلر لدراسة مسار السبل الموى داخل أورام الجهاز التناسلى والشرابين المغذية لهذه الأورام (الشران الرحمى والشران المبيضى) مع دراسة الإطلاق المرجعى لمؤشرات المقاومة لسرعة سريان الدم داخل هذه الشرابين يعتبر ذو قيمة كبيرة لتشخيص نوعية وسلوك هذه الأورام	1996 .	Sohag :	Mostafa abd El Khalek Abd El Lah,	Abd El Lah,Mostafa abd El Khalek.	The Role of Doppler Ultrasound in Gynecological Tumors		9178026	3
	2001 .	أجريت هذه الدراسة في قسم طب الأطفال بمستشفى سوهاج الجامعي على 44 طفل مصاب بمرض نقص الصفائح الدموية الذاتى منهم 20 حالة حادة و 24 حالة مزمنة كما تم دراسة 10 اطفال اصحاء كمجموعة تحكمية.	2001 .	Sohag:	Al-Zahraa Al-Sayed Ahmed;	.Ahmed,Al-zahraa Al-sayed	Some Immunological Aspects of Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura in Children		9178076	4
	2000	اشتملت الدراسة على 5165 طفلا(2787من الذكورو2378من الاناث)تتراوح اعمارهم ما بين اسبوع وحتى اثني عشر عاما في اربع قرى تمثل المناطق الجغرافية المختلفة لمحافظة سوهاج.وتهدف الدراسة الى عمل مسح شامل للاعراض والعلامات المشيرة الى امكانية وجود امراض بالجهاز البولي.	2000	Sohag	Moustafa Mohamed Abousedira	Abousedira,Moustafa Mohamed	Screening for Urinary Tract Diseases in Rural Children in Sohag		9178548	5

							هذه الدراسة دراسة مسحية لأطفال الاريافمنذ الولادة وحتى عمر الخامسة عشر،وقد اشتملت هذه الدراسة على ثمانية قرى تمثل مختلف المناطق بمحافظة سوهاج فى صعيد مصر.وقد اجريت هذه الدراسة فى الفترة من شهر يونيو 1994وحتى نهاية يوليو1997م.		
6	9180665	Evaluation of Congenital Heart Disease in Rural Children in Sohag/	Mohamed,Mohamed Abd El Aal.	Mohamed Abd El Aal Mohamed,	Sohag:	2000 .	هذه الدراسة تم إجراؤها لدراسة مشكلة العقم غير المفسر الأسباب وقد تم إختيار المريضات من بين المترددات على عيادة العقم بقسم أمراض النساء والتوليد بمستشفى سوهاج التعليمى - جامعة جنوب الوادى. وقد شملت الدراسة 503 مريضة تم التعامل معهن فى الفترة من يناير 1993 حتى 1995. ونستخلص من هذه الدراسة أن إصابة عنق الرحم بميكرو اللاميديا يعتبر من أكثر الأسباب لحالات العقم غير المفسر الأسباب ويجب هذه الحالات بعقار الدوكسيسيكلين. كما أن قصور الجسم الأصفر يلى حالات الإصابة بميكروب الكلاميديا من حيث الأهمية.		
7	9180765	A STUDY ON THA PROBLEM OF UNEXPLAINED INFERTILITY	ABDEL-LATIF,SALAH ROSHDY AHMED.	SALAH ROSHDY AHMED ABDEL-LATIF,	Sohag :	1996 .	اجريت هذه الدراسة لهدفين رئيسيين أولاً:تقدير حجم مشكلة الأمراض الوراثية فى محافظة سوهاج كمحافظة ممثلة لمصر العليا ثانياً:تقييم الإجراءات الغزوية المختلفة التى تستخدم لتشخيص الأمراض الوراثية قبل الولادة وكذلك تعطين وأتقان الطرق المعملية التى تستخدم لهذا الغرض.وقد أستنتج من هذه الدراسة أولاً: أن الأمراض الوراثية ليست نادرة فى محافظة سوهاج من مصر العليا أن زواج الأقارب هو العامل الخطر الرئيسى لانتشار هذه الأمراض ثانياً: أن بذل السائل الأمينوسى فى الثلث الأوسط من الحمل يعتبر أسهل وأمن إجراء لتشخيص الأمراض الوراثية مع أن هناك مميزات ودواعى إستعمال خاصة لإجراء أخذ عينة من الزغيب المشيمية وعينة دم الحبل السرى عبر الجلد.		
8	9180768	PRENTATAL DIAGNOSIS OF GENETIC DISEASES IN HIGH RISK PREGNANCIES	Ait-AllahAbdou Saeed ,	Abdou Saeed Ait-Allah,	sohag :	1996 .	البعوض من أهم الحشرات التى تنقل الإنسان ليس فقط لما تنتقله من أمراض خطيرة مثل الملاريا والفالاريا والالتهاب السحائى وحمى النج ولكن أيضاً لما يسببه من ازعاج للإنسان عن طريق التسع المتكرر فى الأماكن التى يتواجد فيها بكثرة. وقد اشتمل البحث الذى طبق على مدى سنة كاملة ابتداء من ربيع 2004 الى شتاء 2005 على ما يلى : أهداف البحث : معرفة الأنواع المختلفة من البعوض المتواجد فى محافظة سوهاج عن طريق دراسة شاملة على مدار الاربعة فصول. مناطق الدراسة : أجريت الدراسة على سبعة مناطق وتم جمع اليرقات منها بشكل متكرر وهى : أخميم.سفاق. ساقنته. عرب محروس. دير الاميا شنوده. العمره. مدينة ناصر. طرق الدراسة : جمع يرقات البعوض عن الصيد بالشباك وطريقة الجمع باستخدام المغارف المخصصة لأخذ العينات من مصادر المياه. بعض هذه اليرقات تم تثبيتها فى المعمل بطرق معينة وفحصها مجهرياً وذلك بغرض تصنيفها وتحديد بعض المعالم الشكلية المحددة لأنواع المختلفة من يرقات البعوض المتواجد فى سوهاج. الجزء الآخر من عينات اليرقات تم ترتيبه فى المعمل ليكمل دورة حياته ويصل الى الطور البالغ وذلك بهدف تأكيد التشخيص الاولى له كيرقة من نوع معين من البعوض وللمعرفة اكثر الأنواع المقاومة للتغير فى الظروف البيئية وقدرتها على التحمل لاختلاف الظروف المحيطة وبالتالي تكون هى اكثر الأنواع انتشاراً فى المحافظة. نتائج الدراسة مناقشة وشرح لبعض موصافات الشكل الخارجى لليرقات والمشخص لها كنوع معين من اليرقات والاستعانةبرسوم توضيحية وصور فوتوجرافية بالميكروسكوب الالكترونى. دراسة الكثافة والتوزيع الفعلى ليرقات البعوض فى سوهاج. التعرف على وجود خمسة انواع من يرقات البعوض فى سوهاج وهم على الترتيب حسب أغلبية كثافة التواجد كويليكس بيبينز موليستس(70.1%) من مجموع اليرقات المجمعة، كويليسيتا لوتجاريالات(8.6%)، اينس كاسبيس (3.3%)كويليكس بوزيلس (7.7%)،كويليكس انتيناتس (5.3%).		
9	9196320	Master. Observational study on different types of mosquitoes in Sohag /	Hassan, Faten Abu El-Magd.			2005		Fatma Galal Sayed, Abd El-Fatah El-NaDr.di, Hanaa Ahmad El-Hady.	
10	9213524	Intensive Care of Critically Ill Pediatric Patients	.Ali,Safaa Husien	Safaa Husien Ali	Sohag	2000	تعتبر العناية الحرجة بالأطفال الحظل الطبى الذى يتعامل مع الحالات الحادة المهددة للحياة عند الاطفال.وقد تتم هذه العناية فى قسم الاسعاف او فى وحدات غناية وسيطة او فى وحدات العناية المركزة وهذا حسب شدة الحالة والحاجة لتجهيزات معينة.		
11	9213836	Gene Therapy in Pediatrics	Ahmed,Mona Abd El-Baky	Mona Abd El-Baky Ahmed	Sohag	1998 .	يعتبر العلاج بالجينات واحدا من اهم اهداف علم الوراثة البشرية حيث ات الامراض الوراثية مزمنة ويصعب علاجها فى معظم الاحوال ويهدف العلاج بالجينات الى ادخال جينات سليمة فى الخلية لتؤدي وظيف الجينات المريضة .		
12	9218723	Epidemiological Aspects of Neoplastic Diseases in Children	.Ahmed,Abeer Abdul Moniem	Abeer Abdul Moniem Ahmed	Sohag	2000	توضح الخصائص الوبائية للسرطان عند الاطفال وجود اختلافات فى معدلات الحدوث لهذه الاورام نتيجة لعوامل مختلفة مثل العمر،الجنس وفصول السنة وعوامل اخرى واكثر الاورام شيوعا عند الاطفال هى اللوكيميا والى تمثل تقريبا ثلث الحالات جميعا.والاورام الخبيثة المخ والاعضاء الاخرى من الجهاز العصبى هى الثانية فى الترتيب و سرطان الغدد الليمفاوية هو النوع الثالث فى الترتيب.		

								يعتبر الجين (gene) الوحدة الأساسية للوراثة وتحفظ المعلومات الوراثية ككتل من أزواج القواعد الحمض النووي الديوكسي ريبوزي ويسمى الدنا (DNA) على شكل لولب مزدوج ويؤلف المزيغ المكون من الدنا والبروتين المسمى الهستون الكروماتين وهو المادة الموجودة في النوية الخلوية والتي بنورها تتكثف لتكون سنة وأربعين كروموزوما.		
13	9218802		Gene Analysis in The Diagnosis of Genetic Diseases	.Abd-El-Moniem,Ehab Saoud	Ehab Saoud Abd-El-Moniem	Sohag	1998	هدف البحث دراسة بعض هذه الطفيليات، ونسبة الإصابة بها في الدجاج و، (85) تمت هذه الدراسة على مدى سنة ابتداء من شهر ابريل سنة 1995 حتى مارس سنة 1996 فقد تم فحص 312 دجاجة من الانواع المختلفة بمحافظة اسيوط واسفرت الدراسة ان ان نسبة الإصابة بالديدان في الدجاج كانت (36.85%).		
14	9221250		بعض الدراسات الطفيلية و المناعية على طفيليات الدجاج.	جيهان محمد سيد.	كلية الطب البيطري.	جامعة اسيوط	1996		و	
15	9221351		Movement Disorders in Children	Morsy,Mohamed Mofeed Fawaz	Mohamed Mofeed Fawaz Morsy	Sohag	1997	من المعروف ان معظم اضطرابات الحركة تتبع من العقد القاعدية وتشمل هذه العقد القاعدية النواة المنزلية الصدفة، الكرة الشاحبة،المهاد،تحت المهاد،المادة السوداء،النواة الحمراء،والنسيج الشبكي في غطاء الدماغ المتوسط وتعرف هذه الاجزاء ايضا باسم الجهاز خارج الهرمي وترتبط تلك الاجزاء مع بعضها البعض وايضا مع قشرة المخ والمخيخ من خلال وسائل متعددة.		
16	9226057		The Uses of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy in Pediatrics	.Radwan,Ashraf Mahmoud	Ashraf Mahmoud Radwan	Sohag	2001	يعتبر ابتكار منظار صغيرة الحجم و بروز تخصص امراض الجهاز الهضمي عند الاطفال كتخصص قائم بذاته من اهم العوامل التي ساهمت في استخدام منظار الجهاز الهضمي بشكل مؤثر في الرعاية الصحية للأطفال والضعف.		
17	9230932	Master	prevalence of middle ear pathologies in children with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss /	Abbas, Abbas Radeh.			1996	أجريت هذه الدراسة على الأطفال المصابين بفقدان السمع العصبي بال [أذنين لبيان معدل انتشار امراض الأذن الوسطى بين الأطفال]. وتم اجراء هذه الدراسة على 200 طفل (113 من الذكور؛ 87 من الإناث) حيث تراوح اعمارهم من 4 سنوات الى 12 سنة. (فحص الكليتيكي بمنظار الأذن؛ قياس ضغط الأذن؛مقياس حدة السمع للأذنين)تم فحص هؤلاء الاطفال بواسطة * %30 اوضحت هذه الدراسة ان معدل انتشار امراض الأذن الوسطى بين الأطفال المصابين بفقدان السمع العصبي للأذنين من هؤلاء الأطفال يعانون من أمراض نشطية (التهاب ارتشاحي – التهاب صديدي) 9% معرضون بدرجة كبيرة 10% للإصابة بأمراض نشطية؛ 11% يعانون من أمراض متبقية ان هذا المعدل المرتفع لأمراض الأذن الوسطى بين هؤلاء الأطفال يوضح مدى أهمية الفحص المتكرر المنتظم لهم؛ * لاكتشاف أى امراض فى الأذن الوسطى مبكراً وعلاجه طبياً أو جراحياً	Abd El Mateen Mousa, mahmoud Raghieb El Sherif.	1996
18	9231536		Study of genomic instability in squamous cell carcinoma of the upper aerodigestive tract by random amplified polymorphic DNA	Al-Hussein Awad Ali			2001	يوجد للرسله ملخص باللغة العربيتتنامي سرطان الرأس والرقبة نتيجة حدوث بعض التغييرات الجزيئية العديدة والتي بدورها تعكس التأثير المتعدد للمواد المسرطنة ، وذلك كنتيجة مباشرة لممارسة بعض العادات السيئة مثل تدخين التبغ أو التأثير بالعمال البيئية ، كما أنه في بعض الحالات يكون بسبب الفيروسات ، هذا بالإضافة إلى درجة الاستعداد الوراثي للمقاومة أو قابلية الإصابة بالسرطان . تساهم الدراسة الحالية كإقتراح بديل يسمى بوسامات RAPDS أو دلالات التضخم العشوائي لجزيئات الدنا متعددة الصور . اتاحت هذه التقنية عن كشف جديد لتعدد الصور في جزيئ DNA حيث تستند على التكبير العشوائي لقطع . باستخدام بادنة (مسير) منفردة ذات تتابع عشوائي DNA أمكن توظيف اختبار RAPDS في هذه الدراسة لتحديد ظاهرة عدم الاتزان الجينومي والتي تم كشفها باستخدام ثلاثة بادئات مختلفة عن طريق فقد شطايا الـ DNA ، أو اكتسابها أو إنجرافها على الجل . حيث تحدث الطفرات في الحالة الأخيرة داخل مواقع الارتباط بين البادنة والقالب لجزيئ الـDNA مثل طفرات الحذف أو الإدخال مما ينتج عنه حركة إنجرافية لشطايا الـDNA وحيث أن هذا النوع من الواسمات يعتبر من الأنواع السائدة فإنه في الوقت الذي يستحيل معه أن نتحقق أي الانسجة تكون متجانسة أو متغايرة الأليات فيمكننا وببساطة عندما نفترض تفسير غياب شطايا الـDNA في الورم النسيجي فيكون هذا مؤشرا لتغير النسيج الطبيعي من الحالة المتغايرة الي الحالة المتجانسة وكنتيجة مباشرة لفقد خاصية تعدد الأليات .		
19	9237032		Genetic aspects of Neuromuscular Diseases in Children	.Sadek,Abd El-Rahem Abd Rabo	Abd El-Rahem Abd Rabo Sadek	Sohag	2000	تتكون الوحدة الحركية من اربع مكونات:العصبون الحركي في جزع النخاع او العمود البطني للنخاع الشوكي،العصب الطرفي،الوصل العصبى العضلى والاياف العضلية المصبغةعصبون حركي وحيد.وتتأثر الوحدة الحركية بالعصبون المحرك العلوى.		

20	9237422		Renal Failure in Children	.Boray,Naglaa Fawzy Ahmed	Nalaa Fawzy Ahmed	Sohag	1999 .	القصور الكلوي هو عدم مقدرة الكلى على أداء وظائفها بكفاءة ويمكن أن يكون هذا القصور حاد أو مزمن		
21	9237553		دراسات مورفولوجية مقارنة على القولون والمستقيم وقناة الشرج في بعض الحيوانات المستأنسة/	عبد المهيمن مصطفى محمد الشيخ.	faculty of veterinary medicine,	assuit univer	1997	أجريت الدراسات المورفولوجية على خمس وعشرين من كل من الكلاب والماعز والحمير من كلا الجنسين ومختلف الاعمار.		
22	9240384		دراسات عن ميكروبات اليستريا في الالبان وبعض منتجاتها بمحافظة اسيوط.	ناهد محمد محمد وهبة.		جامعة اسيوط:	1E+07	تعتبر ميكروبات اليستريا من الميكروبات الواسعة الانتشار في الطبيعة ولعبت الالبان ومنتجاتها دورا خطيرا في الإصابة بمرض listeriosis.		
23	9243079		Assessment of ischemic heart diseases in young women	Rushdi,yassir Mohamed Kamal	yassir Mohamed Kamal Rushdi	sohag	2005	يوجد للرسمية ملخص باللغة العربية		
24	9243158		Nocturnal Enuresis in Children	.Abdel Mawgoud,Eman Ahmed	Eman Ahmed Abd El-Mawgoud	Sohag	2003	التبول اللاارادي عند الأطفال يعتبر عرض وليس بمرض وهو يكون نتيجة اسباب عضوية اوسيكولوجية ومن الممكن ان تكون اسباب وراثية		
25	9243288		Growth Hormone in Heaal TH & Disease	Abd-El Galil,Khaled Abd El-Ghany	Khaled Abd El-Ghany Abd El-Galil	Sohag	2003 .	يعد هرمون النمو GHواحد من اهم هرمونات الجسم والتي تتركز بغزارة من الفص الامامي للغدة النخامية ويفرز تحت تحكم اثنين من تحت سرير المخ وهو الهرمون الفارز لهرمون النمو والهرمون المشيط لهرمون النمو		
26	9243364		Recent Advances in Mangement of Epilepsy in Children	.Khalil,Akram Shaban	Akram Shaban Khalil	Sohag	2004 .	يعدالصرع من الأمراض العصبية لدى الأطفال حيث انه يمثل 80% من اسباب زيارات الأطفال لأطباء الامراض العصبية للأطفال		
27	9246785		A Review on Some Micronutrients & Child Health	.Samy,Magy Monir	Magy Monir Samy	Sohag	2004 .	تشمل الأطعمةعنصر البروبيوتك وله تأثيرات صحية كتقليل عدد مرات ومدة الاسهال المصاحب لاستعمال المضادات الحيويةيساعد على امتصاص الكالسيوم كما يمنع من تكون الدهون بالكبد		
28	9246833		Genetical and cytological studies on some higher plants /	salem,Medhat Abd el-hafize el-shekh mostafa.	Medhat Abd el-hafize el-shekh mostafa salem	Cairo :	1994 .	This study contained two main topics namely : I.Wide hybridization in solanaceae and serophularaceae families II.induction of parthenogenesis in some nicotiana and petunia species.		
29	9246848		PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME SEED BORNE FUNGI OF ALFALFA IN EGYPT/	MOHAMED,ABDEL-AAL ABDEL-HALIM	ABDEL-AAL ABDEL-HALIM MOHAMED	Cairo :	1994 .	THE STUDY AIMED TO SUMMARIZED AS seed health testing of alfalfa seed showed the presence of alternaria alternata,alternaria spp.		
30	9246856		studies on yield and yield components in egyptian clover	TARRAD,MAHMOUD MOHAMED MOHAMED	MAHMOUD MOHAMED MOHAMED TARRAD	CAIRO :	1994 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT AT BAHTIM EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH STATION FARM,QUALUBIA GOVERNORATE,AGRICULTUR RESEARCH CENTER.DURING THE TWO GROWING SEASONS OF 1989/90 AND 1990/91.THE MAIN OBJECTIVES WERE TO STUDY THE VARIATION AMONG VARIETIES OF BERSEEM COLVER.		
31	9246858		إدراك المرشدين الزراعيين لأسس استخدام بعض الطرق الإرشادية /	عيسى محسن نبوى سالم.	حسن نبوى سالم عيسى ،	القاهرة :	1994 .	يتوقف نجاح الإرشاد الزراعي في تحقيق إهدافة بدرجة كبيرة على فاعلية العملية الاتصالية الإرشادية والتي تعتمد بدورها على العديد من الطرق الإرشادية التي يستخدمها المرشدين الزراعين للإتصال بالزراوع ،ونظرا لأن بعض المرشدين يستخدمون الطرق الإرشادية بطريقة غير مدروسة مما يؤثر على كفاءة الإتصال الإرشاداع والإخفاق في تحقيق أهدافه وقد يرجع ذلك إلى عدم إدراكهم لأسس استخدام الطرق الإرشادية سوء عند اختيارها أو تنفيذها بما يتناسب مع الموقف التعليمي الإرشادي الأمر الذي دفع الباحث للقيام بهذه الدراسة للوقوف على إدراك المرشدين الزراعين لأسس استخدام الطرق الإرشادية وقد أختيرت أربعة محافظات من محافظات الجمهورية تضم أكبر عدد من مرشدى القرى ووقع الاختيار على محافظتى الشرقية والقليية من الوجه البحري ،ومحافظتى المنيا وأسيوط من الوجه القبلى كما تم إختيار مركزين في كل محافظة على نفس الأساس السابق ..		
32	9246919		microbiological and ecological studies on mycorrhizae =	mohamed,magdy attia	mohamed magdy attia	CAIRO :	1994 .	vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal(vam fungi from asymbiotic relationship with thier host by colonizing the cortical region of feeder roots both inter-and interacellularly		
33	9246952		Effect of system of weaning and lambing season on puberty and sexual maturity in sheep/	Attalla ,mohamed abd el-motelib mohamed.	Mohamed abd el-motelib mohamed Attalla	cairo :	1993 .	The study aimed to investigate the effect of weaning age and season of birth on puberty and sexual maturity in sheep.		
34	9247026		effect of some rootstocks on the growth and production of orange trees /	Abd-elrahman,gamal farag	Gamal farag Abd-elrahman	Cairo :		acomparative study and evaluation were carried out in both 1989-1990 and1990-1991seasons on "parent"navel orange variety budded on five citrus rootstocksgrown at the orchards of el-kanater el-kayria horicultural experiment station.		
35	9247059		STUDIES ON CHRYSANTHEMUM FRUTESCENS L.PLANT/	SHALABY,IBRAHIM AHMED.M	[N.P]	[N.P] :	1994 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT AT ZOHRIA GARDEN,EGYPPT DURING 1989-1990AND 1990-1991SEASONS,TO STUDY EFFECT OF PLANTING DATES,DISTANCES AND NPK FERTILIZATION TREATMENTS ON THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF MARGUERITE DAISY PLANT.		

36	9247180	effect of seed treatments on germination and growth of some vegetable crops =	el-assiouty,fathy mohamed mahmoud	fathy mohamed mahmoud el-assiouty	Cairo	1994	FIVE LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS WERE DONE DURING THE YEARS OF1989 AND1990TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF SOE SEED TREATMENTS O SEED GERMINATION,SEEDLING GROWTH AND ENZYMERNTS ACTIVITY IN LETTYUCE(VAR.BALADY,OKRA (VAR.BALADY)AND PAPPER(CV.CALIFORNIA WONDETR.)		
37	9247215	دراسة تحليلية لاتجاهات الزراع نحو ميكنة عمليات إنتاج محصول الأرز في جمهورية مصر العربية /	قنديل ، أحمد محمد إبراهيم .	أحمد محمد إبراهيم قنديل ،	القاهرة :	1994	يحاول القامون على برامج التنمية الزراعية في مصر نشر استخدام الآلات الميكانيكية في اجراء العمليات الانتاجية الزراعية للمحاصيل المختلفة ومنها الأرز .ولا شك أن ذلك يستلزم بالضرورة توافر اتجاه ايجابي لدى الزراع نحو استخدام هذه الآلات ،لذا كتبت هذه الدراسة محاولة علمية للوقوف على حقيقة اتجاهات المبحوثين نحو استخدام تلك الآلات في عمليات انتاج محصول الأرز وكانت أهم النتائج . يوجد اتجاه ايجابي لدى زراع الأرز المبحوثين نحو آلة الدراس قالة التذرية والكومباين ،واتجاه متوسط نحو آلة الشتل وآلة الضم بينما كان اتجاههم متوسطا نحو استخدام الآلات مجمعة يوجد ارتباط معنوى بين درجة اتجاهات الزراع نحو كل من الآلات المدروسة في عمليات انتاج العام .يوجد علاقة معنوية بين اتجاهات الزراع المبحوثين نحو استخدام الآلات المدروسة في عمليات انتاج الأرز وكل من :عدد أفراد الأسرة العاملين في الزراعة و العضوية في المنظمات الاجتماعية .		
38	9247256	ecological studies on some piercing and sucking insects on cotton and wheat crops /	AL-ANSARY, MOHAMED KAMAL EL -DEEN	MOHAMED KAMAL EL -DEE NAL-ANSARY	CAIRO	1993	THE STUDY ALSO AIMED TO INVESTIGATE FACTORS AFFECTING APHID INFESTATION.		
39	9247309	/ ORDER EFFECTS IN MAIZE EXPERIMENTS	. EL-TAWHEEL,ALY MOHAMED SAYED AHMED	ALI MOHAMED SAYED AHMED EL-TAWHEEL	cairo	1994	TO study the effect of alley width and border effect in varieties and fertilization experimets of maize two field experments were conducted at sids agricultural research station in1990and1991seasons.		
40	9247316	studies on effect of some mineral elements on productive performance of mugilidae family :mullet"reared in =egyptian fish farms	Metwally,AtA-Allah Abd-tawab Ahmed	AtA-Allah Abd-tawab Ahmed Metwally	CAIRO	1994	the present experiment was undertaken at shakshouk water research station lying at lake qarun,fayoum governorate,during the period of 120days.the experimental fish were fed with 4%of the weight during the experimental period.the experiment demonstrated different patterns of growth of M.capito.the chemical analysis of the water and fishes used in this analyses were also undertaken		
41	9247384	Effect of different sowing and harvesting dates on yield and yield components of some new released wheat cultivars /	Hifnawi,farghal abd-elkadir moustafa.	farghal abd-elkadir moustafa Hifnawi	cairo	1993	tWO FIELD EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT DURING 1989/1990 AND 1990/1991 SEASONS AT MALLAWI AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION ,EL-MINIA GOVERNORATE,EGYPT ,TO STUDY THE EFFECTC OF FOUR SOWING DATES.		
42	9247663	Vegetative propagation of date palm using tissue culture technique	Abd el-hadi,mohamed reda abd el-megid ahmed.	Mohamed reda abd el-megid ahmedABd el-hadi	CAIRO	1994	This work was carried out to study the possibility of using tissue culture technique in cloning of date palm phoenix dactylifera l.		
43	9247670	Gastroesophageal Reflux in infants	Hussein,Heitham Mahmoud.	Heitham Mahmoud Hussein	Sohag	2005	يعرف الارتجاع المعدي للمرىء بأنه ارتداد محتويات المعدىالى المرىء		
44	9247673	Effect of some agricultural treatments on yield and quality of sugar cane	Nafei,Abdallah ibrahim	Abdallah ibrahim Nafei	CAIRO	1993	two field trials were conducted in two successive seasons 1989/1990 and 1990 at El-matana research station-qena governorate-to find out the influence of nitrogen fertilizer and its application system on yield and quality attributes for some sugar cane varieties.the study included 18-treatments which were the combination between two varities,Viz:G.t.54/9andG.68/88,three nitrogen levels i.e.172.5,232.5and 292.5kg N/fad.and three nitrogen application systems		
45	9247677	Comparative study on the efficacy of some fungicides for the control of fungi infecting vegetable plants in protected and unprotected cultivation/	Elgharbawi,mamdouh mohamed soliman	Mamdouh mohamed soliman Elgharbawi	Cairo	1994	this study was conducted to investigate the major diseases of the cucumbers grown outdoor and indoor.also the efficiency of the fungicides to control the diseases including the time and number of applications and the concentration of the fungicides to achieve better control of the diseases.		

46	9247806		studies on Root-rot and wilt of lentil/	El-garhy,Abdallah metwaly mohamed	Abdallah metwaly mohamed El-garhy ،	cairo :	1994 .	studies were carried out in the laboratory,under greenhouse and field conditions to determine factors,include agriculture paractices,which affect incidence of root-rot wilt diseases and methods of control		
47	9247812		Astudy on mechanization of some operations in sugar beet production /	El-zawahry,Ahmed sabry mohamed el-monier.			C A I R O :	precision planting of sugar beet is very important .the uniform planting of sugar beet improve the characteristics of beet root and consequently the suger contents .		
48	9247886		اثر هجرة الشبابة الريفي على مشروعات التنمية في ريف محافظة (المنيا/)	شعبان ،محمد عثمان .	محمد عثمان شعبان ،	القاهرة :	1994 .			
49	9247984		BREEDING GRAIN SORGHUM USING THE TISSUE CULTURE TECHNIQUES/	.EL-BIALLY,IBRAHIM EL-WASSIEF MOHAMED	IBRAHIM EL-WASSIEF MOHMED EL-BIALLY،	CAIRO :	1994 .	Aiming to study the main factors effecting calls induction,growth and plant regeneration in some varieties of sorghum.		
50	9248002		Using of fungicides for controlling seed diseases /	Soliman,saied sayed masoud.	Saied sayed masoud Soliman.	Cairo :	1994 .	Internally-borne fungi of soybean and sunflower seeds were investigated.		
51	9248016		دور الإرشاد الزراعي في حل مشكلات إنتاج وتسويق محصول القمح في محافظة الشرقية /	قنديل ،ممدوح شعبان محمد .	ممدوح شعبان محمد قنديل ،	القاهرة :	1994 .	تهدف الرسالة الى تحديد المشكلات التي تقابل الزراع أثناء أدائهم للعمليات الإنتاجية والتسويق لمحصول القمح،وتحديد درجة مساهمة الإرشاد الزراعي في التغلب على هذه المشكلات،وذلك من وجهة نظر عينة من المرشدين والزراع في محافظة الشرقية.		
52	9248026		دور الإرشاد الزراعي في المشاركة الشعبية في مشروعات التنمية الريفية /	دسوقي ،عماد الدين عبد العظيم محمد.	عماد الدين عبد العظيم محمد الدسوقي .	القاهرة :	1994 .	يقوم الإرشاد الزراعي بتنفيذ العديد من مشروعات التنمية الريفية والتي تهدف الى تنمية وتطوير الريف المصرى ،وبالتالى تحسين مستوى معيشة الريفيين إقتصاديا واجتماعيا ،ويتوقف نجاح هذه المشروعات على مشاركة الريفيين فيها سواء بالتخطيط أو التنفيذ أو بالمتابعة.		
53	9248028		NEW METHODS FOR INHERITING CHARACTERRS BETWEEN HONEYBEE CROSSES	NAFEA,EMAD EK-DIN AHMED ABD EL-HAMEED	EMAD EK-DIN AHMED ABD EL-HAMEED NAFEA ،	Cairo :	1994 .	IN THIS WORK IT WAS DEIDED TO SOLVE YHE PROBLEM AND TO FIND OUT THE BEST RACE OR HYBRID TO BE REARED UNDER LOCAL ENVIRONMENT CONDITION.SO,COMPARATIVE INVES-TIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT ON BOTH LOCALIZED CARNILAN AND THE EGYPTION RACES AND THIER HYBRIDS.		
54	9248054		effect of supplementing plant protein Ration with el.methionine and lysine on performance of laying hens	Mohamed,osama mahmoud ahmed.	osama mahmoud ahmed Mohamed،	Cairo :	1994 .	this study was conducted at poultry experimental station,in order to study the effect of dietary protein levels and source on growing and laying performance of lohmann selected leghorn L.S.L chicks		
55	9248090		STUDIES ON WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT	TAHOON,REFAAT MOHAMED MORSY	REFAAT MOHAMED MORSYTAHOON .	Cairo :	1994 .	TE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT AT ASHMOUN,MONOFIA GOVERNORATE,DURING AND1988/1989 SEASONS,TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF SEED RATES AND WEED CONTROL TREATMENTS ON WEEDS,PLANT CHARACTERS,YIELDMYIELD COMPONENTS AND GRAIN QUALITY F SAKHA 69 WEAT VARIETY		
56	9248100		Productive and physiological responses in chickens to some nutritional factors	El-sheikh,Ali mohamed hassan.	Ali mohamed hassan El-sheikh،	Cairo :	1994 .	This study was carried out at the poultry experimental station ,animal production department,al-azhar university,in order to investigate the effect of hypocholesterolemic agents.		
57	9248107		دراسة تحليلية لكفاءة اداء التعاونيات الزراعية في الأراضي المستصلحة بجمهورية مصر العربية /	عبد العال ،ابو هاشم امين .	ابو هاشم امين عبد العال ،	القاهرة :	1994 .	تستهدف هذه الدراسة التعرف علي الدور والاداء الحالي للتعاونيات الزراعية في الاراضي المستصلحة ودورها في التنمية الزراعية من خلال التعرف على الانجازات الاقتصادية التي تؤديها لأعضائها ومدى تغطية احتياجاتهم من كافة الخدمات بورضا لأعضاء عن نوعية الخدمات المقدمة اليهم.		
58	9248162		Effect of some factors on the productivity of sunflower/	Badawi,said abd el-aziz saleh.	said abd el-aziz saleh Badawi ،	Cairo :	1994 .	Two fields experement on sunflower were conducted at tahma ,el-aiat,giza,in and 1991 seasons to study the 1990effect of hill spacing.		
59	9248191		الآفاق المستقبلية لدور المشروعات الإستثمارية الزراعية في تطوير وتنمية القطاع الزراعي بجمهورية مصر العربية /	عرايى ،علي ابراهيم أحمد .	علي ابراهيم أحمد عرايى ،	جامعة الأزهر كلية الزراعة	X . 1994 .	يهدف الرسالة الى دراسة اثر التعديلات في قوانين الإستثمار في الفترة الماضية على زيادة حجم الإستثمارات الوطنية والإجنبية وتوجيهها الى المجالات المختلفة في قطاع الزراعة ومدى تحقيقها للنتائج التي كانت مرجوة سواء في زيادة الإنتاج أو العمالة أو تخفيض العجز في الميزان التجارى .		
								يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوى على (تحديد الظروف المناسبة لإستخدام المنظار في تشخيص حالات محددة لأمراض البطن وتقييم مميزات هذه الوسيلة وقد أعتمدت هذه الدراسة على أستخدام منظار البطن التشخيصى فى(100)مرريض فى حاجة إلى تقييم حالاتهم عن طريق المنظار .من هؤلاء المرضى (66) إبتأ و(34)ذكوراً تتراوح أعمارهم بين (3-50)سنة.		

							ومن خلال هذه الدراسة تم معرفة دور منظار البطن التشخيصي في تحديد سبب المرض في بعض الحالات بالتالي تم تجنب الاستكشاف الجراحي الغير ضروري لهؤلاء المرضى وما يصاحبه من مضاعفات خاصة بالجروح بالإضافة إلى تجنب تأخير التشخيص وأخذ العينات وفحصها ميكروسكوبيا للتأكد من التشخيص وكذلك تجنب إطالة فترة الإقامة بالمستشفى واستهلاك الأدوات الجراحية والمقايير دون داعي.		
60	9252734	Role of Diagnostic Laparoscopy in Abdominal Disorders	Ali, Mohammed Mahmoud	Mohammed Mahmoud Ali,	Sohag:	2006 .	ولابد من معرفة أن منظار البطن التشخيصي لا يعد بديلا للوسائل التشخيصية المعروفة والمعتادة ولا يمكن الاستغناء عن هذه الوسائل باستخدام. ويقتصر دور منظار البطن التشخيصي على بعض الحالات في ظروف محددة وبالتالي لا يمكن لمنظار البطن التشخيصي أن ينفي أهمية الاستكشاف الجراحي للبطن)		
61	9253929	studies on fungi isolated from some food components/	NAGAT AHMED SALEH.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVERSITY:	1984	TWO-HUNDRED CORN SAMPLES INTENDED TO BE USED AS POULTRY FEED WERE EXAMINED IN THIS STUDY AS WELL AS 50 SAMPLES OF PECAN.		
62	9254685	أهمية العلاقة الميكروبية الطفيلية في الطيور السليمة والمریضة والأشخاص المحيطة بها.	إيناس عبد الحليم سالم.	كلية الطب البيطري؛	جامعة الإسكندر	2003	أجرى هذا البحث للوقوف عند وجود علاقة بين العدوى الطفيلية والعدوى البكتيرية في الدواجن وخاصة طفيل الكوكسيديا ميكوبيريا السالمونيلا والميكروب القولوني العصوي في مزارع دجاج التسمين.		
63	9254710	التشخيص بواسطة تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل لميكروب السالمونيلا انتريتيدس في الدجاج المنبوح	غادة أحمد محمد الجمال.	كلية الطب البيطري؛	جامعة الإسكندر	2004	تم هذا البحث لمعرفة مدى انتشار عدوى وبين طريقة التغذية الثانوية السالمونيلا في ذبائح الدجاج المتواجدة في محلات ذبح وتجهيز الدجاج المنتشرة في محافظة كفر الشيخ حيث أجريت مقارنة بين الطرق العادية في عزل وبين طريقة التغذية الثانوية التأخره لعزل ميكروب السالمونيلا.		
64	9254743	الاهمية الصحية للميكروبات المحبة للبرودة في اللبن الخام واللبن المبستر/	منحت مصطفى عبد الماجد.	كلية الطب البيطري.	جامعة القاهرة:	2005	تم جمع 60 عينة من اللبن الخام من اسواق ومحلات السوبر ماركت. بالنسبة للبن الخام تم اختبار الجودة واختبار اللبن الغير طبيعي عليه. إما في عينات اللبن المبستر فقد تم عد البكتريا المقاومة للحرارة والمحبة للبرودة في كل منها.		
65	9254766	فاعلية الألعاب اللغوية في تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي للقواعد النحوية واتجاهاتهم نحوها	بدرى ، عربي أبوزيد أحمد	عربي أبوزيد أحمد بدرى	أسوان	2005	تحتوى الرسالة على تقديم إطار نظري يتناول تعريف الألعاب اللغوية وخصائصها ونظرياتها وتصنيفاتها وأهمية التعلم بالألعاب اللغوية في المرحلة الإعدادية وخاصة في تدريس اللغة العربية (شعبة اللغة العربية) يمكن أن تسهم في توفير مصدر من المصادر التي يمكن الرجوع إليها بالنسبة لطلاب كلية التربية -2- إذا كان هناك العديد من الرسائل التي تناولت استخدام التعلم بالإلعاب في تدريس اللغة العربية ولكن لم ترد دراسة تستخدم-3- اتجاهات التلاميذ نحو دراسة القواعد النحوية . مساعدة مؤلفي كتب القواعد النحوية على كيفية صياغة وحدات دراسية أخرى وفقا لطريقة الألعاب اللغوية -4-		
66	9254783	الاعداد الثقافى لطلاب الجامعة بجمهورية مصر العربية لمواجهة تحديات العولمة الثقافية	منسى ، مروة محمد محمد طه	مروة محمد محمد طه منسى	أسوان	2006	تهدف الرسالة إلى تحديد تحديات العولمة الثقافية التي تواجه الجامعة في مصر التعرف على واقع الاعداد الثقافى لطلاب الجامعة ومدى قدرته على مواجهة تحديات العولمة الثقافية-2- تقديم تصور مقترح للاعداد الثقافى لطلاب الجامعة قادر على مواجهة تحديات العولمة الثقافية -3-		
67	9254792	دراسة سيكومترية للمهارات المعرفية باستخدام نظرية الإستجابة للمفردة (IRT)	محمد ، علاء الدين عبدالحمد أيوب	علاء الدين عبدالحمد أيوب محمد	أسوان	2001	تتناول هذه الدراسة معرفة المقياس من خلال إمكاناته بتشخيص أوجه القصور في قياس بعض القدرات العقلية والعمليات المعرفية المتضمنة، مما يساعد في استخداماته التطبيقية مع بعض مظاهر صعوبات التعلم والتحصيل المنخفض وتقديم معايير نتيج الفرصة لتحديد المهارات المعرفية اللازمة بطريقة إجرائية عند طلاب الجامعة.		
68	9254803	استخدام استراتيجيية"دورة التعلم" في تدريس العلوم وأثرها على التحصيل المعرفى والمهارات اليدوية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى	صديق ، عبدالحافظ يوسف	عبدالحافظ يوسف صديق	سوهاج	2001	يشهد العصر الحالى تقدما علميا وتقنيا كبيرا فى شتى مجالات المعرفة وقد أدى هذا بدوره إلى ضرورة التثيت فى مجال تدريس العلوم ن وذلك بالبحث عن أنسب الاستراتيجيات التدريسية التى تساعد التلميذ على فهم المعرفة وتطبيقها ومن الاستراتيجيات التدريسية التى يمكن أن تساعد فى تحقيق ذلك استراتيجية دورة التعلم إذا هذه الرسالة تتناول مشكلة البحث وفروض البحث وأهمية البحث		
69	9254806	التلوث البكتيرى لبعض المستحضرات البيولوجية المنتجة محليا.	مروة لطفى غاتم.	كلية الطب البيطري؛	جامعة القاهرة :	2005	الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو الكشف عن الملوثات البكتيرية والفطرية التى من الممكن ان نجدها فى المنتجات الحيوية البشرية والبيطرية وتم فى هذه الدراسة استخدام الميديا الصلبة .		
70	9254823	دراسات عن عدوى السالمونيلا في الدجاج في ليبيا.	عبد الكريم فرح حسين ادم.	كلية الطب البيطري؛	جامعة الإسكندر	2006	تم عمل هذه الدراسة لمعرفة نسبة انتشار ميكروب السالمونيلا في مزارع التسمين والمفرخات ومجازر الدجاج في عدة مناطق في الجماهيرية الليبية.		
71	9254851	بعض الدراسات السمية على السم الفطري الزيرالينون الذي يسبب مشاكل في المجال البيطري في مصر/	اسامة سعيد متولي العكل.	كلية الطب البيطري.	جامعة الإسكندر	2005	تم البحث في هذه الدراسة عن مدى تواجد سم الزيرالينون في بعض مزارع لانتاج اللبن تعاني من نقص الخصوبة والاجهاض وانخفاض في معدل انتاج اللبن اليومي للبقرة في محافظات مختلفة بغرب الدلتا.		

							يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوي على (تقييم مدى دقة استخدام التقييم الثلاثي في تشخيص أورام الثدي المحسوسة حيث تم إجراء بحث مستقبلي على مائة من السيدات اللاتي ترددن على عيادة الثدي بمستشفى سوهاج الجامعي في الفترة من مارس 2004 إلى مارس 2006 وقد أظهر البحث أن دقة التشخيص الاكلينيكي بلغت 88% ودقة التشخيص بالاشعة (الماموجرام)بلغت 94% ودقة التشخيص بواسطة الفحص الخلوي قد بلغت 96% وعند دمج الثلاثة وسائل التشخيصية مع بعض وذلك فيما يعرف بالتقييم الثلاثي أدى ذلك إلى رفع دقة التشخيص إلى 100% ومن هنا نستنتج أن التقييم الثلاثي يمكن الاعتماد عليه كوسيلة دقيقة في تشخيص أورام الثدي المحسوسة في وقت قصير وبتكلفة أقل ويتأثير أقل على المرض دون الحاجة إلى أخذ عينة جراحياً (للتشخيص)		
72	9254961	Triple Assesment of Palpable Breastlumps	Ali,Hosam Farouk Abdelhameed.	Hosam Farouk Abdelhameed Ali,	Sohag:	2006 .			
73	9255049	Breast Conservative Therapy in Early Stages Breast Cancer Patients	Osman,Ahmed Gaber Mahmoud.	Ahmed Gaber Mahmoud Osman,	Sohag:	2006 .	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربيةيحتوى علي (الهدف من هذا البحث دراسة نتائج وفعالية العلاج التحفظي كعلاج لسرطان الثدي في مراحله المبكرة . والتضح أن العلاج التحفظي لحالات أورام الثدي في مراحله المبكرة يعتبر علاج فعال وناجح وينصح باستخدامه في الحالات التي تستوفي شروط مع المقررة على المتابعة الدورية الدقيقة).		
74	9255509	The Role of Balloon Dilatation and Stenting in Chronic Lower Limbs Ischemia	Goda,Asser Abd El-Hamid M.	Asser Abd El-Hamid M.Goda,	Sohag:	2006 .	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية(تحتوى هذه الدراسة على مرضى قصور شرايين الطرفين السفليين سواء هؤلاء الذين يعانون من ألم عرجي متقطع متوسط أو ألم عرجي متقطع شديد أو ألم بالقدم أثناء الراحة أو المرضى الذين يعانون من قصور شديد في الدورة الدموية وقد اشتملت هذه الرسالة على 37 مريض يتراوح اعصارهم مابين 46 و83 سنة . 70% منهم رجال و30%منهم إناث المرضى كلهم يعانون من قصور مزمن بالدورة الدموية بالطرفين السفليين . في دراستنا معدل النجاح وهو يعتمد على مقياس التحسن الإكلينيكي ومقياس تحسن الدورة الدموية الطرفية معا(89.2%)وقد خرج المريض من المستشفى بمعدل النجاح في المرضى الذين يعانون من مرض قصور في الدورة الدموية نتيجة إصابة الشريان الحرقي كانت (92.8%)وقد خرج المريض من المستشفى وكاتى نسبة النجاح أثناء المتابعة(85.2)بعد أول سنة .مقدار القتل في إجراء عمليات جراحة او عية دموية تداخلية في هذه الدراسة كان في 7 مرضى وهؤلاء عاؤا من اعادة ضيق الشرايين بنسبة <50% من مساحة القطاع العرضي في الشريان على مدى 12شهر. الآثار الجانبية من جراء استخدام هذه التقنية في دراستنا لا تحتوي على حالات وفاة او مضاعفات خطيرة .تمثلت الآثار الجانبية في حدوث نزيف من مكان دخول الإبرة أدى الى تجمع دموى في المنطقة الاربية في مريض واحد وحدث جلطة دموية في حالة واحدة وتشقق في جدار الشريان في حالة واحدة)		
75	9257538	دراسات هستولوجية لتطور قناة البيض في الدجاج ذات الانتاج العالي والمنخفض.	سناء عبده الشامي/	كلية الطب البيطرى، اسيوط:	جامعة اسيوط:	1992	اجرى هذا البحث على سلاتين من الدجاج:الاولى: سلالة الدندراوى(منخفضة نسبيا في انتاجية البيض)،والثانية:سلالة الهأى لابين(عالية نسبيا في انتاج البيض)وقد وضعت هاتين السلالتين في المزرعة التجريبية لكلية الزراعة_جامعة اسيوط تحت معاملات خاصة من الاضاءة والتغذية.		
76	9261557	أثر مهرجان القراءة للجميع على إبناء مهارات القراءة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية	اسماعيل ، سعيد عباس محمد	سعيد عباس محمد اسماعيل	قنا:	1999	القراءة من أهم المهارات التي ينبغي أن يكتسبها الفرديعمل على تمهيتها لذلك كانت لها مكنتها المتميزة في منهج تعليم اللغة العربية بالمرحلة الابتدائية ولما كان لمهرجان القراءة للجميع أنشطته القرائية المتعددة التي يمكن أن يكون لها أثرها على تقدم الأطفال في القراءة وأقبالهم عليها فقد هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على أثر المهرجان على إبناء مهارات القراءة الجهرية والصامتة لدى تلاميذ الصفوف الثلاثة الأخيرة من المرحلة الابتدائية وربما يبين ذلك أهمية الدراسة الحالية.		
77	9261564	بعض العوامل النفسية والإجتماعية الكامنة وراء اضطراب عجز الانتباه المصحوب بالنشاط الحركي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية	علي ، حجاج غلام أحمد	جامعة جنوب الوادى كلية التربية،	قنا:	2001	تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلىالتعرف على نسبة إنتشارمشكلةAD/II بين تلاميذ الصف الرابع الإبتدائي بمدينة قنا . والتعرف على مدى وجود تأثيرات مباشرة وغير مباشرة لكل من العوامل النفسية والإجتماعية(النكاه،رفض الوالدين ، أكراه الوالدين ، التساهل الشديد من جانب الدين ، تباعد وسلبية الوالدين،الأدراك السمعي ،الأدراك البصري، مفهوم الذات ، المهارات الإجتماعية)على مشكلة AD/II بين تلاميذ عينة الدراسة.		
78	9261566	الكفاءة الداخلية لنظام إعادة المعلم بجامعة جنوب الوادى	عليان ،خالد عوض محمود	خالد عوض محمود عليان	أسوان:	2003	إلقاء الضوء على التطور التاريخي لنظام أعداد المعلم بجمهورية مصر العربية وتحليل مراحل تطوره لتوضيح الإيجابيات والسلبيات والجهود المبذولة في تطويره عبر كل مرحلة من مراحل تطويره. تتداول الرسالة:		
79	9261687	فعالية برنامج مقترح باستخدام الوسائط المتعددة التفاعلية على محو الأمية الكمبيوترية وتنمية الاتجاه نحو استخدام الكمبيوتر	أكرم فتحى مصطفى على	جامعة جنوب الوادى- كلية التربية،	قنا:	2003	ضرورة المعرفة الكمبيوترية للأفراد من الناحية الإجتماعيةلتي تتمثل في كون المعرفة الكمبيوترية مؤشرا مهما من-1 مؤشرات الوعي الاجتماعى من الناحية التعليمية: تبرز أهميتها في أنماط التعلم المدعم بالكمبيوتر - من الناحية الإبداعيةمن الناحية المهنية.		
80	9261750	some anatomical studies on the joints of the pelvic limbin ostrich	محمد عبد الصبور احمد.	كلية الطب البيطرى.	جامعة جنوب الوادى:	2004	اجرى هذا البحث على 16قائمة حوضية من كلا الجنسين للنعام وتشمل الدراسة دراسة السطح المفصلي والمحفظة المفصلية وقد اتضح ان كل مفصل يتكون من سلاميتين وعضوف ليفي.		

81	9261783		Endophytes of aquats plants	Nayer mohamed fahmy	Nayer mohamed fahmy	Qena:	2005			
								تتناول هذه الرسالة إضافة في مجال تعليم الرياضيات حيث تتناول معرفة الدوال الحقيقة والمعادلات الجبرية محاولة البحث والتعرف على قدرة الكمبيوتر حيث أنه أحد أهداف تدريس رياضيات المرحلة الثانوية		
82	9261796		فعالية برنامج مقترح بمصاحبة الكمبيوتر في دراسة الدوال والمعادلات الجبرية بيانياً وأثره على تنمية مهارة ترجمة الأشكال البيانية لدى طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي	صادق ، علاء محمود	علاء محمود صادق	قنا:	1997	يتناول البحث عملية تصميم برنامج كمبيوتر تعليمي لطلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي-3 يساهم في إعداد الطلاب في موضوع الدوال الحقيقة-4		
								يقدم البحث اختبار لقياس مهارة ترجمة الأشكال البيانية لطلاب الصفالثانوي أن يستخدم أو ينسخ على شكلته-5		
83	9261857		Determination of chlopromazine in different tissues as well as in serum of albino rats	Omran,Faten Mohamed	Faten Mohamed Omran	Assiut:	1998	This work was carried out to highlights the possible differenes in serum and tissue contents of chlorpromazine as a prototype of the antipsychotic drugs and to follow them up to 24 hours after single intramusclar injection of chlorpromazine as a preliminary step to investigate its commulation in the body tissues with repeated administration.		
								تتناول الرسالة		
								تحديد مهارات الاستعداد للقراءة في رياض الأطفال عن طريق دراسة البحوث والدراسات السابقة التي تناولت الاستعداد للقراءة بوجه عام		
84	9261861		فعالية استخدام الألعاب اللغوية في تنمية بعض مهارات الاستعداد للقراءة في رياض الأطفال	حنفي ، أحلام بنوى السيد	أحلام بنوى السيد حنفي	قنا:	2002	تحليل أهداف رياض الأطفال-2 الإطلاع على الاتجاهات الحديثة في مجال تنمية الاستعداد للقراءة-3 دراسة بعض الكتب طرق تعليم القراءة للمبتدئين-4		
								. تحديد الأهمية النسبية لمهارات القائمة وفقاً لأراء الخبراء والمتخصصين في هذا المجال-5		
85	9261954		الشعر في كتاب البداية والنهاية لابن كثير	ابراهيم ، محمود أحمد يوسف	محمود أحمد يوسف ابراهيم؛	قنا:	1999	تتناول الرسالة حياة ابن كثير حياته وعصره البداية والنهاية وصفه ومحتواه دراسة في شعر البداية والنهاية		
86	9262006		استخدام نموذج راشر لتطوير بعدي الاستدلال العام والاستدلال المنطقي من بطارية الاختبارات المعرفية العملية	حسن ، محسوب عبدالقادر الضوى	محسوب عبدالقادر الضوى حسن	قنا:	2001	تتناول الرسالة الأهمية النظرية تشمل محاولة إمكانية الافادمن نموذج راشر لإعادة تدريج بنود بعدي الاستدلال العام والاستدلال المنطقي الأهمية التطبيقية		
87	9262081		Physiological studies on the antioxidative responses and some related metabolites of lupin sorghum plants grown under sea water	Alloma, Mohammed Mohammed Hussein	, Mohammed Mohammed Hussein Alloma	Qena:	2007	High concentrations of salts disrupt homeostasis in water potential and ion distribution in plants		
88	9262510		دراسات اشعاعية على مفاصل رسغ اليد في بعض حيوانات المزرعة .	مداح عادل عبد الرحيم سعدان.	كلية الطب البيطري؛	جامعة جنوب الوادي:	2005	أجريت هذه الدراسة على مفاصل رسغ اليد في عدد25حيوان بالغ من كلا الجنسين هم الخيول، الحمير، الجاموس، الإبقار، الجمال. وقد أسُخدمت 5حيوانات من كل فصيلة كما تم تجميع 20عينة لمفاصل رسغ اليد من هذه الحيوانات.		
89	9265857		EFFECT OF SALICYLIC ACID ON COPPER TOXICITY OF SUNFLOWER PLANTS			Qena:	2005	complementary biochemical and genetic approaches are being used to dissect the signaling network that regulates the innate immune response in plants		
90	9265858		Natural radioactivity of some iron ores in Upper Egypt and their dose rates	Khaled Salah El-dien Ibraheem Ahmed	Khaled Salah El- dien Ibraheem Ahmed	Qena:	2003	تعتبر قياسات النشاط الإشعاعي الطبيعي من الطرق المستخدمة حديثاً في استخراج الخامات ومعرفة درجة نقاوتها ومن ناحيه اخري فان تقدير نسب المواد المشعة الطبيعيه في الخامات وحساب معدلات الجرعه ومخاطر التعرض لها احد العوامل الهامه التي تتحكم في مدى استخدام هذه الخامات في التطبيقات المختلفه		
91	9265859		Autonomic and peripheral (sensorimotor) neuropathy in chronic liver diseases: clinical and electrophysiological stdy	Hassan Mohammed El Nady Hussein	Hassan Mohammed El Nady Hussein	Sohag:	2004	IS TO SYSTEMATICALLY DEFINE THE PREVALENCE OF PERIPHERAL OF NEUROPATHY AND AUTONOMIC NEUROPATHY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES TO CORRELATE THE SEVERITY OF NEUOPATHY WITH THE SEVERITY OF LIVER DISEASES		
92	9265860		RABAH BELAMRI : REGARD BLESSE	Soleiman,Kamel Mohammed	south valley- faculty of lettres	Qena:	2000	La plupart des etudes concernant la litterature ecrite en langue francaise sont consacrees principalement aux auteurs francais a leurs techniques et a leurs philosophies.		
93	9270560		PROPOFOL VERSUS ISOFLURANE FOR HYPOTENSIVE ANAESTHESIA IN MIDDLE EAR SURGERY	ABADY, ABDELLAH AHMED	ABDELLAH AHMED ABADY	Sohag:	2005	The surgical field in microsurgery of the middle ear must have good for surgery to be performed to an adequate standard and to provide optimun operating condition for the surgeon .		
94	9270796		ROLE OF INTERLEUKIN -6 IN NEUTROPENIC CANCER PATIENTS	William, Iskander Manal	Manal William Iskander	Assuit:	2004	Episodes of fever are common in patients treated with cytotoxic chemotherapy the most important of many associated factors are episodes of neutropenia that usually occur after pulses of intensive cytotoxic chemotherapy.		

95	9271137		Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Polymerase Chain Reaction	Ahmed, Younis Hussien Mahmoud	Mahmoud Ahmed Younis Hussien	Sohag:	2003	The aim of this work is the rapid diagnosis and to detect and to compare the specificity and sensitivity of PCR for mycobacteria to traditional methods of diagnosis of pulmonary TB.		
96	9271347		THE ROLE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM	Nour ,El-Dien Mohammed	Mohammed Nour El-Dien	Sohag:	2005	Nausea and vomiting (morning sickness) occur in almost about 70% of all pregnancies the typical onset is between 4-8weeks gestation continuing 14-16weeks (la vecchia et al 1994).		
97	9271420		STUDY OF LIPID PROFILE IN YOUNG AND DIABETIC PATIENTS	MOHAMED, YOUSEF LAILA	MOHAMED YOUSEF LAILA	Assuit:	2005	STUDIES OF CHANGES IN LIPID PROFILE IN YOUNG AND OLD DIABETICS IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANT REGARDING THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND CONSEQUENTLY THE BETTER MANAGEMENT AND PROGNOSIS FOR SUSPECTED CASES OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND OTHER DIABETIC COMPLICATION.		
98	9271552		STUDIES ON COMPLEXES OF SOME TRANSITION METAL IONS WITH (R-BENZALDEHYDE) (O-OH-ACETOPHENONE) ETHYLENEDIIMINE SCHIFF BASES	Saad, El-Dean Ahmed Assran Awatef	Awatef Saad El-Dean Ahmed Assran	Qena:	2004	Recent years have witnessed a great deal of interest in the synthesis and characterization of transition metal complexes containing bases as ligands due to their c for many actions.		
99	9273407		ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF PHOSPHATE DUST AND PHOSPHATE SLIME OF PHOSPHATE FACTORY DURING DRESSING ON THE AREA SURROUNDING THE FACTORY	Aimn Rashed Mohamed	south of valley-faculty of science	Aswan :	1999	El nessrab phosphate factory is of one of four in egypt in used for beneficiation of a low grad phosphate ores using crushing and washing processes el nessrab factory is situated on the eastern bank of the Nile valley at el nessrab i .e between esna and edfu.		
100	9273504		SYNTHETIC STUDIES ON QUINONES	Amin,Khaled Said	Amin Khaled Said	Qena:	2000	The objective of the studies in the thesis involved the synthesis of some new classes of fused heterocyclic quinones strating with bromanil		
101	9273527		KLINFELTERS SYNDROME	ABDO,RAMADAN SALEH	RAMADAN SALEH ABDO	ASSIUT:	1996	Many factors known to have an influence on spermatogenesis that make the causes of male infertility to evaluate one factor that is known to interfere with gametogenesis in different ways is chromosomal aberration.		
102	9273550		THE DAIGNOSTIC VALUE OF MULTIFREQUENCY TYMPANOMETRY IN CASES OF CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS WITH NORMAL OTOLOGICAL PICTURE.	SHAHATE, BADAWY AHME DBADAWY	DBADAWY SHAHATE BADAWY AHME	SOHAG:	1998	THE AIM OF THE WORK IS TO ESTABLISH DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF MULTIPLE FREQUENCY TYMPANOMETRY IN ORE OPERATIVE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CASES WITH CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS WITH NORMAL OTOLOGICAL PICTURE		
103	9273605		HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF THE AREA BETWEEN QENA AND QUS EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	MOHAMMED ,MAHMOUDAB DEL MAWGOU	DEL MAWGOU MOHAMMED MAHMOUDAB	QENA:	2005	THE STEADY INCREASE OF THE POPULATION AND THE RAPID EXPANSION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN EGYPT IN THE LAST FEW YEARS HAS BECOME APROGRESSIVE VITAL PROBLEM WHICH REPRESENTS THE GREATER CHALLENGE TO EGYPT'S FUTURE AND COMPELLED THE EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SETTEMENTS.		
104	9273633		SEISMIC WAVES STUDY AND ITS APPLICATION FOR DEERMINION OF THE EARTHQUAKE PARAMETERS AT SOUTH-EAST EGYPT	MOHAMED,MOHAMED EL AMIN	MOHAMED EL AMIN MOHAMED,	ASWAN:	1995	EARTHQUAKE IS AGROUP OF WAVES PROPAGATING IN THE EARTH SET UP BY ASUDDEN DISTURBANCE OF THE ELASTIC EQUILIBRIUM OF A PROTION OF THE EARTH		
105	9273657		GEOLOGICAL AND RADIOMETRIC INVESTIGATIONS OF ABU-BRUSH AREA SOUTHEASTERN DESERT EGYPT	ABD - ELRAOUF , AHMED ABU-ALFETOUH	ABU- ALFETOUH ABD - ELRAOUF AHMED	ASWAN:	1995	THE EGYPTION BASEMENT COMPLEX COVERS ABOUT ONE TENTH OF EGYPT TOTAL AREA CROPPING OUT MAINLY IN THE EASTERN DESART SINAI AND AT THE EXTREME SW CORNER IN G.		
106	9273695		STUDIES ON THE OPTICAL POTENTIAL AND ITS APPLICATION	HEMDAN,AMEL MOHAMED HASSAN	AMEL MOHAMED HASSAN HEMDAN,	ASWAN:	1995	THESIS DEALS WITH THREE TYPES OF HEAVY ION ELASTIC SCATTERING AT INTERMEDIATE ENERGIES THE FIRST TYPE IS O 16 + C12 AT 1503ME THE SECOND IS O16+SI28 AT THE SAME ENERGY		
107	9276098		تطوير إدارة المدرسة الثانوية الزراعية في ضوء مفهوم الإدارة بالتجوال	أحمد ، سيد أحمد عبدالجليل	سيد أحمد عبدالجليل أحمد	أسوان:	2004			

108	9277258		HYBRID PENALTY PARTIAL QUADRATIC INTERPOLATION TECHNIQUE AND IYS APPLICATION FOR SOLVING OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS	MOHAMED, EL-SAGHEER ALAA	ALAA MOHAMED EL- SAGHEER	ASWAN:	1996	THE STUDY OF OPTIMIZATION THEORY IS VERY ATTRACTIVE BECAUSE OF ITS VERY WIDE FIELD OF APPLICATION OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS ARISE IN OPERATION ECONOMICS AEROSPACE PURE GEOMETRY PHYSICS CONTROL THEORY CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND IN MANY OTHER SUBJECTS.		
109	9277265		STUDIES ON POLY FUNCTIONALLY SUBSTITUTED HETER AROMATICS	MOHAMED AHMED ,SALWA	MOHAMED AHMED SALWA	ASWAN:	1997	THE REACTIVITY OF ACID HYDRAZ such as cyanoacetohydrazide Ia AND BENZOIC HYDRAZIDE Ib TOWARD 2- ARYLHYDRAZOKETONES 2a-d in different reaction conditions were investigated		
110	9277271		A STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GLASS IN THE As-S SYSTEM	ADNAN, ELNEMR MOHAMED	ELNEMR MOHAMED ADNAN	QENA:	2004	STUDING OF COMPOSITION STRUCTURAL AND THERMAL TRANSFORMATION PROPERTIES OF AS- DEPOSITED FILMS OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITIONS USING EDX XRD AND DTA.		
111	9277275		THE EFFECT OF SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING SOME BASIC READING SKILLS OF PRIMARY STAGE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS	SOLHY ,ABDELLAH TELEBA ANTAR	ANTAR SOLHY ABDELLAH TELEBA	QENA:	2001	RESEARCH INTO READING IN ENGLISH AS A SECOND OR A FOREIGN LANGUAGE)LEWKOWICZ 1988 HAYES 1988 NORRIS SIMONS 1989 ANDERSON 1990 CARVER 1992 CORNISH 1992 GRANT 1984 MOHARAM 1997) HAS SHOWN THAT READING IS NOT THE STEP PROCESS OF BUILDING UP LETTERS INTO WORDS		
112	9277279		SOME OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE Ge-Sb-Se alloy system	ABU LAILA, SODKY HAMED MOHAMED	Sodky hamed mohamed abu laila	sohag:	1995	the calculated values of the parameter r which determined the deviation from stoichiometry have confirmed that the prepared compositions were non- stoichiometric		
113	9277282		THE EFFECT OF A SUGGESTED PROGRAM IN LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS ON DEVELOPING THE ORAL COMMUNICATIVE AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE TRAINING PROGRAM	ISMAIL,HASSANHALA	HALAISMAIL,HASSAN	SOHAG:		THE MAIN OF THE PRESENT STUDY WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF A PROGRAM IN LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS ON DEVELOPING THE ORAL COMMUNICATIVE PERFORMANCE OF FIRST YEAR EFL STUDENTS		
114	9277289		EFFICACITE D EMPLOI D UN PROGRAMME BASE SUR LE MODELE DE "MOIRAND" POUR DEVELOPPER LES COMPETENCES DE LA LECTURE SILENCIEUSE CHEZ LES ETUDIANTS DE DEPARTEMENT DE FRANCAIS AUX FACULTES DE PEDAGOGIE	MOHAMMED ,HAMDAN EL-NAKIB DOAA	DOAA MOHAMMED HAMDAN EL-NAKIB	SOHAG:	2005	LA LECTURE OCCUPE UNE PLACE CENTRALE DANS LE PROCESSUS DE APPRENTISSAGE D UNE LANGUE ETRANGERE		
115	9277359		دور العرب فيالدولة العباسية منذ قيامها حتى انتهاء عصرها الأول	إبراهيم أحمد محمد أحمد	أحمد محمد أحمد إبراهيم	سوهاج:	1997	تتناول الرسالة على دراسة أثر الصراعات القبلية والفرق الدينية في الحكم الأموي خلال القرن الأول الهجري الصراعات القبلية والاقليمية الفرق الدينية وثوراتها الأمويين		
116	9277364		A STUDY OF THE TRANSLATIONS OF W-H-AUDEN WITH REFERENCE TO HIS ENGLISH IMAGE IN THE THIRTIES	SAIED, AHMED ALI,MOHAMED	,MOHAMED SAIED AHMED ALI	QENA:	1995			
117	9277366		تغير القيم في الريف المصري	مصطفى ، نسرين صلاح	نسرين صلاح مصطفى	قنا:	2005	تتناول الرسالة أن هناك علاقة سلبية بين اندماج أعضاء البناء الاجتماعي في النشاط الصناعي تغير النظرة إلى الأرض والعمل والعمل الزراعي هناك علاقة ايجابية بين تغير النشاط الاقتصادي لافراد مجتمع البحث وبين القيم الاستهلاكية التي يتبنها هؤلاء الافراد هناك علاقة ايجابية بين دخول الريفيين في مجال العمل الصناعي وتغير القيم الخاصة بالزواج مثل اختيار شريك الحياة والسن المناسب للزواج هناك علاقة سلبية بين اشتغال الريفيين بالمشروعات الصناعية وتغير نظرتهم إلى القيم القروية والاسرية		
118	9277377		HIGHLIGHTS ON THE NATURE PETROGRAPHY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF SOME ROCK UNITS INCORPORATED IN ATALILA SHEAR ZONE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	ABBAS, AHMED HASSAN HESHAM	HESHAM ABBAS, AHMED HASSAN	QENA:	1999	THE PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS EXPOSED AT WADI ATALLA AREA COMPRISE AN ULTRABASIC- BASIC ASSOCIATION DOKHAN VOLCANICS FAWAKHIR GRANITE HAMMAMAT SEDIMENTS AND POST HAMMAMAT FELSITES		
119	9277385		مستويات تجهيز المعلومات وعلاقتها بأسلوب التروى-الاندفاع		سحر محمود محمد عبد الله	سوهاج:	2006	تتناول الرسالة :على المستوى النظريالتحولات المعرفية التي تنتج إلى الاهتمام بالمستوى الذي يعالج عنده المادة بمعرفة المتعلم وكما تتضح أهمية الدراسة في مواكبتها للتطورات التعليمية الحديثة وبحث الأسباب والعوامل المؤدية إلى نسيان وفقد المعلومات تأكيداً على أن المستوى الذي تعالج به المعلومات يلعب دوراً هاماً الاحتفاظ بتلك المعلومات		

120	9277402		MICROSTRUCTURE AND SOME OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE Ge-In-SeSYSTEM	ASRAN, ABD ALLAH ABD EL- RAHIM EL- ASSAL NASSAR	NASSAR ASRAN ABD ALLAH ABD EL- RAHIM EL- ASSAL	SOHA H:	2003	THE ANNEALING PROCESSES AT TEMPERATURES EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN THE GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE WAS FOUND TO HAVE APRONOOUCED EFFECT ON ALL THE INVESTIGATED PHYSICAL PARAMETERS		
121	9277403		بعض أنماط السلوك الخيالي وعلاقتها بالتفكير الابتكاري لدى طلاب التعليم الثانوي الفني الصناعي بمحافظة قنا	الطبيب ، عصام علي	عصام علي الطبيب		2001	تتناول الرسالة:تعد الدراسة الحالية محاولة على أحد الأنشطة العقلية المعرفية وهو (النشاط الخيالي) الذي يعد هو الركيزة الأساسية للابتكار أهمية عينة الدراسة التي تمثل مرحلة تعليمية (الثانوي) يعتبرها علماء النفس والتربية من أهم المراحل التعليمية التي يمر بها الطالب تتناول نوعية هامة من أنواع التعليم والتي تمثل الفني الصناعي		
122	9277424		OPTICAL ELECTRICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF As-Te-Ga CHALCOGENIDE SYSTEM	FOAD ABD- ELHADY ABD- ELSALAM,	ABD- ELSALAM FOAD ABD- ELHADY ,	QENA:	1999	THE EFFECT OF GA CONTENT ON THE STRUCTURAL OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF AS-TE-GA CHALCOGENIDE THIN FILMS WAS STUDIES THE COMOSITIONS OF THE USED ALLOYS WERE AS30 TE70-X GAX WHERE X=0.5 1 3 6 AND 10 AT % FURTHERMORE		
123	9277426		دراسة مقارنة لنظام إعداد معلمات رياض الأطفال في جمهورية مصر العربية والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وانجلترا	محمد ، رانيا كمال أحمد		سوهاج:	2006			
124	9277439		DETERMINATION OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN CEMENT	AHMED, SOLIMAN OMAR	OMAR AHMED SOLIMAN	ASWA N:	1996	CEMENT IS HYDRAULIC INORGANIC BINDER IT IS IMPORTANT MEMBER OF THE BULDING MATERIALS FAMILY DUE ITS BINDING PROPERTIES BIDDING MATERIALS HAVE ADHESIVE AND COHESIVE)CEMENTITIOUS) PROPERTIES		
125	9277453		الحديث النبوي في تفسير الفخر الرازي	عبدالله ، اسماعيل فهمي	اسماعيل فهمي عبدالله	سوهاج:		يتناول تفسير الأحاديث عن الرسول (ص) عن الفخر الرازي		
126	9277474		شعر أبي حسن التهامي	عبدالناصر ، محمود علي عبدالمعطي		سوهاج:	1996	تتناول الرسالة دراسة الحياة الادبيةلأن ثرت امة بعد خلاصة ماتملكه من ماضي وفكر وعقريات أجيل مضت وتركت من رصيدها للخلف مايمكنه أن يحتفظ به ويرعاه وينميه ويعد اساسا يبني عليه مقومات حياته.		
127	9277491		FLIGHT ACTIVITY OF NOCTURNAL AS IMDICATED BY TWO LIGHT TRAPS AT TWO DIFFERENT AREAS IN QENA GOVERNORATE EGYPT	MOHAMMED AHMED NOUR,AHMED	,AHMED MOHAMMED AHMED NOUR	QENA:	1996	IT SHOULD POINTED OUT THAT VERY LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE FLIGHT ACTIVITY OF NEUROPTERA IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD MOREOVER IN UPPER EGYPT)QENA(IN PARTICULAR NO WORK ON THE FLIGHT ACTIVITY OF NEUROPTERA HAS BEEN DONE		
128	9277532		EFFECT OF SOME PESTICDES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF SOYBEAN SEEDS AND PRODUCTION OF LIPASE AND PROTEASE ENZYMES	ABDEL- RAHMAN SOLIMAN SALEEM	ABDEL- RAHMAN SOLIMAN SALEEM	QENA:	1995	SOYBEAN(GLYCINE MAX L MERR)) IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORLD OIL SEED CROP THE WORLD PRODUCTION IN 1993 WAS ABOUT 111.01 MILLION METRIC TONS THE MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES ARE THE UNTIED STATES ARGENTINA BRAZIL....		
129	9277540		الزخارف على الفنون التطبيقية والعمائر الايوبية بالقاهرة	حسن ، عبدالناصر محمد	عبدالناصر محمد حسن	سوهاج:	1995	تتناول الرسالة الحديث عن الفنون التطبيقية من الخزف والفخاروالخشب والمعادن والنسيج والزجاج والحجر والرخام وتتكلم أيضا عن المنشآت الدينية التعليمية والدارس وضريح الامام الشافعي وضريح الخلفاء العباسين .		
130	9277611		تطوير الاشراف الفني في مدارس التربية الخاصة بجمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء الاتجاهات العالمية العصرية	علي ، بدرى أحمد أبوالحسن	بدرى أحمد أبوالحسن علي	أسوان:	1996	تتناول الدراسة أهمية التربية الخاصة التي تهدف إلى تقديم الرعاية التعليمية والتربوية والنفسية والاجتماعية المناسبة للتلاميذ المعوقين لذا قام الباحث بإلقاء الضوء على واقع الاشراف الفني بمدارس فصول التربية الخاصة وتvisير القاتمين بالاشراف الفني والمسؤولين عن التربية الخاصة بأهم المشكلات التي تحول أهداف الاشراف على المدارس.		
131	9277641		الشعر العذري	محمود ، ناصف شاكر سيد	ناصر شاكر سيد محمود	سوهاج:	1995	تتناول الرسالة عن المرأة ملامحها كما يصورها الشعر العذري ومن ناحية الجنائليتيه والعفة والطهر ويتكلم أيضا عن العناصر الموضوعية في الشعر العذري من حيث توحد المحبوبة والوفاء الكتمان و الخضوع ويتحدث أيضا عن الحب الالهي وظهوره في المجتمع الاسلامي .		
132	9277653		THE RELATION BETWEEN BODY MASS INDEX AND LEFT VENTRICULAR MASS AND CARDIAC OUTPUT IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HYPERTENSION	ABAS, MAHMOUD DOAA	DOAA ABAS MAHMOUD	SOHA G:	2003	STUDING THE LIPID PROFILE AND ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN OBESE HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IN OUR LOCALITY DETERMINING THE PREVALENCE OF LVH IN THIS GROUP OF PATIENTS		
								THE AIMS OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE:		
								TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF AQUATIC WEEDS IN IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE CANALS IN ASWAN GOVERNORATE		

133	9277686		EFFECT OF CULTIVATION ON AQUATIC PLANTS IN CANALS IN UPPER EGYPT	BAYOUMI, ABDEL-FREED IBRAHIM	IBRAHIM BAYOUMI ABDEL-FREED	ASWAN:	2001	TO DEFINE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE WEEDS HABITATS.		
134	9277728		مملكة البلغار الأولى "679-1025"	أحمد محمود محمد أحمد أبو حرام.			1999	تتحدث الرسالة عن قيام مملكة البلغار الأولى وعلاقتها بالبكرة بالشعوب الجاورة الملك كوبرات وظهور مملكة بلغاريا القديمة الخان أسباروخ وظهور مملكة البلغار الأولى -علاقة البلغار بالبكرة بالخزر والروس.		
135	9277742		SYNTHESIS SPECTRAL SOLVATOCHROMIC BEHAVIOURS AND ACID - BASE PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW CYANINE DYES DERIVED FROM 4)1(- PHENACYL PYRIDINIUM)QUINOLINIUM OR ISOQUINOLINIUM -4)1(YL SALTS	ABD EL-MOTALEB-AHMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED ABD EL-MOTALEB	ASWAN:	2002	MIGHT BE USED IN VARIOUS PROBABLE APPLICATION THUS METHINE CYANINE DYES IN PARTICULAR HAVE MANY VITAL APPLICATION WIDESPREAD AND PREVELANT USES IN MANS LIFE OF DIFFERENT FIELDS THE SYNTHESISED DYES UNDER INVESTIGATION		
136	9277824		MICROPALAEONTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF "SUDR" "ESNA" FORMATIONS AT WADI EL TARFA SOUTH GALALA EGYPT	ISMAIL, HESHAM AHMED HUSSEIN	HESHAM AHMED HUSSEIN ISMAIL	QENA:	1996	THE EARLIER MICROPALAEONTOLOGIC BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC AND LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS OF THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION AND ITS ENVIRONS WERE INCULDES IN THE WORKS		
137	9277835		أثر استخدام نموذج ميرل- تنيسون في تدريس المفاهيم النحوية على التحصيل والاحتفاظ بالمادة المتعلمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي	عبدالقادر ، محمود هلال عبدالباسط	محمود هلال عبدالباسط عبدالقادر	سوهاج	2004	يغيد القائمين على العملية التعليمية في استخدام نموذج ميرل - تنيسون في تدريس المواد المختلفة ومنها اللغة-3		
138	9277854		GEOLOGY OF THE AREA NORTH DINEIBIT EL- QULEIB SOUTHEASTERN DESERT EGYPT	HAMID, ABDEL HAMID SAAD ABDEL	ABDEL HAMID SAAD ABDEL HAMID	Qena:	1997	THE AREA OF STUDY NORTH DINEIBIT EL - QULEIB AREA FORMS A PART OF THE BASEMENT COMPLEX OF THE SOUTHERN EASTERN DESERT		
139	9277862		القيم التربوية المتضمنة في شعر الأطفال في مصر في الربع الأول من القرن العشرين	أحمد ، صبرى خالد عثمان	صبرى خالد عثمان أحمد	سوهاج	1997	تحليل شعر الأطفال حيث له أهمية كبيرة في معرفة ما يسهم به في خدمة الأغراض التربوية والتعليمية. شعر الأطفال من الممكن أن يكون وسيلة تعليمية تربوية وتنقيية لذا يعالج هذا البحث أشكال التعبير الأدبية الموجهة للأطفال.		
140	9278246		studies on brucellosis in farm animals at assiut province with special refrence to different methods of diagnosis	helmy saddek ali mohamed.	fac.vet.med;	assiut university:	1989	our study on brucellosis in the upper egypt included 1232,560,720slaughtered,camels,baladi.		
141	9278583		Endoscopic Ligation Versus Sclero- Ligation for Managemnt of Bleeding Esophageal Varices	Ismail,Usama Abdou abd-El Rahim.	Usama Abdou abd-El Rahim Ismail,	Sohag:	2003	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوى على(أن الهدف من هذا البحث هو عقد المقارنة بين طريقة الربط فقط والربط والحقن معا في علاج دوالي المريء النازفة من حيث الكفاءة والمضاعفات المصاحبة . وقد أجرى البحث على 34مريض يعانون من نزيف بسبب دوالي المريء وتم تقسيم المرضى إلى مجموعتين : (والتي عولجت بالربط فقط)المجموعة الأولى (1) (والتي عولجت بالربط والحقن معا)المجموعة الثانية (2). وقد استنتج البحث أن: طريقة الربط والحقن معا (الطريقة الثانية)لم تقدم أى فائدة على الطريقة الأولى (طريقة الربط فقط)من حيث تقليل عدد الجلسات المطلوبة للقضاء على دوالي المريء أو الوقت المطلوب للعلاج أو التكلفة ولهذا فلم يتم استحضار طريقة الربط والحقن معا وتظل طريقة ربط دوالي المريء فقط هي الطريقة المثلى لعلاج دوالي المريء النازفة		
142	9278667		برنامج مقترح للتربية الأمنية في الاقتصاد المنزلى وأثره على تحصيل واتجاهات تلميذات الصف الثالث الإعدادي	أحمد ، لمياء شعبان	لمياء شعبان أحمد	سوهاج:	1997	يتمكن أن ينمي مفاهيم الأمان لدى تلميذات عينة البحث مما يؤدي إلى العيش في سلام-2		
143	9278673		HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES FOR THE EVALUATION OF GROUND WATER AQUIFER IN WADI EL SAAIDA IDFU ASWAN EGYPT	HAMDAN, ALI MOHAMED ALI	Ali mohamed ali amdan	Aswan :	1999	GROUDWATER IS THE ESSENTIOAL SOURCE OF IN THE ARID AND SEMIARID REGIONS WHERE THE SURFACE WATER IS VERY LIMITED OR NEARLY SCARCE		
144	9278691		مشروع مقترح لتطوير بعض جوانب اللانحة التنفيذية للمعاهد الثانوية الأزهرية	بحيرى، سهام العريالوى مهدى	سهام العريالوى مهدى بحيرى	أسوان	1995	تتناول الرسالة الحاجة التعليمية للتطوير بما يتناسب مع المكانة العلمية الإسلامية البحث في أسباب شكوى الطلاب الأزهر مما يترتب عليها من ضعف مستوى خريجي هذه المرحلة. محاولة علاج قصور مسببات الشكاوى حتى يمكن أن تصل الباحثة بهذا البحث إلىوضع تصور في شكل لائحة تنفيذية يتحقق من خلالها أهداف الدراسة		

145	9278697		CHARACTERIZATIONS BASED ON RECURRENCE RELATIONS FOR MOMENTS OF GENERALIZED ORDER STATISTICS	KHALAF, MOHAMED FAWZY	MOHAMED FAWZY KHALAF		2002	OUR AIM IN THIS RESEARCH IS TO CHARACTERIZE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE BASED ON RECURRENCE RELATIONS FOR MOMENTS AND CONDITIONAL MOMENTS OF GENERALIZED ORDER STATISTICS		
146	9278711		موقف الصحافة اليومية من مشكلات مجتمع صعيد مصر	اسماعيل ، سميرة وزيري	سميرة وزيري اسماعيل	سوهاج:	1996	تهدف الرسالة إلى أي مدى اهتمت الصحف اليومية بقضايا ومشكلات مجتمع الدراسة وشكل تناول الصحف اليومية لموضوعات المجتمع ما تقوم به الصحف اليومية في معالجة الموضوعات وإشباع الاحتياجات الأفراد والأسباب المختلفة لزيادة فاعلية الصحافة في أداء دورها نحو المجتمع.		
147	9278739		رسم الأطفال وعلاقتها بقدراتهم المعرفية	أحمد ، ضحى عبدالدين	ضحى عبدالدين أحمد	سوهاج: الأسكندر	2001	تتناول الرسالة الحالية من الدراسات العربية القليلة التي تحول أن تتعرف على طبيعة العلاقة بين رسوم الأطفال وقدراتهم المعرفية		
148	9278756		دراسات في التاريخ الأمريكي.	نسوقي ؛ ناهد إبراهيم	ناهد إبراهيم نسوقي	1998		كما تلقى الدراسة الضوء على أهمية التحقق من صلاحية مقياس "ستافورد بينيه" الصورة الرابعة كأداة ذات مصداقية عالية وتحاول الاستفادة منه خلال معرفة العلاقة بين القدرات المعرفية وبين رسوم الأطفال من سن 5 سنوات إلى 15 عاما		
149	9278785		SYNTHESIS AND PHYSICO- CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME AZO COMPLEXES AND CHEMICAL KINETICS OF THEIR REACTION WITH PEROXO REAGENTS	ADAM, MOHAMED SHAKER SAYED	Mohamed shaker sayed adam	سخاثل:	1997	Thesis studies the synthesis characterization and physico-chemical properties of some novel azo amino acid fe(11) complexes as well as the chemical kinetics of their reaction with peroxo reagents (hydrogen peroxide)		
150	9278811		صنح السكة الإسلامية في العصر الفاطمي بمصر	مصطفى ، أسامة أحمد مختار حسن				تتناول الرسالة :		
151	9278819		ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF WADI ZEIDUN AREA EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	AHMED, RAAFAT MAHMOUD			2001	الحياة الاقتصادية في العصر الفاطمي، دار العيار وأثرها في الحياة الاقتصادية في العصر الفاطمي، الصنح الزجاجية والإدارة المالية في العصر الفاطمي بمصر ومعرفة طرق صنح السكة، الدراسة الأثرية الفنية في عصر الخلفاء		
152	9278934		ORE MICROSCOPY GEOCHEMISTRY OH HOST ROCKS AND CONCENTRATION PATTERNS OF GOLD AND ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS MARAHIQ GOLD MINE SOUTHERN EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	RADY, ASHRAF EMAM ABDEL	ASHRAF EMAM ABDEL RADY	ASWAN:	1999	WADI ZEIDUN AREA WHICH LIES TO THE SOUTHEAST OF QENA CITY IS CHOSEN FOR THE PRESENT "ENVIRONMENTAL BASE LINE STUDY" AIMING TO DELINEATE BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOCALITY WHICH ARE NECESSARY FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING FOR ESTABLISHING NEW AGRICULTURAL		
153	9278938		القيادة التربوية بالتعليم الثانوى الصناعى فى ضوء الاتجاهات المعاصرة	علاء محمد مبارك محمد	علاء محمد مبارك محمد	قنا	2001	WADI MARAHIQ AREA LIES IN THE SOUTHERN EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT BETWEEN LATITUDES 22 26 AND 22 35 N AND LONGITUDES 33 23 AND 33 31 E 237 KM SOUTH- EAST OF ASWAN TOWN		
154	9278967		السفرات بين آل سامان وملوك الصين	اسماعيل ، عبدالفتاح صابر	عبدالفتاح صابر اسماعيل	سوهاج:	1999	تتناول الرسالة العلاقات بين الصين ودار الإسلام ومحاولات العرب في طرق أبواب الصين والصلات التجارية مع الصين ثم تتناول الرسالة السفارات بين الصين والعرب في صدر الإسلام في عهد الخلافة الأموية والعباسية والنفوذ الساماني وصلة آل سامان بالصين		
155	9278973		RESPONSE OF SOME SORGHUM CULTIVARS TO SALT AND HORMONAL TREATMENT	ABDEL- LATEF, ARAFAT ABDEL - HAMED			2002	TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS ARISED FROM SALINITY ON THE PLANT GROWTH CONSIDERABLE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN DIRECTED BY PLANT BREEDERS AND PHYSIOLOGISTS TOWARD DEVELOPING CULTIVARS AND AGRO- MANGEMENT TECHNIQUE TO IMPROVE GROWTH AND YIELD OF CROPS UNDER SALINE CONDITITIONS		
156	9279004		DETERMINATION OF THE NEUTRON - PROTON TRIPLET SCATTERING LENGTH	ALY, KHALED MOHAMED AHMED	Khaled mohamed ahmed aly	sohag:	2004	NUCLEON-NUCLEON SCATTERING LOW ENERGY N PARAMETERS TRIPLET SCATTERING LENGTH PHASE SHIFTS FROM FACTORS RADIAL DEUTERON WAVE FUNCTIONS		

تتناول الرسالة

157	9279032		أسلوب الاستقهام في ديوان الحطينة	ابراهيم ، غنى ابراهيم حسن	غنى ابراهيم حسن ابراهيم	سوهاج	1996	دراسة لاسلوب الاستقهام في شعر الحطينة حيث أنه من الاساليب الانشائية لانه يتميز بوفرة معانيه وتعدد أدلته وتتو عها ويتعلق باختيار شعر الحطينة دون عن غيره من الشعراء لانه يتميز بالشعر الراقي الفصيح .		
158	9279049		SYNTHESIS AND REACTION OF SOME SYNTHESIS AND REACTION OF SOME PYRAZOLIDINE- 3,5- DONE DERIVATIVES	YOUNES,SABRY HAMDY HAMED	SABRY HAMDY HAMED YOUNES		1998	THE REACTION OF 1- PHENY 1-3 PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE(1) WITH CARBONY COMPOUNDS N- BROMOSUCCINIMIDE BROMINE		
159	9279070		سورة المائدة	على،محمد محمود محمد	محمد محمود محمد على،	اقنا:	1995	تتناول الرسالة التغيرات الصوتية ذات الوظيفة الدلالية من حيث صيغ تغيرت أوزانها الصرفية نتيجة لتغير أبينتها صيغ تغيرت اشتقاقها نتيجة لتغير أبينتهاوتتناولها من حيث اللغة والادغام والتخيم والقلقة.		
160	9279099		EFFECT OF PLASMA CARBONITRIDING ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF 304 STAINLESS STEEL AND 1050 ALUMINIUM	ABED ELRAHMAN, AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED	Ahmed mohamed mohamed mohamed abed	sohag:	2000	THE PRESENT WORK AIMS TO PROVIDE NEW INSIGHT INTO THE PROCESS OF CARBONITRIDING THROUGH A SYSTEM STUDY OF CARBONITRIDING OF AISI- 304 STAINLESS STEEL BY RF PLASMA IN A PRESSURERATIO		
161	9279119		"ديوان الاعشى دراسة لغوية"	سليمان ، يسرى محمد محمود	يسرى محمد محمود سليمان	سوهاج	1997	تتناول الرسالة الدراسة الصوتية يتناول التصريع والترصيع والتطعيم المجاسة الصوتية بين نهايتى شطرى البيت تناولت الدراسة الصرفية تتناول الأفعال من حيث الدلالة الزمنية ودلالة البنية الشكلية.		
162	9279468		studies on funciisolated from some food components/	HAMODA, METWALLY SAYED METWALLY.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	1988	THE DEGREE OF EXPOSURE OF DUCKS TO ADENO 127 AND FOWL ADENOVIRUS(CELO) IN EGYPT WERE STUDIED VIROLOGICALLY AND SEROLOGICALLY.		
163	9279526		STUDIES ON RINDERPEST LIKE DISEASES AND THEIR CAUSES	khaled mohamed hassanein.	fac.vet.med.	assiu t univer sity:	1989	in this study trials have been done to evaluate the incidenncne of ibr-virus infectthn among farm animals.		
164	9279527		الاستئصال الجزئى للكبد واستئصال الحوصلة المرارية مع جزء من الكبد فى الكلاب.	محمد محمد عبد الحفيظ/	كلية الطب البيطرى.	جامعة اسيوط:	1992	اجرى هذا البحث على عدد28 كلبا بالغا من كلا الجنسين وكانت اوزان هذه الحيواناتتتراوح ما بين 8 الى 21كيلو جرام وقسمت هذه الكلاب الى اربع مجموعات متساوية وخضعت المجموعتان الأولى والثانية الى استئصال جزئى للكبد بنسبة 40%,30%.		
165	9279564		SOME ANATOMICAL STUDIES ON SYSTEMA DIGESTORIUM OF CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS.	ABRAHIM,SAMAIL ABDEL AZIZ..	faculty of veterinary medicine,	assiu t univer sity:	1983	this work was carried out on eight adult healthy camels (camelus dromedarius) ranging from 8-12 years old.		
166	9279585		nervi spinales of camelus dromedarius/	ABDEL MONEIM, MOHAMED EL MOHREZY.	faculty of veterinary medicine,	assiu t univer sity:	1983	this work was carried out on eight adult healthy camels and five necks with their heads.		
167	9280826		STUDIES ON THERESIDUES OF SOME ANTIPI OTICS AND SULFA DRUGS IN EGGS.	hassan mohamed gad el-rab.	fac.med.vet;	assiu t univer sity:	1989	asurvey on selted egg samples 500each of native and foreign breeds.		
168	9280836		MINERAL NUTRITION OF SEEDINGS OF TWO DESERT PLANTS : SOLENOSTEMMA ARGHEL AND BALANITES AEGYPTICA	MOHAMED,AMAL ALY AWADALLAH	Amal aly awadalla mohamed	ASWA N:	2002	THE NEED FOR CONTINUOUS RESEARCH IN FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS IS ONE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS GIVEN IN THE WORLD BANK REPORT)1990(AS ASTEP IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF DESERT AREAS OF EGYPT.		
169	9280842		studies on fluorosis in goats in assiut province/	KARRAM, MAHAMED HASSAN.	faculty of veterinary medicine,	assiu t univer sity:	1982	the present study have been carried out to investigate the effect of environmental pollution by hydrofluoric acid.		
170	9280845		DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATIC DISEASES IN THEDOG WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO ULTRASONOGRAPHIC GUIDED NEEDLE BLOPSY.	safwat el-mokhtar mohamed ali.	fac.vet.med;	assiu t univer sity:	1989	the present work,was carried out on224dogs with signs of prostatic diseases.		
171	9280895		استخدام المدخل البيئى فى تدريس الجغرافيا لطلاب التعليم الثانوى الازهرى وأثره على تنمية بعض المفاهيم البيئية واتجاهاتهم نحو البيئة			سوهاج:	2000	تتناول هذه الرسالة: تنمية بعض البيئية فى مقر الجغرافيا للصف الاول الثانوى لدى عينة البحث تنمية اتجاهات موجبة نحو البيئة لدى عينة البحث التأكيد على أهمية استخدام البيئية المحلية فى تدريس الجغرافيا وبصفة خاصة مقرر الصف الاول الثانوى ويتناول البحث الدخل البيئوهو الذى يؤكد على ربط ماديدهسه بالتلاميذ بالبيئة المحيطة .		
172	9280915		PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME MULTI- COMPONENT OXIDE GLASSES	MOHAMED,FATMA DADRI	FATMA DADRI MOHAMED	ASWA N:	2002	THE MAJOR RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS ARE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS: THE ELECTIRCAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS ARE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST DUE TO THIER WIDE USES IN MANY ELECTRONIC DEVICES		
173	9280941		STRUCTURAL ELECTICAL AND THERMOELECTRIC POWER PROPERTIES OF AGX (AS0.4SE0.6) 100-X CHALCOGNIDE	HEMAIA, ABDOU KAMAL DIAB	ABDOU KAMAL DIAB HEMAIA	sohag:	2004	X-RAY DIFFRACTION (XRD) AND DIFFERENTIAL SCANNING CALORIMETRY (DSC) TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN USED TO CONFIRM THE GLASSY NATURE OF AS- PREPARED ALLOWS AND DISCUSS THE OBTAINED RESULTS		
								تتناول الرسالة		

							أهمية التكنولوجيا الرقميةأداة تعليمية جديدة تسهم بدور كبير في تطوير الكثير من جوانب العملية التعليمية ولكن كما اشارت نتائج بعض الدراسات إلى وجود قصور في تدريس مقرر انتاج الصور الفوتوغرافية بالطرق التقليدية وضعف المهارات العملية.		
174	9280948	فعالية برمجة مقترحة في تنمية بعض مهارات انتاج الصور الرقمية لدى أخصائي تكنولوجيا التعليم	حلوى ، أحمد محمد أحمد عباس	أحمد محمد أحمد عباس حلوى	قنا:	2004	لذا يعد البحث بمثابة محاولة لتطبيق استخدام الكمبيوتر كوسيلة مساعدة في التعليم CAIوذلك من خلال برمجة مقترحة لتنمية بعض المهارات انتاج الصور الرقمية.		
175	9280968	BIOCHEMICAL STUDY ON SOME IMPORTANT MARKERS IN HUMAN MILK	MAHMOUD, AIDA ABDEEN	AIDA ABDEEN MAHMOUD	Assiut	2002	INFANTS DEPEND ON MATERNAL TRASFER OF NUTRIENTS BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS AND PROTECTIVE AGENTS BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER BIRTH HUMAN MILK		
176	9281000	فاعلية برنامج مقترح في الأنشطة الصحفية المدرسية على تنمية بعض مهارات الكتابة لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية	سالم ، محمد علي بكرى عيسى	محمد علي بكرى عيسى سالم	قنا	2001	يتناول البحث أهمية اللغة كأداة أساسية في عملية الاتصال الاجتماعي ونقل الحضارات وتبادل الخبرات عبرالاجيال ف لغة أربعة فنون وهي الاستماع والحديث والقراءة والكتابة وتعد الكتابة من أهم الفنونولكن هناك مشكلة وهي ضعف مهارات الكتابة لدى طلاب المرحلة الاعدائية ولذا يجب على المدرسة أن تقوم بتنمية المهارات لدى الطلابويقتصر البحث على عدد من طلاب الصف الثالث الاعدادى.		
177	9281181	دراسة مقارنة لإمكانية تحقيق تكافؤ الفرص التعليمية في التعليم الجامعي في مصر والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية واليابان	محمود ، أحمد عباس السيد	أحمد عباس السيد محمود	قنا:	1999	تتناول الرسالةأهمية التعليم الجامعمع تطوير مفهوم الديمقراطية والمناداة بتطبيق العدالة الاجتماعية مع التسابق العلمى والاقتصادى لذا في الوقت الحالى لاتقاس التقدم لدى المجتمعات بما لديها من موارد طبيعية ولامادية بل تقاس بالقدرة البشرية التى تستغل هذا الامكانيات وكل ذلك عن طريق التعليمولكن هناك مشلات تواجه تحقيق النجاح وهي عدم تكافؤ الفرص في التعليم الجامعي وهناك مشلات متعلقة بالجوانب الاجتماعية من ناحية النظام الطبقي من أجل هذه المشاكل وغيره التى تتولاه الباحث ومحاولة إيجاد الحلول .		
178	9281275	ANALYICAL STUDIES ON SOME ARYLAZOPYRAZOLOPYRIMINES	MOUSA,ASHRAF ROSHDY	ASHRAF ROSHDY MOUSA	QENA:	1999	AZO COMPOUNDS ARE STILL AVERY IMPORTANT CLASS OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS RECEIVING MUCH ATTENTION IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH		
179	9281360	فعالية برنامج باستخدام النص الفائق في تدريس تكنولوجيا التعليم على التحصيل وبقاء أثر التعلم لدى طلاب شعبة التربية الفنية بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا	محمد ، محمود عبدالرحمن	محمود عبدالرحمن محمد	قنا	2003	تناول الرسالة حيث يطلق على العصر الحالى الالفية الثالثة عصر التكنولوجيا والتجور المعرفي والتلاحم الوظيفي بين الانظمة العلميةحيث أن التكنولوجيا العلمية تعمل على إدماج المواد والآلات وتقديمها بغرض القيام بالتدريس وتعزيزه وهو يتم على الآلات التعليمية والبرمجيات التعليميةتتناول البحث برنامج النص الفائق ومن المسئول عنه ومميزاته وعيوبه.		
180	9281393	تطوير توجيه طلاب المرحلة الثانوية في جمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة	عبدالنعم ، إيمان محمود محمد	إيمان محمود محمد عبدالنعم	أسوان:	2002	تتناول هذه الرسالة عصر التكنولوجيا والاتصالات لذا يتم ارشاد الطلاب الي رفع كفاءة العملية التعليميةوتغلب على بعض السبلبات من ذلك يتم التعرف على واقع التوجيه والارشاد الطلابى بجمهورية مصر العربية ما به من قصور والكشف على المشلات ووضع تصور مقترح يمكن الاعتماد عليه .		
181	9281414	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME HYDROXYAZO COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM 2,6-D DIAMINOPYRIDINE AND THEIR METAL COMPLEXES	IBRAHIM, FATMA WAFDI HASSAN	Fatma wafdi hassan ibrahim	ASWAN:	1998	IN THIS THESIS A SERIES OF X-PHENYLAZO DERIVATION OF 2,6 DIMINOPYRIDINE WAS STUDIED PHYSICO - CHEMICALLY		
182	9282221	أثر التعليم باللعب على تحصيل تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية في الرياضيات واتجاهاتهم نحوها	أبو الحسن ، طلحة يوسف علي	طلحة يوسف علي أبو الحسن	أسوان:	2003	تعريف مفهوم التعليم باللعبحيث أنه نشاط يتضمن أفعال معينة تنسم بالمتعة في أداؤها ويونديها التلاميذ بروح التنافس معتمدين على الجهد الحركي لذا ترجع أهمية البحث إلى تقديم إطار نظرى يتناول تعريفات اللعب ونظرياته وخصائصه ثم أهمية التعليم باللعب في المرحلة الابتدائية في تدريس الرياضيات وهناك العديد من الدراسات تناولت هذا الموضوع وتأثيره على المواد الدراسية ويمكن تقديم بعض المقترحات التى قدم تسهم في تحسين مستوى التدريس في المرحلة الابتدائية .		
183	9282267	برنامج مقترح لتنمية مهارات النقد الادبى لدى طلاب الصف الاول الثانوى	سويقي ة منى حسب الله	منى حسب الله سويقي		2005	تتناول الرسالة: معرفة الفروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطى درجات طالبات المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة عند مستوى0,01في كل مهارات النقد الادبى لذا يجب الوقوف على مهارات النقد الادبى لطلاب الصف الاول الثانوى وبناء برنامج لتنمية مهارات النقد الادبى ومعرفة أثر البرنامج على تنمية مهارات النقد الادبى لدى طلاب الصف الاول الثانوى.		
184	9282293	GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE AREA SOUTHEAST OF SOHAG EGYPT	AYMAN ,ABDEL HAMEED AHMED	SOUTHOF VALLEY- FACULTY OF SCIENCE	SOHAG:	1992	THE PRESENT AREA OF STUDY INCLUDES EIGHT BASINS WHICH ARE W EL- GIR W QASSAB W. EL- ASHKER W. EL- ATIAT W. EL- HEATA W. ABU- NAFUKH W. EL- SABHA AND EL-MATAHER		
185	9282360	STUDY OF THE RECENT SEDIMENTS FOR SOME WADIS IN QENA GOVERNORATE AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT	EL- ELLA,KHALED ABD EL- FATTAH AHMED ABU	Khaled abd el-fattah abu el-ella	QENA:	2004	IT IS EVIDENT FROM THE ABOVE MRENTIOED PREVIOUS WORKS THAT STUDIES OF THE RECENT STREAM SEDIMENTS IN THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION ARE VERY SCAE		

186	9282362	التغير الاجتماعي وأثره على الاختيار المهني	الظهير ، إسماعيل مراد	إسماعيل مراد الظهير	سوهاج:	1997	يعد موضوع التغير الاجتماعي من أهم موضوعات الدراسة التي تهتم بها أغلب العلوم الاجتماعية وقد كرس كثير من الفلاسفة الاجتماعيين قد أطلقوا على عملية التغير مصطلحات متعددة ترجع أهمية التغير الاجتماعي دراسات علم الاجتماع .		
187	9282407	ON L- FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES	Hebeshui, mohamed abd alla	Mohamed abd alla hebeshi	SOHA G:	2004	OUR MAIN OBJECTS OF THIS IS INTRODUCE VARIOUS RETRACTS OF L-FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES SVERAL RESULTTS ARE OBTAINED ESPECIALLY		
188	9282410	العروض والقوافي في شعر "الديوان" و"المهجر" بين التقليد والتجديد	علي ، ياسر محمد حسن	ياسر محمد حسن علي	سوهاج	2004	تتناول الرسالة مرور الشعر العربي بحقب شتى هيمن على كثير منها التقليد في الشكل والمضمون والشعر ينقسم إلى شقين أولهما تجديد خاص بمضمون الشعر والثاني يتعلق بيميناه.		
189	9282975	studies on the effect of melatonin on reproduction in female mice	ebtisam m.hassan el-miligy.	faculty of veterinary medicine,	assiuat univer sity:	1E+07	in this study the effect of melatonin on ovulation .		
190	9282998	comparathve macro-andmicromorphological studies on the larynx of different domestic animals.	yousria abdel-ghani abdel-rahman.	fac.med.vet.	assiuat univer sity:	2E+07	the present work deals with the macromorphological features and morphometry of the laryngeal.		
191	9283054	studies on the diagnosis of bluetongus disease in egypt	ISMAIL ,IBRAHIM MOHAMED.	faculty of veterinary,	assuit univer sity:	1981	a comparitive studies on neutralization, complemet fixation.		
192	9284119	GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL STUDIES ON ABU MARAWAT AREA CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	AHMED ,ABD EL-RASHEED	Ahmed abd el- rasheed ahmed	SOHA G:	2001	THE STUDIED ABU MARAWAT AREA LIES WITHIN THE PAN - AFRICAN BASEMENT COMPLEX EXPOSED IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN OF EGYPT AND IS BOUNDED BY LATITUDES 26 27 00- 26 36 00 N AND LONGITUDES		
193	9284121	SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM HETEROCYCLIC ANHYDRIDES	GERGIS,TALAAAT SHAKER WASEF	Talaat shaker wasef gergis	QENA:	2000	BECAUSE OF THE WIDE PHARMACOLOGICAL APPLICATION OF 2,3-PYRIDINE AND PYRAZINE HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS THE AIM OF WORK OF THIS IS TO SYNTHESIZE NEW HETEROCYCLES CONTAINS PYRIDINE MOIETY		
194	9284123	ECO-PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF WHITE AND FABA BEAN PLANTS TO RECLAIMED WASEWER ATER IRRIGATION AT QENA CITY	ALI, NOHA AHMED EL-TAYH	NOHA AHMED EL-TAYH ALI	QENA:	2002	THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAND PLANTS IS LARGELY WATER LIMITED RE-USE OF WASEWATER IN AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN PRACTICED IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES		
195	9284124	ECOLOGICAL AND TAXONOMICAL STUDIES ON THE GENUS TAMARIX IN UPPER EGYPT	MOUSTAFA AHMED TAHER	MOUSTAFA AHMED TAHER	ASWA N:	2001	THE PRESENT STUDY THROWS LIGHT ON THE GROWTH OF TAMARIX POPULATION GROWING IN WADI ALLAQI		
196	9284127	MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF SOME IRON-BASED ALLOYS	Abd-elhakeem, ahmed mohamed	Ahmed mohamed abd- elhakeem	SOHA G:	2002	THE MAIN GOAL OF THE PRESENT WORK WAS TO STUDY THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF DIFFERENT NOMINAL COMPOSITION OF THE BINARY SMX FE1-X WITH 0.05		
197	9284129	SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDY OF THE KINETIC PROPERTIES OF SOME MONO- AND DI-BASIC SCHIFF BASES	MOSSEAD,TAGHRE ED MAHMOUD HUSSIEN	TAGHREED MAHMOUD HUSSIEN MOSSEAD	ASWA N:	2000	GENERALLY SCHIFF BASES ARE CONSIDERED AS A VERY IMPORTANT CLASS OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS		
198	9285041	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMOUNDS	ELKARIM, AHMED AFKAR REZK ABD	AHMED AFKAR REZK ABDELKARIM	ASWA N:	2001	THE COMPOUNDS PREPARED INCULEDS THE TWO FOLLOWING PARTS: A- CYANO HETEROCYCLIC DERIVATIVES FROM 3- CYANO-4-METHY1-6-OXO-5-PHENYLHYDRAZONO		
199	9285059	مشكلات التعليم الجامعي وأثارها على الشباب	سعادة ، أنور إبراهيم عبدالحافظ	أنور إبراهيم عبدالحافظ سعادة	قا:	1996	تتناول الرسالة أهمية التعليم الجامعي للبحث الاجتماعي حيث يشمل قطاع الشباب حيث أنه أهم قطاع وهناك تغيرات في النظام الدولي والإقليمي وعلاقات التفاعل والتكتلات الاقتصادية وبدء المهتمون بعمليات التغير الاجتماعي في الدول النامية ومنها مصر إدراك أهمية العنصر البشري كشروط أولية النجاح ولذا كان يجب معرفة المشكلات التي تواجه التعليم الجامعي .		
200	9285061	PHYSICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIESV OF Ti2S CRYSTALS	GALAL,EMAN MOHAMMED ABD ERHMAN	EMAN MOHAMMED ABD ERHMAN GALAL	QENA:	2003			
201	9285104	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	EL KANZI,NADIA ALI AHMED	NADIA ALI AHMED EL KANZI	ASWA N:	1999	IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT BIS (METHYLTHIO) METHYLENE ETHYL CYANOACETATE (1) REACTS READILY WITH HYDRAZINE HYDRATE IN REFLUXING ETHANOL TO YIELD THE AMINOPHRAZOLE		
202	9285164	STUDIES ON THE RIVERAIN VEGETATION OF SOME ISLANDS AT ASWAN GOVERNORATE EGYPT	Hamada, fatma abd-allah mohamed	Fatma abd-allah mohamed hamada	ASWA N:	2004	THE AIMS OF THIS STUDY ARE TO SURVEY THE FLORISTIC DIVERSITY AND THE VEGETATION COMPOSITION OF PLANT SPECIES OF SEVEN ISLANDS LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE RIVER NILE		
203	9285238	HYDROGAPHIC STUDIES OF SOME LAGOONS NEAR HURGHADA	El sman, mahmoud ibrahim	Mahmoud ibrahim el sman	ASWA N:	2000	THE RED SEA BASIN IS SATIATED IN THE NORTHEAST AFRICA SEPARATING AFRICA FROM THE ARABIAN PEBINSULA		
204	9286155	تواجد ميكروب الأيرومونات هيدرونيلا في اللبن وبعض منتجات الألبان في مدينة أسيوط	محمود فر علي حسين مصطفى.	كلية الطب البيطري . أسيوط:	جامعة أسيوط:	1999	أجريت هذه الدراسة على 300 عينة من اللبن وبعض منتجاته التي جمعت بطريقة عشوائية من أسواق مدينة أسيوط ، وتبين بالتحصن البكتريولوجي أن مجموعة من الجين الدماطي والفريش والزبد الفلاحي كانت ملوثة بالأيرومونات .		
205	9286900	كتب تاريخ الخلفاء .	السبوطي ،جلال الدين عبد الرحمن بن الكمال أبو الفضل .	مؤسسة المختار . القاهرة .		2004			
206	9287170	PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON CHROMOLAENA ODORATA AND MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	ABD - ATTY,TAHA ABD EL- RHEEM HUSSIEN	TAHA ABD EL- RHEEM HUSSIEN ABD - ATTY	ASWA N:	1997	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF TWO PLANTS MAGANOLIA GRANDIFLORA AND CHROMOLAENA ODORATA		
207	9287222	STUDY OF CLUSTERIZATION IN Li6 NUCLEI AT HIGH ENERGY Li6 INDUCED REACTIONS IN EMULSION	EL-TABAL,AHMED YOUSSEF	AHMED YOUSSEF EL-TABAL	SOHA G:	1995	THIS THESIS CONCERNED WITH THE PROJECTILE FRAGMENTATION REACTION INDUCED BY LI- NUCLEUS WITH EMULSION NUCLEI AT 4.5 A GEV/C INCIDENT MOMENTUM		
208	9287254	STUDIES ON THE ELASTIC SCATTERING OF LIGHT PARTICLES	MAHMOUD,SANAA FOUAD	SANAA FOUAD MAHMOUD	ASWA N:	1995	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY THE ELASTIC AND INELASTIC SCATTERING OF HEAVY AND LIGHT IONS AT DIFFERENT VALUES OF ENERGIES		
209	9287874	الشريعة والفقه عبر مختلف العصور.	محمد المسعد جعيسة.	دين:	دين:	1997			
210	9288367	studies on globidiparasite in some runlinants in assiut governorateum	mohamed elsalahy m.m.monib.	fac.med.vet.	assiuat univer sity:	1990	the present study has revealed that the globidium parasites of sheep and goats was recorded and surveyed for the first time hn assiut.		
211	9291342	GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Ga2 Te3 AND Ti5 TE3 CRYSTALS	HAMZA,EMAN JABER	EMAN JABER HAMZA	QENA:	1997	IN ORDER TO MAKE FULL USE OF SOLID MATERIALS FOR SPECIFIC APPLICATION IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEEING AN ELECTRICAL HAS TO STUDY IN DETAIL THEIR ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES		

212	9291347		STUDIES ON ENDOPARASITES OF SOME AMPHIBIAN HOSTS IN SOHAG GOVERN ORATE	MOHAMMED, AMAAL HASSAN	Amaal hassan mohammed	SOHA G:	1997	THE PRESENT WORK WAS PLANNED TO STUDY ENDPARASITES OF THE TWO AMPHIBIAN HOSTS BUFO REGULARIS AND RANA SP COLLECTED FROM SOHAG		
213	9291350		إسهامات الرواقين المنطقية ودورها تشكيل المنطق الرمزي الحديث	محمد ، عابر محمد عبدالعزيز	عابر محمد عبدالعزيز محمد	سوهاج:	2003	تتناول الرسالة: مدخل الدراسات المنطقية عند الرواقين من خلال التعريف بالمنطق من حيث موقعه من الفلسفة عندهم مع ما تنقسم به من طابع أخلاقي وتحدث عن الرواقين من حيث مجاله ومدى علاقته باللغة والتعرض لنظرتي الجدل هما نظرية الدال ونظرية المدلول وتتناول نظرية القضايا عند الرواقينوالتعرف على مفهوم وطبيعة القضايا الرواقية مدى العلاقة بينه وبين المفهوم الأرسطي.		
214	9291370		مركز أسبوط دراسة في جغرافيا العمران الريفي	رشوا ، نعصام عادل أحمد حسن	عصام عادل أحمد حسن رشوان	سوهاج	1977	تناولت الدراسة العمران الريفي لمركز أسبوطمن خلال ستة فصول مسبوقة حيث يتناول الفصل الاول التطور التاريخي للعمران والفصل الثاني يتناول الصورة التوزيعية للعمران الريفي والعوامل المؤثرة وتتناول الانتظام المكاني للمحلات العمرانية وتصنيف المحلات العمرانية ودراسة تفصيلية لبعض قرى مركز أسبوط حيث أن مركز أسبوط يعتبر من أكبر المراكز على مستوى المحافظة من حيث المساحة ووضحت الدراسة الحرفة الأساسية للسكان وهي الزراعة.		
215	9291377		PROGNOSTIC SCORING SYSTEMS TO PREDICT OUTCOME IN CASES OF PERITONITIS AND INTRA - ABDOMINAL SEPSIS	HIFNY,ASHRAF M. EL- BADRY	ASHRAF M. EL- BADRY HIFNY	SOHA G:	2001	TO ANALZE THE ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENSIS OF PERITONITIS AND INTRA - ABDOMINAL SEPSIS TO PREDICT PROGNOSIS IN PERITONITIS AND INTRA- ABDOMINAL SEPSIS		
216	9291388		VALUE OF LAPAROSCOPY IN THE MANGEMENT OF IMPALPABLE TESTICLE	AWAD,AHMED ELDEEP RASHED	AHMED ELDEEP RASHED AWAD	SOHA G:	2005	THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS TO EVALUATE THE ROLE OF LAPAROSCOPY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF IMPALPABLE TESTICLE		
217	9291402		CYTOGENETIC STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF BIRDS UPPER EGYPT	NAGAT ABDLY DARDER AHMED	NAGAT ABDLY DARDER AHMED	QENA:	1998	IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AVAILABLE CYTOGENETICAL TECHNIQUES THE AVIAN KARYOLOGICAL STUDIES HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ARREARS OF THOSE OF MAMMALS		
218	9291404		العوامل البيئية المؤثرة على توزيع الصحف الإسلامية في مصر "اللواء الإسلامي-النور الإسلامي-الأزهر-المختار الإسلامي"	حمدون ، عاصم عبدالهادي	عاصم عبدالهادي حمدون	سوهاج:	1999	تنقسم الدراسة إلى أربع فصول حيث تتكلم مفهوم البيئة والعوامل البيئية الداخلية المؤثرة على توزيع الصحف والمجلاتومعرفة مضمون الصحافة الإسلامية وأثره على توزيعها أهم الامكانات الفنية للصحف والمجلات الإسلامية وعلاقتها بالتوزيع وتأثير العوامل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية السائدة في المجتمع .		
219	9291459		DIFFERENTIATION OF BREAST LESIONS BY MAMMOGRAPHIC AND DIFFERENT SONOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES	MOHAMED, HOSSAM NOOR ELDEEN	Hossam noor eldeen mohamed	SOHA G:	2000	TO EVALUATE AND CORRELATE THE CLINICAL AND IMAGING FEATURES WITH THE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS OF DIFFERENT BREAST LESIOPNS AND TO DETERMINE		
220	9291467		CYTOKINES	FADEL,ESAM MOHAMED	ESAM MOHAMED ABU AL- FADEL	SOHA G:	2001	THIS REVIEW IS AIMING TO INCULDE: CYTOKINES AND RHEUMATIC DISEASES		
221	9291476		الجنائيات في الشرعيتين اليهودية والإسلامية	هاشم ، خالد مصطفى	خالد مصطفى هاشم	سوهاج:	2001	تتناول الرسالة الجنائيات في الشرائع القديمة بهدف الربط بين التشريعات السماوية (اليهودية-الإسلامية) والتشريعات الوضعية وتحدث عن الجنائيات في التشريع البابلي وذلك لما لهذا من تأثيرات واضحة في الشريعة اليهوديةوتتحدث الجنائيات على المال في الشرعيتين اليهودية والإسلاميةتصور الجنائيات على المال وتعريف السرقة		
222	9291521		برنامج مقترح في التربية الرياضية في ضوء المتطلبات المهنية لدى طالبات المدارس الثانوية التجارية وأثره على اللياقة القوامية والمفاهيم المرتبطة بها	منصور ، منال أحمد محمدنين	منال أحمد محمدنين منصور	سوهاج:	2002	تتناول الرسالة: إعداد برنامج في التمرينات التعويضية لطالبات المدارس الثانوية التجاريةفي ضوء متطلباتهن المهنية التعرف على أثر البرنامج المقترح في التمرينات حيث تقوم اللياقة القوامية لطالبات المدارس الثانوية التجارية في ضوء تنمية المفاهيم المتعلقة بسلامة القوام لطالبات المدارس الثانوية التجارية .		
223	9292023		Evaluation of the Results of Surgical Treatment of Pelvic Bone Fractures	.Nouh,Momen Ahmed Abd El- Muneem	Momen Ahmed Abd El-Muneem Nouh	Sohag	2006	ان التثبيت الاولى لعظام الحوض بمثبت خارجي من الممكن ان يقلل انزيف ويحافظ على حجم الحوض ويمنع تمدده ومع ذلك فالمثبت الخارجى لا يتحكم في كسور الحوض الخلفية جيدا		
224	9292198		DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF PLEURAL EFFUSION CYTOKINES	HEFNY,HESHAM MOSLEM	HESHAM MOSLEM HEFNY	SOHA G:	2003	THE AIM OF THE WORK IS TO INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF SOME CYTOKINES IN DIFFERENTIATING MALIGNANT FROM NON- MALIGNANT EFFUSIONS		
225	9292242		VISUAL FIELD CHANGES AETER TRABECULECTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED GLAUCOMA	ELAGOUZ,MOHAMMED HUSSIE MOUSSA AHMED	MOHAMMED HUSSIE MOUSSA AHMED ELAGOUZ	SOHA G:	1996	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO EVALUTE THE EFFECT OF THE TRABECULECTONY OPERATION ON THE V. F PROGNOSIS IN PRATIENTS WITH ADVACED GLAUCOMA		
226	9292284		EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES FOR REPAIR OF HYPOSPADIAS	ESAM, EL- DIN SALEM MORSY	Esam el-din salem morsy	SOHA G:	1996	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO EVALUATE THE RESULTS OF THE CURRENT TECHNIQUES APPLIED FOR REPAIR OF HYPOSPADIAS IN OUR DEPARTMENT TO BE AWARE ABOUT THE MOST SUITABLE TECHNIQUE		
227	9292319		EVALUATION OF ACUTE ABDOMINAL PAIN IN CHILDERN - REROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE	GAFAR,AHMED M. ABD EL- MONEM ALI	Ahmed M.abd el- monen ali gaber	SOHA G:	2001	ANALYSIS OF THE AETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENIS OF ACUTE ABDOMINAL PAIN IN CHILDERN TO EVALUTE THE METHODS OF TREATMENT		
228	9292345		PREVALENCE OF RHEUMATIC DISEASE HEART DISEASE IN SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOHAG CITY	AHMED,MONA FAROUK	MONA FAROUK AHMED	SOHA G:	1997	NO PREVIOUS SCREENING WAS STUDING THE PREVALENCE OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE IN SOHAG CITY SO WE AIMED TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE OF RHEUMATICE HEART DISEASE		
229	9292369		AFLATOXINS TOXICOLOGICAL OVERVIEW	ABOUL HAGAG,KHALED ELSAYED	KHALED ELSAYED ABOUL HAGAG	SOHA G:	2000	THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS SHED LIGHT ON THE NATURE OF THE AFLATOXINS AND THEIR HAZARDS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND TO SUGGEST MEASURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE AFLATOXINS		
230	9292378		مدارس المغرب الاقصى في عصر بني مرين	أبو رحاب ، محمد السيد محمد	محمد السيد محمد أبو رحاب	سوهاج:	1999	تحدثت الرسالة عن الأوضاع التاريخية والحضارية لدولة بني مرين وتشتمل على بحثين يتضمن التعريف ببني مرين أصلهم وألقابهم ومراحل تكوين دولتهم وتعرض لنشأة المدارس المغربية ونظمها الإدارية والتعليمية في عصر بني مرين وتتناول الدراسة الوصفية للمدارس المرينية القائمة بمختلف مدن المغربوتعرض لمنهج تحليلي للعناصر المعمارية والعناصر الزخرفية ومقارنة لتخطيط المدارس المرينيةبالمغرب مع تخطيط المدارس الإسلامية في المشرق.		
231	9292424		the diagnostic value of multifrequency tympanometry in otitis media with effusion and chronic adhesive process (middle ear fibrosis)	Ahmed,weal abdel-monaem	weal abdel- monaem ahmed	sohag:	1999	the aim of the work is evaluate the diagnostic of multi frequency tympanometry in cases of otitis media with effusion and adhesive otitis media		
232	9292433		مهنجية منطق المحمول في علم الذكاء الاصطناعي	ابراهيم ، هيثم السيد السيد	هيثم السيد ابراهيم	قنا	2004	تتناول هذه الدراسة عن المنطق والذكاء الاصطناعي لا،العكس أى عن المنطق كمدخل أساسي للذكاء موضوعاته وإيجاده في الذكاء وفي مجال التطورات لأحدى نظريات المنطق "منطق المحمول"وعرض الأبعاد الفلسفية والمنطقية في الذكاء ومعرفة نظرة عامة للذكاء الاصطناعي والأدوار المنطيقوتق التحليلات العلمية المعاصرة		
233	9292454		comparison of duplex ultrasound and venography in the diagnosis of deep venous thrombosis	abd el aal, khaled mohamed	Khaled mohamed abd el aal	sohag:	1997	we aim in this work to assess the accuracy of duplex ultrasonography in diagnosing deep venous thrombosis and to compare it with venography		
234	9292513		acceptability of breast reconstruction after mastectomy in upper egypt	elsherbiny, ahmed mohamed kamel	Ahmed mohamed kamel elsherbiny	sohag:	2003	the aims of this work are to provide the new option of breast reconsturtn to women of upper egypt and evaluate their acceptance to this option and determine the causes of acceptance		
								تناولت الرسالة		

						2000	قنا:	حلمي محمود محمد أحمد محاسب	أحمد ، حلمي محمود محمد	صورة الامم المتحدة في الصحف العربية	235	9292563				الدراسة في المقام بالقرارات التي يصدرها مجلس الامن على أساس أن مجلس الامن هو المحرك الرسمي للامم المتحدتين أهداف مدى التغير الذي لحق الامم المتحدة بعد انهيار الاتحاد السوفيتي والتعرف على مدى ارتباط الصراع العربي الاسرائيلي بصورة الامم المتحدة والتعرف على صورة قرارات الامم المتحدة بالقضايا العربية المتمثلة في الغزو بجوار إسرائيل والغزو العراقي للكويت والحصار الدولي المفروض على ليبيا والحرب الاهلية في الصومال وأثر هذه الأزمات على صورة الامم المتحدة.
						2003	aswan:	Shaban abdel- rady ahmed	Ahmed, shaban abdel-rady	Effect of interface states on the performance of arbitrarily doped mis performance of arbitrarily doped mis solar cell	236	9292567				the metal- insulator - semiconductor (mis) solar cells promising devices for photovoltaic energy conversion due to simplicity of the mis contact abrication
						1999	سوهاج:	محمد أحمد عبدالكريم رضوان	رضوان ، محمد أحمد عبدالكريم	أين القيم الجوزيه و تراثه الأدبي	237	9292659				تتناول الرسالة تتكلم عن ابن قيم الجوزية عن بنيته وحياته وأثاره وعن الأوضاع السياسية والاجتماعية التي صاحبت عصر ابن القيم وتحدث أيضاً عن اسمه ومولده وطلبه للعلم وشيوخه وتلاميذه وثقافته وأخلاقه وآراء العلماء فيه. يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية جاء فيه (اجريت الرسالة على 122 مريض يعانون من الام حادة بالجزء الايمن من أسفل البطن 35 منهم شخصوا بأنهم يعانون من أمراض غير الالتهاب الحاد للزائدة الدودة ولم يتم تقييمهم بمقياس الفرادو المعدل وباقي المرضى وعددهم 87 تم تطبيق المقياس عليهم وتم تقسيمهم الى ثلاث مجموعات مجموعة تماست اتصال الزائدة لهم ومجموعة تم عمل منظار البطن التشخيصي ومجموعة تموضعهم تحت الملاحظة ولم تجرى لهم عمليات او المنظار . الاستنتاج : يعتبر مقياس الفرادو المعدل طريقة بسيطة وسهلة للتشخيص المبكر لالتهاب الزائدة الدودية الحاد في الرجال والاطفال أما النساء فإن منظار البطن التشخيصي يعطي الدقة التشخيصية اللازمة.
						2000	Sohag:	Asser Abd El Hamid M. Goda,	Goda, Asser Abd El Hamid M.	Comparison Between Clinical, Modified Alvarado Score System and Laparoscopy in Diagnosis of Acute Appendicitis	238	9293754				تتناول الرسالة دراسة التي الفخارية وتنوع طرزها من حيث الشكل والحجم والمادة وطريقة التصنيع والغرض من استعمالها وتاريخ انتشارها ووضحت الدراسات طرز مختلفة للأفورات قترح تاريخها بين القرن الاول والسابع ويقوم الباحث بوصف الزخارف حيث طريقة التصنيع والهدف.
						1998	سوهاج:	سامح شفيق ذكي	ذكي ، سامح شفيق	التي الأثريتين حفائر معبد بطليموس "أولتيس" بالشيخ حمد	239	9293984				THE SEA HARES ARE REMARKABLE WIDELY SPREAD ALLOVER THE WORLD THEY HAVE AGREAT IMPORTANT WHERE THEY SECRETE MANY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS FROM THEIR DIGESTIVE OPALINE AND PURPLE GLANDS
						1999	SOHA G:	Alaa youssry fahmy moustafa	MOUSTAFA, ALAA YOUSRY FAHMY	BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME SPECIES OF SEA HARES (MOLLUSCA: OPISTHOBRANCHIA) COLLECTED FROM THE RED SEA EGYPT	240	9293997				تتناول الرسالة الحديث عن الكنيسة القبطية في أسبوط قبل العصر العثماني وأحوال الاقباط منذ بداية العصر العثماني حتى نهاية حكم محمد علي ونوع أحوال الاقباط أثناء الحملة الفرنسية وتتناول أيضا الدراسة الوصفية لأديرة وكنائس محافظة أسبوط والتخطيط والعناصر المعمارية بكنائس وأديرة محافظة أسبوط.
						1998	سوهاج:	عبدالعال ، أحمد سليمان	عبدالعال ، أحمد سليمان	كنائس وأديرة محافظة أسبوط منذ بداية العصر العثماني حتى نهاية حكم محمد علي 923هـ-1265/1517هـ-1848م	241	9294033				THE SCIENCE OF CARTOGRAPHY OR MAP CREATION ALONG WITH THE MORE RECENT ART OF MAP PROJECTION HAS RICH HISTORY THE DESIRE TO DRAW THINGS INCLUDING THE EARTH
						2003	SOHA G:	MOHAMMED KHALIFA ABDEL- WAHAB SAAD	MOHAMMED KHALIFA ABDEL- WAHAB SAAD	ON PROJECTIVE MAPPINGS AND THEIR PROPERTIES	242	9294053				يحتوى هذا الجزء (الوحدات الأشكال)
						1997	سوهاج:	سعد عبدالكريم شهاب	شهاب ، سعد عبدالكريم	عمارة بلدة القصر بالوحدات الداخلية	243	9294115				THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO COMARE TWO DIFFERENT ANAESTHETIC TECHNIQUES FOR MICROLARYNGEAL SURGERY USING CO2 LASER
						1997	SOHA G:	RAAFAT AHMED SALEM RAMADAN	RAMADAN, RAAFAT AHMED SALEM	TUBELESS ANAESTHESIA FOR MICROLARYNGEAL LASER SURGERY	244	9294131				PARTIAL PRESTRESSING IS AN APPROACH IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION IN WHICH PRESTRESSED REINFORCEMENT OR A COMBINATION OF PRESTRESSED AND NON- PRESTRESSED REINFORCEMENT IS USED SUCH THAT TENSION AND CRACKING IN CONCRETE DUE TO FLEXURE
						2005	ASWA N:	MOHAMED ZAKARIA ABDEL- HAMID hassan	HASSAN, MOHAMED ZAKARIA ABDEL- HAMID	ANALYSIS OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE DEEP BEAMS	245	9294160				SALINITY IS WORLDWIDE AGRICULTURAL AND ECO- ENVIRONMENYTAL PROBLEM APPROXIMATELY ONE- THIRD OF THE WORLD LAND SURFACE IS ARID AND SEMI- ARID OF WHICH ONE HALF IS AFFECTED BY SALINITY
						2005	QENA:	Mona fawzy abou alhamd	ABOU ALHAMD ,MONA FAWZY	PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SALINITY ON SOME ANTIOXIDATIVE ENZYMES IN SOME MAIZE CULTIVARS	246	9294201				THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO EVALUATE THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF 15 SELECTED CASES OF DIFFICULT PSEUDARTHROSIS OF THE TIBIA BY THAT TECHNIQUE PROVIDED BY ILIZAROV DEVICE
						1998	SOHA G:	SHERIF EL- DESOKY METWALLY	SHERIF EL- DESOKY	MANAGEMENT OF PSEUDARTHROSIS OF THE TIBIA USING ILIZAROV DEVICE	247	9294250				تتناول الرسالة تحدد مشكلة الحالي في تقضى أثر استخدام الوسائط الفائقة في تدريس الجغرافيا على تنمية بعض المفاهيم والتفكير الاستدلالي لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي وتابع الباحث المنهج الوصفي فيما يتعلق بإعداد الأطار النظري للدراسة الحالية ويعتمد المنهج شبه التجريبي في التدريس التطبيقي للمجموعتين "التجريبيتين المضابطة". تتناول أهمية البحث:
						2006	سوهاج:	حارص عبدالجبار عبداللاه عمار	عمار ، حارص عبد الجابر عبداللاه	أثر استخدام الوسائط الفائقة في تدريس الجغرافيا على تنمية بعض المفاهيم والتفكير الاستدلالي لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي	248	9294257				في تعريف مهارات ماوراء المعرفة التي يجب أن يلم بها طلاب الصف الاول الثانوي ويساعد في التغلب على بعض أوجه القصور في أساليب التدريس واستراتيجياته الشائعة ويسهم في الكشف عن الوسائل الفعالة لتنمية مهارات ما وراء المعرفة.
						2006	أسوان:	محمد علي أحمد شحات	شحات ، محمد علي أحمد	فاعلية برنامج قائم على استخدام الكمبيوتر في تحصيل مادة الفيزياء وتنمية بعض مهارات ماوراء المعرفة لدى طلاب الصف الاول الثانوي	249	9294364				THE PRESENT STUDY IS A TRIAL TO INTERPRET THE AVAILABLE THAT DERIVED FROM WELL LOGS AND SEISMIC REFLECTION DATA IN THE AREA NORTH OF THE BETTER LAKES
						1997	SOHA G:	Elhamy aly abd el-aziz tarabees	TARABEES, ELHAMY ALY ABD EL-AZIZ	THE IMPACT OF SEISMIC REFLECTION INTERPRETATION IN DELINEATING THE STRUCTURAL - NSTRATIGRAPHIC INFERENCES OF NORTH BITTER LAKES AREA NORTHERN EGYPT	250	9294374				POINT DEFECTS AND DISLOCATIONS ARE INTRODUCED INTO A SOLID BY A PLASTIC DEFORMATION AT ROOM TEMPERATURE (RT) SERVERAL TECHNIQUES ARE IN USE TO STUDY THESE DEFECTS AND THEIR BEHAVIOR
						2001	ASWA N:	Essmat mahmoud hassan sayed ahmed	SAYD AHMED, ESSMAT MAHMOUD HASSAN	STUDY OF SOME DEFORMED ALUMINUM ALLOYS USING POSITRON ANNIHILATION TECHNIQUE	251	9294422				تتناول الرسالة حيث أن الدراسة تتميز بالصعوبة إذا بين دولتين مختلفتي المكان والزمان مما زاد الموضوع صعوبة هو أن عمائر الدولة السلجوقية من العماثر التي لم تحط بحظ وافر من الدراسات العربية من جهة ومن ناحية التخطيط من جهة ثانية وكذلك إن دراسة أهم دولتين ذات حضارتين ولكن هذه الاسباب كانت صعوبة الموضوع وقد اقتصرت الدراسة خلال الفترة موضوع البحث على العماثر الدينية الباقية فقط خلال الدولتين السلجوقية والمصرية . شهد النصف الأول من التسمينيات أحداثا سياسية في حياة الدول العربية تكثيرا ما يشرفه قام العراق في 2 أغسطس 1990 بغزو أراضي الكويت وهو ما اندلعي ظهور انقسامات حادة بين الدول العربية وتعرضت العلاقات المصرية السودانية وأزمة لوكربي بين ليبيا والدول الغربية.
						2000	سوهاج:	فهيمن فتحى إبراهيم عطالله أحمد حجازى	حجازى ، فهيمن فتحى إبراهيم عطالله أحمد	دراسة مقارنة لأساليب التخطيط في العماثر الدينية السلجوقية والمصرية حتى نهاية العصر المملوكي.	252	9294501				تتناول الدراسة عن الأساليب التي يتعامل معها الطالب الذي فقد القدرة على السمع ومعرفة كيفية استعمال الوسائل العلمية السمعية ورأى العلماء المختصين بهذه الدراسة.
						2003	أسوان:	عبيد الدسوقي متولى,	عبيد ، الدسوقي متولى	دراسة الاساليب المعرفية المرتبطة بالتحصيل الدراسي لدى الصم	253	9294626				تتناول الرسالة: تحديد مهارات التذوق الادبي اللازمة لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الاعدادى مما يفيد معلمى اللغة العربية وواضعى المناهج لهذه المرحلة بالتعرف على مهارات التذوق الادبي
																إعداد اختبار لقياس القدرة على التذوق الادبي-2

			توظيف احد الاتجاهات التربوية "بلوم"الاتقان التعلم وتسهم الدراسة في فتح المجال لدراسات أخرى تستخدم استراتيجيات-3 تدرسية	2003	قنا:	رقية محمود أحمد علي	رقية محمود أحمد علي	أثر استخدام التعلم للإيقان في تدريس النصوص الأدبية على تنمية بعض مهارات التفوق الأدبي لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي	255	9295611
			يتناول الرسالة التعرف على الفروق بين أفراد العينة في أبعاد الأساليب المعرفية موضوع الدراسة وذلك باختلاف الجنس والتخصص التعرف على مدى تميز أو استقلال أبعاد الأساليب المعرفية والتعرف على العامل العام الذي يتضمن دافعية الإنجاز وأبعاد-2 الأساليب المعرفية وموضوع الدراسة عينة البحث	2001	قنا:	صلاح عبدالمعزم حوطر	أحمد ، راشد مزروق راشد رزق	بعض الأساليب المعرفية وعلاقتها بدافعية الإنجاز لدى طلاب الجامعة	256	9295621
			fifty randum samples of dressed [oultry carcasses were collected from diffetentshops located in assiut	1992 .	assuit uonver sty:	faculty medican,	ahmed,anhaar marzok,	studin on the hygiennig qualty of slovy rkteed chickens in assiut markets	257	9295962
			تتناول الرسالة العديد من الدراسات مشكلة عصرية تواجه عصرية المجتمع وتهدد هويته الثقافية والنسق القيمي لهذه الثقافة هي ظاهرة الغزو الثقافي محاولة لإلقاء الضوء على دور الإعلام الغربي في تأسيس بعض القيم التربوية التي قد تتعارض مع قيم المجتمع العربي.ويسهم في معرفة تأثير وسائل الإعلام من تليفزيون وفيديووسينما وصحف على بعض القيم الاجتماعية -الاقتصادية - والسياسية.	2001	قنا:	ننسي أحمد فؤاد	فؤاد ، ننسي أحمد	دور المؤسسات التربوية تجاه تأثير الغزو الثقافي على بعض القيم لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية	258	9296022
			قد أجريت هذه الدراسة لاستبيان مدى خطورة الإصابة بالأمراض النفسية البكتيرية ومدى تأثيرها على الناحية الاقتصادية من حيث نسبة الإصابة بالمرض والوفيات الناتجة عنه.	1991	جامعة اسيوط:	كلية الطب البيطري؛	حاتم ابو الرازق علي.	دراسة لاستبيان مدى خطورة الإصابة بالأمراض النفسية البكتيرية/	259	9296038
			تتناول الرسالة العمليات الرياضيتين قسمة الكسور والقياس لا يستخدم التلميذ الادوات الهندسية استخداما صحيحا وقد أجريت بعض المقارلات مع موجهي ومعلمي الرياضيات ومعرفة كيفية طريقة التدريس للاستيعاد على الحفظ وليس الفهم وهذه من الطرق الخلطنة.	2004	سوهاج:	صبرى أبو الفتوح رضوان	رضوان ، صبرى أبو الفتوح	استخدام دورة التعلم في تدريس بعض المفاهيم الرياضية وأثرها على التحصيل المعرفي وبقاء أثر التعلم وتنمية ميول تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائي نحو الرياضيات	260	9296069
			يعد سرطان القولون والمستقيم ثالث الأسباب المؤدية الي اللوفاة الناتجة عن السرطان في الدول الغربية وتبين ان من بين 20%-50% من مرضى هذا السرطان معرضون للوفاة خلال خمس سنوات من تشخيص المرض نتيجة للابتثاث واسع الانتشار	2002			Shalabi,Eman Muhamed Salah El Deen Muhammed	Apoptosis & Immunohistochemical Bcl-2 Oncoprotein Expression in Colorectal Lesions	261	9296083
			د	1992	سوهاج	جامعة جنوب الوادي	عبد المحسن محمد دسوقي	حسابات الدخل القومي في ظل تغيرات مستويات الأسعار "دراسة تطبيقية "	262	9296111
			تتناول الرسالة: تتحدث الرسالة عن موقع بلاد تركستان بأهميتهاجغرافية وتاريخية في تاريخ أسيا بوجه عام ونظرا لأهمية تركستان من الناحية الجغرافية فيها كانت محط أنظار العرب حتى تملعوا لفتح بلاد تركستان ولعبت خراسان دورا حيويا في ذلك الفتح وتناولت الحياة الاقتصادية في بلاد تركستانالحياة الاجتماعية.	2005	قنا:	شربات أحمد مصطفى أحمد راشد	راشد ، شربات أحمد مصطفى أحمد	تركستان في العصر العباسي الاول 132-232هـ-750-847م	263	9296164
			viral diseases in general are difficult in their treatment owing to their intracellular tropism of the infected hosts.	1989	assuit univer sity:	faculty of vet.med.	abozid ahmad abozeid hassan	oneffect some chemical and natural products newcastile disease virus vaccines prepared in egypt	264	9296189
			تتناول الرسالة مدخل إلى الكهنة من حيث الدور الديني والسياسي للكهنة وأماكهم ودور الملك ككاهنوتحدث أيضا عن الدراسة الوصفية لبعض تصاوير المقابر في الدولة القديمة ودراسة تحليلية للمعنى اللغوي ودور وواجبات الكاهن المرتل والمكانة الاجتماعية للكاهن المرتل.	1999	قنا:	أحمد مصطفى أحمد عثمان	عثمان ، أحمد مصطفى أحمد	الكاهن المرتل	265	9296242
			SKIN COLOR detection can provide an important first step in and of applications such as facial recognition,hand tracking and pornographic images detection.when dealing whit detection of pornography in color images,it is important to have agood algorithm of recognizing skin-color region. most existing algorithms rely upon the fact that skin-colored	2005	SOHA G	Samy sadek Mohamed	Mohamed , samy sadek	DIGITAL IMAGES DETECTION	266	9296541
			Diarrhoea is among the greatest killers of infants and children in egypt and many other developing countries , it accounts for 25-30% of deaths among infants and children in the present study 200samples of diarrheic patients were collected from the outpatient pediatric clinic and pediatric department of sohag university hospital .the age of examined patients varied from 6 months up to 15 years . 170from those patients were immunocompetent and 30 were immunocompromised (with severe malnutrition) All samples were preserved in mif solution then examined by direct microscopic examination and all samples were examined by modified zeihl neelsen stain to show the coccidian parasite (23%)out of 200samples were found to be harbouring parasites ,33(19.4% of them were found in immunocompetent and 13)(40.33% in immunocompromised patients . Giardia lamblia infection was to be found in 22 (11% patient (the most common protozoal infections in the present study,16)9.41% were found in immunocompetent children and 6(20% in immunocompromised patients ,all positive cases were detected by direct microscppic examination.	2003	SOHA G	Usama hussien Abd allah	Abd allah , usama hussien	Studies on parastic diarrhoea in children=	267	9296604
			The objective of this thesis is studying the breaklinks incorporation effect on different terrain types ,that ,with using different sampling density and different interpolation methods. To achieve this objective, different data sets that resrepresent different types of the terrain are obtained at different grid spacing between observed points. The pattern of the obtained data is the regular grid ;this pattern is chosen to simplify the change of sampling interval by skipping some points from the original observations.	2005 .	أسوان :	محمد عثمان عواض عبد الوهاب ،	عبد الوهاب، محمد عثمان عواض.	دراسة تحليلية لتأثير جيومورفولوجية سطح الأرض على التمثيل الرقمي للأرتفاعات /	268	9296643
			Field studies were carried out to investigate the ecological characteristic of chenopodium murale along a transect stretched from the estarn side to the western side of sohag.the transset crossed different habitat types that include newly reclaimed agricultural lands,old cultivated lands, canal banks and fallow lands.	2000 .	سوهاج:	هنا كمال جلال،	جلال،هنا كمال	دراسات بيئية والبيولباتية على نبات الزربيع في موانل مختلفة/	269	9296669
			PoAG is considered a chronic ,progreesive,anterior optic neuropathy that is characterized by optic disc changes ,visual field changes,open angle and iop too high for continued health of the eye.Trabeculectomy is increasingly perfmed in patients with POAG as it appears to be the best method of achieving optimum level of IOP with preservation of visual filed from further glaucomatous changes. our study was planned to evaluate the effect of trabeculectomy operation on the progress of visual field in glaucoma patients .							

270	9296737	Visual field changes after satistactory trabeculectomy in glaucom patients=	Hassan , amin abo ali	Amin abo ali Hassan	SOHA G	2001	our study was carried out on 22eyes of 20patients(8males and 12 females) clinically diagnosed with POAG and thier ages ranged from 19 to65 ears . Reliable visual field tests were obtained befor and 1 month ,3 months and 6 months postoperatively using humphery field analyzer model (1640) . Of those 22eyes with successful IOP reduction after trabeculectomy ,14eyes showed improvement or stabilization of thier visual field while 8 eyes showed worsening of thier visual field.		
271	9296740	Crystal growth and studies of some ternary semiconductor compounds	Ali , badr mohammed	Badr mohammed ali	Aswan	2001	THE TiGaSe2 single crystal was grown in the soild state laboratory at aswan by very slow cooling from its melt by atechnique,whivh is related to the bridgman technique.		
272	9296758	NON_Hodgkin Lymphoma	Hamam , Saher nor el-din ahmed	Saher nor el-din ahmed Hamam	SOHA G	2005	Malignant lymphoma represent amajor health proplem throughout the world it-s already accomon malignancy and is continuing to increase rapidly .(Izumo rt al .,2000 .the NHL incidence appears to increase each year .(Bernier et al .,1995 .The exact incidence in egypt is not precisely known due to lack of anational cancer registry .the only dates available are relative frequency data of hospital based registries .(Hussein khalid ,2002.		
273	9296769	أدوات الاستثناء واسالييه:دراسة وصفية تاريخية في ضوء اللغة الحديث)	عبد الحميد ، عبد الناصر محمود عيسى .	عبدالناصر محمود عيسى عبدالحميد	سوهاج	1996	يدور هذه الرسالة حول أدوات الاستثناء واسالييه وقد استخدم فيه الباحث منهج الوصفي التاريخي،ويتميز هذا المنهج بغالبية مستمرة حيث انه يدرس اللغة من خلال تغيراتها المختلفة في كل المستويات الصوتية والصرفية والدلالية والتركييبية ولا يقتصر على مستوى واحد ،وهذا التغير خاصة فطرية داخل اللغة او اللغات ،وهو يخضع لمجموعة من العوامل التاريخية. ودراسة هذه التغيرات دراسة وصفية لايمكن عزلها من الأحداث التاريخية التي تصاحب وجودها ،أذا يصعب الفصل بين المنهجين في مجال التطبيق العملي ،فكل المصطلحات المستعملة تحت العنوان الوصفي قابلة من الناحية العلمية للاستعمال من الفرع التاريخي ،فالمنهجان يتداخلان في شكل انسجامى تعاونى مثمر. ومن هنا أثر الباحث الاعتماد على المنهجين معاقى دراسة لهذا الموضوع.		
274	9296772	Chemical and tevhnological studies on sugar cane crop	Abazied , sakina ramadan	sakina ramadan Abazied	QENA	2005	the present experiments were carried out at the farm of EL-Mattana agriculture research station,Qena governorate,during the harvesting and milling season 2001,to study the effect of pre-harvest treatment (the(nonburnt,burnt cane		
275	9296783	patterns of presentation of cardiac diseases among patients admitted to Sohag University Hospital /	ATTEA, MERVAT MOHAMMAD AHMAD.	MERVAT MOHAMMAD AHMAD ATTEA ,	Sohag :	1996 .	between january and desmber1995,442cardiac patients were admitted to sohag university hospital including260males and 182females,their ages ranged between 6and87years with mean=34.24year.all patients have been		
276	9296794	دور النقابات العمالية في تنمية الوعي السياسى :	بخيت، محمد على .	محمد على بخيت ،	سوهاج :	2002 .	تتناول الرسالة موضوع دور النقابات العمالية في تنمية الوعي السياسى فى إطار دراسة ميدانية على أعضاء النقابات العمالية بمحافظة سوهاج .		
277	9296816	العلاقات السياسية بين العثمانيين والأمراطورية البيزنطية فى عسر الياوليوجوس1261-1452 /	محمد، صلاح محمد ضبيع .	صلاح محمد ضبيع محمد ،	سوهاج :	1998 .	تتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع العلاقات السياسية بين العثمانيين والإمبراطورية البيزنطية فى عصر آل باليولوجوس1261-1453 وينكر الباحث ان العلاقات السياسية بين البيزنطيين والعثمانيين الى مرحلة لم تكن موقعة ويظهر ذلك فى الثورة المشتركة التى قام بها ساوجي بن سلطان مراد الأول مع أنترونيقوس الرايولكن اللطان تمكن من القضاء على هذه الثورة.		
278	9296836	charge-transfer molecular complexes of some heterocyclic compounds /	Al Sheshtawy, Hamdy Saad Sadek.	Hamdy Saad Sadek Al Sheshtawy ,	Sohag :	2003 .	the general scope of the present thesis is devoted to carry out a systematic investigation on the charge-transfer complex of mercaptobenzimidazoles and mercaptobenzothiazoles compounds with o-electron acceptor(iodine and bromine and electron acceptors viz,DDQ,TCNEand chl.the importance of this study is due to essential role of charge-transfer molecular complexes in drug and hormone action and its wide application in different areas of practical chemistry,physics and biochemistry		
279	9296848	معجم صحاح الفرس للنخجوانى وتآره بمعجم صحاح العربية للجوهري /	سلامة، خالد محمد ابراهيم	خالد محمد ابراهيم ابراهيم سلامة،	سوهاج :	1999 .	هذه الرسالة تتناول فرع من فروع الدراسات اللغوية ،الأوهو علم المعاجم الذى يعتبر فرعاً من فروع علم اللغة التطبيقى وبالتحديد دراسة معجمين مهمين فى اعتيهما ألا وهما معجم (صحاح الفارسى)للنخجوانى،ومعجم (صحاح العربية)للجوهري،ونظراً لأن اللغة الفارسية ليست من نفس أصل اللغة العربية ،إذ أن اللغة الفارسية فى إحدى اللغات الهندوأوروبية،بينما العربية فى إحدى اللغات السامية ،لهذا كان المنهج التقابلي هو منهج هذه الرسالة.		
280	9296861	دراسات إيكولوجية على بعض الألفات وعناصر مكافحة البيولوجية المتواجدة طبيعياً من رتبة نصفية الأجنحة فى قنا	محمود،مرقت أحمد بدوى	مرقت أحمد بدوى محمود،	قنا:	2005 .	IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ORDERS IN THE CLASS INSECTA (HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA (TRUE BUGS		
281	9296862	synthesis of some new heterocyclic compound derived from 1,4-benzodiazepine derivatives=	MOHAMMED , KHALED MASOUD	KHALED MASOUD MOHAMMED	SOHA G	2004	The work presented deals with the synthesis of 3-substituted,fused and spiro heterocyclic 1,4-benzodiazepines.		
282	9297124	أثر التشبيه عند ذى الرمة /	محمد، أمنة محمد فتح الله.	أمنة محمد فتح الله محمد ،	سوهاج :	1997 .	سعى هذا الباحث إلى تبسيط الضوء على جانب مهم من جوانب الصورة الفنية فى شعر ذى الرمة،ألا وهو التشبيه والتشبيه عند ذى الرمة يأتي فى مقدمة أشكال الصورة الفنية عند،وقد شهد له معاصروه بأنه أستاذ من أساتذة التشبيه،ولذا فقد اتجهت هذه الدراسة الى بيان أثر هذه المقدرة التشبيبية فى شعره أما المنهج الذى سارت عليه الدراسة،فهو المنهج التكاملى الذى يجمع بين المنهج التاريخى والاجتماعى والوصفى والجمالى والنفصى		
283	9297147	GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION IN UM QUREIYAT AREA WADI ALLAQI SOUTH EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	DARWISH,MOHAMMED ABDALLAH GAD	MOHAMMED ABDALLAH GAD DARWISH	ASWA N:	1996	THE PRECAMBRIAN BASEMENT EXPOSED IN THE EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT IS A PART OF THE U- SHAPED PAN AFRICAN		
284	9297161	مشكلة المعنى بين "أير" و"رايل"	حنفى ، محمد سليم محمد	محمد سليم محمد حنفى	سوهاج :	2003	تتناول الرسالة: جاءت دراسة مشكلة المعنى "أير" و"رايل" وتشمل تعريف بجاية كل منهم وأعمالهم الفلسفيوتر دراسة طبيعة العلاقة بين اللفظ والمعنى واللغة والفكر وكيفية الاتصال فى حالة القضايا والجمال التى تتحدث عن معطيات الحسية والادراك الحسى وعلاقة المعنى بالقيمة سواء على مستوى الكلمات أو القضايا		
285	9297165	A GEOPHYSICAL STUDY ON AN AREA LYING TO THE SOUTHWEST OF SOHAG CITY ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT	ABU- DEIF,ABDEL - BASET MOHAMED	ABDEL - BASET MOHAMED ABU- DEIF	SOHA G:	1996	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS MAINLY WITH DETERMINING OF SUBSURFACE GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE IN AN AREA LYING TO THE SOUTHWEST OF SOHAG CITY		
286	9297166	الخدمات التعليمية فى محافظة سوهاج:دراسة جغرافية	عبد الله ، عبد الله السيد شهاب الدين .	عبد الله السيد شهاب الدين عبدالله	سوهاج	2002	لقد تناول الباحث فى هذه الرسالةمبلى:عناصر البيئة الجغرافية وعلاقتها بالخدمات التعليمية فى محافظة سوهاج،الخدمات التعليمية لمرحلة التعليم الأساسى،بخدمات مرحلة التعليم الثانوى،خدمات مرحلة التعليم الجامعى،الاحتياجات الحالية ومستقبل الخدمات التعليمية فى محافظة سوهاج عامى 2010 2020		
287	9297201	الخصائص اللغوية للقراءات القرآنية فى كتاب الفتوحات الإلهية لسليمان بن عمر الحجيلي الشهير بالجمال (المتوفى1204هـ)	عده ، عده محمود	عده محمود عده	قنا	2004	تتناول الرسالة: على معرفة القراءات لغة واصطلاحاونشأة القراءات والمقصود بالأحرف فى الأحاديثوتتكلع عن الدراسة الصوتية سواء التوافق الحركى الإبدال الادغام والأماله وتتكلع أيضاً على الهمز والوقف والدراسة الصرفية وتصريف الفاعل. تنوعت قضية التوحيد فى مقدمات دواوين الشعراءالترك فجد شاعرا يوجد ربه بلسات العشق ؛ فىرى فى هيامه ووجهه توحيدا غاية التوحيد ،وذاك شاعر يرى فى نظرية الفناء الحلول والاتحاد أسمى مراتب التوحيد.		
288	9297203	الموضوعات الدينية فى مقدمات دواوين الشعر التركى /	حسن، خالد محمد أبو الحسن.	خالد محمد أبو الحسن حسن ،	سوهاج :	1998 .			

289	9297210		TRAGEDY IN ERNEST HEMINGWAYS MAJOR NOVELS	ABUL EL-NAGGAR, ABDEL RAOUF	ABDEL RAOUF ABUL EL-NAGGAR	QENA:	1995	THIS THESIS IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR CHAPTERS AS WELL AS AN INTRODUCTION AND CONCLUSION		
290	9297218		Troponin I as a sensitive indicator of postoperative ischemia in cardiac patients undergoing major elective surgery with or without epidural anagesia /	MAHMOUD, HAMZA ABOU ALAM.	HAMZA ABOU ALAM MAHMOUD	Sohag :	2003 .	the aim of thiswork was to compare between the efficacy of postoperative thorathic epidural analgnesia and patient controlled analgesia in reducing the incidence of postoperative myocardial ischemia,using troponin las as a sensitive marker of myocardial injury.		
291	9297230		COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY STUDY OF COMPLICATED CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE OTITIS MEDIA	MOHAMMED JESSAM EL- DEEN AHMED	MOHAMMED ESSAM EL- DEEN AHMED	SOHAG:	1996	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS THE PREDICTION AND STUDYING THE CT FINDINGS OF THE DISEASE AND TO EMPHASIZE ITS VALUE		
292	9297233		تقييم التغيرات في وظائف الكبد والكلى بعد تناول عقار البرازيكوانتيل في الفئران المعدية ببليارسيا المستقيم=THE EVALUATION OF THE POSSIBLECHANGES IN HEPATIC AND RENAL FUNCTION FOLLOWING ADMINSTRATION OF PRAZQUANTEL INTO MICE INFECTED WITH SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI	مذكور، هالة ابراهيم	هالة ابراهيم مذکور	سوهاج:	2002	THIS WORK WAS INITIATED IN AN ATTEMPT TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTOF S.MANSONI INFECTION ON THE HEPATIC AND RENAL FUNCTION.		
293	9297249		شعراء تقيف في الجاهلية وصدر الإسلام:	قاسم ، عصام محمد قبيصي .	عصام محمد قبيصي قاسم	سوهاج	2000	لقد تناولت هذه الدراسة (شعراء تقيف في الجاهلية وصدر الإسلام :دراسة فنية وموضوعية)وهي دراسة جديدة لم تدرس من قبل واخترت هذا الموضوع لذلك السبب ،استكمالاً للدراسات السابقة للتيهاتل كل على حدة لبيان خصائصهم الشعرية والعصر الجاهلي ميدان كبير للبحث والدراسة .		
294	9297253		A CQUIRED COAGULATION DISORDERS IN CHILDREN	AHMED,ELHAM ABO ELFADL	ELHAM ABO ELFADL AHMED	SOHAG:	1996	THE PRESENT WORK AIMS TO REVIEW THE SUBJECT OF ACQUIRED HEMORRHAGIC AND THROMBOTIC DISORDER OF THE COAGULATION SYSTEM IN CHILDREN		
295	9297261		الأوضاع السياسية والحضارية في اسيا الصغرى في القرن الثاني عشر الميلادي	المغربي ، محمد عبد الشافي محمد محمود .	محمد عبدالشافي محمد محمود المغربي	قنا	2000	تتناول هذه الرسالةالمجتمع الأوربي الشرقي ممثلافي الإمبراطورية البيزنطية والمجتمع الأوربي الغربي الممثل في الصليبيين وكذلك المجتمع الإسلامي الممثل في القبائل التركمانية وذلك من الناحية السياسية والاجتماعية.		
296	9297271		some studies on enteritis in sheep and gots.	sohair rashed ali.	fac.med.vet	assiu university:	1E+07	this study was perforemed on245diarrhoeic sheep and goats.		
297	9297276		الأوضاع السياسية والحضارية لمدينة زيد(200_815/1159م)	عبد الرحمن ؛ محمد إسماعيل علي .	محمد اسماعيل علي عبدالرحمن	قنا	2005	تطلعت الدراسة إلى الوضع السياسي لبلاد اليمن في نهاية القرن الثاني الهجري وبداية القرن الثالث الهجري وأظهرت أن الخلافة العباسية أيقنت من أن بلاد اليمن لها وضعها الخاص في كيان الخلافة		
298	9297289		SYNTHETIC STUDIES AND REACTIONS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	HASAN,IBRAHEM MOHAMED ABOU-ZEID	IBRAHEM MOHAMED ABOU-ZEID HASAN	QENA:	1995	PYRAZOLONE AND ISATIN COMPOUNDS SHOW A GREAT IMPORTANT DUE TO THEIR WIDE APPLICATION FOR INDUSTRIAL USES AND BIOLOGICAL FIELDS		
299	9297296		Value of transophthageal echocardiography in patients with cerebral infarction /	ABD ALLAH, ESSAM EL DEEN.A.M	ESSAM EL DEEN.A.M ABD ALLAH ,	Sohag :	2003 .	study prospect seventy five patient.all these patients had a complete ischemic stroke.		
300	9297317		المعاقبة في نظام النحو العربي /	عبد العزيز، وحيد الدين طاهر.	وحيد الدين طاهر عبد العزيز ،	قنا :	2004 .	تتناول هذه الرسالة فكرة المعاقبة وهي تعنى صلاحية العنصر القوى ان يحل محل عنصر لغوي اخر مواذا حل محله اخذ حكمة وأدى دوره في السياق.		
301	9297330		ظاهرة عمالة الأطفال وعلاقتها بالتوافق الأسري :	مغربي، عبد الحافظ أحمد الطيف.	عبد الحافظ أحمد عبد الطيف مغربي ،	سوهاج :	2000 .	قام الباحث بإجراء دراسة علمية حول موضوع (ظاهرة عمالة الأطفال وعلاقتها بالتوافق الأسري-دراسة سوسولوجية على عينة من عمالة الورش الصغيرة بمدينة سوهاج وقنا. وتمثلت الدراسة في الكشف عن الظروف التي يعمل في ظلها الأطفال بالورش وكذلك الكشف عن العلاقة بين الظروف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والتعليمية للأسرة.		
302	9297342		The impact of the concept of strive and succeed on the contemporary american society as reflected in david mamets major plays.	AL-Azzawi , ramadan muhammad al-sayed	Ramadan muhammad al-sayed al-azzawi	SOHAG	1997	this thesis aims at discussing the influence of business deviations on the contemporary american society as david mamet,the contemporary american dramatist ,portrays in three of his major plays.		
303	9297360		حجم الأسرة وأثره على التنشئة الاجتماعية :	أبو زيد، محمود محمد الضمراني.	محمود محمد الضمراني أبو زيد ،	قنا :	1999	تتناول رسالة موضوع حجم الأسرة وأثره على التنشئة الاجتماعية في المناطق العشوائية بقنا.		
304	9297365		دور البرامج الإخبارية في التوعية السياسية للمواطن الليبي:	الحاج ، سالم عيسى محمد .	سالم عيسى محمد الحاج	قنا	1998	يتم تقسيم هذا البحث الى عمادة فصول حيث يحتوي الفصل الثاني على التوعية السياسية باعتبارها احد عناصر هذا البحث ويحتوي الفصل الثالث على نشأة وتطور التلفزيون الليبي ويحتوى الفصل الرابع على المراحل والتغيرات السياسية التي مرت بها ليبيا.. وهكذا.		
305	9297384		Some studies on haemostasis and coaglation disorders during pregnancy=	ABOU EL WAFHA ,HASNAAH AHMAD	HASNAAH AHMAD ABOU EL WAFHA	Assiut	1997	This study was conducted on 60pregnant women in differnt trimesters and 20non pregnant women as control groop.they aged from 20-40years		
306	9297395		دور الجامعة في خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة :	هلال، ناجي عبد الوهاب.	ناجي عبد الوهاب هلال ،	قنا :	1999	يهدف هذا البحث إلى محاولة التعرف على مكانة وظيفة خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة بين أهداف الجامعة ووظائفها، والتعرف على المعوقات التي تحد من دور جامعة جنوب الوادي في خدمة المجتمع و البيئة		
307	9297425		امارة بني قرقان في الأناضول :	محمود، خالد بنيع رضوان.	خالد بنيع رضوان محمود ،	سوهاج :	2004 .	القرمانيون هم إحدى عشائر التركمان التي نزلت منطقة الأناضول خلال النصف الأول من القرن الثالث عشر الميلادي، وقد ارتحلوا من وسط اسيا ضمن حركة الفزوح العام للعشائر والقبائل الضاربة في تلك المناطق.		
308	9297468		PHYSICO CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES	عمرو احمد عبد الرحمن.	احمد عبد الرحمن عمرو،	اسوان:	2003	IN THIS THESIS		
309	9297498		الاشكال الإرسابية على ساحل البحر الأحمر فيما بين راسي ابو سومة شمالاً وحكرا ب جنوباً :	جابر، أحمد فوزي ضاحي.	أحمد فوزي ضاحي جابر ،	سوهاج :	2004 .	تتناول الرسالة دراسةالاشكال الإرسابية على ساحل البحر الأحمر فيما بين ابو سومة شمالاً وراس حكرا ب جنوباً على الساحل الغربي للبحر الأحمر دراسة جيومورفولوجية		
310	9297499		on the convergence properties of associated sets of polynomials of several complex variables	saleem,mohammed abul-hassan	mohammed abul-hassan saleem	assiu:	1996	this thesis is concerned with continuing the study of the convergence properties of associated sets of polynomials of several complex		
311	9297501		التحولات العالمية الجديدة و الديمقراطية في المجتمع المصري	أبو دوح ، خالد كاظم حماد .	خالد كاظم حماد أبو دوح	سوهاج	2004	تهدف الدراسة إلى تحقيق هدف عام يتمثل في:التعرف على رؤية المثقف لمجموعة التحولات العالمية الجديدة و تأثيرها على الديمقراطية في المجتمع المصري		
312	9297520		المعالجة الصحفية لأحداث الكوارث :	علي، عدنان بدوي.	عدنان بدوي علي ،	سوهاج :	1999	أكدت الدراسات العلمية المختلفة الدور الحيوي الذي تؤديه الصحافة في المجتمع باعتبارها إحدى الوسائل الإعلامية الهامة وذلك من خلال نظها للأخبار ونشرها للحقائق بالأسلوب الموضوعي الذي يدعم دورها في المجتمع ،أما ما يشذ عن ذلك فهو استثناء تؤثر فيه عوامل كثيرة بعضها سياسي-اقتصادي-اجتماعي....		
313	9297530		Left ventricular hypertrophy in white coat hypertension specially smokers /	ALI, MEDHAT MOHAMMAD	MEDHAT MOHAMMAD ALI ,	Sohag :	1996 .	This study included 50patients with office hypertension(B.P.140/90)AND 12NORMOTENSIVE controls.All of them were examined by 24hour ambulatory blood.		

314	9297575	MEASUREMENT OF THE THERMAL DIFFUSIVITY HEAT CAPACITY AND THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY COEFFICIENTS OF NITRATE SATS IN THE SOLID AND LIQUID STATES IN THE TEMPERATURE RANGE UP TO 500 K	EL-NAGGAR,MOHAMMED MAHROUS A	MOHAMMED MAHROUS A. EL-NAGGAR	QENA:	1994	IN THIS WORK AN EXPERIMENTAL SET- UP FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF THE MENTIONED THERMAL		
315	9297605	الجملة عند سعدى الشيرازى من خلال أعماله النثرية:	حسان، رافت أحمد محمد رشوان .	رافت أحمد محمد رشوان حسن	سوهاج	2004	تتناول هذه الدراسة الجملة عند سعدى الشيرازى من خلال أعماله النثرية ،دراسة وصفية تحليلية مع ترجمة رسائله النثرية،حيث اهتمت بوصف الوحدات النحوية فى أعمال سعدى بداية من الوحدات النحوية المستقلة ثم الوحدات النحوية المركبة		
316	9297651	STUDIES ON LARVAL TREMATODES OF SOME FRESHWATER SNAILS IN ASWAN	Hassan , naglaa maher	Naglaa maher hassan	ASWAN	1999	THE AIME OF THE WORK WAS TO DETECT THE TREMATODE LARVAL STAGES INFECTING THESE SNAILS,GIVING DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF DIFFERENT CERCARIAE,AND DESCRIBE THEIR BIOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY.		
317	9297658	biological studies on some species of ser harse (mollusca:obliothobranchia) collected from the sea.egypt	مصطفى،علاء يسرى فهمي.	علاء يسرى فهمي مصطفى.	جامعة جنوب الوادى:	1999	لقد أجرى هذا البحث لدراسة خمس أنواع من الراتب البحر والتي تعيش فى منطقة المد والجزر لشاطئ البحر الأحمر والتي لم تلقى الاهتمام الكافي من الباحثين فى مجال الرخويات فى البحر الأحمر		
318	9297669	تقدير معامل التهوية الطبيعية فى عدة مدن فى جمهورية مصر العربية/	عامر،عماد على احمد /	عماد على احمدعامر	قنا:	2005	the suitability of apaturnal locationfor industrial development depends partlyon the pollution potential		
319	9297695	الإنتاج الفكرى فى مجال علوم الوثائق والأرشيف فى الوطن العربى منذ عام 1883حتى عام1993:	العلمي، عزوز الصباحي محمد.	عزوز الصباحي محمد العلمي ،	سوهاج :	2002	لقد وجد الباحث ضرورة دراسة الإنتاج الفكرى العربى فى الوثائق والأرشيف دراسة ببيومترية من أجل الوقوف على سماته وخصائصه البنائية المختلفة؛ الكمية والنوعية واللغوية والزمنية والجغرافية والموضوعية فضلا عن ظواهره البيولوجرافية المتنوعة كالشتت الموضوعى فى الدوريات والإنتاجية الفردية والمشاركة والإنتاجية المترجمة أيضا.		
320	9297696	تاريخ القضاء والمظالم فى مصر من الفتح الإسلامى حتى نهاية العصر الفاطمى=	الشريف،عبد الناصر هاشم محمد قاسم	عبد الناصر هاشم محمد قاسم الشريف		1999	تتناول الرسالة تاريخ القضاء والمظالم فى مصر منذ الفتح الإسلامى حتى نهاية العصر الفاطمى.		
321	9297710	بعض المفاهيم فى التوبولوجية الفازية	احمد،صلاح الدين عباس/	كلية العلوم بسوهاج.	سوهاج:	1999	in this thesis,which consists of five chapter, we continue the study of some various notions of retract in fuzzy topological spaces		
322	9297728	Studying of the hamiltonian and finding the soliton /	AL BOURAEY, MOHAMMAD KHALAF.				The three CNLS system have positive real roots has a solution in which waves A1,A2andA3 are in proportion.		
323	9297756	المعالجة الصدفية لقضايا الشباب فى الصحف اليومية المصرية:وحتى 31/12/1990	محمود ، رجاء نور	رجاء نور محمود	سوهاج	1997	بوابة الشباب اليوم العديد من المشكلات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الخطيرة التى تعوق مسيرة وتحوّل بيئة وبين الإطلاق وتحقيق أمل المجتمع فيه ومن أهم المشكلات ذات صلة وثيقة للشباب مشكلة البطالة والاحراق.		
324	9297767	Chromosomal Abnormalities in Haematological Disorders	El-Nashar,Afaf Taha Ibrahim	Afaf Taha Ibrahim El-Nashar	Sohag .	1998	قد أصبح واضحا ان ان التغيرات الكروموسومية التى ترى فى امراض الدم يمكن ان تكون مساعدة فى الوصول للتشخيص الصحيح وكذلك التنبؤ بمستقبل المرض وقد أجرى هذا البحث لدراسة التغيرات الكروموسومية فى امراض الدم المختلفة بهدف الدراسة الى تساؤلات الأثر الناتج عن التطور الطباعى وأثر القائم بالاتصال المتخصص على التحسن الطباعى لمجلة النسر العسكرية .		
325	9297785	تطور اساليب تصميم المجالات العسكرية العامة فى ضوء التقنية الطباعية :	حسين، أمل سعد الدين.	أمل سعد الدين حسين ،	سوهاج :	1998	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على حجم اهتمام الصحف اليومية بقضايا ومشكلات مجتمع الدراسة وتحديد كم وكيف الرسائل الاعلامية الخاصة بهذا المجتمع،ومعرفة اتجاهات جمهور المتقنين نحو معالجة هذه الصحف لقضايا مجتمعهم مع التطبيق على صحيفتي(الأخبار و الوفد)		
326	9297786	موقف الصحافة اليومية من مشكلات مجتمع صعيد مصر دراسة تحليلية على صحيفتي (الأخبار و الوفد)فى الفترة من عام1990الى1994:	اسماعيل ، سميرة وزيري .	سميرة وزيري اسماعيل	سوهاج	1996	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على حجم اهتمام الصحف اليومية بقضايا ومشكلات مجتمع الدراسة وتحديد كم وكيف الرسائل الاعلامية الخاصة بهذا المجتمع،ومعرفة اتجاهات جمهور المتقنين نحو معالجة هذه الصحف لقضايا مجتمعهم مع التطبيق على صحيفتي(الأخبار و الوفد)		
327	9297787	som Problem in fields theory	نور عبد المولى عبد الموجود زيدان	كلية العلوم بسوهاج	الوادى	1996	تتكون الرسالة من اربع فصول قمنا فيها بايجاد بعض الحلول الكلاسيكية مثل المجالات ذات الغزل		
328	9297803	المشكلات الإجتماعية لأسر ضحايا الجريمة :	الشريف، عمرو السيد محمد ثلثوت.	عمرو السيد محمد ثلثوت الشريف ،	سوهاج :	2000	تتناول الرسالة المشكلات الاجتماعية لأسر ضحايا جرائم القتل بمحافظة قنا .		
329	9297851	semantic roles in case grammar :acontrastive study of english and arabic	ebeid,Hanan abou al-taher	Hanan abou al- taher ebeid	سوهاج:	1997	the purpose of this study is to find out whether base grammar analysis is applicable to arabic or not.thesis consists of five chapter		
330	9297860	prominent grotesque features in the theatre of fernando arrabal	EL-sherif , Abdel-mohsen ezz eddin ahmed	Abdel-mohsen ezz eddin ahmed EL-sherif	ASSIUT	1997	this thesis is careful study of the theatre of fernando arrabal which is characterized by some conspicuous features which make him avery prominent>		
331	9297865	شعر البخارية فى العصر العباسي الثاني موضوعات وقيمة الفنية	إسماعيل محمود محمد محمد	إسماعيل محمود محمد محمد	سوهاج	2000	موضوع هذه الدراسة شعر البخارية فى العصر العباسي الثاني،موضوعات وقيمة الفنية،وهو موضوع لم نتردد له دراسة علمية متخصصة تحيط بجوانبه المختلفة		
332	9297866	الجملة الإنشائية فى آيات التشريع فى القرآن الكريم:	فرغى ، أحمد مصطفى قطب .	أحمد مصطفى قطب فرغى	سوهاج	2003	تركزت دراسة الباحث على تحليل نصوص آيات التشريع تحليلا لغويا دلاليا لتراكيبها اللغوية الجمالية		
333	9297894	خمس ركسي :	حسن، خالد محمد أبو الحسن .	خالد محمد أبو الحسن حسن ،	سوهاج :	2001	تتناول الرسالة دراسة خمسة تركسي من خلال الكشف عن نزوع تركسي الى عكس الحالة السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية فى الدولة العثمانية فى اوائل القرن السابع عشر . وكان الهدف من هذه الدراسة التوصل الى انعكاس السياسة على الاداب ،وكشف الادب عن الحالة التى عاشتها الدولة العثمانية خلال هذه الفترة.		
334	9297912	العلاقة بين حرية الصحافة و التنظيم الذاتي للمهنة فى مصر:	الشيخي ، سحر حسين .	سحر حسين الشيخي	سوهاج	2003	تهدف الدراسة الى تقديم مقترحات تقويمية من أجل تحسين أداء الهياكل المنظمة لمهنة الصحافة كما تعنى بدراسة مدى التزام الصحف باحترام التقاليد المهنية ولوائح القيم		
335	9297950	in vitor brobagation of banana blants and some bhyilgical with fungicides	سالم جيهان محمد محمد	كلية العلوم بسوهاج.	الوادى:	2003	لاكثر اصناف الموز الثلاثة :الهندي ،البصرى والوليامز معملتا تبعت الخطوات الثلاث الرئيسية المعروفة وهى مرحلة البداية مرحلة التضاعف ومرحلة التجذير وذلك للدخول فى عملية الاقلمة		
336	9297987	تلمسان منذ انتقال الفاطميين الى مصر حتى نهاية عصر الموحدين(361-668-972-1269م)/	النبراوى ، نجلاء سامي .	نجلاء سامي النبراوى	سوهاج	1997	تأولت الدراسة تاريخ مدينة تلمسان منذ انتقال الفاطميين الى مصر حتى نهاية عصر الموحدين وقد شهدت المدينة فى تلك الفترة أحداثا عديدة كان لها تأثيرها الواضح فى تاريخ العرب الإسلامى لذا كانت هذه الدراسة تلقى الضوء على ما أسهمت به هذه المدينة بكل ماتملكه من ظروف ومفومات أثرت وتأثرت بمجريات الأحداث التاريخية على أرض المغرب .		
					Ahmed				
		Alienation in eugene oneills plays:the hairy ape,the iceman cometh,and long day,s journey into night	Ahmed , Ahmed Mohamed ali	QENA	Elmokhtar Mahmoud	2002	this study traces the theme of alienation in three of o,neill,s plays:the hairy ape, the iceman cometh,and long days journey into night		
337	9298047								
338	9298052	Some problems in mechanics of deformable bodies	Mahmoud , samy refahy	Samy refahy mahmoud	SOHAG	1999	our aim in this thesis which consists of two chapters is to study some problems in mechanics of elastic media for a homogenous transversely isotropic bodies in the absence of body forces		
339	9298053	فلسفة الدين عند مارتن بوير /	قاسم، علي حسين.	علي حسين قاسم ،	قنا :	2000	بعد الفكر الدينى من اعرق المباحث الفلسفية التى شغلت الفلاسفة منذ اقدم العصور حتى العصر الحاضر ،وترجع اهميته فى العصر الحاضر -الى ارتباطه الوثيق بالاتجاهات الفلسفية المعاصرة [البراجماتية،و الوجودية والوضعية المنطقية]فقد أضحت الفكر الدينى من أهم مباحثها،التي قامت عليها أسس فلسفية.		

340	9298064	the traglcomie elements in samul becktts blays	Morsy , wafaa abdel aziz	Wafaa abdel aziz Morsy	QENA	1999	تحتوى هذه الرسالة على ثلاثة أعمال مسرحية لصمويل بيكيت وتم اختيار الأعمال لأسباب منها ان أحداثها متداخلة وتمثل ثلاث مراحل في حياة الإنسان من حيث نموة وسلوكه		
341	9298070	أخرة الأتمين و الأشرار فى المصادر المصرية القديمة حتى نهاية عصر الدولة الحديثة	على ، حمادة محمد جلال .	أحمد عبدالقادر الصاوى	سوهاج	2004	تتناول الدراسة العالم الآخر ومكانه في المفهوم المصرى القديم وأخرة الأتمين و الأشرار فى المعتقدات المصرية القديمة		
342	9298073	A STUDY OF HARDY S USE OF SOME LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE (A STYLISTIC ANALYSIS)	Mohamed , hussein saleh	Hussein saleh mohamed	ASSIUT	1996	The second chapter sheds light on one of the most outstanding features		
343	9298077	ASTUDY OF HARDYS USE OF SOME LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE ASTYLISTIC ANALYSIS.	محمد، حسين صالح.		قنا :	1996	THIS STUDY IS AN ATTEMPT TO APPROACH THE LANGUAGS OF THOMAS HARDY AND TO ANALYSE SOME OF THE LINGUISTIC TOOLS THAT HE FREQUENTLY USES IN HIS NOVEL THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE, SINCE THE FREQUENCIES OF SOME LINGUISTIC FEATURES CAN CARRY STYLISTIC SIGNIFICANCE.		
344	9298212	patterns of presentation of cardiac diseases among patients admitted to sohag university hospital/	مرفت محمد احمد عطية/	كلية الطب بسوهاج- جامعة جنوب الوادى	سوهاج	1996	december 1995,442cardiac patients were admitted to sohag university hospital including 260males and182females ,their ages ranged between 6and87years with mean=34.24year		
345	9298245	realite et fiction dans l'oeuvre romanesque d'alain robbe-grillet	muhammad,Mamdou h ahmed	Mamdouh ahmed muhammad	Qena	1994	dans cette these"realite et fiction dans l'oeuvre romanesque d'alain robbe-grillet",nous avons montre le role de robbe-grillet dansle roman et le role de la fiction pour parvenir ases buts		
346	9298328	endoscobic lhgation versus sclero-ligation for mangmant of bleeding escobhageal varices	عبد الرحيم،إسماء عيدة	كلية طب سوهاج.	جنوب الوادى:	2003	إن وسيلة لربط دوالي المريء عن طريق النظار قد حلت محل وسيلة الحقن كوسيلة مثالية لعلاج مريضى دوالي المريء النازفة		
347	9298370	التنبؤ بالحركات الأرضية القوية الناتجة عن الزلازل الكبيرة باستخدام دالة جرين،للمنشآت القومية الهامة فى اسوان،مصر/	عمر،خالد عبد اللاه محمود	خالد عبد اللاه محمودعمر	قنا:	2006	this study concerns with prediction of the strong ground motions due to large earthquakes using green,s function at important national structures in aswan,egypt		
348	9298379	Kinetic and reactivity studies of fe(11)complexes of mono and dioxime lhgands,and determination of iron spectrophotometrically /	MOHAMMAD, AHMAD DESOKY.	AHMAD DESOKY MOHAMMAD ,	Sohag :	2003	Ther has beenn a growing concern about the role of iron in biochemical and environmental systems		
349	9298380	studies on atmospheric turbidity including the effect of some weather parameters.	Kassem , Khalaf -allah omar	Khalaf -allah omar Kassem	QENA	1997	the radiant energy of the sun as it passes through the atmosphere undergoes complicated transformations.		
350	9298382	geological and geotechnical studies on some types of sedimentary rocks in egypt	بدرى،محمد مصطفى/محمد/	كلية العلوم بقنا- جامعة جنوب الوادى	قنا:	2004	the present work is atrial to discuss the geotechnical characteristics of some different types of sedimentary rocks in south egypt along the Nile valley (assiuT,qena)and the southern part of the red sea coast to achieve this study the geological and geotechnical investigations were considered		
351	9298405	ضباط الجيش المصرى فى عصر الخديوى إسماعيل 1863-1879م /	صقر، عوض أحمد عثمان.	عوض أحمد عثمان	عوض أحمد عثمان		تتناول الرسالة موضوع ضباط الجيش المصرى فى عصر الخديوى إسماعيل.		
352	9298410	برنامج مقترح لتدريس بعض الأشغال الفنية وأثره على تنمية التفكير و القيم الفنية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى /	محمد، عصام عبد الرحمن حسن.	عصام عبد الرحمن حسن محمد ،	سوهاج :	1998	يقوم الباحث فى هذه الدراسة باقتراح برنامج لتنمية التفكير والقيم الفنية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى		
353	9298411	التغير الدلالي لاسم الفاعل فى صحيح مسلم/	محمد ، حمدي بخيت عمران	حمدي بخيت عمران محمد	سوهاج	1996	أن موضوع الرسالة للتغير الدلالي لاسم الفاعل فى صحيح مسلم سبب اختياره:1-أن صحيح مسلم يضم الأحاديث الصحيحة دون غيرها ،ويسير على الطريقة الحديثة التي تجمع الروايات المختلفة للحديث الواحد فى مكان واحد.		
354	9298436	الأدب الفارسي فى إيران فى عصر قاجاريشاه القاجارى /	عز العرب، أحمد رياض.	أحمد رياض عز العرب ،	سوهاج :	2004	دون غير ها ،ويسير على الطريقة الحديثة التي تجمع الروايات المختلفة للحديث الواحد فى مكان واحد.		
355	9298462	physiological and ecological studies on the algal flora isolated from soils at quna regions.	Mohamed, abla abdel	Abla abdel- mawgoud mohamed	Qena	2005	this investigation embraces two main groups of studies,namely ecological and physhological studies.		
356	9298485	هراء منذ الحكم العزوى حتى الغزو المغولى(351-617/962-1220م)/	أحمد،صلاح سليم طابع	صلاح سليم طابع أحمد	قنا	2004	توصلت الرسله الى النتائج التالية: 1-الصراعات بين الدولة الغزنوية والسلاجقة ثم زوال الدولة الغزنوية والصراعات بين دولة السلاجقة والدولة الغورية ثم الخوارزمية حتى الغزو المغولى سنة617-1220م		
357	9298487	أثر استخدام المنخل المنظومى فى التدريس على التحصيل والاحتفاظ بالتعليم والاتجاه نحو العلوم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية /	حافظ، هاله عزت رياض.	هاله عزت رياض حافظ ،	أسوان :	2004	شهدت السنوات الأخيرة إنجازات واكتشافات علمية أسفرت عن تكنولوجيا فريدة فى وظائفها وفى طبيعتها ،ووصل تسارع المعرفة فى بعض المجالات العلم الى درجة من الدقة تفوق قدرة المتخصصين على المتابعة المتأنية والمستمرة لها.		
358	9298488	determining the solutions of the linear differential systems with variable coefficients and studying their stability	EL--AMIN , MOHAMED FATHY	Mohamed fathy el-amin	ASWAN	1997	this thesis is devoted to the suggest of some new solutions for linear differential systems and the n_th order linear differential equation ,with variable coefficients ,in addition to studing their stability		
359	9298489	الأمم السياسية والحضارية لفريضة الحج والجهاد بالمغرب والأندلس منذ بداية عصر المرابطين حتى سقوط دولة بنى الأحمر (898-1069/1492-1492م) /	النبراوي، نجلاء محمد .	نجلاء محمد النبراوي ،	قنا :	2002	تتناول الرسالة فريضتين دينيتين فى مكانين على طول فترة تاريخية يزيد زمنها على أربعة قرون ونصف حكمت خلالها ست دول متعاقبة هي:دولة المرابطين فدولة الموحدين فالدول المنتقلة بالشمال الأفرقى وهي بنو حفص فى تونس وبنو زيان بلمغسما...ويرتكز على أبعاد خمس هي: البعد السياسى والإجتماعى والإقتصادى والثقافى والعمرانى.		
360	9298495	crystallization and semiconducting properties of some thallium compounds	Mohamed , khaled mahmoud	Khaled mahmoud mohamed	QENA	2000	semiconductors from formed the group A*B have attracted much attention inthe last year but ti2se and ti2se were the less studied in this family.the main reason for this is due to the difficulty in their growth		
361	9298504	أسيرى اللاهيجي:	سعيد ، عزب شفيق احمد .	عزب شفيق أحمد سعيد	سوهاج	1998	تتناول هذه الدراسة حياة أسيرى اللاهيجي وديوانه وهو أحد الشعراء العارفين و الصوفية العاشقين،ولقد استخدم الباحث المنهج العلمى النقدى التحليلي		
362	9298513	دراسات ايكولوجيةعلى بعض الافات وعناصر مكافحةالببولوجية المتواجدة طبيعيا من رتبة نصفيحة الاجنحة فى قنا	محمود،مرفت احمد بدوى.	كلية العلوم بقنا-جامعة جنوب الوادى.	قنا:	2005	HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA TRUE BUGS IS ONE OF THE MOST HMPORTANT ORDERS IN THE CLASS INSECTA.		
363	9298515	استخدام المنظمات المتقدمة فى تدريس الجغرافيا وأثرها على التحصيل وبقاء أثر التعلم لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادى وتنمية اتجاهاتهم نحو التنمية الاقتصادية /	الحكيم، عصام عبد الرحيم عبد المال أحمد.	عصام عبد الرحيم عبد المال أحمد الحكيم ،	سوهاج :	2001	هدفت الدراسة الحالية دراسة تأثير المنظمات المتقدمة على التحصيل وبقاء أثر التعلم وتنمية اتجاهات تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادى نحو التنمية الاقتصادية.		
364	9298523	فعالية استخدام استراتيجيات التعلم التعاونى فى تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض المفاهيم العلمية و التفكير العلمى لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى /	محمد، كريمة عبد اللاه محمود.	كريمة عبد اللاه محمود محمد ،	قنا :	2002	يسعى البحث الحالي الى التعرف على فعالية استخدام التعلم التعاونى فى مادة العلوم على تنمية المفاهيم العلمية و التفكير العلمى لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى		
365	9298535	دراسات فسيولوجية وبيوكيميائية على تأثير بلع الجبل (اللاوب)فى الفأر الترويجي/	حسن، محمد كامل.	محمد كامل حسن.	أسوان:	2000	the present study was underrtaken to study the effects of an aqueous extract of balanites aegyptiaca mesocarp on carbohydrates and lhpids metabolism.for this purpose various metabolic relations and hormonal changes were studies in diabetic rats after oral administration of two different doses of fruit extract of the plant		

366	9298539		SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF S-TRIAZOLE-FUSED HETEROCYCLES	Mohamed , Amer Anwar Amer	Amer Anwar Amer Mohamed	SOHA G	1999	the presnt work deals with the synthesis of aspecial group of heterocyclic compounds, which contains1,2,4-triazole nucleifused with other hterocyclic rings,and evaluation of their biological activity		
367	9298563		geology and geochemistry of abu farayed granitoid and its environ,south eastern desert,egypt	Ahmed , khaled abd el-fadeel	Khaled abd el-fadeel ahmed	SOHA G	2006	the present thesis deals with the geology and geochemistry of abu farayed granitoid and its environ		
368	9298565		دراسات فيسيولوجية على تأثير بعض المبيدات الحشرية على العوامل الحيوية والمكونات الخلوية للدم في الفئران البيضاء.=	رانا عبد الستار على أحمد	رانا عبد الستار على أحمد	قنا:	2005	the main purposes of utilization of pesticides are in agriculture public health and personal use.the extensive use of such agents in agriculture ,and the repetitive exposure of farmers ,consumers and field animals to agents ,necessitate intensive studies on the hazards of their toxicity		
369	9298588		المراكز السياحية على ساحل البحر الأحمر في مصر :	جمال، هشام محمود محمد	هشام محمود محمد جمال	سوهاج	2000	تتناول هذه الدراسة المراكز السياحية على ساحل البحر الأحمر ،حيث أتاحت للطلاب دراسة الموضوع من وجهة نظر الجغرافيا الاقتصادية.وأما اختيار المراكز السياحية على ساحل البحر الأحمر موضوعا لهذه الدراسة،فقد كان نابعاً من عدة اعتبارات أولهما قلة الدراسات الجغرافية في مجال السياحة .		
370	9298589		Study on some hematological and biochemical parameters on apparently clinically healthy donkey in south valley region	Abdel hamid , hassan youssef	Hassan yousse fAbdel hamid	QENA	2006	atotal number of 140 donkeys of both sexes were used in this study and routine clinical and laboratory examination were carried out on each animal for detection healthy animal		
371	9298599		مابعد الكولونيالية: نظرية مقاومة مع إشارة خاصة لكتاب قانون (معنيدو الأرض).	عوض، عبد التعميم ابراهيم	عبد التعميم ابراهيم عوض	أسيوط:	2006	post_colonial theory is mainly characterrized with its inter_disciplinary nature since it derives its theoretical assumptions from different discipliines like sociology ,politics,psychoanalysis.and so no		
372	9298601		إضطراب الشخصية الهامد للذات و علاقته ببعض مظاهر السلبية والأخفاف في المجتمع /	قاعود، محمود عبد العزيز محمد.	محمود عبد العزيز محمد قاعود ،	سوهاج :	2000	تتناول الرسالة موضوع إضطرابات الشخصية الهلام للذات في المجتمع.		
373	9298603		non malignant dysphagia diagnosis and various modalities of treatment.	Ali , Ahmed Mohamed	Ahmed Mohamed Ali	SOHA G		in this study, 47patients proved to have non malignant esophageal dysphagia including 25 females and 22 males,		
374	9298612		STUDY OF TAINIS IN=THE BUBASTUSIAN PERIOD /	تاتيس في العصر البوسطي=	محمد عبد الرحيم السيد:		1989	يقدم هذا البحث إطلالة على حضارة الفراعنة في العصر البوسطي وتاريخ تقريبلمدينة تاتيس خلال هذا العصر من خلال تتبع المراحل المختلفة لتطور تاريخ وشكل المدينة في هذا العصر وعلاقة المدينة بالمدن الأخرى.		
375	9298616		PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME ASPECTS OF BACTERIAL PATHOGENESIS IN SOME PLANTS	farghaly , marwa mohamed	Marwa mohamed farghaly	SOHA G	2006	DURING AMICROBIAL PLANT DISEAS, THE PATHOGEN MUST ALTER THEPHYSIOLOGY OF THEHOST TO RENDER PLANT TISSUE SUITABLE FOR MICROBIAL GROWTH AND AS ACONSEQUENCE,PHYSIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE		
376	9298622		استخدام أسلوب دورة التعلم في تدريس المفاهيم الجغرافية وأثره على التحصيل المعرفي واتجاهات تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي نحو مادة الجغرافيا /	محمود، علام علي محمد.		علام علي محمد محمود ،		تهدف الرسالة الى التعرف على مدى تأثير استخدم أسلوب دورة التعلم فى تدريس وحدة خريطة الوطن العربى الطبيعية والسياسيةالمقررة ضمن منهج الجغرافيا للصف الثانى الإعدادى.		
377	9298628		subsurface geologic studies of gebel el_erediya uranium occurrence,central eastern desert,egypt	Omran , ali ahmed	Ali ahmed omran	QENA	1999	the recovered core samples have been grouped according to the degree of alteration into three main types :fresh granite (gf,moderately altered granite)gm)and highly altered granite gh _is concnred with the study of lithology petrogrphy radiometry and geochemistry of the core samples recordes from the first bore hole er_1 drilled in el_erediya u. occurrence		
378	9298631		DIABETES MALLITUS AND HEPATITIS C PREVALENCE.	Abdel-wahab, Ezat Ahmed Ezat.Mohamed	Mohamed Abdel-wahab Ezat Ahmed Ezat.		2000	THIS STUDY REVEALED THAT MOST OF HCV INFECTED DIABETICS HAD TYPE 2DIABETES"92.5%".		
379	9298632		الدولة الزندية في إيران :	محمود، صديق محمود حسن ابراهيم.	صديق محمود حسن ابراهيم محمود ،	سوهاج :	2002	تتناول تاريخ الدولة الزندية في إيران كما تتناول العمارة والفنون في الدولة الزندية.		
380	9298636		مخطوطة تاريخ ميخائيل السرياني الكبير من بدء الخليفة الى ميلاد المسيح/	عبد الحميد، عبد الحميد عبد الرحمن	عبد الحميد عبد الرحمن عبد الحميد،		1996	اتضح بعد دراستنا لحياة ميخائيل السرياني الكبير انه كان كما قال عنة ابن العبرى رجلا عظيما عالما بالكتب المقدسة ،فهو قد ثابر على الكتابة ليلا ونهارا،وترك مؤلفات عن الكنيسة تستحق التقدير .وكان ميخائيل كتابا مكثرا سهل الأسلوب وشاعرا مثلا يخلو شعرة من الإبداع بحيث يمكن اعتباره من شعراء الطبقة الثالثة.		
381	9298641		السياسة الخارجية للإمبراطورية البيزنطية في عهد باسيل الثاني 1025-976م /	عامر، أحمد محمود حسن.	أحمد محمود حسن عامر ،	سوهاج :	1997	تتلى الرسالة الضوء عل السياسة الخارجية للإمبراطورية البيزنطية في عهد باسيل الثاني .		
382	9298651		الفكر الديني و السياسي عند محمد رشيد رضا ومحمد فريد وجدى=	المهدى ، ناصر محمد عبد اللطيف .	ناصر محمد عبداللطيف المهدي	سوهاج	1997	تعالج الرسالة عصر رشيد رضا وفريد وجدى بمحتواه السياسي والفكرى ،وتعالج قضية التقليد الاجتهاد فى الفكر الدينى عندهما		
383	9298672		اثر استخدام استراتيجية بلوم للتعلم للإتقان فى تدريس مقرر الحاسب الآلى على التحصيل وتنمية بعض مهارات الحاسب الآلى لدى طلاب المدرسة الثانوية التجارية /	محمود، محمد محمود عبد الوهاب.	محمد محمود عبد الوهاب محمود ،	سوهاج :	2005	تتناول الرسالة دراسة أستطلاحية على معلمى الحاسب الآلى فى بعض المدارس التجارية،إضافة الى الإطلاع على نتائج الطلاب فى نهاية الفصل الدراسى...		
384	9298696		فعالية التعلم المتمركز حول مشكلة كاستراتيجية بناء نية فى تحصيل العلوم وإنماء التفكير العلمى لدى تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائى=Effectiveness of problem centered learning as aconstructivist strategy on scientific achievement and developing scientific thinking /for the forth primary school pupils	حسن ، سعيد محمد صديق	سعيد محمد صديق حسن	أسوان	2000	يتميز العصر الحالى بتزايد معرفى شديد ،وهذا يلقي مسئوليات كبيرة على المؤسسات التعليمية عموما،وعلى التربية العلمية خصوصا باعتبارها مسئولة عن نقل المعرفة العلمية للأفراد.		
385	9298698		برنامج مقترح فى التمرينات البدنية وأثره فى تحقيق بعض أهداف النشاط اللاصفى لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم الأساسى بمحافظة سوهاج /	محمد، شعبان حلمى حافظ.	شعبان حلمى حافظ محمد ،	سوهاج :	2001	تتناول الرسالة دراسة الإنحرافات القومية لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم الأساسى بمدينة سوهاج للكشف عن تلك الإنحرافات وتم تطبيق برنامج علاجي لعلاج تلك الإنحرافات .		
386	9298704		فعالية برنامج مقترح باستخدام مدخل العلم والتكنولوجيا والمجتمع لتنمية بعض مفاهيم التكنولوجيا البيولوجية الإتجاهات نمو القضايا البيوأخلاقية لدى معلمى البيولوجى(قبل الخدمة)=	طه ، حنان فوزى .	حنان فوزى طه محمد	قنا	2003	تتأملت الرسالة القضايا البيوأخلاقية التى تثيرها التكنولوجيا البيولوجيةوالبراج اللازم اعدادها للمساعدة على فهم الطلاب للمستحدثات البيولوجية		
387	9298725		فخرى عبد النور ودوره فى الحياة السياسية فى مصر 1907-1942 /	عبد الرحيم، عبد الناصر محمد على.		عبد الناصر محمد على عبد الرحيم ، سوهاج :		تتناول الرسالة الدور الذى لعبه فخرى عبد النور على مسرح السياسة المصرية منذ عام 1907،واستمر ذلك حتى وفاة فى ديسمبر 1942.		
388	9298764		خطب الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم:	أحمد ، نوره على	نوره على أحمد	قنا	1996	توصلت دراسة هذه المجموعة من خطب الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم الى بعض النتائج ومن اهمها: أن الرسول العظيم كان سابقا للنظريات اللغوية الحديثة بظهوره التى فطره الله عليها ومن ذلك أنه سجل فى خطبة المباركة مفردات النظرية اللغوية الحديثة التى تحدثت عن العلم المسمى بعلم الكينات		

		تعتبر هذه الدراسة إحدى الدراسات التقييمية للصندوق الإجتماعى للتنمية لتوضيح أثره على النواحي الاجتماعية فى المجتمع بشكل وعلى النظام	2002 .	سوهاج	سوهير عبد العال عبد القادر الطويل،	الطويل ،سوهير عبد العال عبد القادر الطويل،	أثر مشروعات الصندوق الاجتماعى للتنمية على تغير الأسرة بنانيا ووظيفية:	389	9298780
		توضيح الرسالة أفكار المؤلفين اليهود فى كتاباتهم عن الأرض المقدسة(صهيون)وأمال اليهود فى العودة الى فلسطين وإقامة مملكة الرب فيها.	1995	سوهاج	محمد نبيل محمد أمين صادق	محمد نبيل محمد أمين	الصهيونية الدينية وجذورها فى المزامير	390	9299126
		تناولت الرسالة موضوع منظر العاب الأطفال فى مقابر الأفراد وأدوات لعبهم فى الدولتين القديمة والوسطى.	2000	سوهاج :	سحر رمضان أحمد البليوشى ،	البليوشى، سحر رمضان أحمد.	منظر العاب وأدوات لعب الأطفال فى مقابر الأفراد بالدولتين القديمة والوسطى /	391	9299143
		تهدف الدراسة الى اقتراح برنامج لأنشطة المدرسية فى الاقتصاد المنزلى والتعرف على أثره فى تنمية التفكير الابتكارى وبعض المهارات الاجتماعية لدى تلميذات الصف الثانى الإعدادى	2003	سوهاج :	فاطمة عاشور توفيق شعيان ،	شعيان، فاطمة عاشور توفيق.	برنامج مقترح للأنشطة المدرسية فى الاقتصاد المنزلى وأثره على تنمية التفكير الابتكارى وبعض المهارات الاجتماعية لدى تلميذات الصف الثانى الإعدادى /	392	9299178
		يمثل البحث فى قصور طرق وأساليب التدريس المتبعة فى تدريس مادة التاريخ القائمة على الإلقاء والتلقين من جانب المعلم والحفظ والإستظهار من جانب المتعلمين	2006	أسوان :	علاء الدين أحمد عبد الراضى أحمد ،	أحمد، علاء الدين أحمد عبد الراضى.	أثر استخدام أسلوبين للتعلم الذاتى فى تدريس التاريخ على التحصيل وتنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية /	393	9299191
		تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تحديد المتغيرات المؤثرة على الأداء المالى للبنوك وتحليل إبعادها وتقديم إطار مقترح للإدارة الاستراتيجية يصلح للتطبيق ويعمل على تفعيل دورها فى تحسين كفاءة أداء توظيف الأموال بالبنوك التجارية العاملة فى السوق المصرى فى مصرى	2005	قنا :	محمد على أحمد عبد الباقي الشريف ،	الشريف، محمد على أحمد عبد الباقي.	الإدارة الاستراتيجية وكفاءة أداء التوظيف للأموال بالبنوك التجارية	394	9299247
		تتناول الرسالة موضوع بناء الجملة عند المفكر التركى كوبرلى زاده محمد فواد من خلال كتابة دراسة وصفية تحليلية. الشاعر الذى تتناول ديوانه بدراسة المؤثرات العربية والفارسية من شعراء أواخر القرن الرابع وبداية الخامس عشر الميلادى فى إمارة آل عثمان.	1999	سوهاج :	حمدى على عبد اللطيف محمد دقيش ،	دقيش، حمدى على عبد اللطيف محمد.	بناء الجملة عند المفكر التركى كوبرلى زاده محمد فواد من خلال كتاباته مع ترجمة نماذج مؤلفاته الى العربية :	395	9299253
		تهدف الدراسة الى معرفة الأمتل للموارد الاقتصادية الزراعية فى محافظة أسبوط ومقارنة توجيهه الحالى بالتوجيه الأمتل للموارد الزراعية لتقييم مدى افضلية أحدهما على الآخر ،والقاء الضوء على مدى الزيادة فى صافى الدخل المزرعى القومى	1984	أسبوط :	نشاء محمود عبد المجيد ،	عبد المجيد، نشاء محمود .	استخدام البرمجة الخطية فى توجيه الموارد الاقتصادية الزراعية بمحافظة أسبوط /	397	9299351
		نال حطام ملك الجوينى شهرة بسبب تأليفه لكتاب تاريخ جهانشاى كما نال شهرة أنقل عن سابقتها بحكم وإلته على بغداد بعد القضاء على الخلافة العباسية ومما يذكر له بالاحسان إصلاحه فى بغداد بعد تدميرها على يد المغول.	2001	سوهاج :	عثمان محمود مهني محمد ،	محمد، عثمان محمود مهني.	أب المحنة عند(عطا ملك الجوينى)من خلال كتابه (تسلياة الإخوان مع ترجمة الكتاب ودراسة /	398	9299352
		تعرض هذه الرسالة لبحث ودراسة أحد الجوانب المهمة والمقومات الأساسية لحضارة مصر الإسلامية،وذلك خلال فترة زمنية طويلة وممتدة عبر أربعة قرون وعده عتود،فهى تتناول دراسة الحياة الثقافية فى مصر منذ الفتح الإسلامى (20-640هـ،وبحسب نهاية العصر الفاطمى الأول (450-1058م)	2004	سوهاج	أحمد محمد أحمد إبراهيم،	إبراهيم ،أحمد محمد أحمد	الحياة الثقافية فى مصر منذ الفتح الإسلامى وحتى نهاية العصر الفاطمى الأول (450-640/1058م))	399	9299364
		تناولت الدراسة تأثير العلاقة الجسمية على سمات الشخصية للمعوقين جسميا باعتبار أن الاعاقة بدون شك تؤثر على مفهومه ذاتاه	1985	الزقازيق	السيد محمد محمد فرحات	فرحات ، السيد محمد محمد .	فقدان أحد أعضاء الجسم وعلاقته ببعض سمات الشخصية لدى المعوقين	400	9299375
		تهدف الرسالة الى الدراسة التجريبية لتأثير التركيب البنائى التنسجى على خواص مقاومة الاحتكاك وقوة الشد و الاستطالة والسمك وفضائية الهواء للقمائش بالإضافة الى تعيين حدود ازدياح الانسجة المستخدمة بالحمات	1985	حلوان :	محمود رشيد حربي ،	حربي، محمود رشيد.	دراسة تأثير التركيب البنائى التنسجى على بعض خواص القماش والاستفادة منها فى تصميم أقمشة المفروشات /	401	9299404
		جدا الله عز وجل مصر بفضل قل أن توجد فى غيرها من أقطار المعمورة ففضها بعقريه فى المكان،وأنعم عليها بقرات اقتصادية هائلة،ومعتمها بالسكنية على طول الزمان.وقد كان لهذه الفضائل وغيرها دور مهم فى أن تكون مصر محور اللقاء لعديد من التأثيرات الفنية التى وفدت اليها من كل حد وصوب.	1999	سوهاج :	عبد الناصر محمد حسن ياسين ،	ياسين ،عبد الناصر محمد حسن	التأثيرات الفنية الوافدة على الفنون التطبيقية وزخارف العماائر بمصر الإسلامية حتى نهاية العصر الفاطمى	402	9299405
		اكدت الرسالة على فعالية العلاج الجماعى عن طريق اللعب والعلاج الجماعى عطريق الدعم الاجتماعى فى علاج الأطفال الاكتنبيين.	1988	سوهاج :	فريدة عبد الغنى السماحى	السماحى،فريدة عبد الغنى .	دراسة مقارنة لأثر العلاج الجماعى عن طريق اللعب وبرنامج الدعم الاجتماعى على سلوك وديناميكيةالأطفال الاكتنبيين/	403	9299409
		نقلى الرسالة الضوء على إبراز دور المستثمرين فى التنمية الاجتماعية والإقتصادية فى ظل السياسات التى اتخذتها الحكومة لتشجيع الاستثمار والمستثمرين فى توفير فرص عمل جديدة للشباب.	2004	سوهاج :	حمدى أحمد عمر الجوهري ،	الجوهري، حمدى أحمد عمر.	دور المستثمرين فى التنمية الاجتماعية والإقتصادية فى ظل سياسة الإصلاح الاقتصادى :	404	9299426
		تعرض هذه الدراسة لمعالجة الصحف البيئية اليومية، بالفضايا الأفريقية فى الفترة،من الأول من يناير 1996م،والمشورة فى عينه من الجرائد البيئية اليومية،المصادرة خلال هذه الفترة،والتي شهدت تطورات إيجابية كبيرة.	2003	سوهاج :	عمران الهاشمى سعي المجذوب،	سعيد	معالجة الصحف البيئية اليومية للفضايا الأفريقية:دراسة تحليلية على صحف(الجر الجديد-الرحف الأخضر-الشمس)	405	9299434
		تتناول الرسالة أحد شعراء التصوف وهو عماد فقيه الكرمانى من جميع الجوانب المتعلقة به.	2002	سوهاج :	ناصر السيد محمود حجي ،	حجي، ناصر السيد محمود.	عماد فقيه الكرمانى وديوانه(690-773هـ) /	406	9299437
		تتناول الرسالة اثر الكمبيوتر على تدريس نظرية الاحتمالات التى تعد احدى فروع الرياضيات الهامة والتي لها تطبيقاتها المتعددة فى مجال التنبؤات الجوية والوراثة.	2004	قنا	عصام تمام عبدالمجيد على	على ، عصام تمام عبد الحميد .	أثر التنعيم فى الجملة العربية:	407	9299446
		للتجارة دور بارز فى المجتمع وتعتبر أحد العناصر الهامة لتحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية ولكى تقوم التجارة بدور فعال يجب أن يكون الأفراد القائمون على أداء الأعمال التجارية داخل المشروعات التجارية ملمين بطبيعة هذه الأعمال.	1998	سوهاج	أحمد صادق عدالمجيد	عبد الحميد ، أحمدة صادق .	أثر استخدام الكمبيوتر فى تدريس الاحتمالات على التحصيل وتنمية التفكير الابتكارى لدى الطلاب الفرقة الثالثة(شعبةالرياضيات)= إعداد وحدة لتنمية المفاهيم الخاصة بالخدمات المتعلقة بالتجارة لطلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية العامة وتجريبها /	408	9299447
		تتناول الرسالة موضوع الأعياد والمواسم فى الديانة اليهودية التى تأثرت أحياناً وتشابهت أحياناًأخرى بحضارات الشرق القديم المعاصر لها وقد أظهرت الدراسة تهويد بعض العادات والطقوس التى وردت فى ديانة الشرق الانبى القديم .	1995	سوهاج :	شعيب جمال محمد صالح ،	صالح، شعيب جمال محمد.	الأعياد والمواسم فى الديانة اليهودية :	409	9299461
		تهدف الدراسة الى دراسة شعر بشار بن برد ودراسة صعود الشعر العربى وقد اتبعت المنهج التكاملى وهو الذى يتناول العمل الأدبى من جميع جوانبه ويتناول صاحبه كذلك.	2001	سوهاج :	صفاء محمد حسن أبوشادى ،	أبوشادى، صفاء محمد حسن.		410	9299466
		يعنى هذا البحث بدراسة الخصائص المعمارية و الفنية لمقابر الدولة القديمة بجبلة تبنى فى سفارة بهدف استخلاص بعض النتائج التى قد تعين على احكام تأريخ بعض مقابر الجبلة.	1997	سوهاج :	هنا عاينين عبد الله أحمد ،	أحمد، هنا عاينين عبد الله.	شعر بشار بن برد فى ضوء مقاييس عمود الشعر العربى :	411	9299474
		تتناول الرسالة فلسفة الدين عند رودلف بولتمان.	2003	سوهاج :	سامح شفيق زكى ،	زكى، سامح شفيق.	جبلة تبنى :	412	9299482
		الدراسة الصوتية والصرفية فى كتاب معانى القراءات لأبى منصور الأزهري وهو محاولة لتطبيق مناهج علم اللغة الحديث ونظرياته على القراءات الواردة فى كتاب معانى القراءات لأبى منصور الأزهري،لأفلادة من مناهج هذا العلم ونظرية فى تحليل ودراسة طواهر العربية الفصحى	2003	سوهاج :	علي حسين قاسم حسين ،	حسين، علي حسين قاسم.	فلسفة الدين عند رودلف بولتمان /	413	9299486
		إن التحقيق يودى دورا بارزا فى ربط الأجيال بثرات الآمة الإسلامية ،ويسهم فى التعرف على عطامها الإجمالة ،ولذلك فقد اخترت تحقيق النوع الثانى من فن القواعد الفقهية من كتاب التحقيق الباهر للتاجى.	2001	قنا	أحمد عبد الله أحمد نصير	نصير ، أحمد عبد الله أحمد	الدراسة الصوتية والصرفية فى كتاب معانى القراءاتلأبى منصور الأزهري(بمعد بن أحمد المتوفى سنة 370/980هـ) /	414	9299487
		تتناول الرسالة شاعر من شعراء التصوف وهو كمال خجندى من خلال سيرته الذاتية وأشعاره . وثأثرة بالقرآن الكريم وإيضاًمن خلال المعجم الشعرى عنده ...	2003	سوهاج	أبو القاسم محمد أبوشامة	أبو شامة ، أبو القاسم محمد .	التحقيق الباهر شرح الأشباه والنظائر للعلامة محمد هبة الله بن محمد بن يحيى التاجى الحنفى المتوفى سنة 1224:	415	9299492
		يدور موضوع الدراسة حول العلاقة بين الصحف الإقليميه والسلطات المحلية وانعكاسات ذلك على المحتوى الذى تقدمه الصحف الإقليميه.	1999	سوهاج :	ناصر السيد محمود حجي ،	حجي، ناصر السيد محمود.	كمال خجندى وشعره /	416	9299498
		ركزت الدراسة على المهارات الوظيفية فى الجغرافيا والتي لها دور فعال فى مساعدة المعلمين على بذل قصارى جهدهم لجعل عملية التعلم ذات فائدة كبيرة وللتخفيف مما يبتته الدراسات من أن هناك ضعفا ملحوظالا فى مستوى الدراسات الاجتماعية	1997	سوهاج :	عادل صالح فهمى ،	فهمى، عادل صالح.	العلاقة بين الصحف الإقليميه والسلطات المحلية :	417	9299499
		إن الخير والشر ظهرا منذ خلق البشرية من لدن آدم عليه السلام ،فمثل الشر فى ابليس اللعين حينما تمرد وتكر على أمر ربه فرفض السجود لأدم ،قال تعالى وإذ قلنا للملائكة اسجدوا لأدم فسجدوا إلا إبليس أبى واستكبر وكان من الكافرين وقال تعالى فسجد الملائكة كلهم أجمعون إلا إبليس استكبر وكان من الكافرين	2005	سوهاج :	خالد عبد اللطيف محمد عمران ،	محمد . عمران، خالد عبد اللطيف	فاطية برنامج مقترح قائم على التعلم الذاتى لتنمية بعض المهارات الوظيفية فى الجغرافيا لدى الطلاب المعلمين بكلية التربية بسوهاج /	418	9299506
		تصوير النعيم فى القرآن الكريم وأثره فى الدراسات الأنبيية والفنية/	1997	سوهاج	سرى محمد هاشم الشريف	الشريف ، سرى محمد حسن هاشم	تصوير النعيم فى القرآن الكريم وأثره فى الدراسات الأنبيية والفنية/	419	9299516
		تنصب الرسالة على دراسة فضايا التربية فى بعض مصادر المذهب الشافعى التى تمثل أهمية خاصة بين مصادر المذهب .	2002	سوهاج	محمد ناجح موشوشة	أبو شوشة ، محمد ناجح محمد	المضامين التربوية فى أهم مصادر المذهب الشافعى	420	9299528

							يتناول هذا البحث دراسة الأوضاع السياسية والحضارية في إقليم الجبال خلال المهدين البويهى والسلجوقي الأول على امتداد القرنين الرابع والخامس الهجريين وإقليم الجبال (العراق المجمع) خلال تلك الفترة كانت له مميزاتة التي تميزه عن أقاليم المشرق الإسلامي الأخرى التي كانت تمثل الجناح الشرقي للخلافة العباسية.	1999 .	مننوح محمد حسن أبو رمضان :	أبو رمضان ،مننوح محمد حسن	إقليم الجبال خلال المهدين البويهى والسلجوقي الأول :	421	9299551		
							هدف البحث إلى دراسة مدى كفاية تجهيزات أبنية مدارس المعاقين في مصر ورصد واقع الأبنية التعليمية لمدارسهم من، حيث التصميم والتجهيزات للتعرف على مدى فاعليتها في تحقيق أهداف التربية الخاصة. استخدم المنهج الوصفي واستمارة مسح مدرسي على عينة من مدارس المعاقين قوامها 26 مدرسة، واستبانة طبقت على عينة قوامها 182 معلما ومعلمة من مدارس المعاقين (بمعيا - بصريا - فكريا) في المحافظات: الإسكندرية - القاهرة - أسبوط - قا. توصل البحث إلى أن الكثير من البنود الخاصة بكل من: موقع المبنى المدرسي - تجهيل المبنى المدرسي - الأمان في الأبنية المدرسية تحققت بدرجة جيدة. بعض حجرات الإدارة والخدمات موجودة وتجهيزاتها كافية مثل: حجرة المدير- الأخصائيين - الحارس - المطعم، بينما بعض الحجرات الأخرى صغيرة الحجم وتجهيزاتها غير كافية مثل: حجرة السكرتارية - حجرة الكلاء - حجرة المعلمين. حجرة المصادر التعليمية الخاصة (بالصم - المكفوفين - ضعاف العقول) تجهيزاتها غير كافية في أغلب مدارس العينة، وأيضا القسم الداخلي في بعض المدارس تجهيزاته غير كافية في القاهرة مصر .	2003	حسن، أسماء علي مصيلحي.	مدي كفاية تجهيزات أبنية مدارس المعاقين في تحقيق أهداف التربية الخاصة في مصر :	الآثار المترتبة على نشر الجرائم في الصحف لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية في مصر :	422	9300587	ماجستير.	
							THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO DEMONSTRATE HOW MODERN LINGUISTICS WORKS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF STYLISTICS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONRAD'S HEART OF DARKNESS	1997 .	أسوان : حلمي علي محمد يوسف ،	يوسف، حلمي علي محمد.	التأوية في مصر :	423	9300605		
							يهدف هذا البحث إلى إبراز ما يجب أن تكون عليه الرعاية الطلابية،وتدور الأجهزة المعنية بها بما يكفل تحقيق أهدافها وفلسفتها من خلال ما يقدم من أنشطة مختلفة لطلاب الجامعة	1995	Sohag	SAID AHMED ABOUDAIF	AHMED, ABOUDAIFSAID	THE ELEMENT OF MYSTERY IN JOSEPH CONRAD'S HEART OF DARKNESS (A STYLISTIC STUDY)	424	9300620	
							هدف هذا البحث إلى إبراز ما يجب أن تكون عليه الرعاية الطلابية،وتدور الأجهزة المعنية بها بما يكفل تحقيق أهدافها وفلسفتها من خلال ما يقدم من أنشطة مختلفة لطلاب الجامعة	1996	قا : رشاد أبو المجد مصطفى	مصطفى ، رشاد أبو المجد .	الدور التربوي للأنشطة الطلابية في الجامعة:	425	9300623		
							WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THIS STUDY MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS WILL BE STUDIED AND FIELD WORK WILL BE CARRIED OUT	1996		ABD EL-KHALEK,NADRY NABIH EL- SAYED	BIOSYSTEMATIC STUDY OF SOME SPECIES OF THE GENUS CONVULVULUS IN EGYPT		426	9300656	
							يعد اضطراب النشاط الزائد أحد الاضطرابات التي يعاني منها الأطفال في مرحلة الطفولة ويسبب هذا الاضطراب العديد من المشكلات النفسية والاجتماعية التي تعوق استجابة الطفل وتفاعله مع البيئة المحيطة به مما يمثل قدفا هائلا للطاقة البشرية،فالاطفال هم أئمن موارد الدولة والأهتمام بهم هو في الواقع اهتمام بمستقبل الأمة كلها. يهدف البحث إلى تقديم إطار نظري لمفهوم العدل في التربية ومؤشرات تحقيقه في المجال التربوي،وإبراز موقف الفكر الإسلامي من مؤشرات تحقيق ميدا العدل في التربية	2000	قا : خالد سعد سيد محمد	محمد،خالد سعد سيد	فعالية برنامج للتدريب على بعض المهارات الاجتماعية في تخفيف حدة النشاط الزائد لدى أطفال الدراسة الابتدائية بمدينة قا=the effectiveness of social skills training program in reducing the excessiveness of hyperactivity /of primary school chhldern in gena city	427	9300659		
							إننتقد دراسة أن تعليم المرأة تأثير إيجابي على أسلوب تنشئتها الاجتماعية للأطفال وإن للإختيار السليم للمشرفات على الحضانات دور ذو أهمية كبيرة لفاعلية دورها في تنشئة الأطفال.	2005 .	أسوان : أحمد عباس السيد محمود ،	محمود، أحمد عباس السيد.	مبدأ العدل في الفكر الإسلامي و إمكانية تحقيقه في المجال التربوي /	428	9300668		
							تتناول الرسالة دراسة التفاعل بين الأسلوب المعرفي والتدريس بخراط المفاهيم وأثره على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي للقواعد اللغوية .	1998	قا : سلوى محمد المهدي أحمد	أحمد ، سلوى محمد المهدي.	التحضير والنشئة الاجتماعية للطفل من قبل المرأة/	429	9300676		
							تتناول الرسالة دراسة التفاعل بين الأسلوب المعرفي والتدريس بخراط المفاهيم وأثره على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي للقواعد اللغوية .	2001 .	سوهاج ، عاطف جلال حجازي عبد الله ،	عبد الله ، عاطف جلال حجازي.	التفاعل بين الأسلوب المعرفي والتدريس بخراط المفاهيم وأثره على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي للقواعد اللغوية /	430	9300697		
							TRIAZOLE FUNGICIDES TRIADIMENOL AND TRIADIMEFON ARE BROAD SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDES USED IN AGRICULTURE AS SCREENING AGENTS	2003	Sohag	JEHAN MOHAMED MOHAMED SALEM	JEHAN MOHAMED MOHAMED MOHAMED SALEM	IN VITRO PROPAGATION OF BANANA PLANTS AND SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THESE PLANTS AFTER THEY TREATED WITH FUNGICIDES	431	9300711	
							الهدف من الدراسة هو التعرف على واقع وجوانب التجديد التربوي في التعليم قبل الجامعي في مصر،ووضع تصور تربوي مقترح يساهم في زيادة التعاون بين المسئولين والفنيين بالعملية التعليمية،ولقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على أهم المحاولات التي ترمي إلى تحديد نطاق قطاع الخدمات وتحسين أساليب قياسه والمشكلات التي تعترض هذه العملية والوقوف على مدى تأثير تحرير التجارة الدولية في الخدمات وتحرير قطاع التشبيد على أداء الاقتصاد المصري وذلك من خلال الدراسة القياسية.	2006 .	سوهاج : محمد جاد أحمد عبد النعيم ،	عبد النعيم، محمد جاد أحمد.	التجديد التربوي في التعليم قبل الجامعي في مصر :	432	9300734		
							تتناول هذه الدراسة ظاهرة جديدة بالدراسة،وهي ظاهرة انتشار المنتجات الأدبية في العصر الصفوي،والمنتجات هي الأماكن التي تعقد فيها المجالس الأدبية وتقوم فيها المناظرات والمشاعرات وتبادل الرأي حول الفن والادب والشعر،وكانت تلك المجالس الأدبية تعقد في أماكن محددة كالبلاط أو قصور الحكام والأمراء،كما تعقد في أماكن محددة في المدارس والمساجد.	2004 .	سوهاج : منال جابر مرسى محمد ،	محمد، منال جابر مرسى.	تنمية صادرات الخدمات في الدول النامية (الإمكانات والتحديات (مع إشارة خاصة إلى الاقتصاد المصري) /	433	9300738		
							تهدف الرسالة إلى توضيح إبعاد ظاهرة الانقلاب العسكري في دول العالم الثالث وأرجعت ذلك إلى سوء الظروف الاقتصادية والاجتماعية مما أدى إلى حالة من الفئق السياسي والتي كانت الانقلابات العسكرية من أبرز مظاهرها	1999		أمل حسين محمودحسن	حسن،أمل حسين محمود .	المنتجات الأدبية في إيران في العصر الصفوي/	434	9300741	
							تهدف الرسالة إلى توضيح إبعاد ظاهرة الانقلاب العسكري في دول العالم الثالث وأرجعت ذلك إلى سوء الظروف الاقتصادية والاجتماعية مما أدى إلى حالة من الفئق السياسي والتي كانت الانقلابات العسكرية من أبرز مظاهرها	2000	سوهاج : سيد محمد عبدالعال	سيد محمد عبدالعال	عبد العال ، سيد محمد .	الانقلابات العسكرية في سوريا(1954-1949)=	435	9300749	
							THE STUDY OF CLASSICAL FIELDS THEORY IN GENERAL RELATIVITY IS OF GREAT INTEREST IT IS IMPORTANT BY ITS OWN AS A QUITE LARGE PART OF RESEARCHS IN GENEREAL RELATIVITY AND VIA ITS DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS IN PHYSICS	1996	Sohag	NOUR ABDEL- MAWLA ABDEL - MAWGOUZ ziedan	ZIEDAN,NOUR ABDEL- MAWLA ABDEL - MAWGOUZ	SOME PROBLEMS IN FILDS THEORY	436	9300751	
							تعد وظائف تنظيم العمل المدرسي وتوجيه المعلمين والتلاميذ والإشراف على الأنشطة الطلابية من الوظائف المهمة لإدارة المدرسة الثانوية العامة في مصر،وواقع يشير إلى ضرورة تطوير أداءهذه الوظائف نظرا للمشكلات التي تعوق إدارة المدرسة الثانوية العامة في القيام بهذه الوظائف حيث أنها ما زالت تعاني من بعدا عن المشاركة الإيجابية والفعالة في تحقيق أهداف التعليم الثانوي العام خاصة في خضم التحديات الهائلة التي تواجه المجتمع.	2002 .	قا : محمد سيد محمد السيد:	السيد ،محمد سيد محمد	تطوير بعض وظائف إدارة الدراسة الثانوية العامة في ضوء أسلوب إدارة الجودة الشاملة:دراسة ميدانية بمحافظه قا	437	9300758		
							تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى قياس كفاءة وفعالية برامج التدريب الإداري وكفاءة أداء المعلمين بوحدات الإدارات المحلية بمحافظه سوهاج.	2005	سوهاج : فارس علي عبدالرحمن	عبد الرحمن ؛ فارس علي	العلاقة بين برامج التدريب الإداري وكفاءة أداء المعلمين بوحدات الإدارات المحلية بسوهاج=	438	9300816		
							DETECTION OF GENOMIC INSTABILITY IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE UPPER AREA - DIGESTIVE TRACT USING RANDOM AMPLIFIED POLYMORPHIC DNA ANALYSIS	2001	Sohag	AWAD ALI AL-HUSSEIN	AL-HUSSEIN ,AWAD ALI	STUDY OF GENOMIC INSTABILITY IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE UPPER AREODIGESTIVE TRACT BY RANDOM AMPLIFIED POLYMORPHIC DNA	439	9300818	
							تتناول الرسالة قضية الحرية السياسية عند حنا لوندات .	2000 .	سوهاج : شجيان عبد الله محمد ،	محمد، شجيان عبد الله.	مشكلة الحرية في فلسفة حنا لوندت السياسية /	440	9300827		
							وقد حظز لدراسة هذا الموضوع ثلاثة دوافع اولها محاولة الوصول الي تاريخ او تأكيد تاريخ بعض لوحات او اعادة النظر في تاريخ بعض اللوحات غير مؤكدة التاريخ وثانيها ان اختيار عصر الاسرة الثامنة عشر اتم ترجع الي ثرائها الفني واللغوي وثالثهما ان هذه الآثار (اللوحه)قد تنوع في اشكاله وابعاده وتركيب مناظره ونصوصه المختلفة ودراسته تبرز الملامح الفنية واللغوية المميزة للعصر الخاص بالدراسة.	2001	سوهاج : منال عبداللطيف هارون أحمد	منال عبداللطيف هارون أحمد	لوحات الافراد في عهدي امينحتب الثاني وتحتمن الرابع	441	9300859		
							تتناول الرسالة موضوع حول فعالية استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات في تدريس الجغرافيا على تنمية بعض المهارات البحثية والتحصيل لدى طلاب الصف الاول الثانوى.	2004 .	قا : حسين محمد أحمد عبد الباسط ،	عبد الباسط، حسين محمد أحمد.	فعالية استخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية في تنمية بعض المفاهيم والمهارات الجغرافية لدى طلاب كلية التربية /	442	9300899		
							الهدف من البحث هو التعرف على مدى تأثير الثورة الرقمية على عبارة القرن الحادى والعشرين من ناحية الوظيفة والشكل و التقنيات المستخدمة	2004 .	سوهاج : حاتم محمود قحى محمود ،	محمود، حاتم محمود قحى.	الثورة الرقمية وتأثيرها على عبارة القرن الحادى و العشرين /	443	9300917		

			تمثلت مشكلة البحث في أنه على الرغم من أهمية التربية الدولية والمفاهيم المتصلة بها ،ورغم علاقاتها بمناهج الدراسات الاجتماعية إلا تبين تدنى مستوى أداء تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية لبعض مفاهيم التربية الدولية وذلك من خلال التجربة الاستطلاعية التي قامت بها الباحثة في بعض المدارس الإعدادية بمدينة جرجا بمحافظة سوهاج .	2003	إيمان شرقاوى عبدالرحيم	عبد الحميد ؛ إيمان شرقاوى .	تقويم بعض مفاهيم التربية الدولية المتضمنة في مقررات الدراسات الاجتماعية بالمرحلة الإعدادية وتحصيل التلاميذ لها واتجاهاتهم نحوها =				
			وقد كان الباحث وراء اختيار مثل هذا الموضوع هو أن أغلب مصادر التاريخ العثماني ،الذي يمثل حقبة هامة من التاريخ الإسلامى،محررة باللغة التركية العثمانية،وأن المؤرخين المهمين بالدراسات التاريخية لا يجدون امامهم فى اغلب الأحيان سوى الاعتماد على الدراسات الغربية التي اعتمدت بدورها على هذه المصادر.	1998	سوهاج	أحمد حنفى عبدالرحيم	عبد الرحيم ، أحمد حنفى .	تاريخ سلاينكى(1593-1563/1001-971)لمصطفى افندى سلاينكى			
			تناولت الرسالة الأديب التركى جاهد ظريف أوغلى فتناولت نشأته وأصله الأدبية وخصوصا التي تتناول فيها التغريب والصراع بين القرية والمدينة.	2001	سوهاج	صبرى توفيق همام عسكر	عسكر ، صبرى توفيق همام .	الصراع الفكرى فى أدب جاهد ظريف أوغلى=			
			تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على اهم الصعوبات التي تحول دون إدارة الفصل إدارة فعالة جيدة من حيث :مظاهر كل صعوبة ،والأسباب والعوامل المؤدية إليها ،وآثارها على إدارة المعلم للفصل ،والعلاقات المتبادلة بين تلك الصعوبات.	2003	أسوان :	حسين محمد أحمد عبد النعيم ،	عبد النعيم، حسين محمد أحمد.	دور المهارات القيادية لمعلم المرحلة الثانوية في إدارة صعوبات الفصل /			
			تتناول الدراسة موضوع وثيقة التأمين شاملة للأخطار الصناعية من حيث إعدادها وتسيير الأخطار التي تتضمنها الوثيقة الشاملة للتأمين على قطاع الصناعات المعدنية.	1998	سوهاج :	عطية محمد جلول ،	جلول، عطية محمد.	إعداد وتسيير وثيقة تأمين شاملة للأخطار الصناعية /			
			الأطفال هم نصف الحاضر وكل المستقبل وهم عدة المجتمع وادواته للتمو والتقدم،ولذلك يبدل المسئولين في مختلف المجتمعات قصارى جهدهم في توفير كل ما من شأنه تحقيق الرعاية التربوية والاجتماعية لهؤلاء الأطفال بما يساعدهم على النمو المناسب في جميع جوانب شخصياتهم.	2002	قنا	مصطفى أبو المدج سليمان مفضل ،	سليمان ، مفضل ،مصطفى أبو المدج	فعالية أساليب التعزيز التفاضلي وتكلفة الاستجابة في خفض حدة السلوك الفوضوى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية			
			تهدف تلك الدراسة الى التعرف على الدور التربوى لمجلات الأطفال،وما مدى تحقق هذا الدور في بعض المجالات المعاصرة،والتعرف على واقع مجلات الأطفال المصرية في الريف والحضر، ووضع تصور تربوى لما ينبغي أن تكون عليه مجلات الأطفال	2002			عبد اللاه ، عصام محمد	الدور التربوى لمجلات الأطفال:			
			الهدف من الدراسة وضع مجموعة من المعايير والمؤشرات لتقييم الشركات لأغراض الخصخصة تألثم ظروف البيئة المصرية وتطبيقها علي الشركات التي تم خصخصتها والإستفادة منها في الشركات التي سيتم خصخصتها لتحديد القيمة العادلة والموضوعية لتلك الشركات.								
			ولتحقيق ذلك تم تم تقسيم الدراسة إلى ثلاث أجزاء تناولت الجوانب التالية :- 1-طبيعة وخصائص سياسة الخصخصة في ظل ظروف البيئة المصرية - 2-تحليل وتقييم النماذج المحاسبية ومدى ملائمتها لأغراض الخصخصة - 3-تحليل وتقييم نماذج التطبيق في شركات الدراسة في ظل النموذج المقترح - وقد اشتملت الدراسة علي ثلاث فصول تمثلت في:- الفصل الأول بعنوان: طبيعة وخصائص سياسة الخصخصة في ظل ظروف البيئة المصرية. وقد اشتمل هذا الفصل على عدة مباحث (طبيعة سياسة الخصخصة كأحد المتغيرات الإقتصادية الحديثة – تجربة الخصخصة في مصر دراسة مقارنة (مع تجارب بعض الدول الأخرى – أساليب ومشاكل تطبيق سياسة الخصخصة في مصر الفصل الثاني: تحليل وتقييم النماذج المحاسبية ومدى ملائمتها لأغراض الخصخصة - الفصل الثالث: تحليل وتقييم نماذج التطبيق في شركات الدراسة في ظلنموذج المقترح - بالإضافة إلى : ملخص للدراسة – وتنتاجها – وتوصيات ومراجع الدراسة -	2004			على، حسناء عبدالحليم عبدالرحمن.	دراسة محاسبية إنتقادية للتجربة المصرية في مجال تقييم شركات قطاع الأعمال لأغراض الخصخصة /			
			تشمل مستشفى سوهاج الجامعى مسئوليه عدد كبير من الحالات المستعصيه حيث انها تعتبر مركز مهم من مراكز العلاج المتقدمه في صعيد مصر , ومن ثم هناك فرصه جديده لاستخدام عتار الميزوبيرستول قبل اجراء المنظار الرحمى فى مرضى التزيف ما بعد انقطاع الطمث.	2005	Sohag :	Mohammed Sabry Ebrahim,	Ebrahim,Mohammed Sabry	Vaginal Misoprostol Prior To Hysteroscopic Evaluation Of Postmenopausal Bleeding : Is It Rewqarding			
			تتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع تطور صناعة القطن في مصر خلال الفترة بين عامى 1860-1930 واثراها علي الحياة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية ويرجع السبب في اختيار لهذه الفترة الى خصوصيتها في تاريخ مصر الاقتصادى الحديث وبالتالي تمكين اثرها على النواحي السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية.	1999	سوهاج	شعبان محمد محمود آدم	ادم، شعبان محمد محمود .	تطور صناعة القطن في مصر بين عامى 1860-1930			
			تهدف الدراسة الى معرفة مدى فاعلية استخدام العلاج الظلي واستخدام العلاج بالممارسة السلبية وإستخدام العلاج بالأسولين معا الى جانب الإرشاد الوالدى في علاج مشكلة التلعثم لدى الطفل.	2002	سوهاج	طارق زكى موسى عبدالمحسن	عبد المحسن ، طارق زكى موسى .	فاعلية بعض الأساليب النفسية في علاج التلعثم لدى الأطفال=			
			تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى معرفة مدى تأثير عملية التنشئة السياسية على السلوك السياسى ومدى تأثير بعض العوامل الأخرى مثل :الجنس\ المستوى الاقتصادى والاجتماعى . التخصص الاقامة على كل من التنشئة السياسية والسلوك السياسى.	2001	سوهاج	مجدى فرغى محمد حسن	حسن ، مجدى فرغى محمد	التنشئة السياسية وعلاقتها بالسلوك السياسى لدى عينة من طلاب الجامعة			
			تتناول الرسالة ألقاء على أحد علماء المسلمين وهو الخازنمن خلال الجوانب التي برع فيها الخازنى والتي كان من أهمها فلسفة الميزان.	1998	سوهاج :	منتصر محمود مجاهد أحمد ،	أحمد، منتصر محمود مجاهد.	منهج البحث العلمى عند الخازن وأثره في تطور علم الطبيعة /			
			تهدف الرسالة الى الدور الذى يمكن أن يسهم به نوع التعليم في أدراك الطلاب لتأثيرات وفوائد السياحة المختلفة واتجاهاتهم نحوها،وطبيعة الفروق بين الطلاب في السمات الشخصية التي تسهم في إدراكهم لتأثيرات وفوائد السياحة المختلفة.	1996	قنا	ممدوح كامل حساني	حسانى ، ممدوح كامل .	دراسة مقارنة لإدراك طلاب بعض التخصصات المختلفة واتجاهاتهم نحو تأثيرات وفوائد السياحة في محافظة قنا			
			تعد مرحلة الطفولة من حياة الفرد بمثابة الأساس الكوئنى الذى يقوم عليه بناء الشخصية فما يغرس فى أثناء سنوات الطفولة يصعب تغييره فى سنوات العمر التالية مما يستدعى ضرورة الاهتمام بالطفل وتنشئته تنشئة كاملة تحقق نموا شاملا فى جميع نواحي شخصيته وبما يتيح له أفضل عملية تكيف اجتماعى.	1997	قنا	إسماعيل محمد ابراهيم جاد	جاد ، إسماعيل محمد ابراهيم .	اسلوب الاندفاع /التروى المعرفى وعلاقته ببعض أساليب التنشئة الوالدية كما يدرکها الابناء من تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية			
			تتناول الرسالة الكراد الحصونية والعنازية وتشرد تاريخهما السياسى مع الدولة العباسية ثم استقلالها وسيصرتها على المنطقة الواقعة شمال شرق العراق.	2002	قنا	علاء الدين عبدالعزيز أبو الحسن على	على ، علاء الدين عبد العزيز أبو الحسن .	الأوضاع السياسية والحضارية في دولتي الأكراد الحصونية والعنازية.			
			تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على العلاقة بين حب الاستطلاع والتحصيل الدراسى في مادة العلوم عند مستويات ذكاء مختلفة لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى	1997	قنا	محمد رفعت أحمد محمد محمود	محمود ، محمد رفعت أحمد محمد .	حب الاستطلاع وعلاقته بالتحصيل الدراسى في مادة العلوم عند مستويات ذكاء مختلفة لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى=			
			إن الطابع لفلسفة كارناب في الاحتمال قد ادى الى نتائج بالغة الاهمية منها اولاً انهيار الطابع اليقضى للمعرفة العلمية هي في جوهرها احتمالية.واعل بالنظرة الدقيقة الى احداث الطبيعة،سرعان ما نجد ان من الاحداث الطبيعية ما يمكن بها بكثير من الثقة كما نجد ايضاً،من الاحداث ما لا يمكن للعلم ان يتنبأ بوقوعها الا في صيغة احتمالية.	1995		عبد النور عبد المنعم عبد اللطيف	عبد اللطيف، عبد النور عبد المنعم .	الاحتمال وابعادة الفلسفية عند كارناب			
			تتناول الرسالة ألقاء الضوء على دور نظرية الهوية الاجتماعية بشكل عام والمكونات النفسية التي تستند عليها النظرية بشكل خاص في العلاقات بين الجماعات.								
			إعداد مقاييس للمقارنة الاجتماعية ومصفوفة للتحيز وترجمة وتقنين بعض المقاييس التي تقيس التوحد الإجتماعى ،وتقدير الذات الجماعى ،والفريدة والجماعية.	2003	سوهاج :	أحمد محمد أحمد زايد ،	زايد، أحمد محمد أحمد.	المكونات النفسية للهوية الاجتماعية :			
			يهدف البحث الى التعرف على أثر استخدام اسلوب خرائط المفاهيم في تدريس الجغرافيا على التحصيل وتنمية التفكير الاستدلالي لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى	2004	سوهاج	كرامى محمد بدوى عزب	عزب ، كرامى محمد بدوى	أثر استخدام خرائط المفاهيم في تدريس الجغرافيا على التحصيل وتنمية التفكير الاستدلالي لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى=			
			هذه الدراسة،محاولاة للتعرف على العلاقة بين مستوى الاداء وتقدير الذات المهارية لدى لاعبي الجيمز وتقتصر هذه الدراسة على لاعبي رياضة الجيمز في الدرجات السنيه للبطولة (تحت 12 سنة،تحت 14 سنة درجة ثانية)	1986		مصطفى كامل أحمد على	على،مصطفى كامل أحمد	مستوى الاداء وعلاقته بمفهوم الذات في الجيمز/			
			يهدف هذا البحث الى التعرف على دور المدخل الكشفي في تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض مهارات البحث العلمى لدى تلاميذ الصفالأول الإعدادى.	1997	قنا	كثانة فجرى أبوجيل حسين	حسين ، كثانة فجرى أبو جبل .	أثر استخدام المدخل الكشفي في تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض مهارات البحث العلمى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادى وفهمهم لطبيعة العلم=			
				2003	سوهاج :	نعيمة أحمد عبد العاطي ،	العاطي، نعيمة أحمد عبد.	أثر خصائص الوحدة الاقتصادية على الإفصاح عن المسؤولية الاجتماعية في ظل الإتجاه الإيجابي /			
			ولاكتخت								

			إن مفتاح عملية التنمية في أى مجتمع في تطوير التربية وتحسين التعليم في المدارس والجامعات ومن المفاهيم الأكثر تأثيرا في التربية مفهوم أساليب التعلم وهي طرق مفضلة لدى الأفراد لاستقبال ومعالجة والاحتفاظ وتذكر وتطبيق المعلومات في موقف التعلم وفقا لسماتهم المعرفية والوجدانية والفسيولوجية.	2004 .	قنا	راشد مرزوق راشد،	مرزوق ، راشد، راشد الجامع=	الذكاء المتعدد والدافع المعرفي وعلاقتها بأساليب التعلم لدى طلاب الجامعة=	467	9301478	
			تتناول الدراسة مراحل حياة الشيخ الغزالي الفكرية والعوامل التي أثرت في فكره، وتصور الشيخ الغزالي للكون والحياة، والمعرفة، وأسس التربية عنده	2001	سوهاج	عبدالسميع عطا الله اسماعيل محمد	محمد ، عبد السميع عطا الله اسماعيل .	الفكر التربوي عند الشيخ محمد الغزالي المتوفى عام(1996م 1416هـ)/	468	9301485	
							A BUL-ELA,Mohamad Arafa Adly Boraey	COMPARATIVE ANATOMICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE STRUCTURE AND FUCTION OF RETINAL SYNAPTIC ORGANELLES OF EYE IN DIFFERENT ANIMALS	469	9301487	
			توفر الإعاقة السمعية سلبيا على اندماج الفرد في مجتمعه بشكل طبيعي، فهي تحد من مشاركته وتفاعله مع الآخرين، كذلك فإن المعاقين سمعيا يجدون صعوبة في التواصل مع أقرانهم من العاديين لأنهم يفضلون التفاعل مع زملائهم المعاقين سمعيا، على ذلك فإيهم يعانون من صعوبات في العلاقات الاجتماعية مما يؤدي إلى شعورهم بقلّة الكفاءة الاجتماعية والوحدة النفسية.	1997	Sohag	MOHAMAD ARAFA ADLY ETAL			470	9301500	
			تهدف الرسالة إلى تحقيق التعرف على التعليم عن بعد من حيث مفهومه ونشأته وفلسفته ومجالاته، والإطلاع على الدور الذي تقوم به تكنولوجيا الاتصالات في تدريب المعلمين أثناء الخدمة.	2003 .	أسوان	جمال عبد الحميد جادو	عبد الكريم ، جمال عبد الحميد جادو	مدى فعالية الإرشاد العقلاني الانفعالي في تخفيف حدة الشعور بالوحدة النفسية لدى عينة من الطلاب الصم بمحافظة أسوان/	471	9301510	
			تهدف الرسالة إلى تحقيق التعرف على التعليم عن بعد من حيث مفهومه ونشأته وفلسفته ومجالاته، والإطلاع على الدور الذي تقوم به تكنولوجيا الاتصالات في تدريب المعلمين أثناء الخدمة.	2000 .	أسوان :	حنان البدرى كمال سليمان ،	سليمان، حنان البدرى كمال.	تدريب المعلمين أثناء الخدمة من خلال التعليم عن بعد : فعالية برنامج مقترح لتنمية بعض مهارات التدريس اللازمة لطلاب الفرقة الرابعة معلم حاسب بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا /	472	9301539	
			يهدف البحث الحالي إلى دراسة أثر استخدام بعض الوسائط المتعددة باستخدام الخامات البيئية على تنمية بعض المهارات الأساسية في التربية الفنية لطالبات الفرقة الأولى شعبة رياض الأطفال=the effects of using some multi-media, by plummeting the enviromental materials, on developing some basic skills in artistic education for first year grade students /kindergarten department students	2001			حسن حمدي أحمد محمد	أثر استخدام بعض الوسائط المتعددة باستخدام الخامات البيئية على تنمية بعض المهارات الأساسية في التربية الفنية لطالبات الفرقة الأولى شعبة رياض الأطفال=the effects of using some multi-media, by plummeting the enviromental materials, on developing some basic skills in artistic education for first year grade students /kindergarten department students	473	9301556	
			الهدف الاساسي من هذه الدراسة هو الكشف عما يدور في الذبائن التنظيمية في المصانع في صعود مصر خاصة ان الذي يشيع في هذا المجتمع التعدد القبلي والمظاهر الثقافية المتنوعة التي تتعكس بطبيعة الحال داخل البناء التنظيمي.	2000	سوهاج	صبره محمود أحمد باهوق	باهوق ، صبره محمود احمد	أثر الثقافة العرقية في البناء التنظيمي للمصنع: دراسة سوسيو انثروبولوجية على عينة قبلية في مجمع الألومنيوم.	474	9301569	
			هدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على أثر استخدام استراتيجية دورة التعلم في تدريس الاقتصاد المنزلي في التحصيل المعرفي والمهارات اليدوية لدى تلميذات الصف الأول الإعدادي	2003 .	سوهاج	هبة عبد المحسن أحمد محمد،	أحمد ، محمد ، هبة عبد المحسن	استخدام استراتيجية دورة التعلم في تدريس الاقتصاد المنزلي وأثرها في التحصيل المعرفي والمهارات اليدوية لدى تلميذات الصف الأول الإعدادي	475	9301623	
			تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على مفهوم التعليم الجامعي المفتوح ومبررات الاهتمام العالمي به وأهدافه وخصائصه ونشأته وبرامجه بجمهورية مصر العربية، وأهم الاتجاهات العالمية الحديثة فيه	2006	أسوان	خالد عوض محمود عليان	عليان ، خالد عوض محمود .	بعض مؤشرات اقتصاديات التعليم الجامعي المفتوح بجمهورية مصر العربية:	476	9301629	
			تتناول الرسالة التعليم الجامعي في مصر وما يجب على الجامعات المصرية القيام بهي من عمليات تطوير كي تواكب التحولات العلمية والتكنولوجية والسياسية.	2005	أسوان	حاتم فرغلي ضاحي جاد	جاد ، حاتم فرغلي ضاحي .	الأدوار المستقبلية للتعليم الجامعي في مصر في ضوء تحديات القرن الحادي والعشرون:	477	9301633	
			تم اجراء هذه الدراسة على 73من القطيع بياض تجاربومن الفحص الطغلي تم تشخيص الصابة الشديدة بديدان الاسكاراس.	2002	جامعةالاسكندرية:	كلية الطب البيطري؛	محمد محمود فتح الله غافم/	دراسات عن الأمراض المعدية التي تؤدي إلى ظاهرة الهبوط في انتاج البيض في قطعان البياض التجارية/	478	9301753	
			تهدف الرسالة إلى صياغة وتنظيم وحدة(المغناطيسية والكهرية) المقررة على تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي وفقاً لاستراتيجية التعليم التعاوني، وكذلك التعرف على أثر استخدام التعليم التعاوني على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي لوحدة (المغناطيسية والكهرية) المقررة ضمن مادة العلوم .	2000 .	أسوان :	زيمز عبد الحكيم متولي ،	متولي، زيمز عبد الحكيم.	أثر استخدام التعلم التعاوني في التحصيل والاتجاه نحو مادة العلوم لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي /	479	9301754	
			يهدف البحث الحالي إلى دراسة أثر استخدام استراتيجية المنظمات المتقدمة على التحصيل المعرفي وبقاء أثر التعلم والمويل العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي	1996	سوهاج	محمد ، مثال علي حسن	محمد ، مثال علي حسن	استخدام استراتيجية المنظمات المتقدمة في تدريس العلوم وأثرها على التحصيل المعرفي وبقاء أثر التعلم والمويل العلمية لتلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي	480	9301756	
			تهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الأسس الفكرية لاستخدام الانترنت وواقع استخدام طلاب الجامعة للانترنت في المجتمع المصري.	2005 .	سوهاج :	السيد محمد إسماعيل ،	إسماعيل، محمد السيد محمد.	دور التربية تجاه الآثار الثقافية لاستخدام الانترنت لدى طلاب الجامعة /	481	9301865	
			هدفت الدراسة إلى معرفة أثر استخدام الطريقة المعملية في تدريس وحدتي الهندسة والكمبيوتر المقررة على تلاميذ الصف الثالث بالمرحلة الابتدائية الأزهرية.	1998	قنا	عبدالفاتح محمد أحمد	أحمد ، عبد الفتاح محمد .	أثر استخدام الطريقة المعملية في إكساب مفاهيم ومهارات الرياضيات للتلاميذ بطبقتي التعلم بالمرحلة الابتدائية الأزهرية=	482	9302031	
			التربية الإسلامية هي تنشئة الفرد عقيدة وسلوكا وفكرا على أسس من تعاليم الإسلام لإيجاد المجتمع الصالح الذي تسوده المحبة والمودة، ويوظفه التعاون على البر والتقوى، ومن هذا المنطلق يتبين لنا أن التربية الإسلامية ليست كأي مادة دراسية نظرا لدورها الفعال في تنشئة الأفراد والسمو بهم إلى أعلى درجات الكمال	2000 .		نادية محمد سالم محمد،	محمد ، نادية محمد سالم	برنامج مقترح في التربية الدينية الإسلامية لطلاب المدرسة الثانوية (الفنية=)	483	9302051	
			أكدت الرسالة على أهمية إعداد الدعاة وتأهيلهم للقيام بالدعوة وضرورة العمل على رفع كفاءة الدعاة كما حددت الرسالة أهداف الدعوة الإسلامية وأهميتها.	2001	قنا	عبدالناصر أحمد محمد خليل	محمد . خليل ، عبد الناصر احمد	الكفاية الخارجية لمعاد إعداد الدعاة في صعود مصر:	484	9302111	
			تهدف الرسالة إلى وضع إطار نظري للمراجعة البيئية للوفاء بمتطلبات البيئة المصرية.	2005	سوهاج	خالد إسماعيل عبد الرحيم	عقيلي ، خالد إسماعيل عبد الرحيم .	المراجعة البيئية في ضوء متطلبات البيئة المصرية:	485	9302316	
			تتناول الرسالة جغرافية السكان وجغرافية الموقع والمناخ والتضاريس والتوزيع الجغرافي لسكان تلمسان تتحدث عن الفتح الإسلامي لتلمسان وعصر الخوارج والاراسمة والعصر الفاطمي.	1997	سوهاج	نجلاء سامي التبراي	التبراي نجلاء سامي	تلمسان منذ انتقال الفاطميين إلى مصر حتى نهاية عصر الموحدين(361-668هـ-972-1269م)	486	9305101	
			تلقي الرسالة الضوء على معاجم الموضوعات او معاجم المعاني، ولقد تمت الرسالة بجميع الرسائل اللغوية الصغيرة التي تمثل الجهود الاولى لعلماء العربية في محاولة جمع اللغة وتصنيفها .	1999 .	سوهاج :	فوزية عمر زيدان ،	زيدان، فوزية عمر.	المعاجم الموضوعية منذ نشأتها حتى القرن الخامس الهجري مع تحقيق كتاب مبادئ اللغة للحلبي الإسكافي(المتوفى سنة421هـ) /	487	9305381	
			يهدف البحث إلى تقديم نموذجا إجرائيا لكيفية استخدام الحاسب الآلي في تدريس التربية الدينية مما يساعد المعلمين على تطبيق هذه الطريقة في التدريس، كما يهدف إلى التعرف على أثر تدريس وحدة دراسية بمساعدة الحاسب الآلي على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي بمادة التربية الدينية الإسلامية	2004 .	أسوان :	سميرة حسن رسلان محمود ،	محمود، سميرة حسن رسلان.	أثر تدريس التربية الدينية الإسلامية بمساعدة الحاسب الآلي على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي وقيهم الدينية /	488	9305398	
			تؤكد الرسالة على أن التقدم يبدأ من خلال التعليم الذي يفجر طاقات الفكر والبحث وراء الحقيقة وينتهي إلى التطور التكنولوجي القائم على المعرفة التكنولوجية.	2005 .	أسوان :	حنان البدرى كمال الدين ،	كمال الدين، حنان البدرى.	تطوير نظام التعليم في المعاهد العليا التكنولوجية بجمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول المتقدمة /	489	9305419	
			تهدف الدراسة إلى تطوير نماذج المساهمة الحاسوبية لمواكبة التطورات البيئية، واستخدام مدخل الوكالة في التطبيقات الحاسوبية ، وذلك بالاستفادة منه في صياغة نموذج رياضي للاستفادة من الامكانيات الهائلة التي أتاحتها استخدام الحاسبات والالكترونية لإحداث التكامل بين العلوم المختلفة .	2001 .	سوهاج :	محمد طنطاوي عبد الله ،	عبد الله، محمد طنطاوي.	مدخل الوكالة كأداة لتطوير نماذج المساهمة الحاسوبية في شركات قطاع الأعمال العام في ظل متغيرات البيئة الاقتصادية المصرية /	490	9305484	
			بعد التعليم التي بوجه خاص أحد الركائز الأساسية لإعداد وتوفير العمالة الفنية الماهرة التي تحتاج إليها مشروعات وبرامج التنمية وقد بدأ الاهتمام في السنوات الأخيرة بالتعليم الفني حيث، كان هذا النوع من التعليم يوفر جواز مرور إلى عمل آخر، ولكن مع دخول سياسة الانفتاح الاقتصادي والاهتمام الدولي بضرورة العمل على زيادة الانتاج أصبح الكثيرون من خريجي هذا التعليم بدون عمل.	1999	سوهاج	طلعت محمد محمد آدم	آدم ، طلعت محمد محمد	نظام التعليم الثانوي التجاري في مصر والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية : "دراسة مقارنة"=the system of secondary business education in egypt and the united (acomparative study)states of america.	491	9305516	
			تهدف الدراسة إلى وضع إطار مقترح للقياس والتوصيل في محاسبة الكاليف يتلائم والاتجاهات الحديثة للبيئة الصناعية	2003	سوهاج	محمد اسماعيل عبدالراضي محمد	محمد اسماعيل عبد الراضي محمد.	تطوير وتطبيق القياس والتوصيل في محاسبة التكاليف في ظل الاتجاهات الحديثة للبيئة الصناعية/	492	9305563	
			تهدف الرسالة					فعالية إستخدام التعلم التعاوني والاكتشاف الموجه في تدريس اللغة			

			العربية على التحصيل وتنمية بعض مهارات الأداء اللغوى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية=	عيسى ، محمد علي بكرى .	محمد علي بكرى عيسى	أسوان	2007	الى تحديد المهارات اللغوية لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى فى كل من:التحدث،والكتابة،صياغة بعض دروس القواعد النحوية المقررة على تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى وفقا لطريقتي التعليم التعاوني والاكتشاف الموجه.		
493	9305575		دوافع استخدام الجمهور للإعلان الصحفى وإشباعاته المتحققة من قراءته :	العادلى ، مرزوق عبد الحكم .	مرزوق عبد الحكم العادلى ،	سوهاج :	2003	تتناول الرسالة موضوع التعرف على العلاقات المتبادلة بين الجمهور القراء بالإقليم جنوب الصعيد والإعلانات الصحفية من حيث التعرض، معدلة ونوعية الإعلانات المنفصلة ،وعناصر جذب الإنتباه الى الإعلانات وإهم اسباب الفروق عن قراءتها. والتعرف على الدوافع التي تعرض القراء للإعلانات الصحفية.		
494	9305605		شارع السبوفية بمدينة القاهرة"منذ نشأته وحتى نهاية العصر" العثماني بمصر	عكاشة ، محمد ابراهيم عبدالعزيز	محمد ابراهيم عبدالعزيز عكاشة	قا	1998	تتناول شارع السبوفية وتطوره العمرانى حتى نهاية القرن 19م ونشأته فى العصر الطولونى وتطوره فالى العصرين الفاطمى والابويى وتحدث عن الدراسة الوصفية والتحليلية للآثار الباقية والآثار النادرة بشارع السبوفية فى العصر العثمانى وحتى نهاية القرن 19م.		
496	9305670		ASSESSMENT OF PATTERN OF CHILDERN BELOW 5 YEARS MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN SOHAG RURAL AREA	ATIA,FOUAD METRY	FOUAD METRY ATIA	Sohag	2002	TO MEASURE THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASES AFFECTING CHILDERN UNDER 5 YEARS MORBIDITY IN RURAL SOHAG		
497	9305700		النظرة الفوقية للمدينة المصرية المعاصرة بين الإيجابيات والسلبيات	/ أحمد، لبنى محمود مبارك.	لبنى محمود مبارك أحمد ،	أسوان :	2004	يهدف البحث الى دراسة خصائص النظرة الفوقية للمدينة المعاصرة وتصنيف إيجابياتها والمشكلات التي ظهرت بعد رؤية المدينة من أعلى .		
498	9305706		برنامج مقترح فى الأنشطة الموسيقية وأثره على تحقيق بعض أهداف رياض الأطفال /	محمد، أمل محمد عبد اللام.	أمل محمد عبد اللاه محمد ،	سوهاج :	2002	تهدف الدراسة الى تنمية لغة طفل ما قبل المرس،تنمية التحصيل الموسيقى لطفل ما قبل المدرسة ،وترجع اهمية هذا البحث الى المساهمة فى تحقيق النمو المتكامل للطفل من النواحي الجسمية والعقلية والوجدانية بما يعودبالنفع على تكوين المجتمع بإثره		
499	9305724		تقويم منهج التربية الرياضية بالمرحلة الاعدادية بنين بمحافظة قنا	رشوان ،حسن على أحمد	حسن على أحمد رشوان	قا	1995	تتناول الرسالة أهمية البحث كونه يطبق على مجتمع من مجتمعات الوجه القبلى حيث أن المجتمع تحدث فيه كثير من التغيرات فى مراحل الحياة وجوانبها المختلفة ومجال التربية والتعليم يظهر آثار ذلك فى ظل الانفجار المعرفى الهائل وزيادة وسائل الاتصال وتترك جانب من جوانب الحياة فى المجتمع دون التأثير فيه.		
500	9305735		EFFECT OF SCHOOL - BASED HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM ON THE PREVALENCE OF SMOKING AND ON SOME DRUG ABUSE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOHAG CITY	HAMED,AHMED FATHY	AHMED FATHY HAMED	Aswan	2002	THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WILL BE ADDRESSED TO DECREASE THE PREVALENCE OF SMOKING AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG MALE SECONDARY SCHOOL		
501	9305789		تشريعات الطفولة فى مصر وأثرها فى تطوير تعلم ما قبل المدرسة فى الفترة من1952حتى1996=	عبد الجليل ، وفيه محمد عباس .	وفيه محمد عباس عبدالجليل	سوهاج	1998	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى بسط التنظيم القانونى لرعاية أطفال ما قبل المدرسة فى مصر خلال فترة الدراسة مع الشرح والتحليل لظهور مدى كفاية هذا التنظيم لتحقيق أغراضه.		
502	9305792		EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT DIAGNOSTIC METHODS FOR MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM IN CHICKEN	SHREAT, NABILA MAHMOUD MOHAMED OSMAN	NABILA MAHMOUD MOHAMED OSMAN SHREAT	ASSUIT:	2004	THE MAIN OBJECT OF THE PRESENT STUDY AIMED TO EVALUTE DIFFERENT METHODS USED FOR DIAGNOSIS OF MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM		
503	9305799		دراسة فى جغرافية العمران الريفى باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية	مصلىح ، مصطفى كمال كامل	مصطفى كمال كامل مصلىح	قا:	2005	تتناول الرسالة- المحلات العمرانية لمركز قا فى العصر الفرعونى والعصر البطلمى وتطور المحلات العمرانية منذ دخول العرب حتى العهد العثمانى وتحدث أيضا عن الخصائص التوزيعية لمراكز العمران بمركز قا والنمو السكانى من حيث العدد والكثافة ومكونات النمو الطبيعى من المواليد والوفيات والهجرة.		
504	9305813		شجرة الإرافة فى النصوص والمناظر فى مقابر افراد الدولة الحديثة فى طيبة /	أبو الحسن، خالد عبد النعيم محمدين.	خالد عبد النعيم محمدين أبو الحسن ،	سوهاج :	2002	تناولت الدراسة الشعائر الدينية فى مصر القديمة وما يعبر عنها من الرسومات على جدران المعابد.		
505	9305828		تقويم برنامج الكمبيوتر المصمم لتدريس العلوم لتلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائى /	أحمد، إيمان محمد عمر	إيمان محمد عمر أحمد ،	أسوان :	2003	يهدف البحث الى تقديم إطار نظرى فى مجال الكمبيوتر مما قد يسهم فى تزويد التلاميذ والمعلمين فى ميدان التعليم والمهتمين بالكمبيوتر بثقافة كمبيوترية جيدة توضح استخدامات الكمبيوتر فى مجال التعليم بصفة عامة وتعليم العلوم بصفة خاصة		
506	9305851		PARASITOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN SOHAG	OMRAN, EMAN KHALAF MOHAMMED	EMAN KHALAF MOHAMMED OMRAN	ASSUIT:	2003	EXAMINATION OF EGGS SCHISTOSOMA HAEMATOBIMUM IN URINE SAMPLES OF PATIENTS OF DIFFERENT AGES		
507	9305999		شجرة الجميز بين الحقيقة والرمز خلال الدولة الحديثة /	عمر، سناء أحمد على.	سناء أحمد على عمر ،	سوهاج :	2001	تتناول الرسالة محاولة معرفة مدلول وفكرة شجرة الجميز عند المصرى القديم ،وهل كانت شجرة حقيقية موجودة فى واقع حياته البينية ؟أم مجرد فكرة نالها مآل غيرها من الأفكار كثير من التطوير والتغيير خضوعاً لتأثيرات بيئية مختلفة. لقد شهد العالم تغيرات وتطورات أثرت فى مختلف نواحي الحياة السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والتعليمية وهذه التغيرات وليدة الصراع الذى شهده المجتمع العالمى منذ مطلع القرن العشرين.إذا فإن المجتمع المصرى يجب أن يتغير ويتطور ليواكب التغيرات والتطورات الحادثة فى العالم.		
508	9306004		أهم مشكلات البحث التربوى فى ضوء بعض التغيرات المعاصرة=	أحمد ، صبرى خالد عثمان .	صبرى خالد عثمان أحمد	سوهاج	2003	ركزت الرسالة على المكتبات المدرسية وخصوصا مكتبات المدارس الثانوية فهى تؤكد على أن المكتبات قد أصبحت الآن محور العملية التعليمية والتربوية .		
509	9306055		مكتبات المدارس الثانوية بمحافظة سوهاج:دراسة ميدانية /	علي، منوح علي محمود.	منوح علي محمود علي ،	سوهاج :	2003	تعد قضية الإيقاع من أهم القضايا التي تحتل النصيب الأكبر في النقد الأدبي.الإيقاع مرتبط ارتباطا وثيقا بكل حركات التجديد الشعري على مر العصور.والمعروف أن حركات التجديد التي أصابت المضمون لم تكن ذات يال ولم يلتفت إليها الكثيرون. تعتبر مرحلة الطفولة الأساس الذي تعتمد عليهاكل ما يتلوهها من مراحل النمو في المستقبل ففهيها يتم إرساء الأساس الذي يقوم عليه بنين شخصية الطفل وما يتضمنه هذا البنيان من قيم واتجاهات تحدد نوعية وطريقة سلوكه في مستقبل حياته وبالتالي مدى صلاحيته بصفتة مواطنا في مجتمع معين.		
510	9306072		البنية الإيقاعية في شعر أحمد عبد المعطي حجازي"	إسماعيل ، محمود عبد الوهاب أحمد	محمود عبدالوهاب أحمد اسماعيل	قا	د . ت	تعرض البحث الى المشكلة الإنسانية التي تواجه العملية التصميمية حيث العلاقة بين السلوك البشرى والبيئة المحيطة وأثر كل منهما على الآخر		
511	9306094		الآثار التربوية المترتبة على بث بعض موضوعات العنف فى التلفزيون	عباس ، عمرو محمد العربي .	عمرو محمد العربي عباس	سوهاج	2003	أثبتت الرسالة وجود قصور فى الاهتمام برعاية الطلاب الموهوبين فى جمهورية مصر العربية وقام الباحث بوضع استراتيجة مقترحة لتربية الطلاب الموهوبين فى مصر.		
512	9306119		some quantum effects of the trapped ion interaction with alaser field	hamada, fawzy abdel-hameed				g information theory hnvestigates the		
513	9306167		تأثير الاحتياجات الإنسانية على تصميم الفراغات الحضرية بمدن جنوب مصر مدينة أسوان كمثال /	عبد الحافظ، محمد حسان حسن.	محمد حسان حسن عبد الحافظ ،	سوهاج :	2004	أثبتت الرسالة وجود قصور فى الاهتمام برعاية الطلاب الموهوبين فى جمهورية مصر العربية وقام الباحث بوضع استراتيجة مقترحة لتربية الطلاب الموهوبين فى مصر.		
514	9306169		دراسة مقارنة لنظم تربية الطلاب فى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمانيا وإمكان الغفادة منها فى جمهورية مصر العربية= أثر الكفاءة الذاتية لدى معلمى التربية الخاصة كنتاج لبعض التغيرات على التوافق الاجتماعى لدى تلاميذهم=the effect of special education teachers self-efficacy as product of certain variables on their pupils social adjustment	دياب . عبد الباسط محمد		سوهاج	2004	تعد الكفاءة الذاتيةself-efficacy أحد المفاهيم المهمة التي ظهرت في مجال التربية وعلم النفس منذ السبعينات من القرن العشرين على يد عالم النفس الاجتماعى الكندى الأصل الأمريكى الموطنalbert bandura.		
515	9306171		دراسة عبر حضارية لمكونات البناء المعرفى للثقاق ولإكتتاب لدى الطلاب الجامعيين /	حجاج غانم أحمد على	حجاج غانم أحمد على	قا	2004	تهدف هذه الرسالة الى التعرف على المحتوى المعرفى من أفكار ومعتقدات وإفتراضات...إلخ الكامن خلف اضطرابى القلق ولإكتتاب،كما تهدف الى معرفة أوجه الشبة واختلاف الواقعة بين هذا المحتوى المعرفى الخاص بإكتتاب والقلق على حدى.		
516	9306211		قابل، رافت عبد الباسط محمد.	رافت عبد الباسط محمد قابل ،	رافت عبد الباسط محمد قابل ،	سوهاج :	1999	amblyopia is aunilateral or abilateral decrease of vishon in which no obvious reason could be dedetected		
517	9306213		Amblyopia causes and managmnet	Mohamed , engy mohamed ahmed mohmed	Engy mohamed ahmed mohmed Mohamed	SOHAG	2004			

			تهدف الدراسة الى تبين مدى فعالية برنامج مقترح لعلاج صعوبات التعلم فى العمليات الحسابية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية	1998	قنا	مصطفى أبو المجد مصطفى أبو المجد مصطفى أبو المجد	مفضل ، مصطفى أبو المجد مفضل ، مصطفى أبو المجد مفضل ، مصطفى أبو المجد	518	9306232	
			Arthroscopic evaluation of the incidences medial meniscus versus lateral meniscus injuries in upper egypt "Diagnosis and treatment	2005	South Valley University	Ashraf Rashad Ahmed	Rashad, Ahmed Ashraf	519	9306240	
			استخدام برنامج مقترح لألعاب الشعبية في تدريس التربية الموسيقية وأثره على التحصيل والتذوق الموسيقي لدى تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائي=using asuggested program of folk games in teaching music education and its effect on the achievement and musical taste of the fourth primary students	2003	سوهاج	نجلاء عبدالغفار محمد	محمد ، نجلاء عبدالغفار	520	9306271	
			فعالية برنامج لتنمية مهارات التفكير الإبداعي لدى الأطفال المعاقين	1998	قنا	فوزى أحمد إبراهيم ،	إبراهيم، فوزى أحمد	521	9306280	
			العوامل المؤثرة على كفاءة وفعالية الاتصالات الإدارية في قطاع الصناعات الغذائية في ج.م.ع.وبحث أثر الفروق الفردية على عملية الاتصالات الإدارية وتوحيد طبيعة معوقات الاتصالات الإدارية وأنواعها	1998	سوهاج	عاطف عبدالعزيز محمود عبدالعال	عبد العال ، عاطف عبدالعزيز محمود	522	9306281	
			تتناول الرسالة موضوع حفل القرابين في المصادر المصرية القديمةمن خلال أسماء حقول القرابين وأنواعهاوالدور الديني لحفل القرابين...	2002	سوهاج	سهي محمود احمد مكي مرقوق ،	مرزوق ، سهي محمود احمد مكي	523	9306286	
			تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على الجهود التربوية لبعض المنظمات الإسلامية تجاه الأقليات المسلمة في أوروبا	2003	سوهاج	إيمان عبدالرحمن محمد	محمد ، إيمان عبد الرحمن	524	9306323	
			تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على واقع الدور التربوي للأقليات المهنية في المجتمع المصري في ضوء التغيرات المعاصرة ومقارنته بما ينبغي أن يكون عليه هذا الدور	2004	سوهاج	عماد صموئيل وهبة جرجس	عماد صموئيل وهبة جرجس	525	9306359	
			تدرس الرسالة مدى تأثير المحاسبة بالتطورات التي تحدث في البيئة وكذلك في الهيكل التنظيمي وخلال السنوات الماضية حدث تطور في تكنولوجيا المعلومات	2003	سوهاج	أحمد رجب عبدالملك	عبد الملك ، أحمد رجب	526	9306438	
			يتناول الباحث بالدراسة سورتى القمر والرحمن دراسة صوتية ونحوية ودلالية	1995	قنا	أحمد عبد الله أحمد نصير	نصير ؛ أحمد عبد الله أحمد	527	9306440	
			يعالج البحث المذهب الشيعي الاسماعيلي الذي انتشر في بعض الدول في المشرق الإسلامي .	2004	قنا	ناهد صدقي محمود حسين	حسين ، ناهد صدقي محمود	528	9306442	
			إن العملية التعليمية دون شك رسالة تربوية سامية للغاية نبيلة القصد ،ولهاذا يتوقف نجاحها الى حد كبير على وجود المعلم الكفء القادر على تهيئة المواقف التعليمية المناسبة التي يتفاعل معها التلاميذ تفاعلا إيجابيا يؤدي الى إكسابهم المعرفة والخبرات والمهارات والاتجاهات المرغوبة	1998	أسوان	أحمد عبدالله محمد حسنين عبدالله	عبد الله ، أحمد عبد الله محمد حسنين	529	9306455	
			يعد السلوك النمطي واحدا من أكثر الاضطرابات السلوكية الحركية لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا .وتقدم هذه الدراسة برنامجا سلوكيا لخفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم والوقوف على مدى فاعلية برنامج من ثم إمكانية الإفادة من النتائج الممكن التوصل إليها غي المؤسسات المختلفة التي تقدم لهذه الفئة العون والرعاية	2002	جامعة جنوب الوادي	إسماعيل هالة خير سناري	فاطمة أسلوبي التعزيز التقاضلي والتصحيح الزائد في خفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم	530	9306462	
			تتضمن الدراسة الحالية على دراسة التربية البيئية في ضوء السنة النبوية في مجال حماية البيئة وترسيخ مبادئ البيئة وذلك عن طريق حزمة متكاملة لو طبقها الدول الإسلامية المعاصرة التطبيق الصحيح فيها ستعطي على ما توجاه من تميز وتدهور البيئة.	2004	سوهاج	رفعت محمد محمود مزيد	مزيد ، رفعت محمد محمود	531	9306464	
			استهدف البحث تحديد فعالية استخدام بعض عمليات العلم الأساسية في تدريس العلوم في تنمية هذه العمليات وبعض المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي	1998	قنا	عزة عبدالحاميد سيد مصطفى خضر	خضر ، عزة عبد الحميد سيد مصطفى	532	9306467	
			تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى تبين مدى فعالية العلاج المعرفي السلوكي في خفض السلوك العدواني لدى المراهقين ممن تتراوح أعمارهم من (13-14) عاما.	2000	أسوان	ناهد عوض صالح	ناهد عوض صالح	533	9306483	
			لتأختيار الباحث ل،جهة الجزرة للدراسة يرجع الى احتوائها على سلسلة من مقاصير الأفراد التي ترجع الى عصر الدولة القديمةمنذ عهد الملك خوفو وحتى نهاية عصر الدولة القديمة،والدراسة التنوع في تصوير منظر المائدة الذي صور كثيرا على جدران مقاصير الأفراد في هذه الفترة	1995	سوهاج	منال عبداللطيف هارون	هارون ، منال عبد اللطيف	534	9306490	
			الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية اجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات اجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمُتعلم.	1997	قنا	رفعت عمر عزوز	عزوز ، رفعت عمر	535	9306493	
			تتناول الرسالة موضوع برامج الفيديو التعليمية ومراحل تصميمها وعرضها بحيث يطرح معالجتين البرنامجي فيديو تعليميين يتناول بعض مهارات التصوير الفوتوغرافي إحداهم يعرض تليفزيونياًوالآخر يعرض بواسطة الكمبيوتر ،والثالث ذلك على أداء دراسي تكنولوجيا التعليم للمهارات .	2003	قنا	أحمد حلمي محمد أبو المجد ،	أبو المجد ، أحمد حلمي محمد	536	9306494	
			اهتمت الدراسة بعلاج القصور في بعض مهارات الخرائط لدى المعلمين والتي تعد أحد أهم المهارات اللازم توافرها لدى معلم الدراسات الاجتماعية عامة ومدرس الجغرافيا بصفة خاصة.	2001	قنا	محمد عبد فارس محمد	محمد ، محمد عبد فارس	537	9306506	
			هذت الدراسة الى تحقيق التعرف على الفروق بين المعوقين حركيا والعاينين من طلاب الجامعة في قوة الالما والمسئولية الاجتماعية ودافعية الإنجاز.	2001	سوهاج	فهي عبدالرحمن محمد عبدالرحمن الضنيع	محمد عبد الرحمن ، فهي عبد الرحمن	538	9306512	
			تتناول الرسالةالتغيرات في اساليب شرعية الحكم التي كانت الأساس في التغيرات في نظام ولاية العرش من أسره بمساعدة الكهنوت ،وتهدف الدراسة الى إبراز الدور الذي لعبته العقائد المصرية في ولاية العرش في مصر القديمة.	1996	سوهاج	سمر محمد عبد الله ،	عبد الله، سمر محمد	539	9306515	
			يحظى التعليم بصفة عامة باهتمام المسؤولين نظرا لدوره في تقدم الشعوب ونهضتها ،ويكتسب تطوير المرحلة الثانوية وتحقيق أهدافها التربوية خاصة وذلك لأهميتها في تربية الشباب وإعدادهم لحياتهم المستقبلية .	2004	أسوان	أحمد محمد عبيد مكي ،	مكي، أحمد محمد عبيد	540	9306526	
			يعد البحث الحالي محاولة لتوظيف تكنولوجيا المعلومات في تحقيق بعض الأهداف التعليمية بالمرحلة الثانوية.	2001	قنا	حسين محمد أحمد عبدالباسط	عبد القادر ، حسين مصطفى محمد	541	9306528	
			يهتم البحث الحالي بتنمية المهارات البحثية لدى الطلاب،والتي تعد من الأهداف الأساسية لتعليم الجغرافيا بالمرحلة الثانوية كما يستخدم في تدريسها أسلوبا قد ينتج للطلاب فرصة اكتسابهم للمهارات البحثية ،بما يكلل لهم مواجهة تحديات القرن الحادي والعشرين.	2004	سوهاج	علي حامد علي شحاتة	شحاتة ، علي حامد علي	542	9306538	
			تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى تحقيق الأهداف التالية:1-التعرف على مستوى فعالية أسلوب إدارة الأزمات المطبق بوحدات الجهاز الحكومي المصري	2002	سوهاج	إيمان محمد احمد ،	رشوان ، إيمان محمد أحمد	543	9306551	

						تتناول الرسالة موضوع السياسة الخارجية لمملكة الخزر بالدول الإسلامية والدولة لبيزنطية والقبائل التركية وايضا بالشعوب الملاقيّة منذ القرن التاسع الميلادي حتى الحادي عشر الميلادي ثم سقوط هذه المملكة على يد الروس.	2002 .	سوهاج :	خالد خلف عبد العزيز إبراهيم بخيت ،	بخيت ، خالد خلف عبد العزيز إبراهيم.	السياسة الخارجية لمملكة الخزر منذ بداية القرن التاسع وحتى أوائل القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي /	544	9306559	
						اهتمت الرسالة بتوضيح أهمية الألعاب الرياضية عموما والعاب القوى خصوصا والتأكيد على أهمية وضع البرامج التي تضبط مسابقات المصنار.	1985 .	حلوان :	عزت سعيد عامر إبراهيم ،	إبراهيم، عزت سعيد عامر.	تقديم برنامج ألعاب القوى في القطاين المدرسى والأهلى المصرى بالقاهرة الكبرى /	545	9306560	
						THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DEVELOP A DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA) BASED DIAGNOSTIC METHOD TO IMPROVE THE SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY OF THE DETECTION AND DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PATHOGENIC FUNGI OF ONYCHOMYCOSIS	2003	SOHA G:	SHALABY MONA FATTOUH MOHAMED	SHALABY, MONA FATTOUH MOHAMED	DETECTION AND DIFFERENTION OF CAUSATIVE FUNGI OF ONYCHOMCOSIS USING POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR)	546	9307967	
						هذه الدراسة تشمل مدخني السجائر بكثافة قليلة ومدخني السجائر بكثافة عالية ومدخني الجوزا للمقارنة بينهم وبين غير المدخنين . وقد اشتملت هذه الدراسة على 48 شخصا قسموا الى اربع مجموعات :								
						مجموعة مدخني السجائر بكثافة قليلة وتشمل 12 شخصا -1 مجموعة مدخني السجائر بكثافة عالية وتشمل 12 شخصا -2 مجموعة مدخني الجوزا وتشمل 12 شخصا -3 مجموعة غير المدخنين كمجموعة ضابطة وتشمل 12 شخصا -4 وقد اجري لكل منهما الاتي التاريخ الشخصى والعائلى – 1 (مقاييس نسبة السكر بالدم في عينة صائمة وبعد ساعة وساعتين من اخذ 75 جم سكر عن طريق الفم								
						(ب) قياس نسبة الكوليسترول والبروتينات الدهنية عالية الكثافة والبروتينات الدهنية منخفضة الكثافة بالدم. تتناول الرسالة موضوع القصة ودورها في العملية التربوية بصفة عامة والتربية الإسلامية بصفة خاصة . وتتناولها من منظور قصص الانبياء في القرآن الكريم.	1996			Ahmed, Amal Khalifa.	Effect of smoking on glucose tolerance curve and insulin and lipoproteins levels in blood /	547	9307998	Master.
						تتناول الرسالة موضوع القصة ودورها في العملية التربوية بصفة عامة والتربية الإسلامية بصفة خاصة . وتتناولها من منظور قصص الانبياء في القرآن الكريم.	1999 .	أسوان :	محمد مصطفى محمود على ،	على، محمد مصطفى محمود.	قصص الانبياء في القرآن الكريم ودورها في تنمية بعض المفاهيم والاتجاهات الدينية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية /	548	9308024	
						تتناول البحث المؤثرات العامة في شعر الصعيد الأعلى، وبأثر الحياة الدينية في الأغراض الشعرية المختلفة، كما يتناول الشعر الديني ما بين التأثير والتأثر.	1997	قنا	محمود النوبى أحمد سليمان	سليمان ، محمود النوبى أحمد .	الشعر الديني في صعيد مصر الأعلى في عصر الحروب الصليبية/	549	9308027	
							1998 .		ناصر عبد الرحمن حسين:	حسين ناصر عبد الرحمن	تاريخ بجوى لبجوى إبراهيم أفدى	550	9308047	
						THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS REPORT ALL CASES OF POSTERIOR NASAL OBSTRUCTION IN ADULTS TO EVALUATE THIS PROBLEM AND CONFIRM THE VALUE OF NASAL	2003	SOHA G:	Abd -elmateen mousasa abd- elateef	MOHAMED, IBRAHEEM REZK	POSTERIOR NASAL OBSTRUCTION IN ADULTS	551	9308063	
						تبلورت مشكلة البحث في ان مناهج اللغة العربية بمدارس الأمل لا تناسب طبيعة المعوقين سمعيا وحاجتهم، إذ ان هذه المناهج اعتمدت اصلا للتلاميذ العاديين ذوى السمع العادى وكل ما هناك ان تحدث بعض الموضوعات في منهج التلميذ العادى ليدرسها التلميذ الاصم وذو الضعف السمعى الشديد من نفس كتاب التلميذ العادى.	1999		إيتهاج أحمد حسائين	حسائين، إيتهاج أحمد.	اعداد منهج في اللغة العربية للمعوقين سمعيا بمدارس الأمل في ضوء طبيعتهم وحاجتهم/	552	9308073	
						THE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS TO ESTABLISH HOW OFTEN IN PATIENTS WITH UNILATERAL CHRONIC OTITIS MEDIA THERE IS AN ABNORMALITY IN THE EAR	1996	SOHA G:	WALEED ABD EL HAFEEZ MOHAMED	MOHAMED, WALEED ABD EL HAFEEZ	STUDY OF THE OTHER EAR IN CASES WITH UNILATERAL CHRONIC OTITIS MEDIA	553	9308092	
						تتناول الرسالة: القيمة التاريخية والفنية للوحات الجنائزية القديمة وتطور هذه المعتقدات سواء الدينية أو الفنية ونظرا لما تحدث عنه اللوحات من أحداث عن الملوك والافراد وجاءت هذه الدراسة في ثلاث فصول وتناولت أهميتها من حيث الرموز والاشكال طرز المقاعد وموائد القرائين التي صورت على اللوحات.	2005	قنا:	أيوبكر عبدالسلام مصطفى سعد	سعد ، أيوبكر عبدالسلام مصطفى	لوحات الافراد الجنائزية في عصر الاسرة التاسعة عشرة	554	9308100	
						تتناول الرسالة العصر العباسي الاول والثاني وصراع العباسيين مع الفرس والبرامكة.	2001	قنا	ناهد صدقي محمود	محمود ، ناهد صدقي .	الثورية العنصرية وأثرها في عهد الدولة العباسية	555	9308107	
						يهدف البحث الحالي إلى تحقيق الأهداف الآتية:1-تتبع نشأة وتطور الاهتمام العالمى والمحلى بحقوق الطفل التعرف على الحقوق والحريات الأساسية التي وردت بالمواثيق الدولية، والانساقير المصرية، والتي يجب ان يتمتع بها طفل-2 المدرسة الابتدائية	2001	أسوان	حاتم فر على ضاحي	ضاحي ، حاتم فر على	المتطلبات التربوية لتنفيذ اتفاقية حقوق الطفل في المدرسة الابتدائية	556	9308108	
						في هذا البحث تحول أن تضع الباحثة دور الصحافة في تنمية الوعي السياحي موضع التقييم لإظهار ما تقوم به الصحافة متمثلة في صحيفتي الأهرام والوفد من جهود لتحقيق الوعي لدى المواطن بأهمية السياحة ودورها في الاقتصاد القومي .	1999 .	سوهاج :	نجوى احمد كمالي ،	كمالي، نجوى احمد.	دور الصحف اليومية في تنمية الوعي السياحي :	557	9308120	
						THE PRESENT WORK AIMS TO THROW SOME LIGHTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOME MICRONUTRIENTS AND CHILD HEALTH AS REGARDS INFECTION	2004	SOHA G:	MAGY MONIR SAMY	MAGY MONIR SAMY	A REVIEW ON SOME MICRONUTRIENTS AND CHILD HEALTH	558	9308139	
						وقد تبين في دراسة هذه المنهج الإسلامي، وتنطلق أهمية البحث من رغبة الباحث في محاولة إثراء المعرفة العلمية بما هو جديد حول هذه الظاهرة وإثراها على تنمية المجتمع الريفي وكذا تنمية القامتين على تنمية المجتمع الريفي بما تسببه زيادة التعامل بالربا من آثار سلبية على تنمية المجتمع الريفي.	1995	قنا:	محمد أحمد مبارك صادق،	صادق، محمد أحمد مبارك .	ظاهرة الربا وأثارها الاجتماعية على التنمية:"دراسة ميدانية على" قرية المرashed بقنا	559	9308155	
						TO INVESTIGATE QT INTERVAL AND QT DISPERSION IN DIABETIC PATIENTS	2003	SOHA G:	MOHAMMED HELMY OMRAN	OMRAN, MOHAMMED HELMY	QT DISERSION IN DIABETES	560	9308180	
						تتناول الرسالة: الناقة والنص الشعري بين التأويل والقراءة العمياء والناقة في الشعر العربي وعلاقتها بالحيوانات الأخرى وصورة الناقة بين المستوى المسمطي والمستوى العميق والناقة بين كعب والأخطل.	2005	قنا:	نادية مصطفى بكرى محمد	محمد ، نادية مصطفى بكرى	الأبعاد الرمزية لصورة الناقة	561	9308195	
						يتناول البحث من: آراء السيوطي وتجديداته البلاغية 2- مؤلفات السيوطي البلاغية آراء السيوطي وتجديداته البلاغية في شرح عقود الجمان: أ- في علم البلاغة والفحاسة-3					آراء السيوطي البلاغية مع تحقيق كتابة "شرح عقود الجمان في علم المعاني والبيان	562	9308223	
						يعتبر البحث دراسة وصفية تشخيصية تتبعية للتعرف على واقع التربية البيئية في مقررات العلوم التي درسها طلاب شعبة التعليم الابتدائي تخصص علوم بكلية التربية بقنا ودورها في تنمية المفاهيم والاتجاهات البيئية لديهم	1996	سوهاج	منصور عبدالفتاح أحمد محمد	محمد ، منصور عبد الفتاح أحمد .	دور مقررات العلوم في تنمية بعض المفاهيم والاتجاهات البيئية لدى طلاب شعبة التعليم الابتدائي بكلية التربية بقنا	563	9308238	
						INTHIS STUDY WE AIM AT REVIEWING THE LITERATURE REGARING THE ROLE OF ZINC IN SKIN DISEASES AND ITS IMPORTANT IN OTHER ORGANS BY REVIEWING THE LITERATURE	2005	SOHA G:	OLA MOHAMMED GALAL NASSER	OLA MOHAMMED GALAL NASSER	ROLE OF ZINC IN SKIN DISEASES	564	9308252	
						اعتمدت الدراسة على عدة مناهج هي :منهج التحليل والتراكيب ، بالمنهج المقارن ومنهج العزو وهذا بالإضافة إلى الاعتماد على المنهجية الإسلامية في بلورة ملامح الاعلام الاسلامى وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدم صلاحية نقل أى فلسفة من فلسفات الاعلام الوضعية أو أجزاء كاملة منها من الارضية المعرفية.	1999	سوهاج:	محمود يوسف محمد مصطفى السماسيرى	السماسيرى ، محمود يوسف محمد مصطفى	فلسفات الاعلام الوضعية المعاصرة	565	9308273	

						تعتبر مشكلة المعرفة من المشكلات الهامة التي شغلت تفكير الفلاسفة منذ القدم، وقد احتلت جانباً كبيراً من اهتمامهم ابتداء من فلاسفة العصور الوسطى ثم العصر الحديث إلى عصرنا الحالي		
566	9308283	(("المعرفة بين "الفاربي وابن باجة)) التأويل إشكالية المنهجية وأبعاده العقائدية والفلسفية بين كل من المعتزلة والشيعة/الإسماعلية /	عبد العزيز ع ، عادل خلف .	عادل خلف عبدالعزيز أحمد	سوهاج	د . ت		
567	9308295	THIRD TRIMESTER SEUM LEVEL OF INHIBIN NITRIC OXIDE (NO)N AND CADMIUM IN NORMAL OEGNANCY NON PROTEINURIC HYPERTENSION AND PRE-ECLAMPSIA	حسن، فيصل فتحى محمد.	فيصل فتحى محمد حسن ،	قنا :	2005		
568	9308304	YOUSEFF, REDA SALAH	Reda salah youseff	ASSUIT:		2002	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK IS: DETERMINATION OF THE CHANGES THAT OCCUR IN THE SERUM LEVELS OF INHIBIN - NITRIC OXIDE - CADMIUM IN PREGNANT WOMAN WITH PREECLAMPSIA OTHERS WITH GESTATIONAL HYPERTENSION AND COMPARING	
569	9308305	التركيب الإضافية في اللغة العربية:	حسين إبراهيم عوض إبراهيم .	إبراهيم عوض إبراهيم حسين	سوهاج	2003	تهدف الرسالة إلى إبراز أحوال الإسم المضاف واكتت الدراسة على أن الإضافة هي روح اللغة.	
570	9308338	الأحاديث الموضوعية في السنن الأربعة	سليمان ، معتمد على أحمد محمود ، محمود عبد الرحيم	معتمد على أحمد سليمان	سوهاج:	1998	تناولت الرسالة: الأحاديث التي تهتم بالوضع في السنن الأربعة سواء صح هذا الاتهام أم لم يصح ، عنونت لها بالأحاديث الموضوعية في السنن الأربعة عرض وتحليل وقسمت الأحاديث إلى كتب فقهية كطريقة المؤلفين في الموضوعات تبدأ بكتاب الإيمان وتنتهى بكتاب تفسير القرآن وأصت الدراسة بضرورة تحقيق كتب السنن الأربعة تحقيقاً علمياً.	
571	9308339	المماثلة الصوتية :	عبد الرحمن .	محمود عبد الرحيم عبد الرحمن محمود	سوهاج	2002	إن الدراسات الصوتية لاتزال بحاجة إلى بذل مزيد من الجهد حتى تستطيع أن تواكب التطور اللغوى في ظل التطور العلمى.	
572	9308358	VARIABILITY IN TYPE I (IMMEDIATE) HYPERSENSITIVITY SKIN TESTING	ABD ELLAH, TAMER MOHAMED MAHMOUD	TAMER MOHAMED MAHMOUD ABD ELLAH	SOHAG:	2005	ALLERGY SKIN TESTING IS A CORNERSTONE IN THE EVALUATION OF THE ALLERGIC PATIENT THIS SEEMINGLY SIMPLE TEST IS SUBJECTED TO MULTIPLE VARIABLES	
573	9308360	كتاب "بيست مقالء قزوينى(الجزء الأول)"لـ محمد بن عبد الوهاب القزوينى:"	بدران ، عبد الواحد أحمد إسماعيل عبد الواحد .	عبد الواحد أحمد إسماعيل عبد الواحد بدران	سوهاج	2001	تتناول الرسالة حياة القزوينى وثقافته وإنتاجه العلمى، كما تناولت أسلوب القزوينى في التحقيق، وآراء الكتاب حول القزوينى	
574	9308366	نواسخ الجملة الاسمية في العربية	بكرى، عبد الحفيظ السيد أحمد.	عبد الحفيظ السيد أحمد بكرى،	قنا:	1995	تنصب هذه الدراسة على موضوع من موضوعات اللغة العربية، وهو نواسخ الجملة الاسمية في محاولة لإعادة قراءاته في ضوء علم اللغة الحديث الذي يهتم بالجوانب التاريخية مستندا في ذلك إلى المقارنات بين اللغات التي تنتمي إلى فصيلة واحدة	
575	9308391	STUDIES ON SOME FREE LIVING AMEBAE WHICH ARE POTENIALLY PATHOGENIC TO MAN	ZAKI, AMAL MOSTAFA AHMED	AMAL MOSTAFA AHMED ZAKI	SOHAG:	2003	THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT WORK WAS TO SEARCH FOR AND TO IDENTIFY POTENTIALLY PATHOGENIC FREE LIVING AMOEBAE (FLA) IN SOIL AND DIFFERENT WATER SOORCES	
576	9308427	THE MAGNITUDE OF TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM AMONG CONTACTS TO SPUTUM POSITIVE CASES IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE	BADAWY, MOHAMED SHAHAT	MOHAMED SHAHAT BADAWY	ASSUIT:	1999	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO ESTIMATE THE PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CLOSE CONTACTS TO INDEX CASES TO STUDY THE CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF CONTACTS	
577	9308439	أثر ربط التدريس الرياضيات بالقضايا البيئية على التحصيل والوعي البيئي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية	أحمد ، عبدالناصر فايز محمود	عبدالناصر فايز محمود أحمد	أسوان	2000	تناولت الرسالة صياغة مقرر رياضيات الصف الثالث الابتدائي صياغة بيئية عن طريق دمج القضايا في موضوعات المقرر والتعرف أثر تدريس المقرر المصاغ باستخدام طريق الاكتشاف على تحصيل التلاميذ في الرياضيات والتعرف على أثر تدريس المقرر باستخدام الطريقة المعتادة على الوعي البيئي.	
578	9308448	تقويم الفكر النقوى عند الأعلام الشنمرى في ضوء علم اللغة الحديث	خليل، فتوح أحمد.	خليل، فتوح أحمد خليل،	قنا:		هذا البحث يكون قد اسهم في تصور جزء من تراثنا اللغوى، وإن اللغة في الإنلس جذيرة اعظم الجذرة بالدراسة والوصف والتحليل.	
579	9308488	الرواىى التركى (مصطفى ميساى أوغلى) وقضايا الإسلام والحضارة في رواياته/	أبو العلا ، صبرى توفيق همام	صبرى توفيق همام أبو العلا	سوهاج	1998	قد تجلت أهمية هذه الدراسة واتساع مجالها في أنها تناولت موضوعات تشغل بال الكثيرين في العالم الإسلامى حيث تناول حينها مصطفى ميساى أوغلى.	
580	9308506	التشبيه المباشر في الشعر العباسى (في العصر العباسى الأول)	الصادق ، أيمن بركات أبوالمجد	أيمن بركات أبوالمجد الصادق	قنا:	2005	تناول الرسالة: أهمية التشبيه المباشر في الشعر العباسى كدراسة علمية أنها تقوم على دراسة أحد الأقسام لمبحث من مباحث علم البيان "التشبيه" وتأتى أهمية الدراسة أنها تعطى تصورا عاما لظاهرة بالغة في عصر من العصور الأدبية وإثبات مصطلح التشبيه عن طريق التطوير وتقسيماته المتنوعة .	
581	9308517	البناء الكلى للقصيد الجاهلية /	محمد، وإئىل محمد عبد الوهاب.	وئىل محمد عبد الوهاب محمد ،	قنا :	199 -	حاولت هذه الرسالة أن تقول إن القصيدة الجاهلية شكل بنائى ذو أبعاد خاصة وتقنية مستقلة حاول الباحث التوصل إليها من خلال تفكيك وتحليل المضامين الغرضية للشعر الجاهلى.	
582	9308519	الشعر الصوفى الحديث بين التقليد والتجديد في ديوان الشيخ صالح الجعفرى	أمبارك ، على أحمد	علي أحمد أمبارك،		1999 .	هذا البحث بعنوان الشعر الصوفى الحديث بين التقليد والتجديد في ديوان الشيخ صالح الجعفرى وقد افدت فيه هذا من المنهج الفنى، والثنائى، وإن كنت أعتقد على المنهج التكملى، الذى يجمع بين دراسة العمل الفنى من داخله بالإضافة إلى العوامل الخارجية الأخرى المؤثرة في ذلك العمل.	
583	9308533	VERIFICATION AND CORRECTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION IN EXPERT SYSTEMS	HASSAN, MOTAMED REFAT	MOTAMED REFAT HASSAN	SOHAG:	2000	THIS THESIS IS IN THE FEILD OF KNOWLEDGE - BASED SYSTEMS WE DESIGNED A NEW SYSTEM SHELL FOR VERIFICATION CORRECTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE BASE	
584	9308555	المعيد في الرواية المصرية الحديثة من عام 1952حتى 1995 .	شاهين، نجوى محمد الأمين.	نجوى محمد الأمين شاهين ،	قنا :	2002 .	يهدف البحث إلى تحليل تناول الكتب المعصدة في تصوصهم الروائية من كل الزوايا ومن حيث الأشخاص وطريقة تناولهم وطرحها في الرواية وكذا العادات والتقاليد والأمكنة ومفردات الحياة المتنوعة .	
585	9308556	تصميم المجلة النسائية المصرية	العبار ، هيه محمد فهمى	هيه محمد فهمى العبّار	قنا:	2000	تتناول الرسالة إدراك اللون والشكل في تصميم المجلة والإدراك اللونى لتصميم المطبوع معرفة قواعد ونظريات إدراك الشكل في التصميم المطبوع أيضا الصور والرسوم والجداول والفواصل وأسس التصميم الفنى للمجلة وأساليب تصميم الصفحات الداخلية بالمجلة النسائية.	
586	9308583	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN CONTINUOUS EPIDURAL INFUSION OF BUPIVACAINE - MIDAZOLAM AND BUPIVACAINE- FENTANI FOR POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIA	AHMED HELMY, ABDEL HADY ABDEL HADY	ABDEL HADY AHMED HELMY ABDEL HADY	SOHAG:	2001	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO STUDY THE EFFECT EPIDURALLY ADMINISTARTED MI	
587	9308620	SOME PROBLEMS OF HEAT TRANSFER IN THE BOUNDARY LAYER OF MICROPLOAR FLUIDS	ABDOU, MOHAMMED MODATHER MOHAMMED	MOHAMMED MODATHER MOHAMMED ABDOU	ASWAN:	2000	OUR AIM IN THIS M. SC THESIS WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS IS TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS OF HEAT TRANSFER WITH CONVECTION IN THE MICROPOLAR FLUIDS	
588	9308633	collifrm bacteria in milk and some dairy productsin gena	ELzamkan, mona ahmed		جامعه جنوب الوادى :	2007	atotal of 150random samples of milk and milk products) 50raw milk 35 kareish cheese	2007 tawfik el bassiony
589	9308666	التوجيهات النحوية للقراءات القرآنية في كتاب معانى القراءات لأبى منصور الأزهري	محمد أحمد	محمد أحمد عبد الرحمن الطيب	سوهاج	1998	تتناول الرسالة التوجيهات النحوية للقراءات القرآنية فيما قرئ- بوجهين سواء الرفع والنصب والخفض والجزم بكسر الهزمة وفتحها.	
590	9308674	مدى فاعلية التعزيز في تعديل سلوك الإنسحاب الإجتماعى لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا بقفايق للتعليم=	دنقل ، عيبر أحمد أبو الوفا .	عيبر أحمد أبو الوفا دنقل	قنا	2002	أكدت الدراسة على أن وجود الإنسحاب الإجتماعى لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا يقف عائقا في طريق النمو النفسى والإجتماعى والمهنى والتعليمى لهم.	
591	9308682	ظاهرة الإغتراب لدى شعراء جنوبى معصدة مصر في النصف الثانى من القرن العشرين/	محمود ، زين العابدين محمد	زين العابدين أحمد محمود	سوهاج	2001	ظاهرة الإغتراب لدى شعراء جنوبى معصدة مصر في النصف الثانى من القرن العشرين ظاهرة لافتة تلك الظاهرة تشكلت نتيجة عدة عوامل تكلمت فيما بينها على هذا البحث برصدها وتبني آثارها في النص الشعري .	

			EFFECT OF SMOKING ON GLUCOSE TOLERANCE CURVE AND INSULIN AND LIPOPROTEINS LEVELS IN BLOOD	AMAL KHALIFA AHMED	SOHAG:			1996	SMOKING HAS BECOME A TRUE EPIDEMIC THAT INTERESTS A LOT OF PEOPLE IN THE WORLD		
592	9308699							1996	ما سعى في هذا البحث ان يخرج الى النور احد شعراء الاندلس تبعثر شعره في شتى المصادر المختلفة إندلسية ومشرقية ومغربية أقوم بجمعه وتحليله وتحقيقه وأضعه ضمن صفوف شعراء عصره المجيدين أمثال ابن الخطيب وابن خاتمة وابن الباء الرندي وغيرهم نظرا لما يتمتع من مقدرة فنية فائقة على النظم والقصيد.		
593	9308711		شعر ابن زمرك الغرناطي: جمع وتحقيق ودراسة/	بسطاوى،منى ربيع .	منى ربيع بسطاوى			1996	ومغربية أقوم بجمعه وتحليله وتحقيقه وأضعه ضمن صفوف شعراء عصره المجيدين أمثال ابن الخطيب وابن خاتمة وابن الباء الرندي وغيرهم نظرا لما يتمتع من مقدرة فنية فائقة على النظم والقصيد.		
594	9308735		مطلع السعدين ومجمع البحرين لعبد الرزاق السمرقدي :	عز العرب، أحمد رياض.	أحمد رياض عز العرب ،			1997 .	تتناول الرسالة أحد الكتب التاريخية التي دوت في العصر الفيموري هو (مطلع السعدين ومجمع البحرين) ويتناول هذا تاريخ إيران من عام704هـ-محرر عام874هـ.		
595	9308752		شعر محمود غنيم	متولى ، نعمان عبد السميع .	نعمات عبد السميع متولى			1998	تناولت الدراسة شعر محمود غنيم وحياته الوظيفية ومصادر ثقافته وأثر ذلك على شعره.		
596	9308779		الدور التريوى والتتموى للإعلام الإقليمى:	عمر ، منى عرفه حامد .	منى عرفه حامد عمر	أسوان		2001	تخلو الدراسة الفاء الضوء على الدور التريوى والتتموى للإعلام بصفة عامة باعتباره من مؤسسات التثشنة الإجتماعية والتريوية والتتموية خاصة دور الإعلام الإقليمى فى محافظة أسوان،وتحديد واقع الدور التريوى والتتموى للتلفزيون الإقليمى(8ق)بمحافظة أسوان		
597	9308853		الزخارف على الفنون التطبيقية والعمائر الأيوبية بالقاهرة .	حسن ، عبد الناصر محمد .	عبدالناصر محمد حسن	سوهاج		1995	الجزء الثانى من الرسالة يشتمل على رسومات وصور وزخارف		
598	9308928		شعر المحنة فى العصر العباسى=	محمد ، إسماعيل محمود محمد .	إسماعيل محمود محمد محمد	سوهاج		1997	تناولت الرسالة الشعر فى العصر العباسى ومن أهداف الدراسة معرفة الأسباب المؤدية إلى المحنة والوقوف على الأغراض الموضوعية لأشعار المحنة.		
599	9308929		فلسفة ريمون أرون السياسية /	محمد، شعبان عبد الله.	شعبان عبد الله محمد ،	سوهاج :		2003 .	كتشف هذه الرسالة حقيقة أن الغربى لإيجنى الا بالغرب فحسب وإن اليهودى لإيمكن أن يتخلص من يهوديته وذلك من خلال فلسفة ريمون أرون السياسية.		
600	9308973		الشئون العربية فى الصحف المصرية	الزهرى ، محمد محفوظ .	محمد محفوظ الزهرى	سوهاج		1995	تهدف الدراسة الى بحث مدى اهتمام الصحف المصرية ومنها القومية والتي تتمثل فى (الاهرام/الاخبار/الجمهورية)والجزبية وتتمثل فى صحيفة(الوفد/الشعب/الاهالى)لمعرفة وجهتى النظر نحو القضايا العربية والتي شغلت اهتمام الصحف المصرية والراى العام المصرى خلال عام 1990 وخاصة فى ظل الظروف الدقيقة التي ملرت بها المنطقة العربية ومازال خطر ها حتى الان وتتمثل فى الغزو العراقى للكويت فى اول سابقة من نوعها فى التاريخ العربى الحديث.		
601	9308974		التخطيط للتربية السياسية لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية وعلاقته بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للمجتمع المصرى=	مندور ، صلاح محمد أحمد على .	صلاح محمد أحمد على مندور	قنا		1997	تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية فى المجتمع المصرى .		
602	9309001		استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائى فى تدريس القواعد النحوية وأثره فى تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى /	محمد، عبد الحى السيد.	عبد الحى السيد محمد ،	سوهاج :		2003 .	يحاول البحث التعرف على أثر استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائى فى تدريس القواعد النحوية على التحصيل البعدى الفورى والمؤجل لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى		
603	9309042		التعليم الإبتدائى بكلية التربية بسوهاج وأثره على التحصيل المعرفى والمهارات البدنية/	مزيد ، ليلى محمود محمد .	ليلى محمود محمد مزيد	سوهاج		1997	تهدف الدراسة إلى وضع برنامج مقترح لإكتساب المهارات البدنية لطلاب الفرقة الأولى شعبة التعليم الإبتدائى بكلية التربية بسوهاج.		
604	9309094		أثر برنامج مقترح فى التربية باستخدام استراتيجية الشكل ٧ على التحصيل المعرفى والمهارات البدنية والوعى الغذائى لدى معلمات رياض الأطفال قبل الخدمة=	أبو زيد ، لمياء شعبان أحمد .	لمياء شعبان أحمد أبو زيد	سوهاج		2001	هدف هذا البحث الى اعداد برنامج فى التربية الغذائية وتدريبه باستخدام استراتيجية خريطة الشكل ٧ ومعرفة أثره على التحصيل المعرفى والمهارات البدنية والوعى الغذائى لدى عينة من معلمات رياض الأطفال قبل الخدمة بالفرقة الرابعة شعبة الطفولة بكلية التربية بسوهاج .		
605	9309143		العلاقات السياسية والحضارية بين الدولة البيزنطية وروسيا زمن الأسرة المقدونية(867-1056م)/	بدوى ، محمد سيد محمد .	محمد سيد محمد بدوى	سوهاج		2003	تناولت الدراسة علاقات الدولة البيزنطية وخاصة فى العصر المقدونى مع روسيا .		
606	9309159		الإعلانات فى الصحف الإقليمية :	صفاء الدين ، رحاب محمد .	رحاب محمد صفاء الدين	سوهاج		2001	يدور موضوع هذه الدراسة حول تحرير وإخراج الإعلانات فى الصحف الإقليمية والدور الإقتصادى والاجتماعى الذى يلعبه الإعلان .		
607	9309295		النشاط المصرى القديم فى مناطق البحر الاحمر(السحراء الشرقية وسيناء)خلال النصف الاول من الأسرة الثانية عشرة(من عصر امنمحات الاول حتى عصر سنوسرت الثانى)	محموط، السيد أحمد محمد	السيد أحمد محمدمحموط.	سوهاج:		د - ت .	يهدف الى دراسة الحارة المصرية القديمة فى ناحية من نواحيها الاقتصادية فى عصر محدد هو النصف الاول من الأسرة الثانية عشرة فى موقع محدد هو مناطق البحر الاحمر		
608	9309355		فاعلية قصص الخيال العلمى كمداخل لتدريس وحدة الأمواج الكهرومغناطيسية فى التحصيل والإتجاهات العلمية لدى طلاب الصف الثالث من المرحلة الثانوية /	علي، هلالى طوسون أحمد.	هلالى طوسون أحمد علي ،	أسوان :		2003 .	تتناول الرسالةدراسة فاعلية قصص الخيال العلمى للتدريس فى التحصيل والاتجاهات العلمية لدى طلاب الصف الثالث من المرحلة الثانوية.		
609	9309356		أثر استخدام مرنبات الإستشعار عن بعد فى تدريس الجغرافيا على تنمية مهارة قراءة الخرائط والتذوق الجمالى لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوى العام /	عبد المولا، أسامة عبد الرحمن أحمد.	أسامة عبد الرحمن أحمد عبد المولا ،	سوهاج :		2006 .	تشير الرسالة إلى أثر التكنولوجيا علىعلم الجغرافيا وتعليمها وخصوصا فى التعليم الثانوى فالجغرافيا كمادة دراسية فى مراحل التعليم العام وثيقة الصلة بالجغرافيا كعلم.		
610	9309387		أثر الاستجابات التوكيدية فى خفض حدة السلوك العدوانى لدى الأطفال المعاقين حركيا=the effect of assertive responses on decreasing the aggressive /behaviour of physically handicapped children	عبد القادر ، ناهد عوض صالح	ناهد عوض صالح عبدالقادر	أسوان		1995	تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تبين مدى فاعلية العلاج بالاستجابة التوكيدية فى خفض السلوك العدوانى لدى الأطفال المعاقين حركيا-المصابين بشلل الأطفال-من تراوح أعمارهم من (10-11)عاما		
611	9309562		الصحافة الأدبية وقضايا المجتمع :	فراج ، الأمير صحصاح فايز .	الامير صحصاح فايز فراج	سوهاج		1996	يلخص موضوع الدراسة فى بحث وتحليل القصة الأدبية فى الصحف اليومية خلال الفترة من عام 1944الى عام 1994للكشف عن مدى لإهتمامها بقضايا المجتمع المصرى الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية وذلك من خلال ما تم نشره من قصة مصرية فى صحيفة الأهرام.		
612	9309563		التغيرات التركيبية والدلالية فى كتاب معانى القراءات لأبى منصور الأزهري ت370ء /	هامم، صلاح أبو الوفا العادلى.	صلاح أبو الوفا العادلى هامم ،	قنا :		1999 .	تتناول الرسالة دراسة كتاب معانى القراءات لأبى منصور الأزهري وقد تناولت التغيرات التركيبية والدلالية .		
613	9309568		استخدام أسلوب النظم فى دراسة وتطوير الكفاية الخارجية بمدارس التربية الخاصة بمصر.	ابراهيم ، خديجة عبد العزيز على .	خديجة عبدالعزيز على ابراهيم	سوهاج		2002	تخلو الدراسة الحالية التعرف على واقع الكفاية الخارجية الكمية والكيفية بمدارس التربية الخاصة ومدى كفاية نظام التعليم ومدى كفاية خريجي مدارس التربية الخاصة فى عملهم بعد التحاقهم بسوق العمل.		
614	9309571		منطقة بولاق فى النصف الأول من القرن التاسع عشر	عبد الجواد، سقاو درير	سقاو درير عبد الجواد	سوهاج:		1998	تتناول هذه الرسالة منطقة بولاق فى النصف الأول من القرن التاسع عشر فى شتى التواحي السياسية والاقتصادية والثقافية والاجتماعية.تلقده لعبت بولاق دورا هاما فى تاريخ مصر الحديث منذ بداية القرن التاسع عشر		
615	9309572		مدن العائلة الحاكمة بالإمام أشافعى :	عابد، محمد مهران أحمد.	محمد مهران أحمد عابد ،	قنا :		1998 .	نالت المدافى فى العصور الإسلامية المختلفة إهتمام الباحثين من حيث أنماط مبانيها وعناصرها الزخرفية .		
616	9309577		برنامج مقترح لأعداد معلمى التربية الدينية فى كليات التربية /	سالم، مصطفى رجب.	مصطفى رجب سالم ،	شمن :		1987 .	تتناول الرسالة إعداد برنامج مقترح لأعداد معلمى التربية الدينية فى كليات التربية.		
617	9309586		العوامل المؤثرة فى أداء المديرين للأدوار الإعلامية:	أسامة أحمد حسائين.	أسامة أحمد حسائين	سوهاج		1996	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على الملامح الأساسية لأداء المديرين للأدوار الإعلامية فى الفنادق والفزى السياحية ،وتحديد اهم جوانبها الإيجابية والسلبية،مع بحث أثر بعض العوامل الشخصية والتنظيمية فى أداء المديرين للأدوار الإعلامية		
618	9309590		تأثير هرمون البرولاكتين على بعض الجوانب الفسيولوجية لعددة البروستاتا فى الفئران.	شربن بسيونى محمد جاد.	كلية الطب البيطرى؛	جامعة الإسكندر		2004	استهدفت هذه الدراسة بيان مدى تأثير العمر وبعض المعاملات على مستويهرمون البرولاكتين فى الدم وقدرته على الارتباط بمستقبلاته الخاصة.		
619	9309591		تطوير مناهج الدراسات الاجتماعية فى المرحلة الاعدادية فى ضوء أبعاد مفهوم الديمقراطية=	السيد، فايزة أحمد أحمد	فايزة أحمد أحمد السيد	قنا		1997	تتلخص مشكلة الدراسة فى ما مدى توافر أبعاد الديمقراطية فى أهداف ومحتويات مناهج التاريخ بالمرحلة الإعدادية.		
620	9309609		دور المتغيرات البيئية فى المفاضلة بين بدائل القياس من وجهتى المحاسبة والضرائب	أحمد، نبيل ياسين	نبيل ياسين أحمد ،	سوهاج :		1995 .	تتناول هذا البحث دراسة نظرية وتطبيقية عن كيفية التوفيق بين وجهة نظر المحاسب المالى ووجهة نظر المحاسب الضريبى وذلك عند اختيار بدائل القياس المحاسبى ،لتضييق الفجوة بينهما ومعرفة دور العوامل البيئية فى تنوع بدائل القياس،وكذلك فى تفضيل بديل عن الآخر		
621	9309614		البقاء المعرفى للشخصية وعلاقته بالاغتراب النفسى لدى طلاب الجامعة :	الصاقد ، عادل محمد .	عادل محمد صاقد	أسوان		2001	تعتبر التطبيقات المختلفة للشخصية فى علم النفس مدخلا أساسيا فى دراسة العديد من المتغيرات النفسية المتنوعة المرتبطة بكل من مظاهر ومسميات سلوك الإنسان فى مراحلها المختلفة .		
622	9309652		إستخدام أساليب بحوث العمليات فى تطوير تخطيط ورقابة عمليات المراجعة . مع دراسة تطبيقية/	السقا، السيد أحمد إسماعيل.	السيد أحمد إسماعيل السقا	قنا		1987	تتجه الدراسة نحو تنمية المدخل المعيارى لتخطيط ورقابة أعمال المراجعة بهدف التوصل إلى طريقة أكثر كفاءة لتخطيط ورقابة أعمال المراجعة وتحقيق بيئة أفضل لإدارة عملية المراجعة		

623	9309662	ظاهرة المطابقة النحوية في العربية الفصحى المعاصرة :	ابن سمن، حاج محمد.		سوهاج :	تتناول الرسالة دراسة قضايا تعليم اللغة العربية وتراكيبها النحوية للطلاب المالبزين ،كما انها تحاول كشف الجوانب المطابقة النحوية فيها وتحديد أنواعها حتى يتمكن القامون على العملية التعليمية من مدرسين وواضعي مناهج معلجة الوضع في ضوء نتائج الدراسة.
624	9309694	المؤسسات التعليمية في مصر إبان العصر العثماني ودورها في الحياة السياسية والفكرية(1798-1517م))	غزى،كامل محمد فوده	كامل محمد فوده غزى.	سوهاج: 1995	تتناول الدراسة المؤسسات التعليمية في مصر في العصر العثماني من حيث انواعها واهميتها وطلابها وشيوخها ومواردها المالية، وكل ما يتصل بالعملية التعليمية خصوصا الجامع الأزهر باعتباره أكبر مؤسسة تعليمية آنذاك ومعرفة كيفية الدراسة به ونظام أروقه
625	9309752	الملكية الزراعية في صعيد مصر في العصورين الأيوبي والمملوكي= برنامج مقترح لتدريس النصوص الأدبية باستخدام الحاسوب الكمبيوتر وأثره على التحصيل المعرفي وتنمية مهارات التدق الأدبي لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي=asuggested program for teaching eiterary texts by using computer and its effect on cognitive achievement and developing literary appreciation s,ills of second preparatory /graders	إبراهيم ، محمد عبد السلام عباس .	محمد عبدالسلام عباس إبراهيم	قنا 2006	تناولت الرسالة مهنة الزراعة في المجتمع المصري وفي الصعيد خصوصا في العصورين الأيوبي والمملوكي والنظام الإقطاعي الذي ساد المجال الزراعي في تلك العصور.
626	9309764		عطية	مختار عبد الخالق عبد اللاه عطية،	2001 .	تتبع أهمية البحث الحالي من النقاط التالية:1-الإسهام في تطوير أساليب تدريس النصوص الأدبية حيث تناول البحث إعداد برنامج لتدريس النصوص الأدبية باستخدام الحاسوب وبالتالي يضع نموذجا يمكن أن يستفاد منه في تطوير تعليم وتعلم هذه المادة
627	9309775	برنامج مقترح قائم على استخدام الكمبيوتر لعلاج العسر القرائي لدى تلاميذ الصف الثالث الابتدائي	محمود،سمعاد جابر	كلية التربية بإسوان،	جامعة جنوب الوادي: 2001	
628	9309862	بطليموس ثغر جوفى وقاعدة عسكرية في عصر دولتي المرابطين والموحدين	سالم ، عبدالعزيز	عبدالعزيز سالم	1987 ية: الاسكندر	تتناول الرسالة عناصر السكان سواء العرب أو البربر المولدون أهل الامة تتكلم أيضا عن الحياة الاجتماعية.
629	9309880	فعالية إستخدام مدخلي العمل وبعض البرامج بمصاحبة الكمبيوتر على تحصيل تلاميذ مدارس التربية الفكرية(تؤرى الإحتياجات الخاصة)لمادة الرياضيات وأثر ذلك على إحتياجاتهم	أحمد ، عبد الفتاح محمد .	عبدالفتاح محمد أحمد	2001 قنا	اهتمت الدراسة بالأطفال ذوي الإحتياجات الخاصة وعن الجهود المبذولة لتربيتهم بما يتوافق مع قدراتهم العقلية
630	9309883	فعالية برنامج إثرائي في العلوم للتلاميذ المتفوقين بالمرحلة الإعدادية /	حسن ، سعيد محمد صدقي.	سعيد محمد صدقي حسن ،	2006 . أسوان :	تتناول الرسالة إلى إعداد برنامج إثرائي في العلوم للتلاميذ المتفوقين بالمرحلة الإعدائية،قياس فعالية البرنامج الإثرائي في تحصيل التلاميذ المتفوقين بالمرحلة الإعدائية للعلوم .
631	9309893	بعض العوامل النفسية والأسرية المرتبطة بمستوى الطموح والابتكارية لدى طلاب التعليم الثانوى العام والفنى=some psychological and familial factors related to aspiration level and creativity of general and technical secondary school students (afactoral :comparitive study	صالح،مسعد عبد العظيم محمد	مسعد عبد العظيم محمد صالح،	1996 أسوان	تحددت أهداف الدراسة فيما يلي:أ-الأهداف النظرية:1-التعرف على العلاقة الارتباطية بين المتغيرات النفسية والأسرية موضع الدراسة من وجهة وبين مستوى الطموح المهني والابتكارية للطلاب من جهة أخرى ب- الأهداف التطبيقية:1-بناء مقاييس يمكن من خلالها التعرف على :الطموحات التعليمية لطلاب التعليم الثانوى.
632	9309974	Analysis of the Skin Infiltrating Lymphocytes in the Tumorigenic & Inflammatory Keratinocytic Hyperproliferative	El-Badawi,Zeinab Hamdi	Zeinab Hamdi El-Badawi	2004 . Sohag	تعد اصابات الخلايا القرنية الفرط تكاثريه من الامراض الشائعة الحدوث في الجلد وتشمل هذه الاصابات على امراض الاورمية امراض قبل ورمية
633	9309987	طواحين مصر منذ العصر العثماني حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر الميلادي:دراسة أثرية معمالية//	الخراط ، مصطفى محمد أحمد محمد .	مصطفى محمد أحمد محمد الخراط	2003 سوهاج	أوضحت الرسالة أن للتقدم العلمي للحضارة الإسلامية أثره الكبير على جميع نواحي الحياة وهو ما انعكس على المنشآت الصناعية وذلك يتضح في منشآت الطواحين التي حظيت بإهتمام كبير وواضح من قبل علماء المسلمين.
634	9310481	Study of the Role of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor on the Pathogenesis of the Carcinoma of the Urinary Bladder	Safe El-Deen,Fatma El-Zahraa Salah El-Deen	Fatma El-Zahraa Salah El-Deen Safe El-Deen	2002 Sohag	تعتبر اورام المثانة البولية الأكثر شيوعا في مصر و المصاحبة للبلهارسيا والتي تعتبر مرض متوطن في مصر
635	9310693	أسلوب أورى أفيرى في كتاباته الصحفية/ تكنولوجيا المعلومات في المكتبات والمراكز البحثية بجامعة جنوب الوادي-فرع سوهاج=information technology hn libraries and research centers in south valley university (south branch :astudy of the present and aplanning for the future	محمد ،سلمى عبد المنعم	سلمى عبد المنعم،	1996 .	تتناول هذه الدراسة أورى أفيرى وهو من مواليد ألمانيا عام1923،وقد تيلورت مواقفه منذ أن هاجر مع أسرته إلى فلسطين عام 1933
636	9364065	TEXTURE AND CATALYTIC ACTIVITY STUDIES OF ZINC - COPPER FERRITE SPINELS	AHMED,TAREK TAHA	TAREK TAHA AHMED	2004 . قنا	تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على الوضع الحالي وكيفية مساعدة الباحثين والدارسين من أعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونيهيهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي -فرع سوهاج على الوصول السهل والسريع لمصادر المعلومات المتوفرة داخل مكتبات ومراكز الخدمات البحثية بفرع الجامعة في سوهاج،سواء كانت مصادر تقليدية أم غير تقليدية من خلال تقييم الوضع التكنولوجي الزاخر والتخطيط لتغييره لأفضل والذي يمكن تحقيقه ويتقرر عن هذا الهدف العام مجموعة من الأهداف الفرعية.
637	9364483	MYCOFLORA AND ANTIDERMATOPHYTIC ACTIVITY OF SOME BRASSICACEAE PLANTS IN EGYPT	ABDEL- ALEEM,HUDA ALI	HUDA ALI ABDEL- ALEEM	1996 SOHA G:	THERE ARE MODELS OF REACTION ACCOUNTING FOR THE OVERALL STOICHIOMETRY IDENTIFYING THE SEQUENCE OF ELEMENTARY REACTION STEPS AND EXPLAINING
638	9364490	ABDEL- ALEEM,HUDA ALI	HUDA ALI ABDEL- ALEEM		2003 SOHA G:	BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE) PLANT TISSUES CONTAIN THE BIOACTIVE NATURAL SULPHUR- CONTAINING- CONTAINING PHYTOCHEMICAL GLUCOSINOLATES AT VARIABLE LEVELS
639	9364502	ابن الرومي بين ناقديه في القديم والحديث	أحمد ، هناء عابدين عبدالله	هناء عابدين عبدالله أحمد	2001 سوهاج:	TO ASSESS THE RPLE OF COMPUTER- ASSISTED VIDEOKEROGRAPHY TO SURVEY THE RANGE OF VARIATION OF THE SHAPE FOUND IN NORMAL EMMETROPIC CORNEAS
640	9364566	STUDY OF THE NORMAL CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY	MOHAMMED,ASHRAF F MOUSTAFA	ASHRAF MOUSTAFA MOHAMMED	1996 SOHA G:	قام الباحث بوصف النسخة المحققة وبيان معالمها أم متميز به وتوثيقها ومناهج الذي اتبعها ومعرفة الفهارس الفنية وأقسامها.
641	9364606	شرح فصح "غلب" لأبي منصور محمد بن علي عمر بن عمر" الجبان كان حيا 416هـ-1025م	علي ، عوده زيدان	عوده زيدان علي	1995 قنا:	يقاس تقدم الأمم بمدى الاستفادة من التكنولوجيا ونتائج البحوث العلمية التي تتم في منظمات البحث العلمي ويسم العصر الحالي بالتطور السريع في حجم ونوعية البحوث العلميةوتزايد المنافسة بين الول في شتى مجالاتهاومن المعروف أن للتسويق دورا كبيرا في نجاح وبقاء المنظمات ولذا يطلق على هذا العصر "عصر التسويق"ولكن هناك مشاكل كثيرة تم طرحها ومحاولة إيجاد الحلول لها.
642	9364702	تصميم استراتيجية تسويقية للاستفادة من البحوث العلمية بجمهورية مصر العربية	أحمد،السيد الحضري	السيد الحضري أحمد	1995	تتناول الرسالة معرفة مصادر الاسلام من القرآن والسنة ومزئلة السنة وطبيعة الرسالة الاسلامية من حيث الطابع النبوي والعموم والشمول الكمال والتميز والخلود مفهوم الحضارة الاسلامية أهم الخصائص الحضارية للفكر الاسلامي.
643	9364834	جنور أزمة العقل المسلم	غانم ، عبدالحميد محمود	عبدالحميد محمود غانم	قنا	
644	9364839	BAYESIAN ESTIMATION AND PREDICTION BASED ON COMPLETE AND CENSORED SAMPLES FROM EXTREME VALUE DISTRIBUTION	EL-MOASRY, AHMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED EL-MOASRY	2003 ASWA N:	INTHE LAST DECADES THE BAYES APPROACH HAS RECEIVED LARGE ATTENTION FOR ANALYZING EXPERIMENTAL DATA HAS BEEN PROPOSED AS A VALID ALTERNATIVE
645	9364900	APPLICATION OF BARBITURIC ACID IN THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW SPIRO AND FUSED HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS	EL-hady, omar mohamed	Omar mohamed el- hady	2003 SOHA G:	THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW SPIRO AND FUSED HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS STARTING WITH 2,4,6- TRIOXYHEXAHAYHDROPYIMIDINE
						تتناول الرسالة

تَتَنَاوَلُ الرِّسَالَةَ

							التحدث عن الشاعر القديم حيث أنه شاعر غامض وبواح في أن واحد خلافا لما شاع في أوساط أكثر الدارسين ومصدر غموضه ليس الفاظه وتراكيبه بل موضوعاته وأغراضه أو زموه وكان قصور كثير من المناهج التقنية التي تتصدى لدراسة الشعر ونقده وسيبه.			
646	9364926		عبدالنصر ، محمود على عبدالعطي	محمود علي عبدالمعطي عبدالناصر	سوهاج	1999	WITH THE ADVENT OF LOCKED INTRAMEDULLARY NAILING TECHNIQUES AND IMPLANTS HAVE NOW BEEN DEVISED FOR EXTENDING THIS PROCEDURE TO THE HUMERUS			
647	9364990	EVALUTION OF RESULTS OF MANGEMENT OF HUMERAL SHAFT FRACTURES USING INTRAMEDULLARY INTERLOCKING NAIL	SHAKER,AHMED SALEH	AHMED SALEH SHAKER	Sohag	2004				
648	9365028		نعيم ، محمد أحمد إبراهيم علي			2000	تعالج هذه الدراسة إنتاج محاصيل الخضر وتسويقها في اقليم القاهرة الكبرى			
649	9365049	EVALUATION OF RADIOCHEMICAL PURITY OF THE COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE 99 MO-99m TE GENERATORS ELUTES A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Abd alla, ali gad el-rab	Ali gad el-rab abd all	ASWA N:	2000	EVALUATION OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY IS AN IMPORTANT TASK FOR SCIENTIST IN THE NUCLEAR MEDICINE FIELD FROM BOTH AN ECONOMICALLY AND TECHNICAL POINT OF VIEW			
650	9365094		الجانب الذاتي عند شعراء مدرسة الديوان/	أحمد ، فريد عبد الظاهر سعيد			تأتى هذه الرسالة لتتناول موضوعا جديدا لم يطرقة الباحثون من قبل في مؤلفات مستقلة وهو الجانب الذاتي عند شعراء مدرسة الديوان حيث تركز السلة على أربعة اتجاهات وهم:1-الحب 2-الطبيعة 3-الزئاء 4-التأمل			
651	9365111	A NOVEL SYNTHESIS AND SOME PHOTO-CHEMICAL REACTIONS OF POLYFUNTIONALLY SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC AND HETEROAROMATIC COMPOUNDS	Abu EL HASSAN, EMAN ABD EL-RADY	Eman abd el-rady abu el-hassan	Aswan :	1996	SEREERVAL FURAN DERIVATIVES WERE PREARED FROM AB - UNSATURATED NITRILE AS A STARING MATERIALS			
652	9365178	PATTERN OF IMMUNE LIVER DISEASES IN UPPER EGYPT	EL SAMMAN,MAHMOUD KAMAL	Mahmoud kamal el-samman	sohag:	2002	THE AIM OF OUR STUDY WAS TO DTECT THE PATTERN AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF AUTOIMMUNE LIVER DISEASES IN UPPER EGYPT			
653	9365214		التعليم الفني ودوره في تنمية المجتمع المحلي	الشمسي ، أحمد رفعت علي	أحمد رفعت علي الشمسي	قنا	1995	تتناول الرسالة قضية التنمية مكانا يارزا في الفكر الاجتماعي المعاصر ومن القضايا المسلم بها أن كسب قضية التنمية في بلاد العالم الثالث معلق بأن ينجح أبناء تلك البلاد أنفسهم في امتلاك زمام المبادرة والعمل على امتلاك أسرار هذا العلم الوليد وفتح مغاليقه وحل مشكلاته وأجراء البحوث الدراسات على مجتمعاتهم وتوجيه مشروعات التنمية تلك التي تختص بالجوانب الاقتصادية.		
654	9365230	MEASUREMENTS OF THE NORMAL CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF THE KIDNEYS SINCE BIRTH TILL PUBERTY BY ULTRASONOGRAPHY	ABDIELLATIEF,NASSAR AYOUB	NASSAR AYOUB ABDIELLATIEF	Aswan	2002	THE PRESENT STUDY AIMS AT FORMULATING STANDARD RENAL MEASUREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC POPULATION OF SOHAG PROVINCE CHILDERN			
655	9365393		الشعر في الطالع السعيد/	هاشم،ثابت محمود	ثابت محمودهاشم.	قنا:	1996	يأتى كتاب الطالع السعيد من بين مؤلفاته ليمتدنا موادا مختلفة وفنونا متباينة ومن خلالها نستطيع التعرف على روح العصر التي جمعت اشياء كثيرة منها:1-رغم الظروف السيئة التي احاطت بالدولة الإسلامية آنذاك فإن حكامها المماليك استطاعوا أن ينهضوا بها سياسيا واقتصاديا واجتماعيا وعلميا . يتناول هذا البحث ما عبر به المصري القديم عن انتصاراته في معاركه وحملاته الحربيةومظاهر تأديبه للمتبردين أو الثائرين أو المغيرين على حدوده،أو أى من أولئك أو هؤلاء الذين كانوا يتسبيون في إعاقة البعثات المتجهه إلى المحاجر أو المناجم على حد سواء،وذلك بالاعتداء عليها ومحاوله سلب مؤننها وممتلكاتها،وذلك باستعراض المناظر التي صورت هذه الانتصارات وأشادت بها ويمن أحرزها من الملوك. الحقيقة أن المجال في هذه الدراسة ليس مجال تأليدا أو رفض الأحزاب المعارضة،وانما هو في حقيقة الأمر مجال التعرف على دور أحزاب المعارضة في التنمية السياسية في المجتمع.		
656	9365801		مظاهر التعبير والإشادة بالنصر في مصر القديمة:	بكار ، نادر محمد عبد المجيد	نادر محمد عبد المجيد	سوهاج	1995 .			
657	9365948		دور أحزاب المعارضة في التنمية السياسية:	أبو مساعد ،حمدي أحمد سيد	حمدي أحمد سيدأبو مساعد		1995 .			
658	9365965		المدخل إلى تاريخ الحبشة واللغة الجنسية القديمة/	حسن،محمد خليفة	دار الثقافة العربية،	القاهرة:	2001			
659	9366093	Management of Sacrococcygeal Pilonidal Sinus	Abdallah,Mohamed Ramadan.	Mohamed Ramadan Abdallah,	Sohag:	2004 .	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوى على (يمثل الناسور المعصصي احدي المشاكل الجراحية المستعصية على الحل والتي لها تأثيرها الضار على حياة المرضى صغار السن و لهذا فإن إيجاد طرق لمعالجه يعتبر عملا مهما. وقد وصفت طرق كثيرة لمعالجة الناسور المعصصى ولكن لا توجد طريقة تخلو من العيوب وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة على 17 مريض (12من الذكور و 7 من الإناث) بقسم الجراحة العامة بمستشفى سوهاج الجامعي، كلية الطب بسوهاج، جامعة جنوب الوادي، و قد تم تطبيق إحدى الطرق الأربعة الآتية على هؤلاء المرضى: . الاستئصال والانتظام المفتوح (6 مرضى)، . الاستئصال و الغلق الجزئي للجرح (مريضين)، . الاستئصال المائل ثم الغلق الأولي للجرح (6 مرضى) وأخيرا الاستئصال غيرا لمركزي مع الغلق غير المتشابه للجرح. لقد قمنا بالمقارنة بين الطرق الأربعة من حيث: فترة الإقامة بالمستشفى، المدة اللازمة لانتظام الجرح، المدة اللازمة للعودة للعمل و نسبة ارتجاع المرض بعد 3 أشهر، و قد وجدنا الآتي: أحسن النتائج جاءت مع الاستئصال غيرا لمركزي مع الغلق غير المتشابه للجرح حيث كانت فترة الإقامة بالمستشفى، المدة 9%للزامة لانتظام الجرح، المدة اللازمة للعودة للعمل و نسبة ارتجاع المرض بعد 3 أشهر هي 4 ، 13.1 و 14.7 يوم و 0 بالترتيب من ناحية أخرى فقد أعطت طريقة الاستئصال والانتظام المفتوح أسوأ النتائج حيث كانت فترة الإقامة بالمستشفى، المدة 9%للزامة لانتظام الجرح، المدة اللازمة للعودة للعمل و نسبة ارتجاع المرض بعد 3 أشهر هي 8، 76 و 42 يوم و 16.6 بالترتيب و قد أعطت طريقة الاستئصال المائل ثم الغلق الأولي للجرح نتائج متوسطة حيث كانت فترة الإقامة بالمستشفى، المدة 9%للزامة لانتظام الجرح، المدة اللازمة للعودة للعمل و نسبة ارتجاع المرض بعد 3 أشهر هي 6، 6.6 و 12.8 و 21 يوم و 16.6% بالترتيب أما عن طريقة الاستئصال و الغلق الجزئي للجرح فإن النتائج كانت غير كافية لاعتماد عليها لتقييم هذه الطريقة . علي ضوء النتائج السابقة فإن الاستئصال غيرا لمركزي مع الغلق غير المتشابه للجرح يعتبر الطريقة الموصى بها لعلاج حالات الناسور الشعري المعصصي.			
660	9366285	SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF FISTULA-IN-ANO	EL- MAWLA, MOHAMMED ABD EL- RAHIM ABD	MOHAMMED ABD EL- RAHIM ABD EL- MAWLA	SOHA G:	1999	THE HIND GUT GIVES RISE TO THE DISTAL THIRD OF THE TRANSVERSE COLON THE DESCENDING COLON THE SIGMOID COLON THE RECTUM AND THE UPPER PART OF THE ANAL CANAL			
661	9366337	EVLUATION OF EXTRACORPOREAL ULTRAFILTRATION IN MANAGEMENT OF REFRACTORY CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	OMIRA,AMR M. GHALLAB	AMR M. GHALLAB OMIRA	Aswan	2003	TO ASSESS THE SYMPTOMATIC RESPONSE HEMODYNAMIC BENEFITS AND SIDE EFFECTS OF APPLYING THE TECHNIQUE OF E C U F T I THOSE PATIENTS WITH rCHF			
662	9366364	ELECTROANALYTICAL STUDIES ON SOME ANTIBACTERIAL DRUGS	MERSAL, GABER AHMED MAHMOUD	Gaber ahmed mahmoud mersal	Qena:	1999	THE PRESENT WORK IS AIMED TO DETERMINE SOME ANTIBACTERIAL DRUGS USING DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES AND TO STUDY THE COMPLEX FORMATION WITH SOME METAL IONS			

663	9366371		الاغتراب اليهودى فى فلسطين:فى رواية أيام وليالى ل نأتان بسترتسكى/	عامر ، أحمد محمد سليمان	أحمد محمد سليمان	سوهاج	2002	لقد كرس الأدباء اليهود مضامين إبداعاتهم الفنية والأدبية لخدمة الصهيونية السياسية بكافة الوسائل الضرورية سلبا وإيجابا،أما تحقيق هذه الوسائل إيجابا فيتم من خلال الترويج للفكر الصهيونى وتبرير سياساته ،وأما الأسلوب السلبى فى أداء الأدب العبرى لخدمة الأهداف الصهيونية فيتمحقق من خلال نقد الذات الصهيونية فى محاولة واعية أو غير واعية للتغيير.		
664	9366383		EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CLINICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL STUDY OF TINEA PEDIS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE	HANAN , ABD-EL RADY METWALLY	ABD-EL RADY METWALLY HANAN	SOHAG:	2000	TINEA PEDIS IS A COMMON INFLAMMATORY SKIN CONDITION DUE TO INFECTION BY DERMATOPHYTE FUNGI IT IS ONE OF SKIN MYCOSES WHICH HAVE SHOWN A REMARKED INCREASE IN FREQUENCY IN MANY AREAS OF THE WORLD		
665	9366423		THE ROLE OF SOME ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN FRANKIA ACTINORHIZAL SYMBIOSIS	ABDEL-KAREM, MAMMDOUH MAHMOUD	Mammdouh mahmoud abd el-karem	QENA:	1998	A VARIETY OF TOXIC ELEMENTS CAN BE PRESENT IN SOILS EITHER NATURALLY OR AS POLLUTANTS HEAVY METALS SUCH AS LEAD CADMIUM AND NICKEL ARE THE PRINCIPAL SOIL POLLUTANTS		
666	9366498		AUTOMATIC TEXT CATEGORIZATION OF ARABIC DOCUMENTS/	ALY , WALAA ATA AHMED	WALAA ATA AHMED ALY	ASWAN	2006	AUTOMATIC TEXT OF CATEGORIZATION ,THE ASSIGNMENT OF TEXT DOCUMENT TO ONE OF THE PREDEFINED CATEGORIES BASED ON ITS CONTENTS.		
667	9366580		SOLUTION OF SOME PROBLEMS IN MECHANICS OF DEFORMABLE BODIES.	FAHMY , MOHAMED ABD-ELSABOUR	MOHAMED ABD-ELSABOUR FAHMY	SOHAG	2000	THE AIME,IS TO STUDY SOME PROBEEMS OF THERMOELASTICITY FOR HOMOGENEOUS AND NON-HOMOGENEOUS BOD-IES.		
668	9366787		عازفو القيثارة فى المناظر المصرية القديمة/	السيد ،محمد عبد الرحيم	محمد عبد الرحيم السيد:		1999 .	لقد أبرزت الدراسة الدور الهام الذى لعبه عازف الجيتك فى الحياة الدينية والتنويرية.		
669	9366822		STUDY OF SOME TUMOR MARKERS IN LUNG CANCER/	AHMED , OLA ABD EL-RAHEEM	OLA ABD EL-RAHEEM AHMED	SOHAG	2003	THE AIME OF THE THESIS IS TO ESTIMATE THE VALUE OF SOME TUMOR MARKERS IN ANTICIPATING LUNG CANCER IN PATIENTS WITH HIGHLY POSSIBLE EVIDENCE OF LUNG MALIGNANCY FAR BEFOR ACUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIAGNOSIS HISTOPATHOLOGICALLY.		
670	9366849		the effect of infraed laser on post-natal development of tesis in albion rat	abd el-rahim , azza sayed	azza sayed abd el-rahim	ASSIUT	1997	low level laser irradiation has been proclaimed as an effective treatmentfor almost every,form hemorrhoids to myocardial infarction		
671	9366914		GASTROINTESTINAL MOTILITY DISORDERS IN CHILDREN /	YOUSEF, GIHAN YOUSEF ALI.	GIHAN YOUSEF ALI YOUSEF ,	Sohag :	1997 .	MOTILITY IS ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF THE HUMAN GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.		
672	9366984		فن الإخراج الصحفى فى المجلة الأسبوعية العامة المصورة:دراسة مقارنة بين مجلتى المصور وآخر ساعة فى الفترة من 1980م- 1985م	محمد،إيمان محمد سيد	إيمان محمد سيد محمد،		1999 .	تستهدف هذه الدراسة ما يلى:1-التعرف على عناصر تصميم صدر غلاف المجلة العامة المصورة والأساليب الإخراجية المتبعة فى تصميمه. رصد عناصر البناء الإخراجى فى المجلة العامة المصورة من حروف متن،وعناوين،وصور فوتوغرافية ورسوم،والوان-2- وجداول وفواصل وأساليب استخدامها وتوظيفها على صفحات هذه النوعية من المجلات،		
673	9367044		ROLE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IN THE EXPRESSION OF INDUCIBLE NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE IN GASTRIC MUCOSA OF PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS /	ARAF, USAMA AHMED.	USAMA AHMED ARAFA ,	Sohag :	2002 .	THIS STUDY IS TO HNVISTIGATE THE EFFECT OF H.PYLORI INFECTION ON THE EXPRESSION OF INOS IN GASTRIC MUCOSA OF CIRHOTIC PATIENTS.		
674	9367051		e.r.c.p in cases of intrahepatic biliary channels dilatation with ahidden cause at sonography.	aly , mohamed zaky	Mohamed zaky aly	sohag	1997	in the present stdy,we used ercp for detection of the cause of biliary obstruction which was hidden at ultrasonography.		
675	9367115		SPECTRAL WELL LOGGING AND ITS CORRELATION WITH SEISMIC DATA IN WELLS /	SHALABI,MOHAMMED EL-SAYED EL-BAYUOMI	MOHAMMED EL-SAYED EL-BAYUOMI SHALABI,	ALEXANDRIA :	1973 .	THIS WORK IS A GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA LYING IN THE WESTERN DESERT(A.R.E),AND BOUNDED BY THE LATITUDES 32 N AND 28 S,AND THE LONGITUDES 32 E AND 26 W.TWO DIFFERENT GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES WERE APPLIED ,NAMELY,SPECTRAL-,AND SEISMIC-WELL LOGGING		
676	9367117		إقليم الموصل والجزيرة من الفتح الإسلامى إلى سقوط الدولة الأموية(132-16-749-637/)	فايز ،محمد صحصاح	محمد صحصاح فايز	سوهاج	1996 .	فى هذا البحث نتناول بالدراسة الحياة السياسية وأهم مظاهر الحضارة فى إقليم الموصل والجزيرة منذ ضمه لحوزة الدولة الإسلامية،فكانت جذيرا بالدولة الإسلامية أن تتابع حركة الفتوحات فى هذا الاقليم المقسم بين الدولتين البيزنطية والفارسية،حتى تقطع عليهما خط الرجعة لاستعادة مما سبق للمسلمين أن قبحوه.		
677	9367166		GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF THE AREA BETWEEN LONGITUDES 34 30-34 45 AND LATITUDES 24 00-24 30 EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	ABD EL ALL,ESMAT MOHAMED	ESMAT MOHAMED ABD EL ALL,	ASWAN,ASSIUT :	1988	GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF AND LATITUDES 24 00-24 30 EASTERN DESERT,EGYPTTHE AREA BETWEEN LONGITUDES 34 30-34 45		
678	9367183		DETECTION OF AMITRIPTYLINE AND IMIPRAMINE AND EVALUATION OF THEIR EFFECTS ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM /	SOLIMAN, SOHAIR ALI MOHAMAD.	SOHAIR ALI MOHAMAD SOLIMAN ,	Sohag :	2001 .	THE AIMOF THE THESIS IS THE POSSIBLE DECTION OF TOFRANIL AND TRYPTIZOL IN THE HUMAN SERUM AND HAIR AND TO EVALUATE THEIR EFFECTS ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM.		
679	9367195		histological studies on the effect of aging on the thyroid gland male albinorat.	Ahmed , eman khalifa	Eman khalifa Ahmed	SOHAG	2002	the aime of the present work is to make ahistological and histochemical study about the age related changes that occur in the thyroid gland and the correlation between these changes and the previous physiological studies on the aged gland.		
680	9367221		المصاحبات الاجتماعية للتصنيع فى الأسرة:	إبراهيم ،على طلبة محمد	على طلبة محمدإبراهيم:		1995 .	تهدف الدراسة الى ما يلى:1-التعرف على الظروف التى أحاطت بنشأة هذه المجتمعات العمرانية الجديدة. تقييم تجرية التصنيع فى المجتمعات العمرانية الجديدة-2		
681	9367243		الجمعيات الدينية والتنمية الاجتماعية:	الجوهري ،عبد الهادى	عبد الهادى الجوهري،		1987 .	تهدف الدراسة الميدانية الى الكشف عن دور الجمعيات الدينية فى مجالات التنمية الاجتماعية بمحافظات الوجه القبلى.والى يتم انشاؤها بواقع دينية من قبل الافراد.ومن جانب آخر تتجه هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على أبعاد النموذج التصورى للفكر الاسلامى فى مجال التنمية الذى عولج بقدر امكانات الباحث.		
682	9367251		polymerase chain reaction versus conventional methods for diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.	Mohamed , ahmed nor eldeen	ahmed nor eldeen mohamed	sohag	2003	our study was done in the clinical pathology-sohag university hospital and included 60 patients .		
683	9367262		CRYSTALLIZATION OF SOME MOLTEN SEDIMENTARY ROCK MIXTURES /	MAHMOUD,MAHMOUD YOUSSEF	MAHMOUD YOUSSEF MAHMOUD,	ALEXANDRIA :	1977	THE CRYSTALLIZATION PROCESSES IN SOME 32 MELTS AND GLASSES BASED ON BINARY ,TERNARY OR QUATERNARY EGYPTIAN ROCK MIXTURES,NAMELY ,QUARTZ SAND,DOLOMITE,LIMESTONE,CLAY AND MAGNESITE-ROCK HAVE BEEN EXPERIMENTALLY STUDIED UNDER VARIOUS THERMODYNAMIC CONDITIONS .DIFFERENT MINERAL ASSEMBLAGES COULD BE OBTAINED AND THESE HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE RELATED MAINLY BOTH TO THE BULK CHEMISTRY OF THE CRYSTALLIZING MELT AND GLASS AND TO THE THERMAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE SAMPLES WERE TREATED		
684	9367291		GEOPHYSICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES ON SOUTH EASTERN NDESERT,EGYPT /	EL-DESSOUKI,SAYED M	SAYED M EL-DESSOUKI,	ASWAN,ASSIUT :	1988	GEOPHYSICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES ON SOUTH EASTERN NDESERT,EGYPT		

685	9367378	GEOELECTRIC AND POTENTIAL FIELD DATA STUDIES FOR THE EASTERN PART OF QENA, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	EL-AKRABY, ABDEL-HADY MOHAMED IBRAHIM	ABDEL-HADY MOHAMED IBRAHIM EL-AKRABY ,	Qena :	1990 .	The main object of the present study is to depict and delineate the surface and subsurface pictures prevailing in the study area from the view point of geology, hydrogeology and structure by using the available and the surveyed geophysical data, particularly the gravity, total field magnetic and geoelectrical resistivity sounding data		
686	9367381	MICROPALAEONTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE EOCENE ROCKS IN THE AREA BETWEEN ASSIUT AND BENI SUEF EAST OF THE NILE VALLEY-EGYPT /	AREF, MAHMOUD AREF MOHAMED	MAHMOUD AREF MOHAMED AREF,	ASSUIT :	1982	SEVEN STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS, MEASURED ON THE EAST PART OF THE NILE VALLEY IN THE AREA BETWEEN ASSIUT AND BENISUEF, WERE CHOSEN TO STUDY THE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY, THE MICROPALAEONTOLOGY (LARGE AND PLANKTONIC FORAMINIFERA, OSTRACODA AND CALCAREOUS ALGAE) AND THE BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE EOCENE ROCKS IN THIS PART OF EGYPT		
687	9367392	عمائر منيئة ذى السفال الدينية باليمن حتى العصر العثماني : دراسة أثرية معمارية /	جار الله، عبد الرحمن حسن.	عبد الرحمن حسن جار الله ،	قنا :	2000	تتناول الرسالة موضوع عمائر منيئة ذى السفال الدينية الموجودة باليمن حتى العصر العثماني ثم دراستها دراسة أثرية معمارية من خلال المساجد والمدارس و القباب الضريبية .		
688	9367393	GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SOME LOCALITIES IN THE EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT AND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE ROCK UNITS FORMING CRUSTAL THICKNESS THERE	El khateeb, Sayed Omar Mohamed Hassan	Sayed Omar Mohamed Hassan El khateeb,	Qena :	1990 .	The study area, which is located in the south eastern Desert of Egypt an bounded by lat 23 and 24 N, and long 33 and 35 E is subjected to this geophysical survey which includes gravity, aeromagnetic and aeroradiometric data besides the aid of surface geology as a tools for the interpretation purpose which is aimed in the hope of getting more detailed and accurate information on the regional geology and structure, as well as any possible relationship among the various applied tools that appears to control depositional environment with the result favourable locations for mineralization emplacement		
689	9367394	SEDIMENTOLOGY OF RECENT SEDIMENTS OF THE NORTHERN BAY OF SAFAGA RED SEA-EGYPT	MANSOUR, ABBASM. M.M	ABBASM. M.M MANSOUR,	ASSUIT, QENA :	1989	THIS STUDIES OF ACTUOPALEONTOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE NORTHERN BAY OF SAFAGA RED SEA FIELD OBSERVATIONS R AND DIFFERENT SEDIMENTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT AS BASE FOR THE ACTUOPALEONTOLOGICAL STUDIES		
690	9367399	SEDIMENTOLOGY AND TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF WADI QENA AREA, EGYPT	AHMED, EZZAT ABDALLA	EZZAT ABDALLA AHMED,	ASSUIT :	1983	THE PRESENT STUDIES ARE DEVOTED MAINLY TO THE SEDIMENTOLOGY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS-LOWER TERTIARY ROCKS AT WADI QENA AREA		
691	9367402	GEOLOGY OF THE OPHIOLITE SUITE OF EL RUBSHI AREA EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT	KHUDEIR, ALI ABDELKADER ABDALLA	ALI ABDELKADER ABDALLA KHUDEIR,	ASSUIT :	1983 .	THE AREA OF EL-RUBSHI IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE OCCURRENCE OF ULTRABASIC ROCKS		
692	9367403	studies on some upper cretaceous sections of the Nile valley, southern Egypt /	mohamed, Abdelghani sayed .	mohamed, Abdelghani sayed +	assuit :	1994 .	the present thesis is based on stratigraphic and palaeontologic studies of seven columnar sections measured and sampled in details from two areas, namely the Sibaiyaboussaliya to the west of the Nile and the Wadi el Matuli to the east of the Nile, southern Egypt .		
693	9367404	GEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE NEOGENE AND QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS OF THE NILE BASIN, UPPER EGYPT /	ASKALANY, MOHAMMED M	MOHAMMED M ASKALANY ,	QENA :	1988 .	GEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE NEOGENE AND QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS OF THE NILE BASIN, UPPER EGYPT		
694	9367406	GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOTECTONIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GEOLOGY OF GEBEL ABU GURDI AREA, SOUTH EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	ISMAIL, MAHIR SHAMS ELEL DIN SALEM	MAHIR SHAMS ELEL DIN SALEM ISMAIL,	ASWAN :	1991 .	The rock units in the study area indicate that they now belong to the Precambrian. These rock units consist mainly of three distinctive sequences accumulating unconformably over each other		
695	9367407	SEDIMENTOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY OF THE CARBONATE ROCKS IN THE AREA NORTHEAST OF ASSIUT /	KEHEILA, ESMAT ABDEL-ALI	ESMAT ABDEL-ALI KEHEILA,	ASSUIT :	1983 .	IN ORDER TO THROW MORE LIGHT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LOWER AND THE MIDDLE EOCENE OF THE NILE VALLEY,		
696	9369143	A CLINICAL STUDY OF THE COURSE AND OUTCOME OF PRETERM PRELABOUR RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES IN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	ABOSIDERA, MANAL EL SAYED MOHAMED SEBAK	MANAL EL SAYED MOHAMED SEBAK ABOSIDERA	SOHAG :	2005	TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF PPROM AMONGST CASES PRESENTING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF OB/GYN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL		
697	9369146	STUDY OF THE ROLE OF EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR ON THE PATHOGENESIS OF THE CARCINOMA OF THE URINARY BLADDER	EL-DEEN, FATMA ELZAHRAA SALAH EL DEEN SAFE	Fatma elzahraa salah el deen safe	SOHAG :	2002	STUDY OF THE EXPRESSION OF EGFR IN BLADDER CANCER AND ITS RELATION TO TUMOR GRADE AND STAGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BILHARZIAL BLADDER TO DETECT ITS ROLE IN PROGRESSION		
698	9369187	استخدامات وسائل الإعلام الإقليمية وإشاعتها لدى جمهور جنوب الصعيد:	عبد العزيز ، عبد العزيز السيد	عبد العزيز السيد عبد العزيز	قنا :	2002	هذا البحث يهدف الى: 1- معرفة نوعية المضامين المثارة في وسائل الإعلام الإقليمية بجنوب الصعيد صحيفة صوت قنا- إذاعة جنوب الصعيد- القناة الثامنة وأكثر هذه المضامين ظهورا والأهداف التي تسعى إليها.		
699	9369189	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS=	EL AZAB , ISLAM HELMI	ISLAM HELMI EL AZAB	ASWAN :	2002	STUDY AIMS TO PREPARE NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS, WHICH MIGHT HAVE PHARMACETICAL EFFECT. IN ITS TWO PARTS		
700	9369197	GEOLOGY OF LUXOR AREA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO GROUNDWATER UPRISING UNDER THE PHARAOHS TEMPLES	KAMEL, ERIAN RIAD	Erian riad kamel	ASWAN :	2004	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY OF LUXOR AREA BETWEEN LONGITUDES 32 25 -32 50 E AND LATITUDES 25 25 - 25 50 N		
701	9369214	PREPARATION AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME INDIUM AND TELLURIUM SEMICONDUCTORS COMPOUNDS	SEBAGE, MOHAMED ABD EL-FATAH MOHAMED EL SOGHAGE	Mohamed abd el fatah mohamed el soghair	ASSUIT :	2002	THE PRESENT WORK IS A STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SEMICONDUCTING TELLURIDES OVER A WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE (200-500K) IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE		
702	9369223	Other forms of fuzzy retract /	Hussien, Mohammed Mohammed Khalaf.	Mohammed Mohammed Khalaf Hussien ,	Sohag :	2002 .	The theory of fuzzy sets was introduced by Zadeh 1965, as an attempt to develop a mathematically precise framework in which is.		
703	9369230	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	MOUSA, IBRAHIM ABD EL- MOTALEB ABD EL- MOTALEB	IBRAHIM ABD EL- MOTALEB ABD EL- MOTALEB MOUSA	QENA:	2002	THE EARLY DISCOVERY OF THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF HETEROCYCLIC DERIVATIVES AS PYRAZOLES, PYRIDINES, PYRIMIDINES, TRIAZOLES AND THIOPHENE DERIVATIVES ENCOURAGED US TO COMPARE BETWEEN THE REACTIVITY OF NITROSOPYRAZOLONES TOWARDS SOME ACTIVE REAGENTS AIMING TO PREPARE SOME FUSED HETEROCYCLIC PYRAZOLES WHICH MAY BE HAVE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES		
704	9369235	Experimental and Theoretical Study of the Wake-Flow Behind the Model of THE TRAILING EDGE OF A TURBINE BLADE /	EL-BIALY, EL-BIALY Ibrahim.	EL-BIALY Ibrahim EL-BIALY +	Cairo :	1986 .	THE FLOW THROUGH A CASCADE OF TURBINE BLADES IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE RESULTING LOSS AND THE OUTLET FLOW ANGLE.		

705	9369244		GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE CENTRAL NORTHERN PART OF EGYPT /	IPRAHIM000000,APD EL- HADY,MOHAMED .		ASSIUT :	IPRAHIM000000,APDE L- HADY, MOHAMMED :	THE PRESENT STUDY IS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH THE ANALYSIS OF GRAVITY MAGNETIC ANOMALIES IN ORDER TO DELINEATE AND EVALUATE THE SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES THAT MAY BE OF AN INTEREST IN OIL AND GAS PROSPECTIONS .		
706	9369258		ROLE OF COLOR DUPLEX SONOGRAPHY IN EVALUATION OF CASES OF VERTEBROBASILAR INSUFFICIENCY	AHMED, MEDHAT IBRAHEM MOHAMED	Mohamed hazem abd alazeze mahmoud	SOHAG :	2002	THE GOAL IS TO STUDY THE EXTRA- CRANIAL PORTION OF VERTEBRAL ARTERY CASES OF VERTEBROBASILAR INSUFFICIENCY TO EVALUATE THE ROLE OF COLOR DUPLEX SONOGRAPHY		
707	9369279		The critical theory of Edward W.Said /	Abou El Hassan, Samir Ahmed Abdel Naim.	Samir Ahmed Abdel Naim Abou El Hassan ,	Sohag :	2000 .	A prolific writer and scholar of cosmopolitan learning ,edward william said is one of the best known celebrities in the american intellectual life.		
708	9369282		GEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON ABU GHALAGA AREA,EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	AHMED ALY ABU EL ROSS,MOHAMED M .	AHMED ALY ABU EL ROSS,MOHAMED M :	ASSIUT :	1991 .	THE AREA AROUND ABU GHALAGA ILMENITE MINE IS OCCUPIED BY ROCK ASSEMBLAGES OF PAN-AFRICAN AGE.THE OLDEST ROCK UNIT IN THE STUDY AREA IS REPRESENTED BY THE SAROBI METAVOLCANICS THAT BELONG TO THE ISLAND ARC METAVOLCANICS OF EL-GABY ET AL.(1988).THEY ARE MOSTLY WEAKLY METAMORPHOSED IN THE GREENSCHIST FACIES.THEY ARE COMPOSED MAINLY OF LAVA FLOWS AND PYROCLASTIC BEDS.THE LAVA FLOWS ARE REPRESENTED MAINLY BY METANDESITES AND METABASALTS WITH SUBORDINATE METADACITES,METAPORPHYRITES AND METADOLERITES .		
709	9369285		MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC CANCER IN SOHAG COMMUNITY	IBRAHIM, MOHAMED AHMED ABBASS	Mohamed ahmed abbass ibrahim	SOHAG :	2003	ASSESSMENT OF VARIOUS CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL PRESENTATIONS OF GASTRIC CANCER IN SOHAG COMMUNITY		
710	9369325		ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE SOIL ALGAE OF SOUTH EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	MAHALEL,USAMA AHMED	USAMA AHMED MAHALEL	ASWAN :	2000	THE AIM OF THIS WORK WAS TO STUDY THE SOIL ALGAE IN AN EXTREME ARID ECOSYSTEM IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE KNOWLEDGE ON BIODIVERSITY OF MICROFLORISTIC COMPONENTS OF THIS SYSTEM		
711	9369342		Improving of asphalt concrete mixtures properties in southern egypt=	Hamed , farag khodary moalla	Farag khodary moalla Hamed	ASWAN :	2005	Asphalt pavements are designed to resist rutting ,fatigue,low temperatures cracking and other distress.		
712	9369348		STUDIES ON MANGROVE- INHABITING FUNGI OF THE RED SEA	ABDEL-WAHAB, MOHAMED AHMED	MOHAMED AHMED ABDEL-WAHAB	SOHAG :	1996	OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AND INHABITING FUNGI MANGROVE FUNGI LEAF INHABITING FUNGI AND ALGAE INHABITING (ALGICOLOROUS) FUNGI		
713	9369383		DISCRETE DIFFERENTIAL DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING WITH SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATION FOR OPTIMAL OPERATION OF MULTIPLE-RESERVOIR SYSTEMS /	ABDEL-HALIM, NAIM AHMED MOHAMED.	NAIM AHMED MOHAMED ABDEL-HALIM ,	Cairo :	1985 .	DISCRETE DIFFERENTIAL DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING WITH SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATION FOR OPTIMAL OPERATION OF MULTIPLE-RESERVOIR SYSTEMS.		
714	9369384		APPOPTOSIS AS A TARGET FOR CANCER THERAPY	RASLAN, AHMED SAMIR MOHAMED	AHMED SAMIR MOHAMED RASLAN	SOHAG :	2000	AN ESSAY REVIEWING LITERATURE ABOUT APOPTOSIS FROM THE DEFINITION BIOCHEMICAL AND STRUCTURAL BASES AND GENETIC BASES POINT OF VIEW		
715	9369386		microclimates and its application to recent crustal movement studies in aswan region /	sakr,kamal mohamed osman .	sakr,kamal mohamed osman :	QENA :	1989 .	the main task of the present work is the determination of the coefficients of refraction for the corrections of the precise levelling measurements which were performed in aswan region .		
716	9369395		SOME STRATIGRAPHICAL STUDIES ON THE NUBIA SANDSTONE IN THE AREA WEST OF ASWAN /	SAYED,SAYED ABD EL MOHSEN	SAYED ABD EL MOHSEN SAYED .	ASSIUT :	1983 .	THE PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CORE AND DITCH SAMPLES OBTAINED FROM THREE WELLS PENETRATED THE NUBIA SANDSTONE FORMATION IN SOUTHWEST ASWAN AREA,WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT. THE INVESTIGATION LEADS TO RECOGNIZE 210 SPECIES OF SPORES AND POLLEN BELONGING TO 117 GENERA AND 23 FAMILIES		
717	9369398		Applications of some combinatorial problems in probability and statistics=	Mahmoud , eman abo el-hassan	Eman abo el-hassan Mahmoud	ASWAN :	2000	the combinatorial application that will be considered in thesis is a variation of a well known problem known as the matching problem,we will use the number of matches to construct a random variable and study its distribution and the limiting distribution function		
718	9369405		STUDIES ON SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AND BRIDGE HEAD NITROGEN HETEROCYCLIC CYANINE DYE DERIVATIVES	AHMED, FOUAD SAID MOHAMED	Fouad said mohamed ahmed	Qena:	1998	IN MODERN APPLICATION POINT OF VIEW DYES AS A CLASS OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ARE INTERESTED NOT ONLY FOR THE CHEMISTS		
719	9369409		The modified biophysical profile and doppler indices in postdate pregnancies=	Abd el ghaffar , hazem mohammad mohammad	Hazem mohammad mohammad Abd el ghaffar	SOHAG :	2000	The present study was done to compare between the complete biophysical profile score(Bpps.		
720	9369418		CRUSTAL STRUCTURES AT ASWAN AREA /	TAHA,YOUSSIF SAYED .	GEOTAHA,YOUSSIF SAYED :	ASSIUT :	1991 .	THE NEED FOR SEISMOLOGICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CRUSTAL STRUCTURE OF ASWAN AREA HAS LONG BEEN FELT.THIS NEED BECAME URGENT ESPECIALLY AFTER THE NOV.14,1981 EARTHQUAKE OF MAGNITUDE 5.1(RICHTER SCALE).THE PRESENT STUDY IS THE FIRST STEP FOR FULFILLING THIS NEED A SEISMIC REFRACTION SOUNDING WAS CONDUCTED ALONG A PROFILE 80 KM LONG RUNNING ROUGHLY IN A NORTH-SOUTH DIRECTION THROUGH THE NUBIA PLAIN ON THE WESTERN COAST OF ASWAN LAKE .		
721	9369424		BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON A SPECIES OF THE GENUS PARHYALE (CRUSTACEA: AMPHIPODA) FROM THE RED SEA IN EGYPT	ISMAIL,TAREK GAD EL- KAREEM	Tarek gad el- kareem ismail	Assuit:	1997	THE PRESENT WORK AIMS TO STUDY: THE EXTERNAL FEATURES OF PARHYALE HAWAIIENSIS INCLUDING MORPHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT BODY REGIONS AND APPENDAGES		

							وهي هذه الدراسة يحاول الباحث الوقوف على عوامل انتشار ظاهرة الهجرة الداخلية في مصر والآثار التي تتركب على انتشارها. ويمكن تلخيص أهداف الدراسة فيما يلي:1-الإسهام في مجال دراسة الهجرة الداخلية وما تحدثه من آثار على مجتمع الدراسة. وخاصة في المجال المسبولوجي.		
722	9369448		التحليل المسبولوجي للهجرة الداخلية في ضوء نظريات المسافة:	علي ، عبد الناصر علي أحمد	عبد الناصر علي أحمد علي،	1995 .	TO DEMONSTRATE THE ROLE OF PRECUTANEOUS TRANSHEPATIC APPROACH (EXTERNAL INTERNAL- EXTERNAL PERCUTANEOUS BILIARY AND INTERNAL DRAINAGE THROUGH A BILIARY STENT) IN PATIENTS		
723	9369451		PRECUTANEOUS TRANSHEPATIC APPROACH AS A PALLIATIVE TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE	ALI, ABD- ELRAHEEM HUSSIEN	ABD- ELRAHEEM HUSSIEN ALI	SOHA G: 2004	THIS STUDY WAS TRAGETED TO 54WHO HAD BEEN TREATED EITHER ENDOVASCULARLY OR MICROSURGICALLY FOR THIER INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS AT DEPARTMENT OF NEUROSURGERY		
724	9369452		MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ANEURYSMS BY SURGICAL AND ENDOVASCULAR TREATMENT /	ABDEL AAL, MOHAMED AHMED.	MOHAMED AHMED ABDEL AAL .	Sohag : 2002 .	تتم هذه الدراسة بمرحلة العمليات الشكلية وهي تظهر كما ذكر بيابيهي سن الحادية عشر أو الثانية عشره وتكمل في حوالي من الرابعة عشر أو الخامسة عشر وقد تمتد الى العشرين.		
725	9369453		تطور التفكير الشكلي لدى المراهقين والكبار وعلاقته ببعض المتغيرات وفقا لنظرية بيابيه /	عبد اللطيف، هناء رفعت.	هنا رفعت عبد اللطيف ،	1999 .	FIELD Orientation has emerged as apowerful tool for solid-state control of a.c. machines,such as inverter supplied induction motor.The dynamic performance of such adrive is comparable to that of aconverter-fed four quadrant d.c. drive.		
726	9369462		MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL OF 3-PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR EMPLOYING FILD ORIENTATION METHOD /	EL-SHERIF, MOHSEN ZAKY	MOHSEN ZAKY EL-SHERIF +	Cairo : 1987 .	DYE CASE ANESTHESIA REQUIRES A SMOOTH AND PLEASANT INDUCTION OF ANESTHESIA GOOD CONTROL OF INTRAOPERATIVE CONDITIONS RAPID RECOVERYOF COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND MINIMAL		
727	9369477		SEVOFLURANE ANESTHESIA IN CHILDREN INDUCTION AND RECOVERY CRITERIA	GHANY,FOAD IBRAHIM SOILMAN ABDEL	FOAD IBRAHIM SOILMAN ABDEL GHANY	SOHA G: 2004	IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD) DEFINITION OF THE CAUSE FOR AN EXAGGERATION IN DYSNOEA CAN BE DIFFICULT		
728	9369496		ECHO DOPPLER EVALUTION OF CARDIAC FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH COPD	RUSHDI, YASSIR MOHAMED KAMAL	YASSIR MOHAMED KAMAL RUSHDI	SOHA G: 1998	THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED AT THE FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY SOHAG UNIVERSTY		
729	9369519		MANAGEMENT OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING IN INTRA-UTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE USERS /	AMIN, MAGDY MOHAMED.	MAGDY MOHAMED AMIN ,	Sohag : 1997 .	THE STUDY AIMS TO ASSESSMENT OF: CHANGES OF FAZ IN DIABETIC RETINOPATHY AND ITS RELATION TO THE TYPE OF DIBTES AITS DURATION		
730	9369523		ABNORMALITIES OF FOVEAL AVASCULAR ZONE IN DIABETIC RETINOPATHY	Al-samman, al-ahmady hamad	Al-ahmady hamad al- samman	SOHA G: 2001	طبقا لما تم دراسته من شواهد اتضح أن أكثر المواد الجام استخداما كانت مادة الرخامثم تأتي بعدها مادة الحجر الجيري،ثم البازلت،ثم الحجر الرملى،وايضا استخدام الخشب في عمل التوابيت والحواجز الخشبية(المقصورات)التي تحيط بالتوابيت ،كما في الحاجز الخشبي(المقصورة)الذي كان يحيط بتابوت أم الملك الكامل بمتريخ الإمام الشافعي.		
731	9369549		شواهد القبور الإسلامية في العصرين الأيوبي والمملوكي في مصر(567-923م)/(1171-1517م) دراسة آثار قبية=islamic tombstones in the ayyubid and mamluk ages in egypt dan artistic -archaeological study.(567-923a.h)/(1171 / (1517a	علاء الدين ، عبدالعال عبدالحميد	علاء الدين عبد العال عبد الحميد ،	2003 .	The main objective of the present work is to study the effect of some factors on the catalytic activity,selectivity and sur face properties of al2o3(an acidic oxide)and mgo(abasic oxide.		
732	9369555		Catalytic decomposition of ethanol over mgo and y -al2o3and their mixtures=	Abd el raady , ahmed abd el fattah	Ahmed abd el fattah Abd el raady	QENA 1998	the study area, located on the between coast of the Gulf of Suez and bounded by Latitudes 28 50 and 29 32 and Longitudes 32 and 32 45 , is subjected to geophysical study comprising gravity, magnetic and aeroradiometric, besides, the aid of surface geology as a tool to delineate and evalute the surface and subsurface structures , as well as any possible relationship among the various applied tools that appear to control depositional environment favourable for mineralization emplacement		
733	9369587		GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES FOR AREA LOCATED BETWEEN GULF OF SUEZ & RIVER NILE , SOUTH EASTERN CAIRO EASTERN DESERT , EGYPT	Mousa,Mohamed Mohamed Mahmoud	Mohamed Mohamed Mahmoud ,	Qena : 1992 .	Coronary heart disease is amajor cause of morbidity and the leading cause of death.		
734	9369589		New markers as risk factors in coronary heart disease /	Ahmed, Nagwa Sayed.	Nagwa Sayed Ahmed ,	Sohag : 2002 .	in the present work a modification of a previously developed model by gamal and mahmoud1995 is carried out to investigate the physical processes in cesium plasma formed by resonantly laser excitation.this model in'terpreted successfully the experimental results of carre et al1985,1986		
735	9369590		Excitation and ionization of alkali metal vapours induced by laser radiation=	Abdel-rahman , hussein abdel-hafez	hussein abdel-hafez Abdel-rahman	SOHA G 1997	IN THE PRESENT WORK ,THE IMMENSE NEW VALLEY AREA IS GEOLOGICALLY MAPPED IN THE FIELD AND ON THE BASIS OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS,SCALE 1:50,000,AND PHOTO-MOSAIE SCALE 1:100,000		
736	9369613		CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE NEW VALLEY AREA,WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT	EL- YOUNSY,AHMED REDA MAHMOUD M	AHMED REDA MAHMOUD M EL- YOUNSY ,	ASSIUT : 1984 .	The present study was asurvey of rural childern aiming to study some epidemiological aspects of congenital heart diseases.		
737	9369633		Evaluation of congenital heart disease in rural children in Sohag /	Mohamed, Mohamed Abd El Aal.	Mohamed Abd El Aal Mohamed ,	Sohag : 2000 .	the present study is a conntinuation of the program of measuring natural radioactivity in different environmental media in gena,red sea and aswan.upper egypt		
738	9369773		Gamma-ray spectroscopic measurements on powdered granite samples from aswan area and wadi Allaqi=	Ibrahim , mahmoud ali hussein	Mahmoud ali hussein Ibrahim	ASWAN 1998	THE FOCAL MECHANISM STUDY DEALS WITH THE MECHANISM OF FAULTING THAT OCCURS DURING AN EARTHQUAKE.THE FOCAL MESHANISM PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT TWO POSSIBLE PLANES OF FAULTING.GEOLOGICALLY OBSERVED FAULTS AND LINER ASPECTS OF AFTERSHOK DISTRIBUTIONS HELP TO SELECT THE PLANE OF FAULTING.THETYPES OF FAULTS ARE REVERSE FAULT(THRUST),NORMAL FAULT AND STRIKE-SLIP FAULT(WRENCH FAULT).THE STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION IS THE PRINCIPLE BRANCH FOR FOCAL MECHANISM STUDY .		
739	9369914		ASTUDY OF FOCAL MECHANISM FOR RECENT EARTHQUKES IN EGYPT AND THEIR TECTONIC IMPLICATION /	HASSIB,GABER HASSAN .	HASSIB,GABER HASSAN +	ASSIUT : 1990 .	THE STUDY WAS DONE ON 67EYES OF 52DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH DIFFUSE DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA WITHOUT EVIDENT VITREOMACULAR TRACTION BY A TAUT POSTERIOR HYALOID OR FIBROVASCULAR PROLIFERATIONS WHO WERE REFERRED TO THE OPHTHALMOLOGY CLINIC OF NAGOYA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL		
740	9369982		ACOMPARATIVE OF THE ROLE OF VITRECTOMY IN THE TREATMENT OF DIFFUSE DIABETIC MACULAR EDEMA WITH AND WITHOUT PEELING OF THE INNER LIMITING MEMBRANE /	MOHAMED, USAMA ALI.	USAMA ALI MOHAMED ,	Sohag : 2003 .	The present work studied protozoa of the genus sarcocystis which was found in the muscles of buffaloes,cattles ,and sheep.		
741	9369984		Some studies on the life cycles of some species of sarcocystis in cats=	Mohammed , nadia ibrahim	Nadia ibrahim Mohammed	QENA 1997	Throughout this work,the transport properties of the composition Ga0.54In0.55Sb are characterized in terms of studying the conduction-s-behavior,the thermoelectric powers-		
742	9370078		Transport propertiles of Ga0.45In0.55Sb	.Mohamed, Mahrous Rashad Ahmed	Mahrous Rashad Ahmed Mohamed	Aswan : 1998 .			

743	9370112		GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL STUDIES SOUTH LATITUDE 25 00 N, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	EL-FARAGAWY,KARRAR OMAR	KARRAR OMAR EL-FARAGAWY,	ASSUIT :	1993	THE PRESENT WORK IS MAINLY DEVOTED TO STUDY THE SUFACE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITION OF THE AREA BETWEEN LATITUDES 24 45,25 00 N AND LONGITUDES 34 30 34 50 E BY GEOPHYSICAL METHODS AS WELL AS WITH THE HELP OF THE COMPILATION OF THE PREVIOUS WORKS,THE PETROGRAPHIC AND GEOCHEMICAL EXAMINTION OF SOME ROCK UNITS .ALSO,SOME STRUCTURAL MEASUREMENTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE LINEAR AND PLANAR MESOSCOPIC STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS.GEOTATISCAL ANALYSIS FOR THE AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES WERE ALSO DONE		
744	9370223		prevalence of diabetes mellitus in sohag city school syudents=	yousef , alaa ahmed ali	Alaa ahmed ali yousef	SOHAG	2001	Sohag governorate is one of the upper egyptian governorates in which the prevalence of dm especially type1 was not studied before.		
745	9370259		برنامج مقترح لتدريس الهندسة الفراغية في مراحل ما قبل التعليم الجامعي	عبيد ، جابر محمد علي	جابر محمد علي عبيد	أسوان	1996	الهدف الاساسي للبحث الحالي هو إعداد برنامج مقترح لتدريس الهندسة الفراغية في مراحل ما قبل التعليم الجامعي ويتفرع من هذا الهدف أهداف أخرى هي:1-التعرف على أهمية تدريس الهندسة الفراغية والواقع الحالي لتدريسها في مراحل ما قبل التعليم الجامعي. إعداد برنامج مقترح لتدريس الهندسة الفراغية في مراحل ما قبل التعليم الجامعي-2		
746	9370324		OPTIMIZING SOME SEISMIC SHOOTING PARAMETERS AT THE NORTHERN BASIN PERIPHERY, WESTERN, DESERT, EGYPT /	BAKR,ALY, MOHAMED,ALY .	BAKR,ALY, MOHAMED,ALY .	ASSUIT :		THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT AT UMBARKA-WEST KHALADA AREA,SOUTH WEST MERSA MATROUH CITY.IT DEALS WITH OPTIMIZATION OF SOME SEISMIC DATA ACQUISITION PARAMETERS WHICH ARE QUITE IMPORTANT FOR ACQUIRING SEISMIC REFLECTIONS FREE AS POSSIBLE FROM COHERENT AND AMBIENT NOISES.HENCE,MORE ENHANCED REFLECTILNS CAN BE RECORDED .		
747	9370335		SOHAG EXPERIENCE WITH EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCK WAVE LITHOTRIPSY FOR CALICEAL STONES=	ABD-ELHAMEED , AHMED MAHMOUD	AHMED MAHMOUD ABD-ELHAMEED	SOHAG	2004	THIS SERIES OFFER OUR EXPERIENCE IN TREATING THE CALYCEAL STONES USING THE SIEMENS LITHOSTAR MULTILINE LITHOTRIPTOR AND COMPARING RESULTS WITH THE OTHER INTERNATIONAL RESULTS		
748	9370376		Synthesis of some proline derivatives through the non-decarboxylative 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions /	Elghareeb, Elghareeb Elshahat.	Elghareeb Elshahat Elghareeb .	Sohag :	2006 .	it is well documented that many of the naturally occurring products that contain apyrrrolidine nucleus have biological effects,e.g.		
749	9370377		MICROPALEONTOLOGY AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME SURFACE EOCENE SECTIONS NEAR CAIRO /	ABDEL MOITY, SOAD. GALAL AHMED .	ASSIUT :		1981 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS SUBMITTED TO ASSIUT UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN GEOLOGY .		
750	9370381		EOCENE MACROPALEONTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SOHAG-MALLAWI DISTRICT-EGYPT /	EL-ATAAR,ATEF ABD EL-HAMIED A.A .	EL-ATAAR,ATEF ABD EL-HAMIED A.A;	ASSIUT :	1990 .	THE MAINAIM OF THIS RESEAECH IS THE STUDY OF THE MACRO-FAUNA AND UNDERSTANDING THEIR SEQUENCES IN DETAIL IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH REFUIED WITH BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE EOCENE IN THE NILE VALLEY THE AREA BETWEEN SOHAG AND MALLAWI WAS CHOSEN FOR THE PRESENT STUDY.FIVE COLUMNAR SECTIONS ARE STUDIED IN THE FOLLOWING LOCALITIES(FIGS.4,10,12,14 AND15),FROM SOUTH TO NORTH:WADI ABU GELBANA,GEBEL HARIDI,GEBEL MATMAR,WADI EL-GABARAWI AND TELL EL-AMARNA .		
751	9370387		التحليل الموسيولوجي لظاهرة العف:دراسة ميدانية على جرائم العف في محافظة سوهاج	الشريف ، عمرو السيد محمد شلتوت	عمرو السيد محمد شلتوت الشريف	سوهاج	1994	في هذه الدراسة يحاول الباحث الوقوف على أسباب انتشار ظاهرة العف في مصر وما ترتب على انتشارها من آثار حيث يمكن تلخيص أهداف الدراسة فيما يأتي: المساهمة فيما يبدل من جهود لفهم الظاهرة خاصة وأنها تمثل في الوقت الراهن وسيلة ضغط على مصر سواء داخليا أو-1- خارجيا		
752	9370434		GEOLOGY OF WADI EL-GEMAL AREA EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT	HEGAZY, HESSEIN AZIZ MOHAMED	HESSEIN AZIZ MOHAMED HEGAZY ,	ASSIUT :	1984 .	WADI EL-GEMAL AREA IS BUILT UP OF CRYSTALLINE PROTEROZOIC ROCKS.THEY ARE SEPARATED INTO TWO MAJOR TECTONIC UNITS OF CONTRASTING COMPOSITION AND GRADE OF METAMORPHISM.THE LOWER AND OLDER TECTONIC UNIT,OR INFRASTRUCTURE,IS DIFFERENTIATED INTO THREE MAPPABLE ROCK UNITS,NAMELY HORNBLENDE GNEISSES,MICASCHISTS AND GNEISSOSE GRANITE COMPLEXE		
753	9370435		comparative study between different techniques in treatment of stricture urethra by endoscopic manipulations /	Ei Samman, Esam Mahmoud.	Esam Mahmoud Ei Samman ,	Sohag :	1999 .	Urethral stricture is one of the oldest urologic problems.		
754	9370538		PALYNOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME SUBSURFACE SEDIMENTS OF JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	MOAWAD, ABD ELRAHIM MOHAMED MAHMOUDE	ABD ELRAHIM MOHAMED MAHMOUDE MOAWAD,	QENA :	1990 .	IN THE PRESENT STUDY,A PALYNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE SPOROMORPHS SPORES AND POLLEN AND DINOFAGELLATE CYSTS OF THE JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS SEQUENCES IN THREE WELLS WERE ANALYZED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SAMPLES WERE ANALYZED A CONVENIENT NUMBER WERE PRODUCTIVE ENOUGH IN THEIR FOSSIL CONTENT, OTHERS WERW BARREN 170 PALYNOMORPH SPECIES RELATED TO 98 GENERA WERE RECOVERED 83 SPECIEES OF SPORES BELONGING TO 49 GENERA, 21 SPECIES OF GYMNOSPERM POLLEN IN 11 GENERA, 19 SPECIES OF ANGIOSPERM POLLEN IN 16 GENERA, 47 SPECIES OF DINOCYSTS IN 23 GENERA 23 IN ADDITION TO OTHER MIOSPORES OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN		
755	9370581		cytokines in alopecia areata	Ei sharkawy , reham ezz el dawla	Reham ezz el dawla Ei sharkawy	SOHAG	1999	Alopecia areata is a common ,non scarring reversible disorder of hair loss.		
756	9370584		PETROLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON PHOSPHORITES FROM ABU TARTUR WESTERN DESERT /	MOHAMED, MUSTAF A.KAMEL .	MOHAMED, MUSTAFA. KAMEL ؛		1981 .	EARLY SINCE THE LAST CENTURY THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITE IN EGYPT HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF SEVERAL INVESTIGATIONS .HOWEVER ,IN SPIE OF THE VOLUMINOUS LITERATURE ABOUT THE EGYPTIAN PHOSPHORITES,MANY PROBLEMS HAVE NOT BEEN SOLVED YET .		
757	9370701		ARCHAEOMAGNETIC STUDIES FOR SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCALITIES IN A.R.E /	ISMAIL, BADAWY MOHAMED	BADAWY MOHAMED ISMAIL,	ASSUIT :	1993	THE IMPORTANCE OF AGE DATING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IS USUALLY TAKEN TO MEAN THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE DATE OF REMAIN FOUND ON ONE SITE IS INFERED FROM THE CLOSE ASSOCIAT-ION OF APRTICULAR TYPE OF IMPLEMENT WITH OBJECTS OF KNWN AGE.SEVERAL METHODS ARE USUALLY USED SUCH AS:HISTORICAL DATING , ARCHAEOMAGNETISM,14C,AND THERMOLUMINENSCE.		

758	9370702	EARLY MICROSURGICAL RECONSTRUCTION IN OBSTETRICAL BRACHIAL PLEXUS INJURIES	.NOAMAN , HASSAN HAMDY ABDEL RAHMAN			2003	This study includes 44 children with obstetric brachial plexus palsy who were treated by brachial plexus exploration and microsurgical never reconstruction		
759	9370750	Biochemical study on some markers of endothelial dysfunction in induced hypercholesterolemia in rats=	Seif el din , nagwa sayed ahmed h	nagwa sayed ahmed h Seif el din	SOHAG	1998	The present study was done on ninety male albino rats purchased from assiut university animal house during the period between 1995to 1997.		
760	9370751	STRUCTUTRAL ANALYSIS OF THE BASEMENT COMPLEX IN WADI EL GEMAL AREA,SOUTH EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	ABDEL AZIZ,AHMED AKAWY	AHMED AKAWY ABDEL AZIZ ,	QENA	1999	BASEMENT ROCKS OF THE EARTHEN DESERT OF EGYPT HAVE A SPECIAL ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE BECAUSE OF THEIR RESERVE OF MINERAL RESOURCES		
761	9370755	A GEOPHYSICAL STUDY ON THE AREA LIES BETWEEN RAS GIHAN,GEBEL SAFARIAT AND EL TOR ON THE EASTERN PART OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE GULF OF SUEZ,EGYPT /	EL EMMAWY,MAHER.A BDEL LATEEF .	EL EMMAWY,MAHER.ABDEL LATEEF ؛	SOHAG	1981	THE PRESENT GEOPHYSICAL STUDY IS MAINLY DEVOTED TO THE CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF GRAVITY ANOMALIES OBSERVED IN THE AREA TO THE EASTERN PART OF THE GULF OF SUEZ AND LOCATED BETWEEN LATITUDES 28 14 N - 28 35 N AND LONGITUDES 33 15 E -33 45 E ,WITH THE AIM OF DETERMINING ITS SUBSURFACE GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURES ,PARTICULARLY THOSE OF ECONOMIC INTEREST .		
762	9370799	تجاهات المرأة المصرية المتعلقة نحو العمل اليدوى مع دراسة ميدانية على مجموعة من المتعلمات بمدينة الغردقة /	حامد ، سميرة أحمد	سميرة أحمد حامد	القاهرة	1987	الهدف من البحث:1-الكشف عن تأثير الأسرة في اتجاهات الطالبات نحو التعليم والوظيفة والعلاقة بين الجماعة المرجعية وبين الاتجاهات التعليمية والمهنية للفتاة.		
763	9370805	some examples of t6-complexes and hyperbolic complexes /	Ahmed, Wageeda Mohamed Mahmoud.	Wageeda Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed ,	Aswan	2001	the present thesis consists of three chapters.the first chapter covers basic material in geometric group theory,the second chapter gives some examples of 2-complexes which satisfy the small cancellation condition T6,the third chapter covers hyperbolic complexes		
764	9370841	OPHIOLITIC MELANGE OF THE ABU MIREIWA DISTRICT,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT	ABO EL ELA,FAWZY FATHY FARAHAT	FAWZY FATHY FARAHAT ABO EL ELA,	EGYPT	1958	THE OPHIOLITIC MELANGE OF THE ABU MIREIWA DISTRICT FORMS AN ARCULATE BELT TRENDING WNW-ESE AND ENE-WSW,AND COVERING ABOUT 483 KM.IT CONSISTS PRINCIPALLY OF IMBRICATE SLICES OF FLYSCHOID METASEDIMENTS AND OPHIOLITIC ROCKS.THE FLYSCHOID METASEDIMENTS COMPRISE DISTAL TURBIDITES AND OLISTOSTROMAL DEPOSITS		
765	9370918	بناء برنامج لتتبع بعض مهارات القراءة الصامتة لدى طلاب الصف الثانى من المرحلة الثانوية /	الديب، نادى إبراهيم محمود.	نادى إبراهيم محمود الديب ،	قنا	1996	تهدف الرسالة الى إعداد قائمة بمهارات القراءة الصامتة اللازمة لطلاب الصف الثانى من المرحلة الثانوية، مع الوقوف على مدى أداء طلاب الصف الثانى في مهارات القراءة الصامتة اللازمة لهم.		
766	9370919	Antioxidant activity of vitamin e and its protective effect against histological changes induced by cisplatin in the kidney and liver of adult male albino rats /	Ahmed, Doha Saber Mohamed.	Doha Saber Mohamed Ahmed ,	Sohag	2005	it was found that treatment with cisplatin caused several histological, histochemical and ultrastructural changes in the kidney.		
767	9370990	GEOLOGIC,PETROGRAPHIC AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF URANIFEROUS GRANITOIDS IN GARRA-EL GIDAMI AREA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYEL /	MAHMOUD,FALHAM ORABY	FALHAM ORABY MAHMOUD,	QENA	1999	EL GARRA-EL GIDAMI PLUTON IS AN ELLIPTICAL PLUTON,COVERING AN AREA ABOUT 75 KM AND INTRUDED INTO AMPHIBOLITE,GNEISSOSE GRANITE AND SYN-TECTONC GRANITOIDS WITH SHARP CONTACTS		
768	9370993	Synthesis and Electronic absorption spectra of some new cyanine dyes deriver from azoles /	.Deff-Allah, Emad mohamed	Emad mohamed Deff-Allah ,	Aswan	2006	The aim of the work included in this thesis is the syn-thesis of novel photosensitizer solvatochromic cyanine dyes		
769	9371073	INTERPRETATION OF GRAVITY DATA OF KHARGA OASIS AREA, WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	ABD EL.ALL.ESMAT.MOH AMED .	ASSIUT :		1982	The studied area covers about 16.2000square kilometers in south-eastern part of the weatern desert of egypt by a detailed study and critical analysis of the bouguer anomaly map of this area we shown that it is characterized mainly by complex subsurface in the from of :Major uplifted block in the basement surface and probably the overlying sedimentary cover characterized by gravity high south-east of ginah village.Major downfaulted block in the basement surface and the above sedimentary cover characterized by gravity lows south -east of bulag village and north-west of baris village.The uplifted and downfaulted blocks are separated by linear anomalies these anomalies are always associated with faults which affecting the basement complex as well as the overlying sedimentary cover.block diagrams of all detected faults in the investigated area show the following.		
770	9371080	GEOLOGIC STUDIES ON THE BASEMENT COMPLEX OF EL URF AREA,EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	SOLIMAN,MAMDOU H,FARAG .		SSSSUIT :		DETAILED MAPPING OF THE AREA AROUND GABAL EL URF REVEALD THE PRESENCE OF ANUMBER OF ROCK UNITS .		
771	9371169	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN FIBEROPTIC BRONCHOSCOPY AND CT-GUIDED PERCUTANEOUS TRANSTHORACIC NEEDLE BIOPSY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MEDIASTINAL AND PLEUROPULMONARY LESIONS /	MAHMOUD, HAMDY ALI MOHAMMADIN.	HAMDY ALI MOHAMMADIN MAHMOUD ,	Sohag	1998	IN THIS STUDY,PERCUTANEOUS TRANSTHORACIC CT-GUIDED NEEDLE BIOPSY AND FIBEROPTIC BRONCHOSCOPE WERE USED TO ESTABLISH THE FINAL DIAGNOSIS IN 55PATIENTS		
772	9371191	GEOLOGIIC SETTING AND PETROGRAPHIC AND GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF URANIUM-BEARING GRANITIC ROCKS IN EL EREDIYA-EL MAGHRABIYA AREA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	AHMED,ABU EL-HASSAN ESMAT	ABU EL-HASSAN ESMAT AHMED ,	QENA	1999	THIS THESIS DEALS WITH EL-EREDIYA AND EL-MAGHRABIYA GRANITES,AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AS URANIUN-BEARING GRANITIC ROCKS		
773	9371273	دراسة في التكامل بين المنظّمات التنموية ببعض قرى محافظة سوهاج /	الجبالى، جمال الدين يوسف عبد العال.	جمال الدين يوسف عبد العال الجبالى ،	القاهرة :	1994	تحاول هذه الرسالة الوقوف على مدى التكامل بين المنظّمات التنموية القائمة في بعض قرى محافظة سوهاج وذلك من خلال تحديد درجة التنسيق والترابط والتعاون فيما بينها حتى يمكن تحديد درجة تحقيقها لأهدافها بما يساهم بالحاجات الأساسية لتطوير القرية المصرية.		
774	9371347	HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE QUATERNARY WATER BEARING SEDIMENTS IN THE AREA BETWEEN ASSIUT AND ASWAN /	RACHWAN,ABD ELHAY.ALY.FARAG .	RACHWAN,ABD ELHAY.ALY.FARAG ؛		1982	IN THE NILE VALLEY,THERE IS A RELATIVELY THICK SEDIMENTARY SECTION BELONGING TO THE QUATERNARY. THIS SECTION ACTS AS AN IMPORTANT AQUIFER AND DURING THE PAST DECADES IT WAS STUDIED BOTH FROM THE GEOLOGICAL AND THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL STAND POINTS .		

775	9371348		GEOLOGY OF UM SAMIUKI AREA EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	EL HABAAK, GALAL, HAMMED, SAYED .		EL HABA AK, GALAL, HAMED, SAYE D ؛	UM SAMIUKI AREA IS LARGELY OCCUPIED BY METAVOLCANIC ROCKS DISSECTED BY THRUST FAULTS, NORMAL FAULTS AND SHEAR ZONES. THE METAVOLCANICS OCCUR AS SEPARATE BELTS TRENDING NEARLY WNW-ESE.			
776	9371591		بعض الجوانب التريبوية في القصص القرآني في سورة الكهف :	عمر، منى عرفة حامد.	منى عرفة حامد عمر ،	أسوان :	1995 .	تهدف الرسالة إلى معرفة طرق معالجة القصص القرآني أما يعاني منه الإنسان بصفة خاصة والمجتمع بصفة عامة من مشكلات تريبوية في في الوقت الحاضر من خلال تناولها لسورة الكهف التي تشتمل على بعض الجوانب التي تحقق للإنسان عند تمسكه بما اشتملت عليه من مبادئ خير في الدنيا والآخرة.		
777	9371683		ROLE OF HDR BRACHYTHERAPY IN MANAGEMENT OF OESOPHAGEAL CANCER /	AHMAD, KHALID FOUAD SAYED	KHALID FOUAD SAYED AHMAD .	Sohag :	[199 -].	RECENT ADVANCES IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES HAVE ENABLED EARLIER DIAGNOSES OF MANY ESOPHAGEAL CANCER PATIENTS.		
778	9371684		GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ENTRANCE OF WADI EL-ASSIUTI, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	BAKHEIT, ABUDEIF, ABDEL AAL .	BAKHEIT, ABUDEIF, ABDEL AAL ؛		1983 .	THE STUDY AREA COVERS ABOUT 480 KM, LIMITED BY THE LATITUDES 27 09 AND 27 21 N AND THE LONGITUDES 31 13 AND 31 28 E , LIES ON THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RIVER NILE AT THE ENTRANCE OF WADI EL- ASSIUTI NOTHEAST OF ASSIUT CITY .		
779	9371726		GEOPHYSICAL STUDY FOR EL-MARASHDA AREA BY THE ELECTRIC METHODS /	SALEM, SALEM, RAMADAN .	SALEM, SALEM, RAMADAN ؛	QENA :	1986 .	THE STUDIED AREA IS LIMITED BY THE CULTIVATED LANDS OF THE WESTERN RIVER NILE BANK IN THE NORTH /		
780	9371777		GEOLOGY OF WADI UM GHEWIG AREA, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	Asran, Asran Mohamed Hassan	Asran Mohamed Hassan Asran,	Sohag :	1992 .	The Pre-cambrian rocks of the studied area around W. Um Gheig are differentiated into two major tectonic units, viz. an old intrastucture and a young suprastrucure or the Pan-African unit. The old infrastructure occupies the south western part of the map area and is tectonically overlain by the younger suprastructural unit which forms a semicircular belt around the infrastructure. Both the infra and suprastructural units are folded into major synclines and anticlines plunging 8 southeast ward		
781	9371909		GEOPHYSICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES, IN THE AREA BETWEEN LONGITUDES 29-31 E, AND LATITUDES 28-30 N /	ABU EL MAGD, HAMID, ATTIA .	ABU EL MAGD, HAMID, ATTIA ؛	ASSIUT :	1982 .	THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO DELINEATE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE BASEMENT RELIEF AND THE SUBSURFACE STRUCTURE OF THE OVERLYING SEDIMENTS FROM THE AVAILABLE DATA OF TOTA MAGNETIC INTNSITY AND BORE HOLES DATA .		
782	9371933		العوامل الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية المؤثرة على مشاركة القادة المحليين في العمل الإرشادي الزراعي بمحافظة سوهاج /	كوكب، عبد المنعم محمد عبد الرحمن.	عبد المنعم محمد عبد الرحمن كوكب ،	القاهرة :	1993 .	تهدف هذه الرسالة إلى التعرف على العوامل المؤثرة على درجة مشاركة القادة الإرشاديين المحليين في الأنشطة الإرشادية باعتبار أن تلك العوامل تتصل مباشرة بما يقومون به من مهام إرشادية.		
783	9372039		STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK OF THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT, USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES AND GROUND DATA	FARGHALY, ABU DEIF MOHAMED ABU DEIF	ABU DEIF MOHAMED ABU DEIF FARGHALY,	qena :	1999 .	THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT REPRESENTS A VERY COMPLICATED PART OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PRECAMBRIAN CRYSTALLINE ROCKS IN EGYPT IT COMPRISES GREAT VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK UNITS, WHICH HAVE DIFFERENT MINERLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS		
784	9372230		GEOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS ROCKS-CENTRAL SINAI-EGYPT /	SELIEM, MOSHRIF MOHAMED	MOSHRIF MOHAMED SELIEM,	QENA :	1998 .	THE PRESENT THESIS DESCRIBES THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS SEQUENCE AT CENTRAL SINAI		
785	9372293		THE TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE BASEMENT ROCKS AROUND WADI ABU SHIGIELI, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	.MAHMOUD , SOLIMAN ABU EL ATTA ABD ALLAH	SOLIMAN ABU EL ATTA ABD ALLAH MAHMOUD	QENA :	2003 .	THE STUDY AREA LIES TO SOUTHWEST OF SAFAGA PORT AT THE RED SEA HILLS IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT		
786	9372295		GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES FOR EXPLORATION AND EVALUTION OF THE GROUNDWATER AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE UPLANDS OF WADIRASYAN, TAIZ, YEMEN /	ABDUL KADER, AHMED ABDUL AZIZ	AHMED ABDUL AZIZ ABDUL KADER,	assuit :	2005 .	WADI RASYAN IS ONE OF THE MOST MAJOR WADIS THAT FORM THE RED SEA DRAINAGE BASIN, IT DRAINS THE HIGH AND MIDLAND REGION OF THE WESTERN YEMEN MOUNTAINS INTO THE TIHAMA LOWLANDS . THE PRESENT STUDY IS FOCUSED ON THE MOST IMPORTANT AND LARG PART OF TAIZ GOVERNORATE, THE UPLANDS OF W. RASYAN, WHICH COVERS APPROXIMATELY 1806 KM AND EXTENDS BETWEEN THE LATITUDES 13 23 AND 13 53 NORTH , AND THE LONGITUDES 43 37 AND 44 10'		
787	9374163		HYDROLOGY AND HYDROGOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS IN THE KALABSHA AT ASWAN /	MOUSTAFA, SAMEH MOUSA	SAMEH MOUSA MOUSTAFA,		1991 .	IN THIS RESEARCH, THE GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS PREVAILING THE AREA WEST OF THE HIGH DAM RESERVOIR, SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE WESTREN DESERT OF EGYPT, WERE INTERRELATION, IFANY, BETWEEN SEEPAGE LOSSES FROM THE RESERVOIR AND THE LEVEL OF ACTIVE SEISMICITY IN THE AREA		
788	9375999		MINERALOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON GEBEL EL-MOTAGHIARAT AREA, SOUTHWEST BARANICE, EGYPT /	ABU EL-ELA, EL-SAID MOHAME	EL-SAID MOHAME ABU EL-ELA,		1984 .	THE AREA OF GEBEL EL-MOTAGHIARAT, WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF THE PRESENT THESIS, LIES BETWEEN LATITUDES 23 51 2 TO 23 53 36 N. AND LONGITUDES 35 18 31 TO 35 24 52 E, SOUTH-WEST OF BARANICE , EASTERN DESERT , EGYPT		
789	9376012		EVALUATION OF THE NILE VALLEY AQUIFER FROM ASWAN TO ASSIUT USING GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL METHODS /	HAMADAN, ALI MOHAMED ALI	ALI MOHAMED ALI HAMADAN,	aswan :	2005 .	THE STUDIES AREA IS SITUATED ALONG THE NILE VALLEY BETWEEN ASWAN AND ASSIUT , OCCUPYING BY THE FLAT NILE FLOODPLAINS THAT FORMING THE OLD CULTIVATED LANDS, AND BOUNDED FROM BOTH SIDES BY A DESERT FRINGES THAT ARE USUALLY SUITABLE FOR RECLAMATION A STRIP OF THE DESERT FRINGES, HAS ALREADY BEEN RECLAMED AND IRRIGATED ESSENTIALLY WITH GROUNDWATER		
790	9376060		a study about azimuth and slowness anomalies of primary seismic waves in aswan region /	shater, abu bakr ahmed shater .	shater, abu bakr ahmed shater ؛	QENA :	1989 .	the present study deals with the p-wave travel times deduced from the seismograms recorded by the telemetered seismic station network of aswan high dam lake .		

791	9376096	THE CONTRIBUTION OF SHALLOW SEISMIC REFRACTION IN DEFINING THE GENINEERING CHARA CTERISTICS OF THE FOUNDATION MATERIALS OF SOHAG EL-GEDIDA CITY,NILE VALLEY,EGYPT /	TRABEES,ELHAMY ALY ABD-ELAZIZ	ELHAMY ALY ABD-ELAZIZ TRABEES,	SOHAG :	2005 .	THE CURRENT WORK IS A TRIAL FOR USING SOME SEISMIC AND SEISMOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES FOR STUDING THE ENGINEERING QUALITY AND SITE EFFECTS OF THE SOIL OF THE STUDY AREA,USING SHALLOW SEISMIC REFRACTION TECHNIQUE AS A GEOPHYSICAL METHOD FOR SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION,THE COMPRESSIONAL AND SHEAR WAVE VELOCITY MODELS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED,ALSO UTILIZING THE MICROTREMORS METHOD AS A SEISMOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE FOR THE SITE EFFECTS AND SOIL AMPLIFICATION FOR THE SEDIMENTARY LAYERS OF THE STUDY AREA SELECTED TO BE A NEW URBAN AREA,LOCATED AT THE WESTERN BANK OF THE NILE RIVER,WEST GIRGA CITY ,SOHAG GOVERNORATE.THIS AREALIES BETWEEN LATITUDES 26 15 55 AND 26 17 05 AND LONGITUDES 31 45 45 AND 31 47 15		
792	9376128	GEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE AREA TO THE SOUTH OF GEBEL IGLA EL-AHMAR ESTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	MOHAMED,EZZAT ABD-EL-RAHMAN	EZZAT ABD-EL-RAHMAN MOHAMED,	ASWAN :	1987 .	THE ARES UNDER STUDY BELONGS TO THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERTS LATE PROTEROZOIC TERRAIN		
793	9376153	MINERALOLGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME GOLD DEPOSITS AND HOST ROCKS,WADI ALLAQI,SOUTH EASTERN DESERT,EYGP /	ABDEL RADY,ASHRAF EMAM	ASHRAF EMAM ABDEL RADY ,	assuit :	2005 .	ORE-MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF HAIMUR,MARAHIQ AND HARIARI GOLD MINERALIZATIONS ARE THE MAIN TARGET OF PRESENT STUDY HAIMUR GOLD MINE LIES AT LAT 22 38 N AND LONG 33 18 E,MARAHIQ GOLD MINE OCCURS AT LAT 22 30 57 N AND LONG 33 30 33 27 E GEOLOGICALLY,THE OPHIOLITIC MELANGE AND ISLAND-ARC ROCKS COVER HAIMUR AND MARAHIQ GOLD MINE AREA TOW MAJOR SHEAR ZONES NW-TRENDIND ALLAQI SHEAR ZONE & NE-TRENDING HAIMUR SHEAR ZONE CUT ACROSS THE AREA OF HAIMUR GOLD MINE AND TOW MAIN SHEAR ZONES TRENDING NW-SE AFFECT THE AREA OF MARAHIQ GOLD MINE		
794	9376197	COMPLEX GEOPHYSICAL STUDY IN THE SOUTH WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT /	MOUSA,MOUSA FAKHRY	MOUSA FAKHRY MOUSA,	Assuit :	1992 .	The present study is based mainly on total intensity magnetic and Bouguer anomaly maps at scale of 1:500,000. The available surface geological and the physical properties data (magnetic susceptibility and destiny) are also utilized. The first stage concerned the evaluation of the geophysical data. In this connectiopn, the spacing systems used in both data types have been evaluated in frequency domain terms and has also included diagnosis of artifacts which resulting from the original survey design		
795	9376214	EFFECT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ASWAN HIGH DAM ON THE GROUNDWATER IN THE AREA BETWEEN QENA AND SOHAG,NILE VALLEY,EGYPT /	SAYED,SAMIR ABDALLAH ELEWA	SAMIR ABDALLAH ELEWA SAYED ,	assuit :	2004 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS MAINLY WITH THE EFFECT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH ASWAN DAM HAD ON THE GROUNDWATER IN THE NILE VALLEY ,EGYPT.THE STUDY AREA OCCUPIES THE NILE VALLEY AT QENA AND SOHAG IN UPPER EGYPT,BOUNDED GEOGRAPHICALLY BY LATITUDES 25 8 6 AND 26 54 24 N AND BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN LIMESTONE PLATEAU.FOUR LOCATION MAPS OF WELLS HAVE BEEN USED TO CARRY OUT THE STUDY . THE RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS CONCERNING THE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES OF THE MONITORING WELLS ARE BASED ON THE DATA BANK OF RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR GROUNDWATER RIGW,TO ESTIMATE THE VARIATION IN THIER QUALITY.		
796	9376235	planktonic foraminifera and biostratigraphy of some upper cretaceous-lower tertiary section in the red sea area /	osman,mohamed.ramadan .	osman,mohamed.ramadan +	QENA :	1989 .	fourteen planktonic foraminiferal zones assigned to the coniacian-santonian,campanian,maastrichtian,paleo-cene and early eocene ages are recorded in the upper cretaceous-lower tertiaryv sequences cropping out in the red sea area .		
797	9376272	STRATIGRAPHICAL STUDIES ON SOME SUBSURFACE OLIGOCENE SECTIONS IN THE NORTHERN PART DF THE WESTERN DESERT.EGYPT /	MASOUD,MOHAMED ALY MOHAMED	MOHAMED ALY MOHAMED MASOUD,	EGYPT ;	1983 .	THE 01IGOCENE IN EGYPT WAS MARKED BY GENERAL UPLIFTING,AND ACCORDINALY CONTINENTAL SEDIMENTS ARE CHARACTERISTIC.HOWEVER,EXTENSIVE SUB-SURFACE MARINE SEDIMENTS OCCUR IN THE NORTHERN WESTERN DESERT		
798	9376277	The Crust and upper mantle in uper egept deduced from recored earthquakes data /	Shater,Abu Bakr Ahmed.	Abu Bakr Ahmed Shater,	Qena :	1995 .	Aswan seismic network is located the northern part of nasser lake and south of Aswancity,southern Egypt.The minimum apparent velocity method(MAV)of earthquaker analsis,has been applied in the analysis of local and regional earthquakes data recorded by the Aswan seismic network to pbtain the layered crustal velocity structure at Aswan area,based on the analysis presented here.Layered crustal velocity structure was identified withe comperessional-wave_P-Wave)velocities in each layer is {5.2, 6.3, 7.02, 8.01 km/sand layer thickness is 3.38,10.12, 16.06,km resectively}.As a result,we can assume that the conrad discontinty is at 13.95km depth as mohorovicic discontinuity is at 30km depth.		
799	9376328	SEISMOLOGICAL STUDIES AT ASWAN AREA /	MOHAMED,HAGGAG HAMED	DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.FACULTY OF SCIENCE-ASSIUT UNIVERSITY	ASSIUT :	1992 .	IN THIS WORK ,THE SEISMOLOGICAL SITUATION AT ASWAN AREA WAS INVESTIGATED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE MECHANISM OF FAULTING ALONG KURKUR FAULT AND THE RIVER NILE CHANNEL,AS WELL AS TO DETERMINE THE RELATION BETWEEN THE INTENSITY OF MICRO-EARTHQUAKE ACTIVITY AND ATTENUATION LEVEL OF THE SEISMIC WAVES IN KALABSHA AREA		
800	9376349	مصادقة الصحافة المصرية القومية والحزبية	عبدالله ، عزة عبدالعزيز	عزة عبدالعزيز عبدالله	سوهاج	1997	تتناول الرسالة: المشكلة البحثية وتحدث الاديان عن الانسان وضعفه امام كثير من الفواضل فيرتكبها ومؤمنًا اذا كان صادق والتزم بالصدق وتنمية القارة الافريقية على كل المحاور السياسية والاقتصادية والثقافية والاجتماعية ويعتبر البعض أن الصدق الاعلامي أكثر خطورة من الصدق السياسي لأن السياسة نفسها لاتملك من أدوات التعبير أقوى وأهم من الاعلام ورغم أهمية الصدق الاعلامي للتنمية الشاملة إلا أن الدراسات الاعلامية الافريقية لاتزال حتى الآن تقتد البحوث التطبيقية التي تخضع بالفعل لمؤشرات علمية.		

801	9376357	SEDIMENTOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON RECENT SHALLOW WATER SEDIMENTS RED SEA, EGYPT /	MOHAMED, AHMED WAHABALLA	AHMED WAHABALLA MOHAMED,	QENA :	2000 .	ALONG THE RED SEA COAST OF EGYPT, THE SHALLOW MARINE ECOSYSTEM AND GEOSYSTEM ARE DYNAMIC HAVING VARIABLE BOTTOM SEDIMENT TYPES, DIVERS BIOLOGIC HABITATS, AND LOCALIZED DEPOSITIONAL AND TRANSPORTATION PROCESSES THEY ARE IMPACTED BY MANY ACTIVITIES, AS PHOSPHATE MINING, OIL INDUSTRY, RECREATION, HOUSING, SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL, AND SHIPPING MUCH OF THE INPUT OF CONTAMINANTS IS TO GEOLOGRAPHICALLY LOCALIZED AREAS AROUND URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS		
802	9376366	A STUDY OF THE ASWAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUARRIES, RATES OF WEATHERING AND DETERIORATION OF GRANITES AND THE TECHNOLOGY OF PETRIFYING IN ANCIENT EGYPTIANS /	HASSAN, HESHAM ABBAS AHMED	HESHAM ABBAS AHMED HASSAN,	qena :	2005 .	the present work mainly deals with the geology, geochemistry and structural setting of the aswan monumental granites		
803	9376421	المهدي، ناصر محمد فلسفة النهضة عند إسماعيل مطهر :		ناصر محمد عبداللطيف المهدي ،	سوهاج :	2000 .	تتناول الرسالة الحديث عن التحديث والتجديد وما يستتبعه من مفاهيم من المباحث المهمة في مجال الفكر العربي الحديث والمعاصر وتتناول الدراسة تفاصيل حياة إسماعيل مطهر من خلال كتاباته ومفهوم الدين ودوره الحضاري وموقفه من إشكاليات الدين الرئيسية مثل قضية الألوهية وقضية الوحي وأدلته في كل من الموقنين العلماني والعقلاني.		
804	9376458	شعر سبط بن التعاويذى	بكرى ، حسن عبدالرحيم أحمد	حسن عبدالرحيم أحمد بكرى	قنا	2001	تتناول الرسالة الدراسة الصوتية ومطلع القصيدة ومعرفة ظواهر التكرار معرفة الأساليب أسلوب الشرط وأساليب الاستفهام وأساليب النداء والسبب والقسم والتحدث عن الدراسة الدلالية والمعجم اللغوي للشاعر ابن التعاويذى.		
805	9376486	INTERPRETATION OF AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES OF SOUTH EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT /	HADAD, ASSEM ELSAYED	ASSEM ELSAYED HADAD,	ASSIUT :	1984 .	THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALIE IN THE SOUTH EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT WERE ABLE TO GIVE AN INTERESTING AND VALUABLE INFORMATIONS ABOUT THE TECTONIC SET UP OF THE AREA		
806	9376524	Geology of the area south of wadi zeidun central eastern desert, Egypt /	Mahmoud, Mohamed Mahmoud El-Taky	Mohamed Mahmoud El-Taky Mahmoud,	Qena :	1995 .	The aim of the present study is to map in details this part of the Egyptian basement and to classify the different outcropping rock units especially the granites and Hammamat sediments.		
807	9376573	HIGHLIGHTS ON THE NATURE, PETROGRAPHY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF SOME ROCK UNITS INCORPORATED IN ATALLAN SHEAR ZONE, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	HASSAN-HESHAM ABBAS AHMED	HESHAM ABBAS AHMED HASSAN,	QENA, egypt :		the precambrian rocks exposed at wadi atalla area comprise an ultra basic association, dokhan volcanics, fawakhir granite, hammamat felsites. these rock units are dissected by sinistral strike-slip faults and shear zones running subparallel and diagonal to their major dimensions.		
808	9376707	APPLICATION OF TECHNIQUES FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES AND DELINEATING THE UNDERGROUND WATER AT NEW TIBA CITY, LUXOR, EGYPT	ISMAIL, ISMAIL SAYED AHMED	ISMAIL SAYED AHMED ISMAIL,	qena :	2000 .	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS APPLICATION OF GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES AND DELINEATING THE UNDERGROUND WATER AT NEW TIBA CITY, LOUXOR, EGYPT		
809	9376756	Recent to quaternary river Nile sediments:	Osman, Mohamed Rushdy Fahmy		vienna :	1996 .	The study area is located in upper Egypt between the latitudes 26°12' N, and between longitudes 32°12' 55' E (between Aswan and Naga-Hammadi). The present study is concerned with the river Nile sediments from quaternary until the recent in this area. These sediments were differentiated from older to younger into three types, namely quaternary sediments, banks sediments and islands sediments .		
810	9377001	INTERPRETATION OF AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES OF SOUTH EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT /	RAHMATALLA, RAHMATALLA.A .	RAHMATALLA, RAHMATALLA.A .	ASSIUT :	1984 .	THE PRESENT STUDY MAKES USE OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE INTERPRETATIONS APPROACHES OF THE AEROMAGNETIC DATA OF SOUTH EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT .		
811	9377005	geophysical studies of the area from south Beni-Suef to Beni-Mazar, western desert /	kamal, fathy ashour mohamed .	kamal, fathy ashour mohamed .	qena, egypt :		the digitized and gridded aeromagnetic and gravity data of the study area has been processed and enhanced using firstly Fourier transformation and then applying various filter techniques were some simple maps were prepared.		
812	9377009	BENTHONIC FORAMINIFERA AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS-LOWER TERTIARY SUCCESSION ALONG THE RED SEA COASTAL AREA, EGYPT /	Mohamed, Mohamed Youssef ali .	Mohamed, Mohamed Youssef ali .	qena :	1995 .	THE UPPER CRETACEOUS-LOWER TERTIARY SUCCESSION ALONG THE RED SEA COASTAL AREA COMPRISES FROM BASE TO TOP AT THE QUSEIR-SAFAGA AREA: THE NUBIA SANDSTONE, QUSEIR FORMATION, DUWI FORMATION, DAKLALA FORMATION, TARAWAN CHALK, ESNA FORMATION AND THEBES FORMATION . AT ESH EL-MELLAHA RANGE IT INCLUDES FROM BASE TO TOP: THE CRETACEOUS-PALEOZOIC SANDSTONE, THE MATULLA FORMATION, THE SUDR CHALK, THE TARAWAN CHALK, THE ESNA FORMATION AND THE THEBES FORMATION .		
813	9377026	AGEOPHYSICAL STUDY ON THE AREA LIES BETWEEN WADI ABU HAD AND WADI ABU MARWA ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE GULF OF SUEZ, A.R.E /	Ahmed, Ahmed Moussa Mohamed .	Ahmed, Ahmed Moussa Mohamed .	Sohag, Egypt :	2005 .	The present study aims to delineate the subsurface structural and tectonic framework of the area to determine the basement tectonic features, which probably control the above basement sedimentary cover and depth to the basement complex of the investigated area to guide and assist in the planning of follow-on exploration efforts in the selected locality. The depth to the surface of the basement complex and to the causative source bodies has been estimated using different techniques for a group of gravity and magnetic anomaly which reveals that the mean depth to the surface of the basement complex in places where the sedimentary cover is found ranging between 0.5 to 2.0 km. The depth to the source bodies was calculated using Euler deconvolution, Werner deconvolution and analytical signal method to assist the purposes of modeling and then 2D/1D forward modeling was performed for two gravity and magnetic profiles to calculate the depth, dip, densities and magnetic susceptibilities of the causative body.		
814	9377029	A study on the earthquake mechanics around the high dam lake Aswan, Egypt /	Hassib, Gaber Hassan	Gaber Hassan Hassib,	Sohag :	1996 .	After the occurrence of the November 14, 1981 earthquake 60 km southwest of the high dam with magnitude of 5.1, the area surrounding the northern part of Aswan lake subjected to several detailed seismic investigation. One of these earthquakes and seismic sources study.		

815	9377031		ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF WADI ZEIDUN AREA,EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	AHMED,RAAFAT MAHMOUD .	AHMED,RAAFAT MAHMOUD :	QENA :	wadi zeidun area which lies to the southeast of qena city is chosen for the present environmental base line study aiming to delineate basic informations about the locality wich are necessary for its development and planning for establishing new agricultural and industrial settlements in qena governorate.			
816	9377032		A GEOPHYSICAL STUDY ON AN AREALYING TO THE SOUTHWEST OF SOHAG CITY, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT /	Abu-deif,Abdel-baset Mohamed .	Abu-deif,Abdel-baset Mohamed :	QENA :	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS MAINLY WITH DETERMINING OF SUBSURFACE GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE,IN AN AREA LYING TO THE SOUTHWEST OF SOHAGE CITY DELINEATED BETWEEN THE LATITUDES 26 20-N AND 26 35-N ,AND THE LONGITUDES 31 30-E AND 31 45-E,PARTICULARLY THOSS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST , AS WELL AS THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GEOTECTONIC ELEMENTONIC ELEMENTS IN THE AREA UNDER STUDY AND PROBABLY NORTHERN AFRICA CONTINENT. THUS,CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE OBSERVED GRAVITY AND MAGNETIC ANOMALY MAPS,WHICH HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY CARRYING OUT FIELD SURVEYS USING GRAVIMETER AND PROTON MAGNETOMETER INSTRUMENTS,IS PERFORMED .			
817	9377039		TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE MEATIO AREA EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	FARGHALY,ABU DEIF MOHAMED ABU DEIF	ABU DEIF MOHAMED ABU DEIF FARGHALY,	ASSUIT :	1992 .	THE AREA UNDER CONCIDRATION IS LOCATED AROUNED GABAL MEATIQ,WEAST OF QUSEIR,EGYPT,COVERING ABOUT 650 KM2 IN THE CRYSTALLINE BASEMENT ROCKS FROM LATITUDE 26 00 00TO 26 12 30 N.,AND FROMLONGITUDE 33 36 00 TO33 55 00E.THIS AREA IS BOUNDED FROM THE WESTBY WADI UM ESH EL ZARAQA AND WADI ABU MREIWA,AND FROM THE EAST BY WADI BIR EL SEYALA TO THE EAST OF WADI MURR.THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THIS AREA IS TRAVERSED BY THE QIFT-QUSEIR ASPHALT ROAD,WHEREAS THE NORTHERN ONE IS DISSECTED BY WADI SODMEIN		
818	9377042		GEOLOGICAL AND RADIOMETRIC STUDIES ON GEBEL EL SHAALUL AREA,CENTRAL EASTREN DESERT OF EGYPT	ASSRAN,HASSAN MOHAMED	HASSAN MOHAMED ASSRAN ,	ASWAN :	2000 .	THE INVESTIGATED GEBEL EL SHALUL AREA LIES IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EYGP BETWEEN LATITUDES		
819	9377043		APPLICATION OF NEW SEISMIC EXPLORATION CONCEPTS FOR STRUCTURAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION FOR ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA-EGYPT	MOURAD,MOUBARAK MOHAMED ALI	MOUBARAK MOHAMED ALI MOURAD ,	qena :	2005 .	THE FOLLOWING STUDY INCLUDES THE APPLICATION OF SOME NEW GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL METHODS TO DELINEATE THE SUBSURFACE STRUCTURAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC FEATURES AS WELL AS STUDY OF THE SUBSURFACE GEOLOGY OF ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HYDROCARBON ENTRAPMENTS		
820	9377045		GEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE BASEMENT ROCKS-SEDIMENTARY COVER CONTACT BETWEEN WADI MUELHA AND WADI BEIZAH EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	WAZERY,MOHAMMED ABDEL SHAFY	MOHAMMED ABDEL SHAFY WAZERY,	QENA :	2001	the present work deals with the study of the geology of the contactzone between the basement rocks and the nubian sandstone.the contact zone within this area is the most favourable place in the eqstern desert where the volcanic rocks occur along the contact with more or less well preserved weathering crust.		
821	9377047		ARCHAEOMAGNETIC STUDIES FOR SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCALITIES IN A.R.E .	ISMAEIL,BADRAWY MOHAMED	BADRAWY MOHAMED ISMAEIL,	Qena :	1993 .	The present study tries to excute some comparisons between different geophysical methods such as archaeomagnetism, radiocarbon, and thermoluminescence		
822	9377054		Paleocene/Lower eocene echinoids of Egypt:A revision /	Elattaar,Atef Abd el-Hamied A.A .	Atef Abd el-Hamied A.A Elattaar ,	Sohag :	1996 .	The main aim of this research is to study of systematic and taxonmic revision of echinoids and the areal and vertical distributions of these echinoids in the studied sections,in order to arrive at the most reliable biostratigraphic scheme and their biogeographic distribution inside and outside of Egypt .		
823	9377059		SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE NUBIA SANDSTONE,EASTERN DESERT /	MOHAMED,ABBAS, MOHAMED.MOHAMED .	MOHAMED,ABBAS.MOHAMED.M OHAMED :	ASSIUT :	1985 .	THE NUBIA GROUP IN THE AREA BETWEEN QENA AND IDFU,IN THE WEST ,AND THE BASEMENT RANGE ,IN THE EAST ,IS DIVISIBLE INTO A DOMINANTLY SANDSTONE UNIT BELOW AND A SHALE-SAND UNIT ABOVE .		
824	9377060		AN INTEGRATED GEO-ELECTRIC AND WELL LOGGING STUDY TO EVALUATED THE EFFECT OF SALT WATER INTRUSION ON EL-QAA PLAIN AQUIFERS, SOUTHWESTERN SINAI /	Ismail,Ismail Sayed Ahmed	Ismail Sayed Ahmed Ismail :	Qena :	1995 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE INTERPRETATION OF THE AVILABLE VERTICAL ELECTRICAL SOUNDINGS AND ANALYSIS OF THE GIVEN WELL LOG DATA (CRESISTIVITY,SELF-POTENTIAL AND GAMMA RAY)AND THE AVAILABLE HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND HYDROCHEMICAL DATA WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.		
825	9377062		PETROLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON WADI SHIBAN GNEISSES,TAIZ,REPUBLIC OF YEMEN /	NAMAN,ABDUL-HAMID MALEK MODHESH	ABDUL-HAMID MALEK MODHESH NAMAN ,	ASSIUT :	2006 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH STUDYING THE PETROLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE BASEMENT ROCKS IN WADI SHIBAN AREA.THIS AREA CONSTITUTES A SMALL PART OF THE SOUTH EAST TAIZ SET BLOCK CROPPING OUT IN SOUTHWESTERN YEMEN AS AN EXTENSION OF ABAS CONTINENTAL TERRANE WINDELY ET AL.1996.IT LIES ABOUT 45 KM SOUTHEAST OF TAIZ AND IS BOUNDED BY LATITUDES 13 19 55 AND 13 23 10 N,AND LONGITUDES 44 11 35 AND 44 13 40 E		
826	9377063		BENTHONIC FORAMINIFERA AND BIOSTRA TIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS-LOWER TERTIARY SUCCESSION ALONG THE RED SEA COASTAL AREA,EGYPT /	MOHAMED,MOHAMED,YOUSSEF,ALI .	MOHAMED,MOHAMED,YOUSSEF ,ALI :	QENA :	1995 .	IN ORDER TO STUDY THE BENTHONIC FORAMINIFERAL BIOSTRARIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS-LOWER TERTIARY SUCCESSION OF THE RED SEA COASTAL AREA,SIX STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS WERE STUDIED.		
827	9377065		Geological studies and petroleum potential of eastern Qattara depression,Western desert,Egypt /	Shhab El-Din,Mohamed Mohamady	Mohamed Mohamady Shhab El-Din ,	Aswan :	1996 .	The present work deals with geologyand hydrocarbon potentiality of the Abu Gharadig Basin. Data of twenty wells,drilled in this basin,were evaluated.		
828	9377066		palynological studies on the subsurface rocks,north western desert,egypt /	moawad,abdel rahim mohamed mahmoud .	moawad,abdel rahim mohamed mahmoud :	qena :	1990 .	in the present investigation,a palynological study of the sporomorphs(spores and pollen) and dinoflagellate cysts is carried out on the cretaceous as well as the uppermost jurassic sequences in two selected boreholes drilled at the northern part of the western desert of egypt		

829	9377068	SEDIMENTOLOGICAL AND STRATIGRAPHICAL EVOLUTION OF WADI EL-DAKHAL AND SURROUNDING AREA, GLUF OF SUEZ, EGYPT /	SHAHEEN, MAMDOU ABO EL-HAMIED.M	MAMDOU ABO EL-HAMIED.M SHAHEEN,	ASSIUT :	1997 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE SEDIMENTARY COVER OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS-NEOGENE SUCCESSION, IN ADDITION TO THE QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS OF WADI EL-DAKHAL AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS BETWEEN RAS GHARIB AND SOUTH GALALA PLATEAU. THE STUDY AREA EXTENDS FOR ABOUT 60 KM ONSHORE IN THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE GULF OF SUZE BETWEEN LONGITUDES 32 20 AND 32 50 EAST AND LATITUDES 28 30 AND 28 55 NORTH, COVERING A TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 2000 SQ KM. THE STUDY AREA HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS A MID-AREA BETWEEN SOUTHERN GALALA IN THE NORTH AND WADI EL-TARFA IN THE SOUTH.		
830	9377070	geochemical and structural evolution of the late pan-african hammamat sediments, wadi kariem area, central eastern desert, egypt /	khaleal, farrage mohammed	farrage mohammed khaleal,	qena :	2001 .	WADI KARIEM AREA LIES TO THE THOUTH WEST OF QUSEIR AT THE RED SEA HILLS IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT COVERING AN AREA OF ABOUT 250 KM.		
831	9377071	GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF ABU FARAYED GRANITOID AND ITS ENVIRON, SOUTH EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	AHMED, KHALED ABD EL-FADEEL	KHALED ABD EL-FADEEL AHMED ,	SOHAG :	2006 .	THE PRESENT THESIS DEALS WITH THE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF ABU FARAYED GRANITOID AND ITS ENVIRON. THE STUDIED AREA LIES BETWEEN LATITUDES 23 19'4 AND 23 42'34 N AND LONGITUDES 35 11 AND 35 30 E. THE ROCK UNITS THAT EXPOSED IN THE AREA ARE INFRACRUSTAL ROCKS OLDEST, OPHIOLITIC MELANGE INTRUSIVE ROCKS AND POST GRANITE DYKES YOUNGEST.		
832	9377072	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF THE AREA NORTH EASTERN ASWAN, EASTERN DESERT, A.R.E /	MOHAMED, AHMED WAHABALLA	AHMED WAHABALLA MOHAMED,	QENA :	1995 .	INTERESTING RESULTS HAVE BEEN EXPLORED FROM THE COMBINED ANALYSIS OF THE VARIOUS GEOPHYSICAL DATA (AEROMAGNETIC AND AERORADIOMETRIC) BESIDE THE AID OF SURFACE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA UNDER STUDY.		
833	9377075	APPLICATION OF NEW SEISMIC EXPLORATION CONCEPTS FOR STRUCTURAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION FOR ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA-EGYPT /	MOURAD, MOUBARAK MOHAMED ALI .	MOURAD, MOUBARAK MOHAMED ALI :	QENA :	2005 .	THE PRESENT WORK AIMED TO PROVIDE A DETAILED SUBSURFACE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL PICTURES ON ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA BASED ON THE INFORMATION DERIVED FROM WELL DATA AND SEISMIC SURVEYS AS WELL AS PUBLISHED AND NON PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT IN ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA.		
834	9377076	GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE SUGGESTED SOHAG-HURGHADA ROAD, USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES AND GIS APPLICATIONS, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	EL-KHASHAB, MOHAMED HUSSEIN MOHAMED	MOHAMED HUSSEIN MOHAMED EL-KHASHAB ,	SOHAG :	2006 .	THE STUDY AREA IS SITUATED IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT. IT EXTENDS FROM THE RED SEA TO THE NILE RIVER AND IS BOUNDED BETWEEN LATITUDES 26 30 & 27 30 N LONGITUDE 31 00 & 34 00 E. THE SUGGESTED SOHAG-HURGHADA ROAD OF ABOUT 220 KM LENGTH IS A VERY VITAL TRAFFIC ARTERY CROSSING THE EASTERN DESERT AND LINKING THE RIVER NILE AT SOHAG CITY TO THE RED SEA AT HURGHADA CITY. THE REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND STRUTUAL STUDIES, REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES AND GIS APPLICATIONS ARE APPLIED FOR THE DESIGN PURPOSE ALONG THE PROPOSED DESERT ROAD AND SETTLEMENT.		
835	9377078	MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL STUDIES OF UPPER CRETACEOUS SUCCESSION IN THE NORTHERN PART OF WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT /	TAMMAM, MOHAMED AHMED	MOHAMED AHMED TAMMAM,	SOHAG :	1988 .	THE PRESENT THESIS DEALS WITH THE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY, THE BIOSTRATIGRAPHY, THE SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY AND THE PALEOECOLOGY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS SUBCROPS IN TWO WELLS, IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT.		
836	9377079	Geological mineralogical and geochemical studies on the neogene and quaternary Nile basin deposits, Qena-Assiut stretch, egypt /	Omer, Adly Abdel-Aziz Mohamed	Adly Abdel-Aziz Moha Omer,	sohag :	1996 .	Due to the important role of the Nile River in the development of the old Egyptian civilization, numerous scholars contributed much to the study of the neogene and quaternary Nile basin deposits in order to understand the geological history of the river. Although various studies were carried out on the Nile basin deposits, no clear picture about its geological evolution has been yet established.		
837	9377081	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF THE AREA SOUTH EAST ASWAN, EGYPT /	MENEISY, AHMED MOHAMED SAAD	AHMED MOHAMED SAAD MENEISY,	ASWAN :	2006 .	THE MAIN TARGET OF THIS WORK IS TO DELINEATE THE STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK OF THE AREA, ILLUSTRATE THE ROLE OF THE SEPARATION METHODS IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE MULTI SOURCES MAGNETIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE AREA AND ESTABLISH THE ROLE OF THESE STRUCTURES IN CONTROLLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALIZATION IN THE STUDY AREA.		
838	9377083	geochemical and environmental studies of recent marine sediments and some invertebrates of the red sea, egypt /	madkour, hashem abbas mohamed .	madkour, hashem abbas mohamed :	qena :	2004 .	recently, there has been an increase in interest in the red sea and its marine life, but most of the publications about it remain on a general level .		
839	9377146	Biostratigraphic studies on the miocene succession of the Red Sea Basin-Egypt /	Jammam, Mohamed Ahmed	Mohamed Ahmed Jammam	Sohag :	1996 .	A-the stratigraphy of seven deep-sea wells drilled in the offshore of the Egyptian sector of the red sea has shown that the northern part of red sea is underlain by a miocene sequence comparable in lithologies, thicknesses and faunal content to those known in the southern and southwestern gulf of suz.		
840	9377147	THE TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE BASEMENT ROCKS AROUND WADI ABU SHIGIELI, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	Mahmoud, Soliman Abu ELAtta Abd Allah	Soliman Abu ELAtta Abd Allah Mahmoud,	QENA, EGYPT :	2003 .	The ABU SHIGIELI area lies on the western margin of the RED SEA and consists mainly of a series of half grabens alternative with horsts. from east to west, they are: GABAL GASUS rift block (GRB) Abu Shigieli horst (ASH), UM Huetat rift block (HRB) Abu Gawa horst (AGH) Gabal Wassif rift block (WRB) AND GABAL AQarib horst (GAH).		
841	9377152	GEOLOGY, PETROGRAPHY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF KADABORA DISTRICT, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT /	AHMED, ABU EL FETOUH ABDEL RAOUF	ABU EL FETOUH ABDEL RAOUF AHMED,	ASWAN :	2002 .	THE INVESTIGATED KADABORA AREA LIES IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT BETWEEN LATITUDES 25 24 AND 25 37 N AND LONGITUDES 34 18 AND 34 35 E, COVERING APPROXIMATELY 900 KM		

842	9377186		GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION FOR THE GOLD HAIMUR AREA,WADI ALLAQI,SOUTH EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	DARWISH,MOHAMED ABDLLAH GAD DARWISH,	MOHAMED ABDLLAH GAD DARWISH,	ASWAN :	2000 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE GEOLOGY,STRUCTURAL SETTING AND FEATURES,PETROGRAPHY,MINERALOGY OF GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ VEINS AND VEINLETS AS WELL AS GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION FOR GOLD IN HAIMUR AREA THIS AREA IS LOCATED IN WADI ALLAQI,SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT IT INCLUDES AN AVCIENT GOLD MINE,LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF LATITUDE 22 38 20 N AND LONGITUDE 33 17 40 E THE AREA UNDER INVESTIGATION IS DRAINED BY WADI ALLAQI TRENDING N W-S E DIRECTION,AND WADI HAIMUR WHICH STRIKES ALONG A NEARLY NE-SW DIRECTION AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES THE AREA IS COVERED BY PRECAMBRAIN BASEMENT ROCKS,WHICH INCLUDES THREE MAIN ROCK UNITS		
843	9377188		geology,geochemistry and petrogenesis of the pan-african plutonic igneous rocks in wadi um gheig,central eastern desert,egypt /	youssuf,taha mohamed amron .	youssuf,taha mohamed amron ,	Qena :	2004 .	the um gheig area is located in the central eastern desert of egypt.most authors consider that the investigated area is part of the nubian shield,whichis subdivided into an infrastructural unit and asuprastructural unit .		
844	9377965		Endoscopic Treatment of Ureteral Stones	Soliman,Mohammed Mahmoud.	Mohammed Mahmoud Soliman,	Sohag :	1996 .	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوى على (اشتملت هذه الدراسة 150 مريضاً يعانون من وجود حصوات بالحالب بالحجم وأعداد مختلفة وذلك باستخدام المنظار الجراحى. ولقد وجدنا أن علاج حصوات الحالب باستخدام المنظار الصلب له نتائج مرضية حيث أنه يتم بسرعة ونقطة في وجود- المهارة اللازمة لذلك .وهو مناسب تماماً لعلاج الحصوات الموجودة بالجزء الأسفل من الحالب .ووجد أيضاً ان المتابعة الروتينية للمرضى لفترات طويلة، مع إجراء الفحوصات المعملية والاشعة غير لازمة لأن المتابعة كانت قليلة جداً وذلك مقارنة بالمضاعفات التي تسببها الجراحة المفتوحة		
845	9378206		Evaluation of the efficacy of postoperative non-invasive cpap in postanesthetic hypoxemia /	Ramadan, Raafat Ahmed Salem.	Raafat Ahmed Salem Ramadan ,	Sohag :	2004 .	The aim of this work is to evaluate the efficacy of postoperative non-invasive CPAP via boussignac device in postanesthetic hypoxemia due to the development of atelectasis under general anesthesia.		
846	9378247		تفسير البحر المحيط لأبى حيان الاندلسى من قوله تعالى "ليس البر"إلى قوله تعالى "تلك الرسل "	نصر ، جمال محمد محمد	جمال محمد محمد نصر	قنا	1997	تتناول الرسالة المصادر التي اعتمد عليها أبوحيان في تفسيره ومنهجه في اعراب القرآن ومذهبه النحوى من خلال من الجزء المحقق من تفسير البحر المحيط موقفه من القراءات القرآنيةوموقفه من السماع والقياس وموقفه من الزمخشري وابن عتبه واتجاه أبى حيان إلى التفسير بالرأى.		
847	9378268		The role of Holmium-Yag Laser in Endoscopic treatment of Ureteral strictures /	Saad El Dien, Wael Mohamed Gamal El-Dien.	Wael Mohamed Gamal El-Dien Saad El Dien ,	Sohag :	2004 .	Surgical correction of ureteral strictures had been the only available treatment before endourologic techniques were developed.		
848	9378519		PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME SUBSURFACE SEDIMENTS OF JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	MOAWAD, ABD ELRAHIM MOHAMED MAHMOUD.			1998 .	IN THE PRESENT STUDY,A PALYNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SPOROMORPHS AND DINOFLAGELLATE CYSTS OF THE JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS SEQUENCES IN THREE WELLS WERE ANALYZED.		
849	9378524		Spline collocation methods for the solution of differential algebraic equations=	Diab , El-sayed elsanousy hussien	El-sayed elsanousy hussien Diab	SOHAG	2001	The aim goal of this thesis, is to present some methods for solving DAE's.		
850	9378574		SEDIMENTOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE DUWI AND QUSEIR FORMATIONS FROM ABU TARTUR AND TENEIDA,WESTERN DESERT /	HONEIN,NASHAAT ATTIA	NASHAAT ATTIA HONEIN,	ASSIUT :	1993 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS INITIATED IN ORDER TO SHED MORE LIGHT ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS DEPOSITS IN THE TENEDIDA AND ABU-TARTUR AREAS,WESTERN DESERT		
851	9378611		Transport properties of some bi-based alloys=	Ali , Ahmed mahmoud khalil	Ahmed mahmoud khalil Ali	SOHAG	1998	The current-voltage characteristics ,the d.c electrical conductivity,and the thermoelectric power of different compositions based on the system Bi10-x Se70 Ge20 Cux with 0<x>5 at..		
852	9378627		Beneficiation of Kaolinite ore and Its utilization in Industrial Applications=	Ahmed , Yehia desouky	Yehia desouky Ahmed	ASWAN	1998	the thesis constructs in general,of three main chapters.the first chapter includes introduction and aim ofinvestigoin.in the second chapter,the expermental part is given,the third chapter includes the results and discussion		
853	9378655		دراسة اثرية للنقوش الكتانية الباقية بمصر العليا منذ بداية الفتح الإسلامى حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر (641-1318-21م)1900م	طربوش ، أمين محمد أمين حسين	أمين محمد أمين حسين طربوش	قنا	2002	لقد أكدت الدراسة على شيوع استخدام اللغة العربية على النصوص،وإن كان بعض النصوص في بعض المنائر الخاصة بامسيحيين كتب النص وجاتبه النص باللغة القبطية كما اوضحت الدراسة انتشار نصوص التجديد بكثرة في المنطقة وعلى العمار المدنية.		
854	9378710		Histopathological and histochemical effects of heroin on liver of the white rat=	Awad alla , Eatemad ahmed	Eatemad ahmed Awad alla	ASWAN	2001	It is known that ,narcotic addiction have become aserious international problem deeply affecting the world-wide communities from the health,social and economic points of view.		
855	9378724		THE CHEMICAL MONITORING OF SOME ELEMENTAL AND NON-ELEMENTAL CONTENTS FOR SOME BAKED AND MANUFACTURED FOODS FOR KIDS /	.EL SAID, SAFAA EL-NAHAS ABAS	SAFAA EL-NAHAS ABAS EL SAID ,	Aswan :	2004 .	THE PRESENCE OF TOXIC ELEMENTS IN KID'S FOOD E.G.,POTATO CHIPS,CARATE,BISCUITS,AS WELL AS CAKES MAY CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR CHILDREN		
856	9378729		الرقابة القضائية على ملامة القرارات الإدارية/	أحمد ، ثروت عبد العال .	ثروت عبدالعال أحمد	أسيوط	1992	تتناول الرسالة موضوع الرقابة القضائية على ملامة القرارات الإدارية من خلال اسباب القرار الإدارى،الرقابة الضمنية،الرقابة الصريحة.		
857	9378810		Geochemical and structural evolution of the late pan-african hammamat sediments, wadi kariem area, central eastern desert,egypt=	Khaleal , farrage mohammed	Farrage mohammed Khaleal	QENA	2001	Wadi kariem area lies to the southwest of quseir at the red sea hills in the central eastern desert CED of egypt covering an area of about 250Km2(fig.1.		
858	9378901		PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME PLOCENE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS OF THE DELTA,EGYPT /	MOHAMED,ASHRAF NAZMY	ASHRAF NAZMY MOHAMED,	ASSUIT :	1993 .	IN THE PRESENT THESIS,A PALYNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE SPOROMORPHS(POLLEN GRAINS AND SPORES)IS CARRIED OUT ON THE PLOCENE SEQUENCES IN FIVE SELECTED BOREHOLES DIRLLED BY THE PETROLEUM SOCIETIES IN THE NILE DELTA OF EGYPT AT DIFFERENT LOCALITIES		
859	9378902		PALEONTOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE LATE CRETACEOUS-EARLY TERTIARY SUCCESSION AT WADI ABU GHURRA-GABAL EL KADDAB STRETCH,SOUTH WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	TANTAWI,ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL RAZIK MOHAMED	ABDEL AZIZ ABDEL RAZIK MOHAMED TANTAWI,	ASSIUT :	1994 .	THE STUDIED AREA CROPS OUT ALONG THE SCARP FACE OF THE PLATEAU BETWEEN GABAL EL KADDAB IN THE SOUTH(LAT. 32' 40' N)and waid abu ghurra in the north (Lat. 24' 31' N) (fig. 1).		
860	9378924		PREPERATION AND STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CUGASE2 AND AGINS2 SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS /	MOSTAFA, FATMA SAAD GAMI .	FATMA SAAD GAMI MOSTAFA ,	Qena :	2006 .	in the last fifty years semiconductor compounds play an important role in technological development because of their attactive characteristics		

861	9378940		Comparison between child-pugh and mayo end stage liver disease scoring systems in predicting one-year prognosis in patients with liver cirrhosis=	Ali ,wael ezzat	wael ezzat Ali	SOHA G	2005	over aperiod of decades, alarge number of prognostic models have been developed for liver cirrhosis.		
862	9378960		شعر ابن زيدون:دراسة اسلوبية	عبد الله ، إيمان فاروق	إيمان فاروق عبدالله	قنا	2003	تحدث أولا عن عصر ابن زيدون من الناحية السياسية والاجتماعية والعقلية ثم اتقل للحديث عن نشأته وحيه لولادة وسجنه وعلاقته ببني جهور وبني عبادثم تتناول ديوانه وأهم الأغراض الشعرية التي دارت حذيثا حولها أشعاره وتحدث عن شاعريته ومكانته وتأثيره في العرب وغير العرب.		
863	9378965		Geological comparison on some selected older and younger granitoid rocks, eastren desert,egypt	.Moubark , Kareem Mohamed	Kareem Mohamed Moubark	QENA	2005	the area under investigation is located in the pan-African basement of central eastren desert.it covers an area about 600km of the basement complex and is bounded by the following co-ordinates:longitude 33 15:33 30 E and latitude 26 20:26 45N		
864	9379064		عمارة بلدة القصر بالوحدات الداخلة :	شهاب ، سعد عبد الكريم .			1997	التجهت الدراسة الى العمارة التقليدية لبلدة القصر بالوحدات الداخلة.كما اوضحت الدراسة ان اطلاق اسم القصر على البلد عربى وربما منذ بداية العصر الإسلامى وأنه كا للقصر مكانتها المرموقة حيث اتخذت عاصمة للوحدات الداخلة فترة من الزمن.		
865	9379104		Ecology of Medicinal Plants	Kanadal , Hanaa Ali Hassan	Hanaa Ali Hassan Kanadal	ASWA N	1999	this investigation embraces ecological and phytochemical studies on the desert medicinal plant Solenostemma argel-delil-hayne,family Asclepiadaceae		
866	9379120		(GEOPHYSICAL(MAINLY SEISMIC INVESTIGATIONS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ON RAS QATTARA AREA AND VICINITIES,NORTH WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	ABUDEIF,ABDELBAS ET MOHAMED	ABDELBASET MOHAMED ABUDEIF,	SOHA G :	2001	THE STUDIED AREA LIES BETWEEN THE LATITUDES 29 30,N AND 30 30,N AND THE LONGITUDES 27 00,E AND 28 00 E,COVERING A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 5718.75 SQUARE KM,RAS QATTARA AREA,NORTHERN WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT THE PRESENT THESIS IS DEVOTED FOR THE TREATMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THE TOTAL INTENSITY AEROMAGNETIC DATA,IN RELATION TO THE DEEP-SEATED GEOLOGIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE BASEMENT COMPLEX AND THE NEIGHBORING PART OF THE OVERLYING SEDIMENTARY SECTION.THIS INVOLVES THE OUTLINING OF THE BASEMENT CONFIGURATION WITH REGARD TO THE INHERITED LITHOLOGIC AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OLDER AND YOUNGER ROCKS		
867	9379136		GROUNDWATER RESOURES EVALUTION OF ASSIUT GOVERNMENT /	EL MILIGY,EMAN MOHAMED MOHMOUD	EMAN MOHAMED MOHMOUD EL MILIGY,	ASSIU T :	2004	THE EASIEST AND MOST CONVENIET WAY TO MEET THE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR WATER IN THE AREA EXTENDED ALONG THE NILE VALLEY IS TO UTILIZESUR WATER RESOURCES FUTURE WATER DEMONDS FOR LAND RECLAMATION OF THE DESERT FRINGES AROUND THE NILE FLOOD PLAIN ,FOR AGRICULTURE EXPANSION IN THE DESERT WADIS COVERDBY THICKSOIL AND FOR SUPPLYING THE INDUSRIAL FACTORIES CONSTRUCTED IN REMOTE AREAS FAR FROM THE DOMESTIC NETWORK ARE GOOD REASONS FOR THE EXPLORATION EVALUTION AND MANAGMENT OF GROUNDWATER RESOURES IN ASSIUT GOVERNMENT WHICH IS THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT STUDY		
868	9379138		البيئة الإقاعية في شعر نازك الملائكة /	محمود ،منى محمد شحات .	منى محمد شحات محمود ،	قنا :	1998	تتناول الرسالة موضوع البيئة الإقاعية في شعر نازك الملائكة وتناولتها من خلال الإقاع الصوتى الدلالى،الإقاع الكمى،الإقاع التبرى،الإقاع العروضوتناولت معجم الالفاظ النازكية.		
869	9379149		Geological studies of the basement Rocks-sedimentary cover contact between wadi mueilha and Wadi Beizah Eastren Desert,Egypt /	Wazery, Mohammed Abdel Shafy.	Mohammed Abdel Shafy Wazery ,	Qena :	2001	The present work deals with the study of the geology of the contact zone between the basement rocks and the nubian sandstone.		
870	9379151		Role of arthoscopy in management of painful undiagnosed knee problems=	Hefny, abd el magied bakry	Abd el magied bakry Hefny	SOHA G	1997	This study was carried out to evaluate the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of arthroscopy in cases of painful undiagnosed knee problems		
871	9379159		GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES ON GEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AT ABU-SIMBIL REGION /	EBRAHEEM,MOHAM MED OSMAN	MOHAMMED OSMAN EBRAHEEM,	assuit :	2004	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES ON GEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AT ABU-SIMBIL REGION		
872	9379160		MINERALOGICAL,GEOCHEMICAL AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE OLIGOCENE?-NEOGENE RIFT SILICILASTIC SEDIMENTS,SAFAGA-UM GHEIG DISTRICT,RED SEA,EGYPT /	SALEM,MAHMOUD AHMED ESSA .	SALEM,MAHMOUD AHMED ESSA ؛	ASSIU T :	2000	IN THE PRESENT STUDY THE PETROGRAPHY,DIAGENESIS,MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE OLIGOCENE?-NEOGENE RIFT SILICICLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS(SANDSTONES AND MUDSTONES) IN THE AREA BETWEEN SAFAGA AND UM GHEIG, RED SEA COAST,EGYPT HAVE BEEN TACKLED .		
873	9379162		جامع الإمام الهادى الى الحق والمنشآت المعمارية الملحقة به فى مدينة صعدة باليمن :	مطالع ،إبراهيم أحمد محمد .	إبراهيم أحمد محمد مطالع ،	قنا :	2000	تتناول الرسالة دراسة جامع الإمام الهادى الى الحق والمنشآت المعمارية الملحقة بدراسة أثرية معمارية مقارنة.		
874	9379171		The relative cohomology bof some classes of operator algebras=	Mohamed , Adel Abed El-fahim	Adel Abed El-fahim Mohamed	ASWA N	1997	in this thesis we are interested in relative dihedral-co-homology of pure -operator-algebra		
875	9379173		The value of fetal fibronectin detection in cervical and vaginal secretions in early diagnosis and prediction of the outcome of pretem labor =	Fouad, tarek ahmed mahmoud	Tarek ahmed mahmoud Fouad	SOHA G	2000	The present study was done to determined whether the presence of fetal fibronectin in cervicovaginal secretions of woman at high -risk of preterm labor can predict the occurrence of preterm delivery.		
876	9379174		GEOLOGY, PARTOLOGY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF THE BASEMENT ROCKS OF ABU MARAW AREA, SOUTHEASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	EL- AFANDY,ADEL.HAS SAN	ADEL.HASSAN EL-AFANDY,	ASWA N :	1994	THE EGYPTIAN SHIELD COMPRISES METASEDIMENTARY, META-VOLCANIC ,AND OPHIOLITIC ROCK ASSEMBLAGES THAT EVOLVED IN ISLAND ARC,BACK ARC AND OCEANIC SETTINGS.THESE ASSEMBLAGES WERE EPISODICALLY DEFORMED, INTRUDED ANDMETAMORPHOSED TOGETHER DURING THE PAN- AFRICAN OROGENY.		
								THE PRESENT WORK DESCRIBES IN DETAIL AND EXAMINES THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES,GEMORPHOLOGICAL SETTINGS,LITHOLOGICAL,SEDIMENTLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE PLIOCENE QUATENARY ALLUVIAL FANS RECORDED IN THE AREA SOUTH MARSALA ALAM WITH THIER EVALUTION FOR CONCRETE,ROAD CONSTRUCTION,DECORATION STONES,TO PROSPECTING FOR GOLD IN THE FAN TERRACES AND AS A RAW MATERIAL FOR CERAMIC INDUSTRY.		

877	9379178	GEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON PLOIOCENE-QUATERNARY ALLUVIAL FANS,SOUTH MARSA ALAM,RED SEA,EGYPT /	AHMED,ABU EL HAGGAG NASR EL DEEN	ABU EL HAGGAG NASR EL DEEN AHMED,	QENA :	2001 .	THE STUDY AREA IS LOCATED IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT AND LIES WITHIN THE CATCHMENTS AREA OF THE RED SEA,IT IS LIMITED FROM THE EAST BYTHE RED SEA AND FROM THE WEST BY THE BASEMENT COMPLEX AND IS BOUNDED BY LATITUDES 24 00 00 N AND 35 40 00 E.IT COVERS AN ELONGATE AREA OF ABOUT 6000KM RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE REGIONAL TREND OF THE RED SEA		
878	9379182	A Study about the characteristic of the selismic activity at Kalabsha Area and Aswan reservoir,Aswan /	Mohamed,Haggag Hamed	Haggag Hamed Mohamed,	Qena :	1997 .	In the present study the seismological situation as well as some of the general characteristics of this seismic activity and its behavior with regard to the Aswan reservoir water level was investigated.The geological study of the area has indicated the presence of two sets of faults across the study areav striking in north south and east west direction and that the east west set includes the most active fault in the area {Kalabsha fault}and to which the famous earthquake of Nov.14,1981 is attributed.		
879	9379188	المنهج العلمي لترشيده وتخطيطه ورقابة التكاليف في ظل نظام محاسبة المسئولية بالتطبيق على قطاع التشييد والبناء في مدن القناة/	السيد عباس السيد حسن،			1988 ،	لقد خالص الباحث الى ما يلي:أن نظام محاسبة المسئولية ليس حديث العهد وأن كان لم يؤخذ بالاهتمام والدراسة الامنذ الحرب العالمية الثانية نتيجة لتطور الفكر المحاسبي الادارى.		
880	9379190	Acohort study of growth patterns of preschool children in sohaq=	Mohammed , eman abdel -baset	Eman abdel -baset Mohammed	ASSIUT	1996	This cohort study is acomunity based,started september 1994till june 1995.		
881	9379193	inference and prediction for Rayleigh progressively censored data	Hassan , salah Abd-El-hafiz Al-sagheer	salah Abd-El-hafiz Al-sagheer Hassan	SOHAG	2004	themain purpose of this thesis is to obtain statistical estimation and prediction for the rayleigh model based on progressively type-11right censored data		
882	9379196	معوقات الأداء الاعلامى للصحفيات المصريين(مهنيه-شخصيه- اجتماعية)	أبو سمرة ، نجلاء محمود عثمان .	نجلاء محمود عثمان أبو سمرة	أسيوط	1995	تتناول الرسالة إشارة لظروف المجتمع العربى باعتبارة المعوق الاول امام المرأة العربية ومن هذه المعوقات الامية والعادات والتقاليد التى فرضت على المرأة عتوة واقتدار . وعن المعوقات التى تقف فى طريق المرأة العربية فى المجال الإعلامى العربى مثل الجهل ، عدم الإستمرارية الإحياط		
883	9379207	STRATIGRAPHICAL AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE MAASTRICHTIAN-PALEOCENE SEQUENCE OF THE AREA BETWEEN GEBEL EL-BARQA AND DUNGUL,SOUTH WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	SHABAN,MOHAMMED SAYED SAYED	MOHAMMED SAYED SAYED SHABAN,	ASSIUT :	2002 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE STRATIGRAPHY AND SEDIMENTOLOGY OF THE AREA WEST OF ASWAN SOUTH WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT IN BETWEEN THE LONGITUDES 31 30 E AND THE LATITUDES 23 20 AND 24 20 N,FIG 1-IT IS BASED ON SIX COLUMNAR SECTIONS LOCATED AT GEBEL EL BARQE GEBEL ABU DOMI KURKUR OASIS WADI EL SANA NORTH OF BARQ EL SAHAB AND DUNGUL OASIS LOCALITIES THE SECTIONS WERE MEASURED AND DESCRIBBED IN DETAIL AND THE MACROFOSSILS AND ROCK SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED		
884	9379208	اثر سياسات الحكومة الإسلامية الإيرانية على مضامين الشعر 1979-1989	إبراهيم،مدحت أحمد حماد	مدحت أحمد حماد إبراهيم،		1995 .	ومن اهم انتتج:1-انة منذ قوى التبع ومرورا بالثورة الدستورية كانت كل المؤشرات تؤكد على حقيقة واحدة تقول:إن رجال الدين كانوا قادمون للحكم إن دستور الجمهورية في إيران والتعديلات التي جرت عليه في العام 1989 إنما هو نموذج فريد في-2 طبيعته،والاينولوجية التي يرتكن ويقوم عليها		
885	9379210	The influence of different storage conditions on the stability of amitriptyline and fluphenazine in some forensic tissue samples: STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL AND CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF ANTIMONY AND ANTIMONY-TIN ALLOYS IN AQUEOUS MEDIA /	Abul-hagag , khaled el -sayed	khaled el -sayed Abul-hagag	SOHAG	2005	The aim of the present work is to study the effect of different storage condition as different storage temperatures [room temperature(25-38c,fridge temperature (5c,and freezer temperature(-20c].		
886	9379211	Hepatic Biotransformation of Verrucarin J in Male Mice /	Youssef, Osama Abd-Allah.	Osama Abd-Allah Youssef ,	Sohag :	1999 .	the first part deals with a general survery of the electrochemical and corrosion behavior of both sb and sb-sn alloys in various media .		
887	9379212		نعينع ، محمد أحمد إبراهيم				تهدف هذه الرسالة الى التعرف على أنماط إستخدام الأرض بالمركز ومعرفة إمكانيات البيئة ومدى الإستخدام لهذه الإمكانيات ،كما تهدف الى تحديد مكالات المركز للعمل على مواجهتها حتى يمكن العمل على تخطيط أمثل لإستخدام الأرض.		
888	9379216		مركز أبو تشت-محافظه قنا :	سوهاج :		1995 .	the study area is located in the north in the north part of the Qattara depression between latitude 29'20" E. The gravity data used in this study covered an area of about 13,300 km. These data were provided by the general petroleum company.Additional data covering an area of 60,000 km were obtainal from the African gravity map project. Both data were standarddized by recalculating the bouguer anomalies provided by the GPC using density equal to 2.67g/cm.		
889	9379221	Interpretation of gravity data of the north western desert,Egypt /	Hassan,Mohamed Fekry Khalil	Mohamed Fekry Khalil Hassan,	Assiut :	1997 .	The study of crustal movements is considered an important task for geodesists,geologists and geophysicists.This is due to that phenomena is very dangerous on the human life in the world,so all constructed projects must be secured against the crustal deformations at local,regional and global scales.The Study of crustal movemontes means the detremination of the magnitude,direction and the rate of these movements.the present day crustal deformation within Egypt is related to the regional tectonic forces and local tectonies of Egypt.		
890	9379223	CRUSTAL STRAIN AROUND THE NORTHERN PART OF LAKE NASSER,EGYPT,USING GPS TECHNIQUES AND SEISMOLOGICAL DATA /	Radwan,Ali Mohamed Mohamed	Ali Mohamed Mohamed Radwan,	Assuit :	2005 .	THE PRESENT THESIS DEALS WITH THE GEOLOGY,PETROGRAPHY,AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE BASEMENT ROCKS OF GABAL EL-URF AREA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT.THE MINERALOGY AND THE RADIOACTIVITY AS WELL AS THE URANIUM AND THORIUM DISTRIBUTION IN THE DIFFERENT ROCK UNITS THAT EXPOSED IN THE AREA AREA DISCUSSED. THE AREA LIES BETWEEN LATITUDES 26 B35 AND 26 51 47 N AND LONGITUDES 33 10 45 AND 33 30 E JUST NORTH QENA-SAFAGA ASPHALTIC ROAD 160 KM ABOUT 8KM NORTH EL-MISSIKAT EXPEDITION.THE AREA HAS A RUGGED TOPOGRAPHY AND ARID CLIMATE.		
891	9379224	GEOLOGY,PETROLOGY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF GABAL EL-URF AREA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	ABDEL GHANI, ISMAIL MOHAMED MAHMOUD	ISMAIL MOHAMED MAHMOUD ABDEL GHANI,	SOHAG :	2001 .			
892	9379227	APPLICATION OF GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES AND DELINEATING THE UNDERGROUND WATER AT NEW TIBA CITY,LUXOR,EGYPT /	ISMAIL, ISMAIL SAYED AHMED .	ISMAIL, ISMAIL SAYED AHMED :	SSSIUT :	2000 .	THE PRESENT STUDY IS AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE GEOTECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF THE FOUNDATION ROCK MATERIALS AND TO DEFINE A STRUCTURAL IMAGINATION .		

893	9379241	Effect of nitroglycerin and sodium nitroprusside [nipride on systemic vascular resistance after aortic valve surgery]=	Ali , nermeen mohamed	ermeen mohamed Ali	SOHA G	1998	The present study ,was conducted to study the post-operative hemodynamic effects of nitroglycerin and sodium nitroprusside on patients subjected to open heart surgery, particularly to aortic valve replacement.		
894	9379245	Petrography and Geochemistry of gabbroic rocks of gabal zeiatit and gabal UM sellim south eastern desert-egypt=	Salem ,Abdo salem mohamed	Abdo salem mohamed Salem	QENA	2001	the present work is a petrographic,geochemical and petrogenesis studies of gabbroic rocks of gabal Um sellim in the south Eastren desert		
895	9379247	مثال الطالب في شرح طوال الغرائب "لاين الاثير":	فكار ،عاطف محمد كمالي			1996 ،	قُلت انتهت الدراسة إلى إبراز عدة نواح من أهمها:- الاهتمام بدراسة التراكيب والظواهر التحوية بهذه الأحاديث الطوال فضلا عن دراسة الجانب الدلالي والتحليل الصوتي ويصوب الدراسة أيضا معجم لغوي لهذه الأحاديث.		
896	9379264	Radioprotection of salivary glands in patients with head and neck cancers =	Ali , El-sayd mostafa	El-sayd mostafa Ali	SOHA G	1998	Head and neck cancer patients treated with radiotherapy undergo certain problems such as xerostomia due to effect of irradiation on salivary glands.		
897	9379265	MICROPALAEONTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SUDR AND ESNA FORMATIONS AT WADI EL-TARFA,SOUTH GALALA,EGYPT /	Ismail,Hesham Ahmed Hussein	Hesham Ahmed Hussein Ismail,	gena :	1996 .	the present work deals with the micropaleontology and biostratigraphy of sydr and esna formations exposed at wadi el-tarfa,along the southern scarp of the south galala plateau,north of the eastern desert,based on both the planktic and benthic foraminifera		
898	9379266	STUDIES ON SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF ASWAN RAW MATERIALS STUITABLE FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION=	.Mohammad,Ali Ibrahim	,Ali Ibrahim Mohammad		2000 .	THE MATERIALS USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY WERE SUBJECTED TO DIFFERENT PROCESSES OF CRUSHING AND QUARTERING TO HAVE COMPOSITE REPRESENTATIVE BULK AND FINE SAMPLES		
899	9379270	سورة الأنفال	علي ، محمد سيد نصر الدين .	محمد سيد نصر الدين علي	قنا	1995	تتدول الرسالة دراسة سورة الانفال دراسة لغوية صوتية ،مصرية،ونحويةمن الناحية المعجمية. فالهدف إذا تنقية كتب التفسير من الروايات الباطلة والأسرائيليات والقصص الملفقة حتى لا يكتب هذا الدين بجهل اتباعه أو تقاعسهم عن خدمته وإظهاره للناس بصورة لائقة		
900	9379275	الحديث النبوي في تفسير التسهيل لعلوم التنزيل لابن جزي	سليمان ، معتمد علي أحمد	معتمد علي أحمد سليمان	سوهاج	1996	the quantum information with emphasis on the entropy and entanglement,is reviewed.After an introduction to the basic concepts of the traditional quantum computer and methodology		
901	9379276	Some models in Quantum optics=	Abo-Taleb,El-sayed Abdel-khalek mohamed	El-sayed Abdel-khalek mohamed Abo-Taleb	SOHA G	2001	recently,there has been an increase in interest in the red sea and its marine life,but most of the publications about it remain on ageneral level the red sea occupies an elongate escarpment bounded depression (250 to450 km wide,between the uplifted arabian and african shields and it extends in south est direction from suiez to the bab el mandeb in anearly straight line,separating the coasts of arabic from those of egypt sudan and ethiopia.		
902	9379278	STUDIES ON THE BENTHIC FORAMINIFERD IN THE RECENT MARINE SEDIMENTS OF THE UPPER CONTINENTAL SHELF OF RED SEA,EGYPT /	MADKOUR,HASHEM ABBAS MOHAMED	HASHEM ABBAS MOHAMED MADKOUR,	QENA :	2000 .	The aim of this thesis which consists of ageneral introduction and three chapters is devoted to illustrate effects of the viscosity ,the magnetic field and the thermal field on linear waves in isotropic ,homogeneous elastic bodies.		
903	9379287	Effects of the viscosity ,the magnetic field and the thermal field on linear waves in elastic deformable bodies /	Abo-Dahab, El-Sayed Mohamed.	El-Sayed Mohamed Abo-Dahab ,	Sohag :	2001 .	This study aimed to study intensively the freshwater fungi collected which associated with 12 aquatic plant species collected from the rive Nile at ASWAN .		
904	9379290	FURTHER STUDIES ON FRESHWATER FUNGI IN ASWAN AREA,EGYPT /	.MASSOUD, MOHAMMAD SALAH EL-DIN	MOHAMMAD SALAH EL-DIN MASSOUD ,	Aswan :	2002 .	the present investigation is aiming to study intensively the following the distribution,occurrence and numbers of various groups of fungi inhabiting dusts of elementry,preparatory and secondary schools at sohag governorate		
905	9379297	Studies on keratinophilic fungi of schools in sohag region=	.Gaad ,Noha Mohamed Abdel-Raouf	Noha Mohamed Abdel-Raouf Gaad	QENA	2001	استمرت الدراسة الحالية من خلال مراحلها المختلفة عن العديد من النتائج يمكن إجمالها ومناقشتها على النحو التالي:1-افتقار مجال تعليم القيم الأخلاقية الإسلامية الى الدراسات النظرية ذات المسحة التأسيسية الفلسفية		
906	9379298	القيم الأخلاقية وتعليمها في ضوء نمط التعليم في الإسلام/	إبراهيم،حميده عبد العزيز	حميده عبد العزيز إبراهيم		1987	Our study included 343 patients picked up from urology outpatient clinic in sohag university hospital in period of one year.		
907	9379302	Cystitis in females (clinical stydy	Farag , fawzy fathy	Fawzy fathy Farag	SOHA G	2005	تقسم الدراسة الراهنة الى هدف علمي وهدف عملي أو تطبيقي وعلى ذلك يُهدف الدراسة الراهنة الى تحقيق الهدفين معا بمحاولة إثراء النظرية الاجتماعية في مجال علم الاجتماع بوجه علم وعلم الاجتماع الجنائي بوجه خاص وهذا من الناحية العلمية.		
908	9379310	ظاهرة جرائم الأجانب في مصر:	عمران ، جمال عبد الفضيل	جمال عبد الفضيل عمران	سوهاج	1994	During the present work,254fasciola worms were collected from infected livers of buffaloes,cows and sheep slaughtered in different abattoirs in gena governorate.		
909	9379312	Stuies on fascioliasis in gena upper egypt =	Ahmed , Abdel-nasser ahmed hussien			1996	Treatment of wheat cultivars with various doses of either diuron,MCPA or grasp herbicides showed several effects on growth,biochemical parameters,cell organelles and protien polypeptides		
910	9379315	Physiological,subcellular and molecular aspect of wheat due to herbicides treatments /	.Osman, Deya El-Deen Mohamed Radwan	Deya El-Deen Mohamed Radwan Osman ,	Sohag :	2001 .	THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO INVESTIGATE AND BENEFICICIATE THE ABU DAHR CHROMITE ORE BY WASHING THE CRUSHED ORE AND APPLYING FLOTATION AND ACID LEACHING PROCESSES.		
911	9379318	BENEFICATION OF CHROMITE ORE AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS GRADUATION OF VARIOS GRADES OF FERROCHROMIUM ALLOYS=	.ALI ,MAMDOUH EL-SEID AHMAD	MAMDOUH EL-SEID AHMAD ALI	QENA	1999	الهدف من البحث: معرفة نظم وبرامج تربية معلمى المرحلة الأولى الخدمة في جمهورية مصر العربية والولايات المتحدة الامريكية.		
912	9379331	تربية معلمى المرحلة الأولى أثناء الخدمة:	علي ، فاطمة محمد السيد	فاطمة محمد السيد علي	جامعة عين شمس	1986	تشخيص نواحي النقص والتقصير في برامج تربية معلمى المرحلة الأولى في أثناء الخدمة في جمهورية مصر العربية-2		
913	9379332	synthesis of new heterocyclic compounds from nitrophthalic anhydride=	.Abdallah , mahmoud farouk	Mahmoud farouk Abdallah	QENA	2000	the text of the studies included an extensive survey about the synthesis and reactions of quinazoline-2,-4diones		
914	9379337	THE OPERATOR COMPACT IMPLICIT METHODS FOR SOLVING FOURTH-ORDER BOUNDARY-VALUE PROBLEMS=	GAD , MAHMOUD ATTYA MOHAMMED	MAHMOUD ATTYA MOHAMMED GAD	SOHA G	2005	IN THIS THESIS,anew family of finite-difference schemes of high order for the numerical solution of fourth-order two-point boundary-value problems are developed and analyzed.		

915	9379359	COMPARATIVE GEOCHMICAL STUDIES ON THE EGYPTIAN PHOSPHORITES AND THE CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY OF THEIR APATITE /	MOHAMED,MOUSTAFA SAAD-ELDIN	MOUSTAFA SAAD-ELDIN MOHAMED	ASWAN :	1990 .	THE PRESENT WORK IS CONCERNED WITH THE GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE EGYPTIAN PHOSPHORITES AND PHOSPHATIC ROCKS AND THE CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY OF THE EGYPTIAN SEDIMENTARY APATITE.SAMPLES USED IN THIS STUDY WERE COLLECTED FROM THE CENTRAL FACIES ZONE AND FROM BOTH THE ADJACENT SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN FACIES ZONES OF PHOSPHORITE OCCURRENCE IN EGYPT .THE ECONOMIC PHOSPHORITES WERE SAMPLED FROM THE PHOSPHRITE BEARING MEMBERS OF THE DUWI PHOSPHATE FORMATION IN QUSEIR-SAFAGA,IDFU-QE NA AND KHARGA-DAKHLA REGIONS.THE PHOSPHATIC ROCKS WERE SAMPLED FROM THE PHOSPHATE BEARING MEMBER OF QUSEIR VARIEGATED FORMATION SOUTH EAST IDFU SOUTHERN FACIES ZONE.SAMPLES FROM THE NORTHERN FACIES ZONE WERE COLLECTED FROM SINAI SUDR FORMATION,MOKATTAM AND DARB EL-FAYUM MAADI FORMATION		
916	9379574	CLINICAL & MYCOLOGICAL STUDY OF TINEA CAPITIS IN SOHAG PROVINCE	MOUSTAFA,MOHAMMED ABDEL-KARIM	MOHAMMED ABDEL-KARIM MOUSTAFA	SOHAG :	1997	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS THROW A BEAM OF LIGHT ON THE CLINICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TINEA CAPITIS IN SOHAG PROVINCE		
917	9379604	نثر أبي حيان التوحيدي حسين ، يوسف عباس علي					تتناول الرسالة حياة أبو حيان وأخلاقه ونسبه وشخصيته وتكلم أبو حيان التوحيدي والنصوص الباقية أساتذة الآثار الأبنية ورحلاته الجانب الديني أسلوب أبي حيان التوحيدي بين الخبر والأشياء الأساليب الانتشائية من خلال نثر أبي حيان التوحيدي.		
918	9379640	المعاصر المدنية الإسلامية الباقية بسوهاج وثقا منذ بداية العصر العثماني حتى نهاية القرن 13هـ/19م طربوش ، محمد هاشم اسماعيل	محمد هاشم اسماعيل طربوش	سوهاج	2001		الدراسة عبارة عن فهرس للخرائط والأشكال واللوحات آثار المعمارية والفنية خلال هذه الفترة.		
919	9379657	Assessment of ischemic heart disease in young Women /	Rushdi, Yassir Mohamed Kamal.	Yassir Mohamed Kamal Rushdi ,	Sohag :	2005 .	This study was undertaken to detect the role of the less frequently studied risk factors for IHD in young women that may have acausal link to the athrothrombotic process as lipoprotein(a,homocysteine and chlamydia pneumonia infection.		
920	9379668	EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF ARTHROSCOPICALLY ASSISTED ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RECONSTRUCTION USING HAMSTRING TENDON AUTOGRAFT FOR ACL DEFICIENT KNEES	Ahmed, mohamed omar mohamed	Mohamed omar mohamed ahmed	SOHAG :	2005	THE FEMORAL ATTACHMENT OF THE ACL IS AT THE POSTERIOR PART OF THE INNER SURFACE OF THE LATERAL FEMORAL CONDYLE THIS SITE HAS BEEN DESCRIBED BY GIRGIS ET AL AND ODENSTEN		
921	9379677	A detailed microearthquakes study in Abu dabbab Area-eastren desert-Egypt=	Mohamed , Gad El Kareem Abdrabou	Gad El Kareem Abdrabou Mohamed	ASSIUT :	2005	this study is focused on the unusual phenomena of earthquake activity at Abu Dabbab area,central part of the eastren desert of egypt and at about 24KM away from the red sea coast.the aim of this study is to describe the earthquake activity at this region and to throw the lights on the nature of this activity		
922	9379738	THE ROLE OF 24- HOURS AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING IN EVALUATION OF BORDERLINE HYPERTENSION	AHMED ,MOHAMED BOHAMED BOGHDADY	MOHAMED BOHAMED BOGHDADY AHMED	SOHAG :	1996	THE PRESENT STUDY AIMED TO EXAMINE THE RELIABILITY AND REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE MEASUREMENTS OBTAINED BY 24-H A B P M AND TO EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP		
923	9379759	Acomparative study of stop and chop technique versus divide and conquer technique of phacoemulsification /	Abd Allah, Hatem Gamal El Din.	Hatem Gamal El Din Abd Allah ,	Sohag :	2004 .	Phacoemulsification is considered to be the most suitable technique for cataract extraction as it provides anumber of attractive benefits for both the patient and the surgeon.		
924	9379828	GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF GRAVITY DATA ALONG THE NILE VALLEY AND ADJACENT AREAS,EGYPT /	OTHMAN,AHMED BAKHEET .	OTHMAN,AHMED BAKHEET .	ASSIUT :	2000 .	THIS STUDY IS CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE COMPARISON OF THE SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES OF THESE AREAS,BESIDE THE DEDUCTION OF THE TECTONIC FORCES THAT CAUSED THEM .		
925	9379829	RENAL FUNCTION IN CHILDERN WITH B-THALASSEMIA MAJOR	KHODERY MOHAMMED,ASHRAF	ASHRAF KHODERY MOHAMMED	SOHAG :	2003	THE PRUPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO DESCRIBE THE FUNCTIONAL ABNORMALITIES OF THE KIDNY IN PATIENTS WITH B- THALASSEMUA AND POVIDE EVIDENECE		
926	9379836	THE EFFECT OF INFRARED LASER ON POST-NATAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROSTATE AND SEMINAL VESICLES IN ALBINO RAT ESSAY=	EL-SALMEY , AYMAN MOHAMED	AYMAN MOHAMED EL-SALMEY	Assiut	1997	THE PRESENT article throw a light in the complex nature of the cellular low level laser effects hnvolved in clinical and laboratory experiments and clinical studies		
927	9379860	Preparation and characterization of intrinsically conducting polypyrrole polymers for application as ion sensitive films /	Mahmoud, Mohamed M.El-Dessouki.	Mohamed M.El-Dessouki Mahmoud ,	Sohag :	1998 .	The general scope of the present thesis is the preparation and characterization of intrinsically conducting polypyrrole polymers for application as ion sensitive films.		
928	9379879	INFANT FEEDING AND CANCER	Ali, mostafa ashry mohammad	Mostafa ashry mohammad Ali	SOHAG :	2002	THE PRESENT WORK AIMS TO THROW SOME LIGHT ON THE ROLE PLAYED BY DIET PARTICULARLY INFANT NUTRITION IN THE CAUSATION AND PREVENTION OF CANCER		
929	9379891	التنمية السياحية لساحل البحر الاحمر	عصام المجدد ، عصام امام	عصام امام عبدالمجيد	القاهرة	1991	تتناول الرسالة السياحة والعوامل الخارجية المؤثرة على التخطيط السياحي ومعرفة السياحة في مصر والبيئة الطبيعية ومقوماتها السياحية لمنطقة البحر الاحمر وسواء البيئة الزرية أو البحرية والتحدث عن الدراسات السياحية لمنطقة البحر الاحمر.		
930	9379894	STUDY ON ATTENUATION OF SOLAR RADIATION BY AEROSOLS OVER SOME REGIONS IN A.R.EGYPT:	shazly,afaf gaballah	afaf gaballah shazly. ;	gena.:	2001 .	the intensity of direct solar radiation incident on agiven surface element depletion along its path through the atmosphere.		
931	9379910	STUDIES ON THE RECENT SEDIMENTARY ENVIRONMENTS AND THE BENTHIC FORAMINIFERA IN THE INTERTIDALZONE OF THE AREA BETWEEN GEMSHA AND MARSA ALAM,RED SEA,EGYPT	Ahmed,Mohamed Abdel-wahab mohamed	Mohamed Abdel-wahab mohamed Ahmed,	Qena :	1996 .	THE RED SEA EXTEENDS IN THE NORTHWESTERN DIRECTION FROM THE NARROW STRAIT OF BAB EL-MANDAB AT ITS SOUTHERN END TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SINAI PENISULA.THE NEARSHORE STRETCH IS OF TENLY BORDERED FROM THE SEWARD SIDE BY MANY PATCHES OF COLAR REEFS AND SOME LAGOONS SEPARATING IT FROM THE OPEN SEA AND COASTAL PLAIN BOUNDED IT FROM THE LAND WARD .		
932	9379914	New Approaches for synthesis of some heterocyclic compounds as new derivatives of pyridine=	Aly, Aamal Aly Abdou	Aamal Aly Abdou Aly	Aswan	1998	It has been found that the reactions of cinnamonnitrile derivatives with aarylidene cyanoacetohydrazid have produced the triazolo 1.5-a pyridine derivatives in much higher yield than that reported by soto		
933	9379957	Effect of anatural bradykinin potentiator on cadmium toxicity during embryogenesis of white rat =	Mohamed , Amin abdou seleem	Amin abdou seleem Mohamed	SOHAG :	2004	Metals are omnipresent in the environment ,occurring in varying concentrations in air,bedrock,soil,water,and all biological matters.		
934	9380010	VALUE OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN RENAL DISEASES=	MOHAMED , MOHAMED ABD EL MOHSEN			1996	The aim of this work was to present an over view evaluation of the role of ultrasonography in all cases of kidney pathology and malfunctions,expanding upon its advantages,ACCURACY,LIMITATIONS AND PITFALLS.		

935	9380067		GIANT RETINAL TEAR=القطع الشبكي العملاق	Abd allah ,hatem gamal eldin	Hatem gamal eldin Abd allah	sohag	1999	GIANT RETINAL TEAR IS DEFINED AS RETIANAL BREAK EXTENDING 90DEGREES OR MORE AROUND TGE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE FUNDUS. MOST OF THE GIANT RETIANAL TEARS ARE IDIOPATHIC, THE SECOND MOST COMMON TYPE IS TRAUMATIC CAUSED BY CONTUSION OF THE GLOBE.		
936	9380070		Geochemical characteristics of the suprficial nile basin sediments and their environmental relevance,sohag area,egypt=	Ali , mohamed hassan mohamed	Mohamed hassan mohamed Ali	SOHA G	2005	the main objective of the current study is direct to evaluate the distribution levels of the total heavy metals and thier bioavailability in surficial sediments from the study area.identifying the possible sources of heavy metals and discussing thier pro bable environmental impact is a main objective		
937	9380078		An application of queueing theory on sugar industry in upper egypt =	Hamed , Hamed ahmed	Hamed ahmed Hamed	ASWA N	2003	In this thesis ,we deal with the economical and environmental cost problem of the waiting time and crowd of the queue of the trucks in fornt of the sugar factories in upper egypt.		
938	9380080		التعليم في محافظة قنا	عبدالمعز فضل عبدالرازق محمود	جامعة الأزهر، كلية اللغة العربية بالقاهرة، قسم التاريخ والحضارة ،	القاهرة :	1997	تتناول الرسالة:مراكز التعليم ومعاهد التعليم،المعالم العلمية والاشهر العلماء،العلوم الانسانية اللغوية وواشهر العلماء وأهم الكتب ومعرفة الكتب التي تناولت الرياضيات،العدوية والطبيعية والانسانية واشهر العلماء وأهم الكتب.		
939	9380182		LONG TERM FOLLOW UP OF ANATOMICAL AND FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME OF W.NEOBLADDER=	.HAMMADY , AHMED R.A	AHMED R.A HAMMADY	sohag	1999	THIS study was done to evaluate long-term follow up of the anatomical and the functional changes after constructing W-neobladder as abladder substitution after radical cystectomy.		
940	9380205		Biological ,genetical and taxonomic studies on some tilapiine species of upper egypt =	Ali , safaa megally	safaa megally Ali	QENA	2003	The present study aimed at : Applying the concept of size and shape on the morphometric characteristics of three tilapiine species considered to elucidate intra- and inter-specific variations.		
941	9380213		controllability for singular systems in hilbert spaces=	Ramadan , Ayman khalf Allah mohamed	Ayman khalf Allah mohamed Ramadan	QENA	2005	this thesis contains four chapters,the target of them is them is an important coverage for some basic concepts of control theory such also controllability,observability, assignability and other concepts,also we study the relation between them.our study is concentrating on the singular control system,and this study is given in two different cases, when the state spaces and the control spaces are finite and infinite dimensional space		
942	9380244		GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL STUDIES ON SOME TYPES OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS IN EGYPT /	Badry,Mohamed Mostafa Mohamed	Mohamed Mostafa Mohamed Badry,	QENA :	2004 .	The present work is atrial to discuss the geotechnical characteristics of some different types of sedimentary rocks i south Egypt along the Nile vally (Assuit/Qena)and the southern part of the Red Sea coast.		
943	9380245		THE REMOVAL EFFICENCY OF SOME HEAVY METAL IONS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS USING DIFFERENT ADSORBENTS=كفاءة إزالة بعض أيونات العناصر الثقيلة=من المحاليل المائية باستخدام ممتزات مختلفة	ABD ALLAH , SAAABAN AHMED ALDARDEER	SAAABAN AHMED ALDARDEER ABD ALLAH	ASWA N	2002	ADSORPTION IS ATERM COMMONLY USED FOR SVERAL DIFFERENT PROCESSES INVOLVING PHYSICAL AS CHEMICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN THE SOLID SURFACE OF SBSTANCE AND DISSOLVED METAL ION SPECIES.		
944	9380334		Effect of some detergents on some mycological activities in egyptian soil=	Amer , Ahmed Auel-fadel	Ahmed Auel-fadel Amer	QENA	1999	The presenst investigation aimed at studying the effect of detergents on the population of soil fungi,when applied directly to the soil or when incorporated into isolation agar medium.		
945	9380368		Application of chemical methodes for the treatment of boilers water in the company of egyptian chemical industries-kima=	Mohamed , hegazy mohamed hegazy	hegazy mohamed hegazy Mohamed	ASWA N	2002	the present M.Sc .thesis deals with trying to find soulutions for the varity problems which have appeared in latest time in the department of acid and boilers at the company of egyptian chemical industries,represented in corrosion and failure which frequently occur in the evaporators and superheaters of acid line boilers,in addition to the failure of water-condensate circuit		
946	9380394		HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF THE QUATERNARY AQUIFER IN QENA GOVERNORATE,EGYPT /	Abdel bassier,Mohammed aly	Mohammed aly Abdel bassier,	Qena :	1997 .	THE AREA OF STUDY IS ESSENTIALLY OCCUPIED BY SEDIMENTARY ROCKS BELONGING TO THE UPPER CRETACEOUS, THE TERTIARY AND THE QUATERNARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE GEOMORPHOLOGY AND GEOLOGY OF THIS AREA IS PRINCIPALLY FOUND INTHE WORK OF SAND FORD (1934), SANDFORD AND ARKEL (1933),ABD EL RAZIK (1972), WENDFORDETEL (1976) AND SAID (1962,1981,1991) .		
947	9380408		Fuelwood energy in eastern desert (wadi allaqi conservation area /	Salem, Ramadan Mohammed.	Ramadan Mohammed Salem ,	Aswan :	2000 .	present and future energy needs in developing countries are generally different in urban areas from those in rural areas.		
948	9380453		APPLICATION OF SOME GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES FOR GROUND WATER RESOURES INVESTIGATION IN SELECTED AREAS BETWEEN IDFU-MARSAALAM(EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT) /	ABD ELKADER,AHMED ABD ELAZIZ	AHMED ABD ELAZIZ ABD ELKADER,	ASSUI T :	2001 .	geoelctrical and hydrogeological survery was carried out in the area between idfu-marsalam to investigate its ground water potentiality .		
949	9380459		Cyclo-condensation and Addition reactions in the synthesis of some new heterocyclic compounds as cyanine dye derivatives=	Abu El nasr,omaima Abd El Hakam mohamed	omaima Abd El Hakam mohamed Abu El nasr	ASWA N	1998	the purpose of the present investigation was to compare and evaluate the synthesis,spectral behaviour and acid-base properties of some corresponded cyanine dye covering different types		
950	9380467		MANAGEMENT OF SACROCOCCYGEAL PILONIDAL SINUS=	ABDALLAH , MOHAMED RAMADAN	MOHAMED RAMADAN ABDALLAH	SOHA G	2004	PILONIDAL DISEASE is a poorly understood disease which has a propensity for disrupting the lives of young people and for which we have an assortment of the therapeutic maneuvers.		
951	9380539		Some Studies on Marker of Endothelial Cell Damage Cytokines and Haemostatic Abnormalities in Psoriasis	Fayed,Hanan Mahmoud Abdel Latif	Hanan Mahmoud Abdel Latif Fayed	Sohag	2005	الصدفية مرض جلدى مزمن شائع يتميز بازدياد فى معدل انقسام خلايا طبقة البشرة وزيادة الازوعية الدموية فى طبقة الالامة مصحوبا بارتشاح ادمى من الخلايا الليمفاوية"ت".وعلى الرغم من ان هناك عدة عوامل تسبب فى حدوث هذا المرض الا انه قد ثبت ان العوامل المناعية تلعب دورا مهما فى حدوثه وتتحكم الميتوكنينات(خاصة عامل النخر الورمى الفا) فى شدة الالتهابات لهذا المرض.		
952	9380557		Effect of Administration of melatonin on dna synthesis and proliferation in A drenal cortex and thyroid follicules of DMBA-treated mice=	Aref,Abdel-baset Aref mohamad	Abdel-baset Aref mohamad Aref	Sohag	2000	the present investigation dealt with the effect of daily melatonin administration -for 60 days started i day post-DMBA injection and 30 and 60 days started 90 days post-DMBA injection-and/or a single dose of a carcinogen DMBA for different periods		
953	9380606		TREATMEENT OF SOME PROBLEMS IN DYNAMICS OF ELASTIC BODIES /	AHMED,MOUSA.KHA LIFA	MOUSA.KHALIFA AHMED ,	ASSIU T :	1992 .	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY THE FREE VIBRATION OF THIN,HOMOGENOUS,ISOTROPIC,ELASTIC CYLINDRICAL SHELL IN THE ABSENCE OF THE BODY FORCES .		
954	9380640		A study of some efficient algorithms for drawing graphs /	Omer,Mohamed Abdel-Halim El-Sayed.	Mohamed Abdel-Halim El-sayed Omer ,	Aswan :	2002 .	this thesis present efficient algorithms for drawing planar graphs.graph drawing addresses the problem of constructing geometric representation of information and finds applications in almost every branch of science and technology.in this thesis we study traingulated drawings,convex drawings and orthogonal drawings		

955	9380688	ENGINEERING SEISMOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF ASWAN NEW CITY /	Abdel Motaal,Abdel-Nasser Mohamed	Abdel-Nasser Mohamed Abdel Motaal,	Aswan :	2003 .	The Study area lies in South Egypt between latitude 24°09' 20" and 24°13' 07" N and longitude 32°50' 18" and 32°52' 08" E on the West bank of the River Nile about 12 k.m north to the Aswan city,and covers an area of area of about 21km2		
956	9380786	PROBLEMS OF MAGNETO-AND THERMOMAGNETOELASTICITY FOR INFINITE,CIRCULAR CYLINDRICAL BODIES=مسائل في نظرية المرونة المغنطيسية والمرونة الحرارية المغنطيسية للأجسام الاسطوانية الدائرية اللانهائية	ABBAS ,IBRAHIM ATIATALLAH ABDEL-RHMAN	IBRAHIM ATIATALLAH ABDEL-RHMAN ABBAS	SOHA G	1999	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS,IS TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS OF MAGNETO-AND THERMO-MAGNETOELASTICITY FOR INFINITE,CIRCULAR CYLINDRICAL BODIES		
957	9380790	A CLASSICAL TREATMENT OF ATOMIC HYDROGEN IN ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS /	MOHAMED,NASER. METWALLY,ALY	NASER.METWALLY,ALY MOHAMED +	ASWAN :	1993 .	IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT,THE ENERGY EQUATION OF AN ELECTRON MOVING IN A COULOMB FIELD AND EXTERNAL ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS IS AN UNSEPARABLE ONE .		
958	9380800	HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOCHEMICAL EVALUTION OF THE AREA BETWEEN QENA AND QUS EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	Mahmoud,Abdel Mawgoud Mohammed	Abdel Mawgoud Mohammed Mahmoud,	QENA :	2005 .	The present thesis deals with the hydrogeology and hydro-geochemistry of the area between Qena and Qus ,it lies to the east of the River Nile . It delineated by longitudes 32°41' and 33°55' E and latitudes 25°50' and 26°11' N		
959	9380802	TUTORIAL SYSTEM TO TEACH DIFFERENTIATION /	MOHAMED,MARGHANY.HASSAN	MARGHANY.HASSAN MOHAMED +	ASSIUT :	1993 .	ONE OF THE MAJOR GOALS OF INTELLIGENT TUTORING SYSTEMS IS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING .		
960	9380808	FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN SOHAG CITY,SIZE OF THE PROBLEM,AND ITS MEDICAL IMPACT ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH=	.ABD EL- WAHAB , WALEED MOHAMMED	WALEED MOHAMMED ABD EL-WAHAB	SOHA G	2001	female circumcision encompasses a number of traditional operations that involve cutting away parts of the female external genitalia or other injury to female genitals whether for cultural or other non therapeutic reasons.		
961	9380816	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE CHOICES OF THE SMOOTHING PARAMETERS UNDER OPTIMAL KERNELS /	ABD ELRAHMAN,AYMAN. MOHAMED	AYMAN.MOHAMED ABD ELRAHMAN +	ASSIUT :	1992 .	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS THESIS IS THE ESTIMATION OF THE SMOOTHING PARAMETER H UNDER OPTIMAL KERNELS IN THE NONPARAMETRIC DENSITY FUNCTION ESTIMATORS .		
962	9380822	COMPARISON ON SOME SELECTED OLDER AND YOUNGER GRANITOID ROCKS,EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	Moubark,Karem Mohamed	Karem Mohamed Moubark ,	Qena :	2005 .	The area under investigation is Located in the pan-African basement of central Eastern Desert.It covers an area about 600km2 of the basement complex and is bounded by the following co-ordinates:Longitude 33°15':30 33' E and Latitude 26° 20':26'45' N.		
963	9380830	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF THE AREA SOUTH EAST ASWAN,EGYPT	MENEISY , AHMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED MENEISY	ASWAN	2006	THE MAIN TARGET OF THIS WORK IS TO DELINEATE THE STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK OF THE AREA,ILLUSTRATE THE ROLE OF THE SEPARATION METHODS IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE MULTISOURCE MAGNETIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE AREA AND ESTABLISH THE ROLE OF THESE STRUCTURES IN CONTROLLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALIZATION IN THE STUDY AREA		
964	9380839	ON STABILITY, BOUNDEDNESS AND PERIODICITY OF THE SOLUTION OF A CERTAIN NON-LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION /	Abdel-Aziz,Mohamed Abdel-Allah	Mohamed Abdel-Allah Abdel-Aziz +		1988 .	This thesis is devoted to the study of stability, boundedness and periodicity of solution for a certain non-linear differential equation of the fourth-order.		
965	9380841	SEDIMENTOLOGICAL,AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES ON SOME ISLANDS OF THE RED SEA,EGYPT /	EL Said,Mohamed Abbas	Mohamed Abbas EL Said,	QENA :	2005 .	The purpose of this work is to identify the environments,to determine the environmental problems,to evaluate the existing practices and past successes and failures in coastal policymaking.Furthermore, it is expected that mechanisms for using science in coastal policymaking identified in the regions could be transferred to other regions and used nationally and that comparisons among regions would yield additional insights.		
966	9380855	IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTIONS ON THE SEDIMENTARY PARAMETERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT,HURGHADA,RED SEA,EGYPT /	Madian,Sayed Mohamed Sayed	Sayed Mohamed Sayed Madian,	QENA :	2005 .	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTIONS ON THE SEDIMENTARY PARAMETERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT,HURGHADA RED SEA EGYPT		
967	9380880	MINERALOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON PERSPECTIVES OF FORMATION OF GOLD PLACERS IN THE AREA OF SUKKARI GOLD MINE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	Ahmed,Adel Mohamed Ali	Adel Mohamed Ali Ahmed,	QENA :	2005 .	The mineralogical composition and geochemical characteristics of the placer gold and the source rocks in the sukkari gold mine area were investigated in detail-some efforts were directed to the gold extraction tests from placers around the mine		
968	9380887	ON BITOPOLOGICAL ORDERED SPACES /	SAYED,ABDEL HAMIED FARRAG .	SAYED,ABDEL HAMIED FARRAG +	QENA :	2001 .	IN THIS THESIS WE ARE INTERESTED IN INTRODUCING THE IDEA OF ORDER IN THE AREA OF BITOPOLOGICAL STRUCTURES SUCH SEPARATION AXIOMS,COMPACTNESS,COMPACTIFICATIONS AND ORDER-CONNECTEDNESS .		
969	9380892	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN UPPER EGYPT /	YOUSSEF,SALEM BADRY AHMED	SALEM BADRY AHMED YOUSSEF,	QENA :	2006 .	Geophysical investigations have been conducted in some of the archaeological sites at Luxor and Sohag in upper Egypt. The studied sites in Luxor area include the Amenhotep III temple,Habou temples and Madamout temple These sites studied using the earth resistivity method utilizing different electrode configurations(Wenner,Shlumberger and Wenner-Shlumberger array)with aiding of ABEM-Terrameter SAS 300 resistivity meter.		
970	9380900	ON FUZZY BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES /	MOHAMED,AHMED AREF ABD ELLATIF .	MOHAMED,AHMED AREF ABD ELLATIF +	QENA :	2001 .	THE THEORY OF FUZZY SETS WAS INTRODUCED BY ZADEH 1965,AS AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP A MATHEMATICALLY PRECISE FRAMEWORK IN WHICH TO TREAT SYSTEMS OR PHENOMENA .		
971	9381212	NONLINEAR RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF STEEL TOWERS OF CABLE-STAYED BRIDGE UNDER EARTHQUAKE MOTION=التحليل اللاخطي لمساكن الأبراج المعدنية الجامدة تحت تأثير الحركة الزلزالية لكوابل الكباري المعقدة تحت تأثير الحركة الزلزالية	Hussein , mohamed omar mohamed	mohamed omar mohamed Hussein	ASWAN	2004	RECENT DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKES AROUND THE WORLD HAVE UNDERSCORED THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTANDING THE WAY IN WHICH CIVIL ENGINEERING STRUCTURES RESPOND DURING SUCH DYNAMIC EVENTS.		
972	9381250	cytogenetic studies of some species of freshwater fishes in upper egypt=دراسات وراثية خلوية لبعض أنواع من أسماك المياه العذبة في مصر	Mohamed ,rafaat galal el-din	Rafaat galal el-din Mohamed	Qena	2000	the present study includes the morphological and cytogenetical studies of ten species representing five orders and seven families of freshwater fishes.		

973	9381266		PATTERNS OF PRESENTATION OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS ATTENDING SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE STUDY	AL KHAYAT, KHALED FAWZY MOHAMMED	Khaled fawzy mohammed al khayat	SOHA G:	2004	TO IDENTIFY THE VARIABLE RECENT PRESENTING PICTURES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE PATIENTS ATTENDING SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AS WELL AS THE DIFFERENCES FROM THE CLASSICAL PRESENTING PICTURE		
974	9381289		INTRATHECAL ROPIVACAINE VERSUS BUPIVACAINE FOR PATIENTS UNDERGOING ENDOSCOPIC UROLOGICAL SURGERY	IBRAHIM , MOHY EL-DEEN MOHAMMED	MOHY EL-DEEN MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	SOHA G	2004	THE AIM OF THE STUDY WAS TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF SPINAL ANESTHESIA WITH ISOBARIC ROPIVACAINE, COMPARED WITH ISOBARIC BUPIVACAINE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ENDOSCOPIC UROLOGICAL SURGERY.		
975	9381293		صعيد مصر في عصر المماليك البحرية(784-1250هـ/1382م)	يونس ، سعيد عثمان	سعيد عثمان يونس	سوهاج	1995	تتناول الرسالة الحياة السياسية في صعيد مصر في عصر المماليك البحرية وتكلم على حركة العربان وكيف كان الصعيد منفى للمتأولين لحكومة المماليك وتكلم الباحث أيضا عن الحياة الاقتصادية سواء كانت زراعة وثروة معدنية وصناعة وتجارت تناول الحياة الاجتماعية وطبقات المجتمع في عصر المماليك في الصعيد.		
976	9381314		COMPARISON BETWEEN CLINICAL MODIFIED ALVARADO SCORE SYSTEM AND LAPAROSCOPY IN DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS	M. GODA,ASSER ABD EL HAMID	SOUTH VALLEY-FACULTY OF MEDICINE	SOHA G:	2000	DIGNOSTIC LAPAROSCOPY IS RADIDLY GAINING WIDE ACCEPTANCE AS ALTERNATIVE TO DIAGNOSTIC LAPAROTOMY THIS LARGELY DUE TO SURGEONS GROWING FAMILARITY		
977	9381343		physico-chemical stidies on the speciation of heavy elements in the river Nile دراسات فيزيائية وكيميائية على توزيع المكونات=السدiments الكيميائية والعناصر الثقيلة الموجودة في رواسب نهر النيل	mahmoyd , eman mohamed fawzy	Eman mohamed fawzy mahmoyd	ASWAN	2000	the present study includes the determination of totel and extractable concentrations of some heavy trace and major elements "fe,mn,ca,mg,k,na,cd,co,pb andzn" in aswan to giza.		
978	9381361		EVALUATION OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION	ALI , MOHAMMED Z	Mohammed z.ali	SOHA G:	1998	ERECTION IS THE RESULT OF COMPLEX INTERACTION AMONG THE PSYCHOLOGIC NEUROENDOCRINE AND VARCULAR MECHANISMS ACTING ON PENILE TISSUE IT IS TRIGGERED BY VARIOUS REFLEXOGENIC AND PSYCHOGENIC STIMULI		
979	9381404		NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH EAR , NOSE,AND THROAT DISAES(RETROSPECTIVE STUDY)	FARG, AHMED FAWZY SADEEK	AHMED FAWZY SADEEKFARG	SOHA G:	2000	CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM COMPLICATION OF OTITIS MEDIA ARE RARE TODAY BECAUSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOPHISTICATED		
980	9381460		in vitro propagation of some important plants	abd-elwahab , tarek ahmed	Tarek ahmed abd-elwahab	ASWAN	2001	'in vitro propagation of researshed the three plant species "s.arghelc proximus and salvadora persiica in this study was successfully achieved.		
981	9381524		NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF DIVIDING FLOW IN SHORT OPEN CHANNEL التحليل الرياضي لتقسيم السريان في تقريعات=BRANCHES القنوات المكشوفة ذات المدى القصير	FARAH,KHALD MOHAMMED AHMED	FARAH,KHALD MOHAMMED AHMED		2004	THE THEORETICAL OR EVEN THE EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF FLOW AT OPEN CHANNEL JUNCTION WHERE AGIVEN STREAM BRANCHES INTO TWO ONES,IS APROBLEM THAT HAS STILL RECEIVED LITTLE ATTENTION		
982	9381545		STUDIES ON SOME QUINES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	ABD EL-HAMED,AYMAN SALAH EL-DEEN	AYMAN SALAH EL-DEENABD EL-HAMED	QENA:	2000	BECAUSE OF THE WIDE SPREAD APPLICATION OF QUINONES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES IN VARIOUS FILEDS INCLUDING USE AS FUNGICIDES ANTIBACTERIALS DERIVATIVES IN VARIOUS		
983	9381614		CORE OF NUCLEON- NUCLEON INTERACTION	HASSANEEN,KHALED SABER AHMED	KHALED SABER AHMED HASSANEEN	SOHA G:	1998	WE INVESTIGATED THE ARGUMENT OF VINH MAU et al. [1991] THAT THE GOOD DESCRIPTION OF THE NUCLEON-NUCLEON NN INTERACTION AT SHORT DISTANCES BY QUARK MODELS COULD BE QUESIONED.		
984	9381633		BIOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON MOSQUITOES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE CULEX PIPPIENS=	BAKRY,SHADIA MUSTAFA.	.SHADIA MUSTAFA BAKRY		1999	the study of the biological life cycle of culex pipiens l.		
985	9381653		WORKING OUT A SOFTWARE PACKAGE FOR SOLVING THE DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	EL- GENDY,ALI MAHFOOZ MORSY	ALI MAHFOOZ MORSY EL- GENDY	ASWAN:	1999	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS TO DESIGN A PACKAGE OF PROGRAMS FOR SOLVING THREE DIFFERENT PROBLEMS		
986	9381750		synthesis and studies of some heterocyclic compounds=دراسات على بعض المركبات الغير متجانسة=الحلقة	aref , amal mohamed	Amal mohamed aref	ASWAN	1998	the reactivity of cyanoacetohydrazide derivative 5 toward some selected arylidenemalononitrile 7 arylidenethylcyanoacetate 13 and arylidenethioacetamide derivatives 17 have been examined.		
987	9381935		PALAEONTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME INVERTEHRAE FOSSILS FROM THE EOCENE OUTCROPS,EL MINIA AREA MIDDLE EGYPT /	SHAIKAMI,USAMA YOUNES	USAMA YOUNES SHAIKAMI,	ASSIUT :	1995 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF PALAENTOLOGIC,STRATIGRAPHIC AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE EOCENE SEQUENCE PXPOSED ALONG THE EASTERN BANK OF THE RIVER NILE OF EL MINIA GOVERNORATE,MIDDLE EGYPT		
988	9381994		optical and eletrical properties of amorphous sb-sn-o thin films=الخصائص الضوئية لاجنية رقيقة=sp-sn-o"مورفية	EL-mishnip , hazem mohmoud ali darwish	Hazem mohmoud ali darwish EL-mishnip	SOHA G	1999	in recent years,there have been extensive studies on thin films exhibiting high electrical conductivity,as well as high transparency in the visible spectrum and high reflectivity in the infrared ir region.		
989	9382249		GEOELECTRIC STUDIES FOR WADI ZIEDUN AREA,EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	AHMED,FATHY AHMED ABD-ALLA	FATHY AHMED ABD-ALLA AHMED,	QENA :	1995 .	THE PRESENT STUDIES AIMS ESSENTIALLY AT EVALUATING THE SUBSUR FACE HYDROLOGICAL PICTURE PREVAILING IN THE STUDIED AREA		
990	9382430		PETROLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF GEBEL EL-GIDAMI GRANITIC PLUTON,EASTERN DESERT EGYPT /	ALI,BATAA HUSSEIN	BATAA HUSSEIN ALI ,	ASSIUT :	1994 .	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE GEOCHEMICAL AND PETROLOGICAL STUDIES ON EL-GIDAMI GRANIT PLUTION OCCURRING AT THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT		
991	9382564		fungaemia and pulmonary fungal infections in cancer patients	Mohammed , Fatma hassan ahmed	Fatma hassan ahmed Mohammed	SOHA G	2004	fungaemia is a serious and life threatening infection in patients with hematological and non hematological malignancies.several factors predispose to invasive fungal infection,defect in immune cells and uiceration of the skin,oropharynx and gastrointestinal tract know predisposing factors.		
992	9382617		power filter for harmonic suppression and unity power factor achievement=مرشح قدرة للتوافقيات معتحقيق معامل قدرة قيمته الوحدة	abdel-karim , emad ahmed hussein	Emad ahmed hussein abdel-karim	ASWAN	2005	the thesis is divided into three parts,which are as fallows:part one:areview for the harmonics proplem,and their effects.		
993	9382626		RECENT INVERTE BRATES ALONG THE RED SEA CASTAL PLANI BETWEEN MARSALAAM AND RAS BANAS /	E BAID ALLA,NAGEH ABID EL RAHMAN	NAGEH ABID EL RAHMAN E BAID ALLA,	ASSIUT :	1988 .	THE RED SEA EXTENDS IN ANORTH WESTERN DIRECTION FROM THE NARRAW STRAIT OF BAB EL-MANDAB AT ITS SOUTH ERN ENT TO THE SOUTH-ERN TIP OF SINIA PENINSULA AT ITS SOUTH ERN END,IT IS CONNECTED TO THE GULF OF ADEN AND APENS INTO THE INDIAN OCEAN		

1013	9384904		دراسة تحليلية لأثر التخطيط في حل مشكلة الغذاء في جمهورية مصر العربية /	إسماعيل ،فاروق محمد أبو الفتوح .	القاهرة : فاروق محمد أبو الفتوح ،	1994 .	الهدف الرئيسي من البحث ينحصر في تحليل أثر التخطيط القومى للقطاع الزراعى فى حل المشكلة الغذائية فى جمهورية مصر العربية،مع إلقاء الضوء على مفهوم التخطيط القومى وأهميته للقطاع الزراعى.		
1014	9384950		ON BITOPOLOGICAL ORDERED SPACES=الفضاءات المرتبة ثنائية التوبولوجيا	SAYED , ABDEL HAMIED VFARRAH	ABDEL HAMIED VFARRAH SAYED	QENA 2001	THE STUDY OF TOPOLOGICAL ORDERED SPACES WAS INITIATED BY NACHBIN,L 17.IN THIES THESIS WE ARE INTERSTED IN INTRODUCING THE IDEA OF ORDER IN THE AREA OF BITOPOLOGICAL STRUCTURES SUSH SEPARATION AXIOMS.		
1015	9384981		SOME PROBLEMS OF FLOW OF NON-NEWTONIAN FLUIDS IN APOROUS MEDIUM /	MAHDY,ABD-ELNASSER SOBHY MOHAMMED	ABD-ELNASSER SOBHY MOHAMMED MAHDY	QENA : 2001 .	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS OF FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER FOR NON-NEWTONIAN FLUIDS IN POROUS MEDIUM .		
1016	9384988		PETROGRAPHY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF GABBROIC ROCKS OF GABAL ZEIATIT AND GABAL UM SELLIM SOUTH EASTERN DESERT-EGYPT /	SALEM,ABDO SALEM MOHAMED	ABDO SALEM MOHAMED SALEM,	QENA, EGYPT : 2001 .	the present work is apetrographic,geochemical and petrogenesis studies of gabbroic rocks of gabal zeiatit and gabal umsellim in the south eastern desert.		
1017	9385070		geology and radioactivity of gabal abu mesaid aref with emphasis on granitic,north eastern desert,egypt /	farrag,hassan ismail ahmed	hassan ismail ahmed farrag,	qena,egypt : 2003 .	agroup of volcanic and qlutonic rocks represent the products of pan-african orogeny, constitute the major petro-tectonic association of gabal abu mesaid area in the northern part of the eastern desert.		
1018	9385090		UI thrasonography Of Small Joints In Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients	Hassan,Mohamed Hamed	Mohamed Hamed Hassan,	Sohag : 2004 .	يعتبر مرض الروماتيد من الالتهابات المزمنة والذى يمكن ان يؤثر على اعضاء الجسم المختلفة ولكن غالبا ما يتضمن المفاصل خاضعة المفاصل الصغيرة للاطراف البعيدة بشكل متماثل		
1019	9385104		GEOLOGY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF GABAL ABU MESAID AREA WITH EMPHESIS ON GRANITIC ROCKS, NORTH EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT=	FARRAG,HASSAN ISMAIL AHMED.	.HASSAN ISMAIL AHMED FARRAG	2003	THE STUDY AREA IS SUBJECTED TO MANY TECTONIC EVENTS THAT LEFT BEHIND SEVERAL TRENDS OF FACULTS SHEAR AND MAJOR FRACTURES.		
1020	9385146		aN EVALUATION OF SOME MODERN FERTIZATION TECHNIQUES FOR CERTAIN SALT AFFECTED SOILS=	DARWISH,dARWISH SAM	dARWISH SAM DARWISH	cairo : 1993 .	TWO FIELD EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED DURING 1990 AND 1991 SEASONS.BOTH COTON-GIZA 75-AND MAIZE-GIZA 2-WERE USED AS INDICOTOR PLANTS TO COMPARE THE EFFICIENCY OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA AS A SOURCE OF NITROGEN WITH A SOLID NITROGEN FERTILIZER AT RATE OF 70 KG NIFED.AND 110KG NIFED.FOR COTTON AND MAIZE RESPECTIVELY WITH OR WIYHOUT DIFFERENT MICRONUTRIENTS TREATMENTS		
1021	9385148		geoelectric studies for wadi ziedun area,eastern desert,egypt /	ahmed,fathy ahmed abd alla	fathy ahmed abd alla ahmed,	qena,egypt : 1995 .	to evaluate the ground water possibilites with in the area,geophysical investigation was carried out utilizing the electrical resistivity survery wich was performed applying the vertical electrical sounding technique(drilling)by the use of the teframeter sas 300 apparatus.		
1022	9385186		ON FUZZY BITOBOLOGICAL SBACES=عن الفراغات ثنائية التوبولوجية الفازية	MOHAMED , AHMED AREF ABD ELLATIF	AHMED AREF ABD ELLATIF	QENA 2001	THE THEORY OF FUZZY SETS WAS INTRODUCED BY ZADEH 1965,AS AN AT TEMPT TO DEVELOP AMATHEMATICALLY PRECISE FARMEWORK IN WHICH TO TREAT SYSTEMS OR PHENOMENA WHICH IS		
1023	9385196		SOME NEW HOMOLGICAL CLASSES OF RINGS /	IBRAHIM,AHMED SHAWKY AHMED	AHMED SHAWKY AHMED IBRAHIM	ASSIUT : 1982 .	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN CLASSES OF RINGS BY IMPOSING VARIOUS HOMOLOGICAL RING THEORETICAL CONDITIONS ON THEIR MODULES .		
1024	9385274		LAPAROSCOPIC VERSUS OPEN SURGERY FOR INFLAMMATORY BOWEI DISEASES:APROSPECTIVE COMPARATIVE STUDY=	HASSAN,ASEM ELSANI MOHAMED	,ASEM ELSANI MOHAMED HASSAN	2003	THIS STUDY WAS DONE TO EVALUATE THE FEASIBILITY AND SAFETY OFLAPAROSCOPICALLY-ASSISTED INTESTINAL SURGERY IN IBD PATIENTS AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER SUSH SURGERY CONFERS CLINICAL ADVANTAGES IN APROSPECTIVE COMPARISON WITH OPEN SURGERY.		
1025	9385287		SOME STARTIGRAPHICAL AND SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE RAS BANAS PENINSULA,RED SEA MARGINAL AREA,SOUTHERN PART OF EGYPT /	ALI,KAMALABOU EL MAGD	KAMALABOU EL MAGD ALI	ASWAN : 1994 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE LITHO- AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY,STRUCTURE,PETROGRAPHY,SEDIMENTOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE NEOGENE-QUATERRNARY SEDIMENTARY SEQUANCE OF RAS BANAS PENINSULA		
1026	9385347		ASTUDY IN THE RESULT OF CONSERVATIVE AND OPERATIVE METHODES OF TREATMENT OF ACRTABULAR FRACTURES=دراسة نتائج العلاج الجراحى والعلاج التحفظى فى كسور الترويف الحقى	MOUSA,SHAZLI SALEH	SHAZLI SALEH MOUSA	sohag 1998	THE AIME OF THIS WORK WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE COMPLEXITY OF THESE FRACTURES.		
1027	9385421		palynological studies on the subsurface sequence from northern gulf of suex(egypt) /	el-soughier,maher ibraheim abdel rahem	maher ibraheim abdel rahem el-soughier ,	aswan,egypt : 2002 .	THIS WORK AIMS TO STUDY THE CHRONOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE SAMPLED SUBSURFACE PALEOZOIC-MESOZOIC SEQUENCE FROM THE OFF- SHORE AREA NORTHERN GULF OF SUEZ		
1028	9385482		ACCELERATION OF PARTIAL QUADRATIC INTERPOLATION TECHNIQUE /	RADWAN,AHMED,ALI,AHMED	AHMED,ALI,AHMED RADWAN	ASSIUT : 1980 .			
1029	9385489		GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL STUDIES ON ABU MARAWAT AREA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	AHMED,AHMED ABD EL-RASHEED	AHMED ABD EL-RASHEED AHMED,	SOHA G,EGYPT : 2000 .	the studied abu marawat area lies within the pan-african basement complex exposed in the central eastern desert of egypt: 1-talc-car bonate rocks 2-metavolcanics and thier equivalent pyroclastics 3-metagabbro-diorite complex 4-synkinematic granitoids 5-hammamat.sediments 6-younger basic-ultrabasic intrusions		
1030	9385491		LINEAR AND NONLINEAR RAYLEIGH - TAYLOR INSTABILITY IN MAGNETOHDRODYNAMICS /	ABIED ALLAH,MOHMOUD.HAMAD	ABIED ALLAH,MOHMOUD.HAMAD	BANI SEUF : 1987 .	WE HAVE PRESENTED THE EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD ON RAYLEIGH-TAYLOR INSTABILITY WITH MASS AND HEAT TRANSFER .		
1031	9385528		SOME EXAMPLES OF T(6)-COMPLEXES AND HYPERBOLIC COMPLEXES /	AHMED,WAGEEDA MOHAMED MAHMOUD	WAGEEDA MOHAMED MAHMOUD AHMED	ASWAN : 2001 .	THE FIRST CHAPTER COVERS BASIC MATERIAL IN GEOMETRIC GROUP THEORY,THE SECOND CHAPTER GIVES SOME EXAMPLESAND THE THIRD CHAPTER COVERS HYPERBOLIC COMPLEXES .		

1032	9385529		THE IMPACT OF SEISMIC REFLECTION INTERPRETATION IN DELINEATING THE STRUCTURAL-STRATIGRAPHIC INFERENCES OF NORTH BITTER LAKES AREA,NORTHERN EGYPT /	TARABEES,ELHAMY ALY ABD EL-AZIZ	ELHAMY ALY ABD EL-AZIZ TARABEES ,	sohag, egypt :	2002 .	the present study is atrial to interperet the available data,that derived from well logs and seismic reflection data,in the area north of the better lakes,in order to delineats its structural and stratigraphic inferences,and also to detect the locations that cold be valid to be traps for hydrocarbon accumulation.		
1033	9385556		APPLICATIONS OF GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES AT NEW QENA CITY,QENA,EGYPT /	MOHAMMED,ALHUS SEIN ADHAM BASHER	ALHUSSEIN ADHAM BASHER MOHAMMED	QENA, EGYPT :	2003 .	THE PRESENT STUDY EMBRACES ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY,LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRICAL,PROPERTIES,AND SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEYS.THE STUDY AIMS AT DETAILING THE PREVAILING SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF GROUND WATER LOCATION,DEPTH AND QUALITY .		
1034	9385561		TOPOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS ON SOME SUPRAOPEN SETS /	HASANEIN,IBRAHIM ABDEL EL-HAMEED M	IBRAHIM ABDEL EL-HAMEED M HASANEIN ,	ASSIUT :	1982 .	IN THIS THESIS WE STRENGTHEN MANY RESULT IN 35,48.50,52 AND BY USING SOME TYPES OF SUPRAOPEN SETS A SET AND PREOPEN SET WE INTRODUCE AND STUDY THE CONCEPT OF A-CLOSED GRAPHS,PRECLOSED GRAPHS AND THE STRONG COMPACT SPACES .		
1035	9385569		micropaleontological studies on the paleocene-eocene transition in south egypt /	saad,khaled ahmed ahmed	khaled ahmed ahmed saad	assiu :	2001 .	the late paleocene-early eocene interval was acritical episode in earth history because major changes in ocean circulation and global climate,reflected in significant turnover in maqrine and terrestrial biotas,occurred during approximately 2.2 my.of this interval.		
1036	9385573		HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME AREAS IN THE NEW VALLEY GOVERNORATE, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	SEIF EL NASR,AHMED MOSTAFA	AHMED MOSTAFA SEIF EL NASR,	ASSIUT :	2002 .	aregional groundwater flow model for the nubian sandstone aquifer system in egypt was developed.then this model was calibrated using the available hydrogeological data from the observation wells.		
1037	9385656		ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF NARCOTICS,ACTIVATORS AND INHIBITORS COMPOUNDS ON PEOPLE LIVING IN ASWAN GOVERNORATE=دراسات كيميائية بيئية علي تأثير المخدرات والمنشطات والمثبطات علي بعض الاصحاء والمتعاطين بمحافظة اسوان	MOSTAFA,MOSSTAFA MOHMOUD MOHAMED	,MOSSTAFA MOHMOUD MOHAMEDMOSTAFA		1998	THE PRESENT WORK IS CONFINED TP STUDY THE ENVIROMRNTAL ABUSED DRUGS WHICH ARE PRESENT IN THE URINE SAMAPLES COLLECTED FROM POPULATIONS WORKING AND AT ASWAN GOVERNORATE.		
1038	9385688		ARTHROSCOPICALLY ASSISTED ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RECONSTRUCTION USING BONE-BATELLAR TENDON-BONE AUTO- GRAFT FOR ANTERION CRUCIATE LIGAMENT DEFICIENT KENEES	ABDEL-RAHMAN,ABDEL-RAHMAN HAFEZ KHALIFA		Qena:	ABDEL-RAHMAN HAFEZ KHALIFA ABDEL-RAHMAN,	THE RESULTS IN THISE STUDY SHOWED THAT AN ARTHROSCOPIC ACI RECONSTRUCTION USING ABTB AUTOGRAFT AND TIBIAL PRESS FIT TECHNIQUE LEADS.		
1039	9386420		NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY OF ROCKS AND BUILDING MATERIALS AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR THE RADIATION EXPOSURE DUE TO RADON	MOHAMED,ADEL GAD EL-KAREEM ABBADY	,ADEL GAD EL-KAREEM ABBADY MOHAMED		2002	THE RESULTS OF THE MEASURED ACTIVITIES ,THE EADIUM THE RADIUM EQUIVALENT CONCENTRATIONS AND THE VALUES OF OTH THE INTERAL AND EXTERNAL HAZARD INDICES ASSOCIATEDWITHTHE THE USAGE OF SAND		
1040	9386424	Master	The Relation Between Body Mass index and left ventricular mass and cardiac output in patients with chronic hypertension /	Mahmoud, Doaa Abas.			2003	يوجد للرسمالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوي علي انه مازالت العلاقة غير واضحة بين امراض القلب ودرجة البدانة في مرضى ارتفاع ضغط الدم ولذا فقد أجريت هذه الدراسة بهدف بحث العلاقة بين معدل كتلة الجسم وكل من كتلة البطن الأيسر ومعدل ضخ الدم في مرضى ارتفاع ضغط الدم وكذلك استهدف الدراسة تقدير معدل حدوث تضخم عضلة البطن الأيسر أجريت هذه الدراسة الاستدافية في قسم الامراض الباطنة بمستشفى سوهاج الجامعي واتضح : زيادة سمك الجدار الخلفي والحاجز بين البطينين في مرضى ارتفاع ضغط الدم مقارنة بالفوار المجموعة الضابطة وفي-1 مرضى المجموعة الثالثة مقارنة بمرضى المجموعة الثانية	Adel A.ElSayed, Sayed M.Abd El-Rahman, Ali T.Ali.	#####
1041	9386474		NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF VOLTERRA INTEGRAL EQUATIONS OF THE FIRST KIND /	HANAFY,IBRAHEEM, MOHAMED,IBRAHEE M	IBRAHEEM,MOHAMED,IBRAHEE M HANAFY ,	ASSIUT :	1981 .	THE THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF VOLTERRA INTEGRAL EQUATION OF THE FIRST KIND .		
1042	9386506		SOME MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HOMOGENEOUS GODEL TYPE UNIVESSE /	SAYED,AHMED MIHANNY ABD ALLA .	SAYED,AHMED MIHANNY ABD ALLA ,	ASSUIT :	1992 .	THE GODEL UNIVERSE AND CONSEQUENTLY THE HOMOGENEOUS GODETYPE UNIVERSES ARE COSMOLOGICAL SOLUTIOS OF THE EINSTEIN'S FIELD EQUATIONS IN THE NON-EMPTY SPACE.THESE SOLUTIONS ARE MATHEMATICALLY COMPLICATED BECAUSE OF THEIR INTRINSIC ROTATION OF THEIR MATTER CONTENT WITH RESPECT TO COMPASS OF INERTIA .		
1043	9386614		APPLICATIONS OF VARIATIONAL CALCULUS IN OPTIMUM SHAPE PROBLEMS IN HYDRODYNAMICS /	ESMAIL,ABDEL-BASET, HUSSEIN	ABDEL-BASET,HUSSEIN ESMAIL ,	ASSIUT :	1981 .	THIS THESIS CONTAINS THE SOLUTION OF THREE OPTIMUM SHAPE PROBLEMS IN FULL CAVITY FLOW AND BENEATH AFREE SURFACE .		
1044	9386693		ON PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS OF TWO DIMENSIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	MOUSTAFA,KHALED ABD EL-KADER .	MOUSTAFA,KHALED ABD EL-KADER ,	ASSUIT :	1994 .	IN THIS THESIS WE CONTINUE THIS INVESTIGATION BY LOOKING AT SOME PROPERTIES OF THE CLASS OF EQUATIONS WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO THE KP EQUATION .		
1045	9386697		APPLICATION OF SECONDARY AMINES IN SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW SPIRO HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS=استخدام بعض الامينات الثانوية في تخليق بعض المركبات سبيرو الحلقة الجديدة	OMRAN,OMRAN ABD ELLAH	OMRAN ABD ELLAH OMRAN	Sohag	1998	THE WORK PRESENT IN THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF ANEW CLASS OF SPIRO HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEM STARING WITH 1-PHENYL-1-AMINOCYCOLAIKANE		

1046	9386701	GEOLOGY,GEOCHEMISTRY AND STRUCTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE ATALLA FELSITE,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	Amron,Taha Mohamed	Taha Mohamed Amron,	qena :	1997 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS AN ATTEMPT TO ELUCIDATE THE GEOLOGICAL , GEOCHEMICAL AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LATE PAN-AFRICAN ATALLA FELSITE WITH EMPHASES ON THE FIELD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ATALLA FELSITE AND THE COUNTRY ROCKS , ESPECIALLY UM HAD GRANITE .		
1047	9386785	SOME PROBLEMS IN GEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS THEORY CONCERNING CLASSES RELATED TO FUNCTIONS OF BOUNDED BOUNDARY ROTATION /	DEIAB,EZAT ABDEL-WAHAB .	DEIAB,EZAT ABDEL-WAHAB +	ASSUIT :	1994 .	SOME PROBLEMS IN GEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS THEORY CONCERNING CLASSES RELATED TO FUNCTIONS OF BOUNDED BOUNDARY ROTATION .		
1048	9386869	SEDIMENTOLOGICAL,AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES ON SOME ISLANDS OF THE RED SEA,EGYPT=	EL SAID,MOHAMED ABBAS	,MOHAMED ABBAS EL SAID		2005	THE PRESENTSTUDY COVERS THREE ISLANDS,WADI EL GIMAL AS AN ISLAAND EXPOSED TO ALESSER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS.		
1049	9386884	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	MANSOUR,MOHAMED,AHMED	MOHAMED,AHMED MANSOUR .	ASSIUT :	1981 .	THE PRESENT THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF THREE CHAPTERS AND AN APPENDIX,IS CONCERNED WITH THE NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF FREDHOLM AND VOLTERRA TYPES .		
1050	9386947	تور وسائل الاعلام							
1051	9387007	STABILITY ANALYSIS FOR SYSTEMS OF NONLINEAR HILL 'S EQUATIONS /	SAYED,SAYED ATYA AHMED	SAYED ATYA AHMED SAYED +	ASSIUT :	2001 .	THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY THE STABILITY ANALYSIS FOR SYSTEMS OF NONLINEAR HILL 'S EQUATIONS .		
1052	9387028	PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME CRETACEOUS ROCKS IN NORTHERN EGYPT /	DEAF,AMR SAID ABDEL RAHMAN	AMR SAID ABDEL RAHMAN DEAF .	ASSSIUT,EGYPT :	2002 .	adverse,well preserved playnofloras were successfully recovered from two borehole sections in the north western desert and north eastern desert of egypt .spores,pollen,elaterosbores and freshwater algae(terrestrial)and dinoflagellate cysts in addition to marine microforaminiferal test lining marine)are identified.		
1053	9387070	THERMODYNAMIC FUNCTIONS OF ELECTROLYTE SOLUTIONS /	OSMAN,ABDEL-NASSER ABDEL-MAUGOOD .	OSMAN,ABDEL-NASSER ABDEL-MAUGOOD +	QENA :	1995 .	THE IONIC SOLUTION BASIS LIES IN THE DEBYE-HUCKEL THEORY OF ELECTROYTE SOLUTION.THIS THEORY IS EXACT INTHE LIMIT OF SMALL CONCENTRATIONS .		
1054	9387097	EMPIRICAL BAYES ESTIMATION /	ABD EL-RAHMAN,MOHAMED ,EL SOADY FAKHRY	MOHAMED,EL SOADY FAKHRY ABD EL-RAHMAN +	ASSIUT :	1981 .	THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE EMPIRICAL BAYES METHODS OF ESTIMATION IN BOTH OF THE PARAMETRIC AND NON-PARAMETRIC CASES .		
1055	9387104	الهيئة التأسيسية والتنظيمية للاتصالات والخدمات البريدية في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة		المجلس الاقتصادي الفلسطيني للتاتمية والاعمار	القدس	1999			
1056	9387152	THEORY OF ALGEBRAIC SPACES OVER SPECIAL RINGS /	MOHAMED,SAAD SHARKAWY .	MOHAMED,SAAD SHARKAWY +	QENA :	1995 .	THE BODY OF THIS THESIS IS ORGANIZED AS FOLLOWS:IN CHAPTER O,ARE BRIEFLY RECALL SOME OF DEFINITIONS AND NECESSARY NOTATIONS,REFERRING THE READER TO THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF COMMUTATIVE ALGEBRA AND ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY,AS PRESENTED IN[10,13,26,33,35[.		
1057	9387156	ASTUDY OF ABSOLUTE-CONVERGENCE OF FOURIER SERIES COEFFICIENTS FOR MULTIVARIABLE VECTOR VALUED FUNCTIONS /	EL-LEITHY,OMAR,ABDEL KADER	OMAR,ABDEL KADER EL-LEITHY +	ASSIUT :	1981 .	THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF FIVE CHAPTERS,IS CONCERNED WITH ASTUDY OF ABSOLUTE-CONVERGENCE OF FOURIER SERIES COEFFICIENTS OF MULTIVARIABLE VECTOR VALUED FUNCTIONS .		
1058	9387163	موسوعة رجالات من بلاد العرب .	صالح زهر الدين	صالح زهر الدين	بيروت.	2001			
1059	9387180	GEOLOGY OF GABAL ABU-KHAPIEF AND ASSOCIATED MINERALIZATION,EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	ABU EL-HASSAN,ESMAT AHMED	ESMAT AHMED ABU EL-HASSAN,	QENA, EGYB T :	1995 .	g.abu khariief area represents apart of the basement rocks of the central eastern desert of egypt,that is located 45km west of safaga town.		
1060	9387243	SOME SPECIAL FUNCTIONS SETS OF POLYNOMIALS OF SEVERAL COMPLEX VARIABLES /	MAKKY,MOSAED MAHMOUD .	MAKKY,MOSAED MAHMOUD +	ASSUIT :	1994 .	THIS THESIS IS CONTAINS ASTUDY IN THE FIELD OF SPECIAL FUNCTIONS,SIMILAR SETS OF POLYNOMIALS,FINITE PRODUCT SETS AND HADAMARD PRODUCT SETS .		
1061	9387299	TOPICS ON FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL ORDERED SPACES /	IBRAHIEM,KAMAL EL-SAADY .	IBRAHIEM,KAMAL EL-SAADY +	ASSUIT :	1994 .	IN THIS THESIS WE ARE INTERESTED IN INTRODUCING THE IDEA OF ORDER IN THE AREA OF FUZZY STRUCTURES SUCH AS FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL VECTOR SPACES,FUZZY NEIGHBORHOOD SPACES,FUZZY UNIFORM SPACES,FUZZY PROXIMITY SPACES AND FUZZY SYNTOPOGENOUS SPACES .		
1062	9387379	ON CAUHY PROBLEM FOR SOME SPECIAL SYSTEMS OF PARTIAL DIFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	MOHAMED,NAIMA MOHAMED .	MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT,FACULTY OF SCIENCE , SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY +	ASWAN,EGYPT :	2004 .	partial differential equations play an important part in the investigation of pyre mathematics and physical phenomena.An important style of these equations are the parabolic equations,which are very successful generalzation of the equation of heat conductance.This equations is very important in many applications.The study of parabolic equations ,begun by I.G.Petrovskiy in 1933,who his principle work depends on the fundmental solutions of parabolic equations and he also deals with Cauchy problem for parabolic equations .		
1063	9387391	REPRESENTATION OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS BY SPECTIAL POLYNOMIALS /	Makky,Mosaied Mahmoud	Mosaied Mahmoud Makky +	Assuit :	1988 .	The main aim of this thesis, is to study the representation of analytic function by spectial polynomials of single complex variable or two complex variables in certain regions .		
							THIS THESIS ,WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS,DEALS WITH CERTAIN NONLINEAR PROBLEMS IN SOLITON THEORY THE FIRST CHAPTER IS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE BASIC CONCEPTS AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR MODEL.THESE MODELS ARE CONSIDERED IN THIS RESEARCH CHAPTER 2 DEALS WITH THE MOTION OF DAMPED 4 KINK UNDER AN EXTERNAL APPLIED FORCE AND ALSO IN THE PRESENCE OF THE COMPLICATION OF THERMAL FLUCTUATIONS .I HAVE EVALUATED THE CORRELATION FUNCTION,AND THE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT FOR 4 KINKS USING SINGULAR PERTURBATION EXPANSION.		

1064	9387402		MOTION OF SOLITONS AND KINKS FOR 4 EQUATION AND SBS EQUATION UNDER VARIOUS EFFECTS /	RAMADAN,SAYED AHMED AHMED SAYED .	RAMADAN,SAYED AHMED AHMED SAYED †	QENA : 1998 .	CHAPTER 3 DEALS WITH THE USUAL 4 EQUATION IN THE PRESENCE OF WEAK EXTERNAL PERTURBATIONS.WE HAVE SHOWN THAT KINKS ARE LOCALIZED INSIDE POTENTIAL BARRIERS OF SCHOTTKY TYPE.THESE BARRIERS ARE DUE TO THE DISORDER EFFECT IN THE MATERIAL .THE CASE IS EXAMINED IN BOTH STATICS $t=0$ AND DYNAMIC BARRIERS FOR ONLY LOW-VELOCITY KINKS.LOCALIZATION OF KINKS REDUCES THEIR VELOCITY AND AFFECTS ITS CENTRE-OF-MASS. IN CHAPTER 4,I HAVE STUDIED SBS EQATIONS IN THE PRESENCE OF SMALL DAMPING AND OPTICAL KERR EFFECTS USING MULTISCALE TECHNIQUES.A FIRST-ORDER PERTURBATION FOR SBS IS DEVELOPED.I HAVE FOUND THAT THERE IS A STATIONARY SOLUTION FOR A SOLITON.THE VELOCITY OF THIS SOLITON IS DETERMINED BY THE DAMPING AND KERR COEFFICIENTS.WE ALSO HAVE FOUND THAT THERE IS A CONSTANS SHIFT IN THE AMPLITUDE OF THE PUMP IN THE REGION BETWEEN THE FRONT OF THE BACKWARD MOVING SOLITON AND FORWARD LIGHT CONE OF THE PUMP .		
1065	9387408		SOME QUANTUM STATISTICAL PROPERTIES OF ATOM-FIELD INTERACTION /	ALY,MOHAMMED EL-SOGHAYER ATETO .	ALY,MOHAMMED EL-SOGHAYER ATETO †	QENA, EGYPT : 2004 .	The aim of the thesis is to discuss some main basic concepts,methods and results of the already very rich body of knoeledge obtained recently at the attempts to understand,qualitatively and quantatively,quantum phase(qp)as well as its properties,stuctures and potentials for applications .		
1066	9387413		ON NON-CONTINUOUDS MAPPINGS /	EL-DEEB,SALAMA NADY MOHAMED .	EL-DEEB,SALAMA NADY MOHAMED †	ASSIUT : 1982 .	IN THIS THESIS WE STRENGTHEN MANY RESULTS IN SOME PREVIOUS PAPERS 12,25,32,35,39,47,AND BY USING THE CONCEPTS OF A-SETS,PREOPEN,B-OPEN,A-CLOSED AND B-CLOSED SETS WE INTODOUCE AND STUDY THE CONCEPTS OF A-CONTINUITY,A-OPEN,A-CLOSED,PRECLOSED,B-CLOSED MAPPINGS,A-TOPOLOGICAL INVARIAANTS,B-CLOSED GRAPHS,P-REGULAR SPACES AND A-COMPACT SPACES AND GIVE NEW CHARACTERIZATIONS OF SOME TYPES OF THE ABOVE CONCEPTS ALSO,WE INVESTEGATE THE CONCEPT OF CONTINUITY RESP CLOSED GRAPHS WHICH GENERALIZES THE CONCEPTS OF CONTINUITY AND SUPRACONTINUITY RESP CLOSED A-CLOSED AND PRECLOSED GRAPHS .		
1067	9387426		Sohag Experiencewith Exracorporeal Shoch Wave Lithotripsy for Caliceal Stones	El-hameed,Ahmed Mamdouh Abd.	Ahmed Mamdouh Abd El-hameed,	Sohag: 2004 .	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية اصبح التقنيات باستخدام الموجات الصدمية هو الخيار المفضل والاسير لدى الكثير من الاطباء لمعالجة حصوات جيبوب (الكلية لكونها سهلة التطبيق ولفظة أعراضها الجانبية.كما أصبحت الحاجة ملحة لمعالجة هذه الحصوات حتى وإن كانت غير مسببة لأي أعراض لأن تركها بدون علاج قد يؤدى الى زيادة حجم الحصوة فيما بعد وظهور الأعراض بعد أن تكون قد سببت مضاعفات خطيرة بالكلية .وسوف نستعرض في هذه الرسالة خمسين مريضاً ممن ترددوا على العيادة الخارجية بقسم المسالك البولية بكلية طب سوهاج ويعانون من وجود حصوات بجيبوب الكلية العلوى أو الاوسط أو السفلى وتم إجراء التقنيات لهذه الحصوات باستخدام الموجات الصدمية . كان أقصى حجم للحصوة في هؤلاء المرضى هو 20مم وتستمر الجلسة حتى الوصول إلى 4000 موجة صدمية وإذا لم يتم التقنيت يتم عمل جلسةأخرى بعد أسبوعين ويحد أقصى ثلاث جلسات .تم إخضاع الأطفال الى التخدير الكلى أما الكبار فقلقوا المسكنات. وتم الاستدلال على الحصوات باستخدام الأشعة العادية إذا كانت الحصوة معتمة أو باستخدام الأشعة التلفزيونية إذا كانت الحصوة منفذة للأشعة.وتم تصنيف النتائج كالتالى تقنيت تام للحصوة بدون أى بواقي للحصوة بعد التقنيت 2- بواقي للحصوة بعد التقنيت قد تكون ذات أهمية (أكبر من-1: 4م) أو غير ذات أهمية (أقل من 4م) 3- فشل عملية التقنيت إذا لم تظهر أى دلائل على الحصوة بعد ثلاث جلسات.أقد كانت نتائج التقنيت متقاربة بالنسبة إلى حصوات الجيبب العلوى والاوسط حيث بلغت 81.25% و78.95% على التوالي أما بالنسبة الى الجيبب السفلى فكانت نتاجه أقل من سابقه حيث بلغت 65.4% حيث تأثرت نتاجه بالخواص التشريحية، له.وبالنسبة للمضاعفات الناتجة عن التقنيت فلم تقلل أكثر من انسداد الحالب ببعض أجزاء الحصوة وتم علاجها بسهولة باستخدام منظار الحالب		
1068	9387433		Cystitis in Females (clinical Study)	Farag,Fawzy Fathy.	Fawzy Fathy Farag,	Sohag: 2005 .	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوى على(أقد شملت الرسالة عدد 343مريضة من المترددات على العيادة الخارجية للميالك البولية بكلية طب سوهاج ,حيث كانت شكاوهن تنحصر فى ألم أثناء التبول ,زيادة عدد مرات التبول وتغير طبيعة البول. وبعد اجراء الفحص الطبى والتحاليل والإشعاعات اللازمة قمنا بتقسيم المريضات لثلاثة مجموعات عمرية ,المجموعة الاولى وتشمل مريضات تراوحت اعمارهن بين سنة ونصف حتى ثمانية عشرة سنة,وشملت المجموعة الثانية اثنا تراوحت اعمارهن بين 19,49 سنةبينما شملت المجموعة الثالثة اثنا تراوحت اعمارهن بين 49,60عاما . %,و قد وجد ان اعدامهم المسببات لتلك الاعراض كان التهاب المثانة البكتيرى بنسبة 61%,88* و79%فى المجموعات الثلاثة على الترتيب .وجاءت البكتيريا سالبة الاستجابة لمصبغة غرام المسبب الرئيس لمعظم هذه الحالات. وجاءت التهابات المهبل كثنائى مسببات تلك الاعراض ,ووجدنا ايضا ان الاعراض السالف ذكرها تعزى فى بعض الحالات* التى شملتها الدراسة لوجود التهابات مزمنة فى المثانة نتيجة اصابة مزمنة بالتهارسيا ,اورام سرطانية بالمثانة ,قرح (اوحصوات بالمثانة او عدوى الدودة الديوسية وذلك بنسب متفاوتة فى المجموعات العمرية الثلاث		
1069	9387434		CHARACTERIZATIONS BASED ON RECURRENCE RELATIONS FOR MOMENTS OF GENERALIZED ORDER STATISTICS /	KHALAF,MOHAMAD FAWZY .	KHALAF,MOHAMAD FAWZY †	SOHAG : 2002 .	OUR AIM IN THIS RESEARCH IS TO CHARACTERIZE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE BASED ON RECURRENCE RELATIONS FOR MOMENTS AND CONDITIONAL MOMENTS OF GENERALIZED ORDER STATISTICS .		
1070	9387435		A STUDY ON SUBMANIFOLDS AND THEIR PROJECTIONS ON EUCLIDEAN SPACES /	AHMED,AHMED SAYED .	AHMED,AHMED SAYED †	QENA : 1998 .	IN CLASSICAL CAN BE MORSE THEORY THE EULER CHARACTERISTIC OF A COMPACT MANIFOLD CAN BE COMPUTED BY COUNTING CRITICAL POINTS OF PROJECTION LINE cf.1.14 ON THE OTHER HAND THE GAUSS-BONNET THEOREM cf. 2,3,7,11,24 relates the euler characteristic to AN INTEGRAL OF THE CURVATURE.THEREFORE THERE IS A RELATION BETWEEN PROJECTIONS ONTO LINES AND THE CURVATURE INTEGRAL .		
1071	9387438		MIXTURES OF INVERSE GAUSSIAN DISTRIBUTIONS /	AHMED,KHALAF EL-DABBE .	AHMED,KHALAF EL-DABBE †	ASSIUT : 1982 .	THIS THESIS CONTAINS FIVE CHAPTERS PLUS AN INTRDUCTORY CHAPTER IN THE INTRODUCTION A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INVERSE GAUSSIAN DISTRIBUTION AND ITS NATURAL ORIGIN AS BROWNIAN MOTION IS GIVEN THE LITERATURE IS REVIEWED AND THE MIXTURES OF INVERSE GAUSSIAN DISTRIBUTIONS ARE DESCRIBED .		
1072	9387440		A STUDY OF SOFT WARE RELIABILITY /	IBRAHIM,TARIK MOHAMMED ABDEL-KADER .	IBRAHIM,TARIK MOHAMMED ABDEL-KADER †	ASSIUT : 2002 .	THE PERFORMANCE OF A SOFTWARE SYSTEM IS DEPENDENT ON THE TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED DURING ITS DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION .		

1073	9387441		FURTHER STUDY ON BASIC SETS OF POLYNOMIALS /	KISHKA,ZEINHUM MAHMOD GOMA .	KISHKA,ZEINHUM MAHMOD GOMA †	ASSIUT : 1983 .			
1074	9387491		SOME PROBLEMS OF FLOW OF VISCOUS FLUIDS IN APOROUS MEDIUM /	MOHAMED,RAMADAN N ABD-ALLAH .	MOHAMED,RAMADAN ABD-ALLAH †	ASSIUT : 1995 .	OUR AIM IN THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF SIX CHAPTER,IS TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS OF FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER IN POROUS MEDIUM .		
1075	9387503		NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF HEAT TRANSFER IN MICROPOLAR BOYNDARY LAYERS /	MOHAMMADEIN,AH MED ALI .	MOHAMMADEIN,AHMED ALI †	ASSIUT : 1994 .	THE BOUNDARY LAYER FLOWS CONSTITUTE ON IMPORTANT CLASS OF FLEW PROBLEMS WHICH ARE EXTREMELY USEFUL IN MANY ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS.IN THE CONTEXT OF MICROPOLAR FLUID THEORY THESE FLOWS ASSUME AN ADDED IMPORTANCE .		
1076	9387511		ONPREDITION INTERVALS USING ASUBSET OF THE ORDER STATISTICS OF ASAMPLE FROM ANEXPONENTIAL MODEL /	ABD ELLAH,AHMED HAMED .	ABD ELLAH,AHMED HAMED †	ASSIUT : 1993 .	THIS THESIS IS NAINLY CONCERNED WITH THE PREDICTION INTERVALS (PI) IF THE UNDERLYING DISTRIBUTIONS ARE ONE PARAMETER EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION.WE SHALL CONSIDER TOW DIFFERENT APPROACH,AND SECOND,ABAYESIAN APPROACH .		
1077	9387520		NUMERICAL STUDIES FOR OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS /	EL-KADY,MAMDOUH MOHAMED METWALY .	EL-KADY,MAMDOUH MOHAMED METWALY †	ASSIUT : 1994 .	OUR OBJECTIVE OF THIS THESIS WHICH CONSISTS OF FIVE CHAPTERS,IS TO INTRODUCE ANEW NUMERICAL METHOD FOR SOLVING NON-LINEAR OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS USING CHEBYSHEV SPECTRAL PROCEDURE IN ADDITION,WE PRESENT ANEW APPROACH TO SOLVE SOME OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS WITH PARABOLIC SYSTEMS .		
1078	9387526		ON SEPARATION AXIOMS AND SOME TYPES OF COMPACTNESS IN FUZZY TOPOLOGY /	ISMAIL,ABD EL-BASET HUSSEIN .	ISMAIL,ABD EL-BASET HUSSEIN †	ASSIUT : 1993 .	ON SEPARATION AXIOMS AND SOME TYPES OF COMPACTNESS IN FUZZY TOPOLOGY .		
1079	9387590		SUBSURFACE GEOLOGIC STUDIES OF GEBEL EL-EREDIY URANIUM OCCURRENCE,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	OMRAN,ALI AHMED	ALI AHMED OMRAN ,	QENA : 1999 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF LITHOLOGY PETROGRAPHY,RADIOMETRY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE CORE SAMPLES RECOVERED FROM ER-1 BORE HOLE WHICH REPRESENTS THE FIRST BORE HOLE DRILLED IN THIS OCCURRENCE.		
1080	9387595		ON DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS ASSOCIATED WITH GOMPERTZ DISTRIBUTIONS /	Ramadan,Sabreen Gad EL-Hak Ali .	Ramadan,Sabreen Gad EL-Hak Ali †	Assuit : 2004 .	The Main Objective of the THESIS is to study the problem of DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS associated with GOMPERTZ populations. The THEESIS consists of five chapters besides the introductry chapter.		
1081	9387602		Cytochemical Markers in Acute Leukemias	.Hamed,Elham Omar	Elham Omar Hamed	Sohag . 1998	يتميز سرطان الدم بتكاثر متزايد و غير منظم للخلايا البائية للدم في مراحل مختلفة من النضج وقد قامت المجموعة الفرنسية الأمريكية البريطانية(FAB) بعمل تصنيف لسرطان الدم حيث تم تقسيمه : القسم الأول:سرطان الدم الليمفاوي الحاد ويشمل على ثلاثة انواع فرعية القسم الثاني:سرطان الدم غير الليمفاوي الحاد ويشمل على سبعة انواع فرعية.		
1082	9387731		MANIFOLDS OF LINES IN NON-EUCULIDEAN SPACE /	AL-SALAMY,NASSAR HASSAN ABDEL-ALL .	AL-SALAMY,NASSAR HASSAN ABDEL-ALL †	ASSIUT : 1983 .			
1083	9387780		STUDIES ON USING GENETIC ALGORITHMS FOR SOLVING OPTIMAL COMPUTER NETWORKS DESIGN PROBLEMS WITH FUZZY GOALS /	Hassan,Moatamad Refaat .	Hassan,Moatamad Refaat †	QENA : 2006 .	The Aims of the present work are to solve the problem of optimizing computer network topology subject to reliability,cost,transmission delay and throughput constraints by using genetic algorithms and fuzzy optimization .		
1084	9387819		ON BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES .	AHMED,FATHI HESHAMKHEDR .	AHMED,FATHI HESHAMKHEDR †	ASSIUT : 1983 .	IN THIS THESIS WHICH CONSISTS OF FIVE CHAPTERS WE STRENGTHEN MANY RESULTS IN SOME PREVIOUS PAPERS 20 21 22 45 46 ALSO WE INTRODUCE AND STUDY SOME TYPES OF COMPACTNESS AND SEPARTION AXIOMS IN BITOPOLOGICAL .		
1085	9387820		PARALLEL NUMERICAL COMPUTER ALGORITHMS /	MOHAMED,MOHAMED RAMADAN SAADY .	MOHAMED,MOHAMED RAMADAN SAADY †	QENA : 1997 .	THIS DISSERTATION ADDRESSES SOME OF THETHEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL ALGORITHMS.WE SHALL FOCUS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION ON PARALLEL COPUTERS,THIS INCLUDES THE TRANSPUTERS AND NETWORKB OF WORKSTATIONS .		
1086	9387847		change of topologies and roughsets= تغير التوبولوجيات ومجموعات الاستقراء	Zadan , ahmed abd allh mohamed	Ahmed abd allh mohamed Zadan	Aswan 2003	the theory of routh set is formally based on an abroximation sbace athat consisting of a nonembly set u and abartition of u denoted by e u,which can be characterized by the equivalence relation r.		
1087	9388023	Master.	Prognostic value of cardiac treponin T(CTnT) elevation in chronic renal failure patients on haemodialysis /	Abdel-Rahman, Amgad Aref Abdel-Satar.		2005 .	يوجد للرسله ملخص باللغة العربية القيمة التنبؤية لإرتفاع تريبونين القلب تي في مرضى الفشل الكلوي المعالجين بالاستصفاء الدموي"الهدف من هذه الرسالة هو دراسة الفائدة والقيمة التنبؤية لإرتفاع تريبونين القلب تي في مرضى الفشل الكلوي المعالجين بالاستصفاء الدموي وتوقع حدوث المشاكل القلبية في هؤلاء المرضى. أجريت هذه الدراسة على 80 مريض يعانون من فشل كلوي مزمن ويعالجون بالاستصفاء الدموي المنتظم (50) مريض لا يعانون من قصور بالشرايين التاجية للقلب و(30) يعانون من قصور بالشرايين التاجية او مشاكل قلبية لا يوجد علاقة إحصائية بين تريبونين القلب تي ونسبة البوليبيد والكرياتينين أو نسبة السكر بالدم. متوسط مستوي تريبونين القلب تي أعلى في المجموعة الثانية (المتوسط 0.11) عنه في المجموعة الاولى (المتوسط-2 0,08) أتضح أن ارتفاع نسبة تريبونين القلب تي ملحوظ دائما في مرضى الفشل الكلوي المزمن بدون وجود مشاكل قلبية حادة وأن هذا الارتفاع له دلالة إحصائية وتنبؤية لتوقع المشاكل القلبية التي يمكن أن تحدث لهؤلاء المرضى.	2005	
1088	9388133		ECOLOGICAL AND BGYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRANKIA-CASUARINA SYMBIOSIS IN EGYBT=دراسات بيئية وفسيولوجية على العلاقة التكافلية بين بكتيريا فرانكيا واشجار الكازوارينا في مصر	ABD EL-KARIM , MAMMDOUH MAHMOUD	MAMMDOUH MAHMOUD ABD EL-KARIM	QENA 2004	THE EFFECT OF STORAGE TIME AND TEMPERATURE ON THE INFECTIVITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF FRANKIA ENTRAPPED IN POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL WAS STUDIED.		
1089	9388183		MYCOFLORA AND MYCOTOXINS OF SOME MEAT PRODUCTS /	ZAHRI,ABDEL-NASER AHMED .	ZAHRI,ABDEL-NASER AHMED †	ASSIUT : 1990 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE AND POPULATION DENSITY OF THE GLUCOPHILIC,HALOPHILIC AND/OR HALOTOLERANT FUNGI OF 100 SAMPLES OF MEAT PRODUCTS(20 SAMPELES OF EACH OF SAUSAGE,HAMBURGER,LUNCHEON,CORNEB BEEF AND PASTIRMF) .		
							يوجد للرسله ملخص باللغة العربية يعتبر التليف الكبدى وخاصة الناتج عن البلهارسيا والالتهاب الكبدى الوبائى من اكبر المشاكل الصحية في مصر والاصابة المزمنة بفيرس سى هي من اهم اسباب التليف الكبدى وسرطان الكبد في مصر حيث ان مصر بها أعلى نسبة اصابة بفيرس سى في العالم (9,18%) . وتليف الكبد كثيرا ما يصاحبه ارتفاع في ضغط الوريد البابى والتي تعتبر دوالى المرئ احد مضاعفاتها .		

1090	9388189	Master.	Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio: A Non-invasive parameter to predict the presence of esophageal Varices in patients with liver cirrhosis /	Abd El-Massih, Wefky Sewiha Hanna.			2005 .	وأهم نتائج هذه الدراسات كانت أن المقاييس المتصلة بشكل مباشر أو غير مباشر بارتفاع ضغط الدم في الوريد البابي مثل اتساع قطر الوريد البابي تضخم الطحال ونقص عدد الصفائح الدموية لها القدرة على التنبؤ بوجود دوالي المرئ في مرضى التليف الكبدى. ويزيد قطر الوريد البابي مع ارتفاع ضغط الدم بالوريد البابي لدى مرضى التليف الكبدى عنه في الشخص الطبيعى. هدف الدراسة التعرف على مقاييس إكلينيكية وبيوكيميائية ومقاييس معتمدة على الموجات فوق الصوتية لإمكانية التنبؤ بوجود دوالي المرئ في مرضى التليف الكبدى بطريقة غير تدخلية.	2005	
1091	9388281		EFFECTS OF ASCORBIC ACID, PYRIDOXINE OR METHIONINE APPLICATION ON SOME DROUGHT STRESSED CROP PLANTS /	EL-TAYEB, MOHAMMED ATTIA .	EL-TAYEB, MOHAMMED ATTIA ؛	ASSIUT :	1990 .	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS SOIL MOISTURE CONTENTS ON GROWTH AND SOME RELATED PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF BROAD BEAN, COWPEA, LUPIN AND SUNFLOWER PLANTS		
1092	9388368		منهجية منطق المحمول في علم الذكاء الاصطناعي	إبراهيم ، هيثم السيد السيد	هيثم السيد إبراهيم	قنا	2004	تتناول الرسالة دراسة المستوى الأول للاتجاه التطبيقي وهي "الدراسات المنهجية" ولذا نتحدث عن علاقة المنطق بعلوم الكمبيوتر وأبعاده وبقائنا وبیان شارح لكيفية تطبيق المنطق ويمكن معالجة مشكلات تصميم وبناء نظم حاسوبية في مجال من المجالات.		
1093	9388371		STUDIES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF IDFU-MARSA ALAM ROAD AREA, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	EL-SAID, AHMED HUSSIEN MOHAMED .	EL-SAID, AHMED HUSSIEN MOHAMED ؛	ASSIUT :	1990 .	STUDIES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF IDFU-MARSA ALAM ROAD AREA, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT .		
1094	9388373		ACLASS OF MULTIVARIATE DISTRIBUTIONS: CONSTRUCTION, COPULAS AND INFERENCES /	Ateya, Saieed Farag Abd AL-Galeel .	Ateya, Saieed Farag Abd AL-Galeel ؛	Assuit :	2004 .	The aim of this work is to construct a class of multivariate distributions by compounding the class of continuous distributions, which was used by AL-Hussaini and Osman (1997), AL-Hussaini (1999), Ahmed (2001), Ahmed and Fawzy (2003) and AL-Hussaini and Ahmed (2003a, b) with gamma distribution. This THESIS consists of four chapters.		
1095	9388414		ASTUDY OF COHESION IN FOUR PLAYS BY BERNARD SHAW AND OSCAR WILDE=دراسة لادوات الربط في اربع مسرحيات لبرناردشو واسكار وايلد	ABDEL NASER, MANAL MOHAMED	MANAL MOHAMED ABDEL NASER	Sohag	1996	THIS IS A STUDY OF THE COHESIVE RELATIONSHIPS THAT WE PERCEIVE AMONG THE LEXICAL ITEMS AND THE THEMATIC SIGNIFICANCE THAT THESE RELATIONSHIPS REVEAL IN FOUR PLAYS BY BERNARD SHAW AND OSCAR WILDE.		
1096	9388501		NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS GOVERNED BY DIFFERENTIAL ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS /	Anam, Fawzia Ali Ghaleb .	Anam, Fawzia Ali Ghaleb ؛	ASSUIT :	2006 .	The Main Goal of this THESIS, which consists of four chapters, is to introduce a new approach for solving the problem of differential algebraic equations (DAEs) and optimal control problems governed by DAEs. This approach depends on optimization technique and Pontryagin's Maximum principle.		
1097	9388542		AN APPLICATION OF QUEUEING THEORY ON SUGAR INDUSTRY IN UPPER EGYPT /	HAMED, HAMED AHMED .	HAMED, HAMED AHMED ؛	ASWAN :	2003 .	THE MAIN AIM OF THIS THESIS IS THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUGAR FACTORY PERFORMANCE, BY STUDYING THE CURRENT PATTERN OF SERVICE IN THE SUGAR FACTORIES .		
1098	9388573		ON THE PERAIRABLE DUPLICATION SYSTEM WITH PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE /	MOHAMED, MOHAMED ABDEL-WAHAB .	MOHAMED, MOHAMED ABDEL-WAHAB ؛	ASSIUT :	1983 .			
1099	9388584		STUDY ON STABILITY OF SOLUTION FOR SOME PROBLEMS IN ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION /	El-Amin, Mohamed Abdel Aziz	Mohamed Abdel Aziz El-Amin .	Aswan :	1989 .	To study stability of solutions of a linear differential equation, Liapunov introduced two methods for the investigation of stability		
1100	9388652		STUDIES OF SURFACTANT LEVEL IN CASES OF BRIMARY ATROPHIC RHINITIS=دراسة معدل عوامل المنطج النشطة في حالات= ضمور الانف الابتدائي	SAYED , RAAMMADAN HASHEM	RAAMMADAN HASHEM SAYED	SOHAG	1998	WE STUDIES THE SURFACTANT SYSTEM IN CASES OF PRIMARY ATROPHIC RHINITIS COMPARED TO NORMAL CASES BOTH HISTOLOGICALLY AND BIOCHEMICALLY		
1101	9388734		STUDIES ON PHYCOPERIPHTON OF THE NIL SYSTEM AT ASWAN /	EL-ETIFY, AHMED MOHAMED A.M .	EL-ETIFY, AHMED MOHAMED A.M ؛	ASSIUT :	1991 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS INITIATED TO FOLLOW SEASONALLY, THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION OF THE PHYCOPERIOD FORM WINTER, 1986.		
1102	9388761		ASTUDY ON SUBMANIFOLDS AND THEIR PROJECTIONS ON EUCLIDEAN SPACES=	AHMED, AHMED SAYED	, AHMED SAYED AHMED		1998	IN CLASSICAL MORE THEORY THE EULER CHARACTERISTIC OF A COMPACT MANIFOLD CAN BE COMPUTED BY COUNTING CRITICAL POINTS OF PROJECTION LINE CF 1		
1103	9388803		LEAF SURFACE FUNGL OF SOME AQUATIC PLANTS IN THE NILE WATER /	NASSAR, MORTADA SHAKER MAHMOUD .	NASSAR, MORTADA SHAKER MAHMOUD ؛	ASSIUT :	1991 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION AIMED TO STUDY THE OCCURRENCE, DISTRIBUTION AND SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF TERRESTRIAL FUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH LEAVES OF NINE AQUATIC PLANTS GROWING IN THE RIVER NILE WATER AT ASWAN, UPPER EGYPT .		
1104	9388877		GERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND SETS OF POLYNOMIALS AND THEIR CONVERGENCE PROPERTIES /	Mohamed, Mahmoud Tawfik .	Mohamed, Mahmoud Tawfik ؛	ASSIUT :	2003 .	This THESIS dealt with a number of topics in the complex analysis which resulted in some results that are very important in this field as we have introduced a number of basic sets of polynomials which is defined and studied for the first time in this THESIS with its convergence properties .		
1105	9388905		NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME PDES VIA SPECTRAL AND SPLINE COLLOCATION METHODS /	ABDEL-RAHMAN, ESSAM OTHMAN .	ABDEL-RAHMAN, ESSAM OTHMAN ؛	ASSIUT :	2003 .	IN THIS THESIS WE PRESENT A MIXED SPECTRAL/SPLINE APPROACH TO SOLVE THE GENERALIZED BURGERS EQUATION .		
1106	9388908		SALINIZATION-FERTILIZATION INTERACTIONS IN RELATION TO GROWTH AND SOME METABOLIC PROCESSES OF SOME ECONOMIC PLANTS /	ESMAIL, AHMED MOHAMED .	ESMAIL, AHMED MOHAMED ؛	ASSIUT :	1991 .	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO SALINIZATION-FERTILIZATION INTERACTIONS IN RELATION TO GROWTH AND SOME METABOLIC PROCESSES OF SOME ECONOMIC PLANTS .		
1107	9388960		EFFECT OF SOME PESTICIDES ON SOLL-BORNE FUNGI AND SOME SOLL MICROBIAL BIOCHEMICAL PROCESSES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOME PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE NITROGEN CYCLE /	OMAR, SHUKRY AHMED .	OMAR, SHUKRY AHMED OMAR, SHUKRY AHMED ؛	ASSIUT :	1991 .	EFFECT OF SOME PESTICIDES ON SOLL-BORNE FUNGI AND SOME SOLL MICROBIAL BIOCHEMICAL PROCESSES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOME PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE NITROGEN CYCLE .		

1108	9389041		CONTRIBUTIONS TO STOCHASTIC ORDERS AND FAMILIES OF LIFE DISTRIBUTIONS/	Mohamed,Mohamed Kayid .	Mohamed,Mohamed Kayid †	QENA :	2003 .	Stochastic Orders and inequalities are begin used at an accelerated rate in many diverse areas of probability and statistics. In the Literature several concepts of stochastic ordering between random variables have been considered .They are useful in modeling for reliability and economics applications and as amathematical tool to prove important results in applied probability(see Barlow and PROSCHAN(1981),alzaid(1988),ALZAID et al.(1991),Fagioli and pellery (1993),SHAKED and SHANTHIKUMAR (1994),KEBIR(1994),SHAKED and WONG(1997),belzunce et al.(1997))and BELZUNCE et al.(1999).		
1109	9389050		A GENERALIZATION OF THE MATCHING PROBLEM OF THE DISCRETE ORDER STATISTICS /	OMAR,ADEL MOHAMED MAHMOUD .	OMAR,ADEL MOHAMED MAHMOUD †	QENA :	1993 .	IN THIS SECTION WE SHALL DEFINE THE NOTION OF AN ORDER STATISTIC AND WE SHALL INVESTIGATE SOME PROPERTIES OF SUCH A STATISTIC THESE STATISTICS HAVE IN RECENT TIMES COME TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN STATISTICAL INFERENCE PARTLY BECAUSE SOME OF THEIR PROPERTIES DO NOT DEPEND ON THE DISTRIBUTION FROM WHICH THE RANDOM SAMPLE IS OBTAINED .		
1110	9389076		ON SOME PROPERTIES SOLUTIONS OF A CLASS OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	MANSOUR,MAHMOUD BAKHIET.	DEPARTEMENT MANSOUR,MAHMOUD BAKHIET†	QENA :	1993 .	FOR MANY YEARS AGO IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THE PROPERTIES OF THE SOLITARY WAVE SOLUTION OF THE NONLINEAR PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF EVOLUTION TYPE WERE ACCORDING TO A BALANCE BETWEEN NONLINEARITY AND DISPERSION EFFECTS .		
1111	9389083		ON THE SUM OF NON-IDENTICAL RANDOM VARIABLES /	AWAD,AHMED MOHAMED RASHAD .	AWAD,AHMED MOHAMED RASHAD †	ASWAN :	2003 .	THE COMBINATORIAL APPLICATION THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THIS THESIS IS AN APPLICATION OF THE WELL-KNOWN INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE TO OBTAIN THE DISTRIBUTION OF A SUM OF NON-IDENTICAL INDEPENDENT BERNOULLI VARIATES .		
1112	9389084		IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN CHILDREN=	Mohamed , Montaser mohamed Eldarder	Montaser mohamed Mohamed Eldarder	SOHAG :	2003 .	Diabetes mellitus is a term referred now to a group of disorders of metabolism of carbohydrate ,fat and protion associated with a erlative or absolute insufficiency of insulin secretion		
1113	9389086		SOME QUANTUM EFFECTS OF THE TRAPPED ION INTERACTION WITH ALASER FIELD /	ABDEL-HAMEED,HAMADA FAWZY .	ABDEL-HAMEED,HAMADA FAWZY †	Sohag :	2004 .	Aprincipal objective of this thesis has been to investigate the extent to which the interaction of the laser field with the trapped ion is considered in many different direction.Our perspective has been to seek qualitatively new manifestations of entanglement at the single-photon level within the setting of ion trap.The most important methods for cooling and trapping atoms are based on the use of the forces acting on atoms in the laser fields or in the fields composed of laser fields and the magnetic or gravity fields. The dynamics of atoms in the laser fields is thus akey for understanding the techniques of atom cooling and trapping.		
1114	9389116		HIGHER ORDER GAUSSIAN CURVATURES OF HYPERSURFACES IN EUCLIDEAN SPACE E^{n+1} /	HASSAN,SOAD ALY .	HASSAN,SOAD ALY †	ASSIUT :	1997 .	HERE,WE GIVE A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY OF THE RESULTS WHICH HAVE BEEN OBTAINED PREVIOUSLY .		
1115	9389120		NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME PROBLEMS FOR HEAT AND FLUIDS FLOW THROUGH POROUS MEDIA /	Abdel-GAIED ,Saher mohamed .	Abdel-GAIED ,Saher mohamed †	Assiut :	2004 .	THE STUDY OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER DURING FLUID FLOW THROUGH POROUS MEDIUM IS OF GREAT INTEREST FOR SCIENTISTS AND PHYSICIANS . MANY PRACTICAL APPLICTIONS IN PETROLEUM IN DUSTRY,NUCLEAR REACTORS ,GEOPHYSICS,AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES NEED MORE UVESTIGATIONS ABOUT THERMAL CONVECTION THROUGH SATURATED FLUID IN POROUS MEDIUM.		
1116	9389130		NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS IN PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND /	ALY,ALY EL-BADRY SHAMARDAN .	ALY,ALY EL-BADRY SHAMARDAN †	ASSIUT :	1983 .	THE PRESENT THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS,IS CONCERNED WITH THE NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME PROBLEMS TAKEN FROM THE THREE TYPES (1),(2)AND(3 .		
1117	9389131		A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINITE ELEMENT AND FINITE DIFFERENCES SCHEMES APPLIED TO MULTIPHASIC BIOMECHANICAL MATERIALS /	Abbas,Ibrahim Atiatah Abdel-rhman .	Abbas,Ibrahim Atiatah Abdel-rhman †	Sohag :	2004 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS DEVOTED TO INTRODUCE THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINITE ELEMENT AND FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEMES APPLIED TO MULTIPHASIC BIOMECHANICAL MATERIALS.		
1118	9389132		STUDY AND DEVELOPING SOME SUBJECTS IN COMPLEX ANALYSIS /	Batahan,Raed Saleh Faraj .	Batahan,Raed Saleh Faraj †	ASSIUT,EGYPT:	2004 .	This THESIS investigates some subjects in complex analysis such as generalizations of hypergeometric matrix function in asingle complex variable and serval complex variables,the generalized Hermite matrix polynomials,Hadamard product set of maximum modukus sets associated with entire functions and Hadamard product set of D-sets of polynomials of two complex variables.Some results,which are important in this field,have been obtained in this THESIS .		
1119	9389140		VALUE OF THORACOSCOPY IN DIAGNOSIS OF IDIOPATHIC PLEURAL EFFUSION	Mobaek ,Ismail SAYED MOHamed	Ismail sayed Mohamed Mobarak	sohag :	1997 .	This study included 25 patients with idiopathic pleural effusions ,admitted in chest department,SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, DURING THE PERIOD FORM SEPTEMBER 1995 TO OCTOBER 1996 .THEY WRER 17 MALES AND 8 FEMALES .THEIR AGES RANGED FROM 16-69 YEARS OLD WITH MEAN AGE OF 37.4YEARS.		
1120	9389145		STUDIES ON SOME FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FRANKIA EFFECTIVENESS IN ITS SYMBIOSIS WITH CASUARINA PLANTS/	Salem,Wessam "Mohamed Ali"Mahmoud .	Salem,Wessam "Mohamed Ali"Mahmoud †	QENA, EGYPT :	2006 .	This STUDY is answering some questions about the role of Casuarina,in symbiosis with Frankia,in soil improvement and amelioration The Main factors, such as biological interactions,that interact and affect both the endosymbiont and the host plant,especially in arid lands,were in focus.		
1121	9389147		NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS FOR SOME PROBLEMS OF HEAT AND MASS IN MICROPOLAR BOUNDARY LAYERS /	Abdou,Mohammed Modather Mohammed .	Abdou,Mohammed Modather Mohammed †	Aswan :	2005 .	IN THESE PROBLEMS,WE STUDIED THE INFLUENCES OF THERMAL RADIATION,HEAT GENERATION,VARIABLE VISCOSITY,VISCOUS DISSIPATION,VISCOUS IN COMPRESSIBLE FLUIDS WITH TEMPERATURE DEPENDENT VISCOSITY AND THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY,MAGNETIC FIELD ,FLOW WITH UNIFORM SUCTION AND INJECTION .		
1122	9389148		REDUCING THE ENCODING TIME OF FRACTAL IMAGE COMPRESSION /	ALI,MAHMOUD HASABALLAH MAHMOUD .	ALI,MAHMOUD HASABALLAH MAHMOUD †	QENA :	2003 .	IN THIS THESIS A LOSSY STILL-IMAGE COMPRESSION TECHNIQUE,FRACTAL IMAG COMPRESSION IS PRESENTED .		

1123	9389149	SOME APPLICATIONS OF LAGRANGE THEOREM IN FINDING THE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FOR MATCHING OF NATURALLY ORDERED SAMPLES WITH INTERVALS /	Amer,Saleh Mohamed Saleh .	MathemaAmer,Saleh Mohamed Saleh †	Aswan : 1989 .	In this thesis the researcher gives another proofs to three combinatorial indentities using lagrang theorem.		
1124	9389155	ON INTERVAL-VALUED INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES /	SIYED,NABILE HASSAN .	SIYED,NABILE HASSAN †	SOHA G : 2003 .			
1125	9389156	SIMILARITY SOLUTIONS OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS GOVERN SOME PROBLEMS OF NEWTONIAN AND NON-NEWTONIAN FLUIDS FLOW VIA LIE-GROUP ANALYSIS /	Hamad,Mohammed Abdallah Abdallah	Mohammed Abdallah Abdallah Hamad †	ASSUIT : 2006 .	in this dissertation ,group methodes are presented for finding the similarity solutions ,which govern the problems of convective flow in the boundary layer of newtonian and non-newtonian fluid		
1126	9389158	SALT TOLERANCE OF SOME WHEAT CULTIVARS /	Mohawad,Arafat Abdel-Hamed Abdel-Latef .	Mohawad,Arafat Abdel-Hamed Abdel-Latef †	QENA, EGYPT : 2005 .	The objective of the present investigation was carried out to study the physiological responses of three wheat cultivars(cv.Sakha-69-,cv.Sds-1 and cv.Giza-168) to varoius levels of salinity and some related physiological activities of theses cultivars during two different stages of growth(Seedling and Fruiting Stages).		
1127	9389165	VIRIAL COEFFICIENTS OF FLUIDS FOR THE SQUARE-WELL POTENTIAL /	Ibrahim,Said Mohamed Ahmed .	Ibrahim,Said Mohamed Ahmed †	Assiut : 1989 .	The study of fluids has occupied a central place in mathematics and other sciences, and the relation between the pressure P, volume V and temperature T is important. Thus in previous century, the scientists obtained the well known equation of state for an ideal gas in the form .		
1128	9389168	ESTIMATING BEST APPROXIMATION OF SOLUTION OF INTEGRAL EQUATIONS AND A DESIGN OF A COMPUTER ORIENTED LANGUAGE /	HELMY,BAHAA EL-DIN HELMY ISMAIL ABDEL-AZIZ .	HELMY,BAHAA EL-DIN HELMY ISMAIL ABDEL-AZIZ †	ASSUIT : 1983 .	THE OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM IS ONE WAY OF IMPROVING THE SOLUTION OF ILL-CONDITIONED PROBLEMS .THE METHODS USED TO SOLVE THE OVERDETERMINED SYSTEM ARE INVESTIGATED.THESE METHODS ARE THE Lp-approximations,when p=1 and 8 and also the one-sided Lp-approximations.recommended algorithms,which minimize the round-off error and operation counts,for handling the different approximations are given,the .		
1129	9389172	ON PROJECTIVE MAPPINGS AND THEIR PROPERTIES /	SAAD,MOHAMMED KHALIFA ABDEL-WAHAB .	SAAD,MOHAMMED KHALIFA ABDEL-WAHAB †	SOHAG : 2003 .	STUDYING OF THE PROBLEM OF MAPPING OF THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE EARTH IS DONE WITH SUITABLE SCALE BY SPECIFIC MATHEMATICAL LAWS BY SPECIFIC PROJECTION TAKEN FROM THE MATHEMATICS OF GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS .		
1130	9389223	EVALUATION OF THE EOLE OF P 53 TUMOUR SUPPRESSOR GENE MAEKER IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC DISEASES=دراسة قيمة دور الدلالة بى 53 فى تشخيص امراض الكبد المزمنة	ELSAGHER,NAYEL ABD-ELHAMED ZAKI	,NAYEL ABD-ELHAMED ZAKI ELSAGHER	1996	in this study,we detemined panteropic p 53 antigen in sera of patients with hcc, matastatic liver lesions,liver cirrhosis and controls.		
1131	9389228	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAMATIC FLEMENTS IN THE DOETRY OF ROBERT FROST:1874-1963 DRAMATIC CHEORY AND DRACTICE = تطور العناصر الدرامية فى شعر روبرت فروست"النظرية والتطبيق"	UNIS,HASSAN M	HASSAN M UNIS	1996	THIS STUDY TRACES THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAMATIC ELEMENTS IN THE POETRY OF ROBERT FROST.		
1132	9389234	METAL COMPLEXES AND SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR OF SOME AZOPYRAZOLO-PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES=.	AHMED,ALSAYED ABDEL-MOATY	ALSAYED ABDEL-MOATY AHMED,	1999	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS TO PRESENT ASTUDY ON THE TRARTOMERIC STRUCTURES,SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME ARYLAZOPHRAZOLOPHRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES.		
1133	9389241	THE USE OF IRONY AS AVEHIC FOR SOCIAL CRITICISM IN THE MAJOR PLAYS OF EPWARD ALBEE=استخدام امطوب السخرية كوسيلة- لالتقد الاجتماعى فى المسرحيات الرئسية لادوار وألبى	FAHMY,EMAN MOHAMED	EMAN MOHAMED FAHMY,	1999	THISE RESEARCH DEMONSTRATES ALBEES USE OF IRONY AS AN EFFECTIVE DRAMATIC MEDIUM TROUGH WHICH COULD CRITICIZE THE AMERICAN SOCIETY		
1134	9389248	STUDIES ON EGYPTIAN TOXIC FRESHWATER CYANOBACTERIA BLUE-GRCENALGEA:IDENTIFICATION,PRODUCTI ON AND REMOVAL OF MICROCYSTINS=	MOHAMED,ZAKARIA ATLA	ZAKARIA ATLA MOHAMED	1998			
1135	9389331	APPROXIMATE ANALYTICAL STUDY OF CERTAIN DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	ABD EL-LATIF,GAMAL,MOST AFA .	ABD EL-LATIF,GAMAL,MOSTAFA †	ASSUIT : 1984 .	OUR AIM IN THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OR TWO CHAPTERS,IS TO FIND THE APPROXIMATE SOLUTION FOR CERTAIN DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WHICH ARE WEAKLY NON-LINEAROR NON-LINEAR,WITH VARIABLE COEFFTCIENTS,THAT ARE FUNCTIONS OF THE INDE PENDENT VARIABLE .		
1136	9389367	Some physiological biochemical studies on funci isolated from skin of mammals	Mahmoud,Ahmed Lotfy El-Fayed	Ahmed Lotfy El-sayed Mahmoud	Assiut : 1991 .	In this investigation,the mycoflora associated with skin (ringworm)diseases in humans and animals were intensively studies in Assiut governorate. The ability of serval dermatophytes and other opportunistic pathogens to grwow on media supplemented with essential oils investigated.		
1137	9389378	ESTIMATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF THE BIVARIATE IN VERSE GAUDDIAN DISTRIBUTION /	MOUSTAFA,HANIM, MOHAMMED .	MOUSTAFA,HANIM,MOHAMMED†	ASSUIT : 1984 .	THIS THESIS CONTAINS THREE CHAPTERS PLUS AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER,IN THE INTRODUCTION,THE LITERATURE IS REVIEWED AND THE PROBLEM IS DESCRIBED .		
1138	9389419	PROPAGATION OF THE WAVES IN THE ELASTIC MEDIA /	Saleh,Mahmoud,Moh amed,Selim .	Saleh,Mahmoud,Mohamed,Selim †	EGYPT : 1998 .	The study of Ray leigh and love waves propagation in elastic flat-layered media under initial stresses is considered .		
1139	9389456	TOXICITY OF SOME HEAVY METALS TO ISOLATES OF GENUS PSEUDOMONAS ISOLATED FROM SOHAG GOVERNORATE AND STUDIES ON THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONE OF RESISTANT AND SENSITIVE ONE OF PSE UDOMONAS AERUGINOSA SOH.22 TO CADMIUM STRESS /	Mohamed,Rehab Mustafa .	Mohamed,Rehab Mustafa †	Sohag : 2005 .	The aim of the thesis is studied TOXICITY OF SOME HEAVY METALS TO ISOLATES OF GENUS PSEUDOMONAS ISOLATED FROM SOHAG GOVERNORATE AND STUDIES ON THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONE OF RESISTANT AND SENSITIVE ONE OF PSE UDOMONAS AERUGINOSA SOH.22 TO CADMIUM STRESS .		
1140	9389487	Metabolic response of dunalieila tertiolecta to salinity and nutrient limitation in continuous culture /	Issa,Ahmed Abd Elsalm Hassan .	Issa,Ahmed Abd Elsalm Hassan†	Assiut : 1991 .	The abundance and distribution of phytolankton in natural habitats are regulated by various environmental factors. The degree of stress and consequently the relative importanc of each factor changes with time and space.		

1141	9389491	PETROV CLASSIFICATION OF HOMOGENEOUS GODEL-TYPE UNIVERSE AND SOME GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES /	ABD EL-NAEM,MOSTAFA ALI .	ABD EL-NAEM,MOSTAFA ALI †	EGYP T :	1994 .	THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS , IS CONCERNED WITH PETROV CLASSIFICATION AND SOME HIDDEN SYMMETRY PROPERTIES SUCH AS HOMOTHEIC MOTION AND CONFORMAL MOTION IN THE HOMOGENEOUS GODEL-TYPE UNIVERSE .		
1142	9389520	EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENTSETS OF POLYNOMIALS OF TWO COMPLEX VARIABLES /	ABU L-EZ, MAHMOUD	MAHMOUD ABU L-EZ †	ASSIU T :	1983 .	THE CHIEF AIM OF THIS THESIS;WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS;IS TO STUDY SOME CONVERGENCE PROPERTIES FOR DIFFERENT BASIC SETS OF POLYNOMIALS OF TWO COMPLEX VARIABLES,AND OF IN PARTICULAR STUDING EFFECTIVENESS .		
1143	9389538	DEFORMATIONS OF GENERALIZED HYPERRULED SURFACES AND THEIR STABILITY INTHE EUCLIDEAN SPACE E_n+1 /	Abd- Ellah,Hamdy,Nour,El-Dine .	Abd-Ellah,Hamdy,Nour,El-Dine †	EGYP T :	1999 .	The differential geometry of line mani folds (surfaces,line cong runces and line complex)of a three-dimen sional space is one of the important branches of differential geometry since it is directly connected with the foundation of this science which is the theory of surfacesruled .		
1144	9389591	الشعور بالوحدة النفسية و علاقته ببعض المتغيرات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصرياً .	خليل ، هدى أحمد خلف	هدى أحمد خلف خليل	قنا	2002	تتناول الرسالة : تتحدث عن فئة من الأطفال ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة (المعاقين بصرياً)وهي فئة تحتاج الى مزيد من الإهتمام والرعاية النفسية والاجتماعية .		
1145	9389599	ASTUDY OF FIXED POINTS FOR SINGLEAND MULTI VALUED MAPPINGS /	Hassan,Mohamed,Abd-ELRAHMAN ,Ahmed .	Hassan,Mohamed,Abd-ELRAHMAN ,Ahmed †	EGYP T :	1999 .	In this thesis,which consists of five chapters,weobtain some fixed point theorems for single .		
1146	9389619	GROWTH AND SOME METABOLIC ACTIVITIES OF FRESH WATER ALGAE UNDER VARIABLE TREATMENTS /	GALAL,HAMDY RAMADAN MOHAMED .	GALAL,HAMDY RAMADAN MOHAMED †	QENA :	1998 .	IN THIS INVESTIGATION,THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE OF SOME FRESH WATER ALGAL CULTURES TO SALINIZATION AND HERBICIDE TREATMENTS WAS STUDIED .		
1147	9389640	MULTIPLICATION MODULES IN COMMUTATIVE RINGS /	ABD EL-BAST,ZEINAB.ABD EL-MONAM .	ABD EL-BAST,ZEINAB.ABD EL-MONAM †	ASWA N :	1988 .	THE THEORY OF MULTIPLICATION IDEALS GENERALISES THE THEORY OF PRINCIPAL IDEALS AND INVERTIBLE(OR MORE GENERALLY PROJECTIVE)IDEALS .		
1148	9389671	Effect of cadmium on the physiological activities of some crop plantes and tissue cultures /	El-Enany,Abdel Wahab El-Sadek Ibrahim .	El-Enany,Abdel Wahab El-Sadek Ibrahim †	Assiut :	1991 .	The objective of this study was vto investigate the effect of cadmium when supplied in various concentrations on the biochemical behaviour of the different plant organs and tissue cultures of tobacco,maize and bean plants .		
1149	9389683	فعالية برنامج مقترح لتنمية بعض مهارات الفهم الإبداعى فى القراءة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول من المرحلة الثانوية .	أمين ، عبد الرحيم عباس	عبدالرحيم عباس أمين	قنا	2001	تتناول الرسالة : على محورين (الإطار النظرى للدراسة ويشتمل على أهمية اللغة ونورها فى الحياة وفى المنهج المدرسى ونورها فى خدمة الفرد والمجتمع الإطار الميداني فى الدراسة ويشتمل على عرض لمكونات البرنامج من حيث أهدافه ومحتواه وإستراتيجية التدريس .		
1150	9389743	EFFECT OF SOME ORGANIC ADDITIVES ON SALINIZED CHLORELLA VULGARIS /	DESOUKY,SAYED ABBAS .	DESOUKY,SAYED ABBAS †	ASSIU T :	1995 .	IN THIS INVESTIGATION,THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE OF ALGAL CELLS TO SOME SALINIZATION TREATMENTS WAS FOLLOWED .		
1151	9389860	ANALYTICAL AND NUMERICAL PERIODIC SOLUTIONS OF AQUASI-LINEAR SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUTION /	ALY,MAMDOUH,MAHMOUD,HASSAN	MAMDOUH,MAHMOUD,HASSAN ALY †	ASSIU T :	1982 .	OUR AIM IN THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF THREE CHAPTERS,IS TO STUDY THE PERIODIC SOLUTIONS OF AQUASI-LINER SECOND ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUTION ANALYTICALLY AND NUMERICALLY .		
1152	9389908	REPOSE OF VICIA FABA PLANT TO CADMIUM TOXICITY /	EL-Zohri,Manal Hussein Ahmed .	EL-Zohri,Manal Hussein Ahmed †	Assiut :	2006 .	In the present work ,the following points have been tried to be screened: 1-Selecting of the most Cd-sensitive versus the most Cd-tolerant cultivar out of twelve vicia faba cultivars. 2-Studying the effect of various cadmium concentrations on growth and carbohydrates,proteins,and free amino acids contents. 3-Following the capacity of the two selected cultivars for Cd uptake,accumulation and translocation as affected by cadmium supply. 4-The last goal of this study:is (i)to determine,if there are, cultivar differences in GSH and PCS production by increasing Cd concentration,(ii) to assess the differences in PCS chain (iii)to detect,if there are,any iso-forms of PCS in the test plants.		
1153	9390008	PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B AND C IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	Abd El-Rady,Eman Ragab	:Eman Ragab Abd El-Rady	:Sohag	2002	مرض الروماتويد هو مرض مفصلي مزمن غير معروف السبب ينتج عنه التهابات مزمنة بالمفاصل تؤدي الى الام وتيبس كما انه يتطور فى اغلب الحالات ليؤدي الى اعاقة وتدمير لعظام المفاصل.يعتبر الالتهاب الكبدى الوبائى بى و سى مشكلة كبرى فى مصر وفى قارة افريقيا حيث انه من 70-90% من حالات الاصابة تتحول الى حالات مزمنة. ومن المحتمل ان يكون نقص المناعة الموجود فى مرضى الروماتويد بالاضافة الى تعرضهم المستمر للعقوصات والعلاج الكيميائى مثل الميثوتريكسات هو سبب لزيادة حدوث العدوى المزمنة بالفيروس الكبدى بى و سى فى هؤلاء المرضى والتي تغطى احياناً أعراض مشابهة لأعراض الروماتويد المفصلي وخصوصاً فى غياب الصفراء والاضطراب فى وظائف الكبد الذى يصاحب عادة الالتهاب الكبدى.		
1154	9390062	STUDIES ON FRESHWATER FUNGI IN ASSIUT (Egypt) and Sana'a(Yemen) /	Abdullah,Qais Yusuf Mohammed .	Abdullah,Qais Yusuf Mohammed †	ASSIU T :	2005 .	The first part of this THESIS attempts to compare between the occurrence and distribution of aquatic fungi in Assiut and Sana'a This study is intended: 1-To INVESTIGATE THE OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUATIC FUNGI IN ASSIUT REGION EGYPT 2-TO INVESTIGATE THE OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUATIC FUNGI IN SANA'A REGION-YEMEN 3-TO COMPARE THE BETWEEN AQUATIC FUNGAL OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FRESHWATER HABITS IN TWO DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL AND MICROECOLOGICAL REGIONS:ASSIUT ANA SANA'A The second part of this THESIS is concerning following: 4-STUDY THE EFFECTS OF TWO MOLLUSCICIDES ON THREE SELECTED AQUATIC FUNGAL SPECIES:GROWTH,SEXUAL AND ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION,SOME MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS AS A WELL AS SOME META ACTIVITIES. WHICH RECOVERED FROM TWO INVESTIGATED AREAS .		
1155	9390077	Some metabolic activities of green cells under various osmotica with a special reference to the compatible solutes /	Shafea,Adel Ahmed .	Shafea,Adel Ahmed †	Assiut :	1992 .	The physiological, the cellular and the molecular responses of much interest since they generally offer clues for environmental managment and genetic manipulation of plants so as to optimize their performance under stressful conditions .		
							Differential line geometry consists of 3 parts: 1-The yheory of ruled surface (a ruled surface is defined as a one parametric family of lines) 2-the theory of congruences (a congruences is defined as atwo parametric family of lines)		

1156	9390122	SOME KINDS OF LINE MANIFOLDS IN NON-EUCLIDEAN /	Ahmed,Ahmed Sayed.	Ahmed Sayed Ahmed ,	Assiut : [الإسكندرية]	1989 .	3-The theory of complexes (a complex is defined as a three parametric family of lines). The non-linear hydrodynamic and magnetohydrodynamic Rayleigh-Taylor stability problems for various configurations have been investigated in this thesis which is divided into five chapters.		
1157	9390269	NON-LINEAR RAYLEIGH-TAYLOR STABILITY OF FLUIDS WITH AND WITHOUT MAGNETIC FIELDS /	Shehata,Mahmoud Hassan.	Mahmoud Hassan Shehata ,	Sohag : [الإسكندرية]	1989 .	1. All the three taxa examined had the same chromosome number of 116,believed to be the tetraploid number. 2. the rate and percentage of germination and the subsequent gametophytic development are affected by spore sowing density and the cultural conditions applied,pH of the media. 3. Antheridia were produced on pteris critica prothalli but never seen in P.cretica var.cristata cultures. .		
1158	9390284	Experimental and ultrastructural studies of apogamy in pteris cretica /	El-Desouky,Fatma Ahmed .	El-Desouky,Fatma Ahmed †	Aswan : [الإسكندرية]	1991 .			
1159	9390350	شرح جرائم التزييف والتزوير .	عبد الفتاح مراد.	عبد الفتاح مراد.	الإسكندرية	1999			
1160	9390371	FEASIBILITY OF THE USE OF KARYOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF SOME =SPECIES OF ARTHROPODS	.ALI,FAYZA MOHAMMED	FAYZA MOHAMMED ALI,		2002	ATOTAL OF THIRDY SPECIES OF ARTHROPODS ERPRESENTING TWO ORDER OF CLASS INSETA AND ONE ORDER OF CHASS ARACHNIDA WERE MORPHOLOGICALLY AND CYTOGENETICALLY STUDIED . THE RESULTS OF THE CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OBTAINED FORM THE CLASSICAL METHODS IN TAXONOMY USING ECOLOGICAL,MORPHOLOGICAL,		
1161	9390411	STUDIES ON EGYPTIAN TOXIC FRESHWATER CYANOBACTERIA(BLUE-GREEN ALGAE):IDENTIFICATION,PRODUCTION AND REMOVAL OF MICROCYSTINS /	MOHAMED,ZAKARIA ATIA .	MOHAMED,ZAKARIA ATIA †	SOHA G : [الإسكندرية]	1998 .	CYANOBACTERIA PRODUCE A WIDE VARIETY OF CHEMICALLY UNIQUE SECONDARY METABOLITES(HORMONES,TOXINS...ETC)WHICH APPEAR NOT TO BE USED BY THE ORGANISM FOR ITS METABOLISM I.E. CELL DIVISION OR METABOLISM .		
1162	9390472	SECONDARY METABOLITES FORMTION OF THE TERVERTICILLATE PENICILLIA /	ABO-DAHAB,NAGEH FATHY .	ABO-DAHAB,NAGEH FATHY †	SOHA G : [الإسكندرية]	1998 .	THE GENERIC NAME PENICILLIUM WAS INTRODUCED BY LINK(1809).IT IS HARD TO OVERESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF PENICILLIUM IN NATURE AND THE AFFAIRS OF MAN .		
1163	9390500	STRUCTURAL INFERENCE APPLIED TO THE GENERALIZED GAMMA DISTRIBUTION /	MASWADAH,MOHAMED SADEK MOHAMED .	MASWADAH,MOHAMED SADEK MOHAMED †	ASWAN : [الإسكندرية]	1989 .	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS TO APPLY THE STRCTURAL APPROACH TO A SPECIFIC GENERAL MODEL;THAT IS ,THE GENERALIZED GAMMA DISTRIBUTION (g.g.d)the structural probability distribution for parameters of the three-parameter and the four-parameter G.G.D.'S BASED ON COMPLETE AND CENSORED SAMPLES ARE DERIVED .NUMERICAL ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PRESENTED.STRUCTURAL PREDICTION DENSITIES FOR SPECIFIC FUTURE MEASUREMENTS HAVE BEEN DERIVED .ALSO AN EXTENSIVE STUDIES FOR THE THREE-PARAMETER REGRESSION MODEL BASED ON THE CLASSICAL AND THE STRUCTURAL INFERENCE PROCEDURES ARE PRESENTED .		
1164	9390527	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS IN ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	TEMSAH,RAGAB SADEK MAHMOOD	RAGAB SADEK MAHMOOD TEMSAH,	ASSIUT : [الإسكندرية]	1989 .	THIS THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH SPECTRAL METHODS FOR THE NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS IN ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS		
1165	9390531	STUDIES ON FUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH TILAPIA FISH IN RIVER NILE WATER /	Badran,Ramdan Ali Mohamed .	Badran,Ramdan Ali Mohamed †	ASSIUT,Egypt : [الإسكندرية]	1989 .	This Work was designed to study intensively the terrestrial and Zoosporic associated with and pathogenic to TILAPIA fish and their role in diseses of Tilapia .		
1166	9390533	Ecological studies on freshwater macrophytes in regulated waverboidies in Egypt and UK/	Ali,Magdi mohamed Mohamed .	Ali,Magdi mohamed Mohamed †	Asswan : [الإسكندرية]	1992 .	As a result of building large structures accross a river and impounding water behind,there are changes in limological regime including chemecal and physical changes with may cause a profound alteration in the flora and fauna affecting the important food sources of fish,displacement of human populations and biomedical problems.		
1167	9390540	CALCIUM-DROUGHT INTERACTIONS ON CARBON STRATEGY,MEMBRANE DISORDERS AND SOME RELATED METABOLIC PROCESSES OF HELIANTHUS ANNUUS L.,VICIA FABA L.AND ZEA MAYS L/	EL-HAKIMI,abdul baset mohammed ahmed .	EL-HAKIMI,abdul baset mohammed ahmed †	ASSIUT : [الإسكندرية]	1999 .			
1168	9390553	SCREENING FOR BRUCELLA ANTIBODIES IN FARM WORKERS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE	GHOWIL , ALI ABD -RAHMAN SAYED	ALI ABDEL -RAHMAN SAYED GHOWIL	SOHA G	2003	BRUCellosis IS A ZOONOTIC DISEASE THAT EXISTS WORLDWIDE ESPECIALLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN AND IT RANKS AFTER SALMONELLOSIS AND TUBERCUIOSIS AS THE MOST IMPORTANT SYSTEMIC INFECTION CAUSION CAUSING FEVER OF UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY.		
1169	9390554	ON THE SPECTRAL THEORY OF OPERATORS BUNDLES /	El-Sherbiny,Hamed Moostfa.	Hamed Moostfa El-Sherbiny ,		1980 .	The definition of multiple completeness of the system of eigen and adjoint vectors in a Hilbert space H has been introduced for the first time in the famous work of Keldys, M.V.		
1170	9390555	PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND SOME RELATED METABOLIC PROCESSES AS INFLUENCED BY SALINIZATION TREATMENTS /	Mohamed,Refat Abdel-Basset .	Mohamed,Refat Abdel-Basset †	Assiut, Egypt : [الإسكندرية]	1986 .	In this THESIS the physiological responses of chlorella vulgaris (modertaley salt tolerant)and ankistrodesmus lalatus(highly salt sensitive) to salinization treatments (long-term and short-term experiments)were followed.		
1171	9390556	Enviroment and vegetation in the South Eastern Desert,Egypt /	Aisa,Mohammed Gaber Sheded Ali .	Aisa,Mohammed Gaber Sheded Ali †	Asswan : [الإسكندرية]	1992 .	The study of variations in the composition and structure of vegetation with changes in the environment has been one of the most interesting and informative aspects of plant ecology.		
1172	9390559	CHEMOSYSTEMATIC STUDIES OF SOME GENERA OF THE COMPOSITATE IN EGYPT /	EL-Karemy,Zeinab Ahmed Reda .	EL-Karemy,Zeinab Ahmed Reda †	Assiut, Egypt : [الإسكندرية]	1985 .	This Work aims to revise the various taxa of the tribe Astereae known from Egypt.The results of this revision will serve as abase for the preparation of the detailed treatment of this family for the flora of Egypt .		
1173	9390561	An improving reopitization shortest path algorithms /	El-Kady,Mamdouh Mohamed Metwally .	Mamdouh Mohamed Metwally El-Kady ,	Aswan : [الإسكندرية]	1990 .	THE problem of finding an optimal paths is one of the important problems in the operations research technology. This thesis examines different algorithms for calculating the shortest paths problems from all nodes to all other nodes in the network .		

1174	9390562	Human dermatophytes in Assiut and New Valley governorates /	El-Shanawany,Abdel-Rahim Ahmed	El-Shanawany,Abdel-Rahim Ahmed	Assiut	1993	In this investigation,the human dermatophytes and their causal agents (dermatophytes)were studied in Assiut and the New ValleyGovernorates,during the period January 1991 to June 1992 .		
1175	9390564	CHANGES OF CARDIAC FUNCTION IN CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT ASCITES=	KENAWY,MONA AHMAD MOHAMED AHMAD.	MONA AHMAD MOHAMED AHMAD KENAWY		2003	THE OCCURRENCE OF CARDIAC FUNCTIONS ABNORMALITIES IN CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS HAS GAINED RECENT ATTENTION,AIthough CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF CARDIAC IMPAIRMENT AT REST ARE OFTEN NOT APPARENT.		
1176	9390565	EFFECTS OF GROWTH REGULATORS ON SOME PARAMETRES OF PLANT WATER RELATIONS UNDER SALINITY AND ALKALINITY STRESSES /	Gadalla,Mohamed Abou EL-Ela Ahmed	Gadalla,Mohamed Abou EL-Ela Ahmed	Assiut, Egypt	1990	The investigation aimed to study the interactive effects of some growth regulators Abscicic Acid and Kinetin and soil moisture stress induced by increased salinity Osmotic stress on the water relations of some crop plants,namely,clycine max and two different wheat species one of them grown in Egypt TRITICUM SATIVUM S. and the other grown in west Germany TRITICUM AESTIVUM K .		
1177	9390567	PLANT-WATER-SOIL RELATIONSHIPS OF BALANITES AEGYPTIACA (L.)DEL.IN DESERT ENVIRONMENTS /	RADWAN,USAMA AHMED ABD-EL-WAHAB .	RADWAN,USAMA AHMED ABD-EL-WAHAB	ASWAN	2001	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION DOCUMENTS THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL RESPONSES ON THE INTERACTING RESPONSES OF AN INDIGENOUS DESERT TREE(BALANITES AEGYPTIACA)TO LABORATORY CONDITIONS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO AN ARID ENVIRONMENT .		
1178	9390568	Protoplast fusion with particular emphasis to the fates of plastids /	Hassaneien,Ahmed Mohammed	Hassaneien,Ahmed Mohammed	Sohag	1992	Man in modern civilization usually tries elaborate new techniques to remove limitation in the old methods or provide the mankind with creative and analytical tools.These powerful tools in the future may help us to control partly the nature as we need.		
1179	9390569	Conservation laws of a class of differential equation /	Moustafa,Khaled Abd El-Kader .	Khaled Abd El-Kader Moustafa		1990	For many years ago it was thought that the properties of the solution of nonlinear partial differential equations of evolution type was according to a balance between nonlinearity and dispersion .		
1180	9390570	Interactive effects of salinity and temperature on the physiology of some cereal crop plants .	Faheed,Faeza Ahmed	Faheed,Faeza Ahmed	Assiut	1992	Growth,physiology and metabolism of plants are to be altered by salinity stress.This alteration may result from salt effects on dry matter allocation,ion relations,water status,physiological processes,biochemical reactions or on combinations of such processes.However,in most cases, there are quantitative and qualitative differences in the degree of plants response to salinity stress.		
1181	9390571	STUDIES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF THE NEW VALLEY AREA WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT /	Abdel-Sater,Mohamed Ahmed		Assiut, Egypt	1990	The aims of this thesis is study on the mycoflora of the new valley area desert ,Egypt.		
1182	9390572	ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME INDIGENOUS DESERT PLANTS IN UPPER EGYPT /	ABED SOROUR,WAFAA ABDEL-WAHAB .	ABED SOROUR,WAFAA ABDEL-WAHAB	ASWAN	2001	THE PRESENT STUDY FOCUSES ON UNDERSTANDING THE EXTENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON TWO SMALL ISOLATED POPULATIONS OF THREE PLANTS:FAIDHERBIA ALBIDA,ZIZIPHUS SPINA-CHRISTI AND RICINUS COMMUNIS .		
1183	9390801	Eco-physiological studies on some desert plants /	Badri,Mohamed Ali El-Soghair .	Badri,Mohamed Ali El-Soghair	Asswan	1993	The present work is concerned with the geobotany (visual examination of vegetation cover)and biogeochemistry (chemical analysis of vegetation)in mineral exploration in the south-Eastern Desert of Egypt. This work was carried out in the South- Eastern Desert of Egypt.known as the Nubian Desert,lying between latitude 22N and 25 N.		
1184	9390803	STUDIES ON THE GENUS FSARIUM IN EGYPT /	Abdel-Hafez,Abass Ibrahim Ismail	Abdel-Hafez,Abass Ibrahim Ismail	Assiut, Egypt	1981	AIM OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION The Scope of this THESIS is merely Ecological,and it aimed to collect precise Knowledge on the genus Fusarium in Egypt .		
1185	9390815	MYCOFLORA AND MYCOTOXIN OF SORGHUM GRAINS IN EGYPT /	AHMED,SAMIA SOLIMAN .	AHMED,SAMIA SOLIMAN	SOHAG	1999	FILAMENTOUS FUNGI ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A WIDE RANGE OF FOOD SPOILAGE .		
1186	9390820	On Foliation and the topology of 3-manifolds /	Abd-Ellah,Hamdy N. .	Hamdy N.Abd-Ellah		1990	The study of foliations on manifold has a long history in mathematics even though it did not emerge as a distinct field until the appearance in the 1940's of the work of ehresmann and reeb since that time ,the subject has enjoyed a rapid development and at the moment ,it is the focus of a great deal of research activity.		
1187	9390835	KLEIN IMAGES OF MANIFOLDS OF LINES ON HYPERQUADRIC IN ELLIPTIC SPACES /	HASSANIEN,SHAWKY FAHMY .	HASSANIEN,SHAWKY FAHMY	ASSIUT	1984	THIS THESIS CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY OF LINE SPACE AND ITS LINE SUBMANIFOLDS IMMERSED IN THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL ELLIPTIC SPACE S3.		
1188	9390940	CONFIDENCE REGIONS FOR THE PARAMETERS OF THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION /	NAROUZ,SAMIA DANIEL .	NAROUZ,SAMIA DANIEL	WARS AW	1984	FIXED -PRECISION CONFIDENCE REGIONS FOR THE MEAN,FOR THE VARIANCE AND FOR BOTH OF THEM SIMULTANEOUSLY ARE CONSTRUCTED. THIS PAPER IS BASED ON THE GENERAL THEORY DEVELOPED FOR THE MEAN BY CHOW AND ROBBINS 1965,AND ON THE GENERAL THEORY OF FIXED -WIDTH ESTIMATION THROUGH MLE DEVELOPED BY KHAN 1969. ZACKS' 1970 CONSTRUCTION IS MODIFIED .ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES CONSISTENCY AND EFFICIENCY ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL .		
1189	9391057	Ecological studies on the salt secreting halophytes in Egypt /	Mohamed,Taha Ramadan .	Mohamed,Taha Ramadan	Assiut	1993	Salines are formed on coasts and are directly affected by the proximity of the Sea.Salt composition of such salines closely resembles that of sea water. On the other hand, underground infiltration of sea water or other sources of saline water into the capillary fringes of neighbouring habitats constitute a continuous supply of salts to such habitats.		
1190	9391140	Histological And Immunohistochemical Study Of The Elastic System Organization In Post Burn Grafted Areas	Abdel-Rasoul,Hoda Mohamed Elsayed	Hoda Mohamed Elsayed Abdel-Rasoul,	Sohag	2006	لقد أجرى هذا البحث لدراسة تفصيلية هيئة الألياف المرنة والألياف الكولاجين في المناطق المنقبضة من الجلد المرقع بعد الحروق وذلك باستخدام الطرق النسيجية والكيميائية النسيجية المناعية ومن هذه الدراسة نستخلص أن اعاده بناء وترتيب الألياف المرنة في مناطق الجلد المرقعة في الإنسان تأخذ سنوات عديدة		
1191	9391271	THE EFFECTIVITY OF THE FRANKIA-CASUARINA SYMBIOSIS IN RELATION TO THE EFFECT OF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS PREVALENT IN EGYPT /	SAYED,WAIEL FARGHALY .	SAYED,WAIEL FARGHALY	ASSIUT	1995	IN THIS THESIS AIMS TO THE EFFECTIVITY OF THE FRANKIA-CASUARINA SYMBIOSIS IN RELATION TO THE EFFECT OF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS PREVALENT IN EGYPT .		
1192	9391333	FURTHER STUDIES ON THE FUNGAL FLORA OF THE PHYLLOSPHERE AND PHYLLOPLANE OF SOME PLANTS /	Abdel-Gawad,Khyria Mohamed .	Abdel-Gawad,Khyria Mohamed	Assiut, Egypt	1984	THE AIM OF THE THESIS This THESIS aimed at intensive study of the phyllosphere and the phylloplane fungi in Egyptian plants .		
1193	9391341	Effect of some spesticides on aquatic fungi in River Nile /	Abd-Elaah,Gamalat Abdel-allem .	Abd-Elaah,Gamalat Abdel-allem	Assiut	1993	Aquatic fungi can be recovered from all kinds of aquatic habitats (fresh and marine water) both in open water (pelagic) and in the bottom (benthic zone).they live as saprophytes or parasites of plants and animals.		

1194	9391366	BACTERIAL BORN PATHOGENS CONTAMINATING THE WATER ENVIRONMENT IN THE RIVER NILE IN ASWAN /	Mekki,Wafaa farouk zareah	Wafaa farouk zareah Mekki	qena :	2002 .	THE BACTERIAL BORN PATHOGENS WHICH INHABIT THE WATER BODY ENVIRONMENT IN THE RIVER NILE IN ASWAN CITY AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE GENERAL HEALTH WAS INVESTIGATED VIATWO TRIPS IN RIVER NILE FROM SOUTH TO NORTH OF ASWAN CITY .		
1195	9391380	STUDES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF SCHOOLS AT QENA AND RED SEA GOVERNORATES,EGYPT /	MAGHRABY,THANA A AHMED .	MAGHRABY,THANAA AHMED	ASSIU T :	1994 .	IN THES THSIS AIM TO STUDES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF SCHOOLS AT QENA AND RED SEA GOVERNORATES,EGYPT .		
1196	9391400	Interaction of an Atom (or More)with afinite Number of Energy levels with light .	Abdel-Aty,Mahmoud,Mohamed,Ahmed .	Abdel-Aty,Mahmoud,Mohamed,Ahmed	EGYP T :	1999 .	This thesis presents atreatment of two problems,The first is atreatment of the phase properties of a field mode interacting with athree-level atom .		
1197	9391459	MYCOFLORA AND TRICHOTHECENE - TOXINS OF PADDY Oryza SativaL. GRAINS IN EGYPT /	EL-Maghraby,Osman Mohamed Osman .	EL-Maghraby,Osman Mohamed Osman	ASSIU T,EGYPT :	1984 .	THE AIM OF the THESIS This thesis aimed at intensive study of Mycoflora AND Trichothecene-Toxins of Paddy Oryza Sativa L. Grains in Egypt .		
1198	9391486	Eco-Physiological and playnollogical studies on the vegetation of the extreme arid part of Egypt .	El-Khatib,Ahmed Ali Ahmed .	El-Khatib,Ahmed Ali Ahmed	Sohag :	1993 .	The present study embraces some field studies on the exterme arid part of Egypt that include,Eastern Desert (Assiut-Qena Desert),the littoral salt marsh of the Red Sea (extending about 400km from hurghada in the north to Marsa Alam in the south)and the southern oases of the Western Desert (Dakhla and Kharga Oases).		
1199	9391508	SOLUTION OF SOME PROBLEMS IN THERMOELASTIC MEDIA/	Zeidan,Nour,Abdel Mawla,Abdel Mawgoud .	Zeidan,Nour,Abdel Mawla,Abdel Mawgoud	EGYP T :	1999 .	The problem deals with the thermal stresses in a rotating non-homo geneous cylindrical or thotropic composite cylin-der .		
1200	9391522	STUDES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF SUGARCANE FIELDS IN UPPER EGYPT /	GHERBAWY,YOUSU F AHMED MOHAMED HASSAN .	GHERBAWY,YOUSUF AHMED MOHAMED HASSAN	ASSIU T :	1994 .	IN THES THSIS AIM TOSTUDES ON THE MYCOFLORA OF SUGARCANE FIELDS IN UPPER EGYPT .		
1201	9391537	FURTHER STUDIES ON FRESHWATER FUNGI IN ASWAN AREA,EGYPT /	Massoud,Mohammed Salah El-din A .	Massoud,Mohammed Salah El-din A	aswan :	2002 .	THE PRESENT WORK REPRESENTS AN INTENSIVE STUDY OF THE FRESHWATER FUNGI (AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL) WHICH ASSOCIATED WITH AQUATIC PLANTS AND SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM THE RIVER NILE AT ASWAN,TWO PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION CANALS (BALANA AND KALABSHA) .		
1202	9391552	NATURAL OCCURRENCE OF ZEARALENONE AND ZEARALENON PRODUCING FUNGI ISOLATED FROM WHEAT GRAINS,FLOUR AND BREAD IN EGYPT /	EL-MARAGHY,SAAD SHEHATA MOHAMED .	EL-MARAGHY,SAAD SHEHATA MOHAMED	ASSIU T,EGYPT :	1984 .	The scope of this THESIS is study Natural occurence of zearalenone and zearalenone producing Fungi isolated from wheat Grains,Flour and Bread in Egypt .		
1203	9391576	Strongly quasti partial planes and their logic /	Ahmed,Osama Rashed Sayed .	Osama Rashed Sayed Ahmed .		1994 .	THIS THESIS CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS DEALS WITH THE STUDY OF A-STRONGLY QUASI PARTIAL PLANES AND THEIR LOGIC. IN CHAPTER 0 ,WE WILL GIVE AN EXPLANATORY WHICH CONTAINS AN INTRODUCTION .		
1204	9391578	Influence of some herbicides on the root TIPS and root CAPS of pisum sativum,phaseolus vulgaris and vicia faba /	Fayez,Khalaf Ali .	Fayez,Khalaf Ali	Sohag:	1993 .	Roots are the mouth of plants,and the first organ produced after germination of seeds.They are responsible for anchorage, supply the plants with water and nutrients ,and exchange various phytohormons with the shoots .		
1205	9391607	NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS GOVERNED BY ORDINARY AND DELAY DIFFERNTIAL EQUATIONS USING SPLINE FUNCTIONS /	EL-Katib,Mostafa,Ali,Abd El-Naaim.	EL-Katib,Mostafa,Ali,Abd El-Naaim	EGYP T :	1999 .	Before all I do indeed thank the omniscient God who guided and aided me to bring forth to light this thesis .		
1206	9391622	INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF SOME VITAMINS AND SALINITY ON SOME BROAD BEAN LINES /	MAHGOUB,MOHAM ED MAHGOUB AZOOZ .	BOTANY DEPARTMENT.FACULTY OF SCIENCE AT QENA.SOUTH VALLY UNIVERSITY.	QENA :	1997 .	THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT TO STUDY THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF THREE BROAD BEAN LINES,900-3,67 AND13 TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF SALIMITY AND SOME RELATED PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF THESE LINES .		
1207	9391685	PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF SOME MEDICINAL DESERT PLANT /	AHMED,AEFAFA IBRAHIM HAMED .	AHMED,AEFAFA IBRAHIM HAMED	ASWA N :	1994 .	THIS WORK REPRESENTS ACONTRIBUTION TO PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF SOME MEDICINAL DESERT PLANT .		
1208	9391712	Application of remot sensing in exploration for mineralized granites in central eastern Desert ,Egypt /	Gad; sabreen ata .	Faculty of science in Aswan - svu	aswan :	2002 .	The study area located in the central estern desert of egypt between latitudes 24 45 and 25 20 N and longitudes 33 45 and 34 30 E .		
1209	9391763	METABOLIC RESPONSE OF SYNECHOCOCCUS SP.STRAIN PCC 7942 TO SOME NUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO IRON /	Hifney,Awatief fahmy .	Hifney,Awatief fahmy	assiut :	2002 .	CYANOBACTERIA ARE AREMARKABLE GROUB OF SIMPLE OXYGENIC PHOTOSYNTHETIC PROKARYOTES.CYANOBACTERIA MAKE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO PRESENT-DAY PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND NITROGEN FIXATION,BUT ARE ALSO NOTORIOUS FOR CAUSING SUCH AS DEUSE AND OF TENTOXIC BLOOMMS IN LAKES AND OCEANS .		
1210	9391769	ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME HYDROPHYTES IN ASSIUT PROVINCE /	SALEH,ALI TONY .	SALEH,ALI TONY	ASSIU T :	1997 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS CONDUCTED TO PROUIDE INFORMATION OF THE ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR OF NINE SUBMERGED AND LEAVED MACROPHYTES:EICHORNIA,CRASSIPES,MYIOPHYLLUM,SPICATUM...INC .		
1211	9391815	EFFECT OF SOME PESTICIDES ON MORPHOGENESIS AND SOME METABOLIC ACTIVITIES OF THREE AQUATIC FUNGI /	IBRAHEEM,ESAM HOSNEY ALI .	IBRAHEEM,ESAM HOSNEY ALI	ASSIU T :	2000 .	PESTICIDES ARE CHEMICALS PRINCIPALLY DESIGNED TO COMBAT THE ATTACK OF VARIOUS PESTS ON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL CROPS .		
1212	9391828	EFFECT OF SOME FACTORS ON THE GERMINATION OF SEEDS UNDER WATER STRESS /	SAYED,SUZAN ABDEL-MONEIM .	SAYED,SUZAN ABDEL-MONEIM	ASSIU T :	1996 .	THE PRESENT STUDY AIMS TO EFFECT OF SOME FACTORS ON THE GERMINATION OF SEEDS UNDER WATER STRESS .		
1213	9391894	ALGEBRAIC AND TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF PARTICAL GROUPS /	ABDELLAH,MOHAMED.EL-GHALI.MOHAMED .	ABDELLAH,MOHAMED.EL-GHALI.MOHAMED	ASSIU T :	1988 .	AMONG OTHER GENERALIZATIONS OF THE CONCEPTS OF AN IDENTITY AND INVERSION IN A GROUP ARE THE NOTIONS OF,SO-CALLED,PER-TIAL IDENTITIES AND PARTIAL INVERSES IN A SEMIGROUP.		
1214	9391930	MYCOFLORA AND MYCOTOXINS OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT/	YOUSSEF,MOHAMED SAYED .	YOUSSEF,MOHAMED SAYED	SOHA G :	1995 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION COMPRISED TWO PARTS THE FIRST PART WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE AND POPULATION DENSITY OF THE MYCOFLORA THE SECOND PART WAS PLANNED TO STUDY THE INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF THE DIFFERENT ESSENTIAL OILS,CHLOROFORM AND WATER .		

1215	9391942	PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EGYPTIAN SPECIES OF COMPOSITAE (SUBFAMILY CICHORIOIDEAE) AND ITS TAXONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE /	Said,Ahmed kamal El-deen Osman Mahmoud .	Said,Ahmed kamal El-deen Osman Mahmoud :	Qena :	2003 .	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH A SYSTEMATIC REVISION OF THE NATIVE TAXA WHICH BELONG TO TRIBES, SUBTRIBES AND SPECIES OF SUBFAMILY CICHORIOIDEAE SENSU BREMER (COMPOSITAE). THE REVISION IS BASED ON THE COLLECTIONS KEPT IN THE HERBARIUM AND MSB.		
1216	9391981	SOME RESULTS ON FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES /	ZAHARAN,AHMED.MOHAMED .	ZAHARAN,AHMED.MOHAMED :	ASSIUT :	1989 .	AFTER THE DISCOVERY OF FUZZY SETS IN 1965 BY ZADEH,L.A. [70] MUCH ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO GENERALIZING THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF TOPOLOGY TO FUZZY SETS AND THUS DEVELOPING A THEORY OF FUZZY TOPOLOGY .		
1217	9391987	A study of fixed points for Multivalued functions in complete metric spaces /	Ahmed,Mohamed Abd El-Rahman .	Mohamed Abd El-Rahman Ahmed .	Sohag :	1994 .	FIXED POINT THEORY IS AN IMPORTANT AREA IN THE FAST GROWING FIELDS OF NON-LINEAR ANALYSIS AND NON-LINEAR OPERATORS . IT IS RELATIVELY YOUNG AND FULLY DEVELOPED AREA FOR RESEARCH .FIXED POINT THEOREMS HAVE FOUND FRUITFUL APPLICATIONS IN VARIOUS AREAS VIZ. THE THEORY OF NON-LINEAR OSCILLATIONS .		
1218	9392005	ON FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES /	FATH ALLA,MAHMOUD AHMED	MAHMOUD AHMED FATH ALLA,	SOHAG :	1984 .	THIS THESIS FOLLOWS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES AS INTRODUCED IN [12.		
1219	9392028	ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL HORMONE BIOSYNTHESIS IN PARASITIC DEVELOPMENT OF PARASITELLA PAVASITICA ON DIFFERENT HOSTS/	Saleem,Abdel-rahman Saleem Soliman .	Saleem,Abdel-rahman Saleem Soliman :	Jena, Germany :	2003 .	THIS WORK AIMED TO DETERMINE THE RANGE OF THE TRISPORIC ACID SYSTEM AS A SIGNAL SYSTEM WITHIN ZYGOMYCETES AND TO FIND OUT POSSIBLE CORRELATIONS WITH HOST SPECTRUM OF PARASITELLA PARASITICA. SUCH CORRELATION WOULD CONTRIBUTE IN UNDERSTANDING THE PHYLOGENY OF ZYGOMYCETES.		
1220	9392053	ROLE OF THE LIVER IN XENOBIOTIC TOXIC TRANSFORMATION=	AZEEM , ABDEL RAHMAN WAGEEH ABDEL	ABDEL RAHMAN WAGEEH ABDEL AZEEM	SOHAG :	2000	LOCATION OF THE LIVER AT THE END OF THE PORTAL CIRCULATION MAKES IT THE FIRST ORGAN TO COME INTO CONTACT WITH ORALLY INGESTED AGENTS THAT ARE ABSORBED FROM GIT		
1221	9392065	MORPHOLOGICAL AND CYTOGENETICAL VARIATIONS OF ACACIA SPECIES IN EGYPT /	SHAHEEN,ABDEL-SAMAI MOUSTAFA .	SHAHEEN,ABDEL-SAMAI MOUSTAFA :	ASSIUT :	1995 .	THE STUDY AIMS TO INVESTIGATE THE PATTERNS OF VARIATION WITHIN AND BETWEEN THE EGYPTIAN ACACIA SPECIES AND THE BROADER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THESE SPECIES .		
1222	9392067	Numerical treatment of some singularly perturbed problems by invariant imbedding methods /	Mohamed,Adel Abou-Elmagid Swise .	Assiut :		1990 .	This thesis is mainly concerned with computational invariant imbedding methods for the numerical treatment of some singularly perturbed two-point boundary value problems in both linear and non-linear ordinary differential equations .		
1223	9392068	Studies on thermophilic and thermotolerant Fungi in Egyptian soils /	Moharram,Ahmed Mohammed .	Moharram,Ahmed Mohammed :	Assiut :	1994 .	It is now well known that thermophilic fungi grow at high temperatures in nature and man-made habitats, and that the ability to do so is a dominant characteristic of these species (Tansy and Brock, 1978).		
1224	9392077	BIODIVERSITY OF FUNGI IN SUBTROPICAL MANGROVES /	ABDEL-WAHAB,MOHAMED AHMED .	ABDEL-WAHAB,MOHAMED AHMED :	SOHAG :	2000 .	THIS INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO STUDY SEVERAL ASPECTS OF ECOLOGY AND TAXONOMY OF SUBTROPICAL MANGROVE FUNGI IN HONG KONG AND EGYPT .		
1225	9392095	METABOLISM OF CERTAIN SALINIZED MEDICINAL PLANTS /	ALI,REFAT MOHAMED .	ALI,REFAT MOHAMED :	ASSIUT, EGYPT :	1987 .	Studying the metabolic activities of plants in relation to variations in external conditions is extremely important in explaining and understanding the interrelationships between structure, function, productivity and growth conditions .		
1226	9392109	About the shock wave structure in multicomponent fluids /	Hussein,Mohamed Eid Mohamed .	Mohamed Eid Mohamed Hussein .	Sohag :	1995 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS DEVOTED TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS OF THE SHOCK WAVES STRUCTURE IN GAS DYNAMICS. THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN SOME BETTER RESULTS TO SOME PROBLEMS THAN THE RESULTS TO SOME PROBLEMS THAN THE RESULTS PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED .		
1227	9392110	Treatment of some methods for traffic assignment problem /	Mahmoud,Tarek Mostafa .	Tarek Mostafa Mahmoud .	Sohag :	1990 .	The shortest path is considered one of the important problems in operations research which has many applications in real life e.g., traffic assignment .		
1228	9392141	Empirical studies of data flow testing techniques /	Hamed,Ahmed Younes .	Assiut :		1990 .	The main aim of the present research was to empirically study the efficiency and costs of two of the new data flow testing strategies proposed by Rapps & Weyuker and Laski & Korel .		
1229	9392188	GENE-ECOLOGICAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON GENUS CYPERUS IN EGYPT /	LAWFIK,ABDEL-RAHEEM QENAWI .	LAWFIK,ABDEL-RAHEEM QENAWI :	AIN SHAMS :	2000 .	SIGNIFICANT MORPHOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL VARIATIONS HAVE BEEN REVEALED IN CYPERUS ROTUNDUS POPULATIONS IN EGYPT .		
1230	9392197	SOME MODELS OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ATOMS AND LIGHT (INVESTIGATION OF PHASE PROPERTIES /	ABDEL-ATY ,MAHMOUD MOHAMED AHMED	MAHMOUD MOHAMED AHMED ABDEL-ATY .	SOHAG :	1995 .	IN THIS THESIS, WE CONSIDER PHASE PROPERTIES OF THE FIELD INTERACTING WITH A TWO-LEVEL ATOM IN A LOSSLESS CAVITY (JAYNES-CUMMINGS MODEL) WITH AN ADDITIONAL KERR MEDIUM FOR ONE-MODE . THIS HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT USING THE NEW PHASE FORMALISM OF PEGG AND BARNETT .		
1231	9392202	HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER PROBLEMS IN BOUNDARY LAYER /	HASSANIEN,ESMAIL AHMED MOHAMED	ESMAIL AHMED MOHAMED HASSANIEN,	ASSIUT :	1986 .	OUR AIM IN THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS OF THE FLOW, HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER IN BOUNDARY LAYER OF NON-NEWTONIAN FLUID		
1232	9392209	Physiological effects of salinity on some antioxidative enzymes in some maize cultivars /	Abou AL-hamd,Mona Fawzy .	Mona Fawzy Abou AL-hamd .	Qena :	2005 .	The results obtained in the present work clearly demonstrated that the three maize cultivars SC129, SC13 and C155 studied displayed distinct variation in salinity tolerance during vegetative growth stage .		
1233	9392211	MODIFICATION OF HEPATIC AND RENAL FUNCTION UNDER THE SINGLE AND COMBINED ADMINISTRATION OF NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY DRUGS AND SOME HEAVY METAL SALTS =	AHMED ,SANAAB ABDEL -AAL	SANAAB ABDEL -AAL AHMED	ASSIUT :	2002	NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY DRUGS (NSAIDS) ARE AMONG THE MOST WIDELY USED OF ALL THERAPEUTIC AGENTS. FOR THE MOST PART, NSAIDS ARE VERY SAFE DRUGS, ONLY A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF PATIENTS EXPERIENCE ADVERSE EVENTS THAT RESULT IN SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.		
1234	9392214	Taxonomic and achene anatomy of species of anthemideae Asteraceae/	Zareh,Momen Mostafa Mahmoud .	Zareh,Momen Mostafa Mahmoud :	Assiut :	1987 .	The compositae or asteraceae is one of the largest families of flowering plants with about 1100 currently accepted genera and 25000 species.		
1235	9392223	Physiological and ecological studies on the algal flora isolated from soils at Qena regions /	Mohawed ,Abla Abdel-Mawgoud .	Abla Abdel-Mawgoud Mohawed .	Qena :	2005 .	This THESIS embraces two main studies ; namely ecological and physiological studies .The scope of the study is: physiological and Ecological Studies on The Algal Flora isolated from Soils at Qena Regions .		

1236	9392225		STUDIES ON CEPHALOSPORINASE ENZYMES OF B-LACTAM ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIA /	NOOR EL-DIEN,AHMAD ELTYIEB MOHAMAD .	NOOR EL-DIEN,AHMAD ELTYIEB MOHAMAD.	AIN SHAM S :	1999 .	THIS INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT ON 57 DIFFERENT CLINICAL SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM FACULTY OF MEDICINE,CAIRO UNIVERSITY,AND SAYED GALAL HOSPITAL,EL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY .		
1237	9392227		Studies on freshwater fungi of Aswan High dam lake /	Ei-Zayat,Soad Abdel Monem .	Ei-Zayat,Soad Abdel Monem .	Aswan :	1988 .	This investigation embraces some studies on AHDLo follow the variations in physico-chemical characteristics and in terrestrial mesophilic, thermophilic and thermotolerant fungal populations as well.local and seasonal variations were studied by collecting water and sumerged mud samples from five marginal sites.		
1238	9392234		Morphologically,Molecularly and pathogenically characterization of fusarium Spp.from wheat in upper Egypt /	Shebany,Yassmin Mohamed .	Yassmin Mohamed Shebany .	Qena :	2005 .	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION The present investigation was designed to study intensively the following:-survey of FUSARIUM SPP.associated with wheat seeds and wheat field in upper Egypt monthly variation of soil airborne fungi in wheat field of the Botanical Garden of Faculty of AGRICULTURE IN QENA :UPPER EGYPT Genetic stucture of the most common FUSARIUM species isolated during this Work,using RAPD-PCR technique The ability of selected species to invade wheat plants THE role of antioxidant enzymes and other metabolic activities in resistance of wheat plants to different FUSARIUM species .		
1239	9392235		Fermentarion studies of a thermostable urate oxidase produced by an obligate thermophilic bacterium in shake flasks /	Shabeeb,Mohammed El-Shereif A .	Shabeeb,Mohammed El-Shereif A .	Aswan :	1988 .	Microorganisms asre more and often finding use as producers of various physiologically active substances. Especially important examples are varioys enzymes,including those which have found use in medecine.		
1240	9392238		UNSTEADY BOUNDARY LAYER PROBLEMS FOR THE FLOW OF ONE PHASE AND TWOPHASE FLUIDS /	Soliman,Mohmoud Abou-Elmagd	Mohmoud Abou-Elmagd Soliman .	Sohag :	1990 .	This thesis deals with the problem of determining the velocities and boundary layer thickness for the unsteady laminar boundary layer flow of single and two phase fluids surrounding a plane plate .		
1241	9392239		SOME PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS OF ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	AHMED,MAHMOUD MOHAMED ALY	MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT,FACULTY OF SCIENCE-ASWAN,ASSUIT UNIVERSITY	ASWAN :	1986 .	THE QUALITATIVE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IS IN A PROCESS OF CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT REFLECT IN THE GREAT NUMBER OF BOOKS AND PAPERS DEDICATED TO IT .IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE BEGINING OF THE QUALITATIVE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE CLASSICAL WORKS OF POINCARÉ,LYAPUNOV,AND BIRKHOFF ON PROBLEMS OF ORDINARY AND CELESTIAL MECHANICS.FROM THESE ORIGINS,STABILITY THEORY,THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF OSCILLATIONS WITH SMALL PARAMETERS,AND THE GENERAL THEORY OF DYNAMIC SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED.		
1242	9392240		MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC RAYLEIGH-TAYLOR INSTABILITY PROBLEMS USING DIFFERENT BOUNDARY CONDITIONS /	AHMED,GAMAL ABD-ALLAH	GAMAL ABD-ALLAH AHMED .	QENA :	1995 .	IN THE PRESENT WORK,WE STUDIED THE LINEAR AND THE NONLINEAR RAYLEIGH-TAYLOR STABILITY PROBLEM BECAUSE OF ITS APPLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PLASMA PHYSICS. FOR SOME-WHAT MORE DETAILED SUMMARY WE REFER TO THE LAST PART OF THE INTRODUCTION .		
1243	9392241		STUDIES ON THE GENUS ASPERGILLUS AND ITS TELEOMORPHS IN EGYPT /	HUSSEIN,NEMMAT ABDEL-GAWAD .	HUSSEIN,NEMMAT ABDEL-GAWAD .	ASSIUT :	2002 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE GENUS ASPERGILLUS AND ITS TELEOMORPHIC GENERA SUCH AS EMERICELLA,EUROTUM,FENNELLIA AND NEOSARTORIA .		
1244	9392244		Endophytes of aquatic plants /	Fahmy,Nayer Mohamed .	Nayer Mohamed Fahmy .	Qena :	2005 .	The present THESIS aimed to study the diversity of endophytic microorganisms of healthy looking leaves(young and old) and roots (young and old)of Eichornia Crassipes plants collected from two sites,NILE RIVER and irrigation canals,at Sohag governorate In addition the endophytic fungi of senescent and decayed leaves were also studied .		
1245	9392250		Laboratory and field studies on Nile phytoplankton /	Zidan,Mohammed Ali .	Zidan,Mohammed Ali .	Assiut :	1983 .	There is no doubt that since the construction of Aswan High Dam,there have been considerable alterations in physical-chemical-and consequently in biological characteristics of Nile waters in Egypt .		
1246	9392251		THE USE OF ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIALS IN ESTIMATING PRIOR DISTRIBUTIONS /	ABO AL-AGAG,NASSER AMIN	NASSER AMIN ABO AL-AGAG .	sohag :	1992 .	The main objective of this thesis is to particularly study from the observed data, the estimation of unknown prior destiny function based on orthogonal polynomials .		
1247	9392256		Effect of salicylic acid on copper toxicity of sun flower plants /	Hassan,Naglaa Loutfy Ahmed .	Naglaa Loutfy Ahmed Hassan .	Qena :	2005 .	THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE PRESENT WORK SUPORT THE CONCLUSION THAT SA INCREASES COPPER RESISTANCE IN SUNFLOWER PLANTS THOUGH THE MECHANISM OF ANTIOXIDANT DEFENSE SYSTEM .		
1248	9392258		HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF AGING ON THE PINEAL GLAND OF MALE ALBINO RAT =	SOLIMAN , NESREEN GAMAI EIDIEN ABD EL-HAIEIM.	NESREEN GAMAI EIDIEN ABD EL-HAIEIM SOLIMAN	SOHAG :	2002 .	THE PINEAL GLAND IS A SMALL PYRIFORM REDDISH GERY .IT OCCUPIES A DEPRESSION BETWEEN SUPERIOR COLLICULI (WOLSTANHOLM, AND KNIGHT 1971;MULLER ET AL.,1993)		
1249	9392286		EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS ON AN INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANT PERGULARIA TOMENTOSA /	Mahalel,usama AHMED .	Mahalel,usama AHMED .	Aswan :	2004 .	IN THIS STUDY SOME CARDIAC GLYOSIDE WERE ISLATED FROM MATURE PERGULARIA TOMENTOSA GROWING IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT AND COMPARED WITH PLANTS GROWING IN CONTROLLED LABORATORY CONDITIONS .		
1250	9392405		NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF RADON INTEGRAL EQUATIONS /	EL-SHAFFEE,MOHAMED, EL-SAID,I	MOHAMED,EL-SAID,I EL-SHAFFEE .	ASSIUT :	1983 .	THE THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF ABEL AND RADON INTEGRAL EQUATIONS OF THE FIRST KIND .		
1251	9392408		THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION ON SOME TOPICS IN NON-EQUILIBRIUM STATISTICAL MECHANICS /	HUSSIAN,HAMDAN ABDEL ZAHER .	HUSSIAN,HAMDAN ABDEL ZAHER .	ASSUIT :	1996 .	SOME TOPICS IN NON-EQUILIBRIUM STATISTICAL MECHANICS .		
1252	9392523		ASTUDY OF LACUNARY SEQUENCES AND CONVERGENCE OF VECTOR VALUED FOURIER SERIES,IN BANACH SPACES /	RAMADAN,AHMED,ABD EL-KADER	AHMED,ABD EL-KADER RAMADAN .	ASSIUT :	1982 .	THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF FIVE CHAPTERS,DEALS WITH ASTUDY OF LACUNARY SEQUENCES AND ACONVERGENCE OF VECTOR VALUED FAURIER SERIES IN BANACH SPACES .		
1253	9392528		DETERMINATION OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN CEMENT=تقدير العناصر الضئيلة التركيز في الاسمنت	SOLIMAN , OMAR AHMED	OMAR AHMED SOLIMAN	ASSIUT :	1996 .	voitammetric methods have been used for the determination of cr ,vi,cu,impbii,cd,ii,and u vi.the method is based on controlled adsorbtive preconcentration of the ions on the hanging mercury dropping electrode HMDEin presence of ammonium tartrate followed by cathodic reduction of the surface species by linear sweep voitammetry.		

1254	9392533	GENETIC ENGINEERING OF MAIZE FOR SALT TOLERANCE.DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SYSTEM FOR SORGHUM TRANSFORMATION,AND MOLECULAR CLONING /	EL- MAGHRABY,YAHIA HELMY EL-SAYED .	EL-MAGHRABY,YAHIA HELMY EL-SAYED †	SOHA G :	2002 .	PUTATIVE TRANSGENIC MAIZE MERISTEM LINES WERE MULTIPLIED,ACCLIMATED,TRANSFERRED TO SOIL AND GROWN TO MATURITY IN THE GREENHOUSE .		
1255	9392543	SOLUTIONS OF SOME ELASTO-DYNAMIC PROBLEMS IN AN DIMENSION /	ABD-ALLAH,A.M	A.M ABD-ALLAH †	SOHA G :	1982 .	OUR AIM IN THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY SOME ELASTADYNAMIC PROBLEMS IN ONE DIMENSION FOR HOMOGENEOUS IS ATROPIC BODIES IN THE ABSENCE OF THE ADY FORCES .		
1256	9392558	DOPPIER SONOGRAPHY OF THE PORTAL CIRCULATION CASES WITH PORTAL HYPERTENSION= دراسة الدورة البابية بطريقة دوبلر للموجات فوق الصوتية في حالات ارتفاع ضغط الدم بالدورة البابية	AHMED , ESMAIL FAROUK ESMAIL	ESMAIL FAROUK ESMAIL AHMED	SOHA G	1996	the aime of this study is to asses and to study color doppler haemodynamic parameters of portal hypertensive patients.		
1257	9392580	BIODIVERSITY AND BIOTECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF EGYPTIAN HALOPHILIC BACTERIA/	HASSAN,HANAN ABDEL-FATAH MOHAMED .	HASSAN,HANAN ABDEL-FATAH MOHAMED †	QENA :	2002 .	THE AIM OF THIS WORK WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE POPULATION DENSITY OF HALOPHILIC BACTERIA(HALOBACTERIA) AND THEIR BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS .		
1258	9392587	"Salinity-calcium interactions on major macromolecules and chlorophylase activity of two green alage /	El-hakimi,Abdul Baset Mohammed Ahmed .	Abdul Baset Mohammed Ahmed El-hakimi ,	Assiut :	1995 .	Salt-stressed plants and algae exhibit generally various disorders in growth and metabolism. Numerous works have been conducted concerning the metabolic pathways and to what extent they might be shifted by salinity stress. In this respect, massive informations on the effects of salinity are available in the literature. However, there are some other processes which got less interest and needed to be more intensively investigated. For some of these processes, this work was diverted. Due to the increasing evidences concerning the protective action of calcium,it was studied in combination with stressing concentrations of NaCl .		
1259	9392637	LAPAROSCOPIC PROCEDUR FOR VARICOCELECTOMY= استئصال دوالي الخصية بواسطة منظار البطن	Ahmed , kaled nasser fadle	kaled nasser fadle Ahmed	SOHA G	1996	VARICOCELE IS ABUNCH OF DILATED AND TORTUOUS PAMPINIFORM PLEXUS OF VEINS I.E.VARICOSE VEINS IN THE SPERMATIC VEIN		
1260	9392924	Utilization polymerase of chain reaction for the detection,cloning and sequencing of plant viruses and viroids /	Shamloul,Abdel- Moneim Mohamed .	Abdel-Moneim Mohamed Shamloul ,	Sohag :	1995 .	Banana bunchy top is the most devastating virus is phloem limited,occurs in extremely low concentration and it is n't mechanically transmitted .		
1261	9392951	MICROSTRUCTURE AND SOME OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GE-IN-SE SYSTEM= دراسات للتكوين الدقيق وبعض الخواص الفيزيائية لمركبات من النظام جرمانيوم-النيوم-سيلينيوم-السالكونجيني	EL-ASSAL,NASSER ASRAN ABD ALLAH ABD EL-RAHIM	EL-ASSAL,NASSER ASRAN ABD ALLAH ABD EL-RAHIM	SOHA G	2003	THERMAL PROPERTIES,NAMELY,TEMPERATURES OF GLASS TRANSITION TG CRYSTALLIZATION ONSET TC,CRYSTALLIZATION PEAK TP AND ASSOCIATED HEAT CAPACITY INCREMENT AT THE GLASS TRANSITION REGION AC WERE MEASURED USING DSC AT DIFFERENT HEATING RATES.		
1262	9392974	NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF ASYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS BY SPLINES /	EL-HAWARY , HASSAN MOHAMED HASSAN	HASSAN MOHAMED HASSAN EL- HAWARY †	ASSUI T :	1984 .	OUR OBJECTIVE IN THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF THREE CHAPTERS,IS TO INTRODUCE ANEW PROCEDURE WHICH USES SPLINE FUNCTIONS FOR SOLVING SYSTEMS OF FIRST ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS .		
1263	9393056	Seasonal varition of toxic cyanobacteria and their toxins in the Nile roiver and irrigation cannals at Sohag provins /	Ali,Wafaa Saleh Mohamed .	Wafaa Saleh Mohamed Ali ,	Sohag :	2004 .	This study adopted the following aims A-Environmental factors affecting the dominance and toxin production by cyanobacteria in the Nile River and irrigation Canals . B-The possible contribution of benthic species ,in addition to planktonic species to toxic cyanobacteria . C-Adsorption of cyanobacteria toxins on the water sediments as afate of these toxins in the environment,and the possibility of using these for toxin removal during water treatment .		
1264	9393090	BIOSYSTEMATIC STUDIES IN AIZOACEAE S.LAT. SESUVIOIDEAE	Hassan,Nasr Mahmoud Sayed .	Hassan,Nasr Mahmoud Sayed .	Assuit :	2004 .	THE STUDY AIMS TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS: 1-REVISING TAXONOMICALLY THE REPRESENTATIVE TAXA OF AIZOACEAE S.2.IN EGYPT AND SUDAN. 2-ESTABLISHING ADATABASE DEALS WITH INDIGENOUS TAXA. 3-REVISING TAXONOMICALLY THE TRIANTHEMA TRIQUETRA COMPLEX.		
1265	9393117	different modalities for treatment of chronic anal fissure	mahmoud,ahmed gaber hassein	ahmed gaber hassein mahmoud	sohag	2003	anal fissure is acommon,painful condition that causes significant morbidity in ayounng and otherwise healthy population.it is asplit in the skin of the distal anal canal that usually progresses to from achronic liner ulcer in its chronic stage.		
1266	9393201	THE QUANTUM CORRECTION TO THE VIRIAL COEFFICIENTS OF FLUIDS WITH SQUARE-WELL POTENTIAL IN ARBITRARY DIMENSIONS /	YAHYA,ABDEL- AZIM ABDEL-HADY .	YAHYA,ABDEL-AZIM ABDEL- HADY †	SOHA G :	1996 .	THE QUANTUM CORRECTION TO THE VIRIAL COEFFICIENTS OF FLUIDS WITH SQUARE-WELL POTENTIAL IN ARBITRARY DIMENSIONS .		
1267	9393254	Studies on the riverian vegetation of some islands at Aswan governorate,Egypt /	Hamada,Fatma Abd- Allah Mohamed .	Fatma Abd-Allah Mohamed Hamada ,	Aswan :	2004 .	The present study investigates the floristic composition,the ecological features;discusses the major factors affecting the distribution and grouping of the plant species that are present on seven islands located throughout the RIVER NILE Aswan governorate and includes apytochemical investegation on OXYSTELMA ESCULENTUM var.alpini;one of the most common species on the studied islands .		
1268	9393274	THE VALUE OF FLEXABLE CHOLEDOCHOSCOPE IN MANAGMENT OF DILA TED EXTRAHEPATIC BILLARY TRACT=	AL-ISLAM ,AHMED SAIF	AHMED SAIF AL- ISLAM	Sohag	1998	OUR STUDY INCULDED 20 PATIENTS WHOM DIAGNOSED TO HAVE EXTRAHEPATIC BILIARY CHANNEL DILATION EITHER BY ABDOMINAL UITRASONOGRAPHY OR DURING THE BILIARY OPERATIONS.		
1269	9393338	CHARACTERIZATIONS OF DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS BY CONDITIONAL MOMENTS AND ORDER STATISTICS /	AHMAD,ABD EL- BASET ABD ALLAH .	AHMAD,ABD EL-BASET ABD ALLAH †	ASSUI T :	1995 .	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS RESEARCH IS TO CHARACTERIZE OF SOME KNOWN DISTRIBUTIONS IN STATISTICS,WHICH ARE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE,BASED ON CONDITIONAL MOMENTS AND PROPERTIES OF ORDER STATISTICS .		
1270	9393360	SOLUTIONS OF SOME PROBLEMS IN MECHANICS OF ELASTIC MEDIA /	AHMED,SAID MOHAMED .	AHMED,SAID MOHAMED †	ASWA N:	1995 .	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS,IS TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS IN MECHANICS OF ELASTIC MEDIA .		
1271	9393382	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF A CLASS OF STIFF DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	MAHMOUD,MOHAM ED AHMED HUSSIEN .	MAHMOUD,MOHAMED AHMED HUSSIE †	ASSUI T :	1996 .	THIS THESIS,IS CONCERNED WITH PROCEDURES FOR SOLVING STIFF DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.		

1272	9393388	*PREDICTORS OF ACUTE URINARY RETENTION IN PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC BPH * ARETEROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF FILES =	MOHAMED , EL-NISR RASHED	EL-NISR RASHED MOHAMED	SOHAG	2003	THE PRESENT STUDY INCULDED 134 PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC BPH 82 OF OF THEM PRESENTED BY ACUTE URINARY RETENTION (AUR) (RETENTIVE GROUP).		
1273	9393405	ON THE SEPARATION OF SOME SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	EL- GENDI,BARAKAT ABD EL-AZIZ MOHAMED .	EL-GENDI,BARAKAT ABD EL-AZIZ MOHAMED ؛	ASWAN :	1995 .	OUR OBJECTIVE OF THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF SEPARATION FOR SOME SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN BANACH AND HILBERT SPACES,AND STUDY THE EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS OF THE SOLUTION FOR THESE SYSTEMS IN THESE SPACES.		
1274	9393406	Eco-physiological responses of wheat and faba bean plants to reclaimed waste water irrigation at Qena city /	Ali,Noha Ahmed El-Tayh .	Noha Ahmed El-Tayh Ali ,	Qena :	2002 .	THE STUDY PRESENTED HERE WAS CONDUCTED TO INVESTIGATE THE ECO-PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF WHEAT AND FABA BEAN PLANTS TO RECLAIMED WASTE WATER IRRIGATION AT QENA CITY .		
1275	9393823	Studies on the weed flora in Qena governorate /	Moustafa,Mahmoud Fawozy Mahmoud .	Mahmoud Fawozy Mahmoud Moustafa ,	Qena :	1996 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DESCRIBES THE VEGETATION IN QENA AREA,AND DISCUSS THE MAJOR FACTORS AFFECTING ITS DISTRIBUTION AND GROUPING .		
1276	9393827	Studies on cmangrove-inhabiting fungi of the red sea /	Abdel-Wahab,Mohamed Ahmed .	Mohamed Ahmed Abdel-Wahab ,	Sohag :	1996 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION AIMED TO STUDY THE OCCURRENCE DISTRIBUTION AND SEASONAL VARIATION OF MARINE FUNGI ON DRIFT WOOD;SAND;DECAYED ATTACHED TWIGS;DECAYED LEAVES OF AVICENNIA MARINA AND ON DECAYED ALGAL SAMPLES OF THE INTERTIDAL ZONE OF RED SEA IN UPPER EGYPT .		
1277	9393856	Microbiological studies on abydos temple at upper Egypt /	Mohamed,Rehab Moustafa .	Rehab Moustafa Mohamed ,	Sohag :	1997 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION AIMED TO STUDY THE OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MICROFLORA ASSOCIATED WITH WALL PAINTINGS,STONE BUILDINGS AS WELL AS IN THE AIR OF ABYDOS TEMPLE AT UPPER EGYPT,THEIR ROLE ON BUILDING(PAINTINGS AND STONES)DETERIORATION WAS ALSO EXTENSIVELY STUDIES USING ADVANCED .		
1278	9393871	Physiological response of some salinized leguminous plants to seed soaking in thiamine or ascorbic acid /	Hussein,Sohair Thabet Hamed .	Sohair Thabet Hamed Hussein ,	Qena :	1998 .	GROWTH,PHYSIOLOGY AND METABOLISM OF PLANTS ARE KNOWN TO BE ALTERED BY SALINITY STRESS		
1279	9393953	QUALITATIV STUDY OF ASYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	SOLIMAN,AHMED ABOU ALMAGED	AHMED ABOU ALMAGED SOLIMAN ,	ASSIUT :	1982 .			
1280	9393981	THE VALUE OF ANTIKERATIN ANTIBODIES IN DIFFERENTINTION BETWEEN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND POL YARTHRITIS ASSOCIATED WITH HEPATITIS C=	,TAMER MOHAMMED ABDEL	,TAMER MOHAMMED ABDEL		2004	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS (R A) IS THE MOST COMMON CHRONIC DISABLING AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE (TANAKA ET AL., 2003)WHICH CHARACTERIZED BY SYMMETRIC POLYARTHRITIS THAT AFFECTS THE HANDS AND FEET.(PINCUS ET AL., 1995) M.		
1281	9393985	AHYBRID CONDUGATE GRADIENT AND PARTIAL QUADRATIC INTERPOLATION METHOD /	ABD EL-LATEEF,BAHGAT ABD EL-HAMEED	BAHGAT ABD EL-HAMEED ABD EL-LATEEF ,	ASSIUT :	1982 .	OUR AIM IN THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF THREE CHAPTERS,1-SURVEY ON OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS 2-THE MIXED METHOD IN THE UNCONSTRAINED OPTIMIZAION PROBLEMS 3-CONSTRAINED OPTIMIZAION RECHNIQUES		
1282	9394014	ESTIMATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF SOME DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EXPONETIAL FAMILY:CLASSICAL,BAYESIAN ESTIMATES,AND ESTIMATES BASED ON HAZARD RATES/	ABO AL-AGAGG,NASSER AMIN .	ABO AL-AGAGG,NASSER AMIN ؛	SOHAG :	1995 .	THIS THESIS IS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH ESTIMATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF SOME SPECIAL DISTRIBUTIONS WICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE EXPONENTIAL FAMILY OF DISTRIBUTIONS.WE SHALL BE DEALING WITH THE MAXIMUM LIKELI-HOOD ESTIMATION PROCEDURE,AND THE BAYESIAN APPROACH WHERE WE CONSIDER DIFFERENT PRIOR DENSITY FUNCTIONS.		
1283	9394051	On Bitological spaces /	Abdel-Hakeim,Khalaf Mohamed	Khalaf Mohamed Abdel-Hakeim ؛	Assiut :	1986 .	In this thesis,which consenter offour chapters,we use the concept of filters to intruduce and study closed graphs. I: Filtration and Bitopological spaces. II: On separation Axioms. III: On some types of pairwise compactness and pairwise regular closed functions.		
1284	9394054	THIRD TRIMESTER SERUM LEVEL OF INHIBIN, NITRIC OXIDE (NO) AND CADMIUM IN NORMAL PREGNANCY, NON PROTEINURIC HYPERTENSION AND PRE-ECLAMPSIA.	Youseff, Reda Salah	Reda Salah Youseff	Sohag :	2002	ارتفاع ضغط الدم من المضاعفات التي تعاني منها بعض السيدات أثناء الحمل ومن أهم هذه المضاعفات تسمم الحمل الذي يمثل 7% بين السيدات الحوامل والمقصود بتسمم الحمل هو ارتفاع ضغط الدم بوجود زلال في البول مع تورم في الجسم تبدأ ظهور هذه الأعراض بعد 20 اسبوع من الحمل.وتهدف هذه الدراسة الى قياس مستوى مادة الانهيبين والنيترك اوكسيد والكاديموم في مصل السيدات الحوامل اللاتي يعانين من تسمم الحمل وارتفاع ضغط الدم أثناء الحمل مقارنة بالسيدات ذات الحمل الطبيعي.وقدتينت من الدراسات أن مادة الانهيبين في مصل السيدات ذات تسمم الحمل تزيد عن السيدات ذات الحمل الطبيعي والسيدات ذات ارتفاع ضغط الدم أثناء الحمل.ونقل نسبة مادة النيترك اوكسيد في السيدات ذات تسمم الحمل عن السيدات ذات ارتفاع ضغط الدم وعن اسيدات ذات الحمل الطبيعي.وتزيد نسبة الكاديموم في السيدات ذات تسمم الحمل عن السيدات ذات الحمل الطبيعي وعن السيدات ذات ارتفاع ضغط الدم أثناء الحمل.		
1285	9394107	THE FLUCTUATIONS IN ATOMIC VARIABLES OF THE GENERAL JAYNES-CUMMINGS MODEL WITH AN ADDITIONAL KERR-LIKE MEDIUM /	ALI,MOHAMMED EL-SOGHAYER ATETO	MOHAMMED EL-SOGHAYER ATETO ALI ؛	QENA :	1997 .	IN THIS THESIS,WE INVESTIGATE THE PHENOMENON OF THE FLUCTUATIONS IN ATOMIC VARIABLES FOR A GENERALIZED JAYNES-CUMMINGS MODEL IN THE PRESENCE OF KERR-LIKE MEDIUM ARE SOLVED EXACTLY WITH A TWO-LEVEL ATOM, AND ONE MODE,AND ALSO TWO MODES .		
1286	9394122	Mineral nutrition of seedlings of two desert plants :	Mohamed,Amal Ali Awadallah .	Amal Ali Awadallah Mohamed ,	Aswan :	2002 .	IN THE PRESENT STUDY THE MINERAL NUTRITION OF TWO TYPICAL DESERT PLANT(BALANITES AEGYPTIACA AND SOLENOSTEMMA ARGHEL)WAS STUDIED .		
1287	9394142	ON PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS OF A CERTAIN CLASS OF NONLINEAR PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	EL-GENDY,MAGDY KAMEL .	EL-GENDY,MAGDY KAMEL ؛	ASSUIT :	1995 .	IN THIS,WE INTRODUCE A NEW CLASS OF NONLINEAR PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF FOURTH ORDER.THIS CLASS CONTAINS,AS ELEMENTS,MANY OF THE WELL EQUATIONS SUCH AS THE BOUSSINESQ EQUATION,MODIFIED IMPROVED BOUSSINESQ EQUATION,SECOND ORDER BENJAMIN ONOEQUATION,AND...etc.		
1288	9394195	Physiological,subcellular and molecular aspects of wheat due to herbeicides tratments /	Osman,Deya E-Deen Mohamed Radwan .	Deya E-Deen Mohamed Radwan Osman ,	Sohag :	2001 .	IN THES THSIS AIM TO STUDY PHYSIOLOGICAL,SUBCELLULAR AND MOLECULAR ASPECTS OF WHEAT DUE TO HERBICIDES TREATMENTS .		
1289	9394210	Studies on algal flora inhabiting mangroves of the red sea at the upper Egypt /	Ismail,Mohammed Said .	Mohammed Said Ismail ,	Qena :	1999 .	MANGROVES(60 SPECIES)ARE SHRUBS AND TREES THAT GROW IN THE SHORE-LINE OF THE TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL SEAS .		

1290	9394227	ON FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES /	ABDELLAH,SAYED MAHMOUD	SAYED MAHMOUD ABDELLAH	QENA :	1997 .	OUR MAIN IS OBJECT TO INTRODUCE THE CONCEPT OF FUZZY SEMI-SEPARATION AXIOMS,FUZZY STRONGLY PRE-SEPARATION AXIOMS AND FUZZY a* SEPARATION AXIOMS,FP-SEMI-SEPARATION AXIOMS,FP-PRE-SEPARATION AXIOMS AND FP-A-SEPARATION AXIOMS,ALL OF WHICH TURN OUT TO BE GOOD EXTENSIONS OF CLASSICAL SEPARATION AXIOMS .		
1291	9394244	Numerical treatment of some singularly perturbed problems /	Al-Nasr,Model Ahmed Abdulla	Model Ahmed Abdulla Al-Nasr	Assiut :	1987 .	The present thesis is concened with the numerical treatment of some singularly perurbed initial-value and boundary-vale problems.it consists of three chapters and apendix.		
1292	9394264	Heavy metals toxicity to egyptian soil fungi /	El-Shanawany,Abdel-Rahem Ahmed .	Abdel-Rahem Ahmed El-Shanawany ,	Assiut :	1987 .	تم في هذا البحث اختيار ستة من العناصر الثقيلة وهي الزئبق (كلوريد الزئبق) الزنك (كبريتات الزنك) الرصاص (نترات الرصاص) النحاس (كبريتات النحاس) وذلك لدراسة سمييتها على تعداد الفطريات عند اضافتها الى التربة او الى المنبت الغذائي الاجاري بثلاثة تركيزات مختلفة .		
1293	9394287	Algal control of sewage water and reuse in irrigation of some cropplants in Qena area /	Hussien,Asmaa Ahmed .	Asmaa Ahmed Hussien ,	Qena :	2002 .	THE STUDY PRESENTED HERE WAS CONDUCTED TO INVESTIGATE THE ALGAL CONTROL OF SEWAGE WATER AND REUSE IN IRRIGATION OF SOME CROPPLANTS IN QENA AREA .		
1294	9394293	ESTIMATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF THE 3-PARAMETER LOGNORMAL DENSITY FUNCTION /	NAROOZ,SAMIA DANIEL	SAMIA DANIEL NAROOZ	ASSIU T :	1978 .	THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE ESTIMATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF THE 3-PARAMETER LOGNORMAL DESNITY FUNCTION IN TWO SITUATION:WHEN THE FUNCTION FUNCTION IS TRUNCATED AND WHEN AGIVEN SAMPLE DROWN FROM APOPULATION WITH THIS DENSITY FUCTION IS CENSORED .		
1295	9394327	Biochemical and physiological studies on some frankia strains and actinorhizal symbiosis /	Mahmoud,Mohamed ali Salem	Mohamed ali Salem Mahmoud ,	Qena :	2002 .	THESTUDY PRESENTED HERE WAS CONDUCTED TO INVESTIGATE THE BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME FRANKIA STRAINS AND ACTINORHIZAL SYMBIOSIS .		
1296	9394348	Effect of some detergents on some mycological activities in egyptian soil /	Amer,Ahmed Abuel-Fadel Bakry .	Ahmed Abuel-Fadel Bakry Amer ,	Qena :	1999 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION AIMED AT STUDYING THE EFFECT OF DETERGENTS ON THE POPULATION OF SOIL FUNGI,WHEN APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE SOIL OR WHEN INCORPORATED INTO ISOLATION AGAR MEDIUM .		
1297	9394366	Studies on the Effect of Added Combined Nitrgen on Nodulation and Dinitrogen Fixation by Some Legumes /	Abd Allah,Mohamed Hemida .	Mohamed Hemida Abd Allah ,	Assiut :	1987 .	The effect of combined N on root hair infection by specific rhizobia, noudle development and structure, nitrogenase activity and some growth parameters of four legumes were studied .		
1298	9394372	Some priblems in Non-linear mechanics /	El-Gayyae,Mohamed Khalil Hassan .	Mohamed Khalil Hassan El-Gayyae ,	Assiut :	1986 .	For obtaining an analytical solution,all relations needed to be scribe the physical system must be expressed in mathematical terms. Appropriate equations,either algebraic or defferntial must be found to relate all variables of the system .		
1299	9394445	Treatment of some singular perturbation using optimization techniques /	Bakier,Ahmed Yousef Abdel-Hakiem	Ahmed Yousef Abdel-Hakiem Bakier ,	Assiut :	1986 .	THIS THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME SINGULARLY PERTURBED BOUNDARY-VALUE PROBLEM IN ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND PARABOLIC PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING SOME OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES .		
1300	9394463	On indecomposable decompositions of torsion-Free abelian groups /	Al-Sani,Shaikha Jaer Jassim .	Shaikha Jaer Jassim Al-Sani ,	Assiut :	1986 .	This dissertation displays the disparity and antinomies of various indecomposable decompositions of torsion-free modules.The past conception concerning the role of ismorphism had been shaken after jonsson`s discovery (see [30]and[31])of the non-equivalence of two indecomposable decompositions of torsion-free abelian groups of low finits ranks .		
1301	9394626	Applications of maximum principle to singular perturbation problems /	Mohamed,Mohamed Ramadan Saddy .	Mohamed Ramadan Saddy Mohamed ,	Qena :	1986 .	This thesis is concerned with the application of the robin problems.such problems may arise in chemical reactos for the catalytic chemical reaction .		
1302	9394674	Bioversity of higher freshwater in the nil /	Abdel-Aziz,Faten Awad .	Faten Awad Abdel-Aziz ,	Qena :	2000 .	THE STUDY PRESENTED HERE WAS CONDUCTED TO INVESTIGATE THE BIOVERSITY OF HIGHER FRESHWATER IN THE NIL .		
1303	9394699	Studies on kerationophilic fungi of schools in Sohag region /	Gaad,Noha Mohamed Abdel-Raouf .	Noha Mohamed Abdel-Raouf Gaad ,	Sohag :	2001 .	THE STUDY PRESENTED HERE WAS CONDUCTED TO INVESTIGATE THE STUDIES ON KERATIONOPHILIC FUNGI OF SCHOOLS IN SOHAG REGION .		
1304	9394705	Treatment of some problems in dynamics of elastic bodies /	Ahmed,Reda Ahmed Zait .	Reda Ahmed Zait Ahmed ,	Assiut :	1984 .	Sumarine hulls and flight structure fuselages have commonly been approximated by cylinders of finite or infinite length,with consequent uncertainty regarding the effect on response of the actual end geometry of the structure .		
1305	9394711	THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF SEWAGE SLUDGE APPLICATION ON HGROWTH AND EAVY METALS UPTALS UPTAKE AND TRANSLOCATION IN SUNFLOWET AND SORGHUM PLANTS /	Abuzuhri,Kamal Mohammed Borhom .	Kamal Mohammed Borhom Abuzuhri ,	assuit :	2004 .	THE PRESENT WORK AIMED TO STUDY THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF SEWAGE SLUDGE APPLICATION ON SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SANDY SOIL,PLANT GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS,CONTENTS OF NUTRITIVE AND HEAVY METALS UPTAKE AND TRANSLOCATION IN SUNFLOWER HELIANTHUS ANNUNNS L.AND SORGHUM SORGHUM BICOLOR L.PLANTS .		
1306	9394722	Effects of cultivation on aquatic plants in canals in upper Egypt /	Abdel-Freed,Ibrahim Bayoumi .	Ibrahim Bayoumi Abdel-Freed ,	Qena :	2001 .	THE STUDY PRESENTED HERE WAS CONDUCTED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF CULTIVATION ON AQUATIC PLANTS IN CANALS IN UPPER EGYPT .		
1307	9394744	COMPARATIVE STUDY FOR THE EFFICACY OF GRANISETRON,ONDANSETRON AND METOCL OPRAMIDE ON PREVENTION OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING DURING AND AFTER SPINAL ANAESTHESIA FOR CESAREAN SECTION=	Mohamed,yaser saber	,yaser saber Mohamed		2001	THIS PROSPECTIVE-RANDOMIZED COMPARATIVE STUDY THAT WAS CARRIED OUT ON 80 PARTURIENTS,AMONG THOSE DESIGNED TO HAVE EIECTIVE CESAREAN SECTION UNDER SPINAL ANESTHESIA,THIS STUDY WAS DONE AT SOHAG UNIVERSITYHOSPITAL.		
1308	9394757	EFFECT OF NIGELLA SA TIVA SEED OIL ON THE PANCREAS ,LIVER AND KIDNEY OF CORTISONE TREATED ADUL MALE ALBINO RATS =	EL-RAHIM , MOHAMMED HAMDY ABD	MOHAMMED HAMDY ABD EL-RAHIM	SOHA G	1999	THIS WORK WAS DONE TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF NIGELLA SATIVA SEED OIL ON THE LIVER, KIDNEY AND PANCREAS OF ADUIT MALE ALBINO RAT TREATED WITH CORTISONE,60ANIMALS WERE USED .THEY WERE DIVIDED INTO 3GROUPS,EACH GROUP INCLUDE 20ANIMALS		
1309	9394776	Studies on the fungl Flora and viral infection of cucumber plant /	Abdel-Razik,Nagwa Abdel-Sabour .	Nagwa Abdel-Sabour Abdel-Razik ,	Assiut :	1998 .	THIS INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY BOTH VIRAL DISEASES OF CUCUMBER PLANTS CULTIVATED IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE AND THE MYCOFLORA ASSOCIATED WITH THE VIRUS INFECTED PLANTS .		
1310	9394779	Effect of some pesticides on the mycoflora of soybean seeds and production of lipase and protease enzymes /	Saleem,Abdel-Rahman Saleem Soliman .	Abdel-Rahman Saleem Soliman Saleem ,	Qena :	1995 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY INTENSIVELY THE FOLLOWING:1-THE COMPOSITION,NUMBERS AND FREQUENCIES OF OCCURRENCE OF GLUCOPHILIC AND OSMOPHILIC OR OSMOTOLERANT FUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH 50 SOYBEAN SEED SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS GOVERNORATES IN EGYPT .		

1311	9394781	Studiws on soil alage in Assiut erea /	Hifney,Awatief Fahmey .	Awatief Fahmey Hifney ,	Assiut : 1998 .	THIS INVESTIGATION REPRESENTS ACOMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ALGAL COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHEMISTRY OF THE SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM NILE BANK SITES(I&II),CANAL BANK SITES(III&IV) AND CULTIVATED SITES(V&VI)AND WASTE LAND SITE(VII)IN ASSIUT AREA .		
1312	9394788	Effect of some mooluscicides on the mycoflora of Egyptian soil /	Rashedy,Zeinab El-Kady .	Zeinab El-Kady Rashedy ,	Qena : 1998 .	THE PRESENT INVESIGATION AIMED AT STUDYING THE EFFECT OF MOLLUSCICIDES ON THE POPULATION OF SOIL FUNGI,WHEN APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE SOIL OR WHEN INCORPORATED INTO ISOLATION AGAR MEDIUM .		
1313	9394826	The role of some ecological and physiological factors in frankia actionorhizal symbiosis /	Abdel-Karem,Mammdouh Mahmoud .	Mammdouh Mahmoud Abdel-Karem ,	Qena : 1998 .	THREE ISOLATES WERE OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT LOCATIONS IN QENA,EGYPT.THE ISOLATION METHODS USED WERE DIFFERENTIAL FILTRATION AND NODULE FRAGMENTAION .		
1314	9395362	Environmental steresses and water use effecincy by plants /	Tammam,Susan Ahmed .	Susan Ahmed Tammam ,	Assiut : 2002 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION AIMED AT STUDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES AND WATER USE EFFICIENCY BY PLANTS .		
1315	9395372	Study of the population ecology of some desert plants /	Abdel-Wahab,Usama Ahmed .	Usama Ahmed Abdel-Wahab ,	Aswan : 1993 .	THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS WORK IS TO HELP TO MAINTAIN THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF MEDECINAL PLANTS AND THEIR CULTIVATION IN WADI ALLAQI TO ENSURE THAT OVER-USE DOES NOT OCCUR,IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALLAQI'S DESIGNATION AS A CONSERVATION AREA .		
1316	9395425	The mangaeto hydrodyanmic approximation for ratating toroidal plasma /	Hammed,Hussein El-Sayyed Hassan .	Hussein El-Sayyed Hassan Hammed ,	Assiut : 1985 .	THE THESIS CONSISTS OF AN INTRODUCTION AND THREE CHAP-TERS THERE ARE SEVERAL REACTIONS AMONG THE LIGHT ELEMENTS WHICH MIGHT BE SUITABLE FOR THE GENERATION OF FUSION POWER OF THESE,THE DUTERIUM-TRIUM(D-T)REACTION HAS THE HIGH-ESTCROSS SECTION AL LOW ENERGY AND ALSO REIEASESAVERY LARGE QUANTITY OF ENERGY .		
1317	9395468	Sstudies on Aquatic fungi of egyptian on soil (Delta region) /	Ibraheem,Esam Hosney Ali .	Esam Hosney Ali Ibraheem ,	Assiut : 1993 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DONE TO STUDY THE SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS (THE FIRST PART) AS WELL AS THE OCCURRENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUATIC FUNGI IN SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM NILE DELTA AND SUEZ CANAL REGIONS INCLUDING 11 GOVERNORATES .		
1318	9395654	ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ONFRANKIA-CASURINA SYMBIOSIS IN EGYPT	Abdel-karim,Mammdouh Mahmoud .	Abdel-karim,Mammdouh Mahmoud ,	qena : 2004 .	the effect of storage time and temerature on the infectivity and effectiveness of frankia entrapped in polyacrylamide gelwas studied. four frankia-casurarian strains were tested for their infectivity and effectiveness on c.equisetifolia plants.		
1319	9395735	Studies on the effect of salt and drought stress on growth and rhizobium symosis of lablab purpureus (L.)sweets. in Aswan ereas /	Younis,Magdi Ali Mohamed .	Magdi Ali Mohamed Younis ,	Aswan : 1993 .	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF SALINITY "SODIUM CHLORIDE" AND NODULE EFFECIENCY OF LABLAB PURPUREUS (L.) SWEET ,A GENOTYPE NATIVE TO ASWAN AND OLD NUBIA AREAS .		
1320	9395930	STRIPPING VOITAMMETRIC STUDY OF COPPER (II)IONS ON GOLD AND GOLD - POIYPYRROIE MODIFIED EIECTRODE BEARING 5-SUIFOSALIC ACID/	AHMED,AMIRA YEHYA MOHAMED	AMIRA YEHYA MOHAMED AHMED	2006	THE GENEREAL SCOPE OF THE PRESENT THESIS IS THE STRIPPING VOITAMMETRIC STUDY OF COPPER (II)IONS ON GOLD AND GOLD - POLYPYRROIE MODIFIED ELECTRODE BEARING 5-SUIFOSALICYLIC ACID		
1321	9396218	STUDIES ON INDUCTION OF 49KDA APYRASE DURING GERMINATION OF PISUM SATIVUM L.VAR.ALASKA/	Moustafa,Mahmoud Fawzy Mahmoud .	Moustafa,Mahmoud Fawzy Mahmoud,	Matsu yama,Japan: 2004 .	IN THE PRESENT STUDY WE USED 2D-PAGE AND WESTERN BLOTTING TO INVESTIGATE THE EXPRESSION OF DIFFERENT ISOTYPES OF APYRASE (EC3.6.1.5) DURING IMBIBITION ,GERMINATION AND INTIAL GROWTH OF PEA (PISUM SATIVUM L.VAR.ALASKA) SEEDLINGS IN THE DARK .		
1322	9396227	Physiological studies on some aspects of bacterial pathogenesis in some plants /	Farghaly,Marwa Mohamed .	Marwa Mohamed Farghaly ,	Sohag : 2006 .	The information presented in this THESIS is valuable to ward understanding molecular basis of the relationship of pathogen to host during pathogenesis,such understanding might eventually lead to plan strategies and design biotechnological protocols[genetic engineering or tissue culture techniques]to preduce disease resistant crops based this explanation in the results of this research are put in hands of plants molecular biologists and biotechnologists to extend their research towards the ultimate goal .		
1323	9396236	Deficient spline aproximations forsolving second order defferintial equations /	Mahmood,Mohamed Ahmed Hussien .	Mohamed Ahmed Hussien Mahmood ,	Assiut : 1984 .	This thesis is concerned with the numerical solution of seconed order initial value problems in ordinary differential equations .		
1324	9396238	Response of some sorghum cultivars to salt stress and hormonal treatment /	Abdel-Latef,Arafat Abdel-Hamed .	Arafat Abdel-Hamed Abdel-Latef ,	Qena : 2002 .	THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE PRESENT WORK CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THAT THE THREE SORGHUM CULTIVARA STUDIED DISPLAYED DISTINCT VARIATION IN SALINITY TO LERANCE DURING VEGETATIVE GROWTH STAGE THE MAIN EXPERIMENT RESULTS CAN BE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED .		
1325	9396239	EVALUATION OF MATASTATIC SPINAL LESIONS UTILIZING MRI AND 99M TC MDP BONE SPECT=	EL MONEM , SHERIF SHARKAWY ALY ABD	SHERIF SHARKAWY ALY ABDEL EL MONEM	SOHAG 2003	OUR STUDY INCULDED 30CANCER PATIENTS FOR WHOM FULL HISTORY TAKING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION,BONE SCANNING AND SPINAL SPINAL SPECT,AND SPINAL MRI EXAMINATION WERE PERFORMED		
1326	9396329	Studies on the mycoflora of pens and feedstuffs of cattle and chicken in upper Egypt /	Gherbawy,Yousuf Ahmed Mohamed M .	Yousuf Ahmed Mohamed M Gherbawy ,	Assiut : 1989 .	DURING THE LAST THREE DECADES SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS PAID TO PROVIDE INFORMATIONS ON THE INCIDENCE AND ACTIVITIES OF FUNGI IN POULTRY AND ANIMAL FEEDSTUFFS .		
1327	9396535	BIODIVERSITY OF AQUATIC FUNGI:FROM THE RIVER NILE TO THE SEA /	Abdel-aziz,Faten awad	Faten awad Abdel-aziz,	Qena : 2004 .	this investigation has been carried out to document biodiversity of higher aquatic fungi at seven sites in egypt,of which three are freshwater,two blackish and two saline sites.		
1328	9396620	PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND PHOTORES PIRATION OF CHLORELLA FUSCA AS REGULATED BY INTERACTION OF CARBON DIOXIDE WITH EITHER NITROGEN OR TEMPERATURE /	Ahmed,Huwida Abdel-kader	Huwida Abdel-kader Ahmed ,	Assuit : 2002 .	EXPECTED ELEVATION IN AT MOSPHERIC CO2 CONCENTRATION,PARSE,MAY AFFECT PHOTOSYNTHESIS THROUGH SEVERAL MECHANISMS.PROMINENT OF WHICH IS INCREASING SUBSTRATE CONCENTRATION FOR CARBOXY LATING ACTIVITY OF THE CARBON DIOXIDE FIXING ENZY ME RUBISCO SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH INHIBITED OXYGENATION ACTIVITY AKEY STEP IN PHOTORESPIRATION.		
1329	9396714	Bacteriological and physico-chemical examination of water from diffrent sources in sohag governorate /	Abo-Amer,Aly El-sayed Aly .	Aly EL-sayed Aly Abo-Amer ,	Assiut : 1994 .	This study was carried out on nine types of water which were which were collected from 66 diffrent sites of sohag governorate. All of these samples were collected through the period from novmber 1992 to november 1993 .		

1330	9396729	THE DIAGNOTIC VALUE OF THROMBOPOIETIN LEVEL MEASUREMENT IN THROMBOCYTOPENIN=	MOSTAFA , MONA SALEH	MONA SALEH MOSTAFA	SOHA G	2004	THE STUDY WAS PERFORMED ON FIFTY-EIGHT PATIENTS SUFFERING FORM THROMBOCYTOPENIA ,AND TEN APPARENTLY HEALTHY PERSONS AS A CONTROL GROUP		
1331	9396820	RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF INFANTILE PYLORIC STENOSIS IN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL=دراسة استعادية ومستقبلية لحالات ضيق الفتحة الوابية للرضع في مستشفى سو هاج الجامعي	KASIM , ABDIN KHAIR-ALLAH	ABDIN KHAIR-ALLAH KASIM	SOHA G	2000	IN THIS STUDY,27CHILDREN WITH INFANTILE PYLORIC STENOSIS WHO WERE MANAGED IN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OVER A4- YEARS PERIOD HAVE BEEN STIDIES BOTH PROSPECTVELY AN RETROSPECTIVELY		
1332	9396839	Numerical studies in unconstrained optimization and some of its application /	El-Komboz,Mohamed Said Salim .	Mohamed Said Salim El-Komboz ,	Assiut :	1985 .	THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS THESIS,IS STUDIES IN UNCONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION AND ITS APPLICATION IN: I-SOLUTION OF THE ALGEBRAIC MATRIX RICCATI EQUATION IN THE OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS		
1333	9396862	Mycoflora in air and air-dust in Egypt /	El-Ghazaly,Ahmed Barakat Ahmed	Assiut .		1987 .	II-SOLUTION OF TWO-POINT BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM . The main objective from this thesis is studying air-dust particles collected from different Egyptian Governorates are heavy polluted with viable fungal propagules .		
1334	9396883	PHYTOSOCLOLOICAL AND FLORISTIC STUDIES ON SALLUM AREA, EGYPT	Baayo,Khadija Ali Mustafa	Botany department - faculty of sciences - assuit university	Assuit	2005	THE PRESENT STUDY HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING KEY QUESTION :(1)WHAT ARE THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE FLORISTIC COMPOSITION OF THE VEGETATION IN THIS AREA ? (2)WHAT ARE THE MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL GRADIENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OBSERVED PATTERNS OF PLANT COMMUNITIES ? IT IS HOPED THAT AN UPDATED FLORISTIC LIST AND DISTRIBUTION MAPS FOR THE PERENNIAL SPECIES OF THE SALLUM AREA WILL BE PERPARED.		
1335	9396954	ON RECORD VALUES AND ITS APPLICATIONS =	ABD EL-MOUGOD , GAMAL AMIN	GAMAL AMIN ABD EL-MOUGOD	SOHA G	2005	IN THIS THESIS ,WE PRESENT INFERENTIAL METHODS BASED ON RECORD VALUES .FIRST ,WE DERIVE THE THE SINGLE AND PRODCUT MOMENTS OF RECORD VALUES AND ESTABLISH SEVERAL RECURRENCE		
1336	9396975	AMBULATORY BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE=متابعة قياس ضغط الدم المستمر في مرضى الفشل الكلوي المزمن	ABDALLA , SHARAF EL-DEEN SHAZLY	SHARAF EL-DEEN SHAZLY ABDALLA	SOHA G	2001	HYPERTENSION IS PREVALENT IN PATIENTS ON CHRONIC DIALYSISAND IS LIKELY ASIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTOR TO HIGH CARDIOVASCULAR DEATH RATE IN THE ESRD POPULATION		
1337	9397070	The effect of metabolic inhibitors in the physiologicalactivities of some economic plants /	El-Enany,Abdel Wahab El-Sadek .	Abdel Wahab El-Sadek El-Enany ,	Assiut :	1986 .	THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE TISSUES OF SOME PLANTS CONTAIN A VARIETY OF POLLUTIONS,INCLUDING CERTAIN META-BOLIC INHIBITORS,WHICH MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT PLANT GROWTH AND COMPOSITION .		
1338	9397145	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	Ahmed,Saher Nor eldeen	Saher Nor eldeen Ahmed,	Sohag :	2005 .	يوجد للرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية		
1339	9397187	demographic study on the woody vegetation in wadi al-allaqi, south - east egypt	Ibrahim , Ashraf hussein	Ashraf hussein Ibrahim	ASWAN	2006	the study area is located in the south-eastern desert of egypt wadi allaqi biosphere reserve is sutuated about 180km asouth of aswan,on the eastern side of lake nasser.		
1340	9397193	Sttudies on cellulose-decomposing fungi inriver Nile water at Qena /	Badran,Ramadan Ali Mohammed .	Ramadan Ali Mohammed Badran ,	Assuit :	1986 .	The aime of the present investigation :- 1-selection of adaaquate isolation medium and cellulosic baiting substrate(s) for their isolation in the field as well as in vitro. 2-seasonal periodicities of these fungi in water and mud samples. 3-studies on the production and activity of cellulase by some common cellulose-decomposing fungi .		
1341	9397216	CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF EARLY BREAST CANCER IN SOHAG(RETROSPECTIVE STUDY)١	Mohammed,Ahmed El-Sayed	Ahmed El-Sayed Mohammed,	Sohag :	2004 .	تمثل هذه الدراسة نظرة من العمق على مشكلة سرطان الثدي المبكر ولها جانبان : الأول:يهدف الى إلقاء نظرة عالمية على مختلف جوانب ووبائيات هذا الموضوع. الثاني:يمثل نظرة نقد موضوعية خاصة بالمشكلة من خلال مراجعة ملفات المرضى الطبية الخاصة الكواجة بقسم علاج الأورام بكلية الطب.		
1342	9397273	Syudies on aquatic fungi in El-Ibrahimia Canal /	Khalilil,Abdel-Raouf Mahmoud Ahmed .	Abdel-Raouf Mahmoud Ahmed Khalilil ,	Assiut :	1984 .	In the work,it was aimed at studying the occurrence and popilation composition of freshwater phycomycetes in the biggest irrigation canal in Egypt {Ibrahimia Canal}in monthly collected surface water and submerged mud samples during the period from december 1981 to november 1983 .		
1343	9397285	Ecological and physiological studies on halophilic fungi in Egypt /	Abdel-sater,Mohammed Ahmed .	Mohammed Ahmed Abdel-Sater ,	Assuit :	1987 .	The presnt investigation was designed to study intensively the composition,numbers and frequency of occurrence of halophilic (or halotoerant) fungi from cultivated,desert and saline soils collected from different habitats in egypt .		
1344	9397310	Efeect of herbicidal auxins on physiological activities of some economic plants /	Abdel Rahman,Afaf M.Hamada .	Afaf M.Hamada Abdel Rahman ,	Assuit :	1987 .	The present investigation was concerned with growth changes produced by to herbicidal auxins 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in various parts of the test plants sunflowers,bean and maize and has as its brime objective the role played by the two compounds .		
1345	9397411	Physiological and ecological studies of some microogansmis isolated saity soil in Egypt /	Mohammed,Hana Abdel-fatah .	Hana Abdel-fatah Mohammed ,	Assuit :	1990 .	This work embaces an extensive study of the microbial existence and activitienees in salt . affected soils of egypt . the following main points were taken into consideration:- 1-isolation and identification of bacteria (especially thoses belonging to the genus bacillus) and fungi . 2-test for the salt tolerance of different rhizobium isolates .		
1346	9397419	Taxonomic studies on the gnaphaliinae (Asteraceae-Inuleae) In Egypt /	Zareh,Momen Mostafa Mahmoud .	Momen Mostafa Mahmoud Zareh ,	Assiut :	1984 .	The pressent work deals with the systematic revision of the subtribe gnaphaliinae sensu amplo of tribe inuleae.the revision revealed the presence of eight genera withe 14 species .		
1347	9397468	Effects of some pesticides on soil mycoflora and some soil mycrobial activities /	Omer,Shukry Ahmed .	Shukry Ahmed Omer ,	Assuit :	1987 .	Three pesticides, Commonly used in Egypt, were employed in three doses the lowest is equivalent to the recommended field dose,to study yheir selective effects on the population of common soil fungi, soil respiration and when incorporated into the isolation agar medium .		
1348	9397496	My coflora and my cotoxins of cornins (zea mays L.)in Egypt .	Ahmed,Somya Toliman .	Somya Toliman Ahmed ,	Assuit :	1991 .	Corn(maize) serves both as ahuman food and as afeed forlives tock corn is produced from about latitude 50 n- which marks the northen limit of the growing area in Europe and Asia to about 40 S in south america .		
							The present investigation was designed to study :		

1349	9397499		Mycoflora associated with dates in Aswan area /	Nassar,Mortada Shaker Mahmoud .	Mortada Shaker Mahmoud Nassar ,	Aswan : 1986 .	1-survey of mesophilic,thermophilic and osmophilic fungi of fresh dates attached to tress during the different stages of development. 2-my colflora of 30 dry date samples representing 5 varieties in Aswan area mosmophilic,thermophilic and osmophilic. 3-seasonal fluctuations of air-borne fungi in data palm plantations and in the same periods of sampling to compare between the composition of these fungl associated with date fruits .		
1350	9397533		Effect of plant hormones and salinity on some physiological activities of some plants /	Eldeep,Bagig Ahmed Ali .	Bagig Ahmed Ali Eldeep ,	Assiut : 1984 .	The main experimental results can be summarised in the following points: 1- Salinization induced a considerable reduction in seed germination. 2- The fress-and dry matter yieds of salt affected plants were significantly reduced. 3- The mineral compisition of the test plants,showed somewhat variable respones to salinization treatments. 4-The production of soluble,insoluble as well as total carbohydrates by maize plants were reduced with the rise of salinizatin level. .		
1351	9397554		COMBINED CAUDAL AND GENERAL ANAESTHESIA IN CHILDREN -THE USE OF FENTANYL AND/OR CLONIDINE WITH LOCAL ANAESTHETICS AS A METHOD TO PROLONG THE DURATION OF SURGICAL ANALGESIA=	ABU ELWAFA,WESAM ABDEL GALIL	WESAM ABDEL GALILABU ELWAFA	Sohag 2000	IN SUMMARY ,ADDITION OF CLONIDINE OR FENTANYL OR MIXTURE OF BOTH DRUGS TO IOCAL ANAESTHETICS SIGNIFICANTLY PROLONGRD THE DURATION OF SURGICAL ANALGESIA AFTER A SINGLE SHOT CAUDAL INGECTION		
1352	9397620		Studies on the effects of salinty on growth and chemical composition of some plants /	Ismail,Ahmed Mohamed .	Ahmed Mohamed Ismail ,	Assiut : 1982 .	This work aimed to study the effects of different salinization treatments using either NaCl or combinations of each of NaCl & KCl;NaCl & Nah2 PO4 and NaCl & KH2 PO4 on transpiration,growth,pigment content,minerial composition and carbohydrate content of some crop plants,namely,broad bean,maize and sunflower .		
1353	9397633		ROLE OF COLOUR DOPPLER SONOGRAPHY IN EVALUATION OF LOWER LIMB VENOUS SYSTEM= DURING THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANCY	HASAN,NAHLA MOHAMMAD ALI	,NAHLA MOHAMMAD ALI HASAN	2002	PREGNANCY MAY CAUSE IMPORTANT CHANGES IN VENOUS FUNCTION THAT MAY RESULT IN VASCULAR SYMPTOMS AND COMPLICATION.		
1354	9397638		Chemosystematic studies of the family geraniaceae in Egypt .	El-Karmey,Zeinab Ahmed R .	Zeinab Ahmed R El-Karmey ,	Assuit : 1983 .	This these deals with the chemosystematic of the family geraniaceae in egypt .		
1355	9397646		Physiological response of some medicinal plants to salinity	Ali,Refat Mohamed	Botany Department,Faculty of science,Assiut University	Assiut 1983	Soil culture technique was used to study the effect of different salinization treatments on germination;transpiration,water content,growth,pigment contents,photosynthetic activity,crbohydrate,nitrogen & alkaloid contents and mineral composition of the medicinal plants;Dature Stramonium,Hyoscyamus Muticus and Atropa Belladonna.		
1356	9397652		Studies on the weed flora of aswan area /	Shaheen,Abdel-Sami M .	Abdel-Sami Moustafa Mohammed Shaheen ,	Assiut : 1987 .	The present study deals with the weed flora of Aswan Area. Its aim is to investigate the likely relationships between crops (units offarmed ecosystem) and the weed assemblages associated with them .		
1357	9397672		Studies on phytoplankton of the Nile sestem in Upper Egypt /	Ahmed,Zeinab Abdel Fatah .	Zeinab Abdel Fatah Ahmed ,	Assiut : 1983 .	This investigation embraces some field studies on three types of water areas at SSohag (the Nile,an irrigation canal and closed Fish pond).These studies were performed monthly from May 1981 to October 1982(18 month)to follow the variatios in physico-chemical characteristics and phytolankton populations as well .		
1358	9397674		THE EFFECTS OF ADENOIDECTOMY,TONSILLECTOMY AND ADENOTONSILLECTOMY ON THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE FUNCTION AND MIDDLE EAR PRESSURE=	MOHAMED,ABDEL-KAREEM SAYED	ABDEL-KAREEM SAYED MOHAMED	sohag 2001	DYSFUNCTION OF EUSTACHIAN TUBE HAS IONG BEEN WIDEIY ACCEPTED AS AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DISEASES OF MIDDLE EAR NEGATIVE MIDDLE EAR PRESSUER IS AN EARLY SIGN OF IMPAIRED TUBAL FUNCTION .		
1359	9397700		Physiology of some Nile Algae /	Mohamed,Refat Abdel Basset .	Refat Abdel Basset Mohamed ,	Assiut : 1983 .	The dominant green nile alage,chlorella vulgaris,scenedesmus obliquus and Ankistrodesmus Falcatus were experimented with during this investigation.Unialgal cultures of each were used to cast light upon physiology of each of these representatives .		
1360	9397744		Taxonomic revision of the Genus erodium l'herit in Egypt /	Al Naggar,Salah Mohamed Ibrahim .	Salah Mohamed Ibrahim Al Naggar ,	Assiut : 1982 .	The revision of Erodium species in Egypt is based on herbarium specimens deposited in CAT and AST {Assiut university herbarium,proposed abbreviation}, as well as field studies .		
1361	9397746		BLADDER CANCER BILHARZIAL&NON-BILHARZIAL A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY =	(NOUH,MOHAMED (AHMED ABD EL-MONEN	MOHAMED (AHMED ABD EL-MONEN NOUH,	2000	HE PRESENT STUDY WAS CONDUCTED UPON 451 PATIENTS SUFFERING FORM BLADDER CANCER,383 PATIENTS WERE BILHARZIAL AND 68 CASES WERE NON-BILHARZIAL,IN THE UROLOGY DEPARTMENT,SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS,IN THE PERIOD FROM 1993 1999.		
1362	9397752		Soil fungi in state of Qatar /	Al-Suabi,Aisha Abdulla Turkey .	Aisha Abdulla Turkey Al-Suabi ,	Assuit : 1983 .	The present study was designed to study intensiveley soil fungi and their distribution in various localities and habitats. For this purpose,42 soil samples were collected and assayed for their fungal content and for some of physical and chemical properties .		
1363	9397755		Mycoflora and aflatoxin of cotton seeds and cotton seed products /	Hessien,Sabh Saber Mohamed .	Sabh Saber Mohamed Hessien ,	Assiut : 1982 .	The important of fungi in the deterioration of foods and feed stuffs: The conditions of tropical and subtropical regions of the globe {70 to 100 percent humidity,> 80 F}are most favourable for the rapid proliferation of fungi .		
1364	9397756		EFFECT OF INTRATHECAL MIDAZOLAM ON THE ANALGESIC ACTION OF SPINAL BLOCKADE WITH BUPIVACAINE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING HAEM ORRHOIDECTOMY=	ALI, HITHAM MOHAMMED	, HITHAM MOHAMMED ALI	2003	THIS SYUDY WAS CARRIED OUT IN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN THE DURATION FORM GANUARY 2002 TO GANUARY 2003 AND INCLUDED 45 PATIENTS (ASA I-II)WITH AGE 20-40YEARS.		
1365	9397758		Some physiological studies on fungi isolated from poutry feedstuffs /	Mahmoud,Ahmed Lotfy El-Sayed .	Assuit :	1988 .	One hundred and ten samples representing five ingredients of poultry feeds were mycologically examined.The poultry feed ingredients included soybean meal,ground maize,cotton-seed cake,wheat bran and fish meal .		
1366	9397760		Selective effect of some pesticides on mycoflora and mycotoxins production in corn grains and sunflower seeds /	Hasan,Hassan Ahamed Hassan .	Hassan Ahamed Hassan Hasan ,	Assuit : 1988 .	The aim of the present investigation substantial economic losses of foods and feeds occur yearly due to deterioration by moulds .		

1367	9397765	Production of microbial protein of an applicable value from a methanol utilizing bacterium /	Ahmed,Arafa Ibraheim Hamed .	Arafa Ibraheim Hamed Ahmed ,	Aswan :	1989 .	The aim of the present investigation are : A)to identify ared-pigmented methanol utilizing bacterium . B)to study thepossile production of avaluble microbial science cell protein(scp) under static conditions .		
1368	9397766	Effect of some detergents on some mycological activities in egyptian soil /	Abuel-Fadel,Ahmed .	Ahmed Abuel-Fadel ,	Qena :	2000 .	The present investigation aimed at studying the effect of some detergents on some mycological activities in egyptian soil .		
1369	9397767	Studies onphytopalankton of some polluted waters in Assuit area /	Essa,Ahmed Abdel-Salam Hassan .	Ahmed Abdel-Salam Hassan Essa ,	Assuit :	1989 .	This investigation represents a comparative study of the chemistry and phytoplankton composition of water samples collected from nile,irrigation canals and aclosed pond in Assuit area .		
1370	9397771	Plant as indicators in the eastern desert,Egypt /	El-Soghair,Mohamed Aly .	Mohamed Aly El-Soghair ,	Aswan :	1987 .	The present work related to branch of ecology which is called geobotanical indication this comprising the study on relationship between the plant community and geological formation and application of individual deset species in biogeochemical prospecting .		
1371	9397776	STUDIES ON FUNGAL FLORA OF AERIAL PART OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS AND EFFECT OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS ON THEIR PATHOGENIC FUNGI /	SALEH,FULL EL-NADA MOHAMED.	FULL EL-NADA MOHAMED SALEH,	QENA :	2000 .	TWO MEDICINAL PLANTS,MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLO L.(CHAMOMILE)AND(CUMIN)WERE USED AS NATURALLY INFECTED PLANTS WITH POWDERY MILDEWS DISEASE AND CULTIVATED OF FARMACY ASSUIT UNIVERSITY.		
1372	9397942	STUDIES ON THE METABOLISIM OF SOME SUGARS AND SUGAR ACIDE IN FUNGI /	Abdel-fatah,Osama Mohamed.	Osama Mohamed Abdel-fatah,	Qena :	1998 .	MOST OF THE STUDIES REPORTED ON THE MULTIPLE BRANCHES OF CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN MICROORGANISMS REVOLVE AROUND GLUCOSE AND ITS DERIVATIVES (RAWN 1983 B),WHILEAS ONLY FEW REPORTS WERE CARRIED OUT ON THE METABOLISM OF OTHER CARBOHYDRATE INCLUDING GALACTOSE AND GALACTONIC ACID .		
1373	9397991	Numerical treatment of constrained optimization its applications /	Zahrn,Mosa Mohamed .	Mosa Mohamed Zahrn ,		1995 .	OUR OBJECTIVE OF THIS THESIS,WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS,IS TO INTRODUCE TWO NEW NUMERICAL METHODS FOR SOLVING CONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS BY USING THE APPROACH OF PENALTY FUNCTION WITH THE PARTIAL QUADRATIC INTERPOLATION (PPQI) METHOD IN UNCONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS (EL-GINDY 1977).ALSO WE USE THESE METHODS TO SOLVE BOTH LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS USING OUR PROPOSED METHOD .		
1374	9398047	POSTPARTUM OVARIAN RESUMPTION IN CATTLE IN SOUTH VALLEY =	AHMED, AHMED EZZAT	AHMED EZZAT AHMED	sohag	2006	OUR REASEARCH AIMED TO STUDY THE POSTPARTUM OVARIAN RESUMPTION OF FRIESIAN COWS IN A DAIRY STATION IN QUENA PROVINCE,EGYPT .THOSE ANIMALS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY MULTIPLE AND LACTATION PERIODS THAT VARIED FORM ONE TO SEVEN CALVING ,		
1375	9398154	INDUCTION OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS-SPECIFIC CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTES IN MICE BY IMMUNIZATION WITH DENDRITIC CELLS TRANSDUCED WITH REPLICATION-DEFECTIVE RECOMBINANT ADENOVIRUS =	AZIZ, NADA ABDEL-MOHSEN MOHAMED ABDEL-	NADA ABDEL-MOHSEN MOHAMED ABDEL-AZIZ	SOHA G	2003	HEPATITIS IS A MAGOR GLOBAL HEALTH PROBLEM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)ESTIMATED THAT AS MANY AS 170 MILLION PERSONS,OR ABOUT 3%OF THE WORLD.S POPULATION		
1376	9398157	RESIDUATED MAPPINGS AND THEIR PROPERITIES /	MOHAMED,ISMAIL ABD EL-MAGEED	ISMAIL ABD EL-MAGEED MOHAMED ,	SOHA G :	1994 .	THIS THESIS CONCERNS WITH THE STUDY OF SOME PROPERITIES OF THE RESIDUATED MAPPINGS. IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE CHAPTERS. IN CHAPTER I ,WE SHALL GIVE THE NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT CONDITION FOR A MAPPING BETWEEN ANY TWO POSETS TO BE RESIDUATED		
1377	9398159	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ALGAL FLORA OF EGYPTIAN SOILS AT SOHAG DISTRICT /	Ali,Zakaria Atia Mohamed.	Zakaria Atia Mohamed Ali,	assuit :	1993 .	THE PRESENT WORK IS ACONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE ALGAL ORGANISMS INHABITING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOILS IN UPPER EGYPT.		
1378	9398217	Effects of some pesticides on photosynthesis and some related ohysiological activites in some plants /	Sayed,Osman Hendawy.	Osman Hendawy Sayed,	Assiut :	1981 .	In this investigation,the effect of various levels of parquat (herbicide), Lannate (insecticide) and benlate (fungicide)Upon plant water relations,growth,pigente cintent,Photosynthetic activity and chemical -and mineral composition of sunflower ,cotton and cowpea plants were studies.		
1379	9398418	ROLE OF MRI IN DIAGNOSIS OFMUL TIPLE SCLEROSIS=	ESMAEL,USAMA EL-SAYED	USAMA EL-SAYED ESMAEL		2002	MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (MS)IS A CHRONIC,RELAPSING DISORDER THAT AFFECTS THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND CHARACTERIZED BY MULTIPLE DEMYELINATING LESIONS IN TIME AND SPACE.		
1380	9398421	PRODUCTON OF DRUGSLOWERING BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL BY FUNGI /	ALI,SAFAA MOHMOUD HUSSEIN.	SAFAA MOHMOUD HUSSEIN ALI,	ASSUIT :	2001 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE POTENTIALITIES OF STSTINS PRODUCTION BY 574 ISOLATES OF FUNGI BELONGING TO 13 GENERA AND 46 SPECIES IN ADDITION TO FOUR SPECIES VARIETIES.		
1381	9398451	Growth of sulphate crystal and study of their high temperature phase transition /	El-Maghraby,El-Maghraby Mohamed A	El-Maghraby Mohamed A El-Maghraby .	Assiut :	1992 .	Since many years,researches were conducted for artifical crystais with useful applications in electronic equipment.during the seconed world war, interest was given for producing large crystals which were the heart of sonar equipment for detecting submarines.		
1382	9398609	SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CDO-CONTAINING GLASSES /	ABD ALREHEM,MARGHN EI MOHAMED	MARGHNEI MOHAMED ABD ALREHEM .	QENA :	1991 .	CADMIUM BORATE GLASSES IN THE SYSTEMS CD0-B2 03 AND CD0-B2 03-SiO2 WERE PREPARED BY MELTING THE APPROPRIATE BATCH COMPOSITION IN PT-RH CRUCIBLES AT 900 TO1200 C .		
1383	9398610	POSTOPERATIVE ANALGESIC EFFECT OF INTRATHECAL NEOSTIGMINE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON SPINAL ANESTHESIA=	BADAWY , FAWZY ABASS	FAWZY ABASS BADAWY	SOHA G	2000	OUR STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON 48 PATIENTS ASKING FOR POST OPERATIVE ANALGESIA AFTER HEMORRHOIDECTOMY UNDER SPINAL ANESTHESIA,THIS STUDY WAS DONE AT SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL		
1384	9398617	Growth of ADP creystals and investigations about ITs hich temperature phase transition /	Amin,Susan Abd El-Wahab	Susan Abd El-Wahab Amin .	Assiut :	1993 .	Ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, NH4 H2 Po4{hereafter ADP}belongs to the family of isomorphous hydrogen-bonded ferroelectrics of the potassium dihydrogen phosphate KH2 Po4 (KDP)type.		
1385	9398668	THE MAGNETIC FIELD EFFECTS ON SOME PROBLEMS IN MICROPOLAR FLUIDS /	AHMED,GHANIM IBRAHIM	GHANIM IBRAHIM AHMED ,	ASSIU T :	1997 .	OUR AIM IN THIS THESIS ,IS TO STUDY THE MAGNETIC FIELD EFFECTS ON SOME PROBLEMS IN MICROPOLAR FLUIDS		
1386	9398713	ELECTRICAL AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF BATIO3-LOADED POLYVINYL CHLORIDE /	ALI,KARAM ABDEL-ATTI IBRAHIM	KARAM ABDEL-ATTI IBRAHIM ALI .	ASWAN :	1991 .	IN THE PRESENT WORK, A SERIES OF COMPOSITES OF PLASTICIZED PVC BLENDED WITH BATIO3 CERAMIC WERE PREPARED .		

1387	9398752	Photoconductivity of hydrogenated amorphous silicon /	Ahmed,Hosney Mohamed Aly	Hosney Mohamed Aly Ahmed	Aswan	1992	Ther has been a considerable and growing interest in theoretical and experimental investigations of the properties of hydrogenated amorphous silicon {a-Si:H}. The optical properties of the sambles were studied after being quenched and annealed at different temperatures to room temperature.		
1388	9398778	Studies on the effects of salinity on growth and chemical composition of some plants /	Esmail,Ahmed Mohamed.	Ahmed Mohamed Esmail,	Assiut	1982	This work aimed to study the effects of different salinization treatments using either NaCl or combinations of each of NaCl & KCl ; NaCl & NaH2PO4 AND NaCl & KH2PO4 on transpiration ,growth ,pigment,contents,mineral composition and Carbohydrate content of some crop plants ,namely,broad bean,maize and sunflower.		
1389	9398803	Effect of melatonin on reproduction in female rabbits	Ahmed,Hoda Mostafa.	Hoda Mostafa Ahmed,	SOHA G:	2001	يوجد للرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية يحتوي على (دراسة تأثير الميلاتونين في جرات مختلفة عن طريق الحقن في الغشاء البريتوني يوميا الساعة السادسة مساء على الوظائف التناسلية لاثلاث الانثب الصغيرة البالغة هذاويغزى تأثير الميلاتونين على الحمل الى عدة عوامل منها : التأثير السلبى للميلاتونين على المبايض مما يؤدى الى نقص افراز هرمونى الاستراديول والبرجسترون مما يؤدى الى-1- التأثير السلبى على الحمل (التأثير المباشر للميلاتونين على الرحم-2).		
1390	9398835	HEAT TREATMENTS AND CORROSION RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS OF RF PLASMA NITREDED 304 STAINLESS STEEL /	KHALIL,SAYED MOHAMMED	SAYED MOHAMMED KHALIL	SOHA G :	1991	NITRIDING PROCESS IS A WELL KNOWN TECHNIQUE FOR IMPROVING THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF STAINLESS STEEL .		
1391	9398874	NOVEL SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FORM 9,10-DIHYDRO- ANTHRACENE-9,10-ENDO-?,B-SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE-	DARDEER , HEMMAT MOHAMED	HEMMAT MOHAMED DARDEER	Qena	2005	BECAUSE OF THE WIDE PHARMACOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF PYRROLE,PYEIMIDINE AND CONDENSED PYRIMIDINE,THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO SYNTHESIZE NEW DERIVATIVES OF PYRROLE AND PYRIMIDINE CONDENSED WITH ANTHRACENE IN POSITION 9AND10 VIA THE 9,10-DIHYDROANTHRACENE-9,10		
1392	9398891	MYCOBIOTA AND MYCOTOXINS OF COFFEE FRUITS INYEMEN /	AL-KOLAIBE,ABDU MOHAMMED GHALIB.	ABDU MOHAMMED GHALIB AL- KOLAIBE,	ASSUIT :	2002	THISWORK WAS UNDERTAKEN TO STUDY EXTENSIVELY THE MYCOBIOTA AND MYCOTOXINS OF COFFEE FRUITS AND BEANS COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT TOCALITIES IN YAMEN REPUBLIC.		
1393	9398937	ON THE USE OF SIMPLE TECHNIQUES FOR PREPARING A SILICON SOLAR CELL /	AMER,AMER ABD-ALLAH EL- KORASHY	AMER ABD-ALLAH EL-KORASHY AMER	Assiut	1981	The original aim of this work was to make a study on MIS stuctures using silicon for energy conversion. It was planned to study the effect of interfacial surface properties and to look for the appropriate matching conditions to improve cell efficiency .		
1394	9398954	A study of fixed points for mappings in metric and 2-metric spaces /	Ahmed,Ahmed El-Sayed .	Ahmed El-Sayed Amed ,	Sohag	1997	FIXED POINT THEORY IS ABRANCH OF MATHEMATICS HAVING AWIDE SPECTRUM OF APPLICATIONS IN NET ONLY AREAS OF MATHEMATICS,BUT ALSO IN MANY PRACTICAL FIELDS SUCH AS PHYSICS AND ECONOMICS .		
1395	9399023	FUNGAL CONTAMINATION OF WHEAT GRAINS DURING STORAGE AND ITS EFFECT ON MYCOTOXINS PROBUCTION AND GRAIN QUALITY /	AL-ABSSY,AMER ALI MOHAMED.	AMER ALI MOHAMED AL-ABSSY,	ASSIUT :	2002	THE PRESENT STUDY FOCUSED TO WARDS STUDING THREE OBJECTIVES .1- MYCOBIOTA OF THE SAMPLES 2-MYCOTOXIMS EITHER NATURALLY OCCURRED IN THE SAMPLES OR PRODUCED BY ISOLATES COLLECTED FROM TGESE SAMPLES AND 3-GRAIN QUALITY.		
1396	9399043	Growth and Properties of Ferroelectric Crystals /	ABD EL-AZIZ,ABD EL-AZIZ ABU EL-FADL	ABD EL-AZIZ ABU EL-FADL ABD EL-AZIZ	Assiut	1981	Crystal growth can be caaled, in a wide sense, the science and technology of controlling phase transitions that lead to (single crystalline) solids. It was necessary in Egypt to enter the field of growing single crystals, specially the ferroelectrics for their wide applicability in modern technology.		
1397	9399044	DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES NYLON-6 /	GERGES,MELAD KOSTENS	MELAD KOSTENS GERGES,	ASSUIT :	1977	THE PRESENT WORK IS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PARTICLE SIZE AND MOISTURE CONTENT ON THE DIELECTRIC BEHAVIOUR OF NYLON-6		
1398	9399050	Study of Physical properties of clay of the High Dam lake at Aswan and it's applications /	Mohamed,Ali Ibrahim	Ali Ibrahim Mohamed	Aswan	1993	Sience the foundation of the High Dam at Aswan, yhe suspended in silt load of the Nile flood was annually deposited in the High Dam lake.The bulk deposits accumulated along years from a major problems.		
1399	9399097	EXCITATION AND INOIZATION OF ALKALI VAPOURS INDUCED BY LASER RADIATION /	ABDEL- RAHMAN,HUSSEIN ABDEL-KAFEZ	HUSSEIN ABDEL-KAFEZ ABDEL- RAHMAN	SOHA G :	1997	IN THE PRESENT WORK AMODIFIED MODEL,WHICH IS PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED AND SUCCESSFULLY INTERPRET THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ON LASER INDUCED IONIZATION DASED ON RESONANCE SATURATION OF SODIUM VAPOR ATOMS,IS APPLIED TO INVESTIGATE THE PHYSICAL PROCESSES INVOLVED IN CESIUM PLASMA FORMED BY RESONANTLY LASER EXCITATION .		
1400	9399102	A STUDY OF THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GLASS IN THE (GE-S-BI)SYSTEM /	MAHDY,EL HOSSIENY EL TAHER	EL HOSSIENY EL TAHER MAHDY	QENA	2000	Amorphous Semiconductorsالامورفيةالموصلات بدراسة اتيابه الموصلات لاسباب متعددة اهمها سهولة تحضيرها ورخص ثمنها وكذلك تميزها بخواص فيزيائية قد لا تتوفر في اتيابه الموصلات البلورية Chalcogenide System والنظام الكالكوجيني هو سبيكة من اتيابه الموصلات الامورفية تحتوي على واحد(على الاقل)من عناصر الكبريت S او السيلينيوم Se والتيلوريوم Te .		
1401	9399105	STUDIES ON SOME HEAVY METALS IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF QENA /	KASEM,MOHAMED M.NASSARY	MOHAMED M.NASSARY KASEM,	ASSUIT :	1984	QENA LIES IN UPPER EGYPT ABOUT 600 KMS FOR FROM CAIRO IT IS SURROUNDED BY EASTERN AND WESTERN HILLS,MAJORITY OF POPULATION CROWDING NEAR EDUCATIONAL,HEALTH ,POLICE,FINANCIAL...SERVICES.INHABITANTS HAVE MANY ACTIVITIES SUCH AS AGRICULTURE,CERAMICS,MECHANICAL AND HANDWORK,AUTOMOBILES DRIVING AND BUILDING MATERIALS MANUFACTURE,etc		
1402	9399106	STUDIES ON SOME FRESHWATER ALGAE AS AFFECTED BY MOLLUSCICIDES IN ASSIUT REGION /	MOHAMED,SHEREN EL-TAWEL.	SHEREN EL-TAWEL MOHAMED,	ASSIUT,EGYPT :	2006	The presented THESIS aimed to study freshwater Algae as Affected by Molluscicides in Assiut region.		
1403	9399108	CRYSTALLIZATION AND SEMICONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF SOME THALLIUM COMPOUNDS /	MOHAMAD,KHALED MAHMOUD	KHALED MAHMOUD MOHAMAD	QENA	2000	A SOLID IS CRYSTALLINE OR NOT DOES NOT DEPEND ON ITS APPEARANCE OR MACROSCOPIC FORM.CRYSTALSRE WHOSE ATOMS ARE DISTRIBUTED IN SPACE IN AN ORDERED PATTERN.THE IS LONG-RANGE,I.E. THE PATTERN REPEATS ITSELF EXACTLY MANY TIMES		
1404	9399116	RADIATION SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF SOME NATURAL ROCKS IN UPPER EGYPT /	UOSIF,MOHAMAD AMIN MAHMOUD	MOHAMAD AMIN MAHMOUD UOSIF	QENA	1996	AIM OF PRESENT WORK TO STUDY RADIATION SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF SOME NATURAL ROCKS IN UPPER EGYPT .		
		Study of Somephysical properties of some	Isamy,Mohamed Tag-	Mohamed Tag-AI	Sohag		Through out this work,the flash method is used to study the thermal properties namely, the thermal heat capacity,the thermal conductivity and the thermal diffusivity of some carbonate materials.		

1405	9399132	Carbonates at high temperatures /	AIDen Mostafa	samy	:	1994	The used apparatus was calibrated using a standar Al ₂ O ₃ single crystal sample.		
1406	9399170	DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE WOODY VEGETATION IN WADI AL-ALLAQI, SOUT-EAST EGYPT /	Ibrahim,Ashraf Hussein,	Ashraf Hussein Ibrahim,	ASWAN, EGYPT	2006	The study area is located in the south Eastern Desert of Egypt Wadi Allaqi Biosphere Reserve is situated about 180KM south of ASWAN ,on the eastern side of Lake Nasser between latitude 22'and 23' N,and longitude 33' and 35' E. This study is of special importance for the populations of trees and shrubs that are continuously subjected to overuses, cutting, overgrazing and other constraints.		
1407	9399183	Studied on the attenuation of light in the atmosphere of Qena «Upper Egypt»	Mohamed,Badry El Nobl	Physics Departent, Faculty of science, assiut university	Qena	1990	The sun is main source of energy for atmospheric circulation. It emits energy almost entirely by radiation, a portion of which is intercepted by the earth and atmosphere. In fact the mean temperature of the globe is fairly constant, and thus the earth (including its atmosphere) must lose energy at the same rate as it is absorbed.		
1408	9399187	INFLUENCE OF THE PREPARATION CONDITIONS AND ANTIMONY OXIDE ON SOME OF FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES IN (PB1-1.5X LAX)TiO ₃ CREAMICS /	ALY, HESHAM AHAMED KAMAL	HESHAM AHAMED KAMAL ALY	QENA	1996	AIM TO WORK TO STUDY INFLUENCE OF THE PREPARATION CONDITIONS AND ANTIMONY OXIDE ON SOME OF FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES IN (PB1-1.5X LAX)TiO ₃ CREAMICS .		
1409	9399213	STUDIES ON ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGI OF CEREAL APHIDS INFESTING WHEAT PLANTS IN ASSIUT, EGYPT /	HAMAM, GAMAL HAMAM ABDEL-ALEEM.	GAMAL HAMAM ABDEL-ALEEM HAMAM,	ASSIUT	2003	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS WORK WAS TO 1-SURVEY ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGI OF CEREAL APHIDS INFESTING WHEAT PLANT SOUTHERN EGYPT 2-MONITOR THE SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF FUNGI ON CEREAL APHID SPECIES.		
1410	9399215	Heat, Salt and water budget of Lake Nasser /	Abd ellah, Ramadan Gad El-Rab	Ramadan Gad El-Rab Abd ellah	Aswan	1994	There is increasing awareness of the significant relationship between climate, continental water (lakes and rivers) and environment. The effect of climate hazards which regularly affect the River Nile are till now not understood.		
1411	9399225	EFFECTS OF SINTERING ON THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SELENIUM POWDER COMPACT /	Negm, Nemat Zaki Mohamed	Nemat Zaki Mohamed Negm	Assiut	1981	A detailed study of sintering and allied changes of the electrical properties of selenium powder compacts was performed in the present work.		
1412	9399239	Studies of some properties of a rotating plasma /	Eiz Aldeen, Eiz Aldeen Fathy Taha Kotp	Eiz Aldeen Fathy Taha Kotp Eiz Aldeen,	Assiut	1995	A homopolar device was designed to enable a rotating plasma to be investigated in a low current CD discharge. The device includes three open windows right angle to the anode surface, one of them for measurements purpose, and two other to connect the device to the vacuum system and to argon gas cylinder.		
1413	9399249	Investigation of some physical properties of Ti ₂ Te and Ga ₂ Se single crystals /	Saleim, Abu Alwafa Abu almeref Mohamed	Abu Alwafa Abu almeref Mohamed Saleim,	Qena	1995	Practical use of materials, or solids, depends to a large extent on our ability to change or modify the properties of a certain specific material or group of materials.		
1414	9399311	PREPARATION OF SOME SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS AND MEASURING THEIR PHYSICAL PROPERTIES /	MOBARAK, MOSTAFA MOHAMED AHMED	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS (QENA), FACULTY OF SCIENCE, ASSIUT UNIVERSITY	QENA	1990			
1415	9399325	STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF ENERGY TRANSFER IN SOME DIFFERENT SCINTILLATOR SYSTEMS IN PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF SECOND SOLUTION /	ABDEL-AFIZ, MOHAMED HUSAM MAHMOUD	MOHAMED HUSAM MAHMOUD ABDEL-AFIZ	Assiut	1990	THE EFFICIENCY OF THREE DIFFERENT SOLVENTS (XYLENE, TOLUENE AND BENZENE) HAD BEEN INVESTIGATED IN BINARY LIQUID SCINTILLATION SOLUTIONS UNDER CS137 IRRADIATION IN PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF AN EXTERNAL QUENCHER		
1416	9399368	PION-NUCLEON COUPLING CONSTANT AND LOW ENERGY AND DEUTERON PROPERTIES /	EL-SAYED, RAGAA ABU-DEEF OSMAN	RAGAA ABU-DEEF OSMAN EL-SAYED	SOHAG	1990	BY USING THE ONE PION EXCHANGE POTENTIAL (OPEP) WITH ELEVEN DIFFERENT VALUES OF THE PION NUCLEON COUPLING CONSTANT G ₂ IN THE 3S ₁ -3D ₁ COUPLED STATE, THE DEUTERON PROPERTIES AND LOW ENERGY PARAMETERS ARE CALCULATED BY USING THE METHOD OF REF		
1417	9399393	RECENT PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS AND DEUTRON INTERACTION MODELS /	SULTAN, EMAD EL-DEEN A.M	EMAD EL-DEEN A.M SULTAN	Assiut	1990	FIVE LOCAL POTENTIALS FOR THE 3S ₁ -3D ₁ STATE HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY FITTING THE RECENT EXPERIMENTAL SCATTERING PARAMETERS OF ARNDT ET AL (1970) AND THE BINDING ENERGY OF THE DEUTERON IN A COMPUTER SEARCH SCHEME		
1418	9399403	NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY SOME LOGGALLY ROCKS AND SOILS IN WADI-QENA /	EL-ARABI, ABD EL-GABAR MOHAMED	ABD EL-GABAR MOHAMED EL-ARABI,	Assiut	1991	WITH RECENT ADVANCES AND WIDESPREAD OF NUCLEAR REACTORS AND IN THE APPLICATIONS OF RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES, IT IS OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE THAT ACCURATE DETERMINATIONS SHOULD BE MADE OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS EXISTING IN THE NATURAL MATERIALS		
1419	9399430	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME PHASES FROM TERNARY SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS /	ABO AL HASEN, ASHRAF MAHMOUD IBRAHIM	ASHRAF MAHMOUD IBRAHIM ABO AL HASEN	ASWAN	1991	NOWADAYS SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT BECAUSE OF THEIR ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERISTICS SO, THEY CALL THE ATTENTION OF MANY PHYSICISTS TO EXPLORE MORE AND MORE OF THEIR HIDDEN SECRETS		
1420	9399454	DATA MINING AND KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY USING FUZZY SETS	OMRAN, NAHLA FATHY AHMED	Nahla fathy ahmed omran	Qena	2006	FUZZY LOGIC CONSIDERED AS A TECHNIQUE FOR DATA MINING IS A MATHEMATICAL TOOL TO REPRESENT UNCERTAIN AND IMPRECISE KNOWLEDGE		
1421	9399469	ANTHROSCOPIC SYNOVECTOMY OF THE KNEE JOINT	KHALIFA, ABDEL RAHMAN HAFEZ	Abdel rahman hafez khalifa	sohag	1996	THE AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO EVALUATE THE SHORT - TERM RESULTS OF ARTHROSCOPIC SYNOVECTOMY OF THE KNEE JOINT FOR VARIOUS CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE SYNOVIUM		
1422	9399478	THE RMS-RADIUS OF THE DEUTERON AND THE NONLOCALITY OF THE NUCLEON-NUCLEON INTERACTION /	HASSAN, EL-SHAZLI MAHMOUD	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, FACULTY OF SCIENCE AT QENA, ASSIUT UNIVERSITY	QENA	1987	THE ROOT MEAN SQUARE RADIUS OF THE DEUTERON IS SENSITIVE TO THE NONLOCALITY STRENGTH OF THE NONLOCAL POTENTIAL MODELS. IT CHANGES IN THE SAME DIRECTION AS THE STRENGTH OF THE REPULSIVE NONLOCALITY WOULD DO. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE ROOT MEAN SQUARE RADIUS AND OTHER DEUTERON PROPERTIES SUCH AS THE QUADRUPOLE MOMENT IS REVEALED		
1423	9399488	ALGAL CONTROL OF SEWAGE WATER AND REUSE IN IRRIGATION OF SOME CROP PLANTS IN QENA تنقية مياه الصرف بواسطة الطحالب وإعادة استخدامها في ري بعض أنواع المحاصيل في منطقة قنا	HUSSEIN, ASMAA AHMED	ASMAA AHMED HUSSEIN	Qena	2002	the study presented here was conducted to investigate the algal control of sewage and reuse in irrigation of some crop plants to follow the changes that might take place in growth and some related physiological activities of Chlorella sp		
1424	9399518	TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR- A IN DIAGNOSIS OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA	AZIZ, SHEREEN PHILIP	Shereen philip aziz	sohag	2004	THIS STUDY IS DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE LEVELS OF TGF- α IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS AND HCC		

1425	9399534	CHARACTERIZATION AND PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE CU IN SE THIN FILMS /	MOHAMED,AHMED SALEM	AHMED SALEM MOHAMED,	ASSUIT :	1999	ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY SPECTROSCOPY(EDS),X-RAY DIFFRACTION(XRD),TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (TEM) AND SELECTED AREA ELECTRON DIFFRACTION (SEAD) WERE USED TO INVESTIGATE THE STRUCTURE OF THE A-DEPOSITED AND THERMALLY ANNEALED CUINSE FILMS		
1426	9399540	STUDY OF FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF LEAD TITANATE CERAMIC MODIFIED WITH STRONTIUM AND LANTHANUM IONS /	MOSTAFA,MASSAUD MOHAMED AHMED	MASSAUD MOHAMED AHMED MOSTAFA,	QENA :	2005 .	1- ثابت العزل الكهربى ودرجة حرارة التحول الطوارئ- 2- زمن استرخاء ديابى الجرح- 3- ثابت كوري فاين- 4- طاقة التشبيط		
1427	9399549	STUDIES ON ALGL FLORA INHABITING MANGROVES OF THE RED SEA AT UPPER EGYPT	ISMAIL , MOHAMMED SAID	MOHAMMED SAID ISMAIL	QENA	1999	the maine objective of the first of the present investigation is to make acomplete survey to the flora inhabiting the upper intertidal zoneof two mangrove refgions along the red sea coast,in the vicinity of hurghada and safaaga.		
1428	9399554	PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY OF AMORPHOUS SILICON /	ABDEL- GHANI,FOUAD ABDEL WAHAP	FOUAD ABDEL WAHAP ABDEL- GHANI,	ASWAN :	1988 .	THE SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE D.C PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY AT ROOM TEMPERATURE AND AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES FOR A HYDROGENATED AMORPHOUS SILICON a-Si:H SAMPLES WERE STUDIED . THE STUDIES,ALSO CONCERNED THE SPECTRAL DISTRUBUTION FOR THE SAME SAMPLES QUENCHED FROM DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES TO ROOM TEMPERATURE AND ALSO AT DIFFERENT ANNEALING TEMPERATURES.		
1429	9399573	EFFECT OF SOME DETERGENTS ON SEINAL STAIN DETECTION FROM SOME SOILED FABRICS	ABD -ALLAH, ESSAM MOHAMMED	Essam mohammed abd- allah	sohag:	2003	TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF SOME DETERGENTS ON THE DETECTION OF SEMINAL STAIN FROM SOME SOLIDE FABRICS		
1430	9399598	EFFECTS OF SOME INSECTICIESD ON GERMINATION AND CELL DIVISION OF ALLIUM CEPA AND VICIA FABA /	Tawfeek,Abdel- raheem Qenawy.	Abdel-raheem Qenawy Tawfeek,	Assuit :	1994 .	IN THE PRESENT STUDY THE AIME IS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATION AND TREATMENT DURATIONS OF THREE NEWLY USED INDUCE CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS USING THE INVIVO TEST SYSTEM OF THE CHROMOSOMES OF ALLIUM CEPA ROOT MERISTEMS .		
1431	9399615	CENTRAL RETINAL VEIN OCCLUSION	KAMEL, AHMED GAD	Ahmed gad kamel	Assuit:	2004	ISCHEMIC CRVO IS THE SEVERE FROM OF THE DISEASE CRVO MAY PRESENT INITIALLY AS THE ISCHEMIC TYPE OR IT MAY PROGRESS FROM NON ISCHEMIC		
1432	9399630	ASTUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENID GLASS IN THE AS-S SYSTEM	ELNAEMR,MOHAMED ADNAN	MOHAMED ADNAN ELNAEMR,	QENA :	2004 .	SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THE PROPERTIES OF AMORPHOUS CHALCOGENIDES HAS BEEN PROGRESSED AT AN IMPRESSIVE RATE FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS MUCH OF THIS WORK HAS BEEN STIMULATED BY THE FACT THAT,THESE MATERIALS ARE EASY TO PREPARE IN NON-CRYSTALLINE RORM		
1433	9399641	HEAVYIONS ELASTIC SCATTERING.	MAHMOUD,ZAKARYA MOHAMED MOHAMED	ZAKARYA MOHAMED MOHAMED MAHMOUD,	ASSUIT,EGYPT :	2000 .	in this thesis we used the alpha-structure of nuclei to construct folded optical model potentials built upon an interaction.the resulted potentials werw used to analyze the elastic scattering angular distributions for the-particles and light heavy ions scattering.our thesis is divided into three main parts.		
1434	9399657	STUDY ON SOME PROPERTIES OF RF PLASMA NITRIDED 304 AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEEL /	MOHAMED,MOHAMED ABED	MOHAMED ABED MOHAMED ,	assuit :	1991 .	NITRIDING PROCESS IS A WELL KNOWN TECHNIQUE FOR IMPROVING THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF STAINLEES STEEL		
1435	9399680	Natural rodioactive measurements of some sedimentary rocks in Upper Egypt /	Mohamed, Adel Gad El-Kareem Abbady	Adel Gad El-Kareem Abbady Mohamed,	Qena :	1994 .	As a continuation of the program of measuring the natural radioactivity in the enviromental media in Upper Egypt ,the work presedented in this thesis is cincernd with the evaluation of uranium and thorium contents in some sedimentary rocks in eastern Desert in Upper Egypt.		
1436	9399689	MICROBIAL STUDIES ON CERTAIN AIKALOPHILIC MICROORGANISMS /	Mekki,Wafaa Farouk Zarean.	Wafaa Farouk Zarean Mekki,	aswan :	1994 .	ATTEMPT WERE MADE TO ISOLATE,PURIFY AND IDENTIFY ALKALOPHILIC MICROORGANISMS WHICH HAVE THE ABILITY TO GROW UNDER HIGER AKALINE CONDITIONS (I.E.PH 10-14) ASWAN SOILS WERE SELECTED AS NATURAL MEDIA WHICH MAY BE CONTAMINATED WITH SUCH KING OF ALKALOPHILIC MICROORGANISMS .		
1437	9399701	LES FAUSSES CONFIDENCES: TRADUCTION EN ARABE ET ETUDE LITTERAIRE ET LINGUISTIQUE	SEBAQ, MOHAMED FEKRY	Mohamed fekry sebaq	Qena:	2000	DANS LA PREMIERE PERIODE 1715-1750 LES OEUVRES D ART SELON LES FORMES TRANDITIONNELLES SONT ENCORE NOMBREUSES MAIS SOUS L INFLUENCE		
1438	9399713	LOCAL NATURAL MATERIALS AS RADIATION SHIELDS /	Mohamed,Abd El Baset Abady	Abd El Baset Abady Mohamed,	Qena :	1983 .	Several types of radiations arise from fission events or from interaction of fission products with nuclei.		
1439	9399726	LOCALIZATION OF NONLOCAL NUCLEON-NUCLEON POTENTIALS /	SHEHATA,MUSTAFA ABDEL-FATTAH	MUSTAFA ABDEL-FATTAH SHEHATA ,	SOHAG :	1991 .	ADIRECT METHOD WHICH USES NO APPROXIMATIONS TO LOCALIZE NONLOCAL POTENTIALS IS TESTED		
1440	9399779	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BI2TE3 AND BI2S3 SINGLE CRYSTALS /	MOHAMED,MAHMM OUD SAYED ABDEL- SADEK	MAHMMOUD SAYED ABDEL- SADEK MOHAMED,	QENA :	2004 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS DEVOTED TO STUDY THE ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY HALL EFFECT,THE THERMOELECTRIC POWER AND SWITCHING PHENOMENA OF BI2TE3 AND BI2S3 SINGLE CRYSTALS		
1441	9399788	CESAREAN DELIVERY IN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL,MATRRNAL AMB PERINATAL OUTCOME	ABDEL- HAFEZ,MOHAMMED YAHYA	MOHAMMED YAHYA ABDEL- HAFEZ	Sohag	2004	THE MAIN AIM OF AN OBSTETICIAN THROUGHOUT THE ACT OF DELIVERY IS TO ACHIEVE-AS MUCH AS HE CAN-THE SAFETY OF THE MOTHER,AND HER BABY AS SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOPITAL CARRIES THE BURDEN OF A LARGE NUMBER OF DELIERIES AND ALSO OF REFERRED COMPLICATED CASES, PERIODIC STATISTICAL		
1442	9399795	STUDIES ON PARASITIC HELMINTHS OF AMPHIBIANS IN ASWAN GOVERORATE	SALEH, NAGLAA MOUSTAFA KAMEL	Naglaa moustafa kamel saleh	Aswan :	1999	THE PRESENT WORK IS GOING TO INCLUDE :		
1443	9399808	Studies on some solar radiation components related to aerosols in the Atmosphere of Qena	Adam,Mahmoud El-Nobi	Mahmoud El-Nobi Adam,	Qena :	1994 .	The radiant energy of the sun is practically the main source of energy that influences atmospheric motions and many various processes in the atmospheric and surfac layers of the earth's crust.		
1444	9399875	EFFECT OF SILICON ADDITION ON THE PRECIPITATION AND PHASE TRANSITIONS IN SUPERSATURATED Al-25 AT .% ZN AND Al-32 AT .% ZN /	ABDEL- MAGEED,AMR ABDALLA EBRAHIM	AMR ABDALLA EBRAHIM ABDEL- MAGEED,		1999 .	THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF 1 AND 2 AT % SI ON THE PRECIPITATION AND PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS THAT TAKE PLACE IN AL-25 AT % ZN ALLOYS HAS BEEN STUDIED		

1445	9399877	GEOLOGY AND URANIUM POTENTIALITIES IN UM NAGGAT AREA CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	MOGHAZY, NASSER MOSTAFA MOHAMED	Nasser mostafa mohamed moghazy	Asawn :	2002	THE NAGGAT AREA COVERING AN AREA ABOUT 400 Km OF THE PRECAMBRAIN CRYSTALLINE BASEMENT ROCKS AND CLASSIFIED INTO THE FOLLOWING LITHO- TECTONIC UNITS THE OPTIOLITIC MERLANGE		
1446	9399886	SYNTHESIS AND STUDIES OF FINCTIONAL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVE FORM LOW _MOLECULAR WEIGHT CARBOHYDRATES	YOUNES,AHMED MOHAMED MOSAALLAM	,AHMED MOHAMED MOSAALLAM YOUNES		1999	the maine objective of the studies described in this thesis involved the synthesis of some classes of heterocyclic derived from low _molecular weigh carbohydrates.		
1447	9399948	Combarison of the structural and physical properties of the binary systems In3 Te4 and Ti2 S5 crystals /	Ahmed, Khaled Ebnalwaled Abdelfattah	Khaled Ebnalwaled Abdelfattah Ahmed,	Qena :	2003 .	As for the growing in the field of semiconductor technology,new material are needed. Growing new crystals is a main goal in this respect.This is ,of course,besides improving the old crystals or improving their growth condition.		
1448	9399952	GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX IN INFANTS	HUSSEIN,HEITHAM	Heitham Mahmoud Hussein	Sohag	2005	GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX(GER) ISDEFINED AS THE REGURGITATION OF GASTRIC CONTENTS INTO THE ESOPHAGUS.RECURRENT VOMITING IN TWO THIRDS OF 4-MONTH-OLD INFANTS,BUT IS PRESENT IN ONLY 5 TO 10 OF INFANTS BY 1 YEAR OF AGE.		
1449	9399964	A NEW METHOD OF AGE ESTIMATION FROM ADULT TEETH	SOLIMAN, SOHEIR ALI MOHAMAD	SOHEIR ALI MOHAMAD SOLIMAN	Aswan	1996	THE PRESENT STUDY IS AN ATTEMPT TO DESIGN SIMPLE EQUATIONS TO SIMPLE EQUATIONS TO PREDICT UNKNOWN AGE OF AN INDIVIDUAL FROM DENTAL AGE CHANGES OF ONE MORE OF HIS TEETH		
1450	9400008	STUDIES ON RADIOACTIVE AEROSOLS IN QENA /	AHMED,NUR KHALIFA	NUR KHALIFA AHMED,	QENA :	1983 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION HAS THREE AIMS:1-TO CHECK WHETHER THERE IS ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITIES IN THE ATMOSPHERE DUE TO NUCLEAR TESTS. 2- TO IDENTIFY PRESENT RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS. 3-TO COMPARE BETWEEN THE RADIOATIVE ELEMENTS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES IN QENA AND THAT IN A MONUMENTAL REGION DANDARA TEMPLE ON ONE HAND AND BETWEEN THOSE ACTIVITIES MEASURED IN OTHER PLACES ASSUIT AND GEZA ON THE OTHER HAND		
1451	9400084	STUDY OF THE MECHANISM OF ENERGY TRANSFER IN SOME DIFFERENT SCINTILLATOR SYSTEMS UNDER8-RAY IRRADIATION	MAHMOUD,HUSSEIN MOHAMED	HUSSEIN MOHAMED MAHMOUD ,	ASSIUT :	1998 .	THE ENERGY TRANSFER RATE CONSTANT K3 AND QUENCHING RATE CONSTANT K7B ARE DETERMINED UNDER GAMMA EXCITATION FOR DIFFERENT SOLUTES		
1452	9400146	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLICE COMPOUNDS=	OSMAN,FATMA HASSAN MOSTAFA	,FATMA HASSAN MOSTAFA OSMAN		2000	the early of the biological effects of pyrazole,pyridine,pyrimidine,1,2,4-triazole and thiophene derivatives encouraged us to prepare some of its derivatives as which may be have biological activity.		
1453	9400223	LOW-LEVEL GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETRY FOR SOILS,ROCKS AND BUILDING MATERIALS /	MOHAMED,ABDEL-BASET ABBADY	ABDEL-BASET ABBADY MOHAMED,	ASSUIT :	1988 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION CONCERNS TO APPLY AND CALIBRATE A LOW-LEVEL GAMMA-RAY SPECTROMETER TO ESTIMATE THE RADIOACTIVITIES AND HENCE THE CONCENTRATION OF THE NATURAL RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS:URANIUM,THORIUM AND POTASSIUM IN DIFFERENT SAMPLES OF SOIL AND ROCK FROM'FICHTELGEBIRGE'IN FRG		
1454	9400228	Rn-222 concentration of som water samples in Uper Egupt determined with gamma-spectrometric measurements /	Harb,Shaban Ramadan Mohamed	Shaban Ramadan Mohamed Harb,	Qena :	1994 .	the concentration of 222 m in samples of drinking and ground water in qena governorate have been measured applying low-level gamma-ray spectrometric method.		
1455	9400257	SOME OF PHYSICAL PROPERITIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GE-SB-SE ALLOY SYSTEM /	ABU LAILA,SODKY HAMED MOHAMED	SODKY HAMED MOHAMED ABU LAILA,	SOHAG :	1999 .	THE CALCULATED VALUES OF THE PARAMETER R,WHICH DETERMINES THE DEVIATION FROM STOCHIMETRY,HAVE CONFIRMED THAT THE PREPARED COMPOSITIONS WERE NON-STOICHIOMETRIC		
1456	9400274	BIODIVERSITY AND BIOTECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF EGYPTIAN HALOPHILIC BACTERIA=	HASSAN,HANAN ABDEL-FATAH MOHAMED	,HANAN ABDEL-FATAH MOHAMED HASSAN		2002	the aime of this work was designed to study to study population density of halophilic bacteriahalobacteria and thier biotechnological aspects.		
1457	9400276	CEREBROVA SCUL AR STROKE EPIDEMIOL OGICAL AND HEMATOLOGICAL STUDY IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE=	OSMAN , MOHAMED ABD ALLAH ABBAS	MOHAMED ABD ALLAH ABBAS OSMAN	SOHAG :	2000	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO EVALUATE A GROUP OF PATIENTS,WHO ADMITTED TO THE NEUEOLOGY DEPARTMENT-SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL,AS REGARD THEIR AGE,SEX,TYPE OF STROKE...,AND TO STUDY VARIOUS STROKE RISK FACTORS AMONG THESE PATIENTS WITHPARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS WITH STUDYING OF VARIOUS COAGULATION PARAMETERS AMONG THESE PATIENTS.		
1458	9400281	STUDY ON ATTENUATION OF SOLARRADATION BY AEROSOLS OVER SOME REGIONS IN A.R.EGYPT /	SHAZLY,AFAGABALLAH	AFAGABALLAH SHAZLY,	QENA, EGYPT :	2001 .	THIS STUDY INCLUDES: 1-ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT AT DIFFERENT MONTHS,SEASONS AND OVER THE WHOLE PERIOD ON THE BASIS OF HOURLY,AND MONTHLY AVERAGES 2-ACOMPARESON among the different turbidity coefficients in cairo,aswan and martuc,reflecting the characteristics of three 3-the effect of some weather parameters relative humidity(RH)in fraction.		
1459	9400287	ARTHROSCOPIC EVALUATION OF THE INCIDENCE OF MEDIAL MENISCUS VERSUS LATERAL MENISCUS INJURIES IN UPPEREgypt "DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT"	AHMED , ASHRAF RASHAD	ASHRAF RASHAD AHMED	sohag	2005	THE MENISCI HAVE LONG BEEN TOPICS OF INTEREST AND DISCUSSION		
1460	9400324	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF GA SE AND IN SE CRYSTALS	GAD EL KARIM,GAMAL EL DIN ATA	GAMAL EL DIN ATA GAD EL KARIM,	ASSUIT :	1987 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION TO STUDY CRYSTAL GROWTH AND SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF GA SE AND IN SE CRYSTALS		
1461	9400389	Physical and structural properties of Ti2S Crysstal /	Galal,Eman Mohammed Abdelrhman.	Eman Mohammed Abdelrhman Galal,	qena :	2003 .	IN recent years much attraction have been paid to the thallium compounds.THIS is due to the growing intersetin new semiconductor materials for tecnohlogy .for this reasons the present work was focused on Ti2 S crystal..		
1462	9400394	SOME QUANTUM STATISTICAL PROPERTIES OF ATOM-FIELD INTERACTION=	ALY,MOHAMMED EL-SOGHYER ATETO	,MOHAMMED EL-SOGHYER ATETO ALY		2004	the aime of this thesis,is on one side,to illustrate and analyze various puzzling phenomena that are due to the quantum entanglements and related tothe atom-field interaction.		
1463	9400415	THE EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION ON THE PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY OF CdTe /	Auzaid,Mohamed Aly Ahmede	Mohamed Aly Ahmede Auzaid,	Qena :	1984 .	The effect of y- rays radiation on the phtoconductivity on single crystals of CdTe werte studied at room temperature using different intensities of the white light		

1464	9400426	STUDY OF NATURAL RADIOACTIVE NUCLIDES IN SOME GOLD MINES IN UPPER EGYPT /	AHMED,GAHFAR MOHAMAD EL-SOGIAR	GAHFAR MOHAMAD EL-SOGIAR AHMED,	QENA :	2005 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIONUCLIDES IN GRANITIC ROCKS COLLECTED FROM SOME GOLD MINES IN UPPER EGYPT		
1465	9400441	SUPERCONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF SB-DOPED (Bi,Pb) -Sr-Ca-Cu-O COMPOUNDS /	IBRAHIM,ESLAM MOHAMED MOHAMED	ESLAM MOHAMED MOHAMED IBRAHIM,	QENA :	1999	THE PRESENT WORK CONCERNS MAINLY WITH PREPARATION,CHARACTERIZATION AND CONDUCTION BEHAVIOR OF Sb-DOPED (BiPB) SrCaCuO HIGH Tc SUPERCONDUCTING MATERIALS		
1466	9400474	Slope of the neutron form factor $G_n(q^2)$ AT $q^2=0$ /	Darwish, Eed Mohamed	Eed Mohamed Darwish ,	Sohag :	1995 .	An empirical linear $b-A^{2s}[1+n^2]$ relation with a negative slope is found for deuteron nonlocal potential models having the correct values of r_D and Q ,where, b is the slope of the neutrom form factor $G_n(q^2)$ at $q^2=0$, A is the asymptotic S-state amplitude, n is the asymptotic D/S ratio, r_D is the deuterin root mean square radius and Q is the deuteron quadrupole moment		
1467	9400484	NUCLEON-NUCLEON INTERACTION WITH NONLOCAL TENSOR CONTEIBUTION FOR THE $3S_1$ - $3D_1$ STATE /	ZAHARAN,ELBADRY S	ELBADRY S.ZAHARAN ,	ASSIUT :	1988 .	IN THESE AIMED TO STUDY NUCLEON-NUCLEON INTERACTION WITH NONLOCAL TENSOR CONTEIBUTION FOR THE $3S_1$ - $3D_1$ ATATE		
1468	9400502	STUDIES ON THE NUCLEAR OPTICAL MODEL POTENTIAL AND APPLICATIONS /	Ahmed,Hussein Mohamed Aly	Hussein Mohamed Aly Ahmed ,	aswan :	1992 .	IN THIS THESIS,WE CONSIDER THE ELASTIC SCATTERING DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTIONS FOR S+S AT DIFFERENT LABORATORY ENERGIES 90,97,09,120 AND 160 MEV,0+SI AT FOUR LABORATORY ENERGIES 33.16,54.6,141.5 AND 215.2 MEV AND 0+MG AT THREE ENERGIES 24.0,27.8,38.1 MEV TATEN IN THE CENTER OF MASS SYSTEM .		
1469	9400565	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SEMICONDUCTOR CRYSTAL /	El Karim,Gamal El Din Ata Gad	Gamal El Din Ata Gad El Karim,	Qena :	1984 .	Electrical conductivity and hall coefficeint (Rx)of polycrystalline Ins, grown from the melt, have been investigated over the temperature rang 273-700k.		
1470	9400571	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AND CONVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY OF ATLANTOAXIAL JOINT IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS=	ABDELHAMID,MAHMOUD YOUSSEF	MAHMOUD YOUSSEF ABDELHAMID	sohag :	2004	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IS A CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE WITH UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY . THE MAIN TARGET OF RHEUMATOID INFLAMMATION IS THE SYNOVIAL LINING OF JOINTS.		
1471	9400595	ELECTRONIC TRANSPORT OF HYDROGENATED AMORPHOUS SILICON /	ABD EL-MONGY,ABD EL-RAHMAN ABD EL-MABOOD	ABD EL-RAHMAN ABD EL-MABOOD ABD EL-MONGY ,	ASSUIT :	1988 .	THE AIM OF THIS REASEARCH PROGRAMME WAS TO STUDY THE ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF R.F.MAGNETION SPUTTERED A-Si:H IN GENERAL AND TO MEASURE THE DENSITY OF ITS LOCALIZED GAP STATES,IN PARTICULAR		
1472	9400604	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CATE AND TITE SINGLE CRYSTALS /	Aadam,Souad Hemedalla Gameh	Souad Hemedalla Gameh Aadam ,	Aswan :	1992 .	SEMICONDUCTORES ARE CONSIDERED THE BACKBONE OF DAYLIFE TECHNOLOGY.ACTUALLY,MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IS MAINLY DUE TO THE INTENSIVE STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF SEMICONDUCTORS BOTH EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL.		
1473	9400667	OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF AMORPHOUS Sb-Sn-O THIN FILMS /	EL-MISHNIP,HAZEM MAHMOUD ALI DARWISH	HAZEM MAHMOUD ALI DARWISH EL-MISHNIP,	SOHAG :	1999 .	IN RECENT YEARS,THERE HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVE STUDIES ON THIN FILMS EXHIBITING HIGH ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY,AS WELL AS HIGH TRANSPARENCY IN THE VISIBLE SPECTRUM AND HIGH REFLECTIVITY IN THE INFRARED (IR) REGION.		
1474	9400696	Studies on the optical potential and ITS applications /	Hemdan,Amel Mohamed Hassan	Amel Mohamed Hassan Hemdan,	Aswan :	1995 .	The elastic scattering of heavy ions most direct and simplest approach to the nucleus-nucleus interaction.At low incident $\{E/A$		
1475	9400710	STUDIES ON SOME HEAVY METALS IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF QENA /	Kasem,Mohamed M. Nassary	Mohamed Mohamed Nassary Kasem,	Qena :	1984 .	The environment is defined as that outer physical and biological system in which man and other organisms live		
1476	9400739	PREPARATION AND STUDY OF THE PROPERTIES OF SOME AI BIII C2VI AND AIII BIII C2VI SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS /	MOBARAK,MOUSTAFA MOHAMED AHMED	MOUSTAFA MOHAMED AHMED MOBARAK,	Qena, Egypt :	1996 .	This work deals with two very intersting and related families of semiconductor,the AI BIII C2VI chalcopyrite compounds and the AIII BIII C2VI chalcogenide semiconductors.The ternary semiconductor compounds $CuInX_2$ (X=S,Se,and Te)and $GaInX_2$ (X=Se and Te)have been extensively studied,not only for their academic interest but also because of their possible practical applications in solar cell light emitting diode technologists as well as in various non-linear optical devices		
1477	9400750	ELECTRICAL,OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF GE SE AMORPHOUS SEMICONDUCTORS /	El-kabany,Nahed Abu El-hassa T	Nahed Abu El-hassa T.El-kabany ,	Assuit :	1992 .	1-SHORT-RANGE ORDER.WHICH INVOLVING THE ORDER WITHIN ASINGLE STRUCTURAL UNIT AND ITS IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURS,I.E.DESCRIBES THE NEAREST NEIGHBOUR BONDING ENVIRONMENT OF EACH ATOMIC SPECIES.IT INVOLVES BOND TYPES,DISTANCES AND ANGLES, EXTENDS OVER AVOLUME.IN THIS CASE THE TYPICAL DISTANCE IS IN THE RANG OF 3-5 A. 2-MEDIUM-RANGE ORDER INVOLVES THE WAY IN WHICH THE SHORT -RANGE CONFIGURATION ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER TO BUILD UP THE NETWORK STRUCTURE OF THE GLASSES.		
1478	9400805	THE ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE RADIUS OF THE DEUTERON /	HUSSIEN,ABDOU MEKKY MOUSA	ABDOU MEKKY MOUSA HUSSIEN,	QENA, EGYPT :	2001 .	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي جذر متوسط مربع نصف قطر الديوترون و ملخصها : يعتبر الديوترون THE DEUTERON من ابسط الانظمة النووية التي تتكون من جسيمين نوويين ، حيث يتكون من تراكيب نيوترون و بروتون في الحالة المزدوجة $3S_1$ - $3D_1$.		
1479	9400811	FRAGMENTATION OF 4.5 A GE V/C MG AND SI NUCLEI IN EMULSION /	Abdel-daim,Al-bauimy Mohamed	Al-bauimy Mohamed Abdel-daim ,	sohag e :	1991 .	WE STUDIED INELASTIC COLLISIONS OF MG AND SI NUCLEI WITH EMULSION AT 4.5 A GEV/C. THE EXPERIMENTAL VALUE OF THE INTERACTION MEAN FREE PATH IS CONSISTENT WITH CALCULATED VALUES OF INTERACTION CROSS-SECTION WHICH ARE BASED ON GEOMETRICAL CONSIDERATIONS .		
1480	9400812	Preparation of one semiconductor compound from binary system and investigation its physical properties /	Aly,Salwa said Ahmed.	Salwa said Ahmed Aly,	Qena, EGYPT :	2002 .	Nowdays semiconductor compounds play an important role in technological development because of their attractive characteristics.SO,THEY call the attention of many physicists to explore more and more of their hidden secrets.		
1481	9400818	APPLICATIONS OF GEOPHYSICAL THCHNIQUES AT NEW QENA CITY, QENA,EGYPT=	MOHAMMED , AIHUSSEIN ADHAM BASHER	AIHUSSEIN ADHAM BASHER MOHAMMED	QENA :	2003	THE PRESENT STUDY EMBRACES ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY,LABORATORY MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICAL POPERTIES,AND SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVERYS		

1482	9400830	Studies in the nuclear optical model potential /	Mokhtar,Sherif Rashad	Sherif Rashad Mokhtar ,	Assiut:	1995 .	When a nucleon or a group of nucleons collides with a nucleus several processes may take place[1]:a direct scattering,or a reaction in a time of the order of the transit time,or it can be captured to form a compound nucleus.The direct processes are elastic {shape} scattering,inelastic scattering and the whole range of charge exchange,knockout and nucleon transfer reactions.		
1483	9400831	COMPATIVE STUDY ON THE MASS ABSORPTION IN BASIC AND INTERMEDIATE ROCKS /	Mahmood,Hussein Mohamed	Hussein Mohamed Mahmood,	Qena:	1984 .	Several types of radiations arise from fission events or from interaction of fission products with nuclei.		
1484	9400835	STUDIES ON SOLAR AND TERRESTRIAL RADIATION TRANSFER THROUGH THE EARTH-ATMOSPHERE SYSTEM,INCLUDING ATMOSPHERIC GREENHOUSE EFFECT /	ABDALLA,BADRY NOBI MOHAMED	BADRY NOBI MOHAMED ABDALLA ,	QENA :	1998 .	This work deals with very interesting problem concerning studies on solar and terrestrial radiation transfer through the Earth-atmosphere system,including atmospheric greenhouse effect.Greenhouse gases H ₂ O,CO ₂ ,O ₃ ,CH ₄ ,N ₂ O and CFCs,aerosols,and clouds play an important role in climate change.Most of these parameters are effective absorbers and/or scatterers,and this may perturb the energy balance on the Earth		
1485	9400853	THEORETICAL MODELLING OF LASER INDUCED RESONANCE IONIZATION OF METALLIC VAPOURS /	Mahmoud,Mohamed Abdel-hameid	Mohamed Abdel-hameid Mahmoud ,	sohag :	1991 .	STUDY OF LASER PRODUCED PLASMAS IS ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING FIELDS OF PRESENT-DAY PHYSICS.IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT NUMEROUS INNOVATIONS IN MATERIALS TREATMENT , SUCH AS QUALITY CHANGE , WELDING , DRILLING ,AND RELATED HIGH POWER BEAM WEAPONS.		
1486	9400866	Physical properties of CdTe single Crystal and thin films /	Mohamed,Ayman Ahmed El-Amin	Ayman Ahmed El-Amin Mohamed,	Aswan :	1995 .	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK: the present work deals with some studies of optical absorption,for two prepared samples (cdte single crystal and cdte polycrystalline thin film).		
1487	9400874	SEDIMENTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE QUATERNARY CLASTIC SEDIMENTS AT QUSEIR DISTRICT,RED SEA,EGYPT=	AHMED , ABU EL HAGGAG NASR EL DEEN	ABU EL HAGGAG NASR EL DEEN AHMED	QENA	1996	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION DEALS WITH THE STUDY OF THE QUATERNARY CLASTIC SEDIMENTS COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT AREAS AROUND QUSEIR ON THE EGYPTIAN RED SEA COAST.		
1488	9400882	physicochemical properties of some multi-component oxide glasses /	mohamed,fatma badri	fatma badri mohamed,	aswan:	2002 .	the major aim of the study is the investigation of the addition of chlorine ion to the oxide glass network.it is found that the addition of chlorine ion affected the properties of the glass.the dc activation energy was found to decrease with the increase of chlorine concentration.		
1489	9400886	Theoretical study on the dispersion of pollutants emitting from Qift cement factory in its surrounding area /	AbdelBaset, Hofny AbdelBaset	AbdelBaset Hofny Abdelbaset,	Qena:	2003 .	Atmospheric harmful pollutants are increasing rapidly due to the intense development of industry,immense expansion of transportation networks and construction of electric and power . stations.		
1490	9400892	Studies on the elastic scattering of light particles /	Mahmoud,Sanaa Fouad	Sanaa Fouad Mahmoud ,	Aswan :	1995 .	The work presented in this thesis is divided into three main parts. The first part concerns with the calculations of the differential cross-section of elastic scattering for $c_{13} + c_{12}$ at 260 MeV.These calculations were performed in the context of the folding model calculations.form factors for the single nuclear excitation of the target are derived by two ways.		
1491	9400895	ON SOME OF THE TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF LANTHANUM BASED SUPERCONDUCTING COMPOUNDS /	SHABAN,HAMDY TAWFIK	HAMDY TAWFIK SHABAN ,	QENA :	1995 .	The present THESIS aimed to study some of the transport properties of lanthanum based superconducting compounds.		
1492	9400896	STUDIES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY THE SPECTRAL LINES OF COBALT /	EL- DESOUKY,NAGWA AHMED	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS,FACULTY OF SCIENCE AT ASWAN,ASSUIT UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	1988 .	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SOLVENTS ON THE SENSITIVITY,THE LEAST AMOUNT DETECTED BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION.COBALT HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS THE ELEMENT TO BE DETERMINED WHILE THE SOLVENTS USED ARE WATER,ETHANOL,METHANOL,ISOPROPANOL,n-BUTANOL AND ACETONE.		
1493	9400901	THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF KDP AND ADP MONOCRYSTALS /	AMER,NAGAH ABDALLAH ELKORASHY	NAGAH ABDALLAH ELKORASHY AMER,	Qena:	1984 .	THE STUDY OF THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES FOR FERROELECTRIC AND ANTIFERROELECTRIC CRYSTALS HAS BEEN STIMULATED BY THE NEED FOR SUCH MATERIALS IN MANY SCIENTIFIC APPLICATIONS,SO THAT WE INFERRED TOWARD THESE STUDIES IN OUR LABORATORY. THIS THESIS CONSIDERED A PART OF THE RUNNING RESEARCH WORK IN OUR LABORATORY IN WHICH THE PREVIOUS WORK CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF THE GROWTH MECHANISMS OF SOME FERROELECTRIC KDP CRYSTALS AND ANTIFERROELECTRIC ADP CRYSTALS AND ITS ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY ABOVE ROOM TEMPERATURE.		
1494	9400909	FOOD ADDITIVES AND HEALTH OF CHILDREN=	ELLATIF,OMAR AHMED ABD	OMAR AHMED ABD-ELLATIF	SOHAG	2002	THIS ESSAY DISCUSSES THE DIFFERENT ASPECTS CONCERNED WITH FOOD ADDITIVES INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION,PRINCIPLES OF THEIR USE,CLASSIFICATION AND HEALTH HAZARDS IMPOSED ON HUMAN DUE TO THEIR MISUSE.		
1495	9400919	ELECTRON-OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF SINGLE-POLE MAGNETIC ELECTRON LENSES /	MARAI,FATHI ZAKARIA ALI	FATHI ZAKARIA ALI MARAI ,	Birmingham :	1977 .	The thesis is concerned with the study of single-polepiece lens characteristics.These show,among other things,that the correction of spiral distortion in the electron microscope is feasible with a projector system using single-polepiece lenses for the intermediate and final projector lenses.It is shown that the optimum design for such a system is two single-pole lenses facing each other,in which the intermediate lens,with large bore,works as a correcting lens.Such an arrangement has the advantage of increasing the field of view and considerably reducing the length of the viewing chamber compared with that of current electron microscopes,especially high voltage electron microscopes.		
1496	9400927	SURFACE ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION MEASUREMENTS IN QENA "UPPER EGYPT"=	NOUBY , EMAN FOUAD EL-SAID	EMAN FOUAD EL-SAID NOUBY	QENA	2006	UV RADIATION FROM THE SUN IS AN AREA OF INTEREST TO BOTH SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.UV RADIATION HAS NUMEROUS USEFUL APPLICATIONS,		
1497	9400928	DIELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS AND IR-SPECTROSCOPY OF[(Pb1-1.5xLax)(Ti1-yMny)O3] FERROELECTRIC CERAMICS /	HAMADA,ENSHERAH MOHAMED SAAD EL DIN	ENSHERAH MOHAMED SAAD EL DIN HAMADA ,	QENA :	1995 .	In the present work the specimens were of the general formula (pb1-1.5xLax)Ti1-yMny)O3.THIS FORMULA WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT LANTHANUM SUBSTITUTIONS FOR Pb2+,and Mn4+ substitutes as a tetravalent for Ti4+. These substitutions were also assumed to create vacancies in the Pb positions,so that the structure would be electrically neutral.		

1498	9400943	JUGULAR BULB OXYGEN SATURATION (SJO2)AS A PREDICTOR OF OUTCOME AFTER HEAD INJURY=	MOHAMED, TAGHRI D AL-SAYED	.TAGHRID AL-SAYED MOHAMED		2005	head injuries CAN OCCUR IN ANY FORM OF ACCIDENTS AND IN MANY SPORTS, USUALLY CONTACT SPORTS AND ACCIDENTAL AND UNRELATED TO A CERTAIN ACTIVITY.EVALUATION OF HEAD INJURY INCULDES;		
1499	9400944	PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY IN GALLIUM ARSENID SINGLE CRYSTAL /	MAHMOUD,HASSAN EL-SOGHAIR	HASSAN EL-SOGHAIR MAHMOUD,	ASWAN:	1989	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO STUDY THE SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STEADY -STATE PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY OF GALLIUM ARSENIDE SINGLE CRYSTAL.THE EFFECT OF INTENSITY OF LIGHT,BIAS VOLTAGE AND TEMPERATURE ON THE SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION WERE ALSO STUDIED.		
1500	9400973	MOLECULAR STUDIES ON ORGANAENESIS OF CULTURED SOLANUM NIGRUM CELLS AND TUSSUES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT CULTURE CONDITIONS /	SOLTAN,DIA MOHAMED HAMED MOHAMED.	DIA MOHAMED HAMED MOHAMED SOLTAN,	QENA:	2000	IN THESE WORK AIMED TOMOLECULAR STUDIES ON ORGANAENESIS OF CULTURED SOLANUM NIGRUM CELLS AND TUSSUES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT CULTURE CONDITIONS.		
1501	9401094	THE HOMOLOGY THEORY WITH THE INNER SYMMETRY PROPERTY FOR CERTAIN CLASSES IN OPERATOR ALGEBRAS	EL-DEAN, ALAA HASSAN NOUR	Alaa hassan nour el-dean	Aswan:	1996	IN THIS THESIS WE ARE INTERESTED IN THE SECOND PART OF THESE GROUPS WE STUDY THE GROUPS SIMPLICIAL CYCLIC REFLEXIVE AND DIHEDRAL COHOMOLOGY OF CERTAIN CLASS OF OPERATOR ALGEBRA		
1502	9401099	TRETMENT OF DEFORMITIES AROUND KNEE USING ILIZAROV DEVICE	IBRAHIM, ABDEL KHALEK HAFEZ	Ahmed ibraheem el-dosouqi	sohag:	2000	THE AIM OF THIS RESEARCH IS TO STUDY AND EVALUATE THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFORMITIES AROUND KNEE USING THE LLIZAROV DEVICE OF RETROSPECTIVE CASES OPERATED UPON BETWEEN 5- 1995 AND 7- 1999		
1503	9401112	EVALUATION OF RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF UNUNITED CARPAL SCAPHOID FRACTURES USING A VOLAR INLAY BONE GRAFT	EL-SHERIF, MOHAMED YAHYA	Mohamed yahya el-sherif	Sohag:	2001	THE AIM OF THE WORK WAS TO ACHIEVE A SIMPLE AND YET EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR PRODUCING SATISFACTORY MANAGEMENT UNUNITED FRACTURES OF SCAPHOID AND EVALUATING THE RESULTS OF MANGEMENT OF 18 CASES		
1504	9401128	SOME INVESTIGATION ON AC CORONA /	HAMADA, ENSHERA H M.SAAD EL-DIN	ENSHERAH M.SAAD EL-DIN HAMADA,	QENA:	1989	THE PRESENT WORK REPRESENT A CONTINUATION OF THE RESEARCH ON CORONA IN OUR LABORATORY.WE WILL TRY TO OBTAIN EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AT THIS STAGE OF A RESEARCH PROGRAM TO STUDY THE INFLUENCE OF FREQUENCY ON THE CORONA DISCHARGE IN THE RANGE 50 HZ UP TO 200 HZ.THE EFFECT OF PURE ARGON AND NITROGEN ON THE AC CORONA DISCHARGE WILL ALSO BE STUDIED.		
1505	9401134	EFFECT OF SOLVENT ON REACTIVITY TRENDS OF Fe(II) CO(III) AND Ni(II) COMPLEXES OF TRIDENTATE IMINE LIGANDS AND DETERMINATION OF COBALT AND NICKEL SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY	KANDEL, TAREK ABD EL- SAMAD ABD EL- RAHMAN	Tarek abd el-samad abd el-rahman	sohag:	2005	THE AIM OF THE WORK IS EXTEND TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE SOLVENT EFFECT ON THE KINETIC PARAMETERS FIRSTLY WE WILL CALCULATE THE TRANSFER CHEMICAL POTENTIAL FROM SOLUBILITY DATA TO GIVE AN OVERALL IDEA OF SOLVENT EFFECTS		
1506	9401136	Deuteron D-State Probability /	Mustafa,Yasser Mohammed Ahmed	,Yasser Mohammed Ahmed Mustafa	Qena:	2003	New relation are found between the peak values Mand the deuteron quadrupole moment OD Fm the D-state amplitude AD Fm the asymptotic ratio n and the parameter . This is done by using Fifty-six potential models Table2 ;Forty-nime of them are local potentials and the other seven are nonlocal.		
1507	9401159	Radiation shielding properties of some natural rocks in Uper Egypt /	Uosif,Mohamed Amin Mahmoud	Mohamed Amin Mahmoud Uosif,	Qena:	1996	As the number of nuclear power plants on order continues to grow,the demand for nuclear engineers should also increase.shielding technology and shied physics must routinely be translated into shield designe. As a continuation of the program of measuring the natural radioactivity in the environmental media in Upper Egypt ,the woek presented in this thesis is concerned with the studying of shielding properties of some natural rocks in Upper Egypt.		
1508	9401168	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME HEAT TRANSFER PROBLEMS OF FLUIDS FLOW IN POROUS MEDIUM	GAIED, SAHAR MOHAMED ABEDEL	Sahar mohamed abdel gaied	Aswan:	1998	POROUS MEDIA ARE VERY MUCH PREVALENT IN NATURE AND THEREFORE THE STUDY OF FLOW THROUGH A POROUS MEDIUM IS IMPORTANT IN MANY APPLICATIONS		
1509	9401169	Studies on some photometric and spectrophotometric measurements and their applications /	Abbas,El-Sayed Mostafsa Abd El-Kaream	El-Sayed Mostafsa Abd El-Kaream Abbas ,	Sohag:	1999	The science of photometry deals with quantitative measurement of the properties of light: The basic quantities, viz, spectral content, spatial distribution, and polarization must be known to completely describe light. So photometry allows us to compare light sources and outhter light-related product. For example, light sources are rated according to their average expected life-time, light output, color and spatial distribution. Luminous flux is the geometrically total light output from a light source and probably is the most important parameter for lamp products.		
1510	9401184	AIR POLLUTION STUDIES IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE ALUMINIUM FACTORY AT NAGI HAMMADI /	HASSAN, ABDEL GAL EEL ABDELAAL.	ABDEL GALEEL ABDELAAL HASSAN,	QENA:	1989	OUR PROGRAM AIMS TO SURVEY ON INDUSTRIAL AREA LOCATES TOTALLY IN WESTERN DESERT.THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO INVESTIGATE:a- airPOLLUTION IMPACT OF EMISSIONS AS A RESULT OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL OPERATION. B-THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE AREA,AND THE EFFECT OF METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS ON ACCUMULATION ,TRANSPORTATION AND DILUTION OF CONTAMINATS. C-THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE CONTAMINANTS SIZE ,SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND MAIN CONSTITUENTS.		
1511	9401190	Optical and structural properties of fibres /	Yassein,Khaled Mohamed	Khaled Mohamed yassein,	Aswan:	2001	the optical and structural properties of polypropylene fibers with differnt deniers(6deniers,150mm),(10deniers,90mm),(12deniers,150mm)and(15deniers,90mm) are investigated using different interferometric techniques.		
1512	9401213	STRUCTURAL STUDY ON Ge1-x Se2 Sbx AMORPHOUS /	HUSSEIN, MOHAMMED ABU EL-OYOUN HASSAN	MOHAMMED ABU EL-OYOUN HASSAN HUSSEIN ,	ASSIUT:	1998	Since Ge1-x Se2 Sbx chalcogenide glasses achieve good infrared transmission properties, a potential use in IR optical fibers and an increase of the life time of xerographic drum, it deserves further structure investigation.		

1513	9401219	MINERALOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON PERSPECTIVES OF FROMATION OF GOLD PLACERS IN THE AREA OF AUUKARI GOLD MINE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	AHMED, ADEL MOHAMED ALI	Adel mohamed ali ahmed	Qena:	2005	ON THE BASES OF THIS STUDY IT IS RECMENDED TO CARRY OUT THE EXTRACTION TESTS ON THE (10 MM) SIZE OF THE WHOLE PLACER IN THE STUDIED AREA		
1514	9401231	Comparative Study on the attenuation and scattering Gamma-Arys through igneous and Sedimentary rocks /	Mohamed,Atef Mohamed El-taher	Atef Mohamed El-taher Mohamed,	Qena:	1996 .	Almost since the concurrent discoveries of radioactive materials,accelerators and reactor piles,physicsts have been concerned with the interaction of energetic radiation with matter and trying to ensure that humans are not exposed to dangerous amount of radiation.		
1515	9401238	CYTOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF COPPER(I)NICOTINIC ACID COMPLEX AGAINST CHEMOTHERAPY	ABDUL MOTY,MOHAMED A.	MOHAMED A ABDUL MOTY		1996	here is one of the trials in-depth treatment of serious side effects of the chemotherapeutic agant 5-fu as a traditional drug that acts against the liver cancer disease, known as hepatocellular cercinoma		
1516	9401268	Some physical properties of TiN PREPARED USING RF plasma /	Mohamed, Mohamed Raaif Ismaiel	Mohamed Raaif Ismaiel Mohamed,	Sohag:	2003 .	A systematic study was undertaken with surface of titanium nitrided by RF inductively coupled plasma. The continuous plasma processing time was changed from only 3 to 40 min in steps of 5 min or less. Also, plasma-processing power was varied from 250 to 600W IN STEP 50W.the effect of cyclic plasma time on titanium samole was investigated.		
1517	9401279	EVALUATION OF NATURAL VENTILATION INDEX OVER DIFFERENT CITIES IN EGYPT /	AMER,EMAD ALI AHMED	EMAD ALI AHMED AMER,	QENA:	2005 .	THE SUITABILITY OF APARTICULAR LOCATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS PARTLY ON THE POLLUTION POTENTIAL,I.E.,THE ABILITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE ABOVE THE REGION TO DISPERSE AND DILUTE POLLUTANTS;THE POLLUTION POTENTIAL IS USUALLY MEASURED IN TERMS OF MIXING HEIGHTS AND WINDSPEEDS;I.E.,VENTILATION INDEX.		
1518	9401280	ORHTHALMIC MANIFESTATIONS OF MALNUTRITION	MOSTAFA, ENAYAT ABDELFAATTAH FARRAG	Enayat abdefattah fraag mostafa	sohag:	2006	THE AIM OF THE WORK TO HAVE AN OVERVIEW ABOUT DIFFERENT VUTRITIONAL SUBSTANCES THAT ARE ESSENTIAL TO NORMAL OPHTHALMIC FUNCTIONS AND ALSO TO REVISE THE EFFECTS OF MALNUTRITION IN THE EMERGENCE OF SOME OCULAR DISEASES AND MANIFESTATIONS		
1519	9401283	THE ROLE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN PEPTIC ULCER=	MOHAMED , ABEER SHENIF	ABEER SHENIF MOHAMED	SOHA G	2003	NO DOUBT THAT H.PYLORI IS NOW BEING CONSIDERED AS A MAJOR CAUSE OF MORBIDITY; BEING LINKED TO PEPTIC ULCERS AS WELL AS TO GASTRIC CANCER. NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF H.PYLORI INFECTION.		
1520	9401291	Characterization of Sintered and Hot-Pressed Powder Compacts of Some Superconducting Oxids /	KHALIL,SAYED MOHAMMED	SAYED MOHAMMED KHALIL ,	Sohag :	1996 .	throughout this present work,it was decided to study some transport proper-ties of hot - pressed and sintered power compacts of two bi-based superconducting systems.		
1521	9401360	Effect of rf plasma carbonitriding on physical properties of 304 stainless steel and 1050 aluminium /	Abed ELrahman,Ahmed Mohamed Mohamed Mohamed	Ahmed Mohamed Mohamed Mohamed Abed ELrahman,	Sohag:	2000 .	in recent years there has been growing interest in using low-pressure glow discharge for promoting chemical or physical reactions that are otherwise diffcult or indeed impossible to achieve by conventional methods.		
1522	9401378	STUDIES ON SOME OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF PURE AND METAL IONS DOPED AMMONIUM TETRACHLOROZINCATE [(NH4)2ZnCl4] SINGLE CRYSTALS /	SAYED,MANSOUR ABD EL-STTAR	MANSOUR ABD EL-STTAR SAYED,		2002 .	CONTINUOUS PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IMPOSES NEW AND INCREASED REQUIREMENTS ON FERROELECTRIC MATERIALS,BECAUSE ITS CRYSTALS PLAYED A DECISIVE ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DETECTORS OF INFRARED RADIATION BASED ON THE PYROELECTRIC EFFECT.		
1523	9401422	PHYSIOLOGICAL SRUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF SOME INSECTICIDES IN BIOCHEMICAL AND HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN BLOOD OF RATS	Ahmed,Rana Abd EL-SATAR	Rana Abd EL-SATAR Ahmed	Qena	2005	THE main purposes of utilization of pesticides are in agriculture,public health and personal use.the extensive use of such agents in agriculture,and the repetitive exposure of farmers, consumers and field animals to agents, necessitate intensive on the hazards of toxicity.		
1524	9401457	DEUTERON WAVES AT SHORT DISTANCES /	SHEHATA,MUSTAFA ABDEL-FATTAH	MUSTAFA ABDEL-FATTAH SHEHATA ,	SOHA G:	1997 .	THIS WORK IS STUDY OF THE RADIAL DEUTERON WAVEFUNCTIONS AT SMALL RADII		
1525	9401479	CORONA CURRENT DISTRIBUTION IN WIRE-PLANE GAPS AS INFLUENCED BY NEARBY METALLIC GRIDS /	KOTB,AYMAN ABDEL-FADEEL ABDEL-AZIZ	AYMAN ABDEL-FADEEL ABDEL-AZIZ KOTB,	ASSIU TL:	2006 .	THIS THESIS IS AIMED AT INVESTIGATION HOW THE CORONA PERFORMANCE OF CONDUCTOR-TO-PLAN GAPS IS INFLUENCED BY AGRID UNDERNETH THE STRESSED CONDUCTOR.		
1526	9401482	PREPARATION OF SOME SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS AND MEASURING THEIR PHYSICAL PROPERTIES /	MOBARAK,MOSTAF A MOHAMED AHMED	MOSTAFA MOHAMED AHMED MOBARAK,	QENA:	1990 .	PREPARATION OF SOME SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS AND MEASURING THEIR PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.		
1527	9401511	Radiotherapy film and ionization chamber dosimetric measurements /	Mustafa,Moamen Mohamed Omran	Moamen Mohamed Omran Mustafa,	Assiut:	2003 .	Dosimetry of radiotherapy treatment beams is a very important procedure because successful radiation therapy requires an accurate delivery of dose to a cancerous volume of tissue.		
1528	9401517	crystal growth and studies of some ternary semiconductor compounds /	Ali,Badr Mohammed	Badr Mohammed Ali,	Aswan :	2001 .	the tigase single crystal was grown in the solid state laboratory at aswan by very slow cooling from its melt by atequine,wich is realted to the bridgman technique.		
1529	9401577	STRATIGRAPHICAL AND PALEOECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME PALEOCENE-EOCENE SUCCESSIONS IN EGYPT	TANTAWY,ABDL AZIZ A.M	,ABDL AZIZ A.M TANTAWY		1998	thethree best expanded paleocene sections g.		
1530	9401612	PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THIN FE-BASED MAGNETIC ALLOY FILMS /	ABDEL-LATEEF,MEDHAT ABDEL-RADY	MEDHAT ABDEL-RADY ABDEL-LATEEF ,	SOHA G :	1997 .	The main interest of this work is the optimization of the film surface keeping at the same time a sufficient quality with regard to the magnetic performance.DC-sputtering process allows us to perpare Nd-Fe-B films with a surface roughness of less than 100nm.Such films have been patterned successfully and were applied in microtechnology.Lemke et al 1995a.		
1531	9401646	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE EFFECT OF ORAL IVERMECTIN AND TOPICAL CROTAMITON IN TREATMENT OF PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE=	EL DAHAB , SOHA HISHMAT ABU	SOHA HISHMAT ABU,EL DAHAB	SOHA G	2005	PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS IS A WORLDWIDE PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM, SCHOOLCHILDREN ARE MOST COMMONLY AFFECTED,BUT PERSONS OF ANY AGE MAY BE INVOLVED.		

1532	9401651	ELECTRICAL ,OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERITIES OF GE 15TE85-X CU X AMORPHOUS SEMICONDUCTORS /	SAID,ABDEL EL-DENGLAWEY	ABDEL EL-DENGLAWEY SAID,	QENA:	1999 .	THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE OPTICAL ENERGY GAP ,(E.)FOR Ge15 TE85-X CUX FILMS INCREASES AS ANNEALING TEMPERATURE INCREASES.THIS INCREASE COULD BE DUE TO THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF UNSATURATED DEFECTS WHICH DECREASE THE DENSITY OF LOCALIZED STATES IN THE BAND STRUCTURE.		
1533	9401665	Study of clusterization in Li6 Nucl At high energy Li6 induced reactions in emulsion /	El-Tabal,Ahmed Yousef	Ahmed Yousef El-Tabal,	Sohag:	1995 .	This thesis is concerned with the ptojectile fragmentation reactions induced by Li6-nucleus with emulsion nuclei at 4.5 A GeV/c incident momentum.study of these reaction is suggested as a trail to discover the internal structure of the Li6-nucleus,in other words,to investigate the presence of Li6 in a cluster configuration at high energy reactions of Li6-nucleus.		
1534	9401689	STRUCTURAL CORRELATION OF AMORPHOUS ASGESE SPECIMENS /	ABDEL-BASET,AHMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED ABDEL-BASET,	ASSIUT:	2006 .	MANY IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS WERE DONE FOR THE X-RAY INTENSITY SUBTRACTION OF THE BACKGROUND FROM THE MEASURED X-RAY INTENSITY FOLLOWED BY CORRECTIONS FOR THE POLARIZATION AND COMPTON-MODIFIED SCATTERING YIELDS THE COHERENT INTENSITY AS AFUNCTION OF THE SCATTERING ANGLE.		
1535	9401725	PREDICTION OF THE STRONG GROUND MOTIONS DUE TO LARGE EARTHQUAKES USING GREENS FUNCTION AT IMPORTANT NATIONAL STRUCTURES IN ASWAN EGYPT	OMAR,KHALED ABD ELAH MAHMOUD	KHALED ABD ELAH MAHMOUD OMAR	Aswan	2006	THIS STUDY IS THE FRIST WORK FOR PREDICTION THE STRONG MOTION OF A FUTURE EARTHQUAKE AT THE HIGH SITE THE RESULT OF THE SIMULATED LARGE EARTHQUAKE IS COMPARED WITH THE INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1981 EARTHQUAKE		
1536	9401759	HIGHLY ORIENTED CERAMIC OF THE BI-TYPE SUPERCONDUCTORS /	ABDEL-GHANNY,HASSAN AHMED	HASSAN AHMED ABDEL-GHANNY ,	SOHAG :	1995 .	Throughout this work,experimental studies on stuctural and transport properties of bulk samples of highly oriented ceramic superconductors based on bismuth have been prepared. Contribution of ascertain machanism is a matter depends on experimental conditions and starting composition.		
1537	9401782	THERMAL AND LASER INITATION OF SOLID EXPLOSIVES /	ABDULRHMAN,SALAH ALDEEN GALAL	SALAH ALDEEN GALAL ABDULRHMAN,	ASSIUT:	1998 .	THEORETICAL CALCULATIONS ARE DESCRIBED TO STUDY THE BEHAVIOR OF SOLID EXPLOSIVE WHEN HEATED BY THREE DISTINCT MECHANISMS;BY CONDUCTIVE HEAT EXCHANGE(CONSTANT SURFACE TEMPERATURE),CONVECTIVE HEAT EXCHANGE (FLOW OF A HOT GAS),AND BY CONTINUOS AND PULSED LASER.		
1538	9401791	PROSTAGLANDINS IN OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE	MAHMOUD,IMBABY MOHAMMED	Imbaby mohammed mahmoud	Sohag:	2000	THE AIM OF THIS REVIEW IS TO SUMMARIZE THE ROLE OF NATURAL PROSTAGLANDINS IN THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION AND TO DISCUSS THE THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS OF SYNTHETIC		
1539	9401796	ANALYSIS OF SKIN INFILTRATING LYMPHOCYTES IN THE TUMORIGENIC AND INFLAMMATORY KERATIOCYTIC HYPERPROLIFERATIVE LESIONS/	EL-BADAWI , ZEINAB HAMDI	ZEINAB HAMDI EL-BADAWI	SOHAG	2004	THE KERATINOCYTIC HYPERPROLIFERATIVE SKIN LESIONS ENCOMPASS WIDE RANGE OF DISEASES CHARACTERIZED BY VARIABLE EPIDERMAL HYPERPLASIA.		
1540	9401798	Mossbauer and Magnetic Studies of Manganese Ferrite; Fine Particles and Thin Films /	Mohmoud,Mohamed Housam	Mohamed Housam Mohmoud ,		1999 .	Recently ferrite systems have recieved a great deal of interest as fine magnetic particle and thin films for a wide range of applications in ceramics and magnetic media technology. Magnetic properties of fine particles differ drastically from those of the corresponding bulk materials. This difference in properties is the results of various effects due to magnetic interactions etween small particles.		
1541	9401844	Deuteron tensor polarization and D-State probability /	Mustafa,Yasser Mohamed Ahmed	Yasser Mohamed Ahmed Mustafa ,	Qena :	2005 .	يتكون الديوترون من ترابط بروتون ونيوترون في الحالة المزدوجة وهو من ابسط الانظمة النووية التي تستخدم في دراسة وفهم طبيعة القوى النووية وذلك نظرا لان معظم خواصة الاساسية قد تم تعيينها مثل طاقة الربط EB binding energy ،العزم المغناطيسي magnetic moment ،عزم رباعي القطب QD quadrupole moment نصف قطر الديوترون rd..... الخ .		
1542	9401852	ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURAL RADIO ACTIVITY LEVELS CEMENT /	MOSTAFA,AHMED MOHAMED AHMED	AHMED MOHAMED AHMED MOSTAFA,	ASSIUT:	2005 .	CEMENT IS COMMONLY USED IN BUILDING MATERIALS WHICH CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE BASIC INDUSTRIES WHICH PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF MOST COUNTRIES.		
1543	9401860	GEOLOGY OF THE AREA NORTH DINEIBIT EL- QULEIB SOUTHEASTERN DESERT EGYPT	ABDEL HAMID, ABDEL HAMID SAAD	Abdel hamid saad abdel hamid	Aswan :		ON THE BASIS OF REGIONAL STRUCTURAL CORRELATION AS WELL AS CORRELATION WITH NEARBY AREAS THE NORTH DINEIBIT EL-QULEIB AREA ADDED AN ANTHOR EMPHASIS ON THE PAN-AFRAICAN		
1544	9401881	NEW APPROACHES FOR INTERESTING PRECURSORES IN THE HETEROCYCLIC AND =DYES SYNTHSIS	SAYED,SAMIA MOHAMED	SAMIA MOHAMED SAYED		1998	ALTHOUGH EXTENSIVE EFFORTS HAVE RESULTED IN THE SYNTHESIS,SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR,SOLVATVATOCHROMIC STUDIES AND PROPABLE MODRNN APPLICATIONS OF CYANINE DYES.		
1545	9401960	Aueteron potential model with momentum dependent tensor contribution /	Sultan,Emad El-Deen Abdel-Raheem Mohamed .	Emad El-Deen Abdel-Raheem Mohamed Sultan ,	Assiut :	1993 .	A nucleon-nucleon potential model with a tensor momentum dependency has been introduced.The relevant numeric and computer methods have also been established .		
1546	9401962	MICROPALAEONTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SUDR AND ESNA FORMATIONS AT WADI EL TARFA SOUTH GALALA EGYPT	ISMAIL, HESHAM AHMED HUSSEIN	HESHAM AHMED HUSSEIN ISMAIL	Qena:	1996	THIS STUDY DEALS WITH THE MICROPALAEONTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SUDR AND ESNA FORMATIONS BASED ON BOTH PLANKTIC AND BENTHIC FORAMINIFERA		
1547	9401978	A study of electrical,optical and structural properties of As-Se Ti thin films /	Said,Adel El-Denglawey .	Adel El-Denglawey Said ,	Qena :	2005 .	The structural investigation of As-Se-Ti were carried out using X-ray diffraction,XRD,Differential scanning calorimetry,DSC to identify the material phase nature (amorphous or crysalling). The analysis of a, applying energy band theory,revealed indirect transition .		
1548	9401996	CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF RECTAL CANCER IN SOHAG CENTERS(RETROSPECTIVE STUDY)/ ASTUDY ON THE EARTHQUAKE MECHANICS AROUND THE HIGH DAM LAKE ASWAN,EGYPT=دراسة عن ميكانيكة الزلازل=دراسة حول بحيرة الدد العالي اسوان-مصر	GHAFFIER,NEHALK AMEL ALY HUSSEIN	NEHALKAMEL ALY HUSSEIN GHAFFIER	Sohag	2005	THIS WORK IS ARETROSPECTIVE STUDY STARTING FROM JANUARY 1999 TILL THE END OF 2003,ATTEMPTING TO THROW LIGHTS ON VARIOUS PRESENTATIONS,VARIOUS DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES,MODALITIES OF TREATMENT AND THE OUTCOME OF PATIENTS WITG RECTAL CANCER ALSO ,THIS STUDY TRIES TO PRODUCE SIMPLE CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM IN PATIENTS WITH RECTAL CANCER ATTENDING SOHAG CANCER CENTERS		
1549	9402008		HASSIB,GABER HASSAN	GABER HASSAN HASSIB	Sohag	1996	the operation of the aswan seismic networkover aperiod of several years allowed us to categorize the seismicity patterns in kalabsha area.		

1550	9402009	Extracting anew valu of the dueteron radius by re-analysis of the experimental data /	Hassan,El-shazly Mahmoud .	El-shazly Mahmoud Hassan ,	Qena :	1991 .	THE AIME OF THIS WORK IS TO CALARIFY THE SITUATION CONCERNING THE ROOT MEAN SQUARE (RMS)RADIUS OF THE DEUTERON BY RE-EXAMINING AND IMPROVING THE DETERMINATION OF IT FROM THE EXPERIMENTALLY DETERMINED ELECTRIC FROM FACTOR RATIO R AND FROM THE NEUTRON ELECTRIC FROM FACTORS SLOPE B AT Q =0 .		
1551	9402030	THE PORTRAIT OF MOSLEMS IN DANTE,S(1265-1321) THE DIVINE COMEDY=	IBRAHIM , HALA MUHAMMAD	HALA MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM	QENA	2000	THIS THESIS IS,TO SOME DEGREE,AN ATTEMPT TO SHOW THE PORTRAIT OF MOSLEMS IN DANTE,S THE DIVINE COMEDY.		
1552	9402031	TRANSPORT PROPERITIES OF GA0.54IN0.55SB ALLOY /	MOHAMED,MAHROUS RASHAD AHMED	MAHROUS RASHAD AHMED MOHAMED,	SOHA G:	1998 .	RESULTS OBTAINED FOR THE THERMOELECTRIC POWER CONFIRMED THE DOMINATION OF THE MIXED CONDUCTION. BOTH ELECTRONS AND HOLES COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE OBSERVED THERMOELECTRIC POWER.HOWEVER,COMPENSATION SEEMED POSSIBLE AT PARTICULAR TEMPERATURES OF MEASUREMENT DEPENDING ON THE TEMPERATURE OF ANNEALING.		
1553	9402051	Physical properities of CdS single crystal /	El-Desouky,Nagwa Ahmed .	Nagwa Ahmed El-Desouky ,	Swan :	1995 .	The main objective of this project was to measure the physical properties of a CdS single.The study greatly added to our understanding of charge carrier transport in this material .		
1554	9402091	FALUT DURATION FOR VOLTAGE INSTABILITIES INITIATION	SALEH , MAHMOUD MOHAMED HUSSIEN	MAHMOUD MOHAMED HUSSIEN SALEH	Aswan	2006	THE THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE FAULT DURATIONS NECESSARY FOR VOLTAGE INSTABILITIES INITIATION IN POWER SYSTEMS DURING VARIOUS SYSTEM OPERATING CONDITIES.		
1555	9402114	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING IN CASES OF PHARYNGEAL MASSES	mohammad,essam-eldin ahmed	,essam-eldin ahmed mohammad		2004	the aime of this work is to emphasize the role,value and impact of ct and MRlin detecting,evaluating and different types of pharyngeal masses and to depict different ct and MRI patterns caused by variable pathologic processes sush as physiologic,congenital,inflammatory and neoplastic masses.		
1556	9402138	Studies on deep levels in cadmium telluride singel crystal /	Abdel-raheem,Mostafa Mohamed .	Mostafa Mohamed Abdel-Raheem ,	Sohag :	1990 .	IT IS KNOW THAT SILICATION IS THE MOST EXTENSIVELY STUDIED MATERIAL AND HAS REACHED AS STAGE OF MATURITY.FAR LESS IS KNOW ABOUT CADMIUM TELLURIDE. THERE ARE SOME APPLICATIONS WHERE THIS MATERIAL IS UNIQUELY SUITED .		
1557	9402143	Electronic conduction in chalcogenide in the films based on tellurides of arsenic /	Abu-Selhy,Abd El-Hameed Abu-Al Adb Darweesh .	Abd El-Hameed Abu-Al Adb Darweesh Abu-Selhy ,	Assiut :	1996 .	A systematic investigations of the structural optical and electrical properties of [AS2Te3]1-xAGx , [AS.Te]1-x Sex , AS24Te71 and AS46Te46Ge8 films were carried .		
1558	9402157	SEASONAL VARIATION OF TOXIC CYANOBACTERIA AND THEIR TOXINS IN THE NILE RIVER AND IRRIGATION CANNALS AT SOHAG PROVINCE=	ALI,WAFAA SALEH MOHAMED	WAFAA SALEH MOHAMED ALI	Sohag	2004	THIS STUDY INCLUDED THREE PARTS,1- SEASONAL VARIATION OF PHYTOPLANKTON AND TOXIC CYANOBACTERIA;2- BENTHIC CYANOBACTERIA AND THEIR TOXINS IN THE SEDIMENTS OF NILE AND IRRIGATION CANALS;AND 3- CABAPILTY OF SEDEMENTS FOR		
1559	9402163	STUDY OF FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF LEAD TITANATE CERAMIC MODEFIED WITH STRONTIUM AND LANTHANIUMIONS	MOSTAFA , MASSAUD MOHAMED AHMED	MASSAUD MOHAMED AHMED MOSTAFA	QENA	2005	FERROELECTRICITY IS APHENOMENON WHICH WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN SINGLE CRYSTAL MATERIALS(ROCHELLE SALT) IN1921		
1560	9402167	Groth and characterization of ga2 te3 and ti5 te3 crystals /	Hamza,Eman Jaber	Eman Jaber Hamza,	Aswan :	2001 .	As aresult of the advances in technology in the present time,a new semiconducting materials are neede. semiconductor materials formed from a (b group are having a unique characters).		
1561	9402175	FROM BRUECKNER-HARTREE- FOCK APPROXIMATION TO SPECTRAL FUNCTION IN NUCLEAR MATTER AND FINITE NUCLEI=الدالة=من تقريب بروكنر-هاتري-فوكالى الدالة=الطيفية للوسط النووي اللانهائي والنواة المحدودة	GAD,KHALAF HAMMAD	KHALAF HAMMAD GAD	sohag	2002	it is found that this reation is not good specially at momen-tum abovefermi momentum.		
1562	9402187	Natrual radioactivity of rocks and bulding material and its relevance for the radiation exposure due to randon /	Mohamed,Abdel Gad El-Kareem Abbady .	Abdel Gad El-Kareem Abbady Mohamed ,	Qena :	2002 .	The activity concentrations(bq/Kg) of the natural occuring radionuclides .		
1563	9402203	OPTICAL,ELECTRICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERITIES OF As-Te-Ga CHALCOGENIDE SYSTEM /	ABD-ELHADY, ABD-ELSALAM FOAD	ABD-ELSALAM FOAD ABD-ELHADY,	QENA:	1998 .	THE RESISTIVITY OF FRESHLY DEPOSITED FILMS OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITIONS WAS FOUND TO DECREASE WITH INCREASING THE TEMPRATURE,DISPLAYING THE BEHAVIOR OF SEMICONDUCTORS .THE DEPENDENCE OF B ON T SHOWED INTRINISTIC BEHAVIOR WITH SINGLE ACTIVATION ENERGY,WHICH EXTENDED OVER A WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE.		
1564	9402207	DEUTERON D-STATE PROBABILITY	MUSTAFA,YASSER MAHAMMED AHMED.	YASSER MAHAMMED AHMED MUSTAFA		2003	NEW RELATIONS ARE FOUND BETWEEN THE PEAK VALUES M AND THE DEUTERON QUADERON QUADRUPOLE MOMENT OD FM,THE D-STATE AMPLITUDE AD FM,THE ASYMPTOTIC RATIO AND THE PARAMETER F.		
1565	9402223	Study of inclusive and central Magnsium-Emulsion collosions at 4.5 A Gev/c /	Mohamed,Mohamed Al-Hagazy Jilany .	Mohamed Al-Hagazy Jilany Mohamed ,	Sohag :	1990 .	THE PRESENT THESIS IS ASTUDY OF THE NUCLEUS-NUCLEUS INTERACTION AT HIGH ENERGY . THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN MG NUCLEI AND NUCLEI OF NUCLEAR EMULSION AT 4.5 A GEV/C ARE STUDIED .		
1566	9402275	IMPLANTATION AND MIGRATION OF HYDROGEN AND HELIUM IN METALS AT LOW TEMPERATURE /	Soltan,Abdel moem Sayed Ahmed	Abdel moem Sayed Ahmed Soltan ,	assuit :	1990 .	HYDROGEN,DEUTERIUM AND HELIUM WERE IMPLANTED AT A TEMPERATURE 5K AT ENERGIES FROM 0.25 TO 3KEV IN TO AUIN FILMS OF THICKNESSES FROM ABOUT 50 TO 800N M OF THE HEAVY METALS GOLD (FCC), TUNGSTEN AND TANTALUM (BCC)AND RHENIUM (HCP).		
1567	9402421	MEASUREMENTS ON THE BACKGROUND ATMOSPHERIC RN-222 AND RN-220 ONENTRATIONS IN QENA DESERT /	YOUSSEF,AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED YOUSSEF,	QENA:	1992 .	WITH THE INCREASING INTEREST IN THE LAST YEARS IN THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE,ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSED ON THE EFFETS OF RADON AND RADON DAUGHTERS ON URANIUM MINERS.		
1568	9402430	ELETRICAL,OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF TE 50 AS50-X CUX AMORPHOUS ALLOYS /	ABU-SEHLY,ABO EL-HAMEED A.D	ASSIUT:		1992 .	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO INVESTIGATE THE STRACTURAL ELECTRICAL CONDUCTION,SWITCHING AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF THE MODIFIED GLASSES,TE-AS-CU SYSTEM.		

1569	9402449	DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN NATURAL EARTH QUAKES AND UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS USING ASWAN SELSMIC TELEMETERED NETWORK /	DAHY,SAYED ABD ALLAH MOHAMED	SAYED ABD ALLAH MOHAMED DAHY,	ASWAN:	1991 .	THERE ARE VARIOUS CRITERIA FOR DISRIMINATION BETWEEN NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS AND NATURAL EARTHQUAKES.		
1570	9402465	TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF THIN FILMS OF SOME BI X GE 20 SE 80-X CHALCOGENIDE ALLOYS /	AHMED,SAAD ABDEL RAHMAN	SAAD ABDEL RAHMAN AHMED ,	SOHAG:	1992 .	CONDUCTION BEHAVIOR OF THIN FILMS OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITIONS OF THE SYSTEM BI X GE 20 SE 80-X WITH 5< X<		
1571	9402466	INRARED SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES OF POTASSIUM FERROCYAINDE TRIHYDRATE SINGLE CRYSTAL /	ABO-ELRAHMAN,MOSTAFA I	MOSTAFA I ABO-ELRAHMAN,	ASSIUT :	1992 .	POTASSIUM FERROCY ANIDE TRIHYDRATE K[FE(CN)6]3H2O(KFCT)SINGLE CRYSTAL IS INVESTIGATED BY IR ABSORPTION SPECTRA.		
1572	9402590	EFFECT OF A-NAPHTHOL AND POPOP ON FLUORESCY YIELD IN THE PRESENCE OF SOME QUENCHERS UNDER y-RAY IRRADIATION /	MOHAMED,MOHAMED MANSOUR	MOHAMED MANSOUR MOHAMED,	ASSIUT :	1992 .	THE STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE FLUORESCENCE YIELD IN LIQUID SCINTILIATION IS DUE TO AN OVERLAP OF THE FLUORE-SCENCE AND ABSORPTION SPECTRY,WHIC LEAD TO SELF-ADSORPTION OF PART OF THE FLUORESCENCEEMISSION.		
1573	9402591	PREPARATION OF SINGLE CRYSTALS FROM THE TERNARY SEMICONDUCTOR GROUP AND STUDIES ON THEIR PHYSICAL PROPERTIES /	ABD EL-MAGEED,RAMADAN MOHAMED SQLEM	RAMADAN MOHAMED SQLEM ABD EL-MAGEED,	ASWAN:	1992 .	TL GAS2 AND TLGASE2 ARE SEMICONDUCTORS FROM A III B III C 2 VI GROUP WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWN TOBE NEW MATERIALS WITH ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERISTIC.		
1574	9402777	SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON TRACE ELEMENTS OF SOME ALUMINIUM PRODUCTS /	ALY,AHMED MAHMOUD AHMED	AHMED MAHMOUD AHMED ALY,	QENA:	1998 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربية،العنوان التالي:دراسات طيفية على العناصر المنخفضة التركيز في بعض منتجات الامونيوم تتضمن هذه الرسالة دراسة تأثير اضافة تركيزات مختلفة من عنصرى السيليكون والمغنسيوم للالومنيوم النقي لتكوين سبيكة الومنيوم مغنسيوم.ايضا معرفة تأثير ذلك من حيث التشغيل على البارود،وكذلك عمل تخمير للعينات عند درجات حرارة مختلفة.وتتكون الرسالة من ثلاثة فصول تحتوى على (15)جذولا و(100)شكل.		
1575	9402810	STUDIES ON CERTAIN PARASITES OF SOME FISHES FROM THE RED SEA /	MOHAMED,TAREK ABDEL-AZIZ AHMED	TAREK ABDEL-AZIZ AHMED MOHAMED ،	QENA :	1998 .	DURING THIS WORK 216FISHES BELONGING TO 8FAMILIES AND 10 GENERA WERE COLLECTED AND EXAMINED DURING THE DIFFERENT SEASONS OF 1995-1996		
1576	9402818	PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY & OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF TIGASSE AND TILNSSE SINGLE CRYSTALS /	Marei,Hassan EL-Soghlar Mahmoud	Hassan EL-Soghlar Mahmoud Marei ,	ASSIUT :	1994	The aime of the present work is to study temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of TiGasse and Tlinssse single crystals over a wide range of temperature.		
1577	9402819	STUDIES ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF MELATONIN,VITAMIN C AND VITAMIN E ON LEAD-INDUCED OXIDATIVE STRESS ON CLARIAS GARIEPINUS /	MOHAMED,SOAD HASSAN	SOAD HASSAN MOHAMED ،	ASSIUT :	2006 .	THE PRESENT WORK DESIGNED TO STUDY THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT ANTIOXIDANTS(MELATION,VITAMIN E AND VITAMIN C)AS AFREE RADICAL SCAVENGER ON THE OXIDATIVE STRESS AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY LEAD EXPOUSURE OF FISH(CLARIAS GARIPENUS)IN THIS STUDY ,THE BODY WEIGHT OF THE FISH POPULATION BEFORE AND AFTER THE EXPERIMENTAL DURATION WAS RECORDED		
1578	9402838	SEVOFLURANE ANESTHESIA IN CHILDREN,INDUCTION AND RECOVERY CRITERIA.	ABDEL GHANY,FOAD IBRAHIM SOLIMAN.	FOAD IBRAHIM SOLIMAN ABDEL GHANY,	Sohag:	2004 .	يوجد بالرسالة ملخص باللغة العربية ويحتوى على :التخدير من خلال الاستنشاق يستخدم بكثرة في حالات التخدير الكلى للأطفال وذلك لرائحته المقبولة للأطفال مما يسهل استخدامه وكذلك سرعة الافاقه بعد العملية بالاضافة الى تأثيره التثبيطى القليل على الجهاز الدورى و التنفسى. وجد من خلال هذه الدراسة أن عقار السيوفلوران يتميز بسرعة بداية التخدير والافاقه)		
1579	9402839	TRANSPORT PROPERITIES OF SOME BI-BASED ALLOYS /	ALI,AHMED MAHMOUD KHALIL	AHMED MAHMOUD KHALIL ALI,	SOHAG:	1998 .	THE FIELD DEPENDENCE OF THE ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY WAS FOUND TO PASS THROUGH THREE MAIN REGIONS.FIRST,THE OHMIC-, REGION AND THIRD,SWITCHING ON-OR QUISI-SATURATION REGION SECOND,THE FIELD ENHANCEMENT.		
1580	9402865	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	EL-OWNY,HASSAN BADRY	HASSAN BADRY EL-OWNY	Aswan	1997	DELY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS NUMERICAL SOLUTION RUNGE-KUTTA METHODS LAGRANGE INTERPOLATION HERMITE INTERPOLATION STABILITY		
1581	9402882	Measurement of natural radioactivity level in natural resources (plants,rocks and soil)in Wadi Allaqi biosphere reserve,southeastern Desert ,Aswan,Egypt/	Badwy,Mahmoud Ali Hussien Ibrahem	Mahmoud Ali Hussien Ibrahem Badwy ,	Aswan :	2006 .	THE PRESENT STUDY IS ACONTINUATION OF THE PROGRAM OF MEASURING NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY IN DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA IN QENA,RED SEA AND ASWAN, UPPER EGYPT		
1582	9402886	Investigation of some physical properties for Mn Sn Se ALloys /	Abd EL-khair, Moharram EL-sayed Hassan	Moharram EL-sayed Hassan Abd EL-khair ,	ASWAN,south valley univer sity :	2007 .	بدأت دراسة اشباه الموصلات المغناطيسية فى اواخر 1970 وذلك لاهمية الخواص الكهربية والمغناطيسية فى التصنيع والتكنولوجيا وذلك لاعتمادها على درجة الحرارة والمجال المغنطيسى. لدراسة لتأثير هول لشبه الموصل شبة المغناطيسيةMn Sn Se التى يتغير نموذج لمواد الغير وماجنتك بخواص الكهربية لشبه المعدن لها التطورات الاساسية لهذا النظام تعرف جيداً تكوين منطقة الاكترون ويتم فهم الخواص المغناطيسية جيداً خلال العمل الحالى تم تقدير دراسة الخواص الاساسية .		
1583	9402891	SOME ASPECTS OF CLUSTERIZATION AND COLLECTIVE FLOW IN NUCLEUS.NUCLEUS INTERACTION AT 4.5 A GEV/C /	Abdallah,Nabil Nourelddeen	Nabil Nourelddeen Abdallah ,	Sohag :	1991 .	INTERACTIONS OF MG+AG (BR) AND SI-AG (BR) AT 4.5 A GEV/C HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED. HADRONIC AND BARYONIC CLUSTERS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.		
1584	9402912	STUDY OF INELASTIC INTERACTIONS OF RELATIVISTIC 40AR PROJECTILE AND ITS ERAGMENTS IN NUCLEAR EMULSION /	EL-HAMALAWAY,AHMED ABD EL-SAMIC	AHMED ABD EL-SAMIC MOHAMED EL-HAMALAWAY ,	cairo :	1984 .	IN THIS WORK IS DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF ANUMBER OF BASIC EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INELASTIC COLLISIONS OF 1.8AGEV ARGON NUCLEI IN NUCLEAR EMULSIONS		
1585	9402942	Effects of intercalation of Ag on the expense of Cu on the superconducting properties of BSCCO doped Pb compounds /	Ali,Eslam Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim	Eslam Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim Ali ,	Sohag :	2002 .	All the Bi1-8Pb0.2Sr2Ca2Cu3-xAgxOy compositions with the norimal silver content 0>x>1 tested in this work were prepared by solid state reaction technique.		
1586	9402970	EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON SOME TRANSPORT PROPERITIES OF Bi2-xInx Se3 /	AHMED,SALEH AHMED SALEH	SALEH AHMED SALEH AHMED,	SOHAG:	1997 .	THE CURRENT DENSITY-ELECTRIC FIELD CHARACTERISTICS WERE FOUND TO OBEY POWER EQUATION WITH THE POWER DEPENDS ON BOTH COMPOSITION AND CONDITIONS OF ANNEALING .HOWEVER,WITHIN THE RELATIVELY LOW FIELD REGIONS,OHMIC CONDUCTION WAS DOMINANT.		
1587	9402977	Effect of tin addition the precepitation and phase transitions in supersaturated Al-Cu alloys /	Ebrahim,Amr Abd-Alla	Amr Abd-Alla Ebrahim ,	Assiut :	2006 .	In the present investigation,the decomposition and precipitation processes in supersaturated Al-Cu binary and Al-Cu-Sn tenary alloys have been studied by means of the microhardness measurements and differential scanning calorimetric analysis (DSC).The obtained results have been confirmed by TEM,SEM and XRD analysis.		

1588	9402978	CRYSTAL GROETH AND PROPERTIES OF IN TE AND IN2 TE3 SINGLE CRYSTALS /	Elshaikh,Haroun Abdelfattah	Haroun Abdelfattah Elshaikh ,	ASWA N :	1990 .	ACTUALLY WE LIVE IN THE AGE OF THE SEMICONDUCTOR APPLICATIONS. INTENSIVE INVESTIGATIONS ON SEMICONDUCTORS STRENGTHEN THE BACKBONE OF TECHNOLOGY. GIANT PROGRESS, RECENTLY IN TECHNOLOGY ,IS CONCENED MAINLY EITH INTENSIVE EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORTICAL STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF SEMICONDUCTORS.		
1589	9402992	TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF SOME HIGHT SUPERCONDUCTING MATERIALS /	ALI,AHMED MOHAMED AHMED	AHMED MOHAMED AHMED ALI ,	ASSIU T :	1993 .	The main object of this work was to reveal the possibility of transformation to the superconducting state of compositions of the considered system YBCO and optimization of the required conditions for transition to the low resistance state of these materials.		
1590	9403018	From Brueckner-Hartree-Fock Approximation to Spectral Function in Nuclear Matter a/	Gad,Khalaf Hammad	Khalaf Hammad Gad ,	Sohag :	2002 .	Brueckner-Hartree-Fock Approximation are performed for nuclear matter using exact tratment of the Pauli operator.		
1591	9403028	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY AND TRU-CUT NEEDLE BIOPSY FOR DIAGNOSIS OF BREAST MASSES=	AHMED,AHMED ROSHDI HAMED	AHMED ROSHDI HAMED AHMED	ASSIU T	2004	SINCE ITS INTRODUCTION,FNAC HAS GROWN IN POPULARITY AND BECOME THE FIRST INITIAL USED PROCEDURE AFTER HISTORY HISTORY TAKING AND CLINICAL EXAMINATION FOR DIAGNOSIS OF SOLID AND CYSTIC BREAST LUMPS.		
1592	9403048	Studies on atmospheric turbidity including the effect of some weather parameters /	Kassem, Khalaf-Allah Omar.			1997	The radiant energy of the sun as it passes the atmosphere undergoes complicated transformations. Absorption and scattering of radiant energy take place. Because of the scattering of radiant energy, we observe at the surface level not only the direct solar radiation in the form parallel beams of the sun S rays, but also diffuse radiation. Falling form every point of the sky. Direct solar radiation and diffuse radiation comprise global radiation. Vertical component of direct solar radiation is the solar radiation coming from the solid angle of the sun S disc, as received on a horizontal surface. Sky (Diffuse) radiation is the downward diffuse solar radiation as received on a horizontal surface from a solid angle of (2 π) with the exception of the solid angle subtended by the sun s disc. Global solar radiation is the downward direct and diffuse solar radiation as received on a horizontal surface.		
1593	9403066	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF Ga2 Se3 AND Ga2 S3 SINGLE CRYSTAL /	Abo EL Hassan,Ashraf Mahmoud Ibrahim	Ashraf Mahmoud Ibrahim Abo EL Hassan ,	ASSIU T :	1994 .	The semiconductor compounds from the group AIII BVI have been the subject of intensive investigations in recent years as these materials have promising properties.The compound Ga2Se3 and Ga2S3 SINGLE CRYSTALE are semiconductors from A2III B3VI group which have interesting physical characteristics		
1594	9403096	NEATRON MATTER /	NAGER,SAAD ABD EL-AZIZ ALI	SAAD ABD EL-AZIZ ALI NAGER ,	ASSIU T :	1987 .	THE PURPOSE OF THE WORK IS TO EXTEND EARLIER NUCLEAR MATTER CACULATION TO THE STUDY OF PROPER TIES OF NEUTRON MATTER		
1595	9403103	THE STRUCTURE OF CHAL COGRNIDE GLASSES IN THE GE-S-SB SYSTEMS /	Abouzied,Mohamed Ali Ahmed	Mohamed Ali Ahmed Abouzied ,	ASSUI T :	1990 .	OUR AIM IS TO STUDY THE STRUCTURE OF CHACOGENIDE GLASSES IN THE GE-S-SB SYSTEM. THE SYSTEM OF (GE 33.33-XS 66.67 SBX) WITH X =0,1066,3033,10,20 AND 30 AT .% THE SYSTEM OF (SB40-XS60 GE X) WITH X =0,5,8,14,20,30 AND 40 AT % AND THE SYSTEM (GES2) 100-X(SB2S3)X WITHX=0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,AND 100 AT % WERE PREPARED BY DIRECT ALLOYING FROM THE ORIGINAL ELEMNTS.		
1596	9403145	RECENT TRENDS ON SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AND SOLVATO CHROMIC PHOTSENSITIZER AS EXTRACTED PHYTO-PIGMENT LIKE	EL-BAGA,NARIEMAN YOUSIF MAHMOD	,NARIEMAN YOUSIF MAHMOD EL-BAGA		2005	BASIC CATALYZED HYDROXYLAMINE OF 2-METHY1 BENZOXAZINONE RESULTED IN RING TRANSFORMATION AFFORDING TWO MAIN ENTITIES 3-HYDROXY-2-METHY1-BENZPYRIMIDINE-4-ONE 2 AND BENZPYRID-4-ONE-2- OXIME 3. SOME SELECTED FUSED, BEARING AND SPIRO HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS WERE SYNTHESISED BASED ON THE LATTER HETEROCYCLIC TRANSFORMED		
1597	9403150	PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY INAMORPHOUS HYDROGENATED SILICON /	MADKOUR,HAROUN ALY EL-SAYED	HAROUN ALY EL-SAYED MADKOUR ,	ASSIU T :	1987 .	THE WORK IN THIS IS COCERNED WITH THE STUDIES OF BOTH OPTICAL PROPERTIES AND PHOTOCONDUCTIVITY IN AMORPHOUS HYDROGENATED SILICON PERPARED BY MANGNETRON SPUTTERING,ORTHODOX SPUTTERING AND GLOW DISCHARGE IN THE FORM OF THIN FILMS.		
1598	9403157	COLLISION RADIATIVE MODEL IN AQUASI STATIONARY HOMOGENEOUS SF6 ARC PLASMA FOR PRESSURE P BETWEEN 1 AND 8 ATMOSPHERE /	Habib,Abdelaziz Abdalla Mohamed	Abdelaziz Abdalla Mohamed Habib ,	assuit :	1989 .	THE MAIN THEME,IN THE PRESENT WORK IS THE MODELLING OF THE EXTINCTION OF AN SFE PLASMA,BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF COLLISIONAL AND RADIATIVE PROCESSES.		
1599	9403159	ROLE OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN MALE INFERTILITY=	ELDIN , MOHAMMED HASSN ALAM	MOHAMMED HASSN ALAM ELDIN	sohag	1998	MALE INFERTILITY IS ACCOMMON MEDICAL PROBLEM AND SOME PATIENTS HAVE SPECIFIC DEFINED CONDITIONS THAT MAKE THEM EITHER STERILE OR SUBFERTILE.		
1600	9403177	Preparation,Characterization,aqnd Electronic properties of thin films of the High-Temperaties superconductor HgReBa2Can-iCunOy /	Salem,Abuelwafa Abouelmaaref Mohamed	uniorr Sitat Mainz	Mainz	2004	A short historical acconunt of some important discoveries in the field of superconductivoty and of the grasual increase of the gradual increase of the superconducting critical temperconductivity Tc in time is given.		
1601	9403191	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON TERMITES(ISOPTERA)AND ASSOCIATED ARTHROPODS IN QENA /	ABOU-ELMAGD,SAWSAN MOHAMED	SAWSAN MOHAMED ABOU-ELMAGD ,	QENA :	2006 .	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE WHITE ANT PSAMMOTERMES HYBOSTOMA DESNEUX AND ITS ASSOCIATED ARTHROPODS TOOK THE ATTENTION OF AUTHORS AS ARESULT OF THEIR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE		
1602	9403192	FUSION REACTIONS /	Ismaiel,Galal Saad Hasan	Galal Saad Hasan Ismaiel ,	assuit :	1989 .	THEORETICAL STUDY FOR FUSION REACTION ARE MADE RECOVERING DIFFERENT TYPES OF NUCLEUS-NUCLEUS PAIRS RANGED FROM LIGHTERIONS (9BE) TO HEAVIER IONS (209BI).TWO TYPES OF NUCLEAR POTENTIALS I.E.M3Y AND DDMSY INTERACTIONS,HAVE BEEN USED AND DIFFERENT APPROXIMATION METHODS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCUNT.		
1603	9403200	CYTOGENETIC STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF BIRDS OF UPPER EGYPT /	AHMED,NAGAT ABDLY DARDER	NAGAT ABDLY DARDER AHMED ,	QENA :	1998 .	ATOTAL OF FOURTEEN SPECIES OF BIRDS REPRESENTING EIGHT ORDERS OF CLASS AVES WERE MORPHOLOGICALLY AND CYTOGENETICALLY STUDIED		
1604	9403205	EVALUATION OF RESULTS OF MANAGEMENT OF FRACTURES OF THE NECK OF THE FEMUR IN CHILDREN	ABU-GABAL,KHALED ABDEL SATTAR	KHALED ABDEL SATTAR ABU-GABAL		2002	THIS WORK WAS PLANNED TO STUDY THE RESULTS OF TREATMENTOF FRACTURES OF THE NECK OF THE FEMUR IN CHILDREN THE MATERIAL OF THE STUDY INCLUDED A TOTAL OF 17 CHILDREN PATIENTS HAVING FEMORAL NECK FRACTURES		

1605	9403231		BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME FISHES FROM ASWAN REGION /	MOKHTAR,FAYZA MOHAMMED	FAYZA MOHAMMED MOKHTAR ,	ASWAN :	1994 .	IN ASWAN REGION OF THE RIVER NILE THERE ARE THREE FRESHWATER BODIES : THE MAIN RIVER DOWNSTREAM OF ASWAN DAM,LAKE NASSER (OR THE HIGH DAM LAKE)- UPSTREAM OF THE HIGH DAM AND ASWAN RESERVOIR- IN BETWEEN		
1606	9403234		ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF SPERMATOOA IN SMOKERS=	ELTAIEB , MOUSTAFA ADAM ALI	MOUSTAFA ADAM ALI ELTAIEB	sohag	2003	MANY STUDIES HAVE REPORTED AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CIGARETTE SMOKING AND DECREASE IN SEMEN CONCENTRATION,MOTILITY, NORMAL FORMS AND SEMEN VOLUME		
1607	9403253		SALT TOLERANCE OF SOME WHEAT CULTIVARS	MOHAWAD,ARAFAT ABDEL-HAMED ABDEL-LATEF	ARAFAT ABDEL-HAMED ABDEL-LATEF MOHAWAD		2005	THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT TO STUDY THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF THREE WHEAT CULTIVARS (CV.SAKHA-69,CV.SDS-1 AND CV. GIZA-168) TO VARIOUS LEVES OF SALINITY AND SOME RELATED PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF THESE CULTIVARS DURING TWO DIFFERENT STAGES OF GROWTH((SEEDLING AND FRUITING STAGES		
1608	9403255		LIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDIES OF SOME COCCIDIAN PARASITES INFECTING REPTILES IN QENA PROVINCE /	HUSSEIN,ABDEL-NASSER AHMED	ABDEL-NASSER AHMED HUSSEIN ,	QENA :	2004 .	The present intends to give some information by light and electron microscopes on both blood and merogonic stages of some parasites from qena governorate,Egypt		
1609	9403297		Some metabolic effect of insulin and Alloxan in the Nile Fish clarias Lazera /	Al-Salahy,Mohamed Bassam Al-Saied	Mohamed Bassam Al-Saied Al-Salahy ,	Assiut :	1990 .	The aim of the present investigation is to study the physiological role of both insulin and alloxan injection on the metabolic activity of fish clarias lazera through different periods (1/2, 5 ,18, 24, 48 and 72 hrs.)after treatment.		
1610	9403310		INSTRUMENTAL LOW-LEVEL MEASUREMENTND SPECTROMTRY OF ALPHA-PARTICLE EMITTERS IN GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL /	Ahmed,Nour Khalifa	Nour Khalifa Ahmed ,	Qena :	1989 .	RADIONCTIVITY IS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PHENOMENA OF PHYSICS IN NATURE . IT DESCRIBES THE INSTABILITY OF ATOMIC NUCLEI,WHICH SPONTANEOUSLY DECAYS INTO ANOTHER ATOMIC NUCLEOUS EITHER OF THE SAME OR ANOTHER ELEMENT,ACCOMPANIED BY EMITTING (RADIOACTIVE) OR (IONIZING) RADIATION.		
1611	9403312		NERVE GRAFTING	ABDEL RAHMAN , HASSAN HAMDY	HASSAN HAMDY ABDEL RAHMAN	sohag	1997	THIS STUDY COMPOSED THE REVIEW OF 10 PATIENTS WITH NERVE GRAFT,5OF THEM WERE BRACHIAL PLEXUS IN WHICH 12 NERVE GRAFTS WERE DONE.		
1612	9403322		COMPARATIVE KARYOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF BIRDS IN EGYPT /	IBRAHIM,ALI HUSSIEEN ABU ALMAATY	ALI HUSSIEEN ABU ALMAATY IBRAHIM ,	QENA :	2006 .	Thirty-one species of birds representing ten orders of class aves,which were collected from eight sites on the Mediterranean Sea Coast and Lake Manzala, were morphologically and cytogenetically studied		
1613	9403340		STOCK ASSESSMENT OF SOME IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL FISH SPECIES OF LAKE NASSER,EGYPT /	ADAM,EL-HUSSEIN AMMAR	EL-HUSSEIN AMMAR ADAM ,	ASSIUT :	2004 .	The main goal of this thesis is study stock assessment of some important commercial Fish species of Lake Nasser in Egypt		
1614	9403347		Neuroendocrine profile in Rats addicted to amphetamine sulphate with special reference to carbohydrate metabolism /	EI Daly,Ezzat Sedky Aly	Ezzat Sedky Aly EI Daly ,	Aswan :	1990 .	Amphetamine a stimulat substance maintains wakefulness,increase and facilitate motor activity,however ,it has a far more profound stimulatory effect o the central nervous system. Amphetamine sulphate,which was used in this study has the strongest peripheral and weakest central effect on CNS.		
1615	9403351		PRELIMINARY DOPPLER STUDY OF THE PORTAL VEIN IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS WITH OR WITHOUT OESOPHAGEAL VARICES=	AL- SENBESY,MOHAMED ABDEL-RAZEK ZAKI	MOHAMED ABDEL-RAZEK ZAKI AL-SENBESY	Sohag	1998	the aim of this work is to assess the value of doppler sonography in diagnosing oesophageal varices in different types of liver cirrhosis and its correlation with endoscopic findings.		
1616	9403373		STUDIES ON TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES OF BENZOYL THIOUREA DERIVATIVES AND ORTHO PHENYLENE DIAMINE=	ELMASRY,ALAA EL-DEEN SAYED ALY	ALAA EL-DEEN SAYED ALY ELMASRY	Sohag	1996	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THIS OF THIS THESIS WAS TO PRESENT A SYSTEMATIC STUDY ON THE LIGATING PROPERTIES OF SOME BENZOYL THIOUREA DERIVATIVES .		
1617	9403375		IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE FAMILY SCHISTOSOMATIDAE /	Saleh,Naglaa Moustafa Kamel	Naglaa Moustafa Kamel Saleh ,	ASWAN :	2005 .	Aim of the present work was to find outthe prevailing human species of SCHISTOSOMA and its rate of infection,examination of different snails for human and bird schistosome cercariae and pigeons,examination of sparrows to find out the adult schistosomes and preparation of crude antigen from these adults and to estimate it as avaccine against SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI in laboratory mice		
1618	9403376		HISTOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON GRASS CARP,CTENOPHARYNGODON IDELLA UNDER THE EFFECT OF THE BIOPESTICIDE NEEM(TRIOLOGY)	OKAIL,HANAN ALI MAHMOUD	HANAN ALI MAHMOUD OKAIL,		2005	The present study was planned to investigate the effect of neem biopesticide(Triology) on some histopathological and biochemical aspects of liver,Kidney,gills and intestine of the fresh water fish ,namely,grass caro"CTenopharyngodon idella"collected from fish culture station at EL-Ahaiwa,Sohag Governorate		
1619	9403382		CONDITIONAL METHOD OF INFERENCE FOR SEVERAL LIFE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARETO DISTRIBUTION BASED ON COMPLETE AND CENSORED SAMPLES=	MOHAMED , SEHAM ALI	SEHAM ALI MOHAMED	ASWAN :	2005	IN THIS THESIS,WE APPLY THE CLASSICAL APPROACH FOR ESTIMATING SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARETO DISTRIBUTION. SIR FISHER (1952)PRESENTED THIS APPROACH AS A PRACTICAL METHOD IN STATISTICAL INFERENCE.		
1620	9403391		A STUDY OF THE RESULTS OF ARTHROSCOPIC OPEN TREATMENT OF SUBACROMIAL IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME	EL-AZAB , HOSAM EL-DEEN MAHMOUD AHMED	HOSAM EL-DEEN MAHMOUD AHMED EL-AZAB	SOHAG	2002	THE SHOULDER JOINT IS THE MOST FREELY MOBILE JOINT IN THE BODY ALTHOUGH ITS CAPSULE IS THIN , LAX AND ALLOWING WIDE RANGE OF MOVEMENT , IT IS STRENGTHENED BY ROTATOR CUFF OR MUSCLOTENDINOUS CUFF		
1621	9403546		Studies on protozon parasites Which may infect some birds in Assiut Governorate /	Abed,Gamal Hassan	Gamal Hassan Abed ,	Assiut :	1991 .	To day birds represent a main source of animal proteins alllover the world.pigeons and doves (family.columbidae)are remarkable for a high food value.In some countries birds form the main food beside other nutritive substances. Many parasitic protoza can be harmful to the birds.		
1622	9403630		Studies on Echinostomes of birds in Aswan governrate /	Saad,Atef Ibrahim Abd Elkader	Atef Ibrahim Abd Elkader Saad ,	Assiut :	1991 .	These sanails were belonging to six species. 1. Biomphalaria alexandiana. 2. Bulinus truncatus. 3. physa acuta. 4. Cleopatra Bulimoides . 5. Melania Tuberculata and . 6. Lymnaea Cailliaud		

1623	9403634		STUDIES ON THE BIOLOGY AND THE CHEMICAL DEFENSE OF SOME MARINE INVERTEBRATES,RED SEA,EGYPT /	MOUSTAFA,ALAA YOUSRY FAHMY	ALAA YOUSRY FAHMY MOUSTAFA	SOHAG :	2005 .	AIMS OF THE PRESENT WORK Collect and identify two venomous groups of molluscan invertebrates to use them in the present study. Study the structure of ink and digestive glands and their role in the chemical defense in the two sea hares Aplysia Oculifera and Aplysia Fasciata. Study the toxicity of the ink fluid from the two sea hares using mice ,Artemia,bacteria and fungi. Discuss the difference between the methods of defense in the two groups of molluscs "sea hares and cone snails"		
1624	9403666		BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE CICHLID FISH "OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS(L.)" FROM THE RIVER NILE AT SOHAG GOVERNORATE /	OKAIL,HANAN ALI MAHMOUD	HANAN ALI MAHMOUD OKAIL	SOHAG :	1999 .	TILAPIA IS AN IMPORTANT FISH.IT HAS A WIDE DISTRIBUTION AND IS SUITABLE FOR DIFFERENT HABITATS IN THE TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL REGIONS		
1625	9403681		ASTUDY OF THE ROLE OF TRANSVAGINAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY VERSUS LAPAROSCOPY IN DIAGNOSIS OF PELVIC PAIN=	MONEM , ALLAM MOHAMMAD ABDEL	ALLAM MOHAMMAD ABDEL MONEM	SOHAG	1997	THIS STUDY WAS DONE WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATING THE ACCURACY,SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY OF T.V.S. COMPARED TO LAPAROSCOPY IN DIAGNOSIS OF CAUSES OF PELVIC PAIN.		
1626	9403696		USEFULNESS OF ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY IN RELATION TO ATHERO THROMBOTIC BRAIN INFARCTION	MOHAMED,MOHAMED ALAA ALSAYED	MOHAMED ALAA ALSAYE MOHAMED	Sohag	1996	AS STROKE IS VERY SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM OUR STUDY AIMED AT PREDICTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY(LVH) IN PATIENT WITH ATHEROTHROMBOTIC BRAIN INFARCTION USING ELECTROCARDIOGRAM(ECG) AND ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY (ECHO)		
1627	9403784		CYTOTOXIC MARKERS IN ACUTE LEUKEMIAS	HAMED , ELHAM OMAR	ELHAM OMAR HAMED	ASSIUT	1998	THIS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF SOHAG FACULTY OF MEDICINE.		
1628	9403824		BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME SPECIES OF SEA HARES(MOLLUSCA:OPISTHOBRANCHIA)COLLECTED FROM THE RED SEA,EGYPT /	MOUSTAFA,ALAA YOUSRY FAHMY	ALAA YOUSRY FAHMY MOUSTAFA	SOHAG :	1999 .	ARICH MYTHOLOGY WAS SURROUNDING THE SEA HARES,RELATED TO THE BELIEF OF THEIR POISONING NATURE		
1629	9403854		EFFECT OF ISUPREL(B2STIMULANT) ON HAEMODYNAMICS AFTER CLOSED MITRAL COMMISSUROTOMY	ABD EL-GHAFFAR,AYMAN MOHAMMED MOHAMMED	AYMAN MOHAMMED MOHAMMED ABD EL-GHAFFAR	sohag	1998	TO ESTABLISH THE ROLE OF ISOPROTERENOL IN THE TREATMENT OF LOW CARDIAC OUTPUT STATES RESULTING FROM RIGHT VENTRICULAR FAILURE AFTER CLOSE MITRAL COMMISSUROTOMY		
1630	9403910		Studies on some of parasites in some Nile fishes in Sohag governorate /	Ebraheem,Momen El-Damarany	Momen El- Damarany Ebraheem	Sohag :	1992 .	The present study aimed to Studies on some of parasites in some Nile fishes in Sohag governorate. Research on diseases and parasitic infections from which fish suffer poses so many problems and questions that this branch of science is well on the way to becoming a special discipline. The most important problems, is that concerning the feeding of the world's population.		
1631	9403923		BIODIVERSITY OF HIGHER FRESHWATER IN THE NILE	ABDEL-AZIZ,FATEN AWAD	FATEN AWAD ABDEL-AZIZ,	Qena:	2000	A TOTAL OF 64 FUNGAL TAXA, INCLUDING 40 ASCOMYCETES, 20 MITOSPORIC FUNGI AND 4 BASIDIOMYCETES WERE IDENTIFIED FROM SOHAG QENA AND ASWAN		
1632	9403939		FOOD CONSUMPTION,ASSIMILATION AND GROWTH OF SOME TERRESTRIAL ISOPOD SPECIES IN QENA REGION /	ABD EL-LATIF,MOHEY EL-DEIN ZEIN EL-ABDEIN	MOHEY EL-DEIN ZEIN EL-ABDEIN ABD EL-LATIF	QENA :	1998 .	INDIVIDUALS OF PORCELLIONIDES PRUINOSUS,PORCELLIONIDAE LAEVIS AND PORCELLIO OLIVIERI WERE COLLECTED FROM THREE LOCALITIES IN QENA PROVINCE AND REARED ON MORUS ALBA,EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS,FICUS CARICA,CITRUS SINENSIS,PSIDIMUM GUAYANA AND MANGIFERA SP		
1633	9403983		STUDIES ON SOME HEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES ASSOCIATING PARASITIC SKIN AFFECTIONS IN SMALL RUMINANTS.	ALI , ALSAGHER OMRAN AHMED	ALSAGHER OMRAN AHMED ALI	ASSUIT	2005	THIS WORK WAS PLANNED TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF SOME EXTERNAL PARASITIC SKIN AFFECTIONS ON THE HEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF GOATS AND SHEEP.		
1634	9404086		Studies on some parasites of rodents in Qena with special reference to those recovered from Muscles and peripheral Blood /	Rabie,Soheir Ahmed Hamdi M	Soheir Ahmed Hamdi M Rabie	Assiut :	1992 .	The present study aimed to Studies on some parasites of rodents in Qena with special reference to those recovered from Muscles and Peripheral Blood. The main points in this study is. 1. Studies on protozoan parasites. 2. Trypanosomatidae. 3. Plasmodiidae. 4. Sarcocystis.		
1635	9404107		EFFECT OF MELATONIN ON REPRODUCTION IN FEMALE RABBITS	AHMED , HODA MOSTAFA	HODA MOSTAFA AHMED	SOHAG	2002	MELATONIN IS CONSIDERED THE MOST IMPORTANT AND THE MOST ACTIVE SUBSTANCE IN THE PINEAL GLAND		
1636	9404293		N-PHENYLSULFONYLOXYPHthalimide IN THE SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS=	ABD ELRAHIM,MOHAMED MUBARAK TAHA.	MOHAMED MUBARAK TAHA ABD ELRAHIM		2001	the main objective of the study described in this thesis involved the synthesis of some quinazolinone derivatives derived from n-phenylsulfonyloxyphthalimide and 3-amino-2,4-dihydroquinazolin-4(1H)-one		
1637	9404302		EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NEOPLASTIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN=	AHMED , ABEER ABDUL MONIEM	ABEER ABDUL MONIEM AHMED	SOHAG	2000	THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF CANCER AMONG CHILDREN HAVE STIMULATED ABUNDANT DESCRIPTIVE AND ANALYTIC INVESTIGATION		
1638	9404421		THE USE OF GENETIC BIOMARKERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT INDUCED BY POLLUTION=	MOHAMED,TITO NEEEM YOUSSEF HABIB	TITO NEEEM YOUSSEF HABIB MOHAMED,		1998	the genetic effects of environmental pollutants include mutations in somatic cells or germinal cells that are the direct of exposure to toxicants.		
1639	9404427		Studies on the distribution,Ecology and Biology of freshwater leeches in Upper Egypt,With description of a species new to Egypt from Gizah /	Moustafa,Ahmed Sayed Mohamed	Ahmed Sayed Mohamed Moustafa	Assiut :	1992 .	The study aims to Studies on the distribution,Ecology and Biology of freshwater leeches in Upper Egypt,With description of a species new to Egypt from Gizah. The study aims to reveal the effect of different ecological factors on the distribution,ecology and biology of the freshwater leeches in Upper Egypt. The book includes both field and laboratory studies.		
1640	9404432		SOME PROBLEMS IN GENERAL RELATIVITY CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM-ASCITES ALBUMIN CONCENTRATION GRADIENT (SAAG)AND ENDOSCOPIC PARAMETERS OF PORTAL HYPERTENSION=	ALY,HAMADA FAWZY ABDEL-HAMEED.	HAMADA FAWZY ABDEL-HAMEED ALY	sohag	1997	STUDYING SYMMETRY PROPERTIES IN GENERAL RELATIVITY IS OF GREAT INTEREST FOR TWO REASONS.		
1641	9404454			ABDEL-KADER , USAMA MOHAMED ABDEL-AAL	USAMA MOHAMED ABDEL-AAL ABDEL-KADER	SOHAG	2002	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE THE CORRELATION AND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF SAAG AND THE COMPLICATION OF PHTN MAINLY THE PRESENCE AND THE GRADE OF EV FOUND ON UPPER ENDOSCOPY.		

1642	9404541	SECONDARY METABOLITES FORMATION OF THE TERVERTICILLATE PENICILLIA=تكوين الايضيات الثانوية بواسطة البنسيليوم=ثلاثية الفروع	ABO-DAHAB,NAGEH FATHY	NAGEH FATHY ABO-DAHAB	Sohag	1998	the first part of this study aimed to screening some of patulin producing terverticillate penicillia for their extra-cellular secondary metabolites production using agar plug technique.		
1643	9404562	ANALYSIS OF SILENT AND NONSILENT DISCHARGES IN NONUNIFORM FILED GAPS /	Yahia,Ashraf El-Sayed Sayed Ahmed	Ashraf El-Sayed Sayed Ahmed Yahia ,	assuit :	2002 .	In this study, the characteristic of corona and silent discharge plasmas including ozone generation have been investigated.		
1644	9404567	PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE OF SOME SALINIZED LEGUMINOUS PLANTS TO SEED SOAKING IN THIAMINE OR ASCORBIC ACID	HUSSIN , SOHIR TABET HAMED			1998	RESPONSES OF PLANTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACTION OF NAC1 AS ASALINIZING AGENT AND THIAMINE OR ASCORBIC ACID AS AMELIORATING AGENTS		
1645	9404568	POST-COLONIALISM:A THEORY OF RESISTANCE WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRANTZ FANON THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH/	EL ARIF , ABDEL NAIM IBRAHIM AWAD	ABDEL NAIM IBRAHIM AWAD EL ARIF	QENA	2006	POST-COLONIAL THEORY IS ONE OF THE RECENT CRITICAL THEORIES IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.		
1646	9404593	Histogenesis of some embryonic organs of a teleost fish gambusia affinis holbrookii /	LASHEIN,FAKHR EL-DIN MUSTAFA	FAKHR EL-DIN MUSTAFA Lashein .	KAFR EL-SHEIK H :	1990 .	THIS INVESTIGATION DEALS WITH THE EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM OF TELEOST FISH,gambusia affinis holbrookii THE EMBRYONIC STAGES AS WELL AS THE ADULT STAGE WERE STUDING.EMBRYONIC STAGES WERE DIVIDED INTO EIGHT STAGE ACCORDING TO MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF THE WHOLE EMBRYOS AS WELL AS MORPHOLOGICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM FOR EACH EMBRYOIC STAGE		
1647	9404623	OUTCOME OF SURGICAL MANAGEMENT FOR MALIGNANT OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE=	EL SHERIF , OLA AHMED MAHMOUD	OLA AHMED MAHMOUD EL SHERIF	SOHA G	2005	OUR STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON 48 CASES PRESENTED WITH ADVANCED MALIGNANT OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE WHO UNDERWENT SURGERY FOR RELIEF OF BILE DUCT OBSTRUCTION DURING THE PERIOD FORM JULY 2003TO JANUARY 2005 IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY.		
1648	9404628	Seasonal effects on the neuroendocrine profile in reptiles with special reference to carbohydrate and lipid metabolism /	Abdel-Hameed,Abdel-Hameed Mansour	Abdel-Hameed Mansour Abdel-Hameed .	Aswan :	1993 .	The phenomenon of hibernation is one of the most fascinating adaptive responses manifested in nature.An animal is capable of markedly reducing its basal metabolic rate,utilizing fat reserves and abstaining from food during winter. In the present investigation,Two spaces of reptiles are choosen,these are ,Malpolon monspessulanus and Uromastix aegyptius living in the Egyptain deserts and manifesting the phenomenon of hibernation.		
1649	9404672	APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING IN EXPLORATION FOR MINERALIZED GRAITES IN CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT	GAD , SABREEN ATA	SABREEN ATA GAD	Aswan	2002	THE STUDY AREA IS LOCATED IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT BETWEEN LATITUDES 24 45 AND 25 20N AND LONGITUDES33 45 AND 34 30E		
1650	9404701	Short Range Correlation in Finite Nuclear Systems /	Mokhatar,sherif Rashad	sherif Rashad Mokhatar ,	assuit :	2002 .	A Model that treats short-range correlation in finite nuclei in case of nuclear excitation is developed. The model considers the correlations up to the first order in the number of correlation life.		
1651	9404707	SPECTRAL/SPLINE COLLOCATION METHODS FOR THE SOLUTIONS OF SOME PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS(PDES).	ATTIA , MOHAMED AHMED IBRAHIM	MOHAMED AHMED IBRAHIM ATTIA	QENA	2004	IN THIS THESIS WE PRESENT A MIXED SPECTRAL / SPLINE APPROACH TO SOLVE THE GENERALIZED BUGER'S EQUATION AND THE KORTEWEG DE VRIES EQUATION.		
1652	9404732	Effect of electronical stimulation and Na cl solution on regeneration of HIND LIMBS in stages of the Egyptian toad,bufo regularis reuss /	Farag,Reda Abdel-Rahman Ali	Reda Abdel-Rahman Ali Farag .	Assiut. :	1993 .	The present study aims to Effect of electronical stimulation and Na cl solution on regeneration of HIND LIMBS in stages of the Egyptian toad,bufo regularis reuss. It is well known that urodeles retain the regenerative capacity of their transected limbs throughout their life history.		
1653	9404774	POTENTIOMETRIC AND SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES ON SOME ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPLEXES	ZOROMBA , MOHAMAD SHAFEEK TAHA			2003	THIS THESIS ENTITLED POTENTIOMETRIC AND SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES ON SOME ORGANO- PHOSPHOROUS COMPLEXES		
1654	9404775	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL INDUCED BY Y-IRRADIATION IN SOME COMPOUNDS OF MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES /	Hammad,Abdel-Reda Gadel-Karim Hussien	Abdel-Reda Gadel-Karim Hussien Hammad ,	assuit :	2002 .	In recent years metalo-organic and organic materials are used widely. These materials can suffer considerable radiation damage during their operaional lives and it is obviously important to know the effects of radiation on their physical behavior.		
1655	9404807	EXACT AND APPROXIMATE RELIABILITY FOR COMPUTER NETWORKS	ABD-ELLAH , MOHAMED HESHMAT	MOHAMED HESHMAT ABD-ELLAH	SOHA G	2002	THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABLE COMPUTER NETWORKS IS BECOMING OF INCREASING IMPORTANCE		
1656	9404863	CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CANCER BLADDER IN SOHAG CANCER CENTERS (RETROSPECTIVE STUDY)=	MOHAMMED , AHMED MOHAMMED AMEEN	AHMED MOHAMMED AMEEN MOHAMMED	SOHA G	2004	BLADDER CANCER REPRESENTS THE MOST COMMON MALIGNANT TUMOR OF THE URINARY TRACT, BLADDER CANCER ACCOUNTS FOR 6.5%OF ALL CANCERS ANNUALLY.		
1657	9404866	"Structural, Mechanical and Optical Properties of Some Transition Metal Oxides and Oxyntrides Thin Films" /	Abo Laila,Sodky Hamed Mohamed	Sodky Hamed Mohamed Abo Laila ,	Sohag :	2003 .	The properties of TiOx, TiOxNy and MoOx for optical coating and photocatalytic applications were studied. The study was performed in order to understand and optimize the different processes and sputter conditions which affect the various properties of the nominated materials.		
1658	9404867	HYBRID PENALTY PARTIAL QUADRATIC INTERPOLATION TECHNIQUE AND ITS APPLICATIONS FOR SOLVING OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS	EL-SAGHEER , ALAA MOHAMED	ALAA MOHAMED EL-SAGHEER	ASWAN	1996	IN THIS THESIS, WE PRESENT AMODIFIED TECHNIQUE BASED ON AMODIFICATION TO THE PENALTY PARTIAL QUADRATIC INTERPOLATION(PPQI)TECHNIQUE		
1659	9404891	Taxonomical and ecological studies on freshwater fleas(Crustacea) in Qena governorate /	Mahmoud,Amal Ahmed	Amal Ahmed Mahmoud .	Qena :	1995 .	The cladoceran species constitute an important group of crustacean zooplankton. They are small,mostly microscopic animals with size ranging from about 0.2 to 3.0 mm, or even more. They play an important role in the food chain,where they form a critical intermediate link between the primary producers and the higher consumers.		

1660	9404898	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME BINARY SYSTEM SEMICONDUCTORS (THALLIUM SELENIDE AND THALLIUM SULPHIDE CRYSTALS) /	Kasem,Mohammed Mohammed Nassary	Kasem,Mohammed Mohammed Nassary	Assuit:	1989	AlII BVI COMPOUNDS AS A COLLECTIVE GROUP OF MATERIALS HAVE BEEN AND STILL ARE THE SUBJECT OF MUCH INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS (49) WIDE SPREAD ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO THE SEMICONDUCTORS OF THE AlII BVI.		
1661	9404907	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE EYE IN DIFFERENT SPECIES OF FISH LIVING IN DIFFERENT HABITATS /	BORAEY, MOHAMED ARAFA ADLEY	MOHAMED ARAFA ADLEY BORAEY	SOHAG:	1989	THE PRESENT STUDY IS DEVOTED TO COMPARE THE ANATOMICAL, HISTOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE EYE IN FOUR DIFFERENT ADULT TELEOSTEAN NILE-FISHES LIVING IN DIFFERENT HABITATS AND HAVING DIFFERENT FEEDING HABITS.		
1662	9404910	Cytogenetics of a marine invertebrate group in the Red Sea coast around Latitude 27N /	Aly, Abdel-Basset Massoud Ebied	Abdel-Basset Massoud Ebied Aly	Qena:	1994	The best results of chromosomal analysis were obtained from cell spreads of gonads and gills. These results revealed the following: 1. Phylum mollusca 2. Order neogastropoda 3. Order archaeogastropoda 4. Order Apysisiacea 5. Order nudibranchiata		
1663	9404911	OPHTHALMIC CHANGES IN CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE=	LATIF, MOHAMMED AMBER ABDEL	MOHAMMED AMBER ABDEL LATIF	sohag:	2004	THE NUMBER OF URAEMIC PATIENTS IN EGYPT HAVE BEEN NOTICED TO BE STEADILY INCREASING IN THE LAST FEW YEARS ACTUALLY THERE IS NO ACCURATE STATISTIC FOR THIS NATIONAL PROBLEM.		
1664	9404919	Ion Dynamics and Relaxation in Fluoride Ion Conductors PbSnF4, KSn2F5 and RbSn2F5 Studied by NMR and Impedance Spectroscopy /	Mohamad, Mohamad Mahmoud Ahmed	Mohamad Mahmoud Ahmed Mohamad	assuit:	2004	In the present study, ionic conducting mechanism and dynamics and relaxation of fluoride ions in three superionic fluoride ion conductors namely; PbSnF4, KSn2F5 and RbSn2F5, have been studied by NMR and impedance spectroscopy over a wide temperature range.		
1665	9404922	MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF SOME IRON-BASED ALLOYS /	ABD-ELHAKEEM, AHMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED ABD-ELHAKEEM,	SOHAG:	2002	the main goal of the present work was to study the magnetic properties of different nominal compositions of the binary $sm \times fe$ 1 with wt%. the solid state reaction technique was the recommended method of preparation of such composition from the power forms of the elements from which the different compositions of the proposed binary are formulated.		
1666	9404938	SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON TRACE ELEMENTS OF SOME ALUMINUM PRODUCTS	ALY, AHMED MAHMOUD AHMED	AHMED MAHMOUD AHMED ALY	QENA:	1998	THE WORK RECORDED IN THIS THESIS DEALS WITH SOME PROPERTIES OF AL-ALLOYS WITH DIFFERENT RATIO OF SI AND MG		
1667	9404939	Behavioural and Biochemical studies on the fleshfly wohlfahrtia Nuba Wiedemann in Upper Egypt /	Khedre, Azza Mohamed Hessien	Azza Mohamed Hessien Khedre	Sohag:	1994	In present study aims to Behavioural and Biochemical studies on the fleshfly wohlfahrtia Nuba (Wiedemann) in Upper Egypt. The study includes two main studies: 1. Behavioural studies 2. Biochemical studies.		
1668	9404947	MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF IN-DOPED CdS THIN FILMS=	HADIA, NOMERY MOHAMED ABASS	NOMERY MOHAMED ABASS HADIA	SOHAG:	2003	THESIS IS TITLE "MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF IN-DOPED CdS THIN FILMS" UNDOPE AND IN-DOPED CdS THIN FILM WITH IN/Cd ATOMIC RATIO EQUAL TO 0.03, 0.05, 0.07, 0.010, 0.15 AND 0.20 DEPOSITED BY ELECTRON BEAM WITH THICKNESS-300NM WERE DEPOSITED BY ELECTRON BEAM EVAPORATION FORM BULK SAMPLES.		
1669	9404959	THE EFFECT OF LEAD AND ITS ACTION WITH SUPPLEMENTATION OF SELENIUM AND VITAMIN E ON THE GROWTH PERFORMANCE, BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS HISTOPATHOLOGY AND CYTOPATHOLOGY OF OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS /	OHAIDA, ABDEL SALAM MAHMOUD IBRAIK	ABDEL SALAM MAHMOUD IBRAIK OHAIDA	ASSIUT:	2005	In the present study 480 specimens of oreochromis niloticus were used to determine the adverse effects of different sublethal concentrations of lead 2.5, 5 and 10 ppm on behavioral changes, mortality, growth performance, blood constituents and histopathological characteristics of the liver. The validity of selenium 0.5 and 1.0 mg and vitamin E for inhibition of such effects was testified		
1670	9404960	STUDIES ON THE POST-CRANIAL MUSCULATURE OF PSAMMOPHIS SIBILANS LINNAEUS, ORDER: OPHIDIA, FAMILY: COLUBRIDAE /	ESMAIL, MAGDA MOHAMMED RASHAD	MAGDA MOHAMMED RASHAD ESMail	ASSUIT:	1983	THE SUBJECT OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO SURVEY THE POST-CRANIAL MUSCULATURE OF THE EGYPTIAN SNAKE, PSAMMOPHIS SIBILANS LINNAEUS, F. COLUBRIDAE TO COMPARE THAT CONDITION WITH THE CONDITION FOUND IN LIZARDS.		
1671	9404962	Study of some deformed aluminum alloys using positron annihilation technique /	Hassan, Mahmoud Essmat	Essmat Mahmoud Hussan,	ASSWAN:	2001	Point defects and dislocations are introduced into a solid by a plastic deformation at room temperature RT.		
1672	9404963	EVALUATION OF RADIOCHEMICAL PURITY OF THE COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE MO 99-TE 99m GENERATORS ELUTES A COMPARATIVE STUDY /	ABDALLA, ALI GADELRAH	ALI GADELRAH ABDELLA,	ASWAN:	2000	evaluation of radiopharmaceutical quality is an important task for scientist in the nuclear medicine field, from both an economical and technical point of view. in egypt, constant weekly delivery of the 99m Tc generator is almost impractical and unavailable especially in distant centers from cairo so, biweekly delivery is the routine one.		
1673	9404980	Effects of Some Fabrication Parameters on the Performance of Silicon Solar Cells /	El Amin, Ayman Ahmed	Ayman Ahmed El Amin	Aswan:	2003	Multicrystalline silicon solar cells are suffering from the roughness of the surface, which could affect both the front and the back contacts.		
1674	9404982	AGE, Growth and population dynamics of tilapia species in the Egyptian Inland waters, Lake EDKU /	Khalil, Ahmed Abdalla	Ahmed Abdalla Khalil	Sohag:	1994	Tilapia are the most common inland water fishes in Egypt, where they constitute from 80 to 90 % of the fisheries of the northern lakes. Several biological studies had been made on tilapia in different locations. The present work is mainly concerned with the identity and growth of tilapia populations in Lake Edku.		
1675	9404986	study of performance of geosynthetic reinforced retaining structures resting on weak soil	Ahmed, Ashraf Abdel-Mobdy Soliman	Ashraf Abdel-Mobdy Soliman Ahmed	ASWAN:	2006	PERFORMANCE OF GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCED RETAINING STRUCTURES DEPENDS ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS SUCH AS, REINFORCEMENT MATERIAL PROPERTIES		
1676	9404988	INTERGRATED CONTROL TWO MOSQUITO SPECIES Aedes Aegypti and Culex Annulirostris /	SHAALAN, ESSAM ABDEL-SALAM ABDEL-HALEEM	ESSAM ABDEL-SALAM ABDEL-HALEEM SHAALAN	ASWAN:	2005	The research presented in this study focused on: The efficacy of several botanical extracts against Aedes aegypti DENGUE VECTOR and Culex annulirostris JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VECTOR larvae. Efficacy of two predaceous insects as biological control agent and factors affecting on their potential		
1677	9404990	THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME OXIDE GLASSES CONTAINING IRON IN RELATION TO THEIR STRUCTURE=	HAMMODA, KHALED HAMMODA EDRES	KHALED HAMMODA EDRES HAMMODA	ASWAN:	1997	GLASSES DOPED WITH TRANSITION METAL IONS BECOME NOW OF HIGH INTEREST BECAUSE OF THEIR VARIOUS APPLICATION IN BOTH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
1678	9404991	GROWTH AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF FERROELECTRIC CRYSTALS FOR SENSOR APPLICATIONS /	Amin, Susan Abdel-Wahab	Susan Abdel-Wahab Amin	assuit:	2003	This thesis includes detailed study on growing and physical properties of two crystals of the tungsten-bronze family.		

1679	9405000		GROWTH,X-RAY,OPTICAL,ULTICAL,ULTRASONIC AND ELECTRICAL STUDIES OF SOME A2BX4 SINGLE CRYSTALS /	Amer,Amer Abd-alla El-korashy	Amer Abd-alla El-korashy Amer ,	assuit :	1988 .	THIS THESIS DESCRIBES A SERIES OF STUDIES USING A VARIETY OF TECHNIQUES ON THE A2 BX4 PHASE TRANSITIONS INTRODUCTION (THIS CHAPTER) IS FOLLOWED BY ESSENTIAL THEORY (CHAPTER 2), THEN EXPERIMENTAL AND INSTRUMENTAL DETAILS (CHAPTER3) .IN CHAPTER 4, CRYSTAL GROWTH EXPERIMENTS ARE DESCRIBED .		
1680	9405001		Immunobiology of Cryptosporidium infection in mice /	Abdel-Maskoud,Nazem Mahrous	Nazem Mahrous Abdel-Maskoud ,	Aswan :	1994 .	The present study aims to 1. Morphological study of the oocysts of C.muris and C.parvum 2. Biological study of C.muris in adult immunocompetent mice. 3. Immunological study on serum antibodies by the use of indirect immunofluorescent antibody test (IFAT) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) .4. Study of the humoral response to Cryptosporidium muris in adult mice after a- Oral inoculation with intact oocysts b-Intraperitoneal injection with excysted homogenized oocysts. 5. Analysis and delineation of different antigens recognized by the sera using Western blotting (immunoblotting).		
1681	9405002		STUDY OF STRUCTURAL AND FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF SOME CERAMIC SYSTEMS /	ALY,HESHAM AHMED KAMAL	HESHAM AHMED KAMAL ALY ,	Qena :	2004 .	The ferroelectric properties in perovskite structure has been the subject of many investigations.		
1682	9405032		STUDIES ON SOME PROTOZOAN BLOOD PARASITES OF SOME BIRDS IN QENA GOVERNORATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MATARIAL PARASITES /	HASSAN,AMAL ABBAS ABDEL-RAHMAN	AMAL ABBAS ABDEL-RAHMAN HASSAN ,	QENA :	1998 .	IT IS THE FIRST TIME TO DO AMALARIAL SURVEY ON WILD BIRDS IN QENA GOVERNORATE AND IN ADDITION TO HOUSE SPARROWS		
1683	9405137		PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF BALANITES AEGYPTIACA IN ALBINORAT /	HASSAN,MOHAMED KAMEL	MOHAMED KAMEL HASSAN ,	ASWAN :	2000 .	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF AN AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF BALANITES AEGYPTIACA MESOCARP ON CARBOHYDRATES AND LIPIDS METABOLISM		
1684	9405162		CYTOGENETIC STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF FRESH-WATER FISHES IN UPPER EGYPT /	MOHAMED,REFAAT GALAL EL-DIN	REFAAT GALAL EL-DIN MOHAMED ,	QENA :	2000 .	ATOTAL OF TEN SPECIES OF FRESHWATER		
1685	9405233		EFFECT OF CULTIVATIONS ON AQUATIC PLANTS IN CANALS IN UPPER EGYPT	ABDEL-FREED, IBRAHIM BAYOUMI	Ibrahim bayoumi abdel-freed	Aswan :	2001 .	THE AIMS OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE: TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF AQUATIC WEEDS IN IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE CANALS IN ASWAN GOVERNORATE TO DEFINE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE WEEDS HABITATS		
1686	9405239		GENETIC ASPECTS OF NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES IN CHILDREN	SADEK,ABD EL-RAHEM ABD RABO	Abd el-rahem abd rabo sadek	sohag:	2000	the present work aims to review the recent advances regarding genetics of neuromuscular disorders in children and the applications of these advances both in diagnosis and therapy of these disorders		
1687	9405248		CHEMICAL STUDY ON SOME EGYPTIAN LAKES	KHALAFALLA,MOHAMED ALAA EL-DEEN MAHFOUZ	,MOHAMED ALAA EL-DEEN MAHFOUZ KHALAFALLA		2006	the main objective of this study are to follow up the distribution of some heavy and major metals between different ecosystem components sediment,pore water,water,aquatic plant,fish,shell in the four river Nile delta lakes namely mariut,edku,burullus and manzala.		
1688	9405258		THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR BUILDING OBJECT - ORIENTED DATABASES FROM ARABIC NATURAL LANGUAGE DESCRIPTIONS	hany abdou*Abd el-rhman	HANY abdou abd el- rhman	Aswan :	2006	THIS THESIS IS IN THE FIELD OF EXPERT SYSTEM WE DEVELOPMENT AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR BUILDING OBJECT-ORIENTED DATABASES FROM ARABIC NATURAL LANGUAGE DESCRIPTIONS OF INFORMATION SYSTEM		
1689	9405291		ECOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES ON SOME SPECIES OF ORDER ODONATA IN QENA GOVERNORATE ,EGYPT AND AND NORTHWESTERN (GERMANY) /	MOHAMED,EBRAHEM EASA EASA	EBRAHEM EASA EASA MOHAMED ,	QENA :	2004 .	This THESIS presents ecological and behaviour of order Odonata in Qena Governorate(Egypt)and Niedersachsen & Nordrhein-Western (northwestern part of Germany).The primary aims of this study were to study the ecology and examine mark recapture and habit.The present study was performed in seventeen stations,six of them located in Qena Governorate (Egypt)and the others eleven stations located in Germany		
1690	9405297		SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR AND CHELATING TENDENCIES OF SOME IMIDAZOLE AND PYRIMIDINE AZO DYES=السلوك الطيفي وقابلية الميل لتكوين معقدات مع بعض اصباغ الازيدازول والبيريمدين	EL-HATY,ESAM YAHIA TAWFEEK ALY	ESAM YAHIA TAWFEEK ALY EL-HATY	Aswan	1997	in this thesis,a series of x-phenylazo derivatives of 2- cyanomethyl benzimidazole,barbituric acid and 2-amino-4,6-dihydroxy pyrimidine		
1691	9405317		Studies on parasitic helminthes of some species of fishes from Hurgada,Red Sea ,Egypt :Taxonomy and some Ecological Phenomena /	Hassan,Amal Abbas Abdel-Rahaman	Amal Abbas Abdel-Rahaman Hassan ,	Qena :	2004 .	The present study aims to Studies on parasitic helminthes of some species of fishes from Hurgada,Red Sea ,Egypt :Taxonomy and some Ecological Phenomena. In a study on the helminth parasites of the Red Sea fishes extended for two years (2002-2003),32 Fish species belonging to 5 orders,19 families and 25 genera have been collected from the coast of Hurgada,Red Sea ,Egypt.		
1692	9405335		SYNTHESIS OF SOME NOVEL HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC DERIVATIVES=	ABD EL-RAHEEM , AMR AWADALLAH MOHAMMED ,	AMR AWADALLAH ABD EL-RAHEEM	ASWAN	2006	THE FOLLOWING WORK PRESENTED ANOVEL SYNTHETIC PATHWAYS TO PREPARE NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS INCORPORATING PYRAZOLE RING LINKED TO PYRAN.		
1693	9405344		THE ROLE OF HIGH DOSE RATE BRACHYTHERAPY IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH CARINOMA OF THE UTERINE CERVIX	RAFAAT ABDEL-AAL BAKHEET	RAFAAT ABDEL-AAL BAKHEET MOHAMMED	SOHAG	2004	ROUTINE SCREENING AND RECENT ADVANCES IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES HAVE ENABLED EARLIER DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER.		
1694	9405351		HEPATITIS C VIRUS RNA IN SERUM OF BLOOD DONORS WITH OR WITHOUT ELEVATED TRANSAMINASE LEVELS	ABD EL-MAWGOURD, ABEER MOHAMED MOHAMED	Abeer mohamed mohamed abd el-mawgour	sohag:	1999	AIM OF THE WORK TO DETERMINE THE PREVALENCE OF HCV SEROPOSITIVITY IN SUBJECT ATTENDING THE BLOOD BANK OF SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL FOR DONATION AREPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF THOSE HCV SEROPOSITIVE DONORS WILL BE SUBJECT TO A BATTERY OF THOSE TESTS		

1695	9405374		STUDIES ON THE MORPHOLOGY AND BIOLOGY OF THE IMMATURE STAGES OF CERTAIN LEPIDOPTEROUS INSECTS /	AWED,AZZA MOHAMED ABDEL-MONEIM	AZZA MOHAMED ABDEL-MONEIM AWED	QENA :	1991 .	THE PRESENT WORK AIMS TO STUDY THE BIOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY OF IMMATURE STAGES OF CHILO AGAMEMNON BLES.LEUCANIA LOREYI DUP AND NOMOPHILA NOCTUELLA(DENIS&SCHIFF)SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED,DURING A PERIOD OF 18 MONTH:FROM FEBRUARY 1988 TILL END OF JULY 1989,FROM ASSIUT REGION BY THE TRAPPING AND HAND-PICKING METHODS		
1696	9405377		SOME STUDIES ON RUMEN PROTOZOAN FAUNA OF DOMESTICATED /	OMAR,NADIA IBRAHIM MOHAMED AHMED	NADIA IBRAHIM MOHAMED AHMED OMAR	QENA :	2003 .	In study was based on rumen protozoan fauna of domesticated animals(cattle,sheep and buffaloes) for the first time in Qena Governorate. In this survey the morphology and taxonomy of the holotrichs and the entodiniomorphs were studied. The holotrichs possess cilia over the entire body surface. The entodiniomorphs lack the abundant cilia covering the surface of the holotrichs, but have evolved the highly specialized bands of syncilia which function both in locomotion and food ingestion		
1697	9405403		PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME HYDROXYAZO COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM 2,6-DIAMINOPYRIDNE AND THEIR METAL COMPLEXES	IBRAHIM,FATMA WAFDI HASSAN	FATMA IBRAHIM WAFDI HASSAN		1998	the thesis contains two main parts.in the first part, the electronic absorption spectra of the above compounds are recorded in pureorganic solvents of different polarities and in aqueous buffer solution		
1698	9405405		MORPHOLOGICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE BLOWFLY CHRYSOMYA MEGACEPHALA(FABRICUS)(DIPTERA:CALLIPHORIDAE),IN EGYPT /	ZOHRY,NASRA MOHAMMED HASANEEN	NASRA MOHAMMED HASANEEN ZOHRY	SOHA G :	2002 .	THIS STUDY WAS AN ATTEMPT TO INVESTIGATE THE MACRO AND MICRO-ANATOMY OF THE DIGESTIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS OF THE FLY,ESPECIALLY THE CHANGES IN THE MIDGUT DURING DEVELOPMENT AND METAMORPHOSIS		
1699	9405440		Studies on helminth parasites and nematodes infecting bast in Upper Egypt /	Ammar,Khalaf Nour AbdEl-Wahed	Khalaf Nour AbdEl-Wahed Ammar	Qena :	2001 .	The present work studied the helminth parasites found in some common Egyptian bats. The present work studied aims to Studies on helminth parasites and nematodes infecting bast in Upper Egypt.		
1700	9405441		PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME MULTI COMPONENT OXIDE GLASSES	EL-AGWANY, EHAB MOUSTAFA	Ehab moustafa el-agwany	Aswan :	2002	ALTHOUGH AMORPHOUS MATERIALS ARE NOT NEW THE IRON -RICH SILICEOUS GLASSY MATERIALS RECOVERED FROM THE MOON BY THE APOLLO MISSIONS ARE FOUND TO BE SOME BILLIONS YEARS OLD		
1701	9405457		BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE FLESHFLY WOHLFAHRTIA NUBA WIEDEMANN IN EGYPT /	KHEDRE,AZZA MOHAMED HESSEIN	AZZA MOHAMED HESSEIN KHEDRE	SOHA G :	1991 .	COLONIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF WOHLFAHRTIA NUBA (WIEDEMANN)DIPTERA:SARCOPHAGIDAE) HAVE BEEN UNDER-TAKEN IN EGYPT		
1702	9405481		MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON A MARINE BIVALVE SPECIES IN EGYPT :MODIOLUS A URICULATUS KRAUSS.(1848) /	ABOUL-DAHAB,HOSNY MOHAMMED	HOSNY MOHAMMED ABOUL-DAHAB	ASSUIT :	1983 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION DEALS WITH THE MARINE MYTILID MUSSEL MODIOLUS AURICULATUS KRAUSS 1848,WHICH IS ONE OF THE COMMON EPIFAUNAL AND INTERTIDAL ZONE COMMUNITY OF THE EGYPTIAN AREA OF THE RED SEA.THE WORK ENTAILS THE EXTERNAL FEATURES AND THE MACROANATOMY AND FUNCTIONAL ADAPTATION OF THE DIGESTIVE,RESPIRATORY,REPRODUCTIVE EXCRETORY,CIRCULATORY AND NERVOUS SYSTEMS OF THIS SPECIES. PARAFFIN SECTIONS WERE ALSO PREPARED TO REVEAL THE STRUCTURE OF CERTAIN PARTS AS THE FOOT ,BYSSUS,LABIAL PALP,STOMACH,STYLE SAC AND MID-GUT,CTENIDIA AND THE RENOPERICARDIAL CONNECTIONS.		
1703	9405490		"CYTOGENETIC STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF MARINE INVERTEBRATES IN THE RED SEA COAST AROUND LATITUDE 26 N." /	IBRAHIM,ALI HUSSIEEN ABU ALMAATY	ALI HUSSIEEN ABU ALMAATY IBRAHIM	QENA :	2002 .	SIXTEEN SPECIES OF ANIMALS BELONGING TO PHYLUM MOLLUSCA WHICH WERE COLLECTED FROM THE RED SEA COAST WERE MORPHOLOGICAL AND CYTOGENETICALLY STUDIED		
1704	9405494		SEDIMENTOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL STUDIES ON THE NEOGENE CLASTICS OF WADI UM GHEIG - WADI MOBARAK AREA DER SEA COAST EGYPT	ABU SEIF, EL-SAYED SADEK A	El-sadek sadek A.abu seif	sohag:	1999	RED SEA COAST NEOGENE WADI UM GHEIG -WADI MOBARAK EGYPT SEDIMENTOLOGY MINERALOGY		
1705	9405515		A REVIEW ON RECENT TRENDS IN MANAGEMENT OF PEDIATRIC ARRHYTHMIAS=	AHMED , RAMANDAN ABOU ELHASSAN	RAMANDAN ABOU ELHASSAN AHMED	SOHA G	2004	ARRHYTHMIA IS A DISTURBANCE IN HEART RHYTHM EITHER BY SLOWS THE RATE ,RATEBRADYCARDIA),RAPID RATE TACHYCARDIA OR IRREGULAR HEART		
1706	9405562		Efasibility of the use of karyological studies in the calassification of some species of arthropods /	Ali,Fayza Mohamed	Fayza Mohamed Ali	Qena :	2002 .	Atotal of thirty species of arthropods representing two order of class inseta and one order of class arachnida were morphologically and cytogenetically studied. The results of the chromosomal analysis were compared with those obtained from the calssical methodes in taxonomy using ecological,morphological and anatomical characters alone.		
1707	9405573		STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS AND ELECTROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AND SOLVAOCHROMIC BEHAVIOUR OF SOME NEW SYNTHESISED FLUORESENT DYE DERIVATIVES	EL-KODEY, AYMAN MOHAMED MOHAMED	Ayman mohamed mohamed el-kodey	Aswan :	2002	THE SYNTHESISED DYES UNDER INVESTIGATION MIGHT USEFUL IN VARIOUS APPLICATION THUS PYRYLIM CYANINE DYES PARTICULARLY HAVE IMPORTANT APPLICATION IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS AS LASERS DYE FOR NEAR -IR REGION FOR RECORDING DISCS AND IN LIQUID CRYSTAL CELLS		
1708	9405597		Surface Treatment of Stainless Steel Using Plasma and Ion Based Techniques	Abd El- Rahman,Ahmed Mohamed M. M.	Physics Department , Faculty of Science , South Valley University	Sohag	2004	Inductively coupled rf plasma (ICREP) and plasma immersion ion implantatio (Pili) have been used) to modify the surface of AISI-304 stainless steel using N2/C2H2 gas mixture at relatively low pressure.		
1709	9405604		CYTOGENETIC SURVEY OF SOME COMMON VERTEBRATES /	Abdel-rahman,Henely Abdel-shafy Hassan	Henely Abdel-shafy Hassan Abdel-rahman ,	qena :	1994 .	THE AIM OF THIS WORK WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS IN SOME SPECIES OF BATS AND REPTILES AND , TO COMPARE THESE RESULTS WITH THE RESULTS OF APPLYING THE CONVENTIONAL MORHOLGICAL AND ANATOMICAL METHODS IN SYSTEMATICS AND TO ANSWER SOME OF THE PROBLEMS CURRENTLY FACING TAXONOMISTS.		

1710	9405615		THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE DISPERSION OF POLLUTANTS EMITTING FROM QIFT CEMENT FACTORY IN ITS SURROUNDING AREA	ABDEL BASET ABDEL BASET ,ABDEL BASET HOFNY	HOFNY ABDEL BASET< BDEL BASET ,ABDEL BASET		2003	ATMOSPHERIC HARMFUL POLLUTANTS ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY DUE TO THE INTENSE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY, IMMENSE EXPANSION OF TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS AND CONSTRUCTION OF ELECTRIC AND POWER STATIONS		
1711	9405617		PREDICTIVE VALUE OF MCV/RBC COUNT RATIO TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA AND BETA-THALASSEMIA TRAIT	ABDELLA , ALAA SAAD MOHAMMED	ALAA SAAD MOHAMMED ABDELLA	SOHA G	2001	THE AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO EVALUATE THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF MCV/RBC COUNT RATIO TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA AND B-THALASSEMIA TRAIT		
1712	9405631		STUDIES ON THE WEED FLORA IN QENA GOVERNORATE	MOUSTAFA, MAHMOUD FAWOZY MAHMOUD	Mahmoud fawozy mahmoud moustafa	Qena:	1996	THE PRESENT STUDY DESCRIBES THE VEGETATION IN QENA AREA AND DISCUSS THE MAJOR FACTORS AFFECTING ITS DISTRIBUTION AND GROUPING A TOTAL OF 224 SPECIES OF FLOWERING PLANTS AND FERNS BELONGING TO 43 FAMILIES		
1713	9405647		BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME CRUSTACEANS FROM THE NORTH WESTERN PART OF THE RED SEA, EGYPT /	ISMAIL, TAREK GAD EL-KAREEM	TAREK GAD EL-KAREEM ISMAIL	SOHA G :	2003	THE PRESENT WORK AIMS: 1-TO STUDY THE STRUCTURE OF AZOOBENTHIC COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED WITH MACROALGAE IN EL-MAZRAA SITE IN THE NORTH WESTERN PART OF THE RED SEA 2-TO DESCRIBE THE LOCAL AND TEMPORAL VARIATIONS IN SOME FEATURES OF THIS COMMUNITY SUCH AS ABUNDANCE, SPECIES RICHNESS, DIVERSITY, DOMINANCE, DISPERSION AND THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND THE DOMINANT MACROALGAE		
1714	9405649		BIBOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON DANAUS CHRYSIPPUS (L AND PIERIS RAPAE (L (LEPIDPTERA: RHOPALOCERA) IN ASSIUT /	ABD EL-AZIZ, SALAH EL-DIN ABD EL-RAOUF	SALAH EL-DIN ABD EL-RAOUF ABD EL-AZIZ	ASSIUT :	1991	THE SUCCESSFULLY HATCHED EGG PERCENTAGE WAS 80.2% FOR D CHRYSIPPUS WHILE IT WAS 61.3% FOR P. RAPAGAE		
1715	9405676		Ecological studies on aquatic hemiptera collected from Qena and Aswan governorates and their ecosystem relationship /	Osman, Khalid Saied Mohammed	Khalid Saied Mohammed Osman	Qena :	2001	Ecological studies on aquatic hemiptera collected from Qena and Aswan governorates and their ecosystem relationship. Aquatic hemipterous insect (water bug) were surveyed over a period of two years along a distance of about 550km in the South Valley to obtain a well background about populations and abundance of the different aquatic hemipteran taxa in this region.		
1716	9405679		ABOUT THE SHOCK WAVE STRUCTURE IN MULTICOMPONENT FLUIDS	HUSSEIN, MOHAMED EID MOHAMED	MOHAMED EID MOHAMED HUSSEIN	Aswan :	1995	IN THIS STUDY WE FOUND THAT THE SHOCK WAVES THICKENESS OF THE GAS MIXTURE DEPENDS ON THE RATIO BETWEEN THE VISCOSITY COEFFICIENTS FOR THE TOW-COMPONENTS OF THE GAS MIXTURE		
1717	9405846		GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN UPPER EGYPT	youssef, salem barbary ahmed	Salem barbary ahmed youssef	Qena:	2006	THE AIM OF THE STUDY IN THIS SITE IS TO DISCOVER THE HIDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL STONES THE PHARAONIC STELLES AND ALSO TO DISCOVER THE EXTENSION AND THE EXTENSION AND THE BURIED PARTS OF THE SPHINX ROAD IN THE FRONT OF THE TEMPLE		
1718	9405971		CRYSTALLIZATION AND SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF INCOMMENSURATE-FERROELECTRIC AMMONIUM ZINC CHLORIDE CRYSTALS /	Anooz, Saud Ayob Saleh Bin	Saud Ayob Saleh Bin Anooz	ASSIUT :	2004	The present work deals with the study of suitable chemicals ratio to grow Ammonium Zinc Chloride (NH ₄)ZnCl ₄ , here after (AZC).		
1719	9406024		ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON AQUATIC INSECTS IN QENA GOVERNORATE /	EL-MAHDI, MOHAMMED BASSYOUNI M	MOHAMMED BASSYOUNI M EL-MAHDI	ASSIUT :	1991	THIS STUDY AIMS TO SURVEY THE AQUATIC INSECT FAUNA WHICH MAY EXIST QENA GOVERNORATE. TO PERFORM THIS SURVEY SEVEN STATIONS HAVE BEEN SELECTED OVER THE SURVEY AREA		
1720	9406029		COMPARATIVE ANATOMICAL STUDIES ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM OF TWO BIRDS WITH DIFFERENT FEEDING HABITS /	IBRAHIM, GAMAL HASAN ABDEL RAHMAN	GAMAL HASAN ABDEL RAHMAN IBRAHIM	ASSIUT :	2003	The present work was planned to study the gross anatomy of the alimentary tract of two birds with different feeding habits: the granivorous collared dove, streptopelia roseogrisea and the omnivorous Japanese quail, Coturnix japonica		
1721	9406061		Studies on some parasites in some wildbirds in Qena governorate /	Abd El-Latif, Mohey El-Dien Zin Al-Abdien	Mohey El-Dien Zin Al-Abdien Abd El-Latif	Qena :	2004	The present study aims to Studies on some parasites in some wildbirds in Qena governorate. The present study deals with the helminth infections of some wild birds in Qena governorate. One hundred and thirty seven of wild birds were examined during the present study for helminth parasites. These wild birds belong to 11 families which include 14 different species.		
1722	9406090		BIOMETRIC STUDIES ON FISHES /	KHALIL, SAMIA HUSSEIN MOHAMAD	SAMIA HUSSEIN MOHAMAD KHALIL	ASWAN :	1994	DARLINGTON (1975) STATED THAT MOST FRESH WATER FISH SPECIES COMPRISE ALLOTROPIC POPULATIONS, BETWEEN WHICH GENE FLOW IS EITHER LACKING OR OCCURS ONLY AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENT THROUGH UNUSUAL, UNPREDICTABLE AND MOSTLY NON-BIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.		
1723	9406105		N-PHENYL SULPHOMYLOXYQUINOLINIMIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	WASEF, TALAAT SHAKER	TALAAT SHAKER WASEF		2006	the aim of this work is to synthesize new pyridine and condensed pyrimidine heterocycles which may possess certain pharmacological activity		
1724	9406185		Nuclear Structure Studies with Realistic Nucleon-Nucleon Forces	Hassneen, Khaled Saber Ahmed	Khaled Saber Ahmed Hassneen K	Sohag :	2004	Studies on the structure of nuclear systems are performed, which are based on realistic nucleon-nucleon interaction.		
1725	9406190		Studies on the protective effect of melatonin on the histological changes induced by 2-nitropropane in some organs of albino rats /	Awad Alla, Eatemad Ahmed	Eatemad Ahmed Awad Alla	Aswan :	2004	The present work was performed to study the protective effect of melatonin as an antioxidant on the 2-nitropropane-induced oxidative stress and morphological changes of male albino rat. In this study, the mitotic index of the liver parenchyma (hepatocytes), the oxidized lipids of the liver, kidney and lung homogenates, and the morphological changes of the liver, kidney, lung, small intestine, and testes were examined.		

1726	9406352	THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CD34 EXPRESSION IN CHILDHOOD ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKAEMIA=	BAKR , MOHAMMAD MAHMOUD	MOHAMMAD MAHMOUD BAKR	SOHA G	1998	LEUKAEMIA IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF CHILDHOOD CANCER.ALL IS ACCOUNTING FOR ALMOST MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF CASE.		
1727	9406391	Cyogenetic studies of some species of mammals of Upper Egypt /	Ahmed,Nagat Abdly Darder	Nagat Abdly Darder Ahmed	Qena	2003	The present study aims to Cyogenetic studies of some species of mammals of Upper Egypt. A total of vtwenty species of mammals representing five different orders (Artiodactyla , perissodactyla,lagomorpha rodentia and insectivora) were morphologically and cytogenetically studied.		
1728	9406399	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON TERMITES (ISOPTERA)AND ASSOCIATED ARTHROPODS IN QENA	ABOU-ELMAGD , SAWSAN MOHAMMED	SAWSAN MOHAMMED ABOU-ELMAGD	QENA	2006	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE WHITE ANT PSAMMOTERMES HYBOSTOMA DESNEUX AND IT IS ASSOCIATED ARTHROPODS TOOK THE ATTENTION OF AUTHORS AS ARESULT OF THEIR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE		
1729	9406401	BIOLOGICAL STDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SOME WATER POLLUTANTS "INSECTICIDES" ON FRESH WATER FISH(GAMBUSIA AFFINIS) /	HAMADA,HAMDY MAHMOUD AHMED HASSANEIN	HAMDY MAHMOUD AHMED HASSANEIN HAMADA	ASSIUT	1991	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS AIMED TO DETERMINE THE TOXICITY OF THE ORGANOPHOSPHATE PESTICIDE		
1730	9406402	SEROLOGICAL,HEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON BRADYKININ POTENTIATING FACTOR ISOLATED FROM SCORPION VENOM /	SALMAN,MUHAMMA D MAHMOUD ALI	MUHAMMAD MAHMOUD ALI SALMAN	AIN SHAM S	2002	Results of the present studies may significantly contribute to the identification of optimal condition for intervention after accidental irradiation or radiotherapy to accelerate recovery of immune system and to reduce irradiation-induces morbidity		
1731	9406404	Preparation and Characterization of Three Modification of Ti-S Semi-conducting System(TiS,Ti2S and Ti4S3)	Mohammed,Badr Mohammed Ali	Badr Mohammed Ali Mohammed	Aswan	2004	Thallium chalcogenides recieved a great deal of attention due to their optical and electrical properties in view of possible optoelectronic device applications.		
1732	9406429	COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON SOME LARVAL STAGES OF SCHISTOSOMES AND INTERMEDIA HOSTS COLLECTED FROM TAIZ,YEMEN and ASSIUT,EGYPT /	AL-TAJ,MOHAMMED ABDO AHMED	MOHAMMED ABDO AHMED AL-TAJ	ASSIUT	2002	This study includes the ecological,morphological,anatomic,electrophoretic,biological and parasitological investigations of schistosome intermediate hosts in Taiz-Yemen and Assiut-Egypt		
1733	9406430	STUDY ON HELMINTH PARASITTES OF MAN IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SCHISTOSAOMIASIS /	AMMAR,KHALAF NOUR ABD EL-WAHED	KHALAF NOUR ABD EL-WAHED AMMAR	ASSIUT	1992	THE PRESENT WORK WAS CONCERNED WITH HELMINTH PAASITES AFFECTING DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE.SPECIAL REFERENCE WAS OFFERED TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS THE FIELD OF STUDY WAS THE ENDEMIC DISEASES HOSPITAL IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE ,WHERE 16857 OUT AND INPATIENTS WERE EXAMINED		
1734	9406433	PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME NILE FISHES /	AHMED,MOHAMME D BASSAM AL-SAID AL-SALAHY	MOHAMMED BASSAM AL-SAID AL-SALAHY AHMED	ASSUIT	1986	THE PRESENT STUDY AIMED TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS ON THE CHEMICAL COMPONENTS OF THE MUSCLES OF THREE NILE FISH SPECIES AS WELL AS,THE WEIGHT COMPOSITION OF THE SAME FISH.THE NILE FISHES;NAMELY :TILAPIA NILOTICA,CLARIAS LAZERA AND SYNODONTIS SCHALL WERE SELECTED FOR THE STUDY.		
1735	9406438	Biological and taxonomic studies on some fish species of the genus lethrinus (Family lethrinidae)from abramis (family cyprinidae)from the baltic drainage /	Harabawy,Ahmed Sayed Ahmed	Ahmed Sayed Ahmed Harabawy	Assiut	2002	The present study aims to Biological and taxonomic studies on some fish species of the genus lethrinus (Family lethrinidae)from abramis (family cyprinidae)from the baltic drainage. The Red Sea is characterized by a rich and highly diversified fauna and flora.In spite of presence of a large variety of bony fishes living in and around the coral reefs in the Red Sea,so far ,little is known about the boilogy of these fishes.		
1736	9406447	THE STRUCTURE OF SOME ARSENIC-BASED CHACOGENIDE GLASSES /	ABD-ELHADY,ABD-ELSALAM FOAD	ABD-ELSALAM FOAD ABD-ELHADY	Qena	2004	An adequate understanding of the structure of amorphous solids must be a basis requirement for progress in the present century.		
1737	9406451	REDUCING THE ENCODING TIME OF FRACTAL IMAGE COMPRESSION	ALI , MAHMOUD HASABALLAH MAHMOUD	MAHMOUD HASABALLAH MAHMOUD ALI	QENA	2003	IN THIS THESIS A LOSSY STILL-IMAGE COMPRESSION TECHNIQUE, FRACTAL IMAGE COMPRESSION IS PRESENTED.THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ADVANTAGES CLAIMED ARE HIGH RECONSTRUCTION QUALITY AT LOW CODING RATES ,RAPID DECODING.		
1738	9406456	BIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON SOME VENOMOUS ANIMALS OF THE RED SEA AND ATLANTIC OCEAN /	RADWAN,FAISAL FAHMY YASSIEN	FAISAL FAHMY YASSIEN RADWAN	SOHA G	2000	The present study includes: biological and biochemical comparative studies on some venomous animals of the Red Sea and Atlantic Ocean		
1739	9406491	Physiological studies of some natural Effectors on Ca2+ regulation of cardiac muscle /	Sayed,Mohammed Farag	Mohammed Farag Sayed	Assiut	1989	The present study aimed to Physiological studies of some natural Effectors on Ca2+ regulation of cardiac muscle. It is well known that contraction is triggered by an increase in free sarcoplamic calcium concentration serval times over the threshold value.		
1740	9406493	THE FLUCTUATIONS IN ATOMIC VARIABLES OF THE GENERAL JAYNES-CUMMINGS MODEL WITH AN ADDITIONAL KERR- LIKE MEDIUM=	ALI , MOHAMMED EL-SOGHYER ATETO	MOHAMMED EL-SOGHYER ATETO ALI	QENA	1997	IN THIS THESIS,WE INVESTIGATE THE PHENOMENON OF THE FLUCTUTIONS IN ATOMIC VARIABLES FOR A GENERALIZED JAYNES-CUMMINGS MODEL IN THE PRESENCE OF KERR-LIKE MEDIUM WITH ATWO-LEVEL ATOM.		
1741	9406494	STUDIES ON THE POST-CRANIAL MYOLOGY OF SOME EGYPTIAN LIZARDS WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON FUNCTIONAL,MORPHOLOGICAL AND TAXONONIC ASPECTS /	SHAWKY,NAHED AHMED	NAHED AHMED SHAWKY	ASSIUT	1983	The present study includes studies on the post-cranical myology of some Egyptian Lizards with Aspecial Empasis on functional,Morphological and Taxononic Aspects		
1742	9406502	ON CAUCHY PROBLEM FOR SOME SPECIAL SYSTEMS OF PARTIAL DIFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	MOHAMED , NAIMA MOHAMED	NAIMA MOHAMED MOHAMED	ASWAN	2004	PARTIAL DIFFERANTIAL EQUATION PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE INVESTIGATION OF PURE MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL PHENOMENA		
1743	9406525	BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME MARINE VENOMOUS ANIMALS AND THE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THEIR VENOMS ON THE LIVING CELLS /	YASSIEN,FAISAL FAHMY	FAISAL FAHMY YASSIEN	SOHA G	1995	THE PRESENT STUDY CONCERNS WITH THREE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF JELLYFISHES (COELENTERATA : SCYPHOZOA) THAT INHABITING THE RED SEA. THE SPECIMENS WERE COLLECTED FROM TWO ALONG THE EGYPTIAN SIDE ;THE FIRST AT 64 KM NORTH AND SECOND AT 54 KM SOUTH OF QUSIER CITY		
							The present study aimed to Effect of dietary lipids on thyroid hormones metabolism in the Albino RAT.		

1744	9406532	Effect of dietary lipids on thyroid hormones metabolism in the Albino RAT /	ibrahim,Mahmoud salim	Mahmoud salim ibrahim *	Assiut :	1987 .	Cotton seed oil is one of the most important edible oils in Egypt followed by corn oil. These two oils represent the major sources of the hydrogenated edible fats in the Egyptian market.		
1745	9406534	SYNTHESIS AND STUDIES OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS=	KHALAFALLA ,MOHAMED ALAA EL-DEEN MAHFOUZ	MOHAMED ALAA EL-DEEN MAHFOUZ KHALAFALLA	ASWAN :	1997	PYRAZOLES AND THEIR SUBSTITUTED DERIVATIVES ARE INTERESTING AS POTENTIAL PHARMACEUTICALS, AND INTERMEDIATES IN DYE INDUSTRY.		
1746	9406542	BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON MORMYRID FISHES OF THE HIGH DAM RESERVOIR /	ALY, ABDEL-LATIF MOHAMOUD	ABDEL-LATIF MOHAMOUD ALI *	ASWAN :	1993 .	FAMILY MORMYRIDAE IS REPRESENTED IN LAKE NASSER BY TWO GENUS AND 3 SPECIES, VIZ. MORMYRUS ANQUILLOIDES, MORMYRUS CASCHIVE L AND MORMYRUS KANNUM FORSK. THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE BIOLOGY OF THE LAST SPECIES. THE RESULTS ARE SUMMARIZED.		
1747	9406544	STUDIES ON FASCIOLIASIS IN QENA UPPER EGYPT /	AHMED, ABDEL NASSER AHMED HUSSIAN	QENA :		1996 .	FASCIOLIASIS IS A WORLDWIDE PROBLEM CAUSED BY THE LIVER FLUKE, MAINLY FASCIOLA HEPATICA AND FASCIOLA GIGANTICA. IT IS ESSENTIALLY A SERIOUS DISEASE OF HERBIVOROUS ANIMALS, WHILE HUMAN INFECTION USED TO OCCUR ACCIDENTALLY.		
1748	9406547	GEOLOGICAL STUDIES AND PETROLEUM POTENTIAL OF EASTERN QATTARA DEPRESSION, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT	SHEHA EL-DIN, MOHAMED MOHAMADY	MOHAMED MOHAMADY SHEHA EL-DIN	Aswan	1996	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE GEOLOGICAL STUDIES AND PETROLEUM POTENTIAL OF EASTERN QATTARA DEPRESSION, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT.		
1749	9406549	TAXONOMIC STUDIES ON SOME NILE MORMYRIFORM FISHES /	MEKKAWY, IMAM ABDEL-GHANY AHMED	IMAM ABDEL-GHANY AHMED MEKKAWY *	ASSIUT :	1987	In the present investigation certain morphometric, osteometric and meristic characters of three Nile fish populations were studied. These populations include M. KANNUM and M. CASCHIVE of Lake Nasser at Aswan and M. KANNUM of the main course of the Nile at Assiut.		
1750	9406551	BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON DOSINIA RADIATA (MOLLUSCA: BIVALVIA) LIVES IN THE EGYPTIAN WATER /	AMIN, GAMAL EL-DIN SAAD	GAMAL EL-DIN SAAD AMIN *	ASSIUT :	1993 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE INFUSORIAN MUSSEL DOSINIA RADIATA REEVE, 1850. IT IS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED ALONG THE RED SEA COAST AND SUEZ CANAL AND OFTEN FOUND BURIED UNDER THE SAND IN THE INTERTIDAL ZONE.		
1751	9406552	ULTRASONOGRAPHY OF SMALL JOINTS IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS	HASSAN , MOHAMED HAMED	MOHAMED HAMED HASSAN	SOHAG	2004	RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IS A CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE THAT CAN AFFECT VARIOUS ORGANS BUT MAINLY INVOLVES THE SYNOVIAL TISSUE AND DIARTHROIDAL JOINTS. PREDOMINANTLY THE SMALL JOINTS OF DISTAL EXTREMITIES IN SYMMETRIC DISTRIBUTION.		
1752	9406555	TAXONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRESHWATER FLEAS (CRUSTACEA) IN QENA GOVERNORATE /	Mohamed, Amal Ahmed	Amal Ahmed Mohamed ,	Qena :	1995 .	The cladoceran species constitute an important group of crustacean zooplankton. A TOTAL OF SIXTEEN SPECIES OF ARTHROPODS REPRESENTING TWO ORDERS OF EACH OF CLASS HEXAPODA AND CLASS ARACHNIDA WERE MORPHOLOGICALLY AND CYTOGENETICALLY STUDIED. THE RESULTS OF THE CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OBTAINED FROM THE CLASSICAL METHODS IN TAXONOMY USING ECOLOGICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL CHARACTERS ALONE.		
1753	9406557	CYTOGENETIC STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF ARTHROPODS OF UPPER EGYPT /	MOSTAFA, FAYZA MOHAMED ALY	FAYZA MOHAMED ALY MOSTAFA ,	QENA :	1995 .	THE CLADOCERAN SPECIES CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT GROUP OF CRUSTACEAN ZOOPLANKTON. A TOTAL OF SIXTEEN SPECIES OF ARTHROPODS REPRESENTING TWO ORDERS OF EACH OF CLASS HEXAPODA AND CLASS ARACHNIDA WERE MORPHOLOGICALLY AND CYTOGENETICALLY STUDIED. THE RESULTS OF THE CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OBTAINED FROM THE CLASSICAL METHODS IN TAXONOMY USING ECOLOGICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL CHARACTERS ALONE.		
1754	9406570	SYSTEMATIC AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME PROTOZOAN ENDOPARASITES IN CLARIAS LAZWARA FROM FRESH WATER BODIES IN ASSIUT CITY	Marwan, Aziza Marwan Ahmed	Aziza Marwan Ahmed Marwan ,		1998	The present work deals with parasitic protozoa infecting the internal organs of the catfish Claria in Assiut. It also deals with the impact of these parasites on the infected tissues.		
1755	9406571	ON THE HAAGERUP TENSOR PRODUCT OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF MOSQUITOES IN SOHAG	EL MURSI , MOHAMED EL MURSI MOHAMED HASSAN , FATEN ABU EL-MAGD	MOHAMED EL MURSI MOHAMED EL MURSI	SOHAG	2005	IN THIS THESIS, WE STUDY THE HAAGERUP TENSOR PRODUCT OF OPERATOR ALGEBRAS. WE CONSIDER SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE CENTRAL HAAGERUP PRODUCT OF THE MULTIPLIER ALGEBRA.		
1756	9406573	SURVEY FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF MOSQUITO LARVAE FOUND IN DIFFERENT WATER COLLECTIONS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE	HASSAN , FATEN ABU EL-MAGD	FATEN ABU EL-MAGD HASSAN	SOHAG	2005			
1757	9406575	GROWTH AND SOME METABOLIC ACTIVITIES OF FRESH WATER ALGAE UNDER VARIABLE TREATMENTS	GALAL, HAMDY RAMADAN MOHAMED	HAMDY RAMADAN MOHAMED GALAL	Qena	1998			
1758	9406648	BIOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON MOSQUITOES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE CULEX PIPIENS /	BAKRY, SHADIA MUSTAFA	SHADIA MUSTAFA BAKRY *	QENA :	1999 .	DIFFERENT STAGES OF CULEX PIPIENS L. MOSQUITO WERE COLLECTED FROM SMALL PONDS IN DANDARA (QENA). A STANDARD COLONY OF THIS MOSQUITO HAS BEEN MAINTAINED IN THE LABORATORY CONDITIONS FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS. THIS COLONY USED IN THE PRESENT WORK.		
1759	9406649	CYTOGENETICAL STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES PARASITES IN UPPER EGYPT /	ISMAIL, GAMAL MAHMOUD YOUSIF	GAMAL MAHMOUD YOUSIF ISMAIL *	QENA :	2001 .	A TOTAL OF TWENTY SPECIES OF PARASITES REPRESENTING EIGHT ORDERS OF EACH OF CLASS TREMATODA, CESTODA, NEMATODA, INSECTA AND ARACHNIDA WERE MORPHOLOGICALLY AND CYTOGENETICALLY STUDIED.		
1760	9406654	HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL EFFECTS OF HEROIN ON LIVER OF THE WHITE RAT /	AWAD ALLA, EATEMAD AHMED	EATEMAD AHMED AWAD ALLA *	ASWAN :	2001 .	IT IS KNOWN THAT NARCOTIC ADDICTION HAS BECOME A SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM DEEPLY AFFECTING THE WORLD-WIDE COMMUNITIES FROM THE HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POINTS OF VIEW.		
1761	9406672	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME MULTI COMPONENT OXIDE GLASSES /	EL-AGWANY, EHAB MOUSTAFA	EHAB MOUSTAFA EL-AGWANY,	ASWAN :	2002 .	nearly, at the end of the last century an important scientific and technical revolution in the field of manufacturing apparatuses and techniques was appeared. This was based already on both the advances in the study of electronic circuits and the scientific progress in the field of studying new materials specially amorphous and glass solids.		
1762	9406682	BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SOME MYCOTOXINS ON SPODOPTERA LITTORALIS (BOISD) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) /	Sadek, Medhat Moried	Medhat Moried Sadek *	assuit :	1995 .	FUNGAL MICROBIAL INSECTICIDES PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE CONTROL OF MANY ECONOMIC INSECT PESTS. DURING THE PAST FEW DECADES, A NUMBER OF FUNGI SPECIES HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED AS PROMISING BIOCONTROL AGENTS (FERRON, 1985; HAJEK AND LEGER, 1994). THERE ARE OVER 700 DESCRIBED SPECIES OF ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGI GROUPED IN APPROXIMATELY 100 GENERA (GOTTEL ET AL., 1990).		

1763	9406683	STRUCTURAL,ELECTRICAL AND SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON POTASSIUM TETRACHLOROZINCATE(K ₂ ZNCL ₄)SINGLE CRYSTALS /	KHATER,HASSAN AHMED HASSAN	HASSAN AHMED HASSAN KHATER,	ASSIUT:	2002 .	numerous materials with the general formula A ₂ BX ₄ , WHERE A AND B ARE CATIONS AND X IS AN ANION, ARE ISOMORPHOUS WITH THE (B-K ₂ SO ₄) SPACE GROUP P6 ₃ /mm AT HIGH TEMPERATURES) OUR WORK ON K ₂ ZNCL ₄ , ABBREVIATED (KTZC ₂), IS A PART OF INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE TYPE A ₂ BX ₄ FERROELECTRIC FAMILY.		
1764	9406699	BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME AQUATIC PARASITIC MITES /	Ramadan, Somaia Ahmed	Somaia Ahmed Ramadan	sohag :	1995 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION DEALS WITH MITES HAVING PARASITIC ASSOCIATION WITH THE AQUATIC ANIMAL HOSTS, EITHER MARINE OR FRESHWATER.		
1765	9406734	BIOLOGICAL, GENETICAL AND TAXONOMIC STUDIES ON SOME TILAPIINE SPECIES OF UPPER EGYPT /	ALI, SAFAA MEGALLY	SAFAA MEGALLY ALI	QENA :	2003 .	THE TILAPIINE FISHES HAVE BECOME IMPORTANT SPECIES IN TROPICAL AQUACULTURE, TILAPIINES CAN BE CLASSIFIED INTO SEVENTY DIFFERENT SPECIES THAT LIVE IN A WIDE RANGE OF AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS		
1766	9406750	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME AQUATIC DIPTERA AROUND QENA CITY /	OSMAN, KHALID SAID MOHAMED	KHALID SAID MOHAMED OSMAN	QENA :	1994 .	A MAJOR GOAL OF ECOLOGY IS TO UNDERSTAND HOW ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS INTERACT. THE AQUATIC DIPTEROUS INSECTS OFTEN OCCUPY AN IMPORTANT POSITION IN THE TROPHIC DYNAMICS OF FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS DUE TO THEIR NUMERICAL ABUNDANCE AND ROLE IN RECYCLING NUTRIENTS IN THE SEDIMENTS AND THE FRESHWATER		
1767	9406788	FINDINGS AND COMPLICATIONS OF DIAGNOSTIC LAPAROSCOPY IN INFERTILE WOMEN IN SOHAG CITY	TAMMAM, ABDEL-AZIZ EZZ ELDEIN	Abdel-aziz ezz eldein tammam	sohag:	2001	THIS STUDY CONDUCTED AIMING AT: TO SURVEY LAPAROSCOPIC FINDINGS IN INFERTILE PATIENTS IN OUR LOCALITY CORRELATE THESE FINDINGS WITH THOSE OF HYSTROSALPINGOGRAPHY AND GLUTERALDYDE SERUM GELIFICATION TEST		
1768	9406841	ON THE STABILITY NOTIONS OF PARAMETRIC NONLINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEMS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS	ABDEL RADWAN , AMR MOHAMMED	AMR MOHAMMED ABDEL RADWAN	sohag	2005	THESES AIM TO STUDY PARAMETRIC NONLINEAR PROGRAMMING AND THEIR APPLICATION		
1769	9406847	ON FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES	ABDELLAH, SAYED MAHMOUD	Sayed mahmoud abdellah	Qena:	1988	WE CONSIDER THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF FUZZY SETS AND FUZZY TOPOLOGIES ALSO THIS INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER IS CONSIDERED		
1770	9406914	STUDIES ON SOME PROTOZOAN BLOOD PARASITES OF SOME BIRDS IN QENA GOVERNORATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MALARIAL PARASITES	HASSAN, AMAL ABBAS ABDEL-RAHMAN	Amal abbas abdel-rahman hassan	Assuit:	1998	THE PRESENT WORK IS CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE BLOOD PARASITES OF SOME BIRDS IN QENA GOVERNORATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MALARIAL PARASITES IN WILD BIRDS		
1771	9407075	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW PYRIDINETHIONE AND DIHYDROPYRIDINETHIONE DERIVATIVES	OMAR, AHMED MOHAMMAD ABOU-BARK	AHMED MOHAMMAD ABOU-BARK OMAR	Aswan	2001	THE EARLY DISCOVERY OF THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF 3-CYANO - PYRIDINE-2 (1H)-THIONE AND THIENO(2,3-B)PYRIDINE DERIVATIVES ENCOURAGED US TO STUDY THE SYNTHESIS AND CHEMISTRY OF SOME OF ITS DERIVATIVES AS WHICH MAY HAVE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
1772	9407224	epidemiological aspects and management strategies of ovarian tumors in sohag city : a hospital based study.				2003	this is a descriptive study that was conducted on a total of 838 patients: 212 patients with ovarian cancer, 124 patients were admitted to sohag city hospital (sohag university hospital, sohag education hospital, sohag general hospital and sohag center institute) during the period from october 1999 to april 2002 and followed up prospectively.		
1773	9407257	BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME FRANKIA STRAINS AND ACTINORRHIZAL SYMBIOSIS	SALEM, WESSAM MOHAMED ALI MAHMOUD	WESSAM MOHAMED ALI MAHMOUD SALEM	Qena	2002	EXPERIMENTS TO DETERMINE THE MOST FAVORABLE CULTURAL CONDITION FOR GROWING OF DIFFERENT FRANKIA STRAINS WERE CONDUCTED IN TWO DIFFERENT MEDIA, BUCT AND BAP AT 28°C AND 35°C, WITH DIFFERENT SUPPLEMENTS		
1774	9407363	STUDIES ON CERTAIN PARASITES OF SOME FISHES FROM THE RED SEA	MOHAMED , TAREK ABDEL-AZIZ AHMED	TAREK ABDEL-AZIZ AHMED MOHAMED	QENA	1998	DURING THIS WORK 216 FISHES BELONGING TO 8 FAMILIES AND 10 GENERA WERE COLLECTED AND EXAMINED DURING THE DIFFERENT SEASONS OF 1995-1996		
1775	9407374	EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON SOME TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF Bi ₂ XINXSE ₃ GEOLOGY AND HYDROCARBON HABITAT OF UPPER CRETACEOUS SEDIMENTS (ABU ROASH FORMATION) OF THE SWS FIELD, ABU SENNAN AREA, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT	AHMER, SALEH AHMED SALEH	SALEH AHMED SALEH AHMER	Aswan	1997	THE PRESENT WORK AIMS TO STUDY SOME PHYSICAL TRANSPORT PROPERTIES NAMELY, D.C. ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY, THERMOELECTRIC POWER (SEEBECK COEFFICIENT) AND THERMAL PROPERTIES (THERMAL DIFFUSIVITY, HEAT CAPACITY AND THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY) OF THE SYSTEM		
1776	9407451		BADR, MOHAMED MOHAMED HUSSEIN	MOHAMED MOHAMED HUSSEIN BADR	Aswan	2002	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH STRATIGRAPHIC SETTING AND HYDROCARBON POTENTIAL OF UPPER CRETACEOUS ABU ROASH FORMATION IN SWS-FIELD OF ABU SENNAN AREA, NORTH WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT		
1777	9408785	EARLY RESULTS OF CLOSED DISPLACED SUPRA CONDYLAR FRACTURES OF THE HUMERUS IN CHILDREN TREATED BY CLOSED REDUCTION AND PERCUTANEOUS PINNING=	AHMED, EL SAYED ABDEL HAMID	EL SAYED ABDEL HAMID AHMED		2000	THIS WORK WAS PLANNED TO STUDY THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DISPLACED SUPRACONDYLAR FRACTURES OF THE HUMERUS IN CHILDREN BY CLOSED REDUCTION AND PERCUTANEOUS KIRSHNER WIRES FIXATION UNDER RADIOGRAPHIC CONTROL.		
1778	9408818	THE ROLE OF FIBROPTIC BRONCHOSCOPY AND INDUCED SPUTUM IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF LUNG CANCER=	ATA, KAMAL ABD EL-SATTAR	KAMAL ABD EL-SATTAR ATA	sohag	1998	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS PROSPECTIVELY DESIGNED AND CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 1996 TO MARCH 1998 TO EVALUATE THE RELATIVE DIAGNOSTIC RATE OF SPONTANEOUSLY EXPECTORATED SPUTUM,		
1779	9408960	STUDIES ON THE RECENT SEDIMENTARY ENVIRONMENTS AND THE BENTHIC FORAMINIFERA IN THE INTERTIDAL ZONE OF THE AREA BETWEEN GEMSA AND MARSA ALAM RED SEA EGYPT	AHMED, MOHAMED ABD EL-WAHAB MOHAMED	MOHAMED ABD EL-WAHAB MOHAMED AHMED supervised -M.M ARIF, A.M MANSOUR EL ,HAZEM ALY NOUR, DIN	Qena:	1996	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION GIVES A DETAILED ACCOUNT ON THE RECENT SEDIMENTS OF THE BEACH AND INTERTIDAL ZONE OF THE AREA BETWEEN GEMSA AND MARSA ALAM ON THE RED SEA COAST OF EGYPT		
1780	9408968	GEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE BASEMENT ROCKS-SEDIMENTARY COVER CONTACT BETWEEN WADI MUEILHA AND WADI BEIZAH EASTERN DESERT EGYPT	WAZERY, MOHAMMED ABDEL SHAFY	MOHAMMED ABDEL SHAFY wazery	Qena:	2001	THE PRESENT THESIS CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF GEOLOGY OF THE CONTACT ZONE BETWEEN THE BASEMENT AND NUBIAN SANDSTONES THE CONTACT ZONE WITHIN THE STUDIED AREA IS THE MOST FAVORABLE PLACE IN THE EASTERN DESERT WHERE VOLCANIC ROCKS OCCUR ALONG THE CONTACT WITH MORE OR LESS WELL PRESERVED WEATHERING CRUST		

1781	9409020	repair efficien on the flexural behavior of corroded r.c.slabs	abduilah,ahmed mahmoud	ahmed mahmoud abduilah	aSWAN	2005	THISwork presents an experimental study concerning the flexural efficiency of some different repiring system for the reinforced concrete slabs,which have the extreme conditions of the corrosion process.		
1782	9409140	HAEMODYNAMIC CONSEQUENCES OF NONINVASIVE POSITIVE PRESSURE VENTILATION	MOBARAK,ISMAIL SAYED MOHAMED	ISMAIL SAYED MOHAMED MOBARAK	Aswan	2004			
1783	9409189	HIGHLY ORIENTED CERAMIC OF THE BI-TYPE SUPERCONDUCTORS	ABDEL-GHANNY,HASSAN AHMED	HASSAN AHMEDABD EL-GHANNY	Sohag	1995	throughout this work,experimental studies on strctual and transport properties of bulk samples of highly oriented ceramic superconductors based on bismuth have been prepared.		
1784	9409258	VALUE OF SKIN TESTING IN DIAGNOSIS CSES OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING SOHAG UNIVERSITY	HUSSEIN,MONA TAHA		sohag	2006	BRONCHIAL ASTMA IS A SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM. THIS AIRWAY DISEASE THAT CAN BE SEVERE AND SOMETIMES FATAL,AFFECTS PEOPLE OF ALL AGES IN COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND ITS PREVALENCE IS INCREASING EVERYWHERE.ASTHMA IS A SIGNIFICANT BURDEN TODAY NOT ONLY IN TERM OF HEALTH CARE COSTS BUT ALSO OF LOST PRODUCTIVITY AND REDUCES PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY LIFE.		
1785	9409269	BONE NARROW TRANSPLANTATION ESSAY	GAMEEL,KHALED RASHED MOHAMED	KHALED RASHED MOHAMED GAMEEL	Aswan	1996	AIM OF THE EEVIEW IS TO FOCUS ON GENERAL INDICATIONS OF BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION PREPARATORY CONDITIONING REGIMEN TECHNICAL PROCEDURES		
1786	9409278	AUTORADIOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION OF CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE AND INTERLEUKIN-1B RECEPTORS IN LYMPH NODE,SPLEEN AND PAWTISSUE OF RAT /	Mousa,Shaaban Abdelwahab	Shaaban Abdelwahab Mousa	qena :	1995 .	IN THE PRESENT WORK RECEPTOR AUTHORADIOGRAPHY ON SIDE MOUNTED TISSUE SECTIONS WAS USED:A-TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCES OF CRH AND IL-1B BINDING SITES IN THE POPLITEAL LYMPHNODES, SP;EEN AND SUBCUTANEOUS PAW TISSUE OF NORMAL RAT . B-TOSTUDY THE EFFECT OF FREUNDS COMPLETE A DJUNVANT-INDUCES INFLAMMATION OF THE RAT HINDPAW ON THESE ON BINDING SITES.		
1787	9409308	ROLE OF SEED STRUCTURE IN THE TAXONOMY OF FLOWRING PLANTS REPRESENTED IN THE FLORA OF EGYPT= دور البذرة في تصنيف النباتات الزهرية المعثلة في=Flora مصر	HUSSEINE,SOHAIR THABET HAMED	SOHAIR THABET HAMED HUSSEINE	Qena	2006	the aime of the present study is to use the macro-and micromorphological attributes of seeds of taxa under study to show its taxinomic importance in the process of differentiation and identification		
1788	9409321	GEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE AREA FROM SOUTH BENI-SUEF TO BENI-MAZAR WESTERN DESERT EGYPT	KAMEL,FATHY ASHOUR	FATHY ASHOUR KAMEL	Aswan	1999	THE RESULTS OF THE TECTONIC TREND ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT THE STUDY AREA WAS AFFECTED BY THREE MAJOR TECTONIC TRENDS OF WHICH THE NW IS PROMINENT		
1789	9409431	SURFACE TEXTURE CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME MODIFIED SILICAS	ELANANY, MOHAMED SABER MOHAMED	Mohamed saber mohamed elanany	sohag:	1999	SOL-GEL-SILICA-ALUMINA-TITANIA-MIXED -OXIDES - CHARACTERIZATION		
1790	9409522	SERONGATIVE ARTHRITIS	ESMAIL , MOHAMED ALI	MOHAMED ALI ESMAIL	SOHAG	2000	TEY NCLUDE ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS,RIETERS SYNDROME PSORIATIC ARTHITIS,INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE AS WEILS OTER CONDITIONS SUCH AS BEHCETS S DISEASE AND WHIPPLES DISEASEAS WLL AS OTHER CONDITION SUCH AS BEHCET		
1791	9409537	MITRAL AND AORTIC VALVE REPLACMENT VERSUS REPAIR,EVALUATION OF TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS.	EISA,KARAM MOSALLAM	KARAM MOSALLAM EISA	sohag	2002	THIS STUDY INCLUDED 60 PATIENTS WITH EITHER ISOLATED MITRAL OR AORTIC VALVE DISEASE WHO WERE SUBJECTED TO SURGICAL INTERFERENCE. REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT,AT THE CARDIOVASCULAR DEPARTEMENT ,CENTER HOSPITALAIRE UNIVERSITAIRE VAUDOIS(CHUV),LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND IN THE PERIOD FORM THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER , 2000 TILL THE END OF AUGUST ,2002.		
1792	9409538	CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES IN HAEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS	EL NASHAR, AFAF TAHA IBRAHEM	Afaf taha ibrahem elnashar	SOHAG:	1998	THIS STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO STUDY THE CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES IN DIFFERENT HAEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS BY THE CONVENTIONAL CYTOGENETIC METHODS		
1793	9409674	SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SOME INSCECTICIDES ON THE SERUM AND TISSUES OF TWO SPECIES OF BIRDS /	El-shater,Abdel-raheem Aly Abdel-hamid	Abdel-raheem Aly Abdel-hamid El-shater	CAIRO :	1992 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS THEREFORE CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF SUBLETHAL DOSES OF TWO WIDELY USED INSECTICIDES,THE CYPERMETHRIN (PYRETHROID) AND ACTELIC (ORGANOPHOSPHORUS) ,ON SERUM GLUCOSE LEVEL AND GLYCOGEN CONTENTS OF THE LIVER AND SKELETAL MUSCLES IN BOTH PIGEON AND CHICKEN,AND TO FIND OUT WHETHER THE CHANGES IN THESE PARAMETERS ARE CORRELATED WITH INSULIN SECRETION OR NOT.		
1794	9409716	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	EISSA, FAYEZ MOHAMED MOHAMED	Fayez mohamed mohamed eissa	Aswan :	2001	يستهدف هذا البحث تحضير اصباغ سبائين جديدة ذات التفرح الطيفي الذوياني وتحتوى على ثنائي حلقي متكثف غير متجانس و بنز حلقي ثنائي متكثف غير متجانس.وقد اشملت التحضيرات على انواع جديدة من اصباغ السبائين احادية، ثنائية، ثنائية-ثلاثية مختلطة ورباعية المثني وذلك لان اصباغ السبائين احادية،ثنائية، ثلاثية،ثنائية-ثلاثية مختلطة ورباعية المثني لها العديد من التطبيقات كمحسسات ضوئية في مجال التصوير الفوتوغرافي للالام الملونة وغير الملونة وايضا في صباغة الانسجة.		
1795	9409772	ROLE OF SPERM FUNCTION TESTS IN THE EVALUATION OF MALE INFERTILITY	ALI,HASSAN MOHAMMED IBRAHIM	HASSAN MOHAMMED IBRAHIM ALI	Aswan	2005	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO REVIEW THE LITERATURE ON VARIOUS SPERM FUNCTION TESTS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE EVALUATION OF MALE INFERTILITY		
1796	9409822	ANALYTICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES ON TRACE EL EMENTS IN SOME PLANTS AND SOIL EXISTING IN AREAS SURROUNDING SOME FIRMS USING HPLC AND AAS ANALYSES.	TAHA,GHARIB M.H.A			1996	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE ESTIMATION OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN SOME EGYPTION (SURROUNDING KIMA FIRM,ASWAN,EGYPT) AND AUSTRIAN (SURROUNDING MNTANWERK, FIRM, BRIXLIGG,AUSTRIA) PLANTS AND SOIL SAMPLES TO ASSEVERATE OR REFUSE THE POLLUTION PHENOMENA AND TO PRESENT UNPRECEDENTED MONITORING FOR THE AREAS UNDERSTUDY .		
1797	9409842	PREPARATION OF ONE SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUND FROM BINARY SYSTEM AND INVESTIGATION ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES=	ALY , SAIWA SAID AHMED	SAIWA SAID AHMED ALY	QENA	2002	NOWADAYS SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT BECAUSE OF THEIR ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERISTICS.		

1798	9409933	MONITORING OF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE EGYPTIAN FERROALLOYS COMPANY,EDFU.الكشف عن بعض الملوثات البيئية بالقرب من الشركة المصرية لمصنعة الحديد-إدفو	HAMMAD , SEDDIK HEYAMY HAMMAD	SED DIK HEYAMY HAMMAD HAMMAD	QENA	2005	THE EARLY DISCOVERING OF THE POISONING INDUCED BY METALS AND SUBCLINICAL CASES ARE MOST IMPORTANT THERE FOR THE AIM OF OUR STUDIES IS TO INVESTIGATE THE LEVELS OF LEAD,CADMIUM AND COBALT IN DIFFERENT WATER SOURCES.		
1799	9410023	Studies on the anatomy and histology of the brain of tilapia galilaea /	Attia,Mostafa Ahmed	Mostafa Ahmed Attia	Assiut	1985	The present study aimed to Studies on the anatomy and histology of the brain of tilapia galilaea. The study of the teleostean brain has attracted the attention of many investigators. Ito (1970,1971a,1971,1973 and 1974) made extensive studies on some correlation centers in the brain of some teleosts, such as the telencephalon, optic tectum, torus longitudinalis, torus semicircularis and vagus lobe.		
1800	9410133	RENAL AND HEPATIC FUNCTIONS IN SURGICAL PATIENTS AFTER SEVOFLURANE OR ISOFLURANT ANESTHESIA=	EL-KHIAT,HALA MAHMOUD HASHEM	HALA MAHMOUD HASHEM EL-KHIAT	Sohag	2002	THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT AT SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BETWEEN 1999-2000. SIXTY PATIENTS ASA CLASS 1&11 WITH AGE RANGING BETWEEN (20-50 YEARS) AND		
1801	9410276	A STUDY ON DIABETES MELLITUS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE	ABUEL-ELA, AHMAD FAYEZ MOHAMED NAGI	AHMAD FAYEZ MOHAMED NAGI ABUEL-ELA	Sohag	2000	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT IN SOHAG CITY AND TWO SURROUNDING VILLAGES UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, SOHAG FACULTY OF MEDICINE, SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY, OVER A PERIOD OF 16 MONTHS BETWEEN JUNE 1997 TO OCTOBER 1998 TO STUDY THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PATTERN OF DM IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE AIMING TO SHARE IN COMPLETING THE MAP OF DM IN EGYPT.		
1802	9410301	The use of genetic biomarkers for the environmental risk assessment induced by pollution /	Mohamed, Tito Naeem Youssif Habib	Tito Naeem Youssif Habib Mohamed	Sohag	1998	The present study aimed to The use of genetic biomarkers for the environmental risk assessment induced by pollution A fourth cleaner area (El-Tarah) was selected but the River Nile as a present lake		
1803	9410458	Histopathological, histochemical and physiological studies on the effect of environmental pollution with the herbicide Goal`on the Liver and Kidney of the Nile Bolti Oreochromis niloticus in Sohag governorate /	Hassanein, Hamdy Mahmoud Ahmed	Hamdy Mahmoud Ahmed Hassanein	Sohag	1999	The present study deals with the histopathological, histochemical and physiological changes as well as the expression of heat shock protein induced by the herbicide goal (with different concentrations for various periods) in certain organs of the fresh water fish, the Nile Bolti (Oreochromis niloticus)		
1804	9410495	NUCLEAR STRUCTURE STUDIES WITH REALISTIC NUCLEON-NUCLEON FORCES=	HASSANEEN, KHALED SABER AHMED	KHALED SABER AHMED HASSANEEN	Sohag	2004	STUDIES ON THE STRUCTURE OF NUCLEAR SYSTEMS ARE PERFORMED, WHICH ARE BASED ON REALISTIC NUCLEON-NUCLEON INTERACTIONS.		
1805	9410615	"HYDROMETALLURGICAL UPGRADING OF (P2 O5) IN HIGH AND LOW GRADE PHOSPHATE ORES OF SIBAIYA AREA"=	TAIE, KHALED MOHAMED MOHAMED	KHALED MOHAMED MOHAMED TAIE	Aswan	1998	PHOSPHATE ORES ANALYSIS LABORATORY, SIBAIYA AREA, ASWAN GOVERNORATE. SCREEN ANALYSIS IS A SUCCESSFUL TECHNIQUE FOR UPGRADING PHOSPHATE ORES AND IMPROVING THE P2 O5 CONTENT.		
1806	9410677	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ELECTROVAPORIZATION AND TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION FOR TREATMENT OF BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA=	BADAWY, ABDEL-BASSET ABDOU MOHAMAD	ABDEL-BASSET ABDOU MOHAMAD BADAWY	sohag	2000	THE ULTIMATE ROLE OF VARIOUS ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF PERFORMING TURP REMAIN TO BE DETERMINED.		
1807	9410685	Survivor and ecology of the mosquitoes with emphasis on the relationships between filaritis and culicids in Assiut governorate /	Khalil, Abdel-Aal Abdel-Meguid Abdel-Aal	Abdel-Aal Abdel-Meguid Abdel-Aal Khalil	assiut	1983	The aim of the present work is to study, on a quantitative basis, the seasonal and monthly prevalence of the important species of family culicidae in Assiut governorate, as well as their population densities, habits, biting rhythm, and the density of filarial disease in fixed areas.		
1808	9410715	Studies on the systematic morphology of the immature stages of certain Lepidopterous families /	Shafi, Mostafa Hilmy Aly	Mostafa Hilmy Aly Shafi	Assiut	1987	The economic entomologists were reared the adult to determine the species and describing all the stages or the larval and adult stages as being those of economic importance.		
1809	9410788	STUDY OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRONICAL PROPERTIES FOR LIMITED-BORATE GLASS /	ALZOB AIR, SHAMS ELDEN ABDEL ALRASOUL	SHAMS ELDEN ABDEL ALRASOUL ALZOB AIR,	ASSIUT	2004			
1810	9410837	TAXONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRESHWATER OSTRACODS AT QENA GOVERNORATE, UPPER EGYPT /	ABO-GABL, HEBA MOHAMED FANGARY	HEBA MOHAMED FANGARY ABO-GABL	QENA	2003	OSTRACODA IS A CLASS OF THE SMALL CRUSTACEANS, WHICH LIVE IN DIVERSITY OF HABITATS INCLUDING SEAS, OCEANS, RIVERS, LAKES, POOLS, PONDS AND HOT SPRINGS.		
1811	9410875	EFFECT OF A NATURAL BRADYKININ POTENTIATOR ON CADMIUM TOXICITY DURING EMBRYOGENESIS OF WHITE RAT /	MOHAMED, AMIN ABDOU SELEEM	AMIN ABDOU SELEEM MOHAMED	QENA	1999	METALS ARE OMNIPRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT, OCCURRING IN VARYING CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR, BED ROCK, SOIL, WATER AND ALL BIOLOGICAL MATTERS		
1812	9410942	PREOPERATIVE STAGING OF RECTAL CANCER BY ENDORECTAL SONOGRAPHY	ALI, MOHAMED MAHMOUD	Mohamed mahmoud ali	sohag	2002	AIM OF WORK TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF ENDORECTAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN THE STAGING OF RECTAL CARCINOMAS CONTAINED TO THE RECTAL WALL		
1813	9410945	THE GERASIMOV-DRELL-HEARM SUM RULE FOR THE NUCLEON	EL-ZOHRY, MOHAMED AHMED	Mohamed ahmed el-zohry	sohag	2004	SUM RULES ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERACTIONS MESON PRODUCTION PHOTOPRODUCTION REACTION POLARIZATION PHENOMENA IN REACTION SPIN ASYMMETRY POLARIZED BEAMS POLARIZED TARGET		
1814	9410957	PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF SOME EGYPTIAN PLANTS BELONGING TO LEGUMINOUS AND MORACEOUS FAMILIES	EL-BAGA, NARIMAN YOUSSEF M	Nariman youssef m. el-baga	Aswan	1999	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CONDUCTED WITH THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF FURTHER SEARCHING OF NATURALLY OCCURRING SUBSTANCES ON SOME EGYPTIAN PLANTIAN PLANTS RELATED TO LEGUMINOUS AND MORACEOUS		
1815	9410966	HEPATOTOXICITY OF ANTITUBERCULOUS DRUGS	HUSSEIN, MONA TAHA	Mona taha hussein	sohag	1999	IT IS DETERMINE THE HEPATOTOXIC EFFECTS OF ANTITUBERCULOUS DRUGS AND TO REINTRODUCE THE POTENTIALLY HEPATOTOXIC ANTITUBERCULOUS DRUGS IN PATIENTS DEVELOPMENT HEPATIC TOXICITY DUE TO THESE DRUGS AFTER RECOVERY FROM HEPATITIS		
1816	9410985	HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME DIGESTIVE ORGANS OF SOME REPTILE IN ASWAN	MOHAMED, SAYED AHMED ABAZID	SAYED AHMED ABAZID MOHAMED	Aswan	1999	MORPHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF THE ALIMENTARY OF THE TRACT OF THE TOW USED LIZARD HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SELECTED PARTS OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACTS OF BOTH USED LIZARDS IN NORMAL FEEDING AND STARVED CONDITIONS		

1817	9411027	BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON A SPECIES OF THE GENUS PARHYALE /	ISMAIL, TAREK GAD EL-KAREEM	TAREK GAD EL-KAREEM ISMAIL	SOHAG :	1997 .	THE CRUSTACEANS CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT AND SUCCESSFUL GROUP OF ARTHROPODS. THEY ARE UNIQUE AMONG ARTHROPODS IN HAVING TWO PAIRS OF ANTENNAE. THEY CONSTITUTE A TREMENDOUS NUMBER OF FORMS WITH A WIDE RANGE OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY.		
1818	9411065	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM 15-BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVES	ABO-ZAID, HANAN SALAH	Hanan salah abo-zaid	sohag:	2000	THE WORK PRESENTED DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF 1-OR 3-SUBSTITUTED FUSED AND SPIRO(1-5) BENZDIAEPINES		
1819	9411071	PHOTO-AND THERMALLY EFFECTS ON THE OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF GE SB SE THIN FILMS /	ALY, KAMAL ADEL-NABI ABDEL-MALEK	KAMAL ADEL-NABI ABDEL-MALEK ALY,	ASSIUT:	2003 .	PHOTO-AND THERMALLY EFFECTS ON THE OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF GE SB SE THIN FILMS.		
1820	9411102	FAULT TOLERANT SOFTWARE DESIGN BASED ON SELF-CHECKING CONCEPTS	ABOU-ELHASSAN, ELNAME RT ALLAM ZANATY	.ELNAMERT ALLAM ZANATYA BOU-ELHASSAN		1997			
1821	9411111	STUDIES ON ENDOPARASITES OF SOME AMPHIBIAN HOSTS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE /	MOHAMMED, AMAAL HASSAN	AMAAL HASSAN MOHAMMED	SOHAG :	1997 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS PLANNED TO STUDY ENDOPARASITES OF THE TWO AMPHIBIAN HOSTS; BUFO REGLARIS AND RANA SP. COLLECTED FROM SOHAG GOVERNORATE. THE STUDY IS GOING TO INCLUDE : 1) MORPHOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND TAXONOMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT ENDOPARASITES ENCOUNTERED (PROTOZOA, TREMATODA, CESTODA AND NEMATODA) 2) SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF THE ENCOUNTERED PARASITES 3) EMBRYOGENESIS OF SOME NEMATODA PARASITES 4) PARENTAL CARE AND BROOD PROTECTION OF SOME NEMATODE AND CESTODE PARASITES.		
1822	9411126	MOLECULAR STUDIES ON ORGANOGENESIS OF CULTURED SOLANUM NIGRUM CELLS AND TISSUES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT CULTURE CONDITIONS	SOLTAN, MOHAMED HAMED MOHAMED	Dia Mohamed Hamed Mohamed Soltan	Sohag:	2000	THIS WORK INDICATED THAT SOLANUM NIGRUM IS A MODEL SYSTEM ESPECIALLY FOR NEWCOMER TO THE SUBJECT OF PLANT TISSUE CULTURE WHERE IT IS AMENABLE FOR THE SIMPLE PROTOCOLS UNDER WIDE RANGE OF IN VITRO CULTURE CONDITIONS		
1823	9411186	EFFECTS OF WATER POLLUTANTS ON GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUBMERGED AQUATIC PLANTS	YACOUB, HODA ABDELLATEEF	Hoda abdellateef yacoub	Aswan :	1999	TO DETECT THE MAIN POLLUTANTS WHICH ARE DISCHARGED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES INTO THE NILE TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF POLLUTANTS IN RELATION TO OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES ON THE COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUBMERGED AQUATIC MACROPHYTES		
1824	9411201	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME INSECTS ATTACKING DIFFERENT FIELD CROPS IN QENA GOVERNORATE /	MOHAMED, IBRAHIM EESSA EESSA	IBRAHIM EESSA EESSA MOHAMED	QENA :	1997 .	THE ACTIVITY OF SOME INSECTS WHICH ATTACK DIFFERENT CROPS VARIOUS PARTS OF EGYPT ESPECIALLY IN UPPER EGYPT QENA PARTICULAR NO WORK ON THE MAIZE		
1825	9411217	MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRONICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF IN DEPDED CDS THIN FILMS /	HADIA, NOMERY MOHAMED ABASS	NOMERY MOHAMED ABASS HADIA,	SOHAG :	2003 .	MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRONICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF IN DEPDED CDS THIN FILMS.		
1826	9411255	DISSOLUTION AND INHIBITION OF CU-ZN ALLOY IN NITRIC ACID	HASSAN, IBRAHIM ABD-ALLAH ISMAIL	Ibrahim abd -allah ismail hassan	Qena:	2000	THE PRESENT WORK AIMED TO INVESTIGATE AND CLARIFY THE DISSOLUTION OF CU-ZN(70/30) IN NITRIC ACID SOLUTIONS IN ABSENCE AND PRESENCE OF DIFFERENT ADDITIVES		
1827	9411329	CYTOGENETICAL STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF PARASITES IN UPPER EGYPT	ISMAIL, GAMAL MAHMOUD YOUSIF	Gamal mahmoud yousif ismail	Qena:	2001	IN ORDER TO FILL THIS GAP AND ALSO TO CORRELATE THE CHROMOSOMAL NUMBER AND MORPHOLOGY WITH THE CLASSICALLY ESTABLISHED TAXONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS		
1828	9411362	MICROSTRUCTURE AND SOME OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GE IN SE SYSTEM /	ELASSAL, NASSER ASRAN ABDALLAH ABD-ELRAHIM,	NASSER ASRAN ABDALLAH ABD-ELRAHIM ,	SOHAG :	2003 .	MICROSTRUCTURE AND SOME OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GE IN SE SYSTEM		
1829	9411367	the contribution of shallow seismic refraction in defining the engineering characteristics of the foundation materials of Sohag el-gedida city, Nile valley, Egypt.	Trabees, Elhamy Aly Abd El-Aziz	elhamy aly abd el-aziz Trabees	sohag	2005	the aim of this research thesis is to develop: 1- a seismic microzonation analysis for the new Sohag industrial zone. 2- a division of the new Sohag industrial zone area to seismic micro zone, according to their engineering qualities. 3- a study on the site effects and the soft soil amplification for the ground motion using some seismological tools. 4- an assessment of the seismic hazard using a simulation method to monitor the earthquake damage at the future.		
1830	9411464	Studies on Mesocostoides Corti and Taenia crassiceps as models for cysticercosis; Comparison of brain and liver infection /	Mohamadin, Hoda Saady	Hoda Saady Mohamadin	Qena :	2000 .	the scope of this thesis is studies on mesocostoides corti and taenia crassiceps as models for cysticercosis comparison of brain and liver infection		
1831	9411523	Studies on some Quinones and their derivatives /	Abdel-Hamed, Ayman Salah El-Deen.	Ayman Salah El-Deen Abdel-Hamed,	Qena :	2000 .	The present study aimed to study some Quinones and their derivatives. These include the following: 1- Diels Alder addition to benzoquinone. 2- Nucleophilic addition of amines to some 2-aryl-1,4-naphthoquinone. 3- Utilization of some 2-aryl-1,4-naphthoquinone and 2-aryl-1,3-aryl-1-amino-1,4-naphthoquinone in the synthesis of new heterocyclic compounds, accordingly, it is aimed in the following introduction to introduce a detailed survey of the chemistry related to these topics.		
1832	9411532	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NOVEL HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC DERIVATIVES /	ABD EL-RAHEEM, AMR AWADALLAH.	AMR AWADALLAH ABD EL-RAHEEM,	ASWAN, EGYPT :	2006 .	The present work presented a novel synthetic pathways to prepare new heterocyclic compounds incorporating ring linked to pyran, pyridine, pyrazole and other heterocyclic moieties. Probably, the new compound may have pharmaceutical applications.		
1833	9411544	R-T STABILITY PROBLEMS WITH AND WITHOUT MAGNETIC FIELD AND SOME RELATED PROBLEMS	HOSHOU DY, GAMAL ABD-ALLAH AHMED	Gamal Abd-Allah Ahmed Hoshoudy,	QENA	2002	HERE THE RAYLEIGH-TAYLOR INSTABILITY (RTI) PROBLEM HAS BEEN STUDIED BECAUSE RTI IS A GENERAL PHENOMENON IN PHYSICS WITH A WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS IN ASTROPHYSICS (METEOROLOGY) AND LASER PLASMAS TURBULENCE OCEANOGRAPHY		

1834	9411615	SOME STUDIES ON THE LIFE CYCLES OF SOME SPECIES OF SARCOCYSTIS IN CATS /	MOHAMMED,NADIA IBRAHIM	NADIA IBRAHIM MOHAMMED ,	QENA :	1997 .	IN 1843,MIESCHER OBSERVED,FOR THE FIRST TIME,CYSTS CONTAINING A LARGE NUMBER OF BANANA-SHAPED PROTOZOA WITHIN THE MUSCLES OF A HOUSE MOUSE. UNTIL 1882,THESE CYSTS WERE KNOWN AS MIESCHER'S TUBES,RAINERY'S BODIES OR POROSPERMS. BALBIANI (1882) PROPOSED THE NAME SARCOPODIA DUE TO THE TYPICAL LOCALIZATION OF THE CYST WITHIN THE MUSCLES.		
1835	9411620	Synthetic studies on Quinones /	Amin,Khaled Said.	Khaled Said Amin,	Qena :	2000 .	The present study aimed to Synthetic studies on Quinones. The main objective of the studies in this thesis involed the synthesis of some new class of double fused heterocyclic quinones starting with bromanil.		
1836	9411669	MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON ABYDOS TEMPLE AT UPPER EGYPT	MOHAMED, REHAB MOSTAFA	REHAB MOSTAFA MOHAMED	SOHA G	1997	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION AIMED STUDY THE OCCURRENCE AND DESTRIUTION MICRO FLORA ASSOCIATED WITH WALL PAINTINGES		
1837	9411674	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SUGAR CANE BAGASSE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE QUALITY OF WOOD PRODUCT MEDIUM DENSITY FIBEROARD /	ELGELANI,ABD-EL BASET ABD-EL HAMID ADAM.	ABD-EL BASET ABD-EL HAMID ADAM ELGELANI,	QENA, EGYPT :	2006 .	AIMS OF WORK This work was carried out in Nag Hamady for Fiberoard Company (NFB)to illustrate behavior of raw material (stored Bagasse).Explanation of weakness of some mechnical properties of MDF is the main objective through the following aims: The effect of the stored period on the chemical composition of bagasse constituents Effect of steam heating on bagasse chemical constituents,and om mechanical properties MDF panels Isolation and identification of microorganism that attacked bagasse constituents during wet bulk storage period.		
1838	9411676	THE IMPACT OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AT SOME LOCALITIES BETWEEN QENA AND ASWAN, EGYPT	AHMED, AYMAN ABDEL-HAMEED	AYMAN ABDEL-HAMEED AHMED	Aswan	2003	PHARAONIC MONUMENTS REPRESENT THE MOST VALUABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON ANCIENT EGYPT,COVERING THE PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY 3000 B.C.TO 300 B.C. IN ADDITION THE GRECO-ROMAN CULTURE		
1839	9411725	Disslution and inhibition of Cu-Zn alloy in nitric ACID /	Hassan,Ibrahim Abd- Allh Ismail.	Ibrahim Abd-Allh Ismail Hassan,	Qena :	2000 .	In the present work,the dissolution of Cu-Zn alloy (70/30) was studied in nitric acid solutions in absence and presence of differnt adsitives, using anodic stripping voltammetry and weight loss techniques. Polarization measurements were carried out in all solutions used.		
1840	9411731	THE EFFECT OF THE SUBSTRATE AND ANNEALING TEMPERATURE ON THE OPTICAL ELECTRICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF GE TE FILMS /	ABD- ELRAHIM,FARID MOHAMED	FARID MOHAMED ABD- ELRAHIM ,	ASIUT :	2003 .	THE EFFECT OF THE SUBSTRATE AND ANNEALING TEMPERATURE ON THE OPTICAL ELECTRICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF GE TE FILMS.		
1841	9411755	SYNTHESIS OF SOME PROLINE DERIVATIVES THROUGH THE NON- DECARBOXYLATIVE 1,3-DIPOLAR CYCLOADDITION REACTIONS /	ELGHAREEB,ELGHAREEB EL SHAHAT.	ELGHAREEB EL SHAHAT ELGHAREEB,	QENA, EGYPT :	2006 .	In this work presented forward a general procedure for the synthesis of some proline derivatives via the non-decarboxlative 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions.		
1842	9411793	SOME STUDIES ON RUMEN PROTOZOAN FAUNA OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS	AHMED,OMAR NADIA IBRAHIM MOHAMED	OMAR NADIA IBRAHIM MOHAMED AHMED	Sohag	2003	THIS STUDYWAS BASED ON RUMEN PROTOZOAN FAUNA OF DEMISTICATED ANIMALS (CATTLEK,SHEEP AND BUFFALOES) FOR THE FIRST TIME IN QENA GOVERNORATE.		
1843	9411865	GROWTH AND PHYSICAL PROPRETES OF POTASSIUM ZINC CHLORIDE MODULATED- FERROELECTRIC CRYSTALS /	MOSTAFA,MOSTAF A MASAOU.	MOSTAFA MOSTAFA MASAOU	ASSUI T :	2004 .	GROWTH AND PHYSICAL PROPRETES OF POTASSIUM ZINC CHLORIDE MODULATED-FERROELECTRIC CRYSTALS		
1844	9411926	Hepatic biotransformation of verruearin J in Male Mice /	Yousef,Osman Abd- Allah	Osman Abd-Allah Yousef,	Sohag :	1999 .	The work mpresented in this thesis deals with hepatic biotransformation of verrucar J in male mice. Eight treated groups of verrucar J (0.9 and 0.5mg/kg body weight)(for two,four,six and eight weeks (for each dose)were compared with eight groups of control mice.		
1845	9411927	DETACHED CRYSTALLIZATION AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF THE TERNARY COMPOUND CDZNT	AHMED, KHALED EBNALWALED ABDELFATTAH			2006	THE II-VI COMPOUNDS HAVE GIVEN RISE TO SEVERAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE LAST FEW DECADES DUE TO THEIR MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS IN TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES SPECIAL INTEREST HAS DEVELOPED THE CD1-X ZNX TE SYSTEM		
1846	9411953	THE STUDY OF GENETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SOME HEAD AND NECK CANCERS	BADAWY, SHAHAT BADAWY	BADAWY SHAHAT BADAWY	Sohag	2003	head and neck squamous (hnscc)is afrequent malignancy with a poor survival rate ... all samples were subjected to both molecular the diagnnostic value of DNA content in early detection		
1847	9411992	APPLICATION OF BARBITURIC ACID IN THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW SPIRO AND FUSED HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS /	EL-HADY,OMAR MOHAMED.	OMAR MOHAMED EL-HADY,	SOHA G :	2003 .	2,4,6-TRIOXYHEXAHYDRYRIMIDINE (BARBITURIC ACID) 1 WAS ALLOWED TO REACT WITH SOME ARYLIDENE DERIVATIVES OF ACTIVE NITRILES WHERE PYRANO(2,3-D) PYRIMIDINE ;THESE PRODUCTS WERE THEN CONVERTED INTO THE CORRESPONDING PYRIDO (2,3-D) PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES 5-7 2-4 WERE OBTAINED.		
1848	9412014	INFLUENCE OF LICONTENT ON THE STRUCTURE ,OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PORPERTIES OF ZNO FILMS PREPARED BY CHEMICAL BATH DEPOSITION METHOD /	AHMED, MOHAMED RASHD SHAHAT.	ASSIUT UNIVESITY ,	ASSIU T :	2004 .	INFLUENCE OF LICONTENT ON THE STRUCTURE .OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PORPERTIES OF ZNO FILMS PREPARED BY CHEMICAL BATH DEPOSITION METHOD		
1849	9412044	PHYSICALSPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES OF PARACETAMOL AND SOME ANALOGOUS COMPOUNDS /	KHIDR,NAGER KHIDR SAYED.	NAGER KHIDR SAYED KHIDR,	ASSIU T,EGYPT :	2006 .	This THESIS aimed to investigate the suitable stuctures of paracetamol(PA) molecule and some analogous compounds by using some molecular orbital calculations such as CNDO,INDO and CI calculations in addition to spectral studies in pure solvents and in mixed solvents.		
1850	9412057	Synthesis heterocyclic compounds derived from heterocyclic anhydrides /	Gergis,Talaat shaker Wasef.	Talaat shaker Wasef Gergis,	Qena :	2000 .	The studies reported in this thesis involved the synthesis of new hetrocyclic systems from 2,3-pyridine and 2,3-pyrazinedicarboxylic acid anhydrides.Therefore we aimed in this introduction to introduce a detailes survey of the chemistry related to the following topics: 1- preparation methodes of quinolinic and its anhydride. 2-Reactions and properties of quinolinic acid and its anhydride. 3- preparation and properteis of 2,3-pyrazinedicarboxylic acid and its anhydride. 4- Reactions and properties of 2,3-pyrazinedicarboxylic acid and its anhydride. 5- Biological activities..		

1851	9412114	BEE HONEY AS AN INDICATOR FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION WITH HEAVY METALS /	FADL-ALLAH,SOMAYA MAHMOUD MOHAMED.	SOMAYA MAHMOUD MOHAMED FADL-ALLAH,	ASWA N,EGY PT :	2006 .	The main objectives of the present study are: To assess the application of using bee honey as a biomarker for environmental contamination with heavy and toxic metals To study the effect of seasonal variation in heavy metal contents in honey,flower and soil Evaluation of toxic metal,especially Cd and Pb,loading in the studied areas. Finding the safe limits of heavy metals in the studying honeys for human consumption Calculate the rate of metals bioaccumulation from soil to plant and from plant to honeys through concentration factor applications Determination the suitable available forms of metals in soil used by plant through metals extraction methods.		
1852	9412125	Spectrophotometric study of some constituents in portland cement /	Ahmed,Hassan Mohamed Mohamed.	Hassan Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed,	Assiut :	1999 .	This thesis includes a spectrophotometric study of some constituents in portland cement.The main objective of the work is to make use of uv-visible spectrophotometry in the development of new rapid test methods for some components analysis of portland cement.		
1853	9412142	STRUCTURAL,ELECTRICAL AND THERMOELECTRIC POWER PROPERTIES OF AGx(As0.4Se0.6)100x CHALCOGENIDE SYSTEM /	ABDOU KAMAL DIAB ,HEMAIA	ABDOU KAMAL DIAB HEMAIA,	:SOHAG	2004 .	STRUCTURAL,ELECTRICAL AND THERMOELECTRIC POWER PROPERTIES OF AGx(As0.4Se0.6)100x CHALCOGENIDE SYSTEM.		
1854	9412165	ELECTROCHEMICAL REDUCTION OF SOME N-(ARYLIDENE)-2-AMINOPYRIDINE COMPOUNDS /	HASSANIEN,REDA HASSANIEN MOHAMED.	ASSIUT :	REDA HASSANIEN MOHAMED HASSANIEN	2003 .	THE MAIN PURPOSES OF THE PRESENT WORK ARE:(i)TO STUDY THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF N-(ARYLIDENE)-2-AMINOPYRIDINE COMPOUNDS UNDER CONTROLLED CATHODIC POTENTIAL CONDITIONS,(ii) TO FIND A NEW WAY FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF SECONDARY ARYL-2-PYRIDYL AMINES AND CYCLIC COMPOUNDS,AND (iii)TO THROW MORE LIGHT ON THE MECHANISMS AND INTERMEDIATE SPECIES INVOLVED IN THE CATHODIC REACTION PROCESSES.		
1855	9412172	CATALYTIC DECOMPOSITION OF ETHANOL OVER MgO AND γ -AL ₂ O ₃ AND THEIR MIXTURES /	ABD-ELRAADY,AHMED ABD-EL FATTAH.	AHMED ABD-EL FATTAH ABD-ELRAADY,	QENA,EGYPT :	1998 .	The main objective of the present work is to study the effect of some factors on the catalytic activity,selectivity and surface properties of AL ₂ O ₃ (an acidic oxide)and MgO (ABASIC OXIDE).		
1856	9412175	Synthesis and reactions of s-triazole-fused heterocycles /	Mohamed,Amer Anwar Amer.	Amer Anwar Amer Mohamed,	Sohag :	1999 .	The present work deals with the synthesis of a special group of heterocyclic compounds,which contains 1,2,4-triazole nucleifused with other heterocyclic rings,and evaluation of their biological activity.		
1857	9412179	Effect of Administration of Melatonin on DNA Synthesis and Cell Proliferation in Adrenal Cortex and Thyroid Follicles of DMBA-treated Mice /	Aref,Abdel-baset Aref Mohamed	Abdel-baset Aref Mohamed Aref	Kena :	2000 .	Excessive proliferation of cells may be abnormally decrease or increase in cell proliferation which may results in pathological events such as hypotrophy and hyperplasia		
1858	9412181	DETERMINATION OF THE NEUTRO-PROTON TRIPLTED SCATTERING LENGTH /	,ALY,KHALED MOHAMED AHMED	KHALED MOHAMED AHMED ALY,	SOHAG :	2004 .	DETERMINATION OF THE NEUTRO-PROTON TRIPLTED SCATTERING LENGTH.		
1859	9412185	CHARACTERIZATION AND CATALYTIC STUDIES OF MGO-V ₂ O ₅ MIXTURES AS CATALYSTS /	ABD-EL KADER,ADEL MOHAMED MOHAMED.	ADEL MOHAMED MOHAMED ABD-EL KADER,	QENA :	2005 .	THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT STUDY WAS TO REVIEW THE AVAILABLE INFORMATION(AND CONDUCT A THOROUGH AND NEW INVESTIGATION) CONCERNING TO THE PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PURE MGO AND V ₂ O ₅ SUPPORTED MGO AS CATALYSTS FOR THE OXIDATIVE DEHYDROGENATION OF ETHANOL.		
1860	9412186	BIOLOGICAL STUDY ON SOME FISHES OF HIGH DAM LAKE /	EL-BADAWY,ASHRAF AHMED	ASHRAF AHMED EL-BADAWY	ASWAN :	1991 .	THE PRESENT WORK IS A PART OF A PLAN DIRECTED TO STUDYING THE BIOLOGY OF LAKE NASSER FISH AND DEALS WITH THE BIOLOGY OF BAGRUS DOGMAC AND BAGRUS BAYAD.		
1861	9412188	Beneficiation of chromite ore and its application to the production of various grades of ferrochromium alloys /	Aly,Mahmoud El-Seid Ahmed.	Mahmoud El-Seid Ahmed Aly,	Qena :	1999 .	The present study aimed to Beneficiation of chromite ore and its application to the production of various grades of ferrochromium alloys. The purpose of this study is to investigate and beneficiate the Anu Dahr chromite ore by washing the crushed ore and applying flotation and acid leaching processes. The present thesis,ingenral, is constructed of three main chapters.		
1862	9412194	STUDY OF THE MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NON-CRYSTALLINE IN RELATION TO THEIR STRUCTURE /	HASSANIN,RASHA MOHAMED ALI	RASHA MOHAMED ALI HASSANIN,	ASWAN:	2004 .	STUDY OF THE MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NON-CRYSTALLINE IN RELATION TO THEIR STRUCTURE.		
1863	9412195	STUDIES ON SOME QUINONES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES /	ABD EL-RAHIME,TARIK MOHAMMED EL-AMINE.	TARIK MOHAMMED EL-AMINE ABD EL-RAHIME,	QENA,EGYPT :	1997 .	The test of the studies presented in this thesis involved the use of aryl benzoquinone in the synthesis of previously unreported mono-or bis-heterocyclic systems,hence we aimed in this summary to present a concise but rather comprehensive review about arylation of quinones with special emphasis to their reactions with different compounds which are used in preparing heterocyclic compounds and also applications in various fields.		
1864	9412199	Studies on some parasites of Rodents in Qena with Special Reference to These Recovered from Muscles and Peripheral Blood /	Rabie,Soheir Ahmed Hamdi M.	Soheir Ahmed Hamdi Mohamed Rabie	Qena :	1992 .	It is the first time to do a survey on rodent parasites in Qena Governorate		
1865	9412200	TAXONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME FRESH WATER MITES COLLECTED FROM THE NILE AT SOHAG /	RAMADAN,SOMAIA AHMED	SOMAIA AHMED RAMADAN	SOHAG :	1992 .	THE PRESENT STUDY IS CONCERNED WITH THE TAXONOMY AND ECOLOGY OF SOME FRESH WATER MITES THAT ARE FREE LIVING OR PARASITIC ON OR ATTACHED TO THE ROOTS OF THE NILE FLOATING PLANT EICHORNIA CRASSIPES.		

1866	9412202	INTENTIONAL NORMOVOLMIC HEMODILUTION IN MAJOR ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC SURGERY UNDER GENERAL ANESTHESIA-EFFECTS ON HEMODYNAMICS,ACID BASE BALANCE,AND OXYGEN UTILIZATION=	ABDEL- HAMED,KHALED MOHAMED.	,KHALED MOHAMEDA BDEL- HAMED		1997	THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT AT SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSBITAL BETWEEN MAY 1995 AND FEBRUARY 1996.		
1867	9412205	STUDIES ON TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES OF BENZOYL THIOUREA DERIVATIVES AND ORTHO PHENYLENE DIAMINE /	ELMASRY,ALAA EL- DEEN SAYED ALY.	ALAA EL-DEEN SAYED ALY ELMASRY,	QENA, EGYPT :	1996 .	The general scope of this thesis was to present a systematic study on the ligating properties of some benzoyl thiourea derivatives.Both the Stoichiometry and formation constants of cu(II)complexes with the benzoyl thioureas in solution were determined and the isolation of co(II),Ni(II)and cuII complexes solides are described.		
1868	9412213	SYNTHETIC STUDIES AND REACTIONS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	HASAN,IBRAHEM MOHAMED ABOU- ZEID.	IBRAHEM MOHAMED ABOU- ZEID HASAN,	QENA, EGYPT :	1995 .	Pyrazolone and isatin compounds show a great importance due to their wide applications for industrial uses and biological fields. This work aimed to synthesis some new heterocyclic compounds from pyrazolone and isatin series hopping that such new compounds will have certain biological effects or other applied uses.		
1869	9412214	ELASTIC AND INELASTIC 6,7 LI SCATTERING AT INTERMEDIATE ENERGIES=	MOHAMED,MAHMO UD AHMED HAASSANAIN	MAHMOUD AHMED HAASSANAIN MOHAMED	Sohag	2000	THEORETICAL STUDIES OF ELASTIC AND INELASTIC SCATTERING SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN WIDELY PERFORMED BY USING THE OPTICAL MODEL POTENTIAL (OMP)IN		
1870	9412215	MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN SOME ORGANS OF MAMMALS DUE TO ISCHAEMIA /	BEKHEET,SOAD HANAFY MAHMOUD	SOAD HANAFY MAHMOUD BEKHEET ,	ASWAN :	1989 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF ISCHAEMIA ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL,CYTOLOGICAL AND CYTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RABBIT LIVER AND KIDNEY.		
1871	9412217	Metal complexex and spectral behaviour of some azopyrazolopyrimidine derivatives /	Ahmed,Alsayed Abdel-Moaty.	Alsayed Abdel-Moaty Ahmed,	Qena :	1999 .	The scop of this thesis is to present a study on the tautomeric structures,spectal characteristics of some ary I azopyrazolopyrimidine derivatives. The study of chelating properties of dervatives towards divalent transition metal ions as well as the structure of the complexes to be formed is a main goal of this thesis.		
1872	9412218	studies on structures of some dihydric phenol derivatives their metal chelates and their application i analysis of some egyptian natural materials /	abou elnaser,eman abdel-hakam mohamed	eman abdel-hakam mohamed abou elnaser,	aswan:	1992 .	studies on structures of some dihydric phenol derivatives their metal chelates and their application i analysis of some egyptian natural materials.		
1873	9412219	NORMS AND ESTIMATES FOR ENTIRE SOLUTIONS OF POISSONS EQUATION IN N-DIMENSIONAL SPACE(2	NOUR,FAWZY ABDEL-ATY MOHAMMED	FAWZY ABDEL-ATY MOHAMMED NOUR	QENA	2005	HAVE INVESTIGATED EXISTENCE AND (OR)UNIQUENESS OF THE ENTIRE SOLUTIONS OF LINEAR ELLIPTIC.		
1874	9412224	STUDIES ON PARASITES OF SOME FISHES IN DAM LAKE /	ABDEL- MAKSOUD,NAZEM MAHROUS	NAZEM MAHROUS ABDEL- MAKSOUD ,	ASWAN :	1988 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS THEREFORE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GROWING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INTENSIFICATION OF FISH PRODUCTION IN HARMONY WITH THE INCREASING MODERN KNOWLEDGE OF FISH PARASITOLOGY.DAM LAKE WAS CHOSEN AS THE FIELD OF STUDY AS IT IS NOW ONE OF THE MOST ESSENTIAL SOURCES OF FRESHWATER FISHES IN EGYPT.		
1875	9412225	ELECTROANALYTICAL STUDIES ON SOME ANTICANCER DRUGS /	TAHA,ASHRAF MOHAMED.	ASHRAF MOHAMED TAHA,	QENA, EGYPT :	1995 .	This study aimed to through some light on the complexs probably formed between the antineoplastic agent 5-FU and some metal ions.On the other hand,because of the low levels of the anticacancer drugs 5-Fluorouracil and 1,2,3,4, tetrahydrocarbazole in the physiological fluids,highly sensitive techniques are required for their quantification and monitoring So the dudy directed to determine these drugs in low level using stippling voltammetric techniques.		
1876	9412228	some studies of kinetics and hydrometallurgical process for production of alum from industrial wastes /	el-sayed,ezzat abdel- raman	,ezzat abdel-raman el-sayed	ASSIUT:	1992 .	some studies of kinetics and hydrometallurgical process for production of alum from industrial wastes.		
1877	9412232	STUDIES ON PARASITES OF SOME WILD BIRDS AROUND THE HIGH DAM /	SAAD,ATEF IBRAHIM ABDEL- KADER	ATEF IBRAHIM ABDEL-KADER SAAD ,	ASWAN :	1989 .	658 BIRDS BELONGING TO ELEVEN FAMILIES AND FOURTEEN SPECIES WERE EXAMINED FOR HELMINTH PARASITES AS MUCH AS 360 BIRD HOSTS WERE FOUND INFECTED WITH ONE OR MORE PARASITES BELONGING TO EITHER TREMATODES,CESTODES OR NEMATODES.		
1878	9412390	ULTRASTRUCTURAL AND BIOCONTROL STUDIES ON PARASAR COPHAGA ARGYROSTOMA(SARCOPHAGIDAE:DIPTER A) /	MOHAMMED,DOAA SHEHATA	DOAA SHEHATA MOHAMMED ,	ASSIUT :	2004 .	RECENTLY,ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSED ON THE SARCOPHAGIDAE DUE TO THEIR USE IN MEDICO-CRIMINAL ENTOMOLOGY.		
1879	9412427	ROLE OF MELATION IN REDUCING TLYPOXIA-INDUCED OXIDATIVE STRESS /	MOHAMED,HALA ABDEL FATTAH	HALA ABDEL FATTAH MOHAMED ,		2005 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS PERFORMED TO STUDY THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF MELATONIN AS AN ANTIOXIDANT AND FREE RADICAL SCAVENGER ON THE OXIDATIVE STRESS AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY OXYGEN SHORTAGE(HYPOXIA)OF MALE SWISSALBINO MICE		
1880	9412433	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON CERTAIN PESTS AND THE NATURALLY OCCURRING BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS OF ORDER HEMIPTERA HETEROPTERA IN QENA /	MAHMOUD,MERVAT AHMED BADAWY	MERVAT AHMED BADAWY MAHMOUD ,	QENQ :	2005 .	THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THIS INVESTIGATION ARE1-FAUNISTIC COMPOSITION OF PHYTOPHAGOUS AND PREDACEOUS HETEROPTERA 2- DOMINANCE AND SEASONAL ABUNDANCE		
1881	9412448	SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FROM NITROPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE /	ABDALLA,MAHMOU D FAROUK.	MAHMOUD FAROUK ABDALLA ,	QENA :	2000 .	BECAUSE OF THE WIDE SPREAD APPLICATION OF QUINAZOLINEDIONES,THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF ANITRO GROUP IN THE QUINAZOLINEDIONE MOIETY AND THE PROPABILITY OF ISOMERISATION.		
1882	9412456	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	SALAMA,ABD EL- SALAM FERAHY.	ABD EL-SALAM FERAHY SALAMA,	ASWAN :	2000 .	في هذا العمل تم الحصول على مركبات جديدة من الحلقات الاروماتية الغير متجانسة الحلقة وهذه المركبات تحتوي على مجموعات الميثيلين النشطة ومن خلال التكوين لوركب2-ميثيل بنزواوكسازين وذلك من تفاعل حمض الانتر انيلك مع اندريد حمض الاستيك لمدة6ساعات.عندما يتحد مركب البنزواوكسازين مع انثيل استر حمض الجليسين معطيا مركب ن-اسيتات الاليل-2-ميثيل كينازولين-4-نون . هذا المنتج الاخير عندما يفقد جزيء كحول ايثيلي يتفاعلة مع ايتراوكسيد الصوديوم تتكون حلقة بيرو لينين جديدة للمركب ناتجا من ذلك التفاعل مركب جديد يعرف باسم3-بيريلينيو[1,2ب]كينازولين-5-نون1 .		
1883	9412561	COMPARATIVE ANATOMICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF RETINAL SYNAPTIC ORGANELLES OF EYE IN DIFFERENT ANIMALS /	Abul-ela,Mohammed Rrafa Adly	Mohammed Rrafa Adly Abul-ela ,	sohag :	1997 .	AS POINTED OUT ABOVE, LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT RHYTHMIC CHANGES OF SBS IN THE MAMMALIAN RETINA, ESPECIALLY ABOUT THE ROUND FORM, THE SO-CALLED SYNAPTIC SPHERES (SSs) AND THE CLUB-SHAPED RIBBONS (CSRS).		

1884	9412569		THE ROLE OF THE AGED INDIVIDUAL IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INTRAFAMILIAL SPREAD OF INFECTION=	AYOUB,ABLA IBRAHIM	ABLA IBRAHIM AYOUB	sogah	1984	THE STUDY AIMED ET DETERMINING THE ROLE OF THE AGED INDIVIDUAL IN SPREADING INFECTION AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING WITH HIM.		
1885	9412576		MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF GROWTH IN AMODEL ANIMAL AND ITS POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS /	Hussein,Ahmed Ali Ahmed Ali	Ahmed Ali Ahmed Ali Hussein	sohag	1996	CONTINUOUS HUMAN POPULATION EXPLOSION SHOULD BE FACED WITH MATCHING IN CREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTION .THE TWO MAIN SOURCES OF FOOD ARE PLANTS AND ANIMALS.SINCE THE AREA OF LAND AND SEA WHICH PROVIDE FOOD FOR BOTH HUMAN AND ANIMALS,ARE STABLE ON EARTH,BIOLOGISTS ARE CONSTANTLY LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS TO IN CREASE AND DEVELOP FOOD RESOURCES.		
1886	9412589		CATALYTIC STUDIES ON ZNO-V2 O2 CATALYSTS /	MOHAMED HASHEM ABDEL RAHMAN DARWESH .	MOHAMED HASHEM ABDEL RAHMAN DARWESH	ASSIUT	1992	CATALYTIC STUDIES ON ZNO-V2 O2 CATALYSTS .		
1887	9412600		EFFECT OF THE HEAVY METALS CADMIUM AND LEAD ON EMBRYOGENESIS AND LARVAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEOST FISH,CTENOPHARYNGODON IDELLUS /	Lashein,Fakhr El-din Mostafa	Fakhr El-din Mostafa Lashein	sohag	1996	IN THE PRESENT STUDY , GRASS CARP (CTENOPHARYNGODON IDELLUS) WAS TAKEN AS AMODEL TO STUDY THE TOXICOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE HEAVY METALS (CADMIUM AND LEAD) THAT MAY HAVE DEVELOPED IN NATURAL HABITATE DURING ITS DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES.		
1888	9412605		SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW PYRIDINETHIONE AND DIHYDROPYRIDINETHIONE DERIVATIVES /	OMER,AHMAD MOHAMMAD ABOU-BAKR.	AHMAD MOHAMMAD ABOU-BAKR OMER,	Qena	2001	THE EARLY DISCOVERY OF THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF 3-CYANO-PYRIDINE-2(1H)-THIONE AND THIENO [2,3-B]PYRIDINE DERIVATIVES ENCOURAGED US TO STUDY THE SYNTHESIS AND CHEMISTRY OF SOME ITS DERIVATIVES AS WHICH MAY BE HAVE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY.		
1889	9412617		STUDIES ON LACTAMS synthesis of new monocyclic B - lactams :	ABDEL MAWGOUD,ABDEL MAWGOUD M.	ASSIUT :	ABDEL MAWGOUD M ABDEL MAWGOUD	1976	THE PRESENT WORK IS TO PREPARE SOME NEW B-LACTAMS COMPOUNDS BEAR SOME RESEMBLANCE TO THE STRUCTURE OF PENICILLIN AND CEPHALOSPORIN C AND MAY SHOW REMARKABLE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES IN THIS DIRECTION.		
1890	9412631		EFFECT OF MELATONIN ON DNA SYNTHESIS AND CELL CYCLE IN SOME ORGANS OF MICE AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION OF ACHEMICAL CARCINOGEN,DMBA /	ELSokkary,Gamal Hassan Abdel-sabour	Gamal Hassan Abdel-sabour ELSokkary	assuit	1998	IN REVIEWING THE LITERATURE,IT BECAME CLEAR THAT,AT PRESENT TIME THERE IS A VOLUMINOUS AMOUNT OF WORK REGARDING THE STUDY OF PINEAL GLAND AND MELATONIN AND THEIR ROLES IN INHIBITION OF CANCER INITIATION AND PROMOTION IN MAMMALS.IN CONTRAST, STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF MELATONIN ON CELL PROLIFERATION KINETICS AND CELL CYCLE DURATION ARE RATHER SCARCE AND IN PART CONTRADICTORY.		
1891	9412637		STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS AND REACTION OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	Mahmoud,Aly Hussein Atta	Aly Hussein Atta Mahmoud	Qena	1989	The aim of this work is the synthesis of some new fused heterocyclic system.		
1892	9412650		INTERACTION OF PLASMA PROTEINS AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES WITH CERTAIN ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS=تفاعل بروتينات البلازما مع بعض الأدوية المضادة للالتهابات	MAHDY,MAHMOUD ABD GHANY MOHAMED	,MAHMOUD ABD GHANY MOHAMED AHDY		1986	the work in this thesis deals with the binding of these drugs to human and bovine serum albumine and thier substitutes,as well as factors that affect the binding process.		
1893	9412651		SPECTRAL STUDIES OF SOME THIAZOLYLAZO DERIVATIVES AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME RELTED COMPLEXES /	FARAG SEDDIQUE MOHAMED AHMED .	FARAG SEDDIQUE MOHAMED AHMED	ASSIUT	1992	SPECTRAL STUDIES OF SOME THIAZOLYLAZO DERIVATIVES AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME RELTED COMPLEXES .		
1894	9412659		STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS IN DIFFERENT MEDIA /	MAGHRABY,EMAN FATHEY.	Qena :	EMAN FATH EY MAGHRABY,	2001	PURE AL IS SOFT AND WEAK BUT BY ALLOYING AND HEAT-TREATING IT CAN PROVIDE A BROAD RANGE OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES.		
1895	9412661		SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATIONS OF SOME PHENOXY COMPOUNDS CONTAINING HETEROCYCLIC NUCLEUS /	MOHAMED,MAHMOUD ADLY HASSAN..	ASSIUT :	MAHMOUD ADLY HASSAN MOHAMED,	1977	THIS WORK WAS DIRECTED TOWARDS FINDING SOME NEW DERIVATIVES OF PHENOXY ACETAMIDES CONTAINING THE THIAZOLE 1-AND/OR THIADIAZOLE 2-MOETIES WHICH CONSIDERABLE AS MOLLUSCICIDES.		
1896	9412711		CLUBFOOT RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TREATMENT (الحفيرة) (الغذاء) (تقييم نتائج العلاج) بالاشعة	SHALABY,MOHMOUD MOHAMED AWAD	,MOHMOUD MOHAMED AWADSHALABY		1983	the aim of the work is 1- to find out suitable,accurate and practical technique for doing radiographs.2- to find out accurate and easy methods for measuring the different components of the deformity.		
1897	9412730		PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES OF SOME INORGANIC REACTIONS /	EL-SONBATY,ADEL ZAKY.	MANSOURA :	ADEL ZAKY EL-SONBATY,	1977	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS WAS TO STUDY THE ABILITY OF TIN AND LEAD TO FORM COMPLEXES AND PROTONATED COMPLEXES WITH SOME LIGANDS WHICH CONTAIN DIFFERENT KINDS OF DONOR ATOM AND TO ESTABLISH SOME RELATION BETWEEN THE POSITION OF TIN AND LEAD AND LIGAND DONOR ATOMS IN THE PERIODIC SYSTEM AND THEIR ABILITY TO FORM COMPLEXES AND/OR PROTON COMPLEXES OWING TO THE LIMITATION OF PERTINENT LITERATURE CONCERNING THIS TYPE OF COMPOUNDS.		
1898	9412731		STUDIES ON LECTIN (S) OF THE SILKWORM BOMBYX MORI /	Karayem,Ahmed Mohamed	Ahmed Mohamed Karayem	assuit	1998	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO DETECT THE EXPRESSION PATTERN OF BOMBYX LECTIN IN DIFFERENT TISSUES OF THE 5TH LARVAL INSTAR OF THE SILKWORM BOMBYX MORI BY USING OLIGOTEX-RT-PCR FOLLOWED BY SOUTHERN HYBRIDIZATION. THE OBTAINED RESULTS WERE CONFIRMED BY IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION USING NON-RADIOACTIVE LABELLED PROBE.		

1899	9412748	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC CYANINE DYES CONTAINING QUINOID MOIETY /	GOMAA, MAHA MOBARAK .	GOMAA, MAHA MOBARAK †	ASSIUT : 1992 .	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC CYANINE DYES CONTAINING QUINOID MOIETY .		
1900	9412794	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE SPECIATION OF HEAVY ELEMENTS ON THE SPECIATION OF HEAVY ELEMENTS IN THE RIVER NILE SEDIMENTS /	MAHMOUD,EMAN MOHAMED FAWZY .	EMAN MOHAMED FAWZY MAHMOUD,	ASWAN : 2000 .	THE ACID OXALATE IS CONVENTIONALLY USED FOR THE EXTRACTION OF METALS,WHICH EXIST AS EXCHANGEABLE,ADSORBED AND EASILY REDUCIBLE OXIDE FROMS,AS WELL AS,TO ASMAALL EXTENT,THOS BOUND TO CARBONATES OR LOW RESISTANT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		
1901	9412823	ULTRAS TRUCTURAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL DISCRIMINATION OF ADULT,PUPAL AND LARVAL STAGES OF SPODOPTERA EXIGUA (HUEBNER) ,(LEPIDOPTERA:NOCTUDAE) /	Awad,Azza Mohamed Abd-elmoneim	Azza Mohamed Abd-elmoneim Awad †	assuit : 1999 .	INTHIS STUDY,THE LIGHT HAS BEEN FOCUSED MAINLY ON THE ULTRASTURE OF THE SENSILLA ON THE DIFFERENT STAGES AND PARTS OF SPODOPTERA EXIGUA (HUBNER) HOPEFULLY THIS DISCRIMINATION COULD HELP RESEARCHERS TO GET-RID OF THIS SERIOUS PEST THROUGH OUT ITS SENSORY SYSTEM AND BE ON THE RIGHT TRACK FOR ITS BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL CONTROLS.		
1902	9412876	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW DISPERSE AND RECTIVE -DISPERSE DERIVED FROM S-TRIAZOLES AND 1.3.4 OXADIAZOLES /	MOSTAFA,HASSAN MOHAMED .	MOSTAFA,HASSAN MOHAMED †	ASSIUT : 1991 .	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW DISPERSE AND RECTIVE -DISPERSE DERIVED FROM S-TRIAZOLES AND 1.3.4 OXADIAZOLES .		
1903	9412921	SYNTHESIS OF TRIAZINONE DERIVATIVES /	ATTALLA,AHMED ABDEL NAIEM.	AHMED ABDEL NAIEM ATTALLA,m	ASSIUT : 1980 .	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE PREPARATION OF 1,3 DIPHENY 1-1,2,4 TRIAZIN 6 ONE (CLXXXIV)FROM THE INTERACTION OF HIPPURRIO ACID AND PHENYL HYDRAZINE.		
1904	9412927	CONDUCCOTOMERTRIC AND POTINTIOMETRIC STUDIES ON SOME TRANSITION METALS MIXED LIGAND COMLEXES /	TAHA,GHARAI M.H.A .	TAHA,GHARAI M.H.A †	ASWAN : 1991 .	CONDUCCOTOMERTRIC AND POTINTIOMETRIC STUDIES ON SOME TRANSITION METALS MIXED LIGAND COMLEXES .		
1905	9412962	TOPICS ON FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL ORDERED SPACES=موضوعات في الفراغات المرتبة- فائزية التوبولوجي	IBRAHIEM,KAMAL EL- SAADY			in this thesis we are interested in introducing the idea of order in the areaof fuzzy structures such as fuzzy topological vector spaces,fuzzy neighborhood spaces,fuzzy uniform spaces,fuzzy proximity spaces and fuzzy syntopogenous spaces. 1994		
1906	9413012	BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON RED BLOOD CELL MEMBRANE PERMEABILITY USING RADIOACTIVE TRACER TECHNIQUES /	HELAL, MOHAMED RADWAN.	HELAL,MOHAMED RADWAN,	Assiut : 1981 .	BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON RED BLOOD CELL MEMBRANE PERMEABILITY USING RADIOACTIVE TRACER TECHNIQUES.		
1907	9413022	STUDIES ON CORROSION AND INHIBITION OF SOME METALS IN DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS /	Rageh,Nasr Mansour M.	Nasr Mansour Mohamed Rageh ,	Qena : 1988 .	In the present study, the crrosion and inhibition of copper, this and lead in different acids has been invistigated. The effect of various parameters, viz concentration, time, temperature, etc, on the corrosion process has been studied		
1908	9413040	COMLEXATION AND STABILITY OF MIXED LIGAND OF SOME TRANSITION METAL LONS WITH GALLIC ACID AND SELECTED LIGANDS /	HASSAN MOHAMED HASSAN MOSTAFA .	HASSAN MOHAMED HASSAN MOSTAFA †	QENA : 1991 .	COMLEXATION AND STABILITY OF MIXED LIGAND OF SOME TRANSITION METAL LONS WITH GALLIC ACID AND SELECTED LIGANDS .		
1909	9413069	EVALUATION OF RESULTS OF OPERATIVE TREARMRNT OF FRACTURE HECK FEMUR IN YOUNG ADULTS=دراسة نتائج العلاج الجراحي لكسور عرق عظيمة الفخذ في صغار البالغين	ALAM EL-DIN,MOHAMED AHMED MOHMAUD A	MOHAMED AHMED MOHMAUDALAM EL-DIN,		the aime of this work is to study the results of treatment of recent displaced fractures of the femoral neck in adults treated by 3cancellous lag screws fixation and to compare our results with those of other auth-ers 1995		
1910	9413107	ESTABLISHMENT OF STEADY STSTE FLOW IN FLUID MIXTURE /	ABD EL-taliam,MOHAMED.RE FAT .	ABD EL-taliam,MOHAMED.REFAT †	SOHAG : 1989 .	THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING THE STEADY STATE ESTABLISHMENT TIME (T ST)FOR THE FLOW OF SIN-GLE AND TWO PHASE FLUIDS IN PIPES .		
1911	9413133	SOME PROBLEMS IN GEOMETRIC FUNCTION THEORY /	ABDEL GAWAD,HOSAM ELDIN .RAGAA .	ABDEL GAWAD,HOSAM ELDIN .RAGAA †	ASWAN : 1990 .	DENOTE BY THE CLASS OF FUNCTIONS F WHICH ARE ANALYTIC AND UNIVALENT IN D={Z:Z		
1912	9413185	physico chemical studies on some phinols and their iodine redpx products as indicators /	mohamed ,fatma hosam el-dien .	mohamed ,fatma hosam el-dien †	Assiut : 1991 .	physico chemical studies on some phinols and their iodine redpx products as indicators .		
1913	9413187	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	ABD ELKARIM, AHMED AFKAR REZK.	AHMED AFKAR REZK ABD ELKARIM,	ASWAN : 2001 .	THE APPLICATION OF THE SUBSTITUTED HETEROAROMATIC COMPOUNDS IN VERIOUS ASPECTS IS BEYOND ESTIMATION,AND THERE ARE ALWAYS CONTINUOUS NEED FOR THE DISCOVERY OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THESE COMPOUNDS IN INDUSTRIAL AND VARIOUS BIOLOGICAL FIELDS.		
1914	9413189	THE ROLE OF T-LYMPHOCYTE CYTOKINES IN ORGAN TRANSPLANT TOLERANCE=	HASSAN,ALI TAHA ALI	ALI TAHA ALI HASSAN		TRANSPLANTATION TOLERANCE MAY BE DEFINED AS INDEFINITE ALLOGRAFT SURVIVAL IN THE ABSENCE OF CONTINUOUS IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE THERAPY. 1999		
1915	9413209	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM 1,4-BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVES /	MOHAMED,KHALED MASOUD.	KHALED MASOUD MOHAMED,	SOHAG : 2004 .	THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW 3-SUBSTITUED,FUSED AND SPIRO HETEROCYCLIC 1,4- BENZODIAZEPINES STARTING FROM ETHY1 2-OXO-5-PHENY1-2,3DIHYDRO-1,4- BENZODIAZEPINES.		
1916	9413215	KINETIC AND REACTIVITY STUDIES OF FE(II),FE(III)COMPLEXES OF MONO AND DIOXIME LIGANDS,AND DETERMINATION OF IRON(II)SPECROPHOTOMETRICALLY /	MOHAMAD,AHMAD DESOKY MOHAMEAD.	AHMAD DESOKY MOHAMEAD MOHAMAD,	SOHAG : 2003 .	CONSIDERING THE HIGH STABILITIES AND SPECIFIC CHARACTERES OF THE OXIME (N-OH) COMPLEX OF IRON (II),2-PYRIDINE ALDOXIME (HPAO),2- ACETYL PYRIDINE KETOXIME (HAPK),2-BENZOYLPYRIDINE KETOXIME (HBPK)AND 2,6- DIACETYLPYRIDINE DIOXOME(H2DAPD) HAVE MUCH ATTENTION IN THE LITERATURE.		
1917	9413226	STUDIES ON SYNTHESIS AND CHEMISTRY OF QUINOXALINE DERIVATIVES /	ALY,MOSTAFA FAWZY .	ALY.MOSTAFA FAWZY †	ASSIUT : 1980 .	STUDIES ON SYNTHESIS AND CHEMISTRY OF QUINOXALINE DERIVATIVES .		
1918	9413249	THE STRUCTURE OF SOME ARSENIC -BASED CHALCOGENIDE GLASSES=	ABD- ELHADY,ABD- ELSALAM FOAD	ABD-ELSALAM FOAD ABD- ELHADY	Sohag 2004	THE CHALCOGENIDE GLASS AS40 Te60WAS PREPARED BY RAPID QUENCHING IN LIQUID NITROGEN.		
1919	9413262	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL BY THE PROCSSING OF CATHODE WASTE MATERIALS IN ALUMINIUM SMELTERS /	HASSANAIN,AHMED HUSSEIN .	ASSIUT UNIVERSITY †	ASSIUT : 1990 .	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL BY THE PROCSSING OF CATHODE WASTE MATERIALS IN ALUMINIUM SMELTERS .		
1920	9413278	PHYSICO CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES /	AMR,AHMED ABDEL-RAHMAN.	AHMED ABDEL-RAHMAN AMR,	ASWAN : 2003 .	THE AIM OF THIS INVESTIGATION IS TO EVALUATE THE PROTONATION CONSTANTS OF FOUR LIGANDS SEPARATELY.ALSO EVALUATION OF THE STABILITY CONSTANTS OF SOME MONO-AND BILIGAND COMPLEXES.		

1921	9413281	STUDY AND SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	Aboel-Magd,Eman Esmail	Eman EsmailAboel-Magd ,	Qena :	1989 .	The Pyran 2a,b were prepared via refluxing 1a,b with acetylacetone		
1922	9413283	STUDIES AND SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW QUINAZOLINES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES /	ESMAIEL,AHMED AHMED.	AHMED AHMED ISMAIEL,	ASSIUT :	1982 .	THE NAME QUINAZOLINE IS TODAY UNIVERSALLY USED TO DENOTE THE 1,3-BENZODIAZINE RING SYSTEM 1 WHICH WAS PROPOSED BY WIDEGE.		
1923	9413285	CEPHALOSPORIN ANTIBIOTICS AS COMPLEXING AGENTS TOWARDS SOME TRANSITION AND NON-TRANSITION METAL IONS:SPECTRAL,THERMAL,VOLTAMMETRIC STUDIES	MURSHED,GAMIL ABDULLAH AHMED	CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT,FACULTY OF SCIENCE,ASSIUT UNIVERSITY		2001	CEPHALOSPORIN ANTIBIOTICS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT CLASS OF DRUGS AGAINST INFECTION		
1924	9413289	STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR OF SOME ALLOYS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS=	IBRAHIM,BASHEER MOHAMED MOHAMED	BASHEER MOHAMED MOHAMED IBRAHIM	sohag	2004	THE WORK IN THIS THESIS IS CONCERNING IN STUDYING THE ELECTROCHEMICAL AND CORROSION BEHAVIOUR OF SOME METALS AND ALLOYS IN AQUEOUS MEDIA:		
1925	9413290	STUDIES ON GIARDIASIS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE	EL-HADY,HANAA AHMED	HANAA AHMED EL-HADY	sohag	2000	GIARDIASIS IS THE MOST COMMON PROTOZOAL INFECTION OF THE HUMAN INTESTINALTRACT AND IT FOUND WORLDWIDE		
1926	9413291	STUDIES ON NEW CHALCONES DERIVED FROM A CETYL PHENYLazo-PYRAZOLONE AND ACETYL BENZENE SULPHONAMIDES /	ELEMARY,TALAT IBRAHIM ALY.	TALAT IBRAHIM ALY ELEMARY,	CAIRO :	1982 .	A SERIES OF SULPHONAMIDES WAS PREPARED BY THE INTERACTION OF P-ACETYL BENZENE SULPHONYL CHLORIDE WITH VARIOUS PRIMARY AROMATIC AND SECONDARY AMINES.		
1927	9413292	KINETIC STUDIES ON BASE HYDROLYSIS OF SOME AMINO ACID SCHIFF BASE Fe(II)COMPLEXES /	NASSR,LOBNA ABDEL-MOHSEN EBID.	LOBNA ABDEL-MOHSEN EBID NASSR,	SOHAG :	2001 .	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS TO SYNTHESIZE,CHARACTERIZE AND ELUCIDATE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE MECHANISM OF THE BASE HYDROLYSIS REACTION OF SOME AMINO ACID SCHIFF BASE Fe(II)IN AQUEOUS MEDIUM.		
1928	9413295	PHOTOCHEMICAL AND PYROLYTIC STUDIES ON ARYLESTERS AND SUBSTITUTED HYDROXYLAMINES /	ABD EL-GAWAD,ADEL MOHAMED.	ACDEL MOHAMED ABD EL-GAWAD,	ASSIUT :	1982 .	THE WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THIS THESIS INVOLVES STUDIES ON THE THERMAL REARRANGEMENT OF CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTERS,PHENYLHYDROXYLAMINE AND.		
1929	9413297	SEDIMENTOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON RECENT SHALLOW WATER SEDIMENTS RED SEA,EGYPT=	MOHAMED,AHMED WAHABALLA	AHMED WAHABALLA MOHAMED	Sohag	2000	ALONG THE RED SEA COAST OF EGYPT ,THE SHALLOW MARINE ECOSYSTEM AND GEOSYSTEM ARE DYNAMIC HAVING VARIABLE BOTTOM SEDIMENT TYPES.		
1930	9413298	ONE STAGE VERSUS MULTIPLE STAGES SOAVE,S PULL-THROUGH PROCEDURE FOR TREATMENT OF HIRSCHSPRUNG'S DISEASE	ABOU EL-DAHAB,NABIL YOUSEF SALAH EL-DIN	,NABIL YOUSEF SALAH EL-DIN ABOU EL-DAHAB		1996	THE MAIN CLINICAL SYMPTOMS WERE ABDOMINAL DISTENSION , AND RECURRENT CHRONIC CONSTIPATION. THE LOSS OF WEIGHT WAS THE MOST COMMON CLINICAL SIGN IN THE PATIENTS		
1931	9413348	A STUDY OF SOME BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS RELATED TO FLIGHT ACTIVITY IN BIRDS /	IBRAHEEM,AHMED SELMY	AHMED SELMY IBRAHEEM ,	QENA :	1996 .	This study aimed in the present work to study two different kinds of birds .the first kind was chosen to be flightless ,the domestic chicken (Gallus gallus domesticus),while the second one is characterized by powerful flight,Palm dove (Streptopelia senegalensis aegyptiaca).		
1932	9413366	FLIGHT ACTIVITY OF NOCTURNAL NEUROPTERA AS INDICATED BY TWO LIGHT TRAPS AT TWO DIFFERENT AREAS IN QENA GOVERNORATE,EGYPT /	NOUR,AHMED MOHAMMED AHMED	AHMED MOHAMMED AHMED NOUR ,	QENA :	1996 .	LIGHT TRAPS HAVE BEEN USED TO COLLECT NOCTURNAL INSECTS TO STUDY THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY.MANY AUTHORS OPERATED LIGHT TRAPS SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE GROUND LEVEL IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD TO STUDY THE FLIGHT ACTIVITY OF NEUROPTEROUS SPECIES OF WHOM,WILLIAMS AND KILLINGTON (1935) AT ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION IN ENGLAND.		
1933	9413567	study of histopathological and ultrastructural changes cryotherapy versus electrocautery in different tracheobronchial lesions.	badawy, mohamed shahat	mohamed shahat badawy	sohag	2004	the study was done in the bronchoscopy unit in chest department in alexandria faculty of medicinethe study of histopathological changes occurred immediately after cryotherapy show only 3 cases of partial necrosis(20%) and no cases of total necrosis appeared.		
1934	9413682	hepatic focal lesions:ultrasonography needle guided biopsy=الأمراض الكبدية المرضية أخذ العينات من البؤر الكبدية المرضية /استشرادا بالموجات التلوق صوتية	abdellatif,hossam el-din rashed	hossam el-din rashed abdellatif		2000	this study included 30 patients suspected to have hepatic metastatic deposits. all patients were referred to the diagnostic radiology department of the national cancer institute,their age ranged from 25-73 years.		
1935	9413825	CYTOPATHOLOGY OF SUPERFICIAL KHRATITIS=	ABU ELASRAR,AHMED MOKHTAR MOHAMED				the cytological features and inflammatory cell response present in the superficial corneal epithelium specimens obtained by the replica technique from 34 patients having trachomatous keratitis were studied.		
1936	9413863	Polarographic Studies Of Some Quinonoid Compound /	El-Kabbany,Hala Mohamed Fathy	Hala Mohamed Fathy El-Kabbany ,	Qena :	1989 .	The aim of this thesis is Polarographic Studies Of Some Quinonoid Compound .		
1937	9413868	metal complexes and spectral characteristics of bibasic schaff glyoxal /	rabie,usama mohamed	usama mohamed rabie,	assuit:	1988 .	metal complexes and spectral characteristics of bibasic schaff glyoxal.		
1938	9413878	SURFACE INVESTIGATIONS ON MIXED OXIDE SYSTEM /	HALAWY,SAMIH AHMED HUSSIE.	SAMIH AHMED HUSSIE HALAWY,	ASSUIT :	1984 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION IS AN ATTEMPT TO STUDY THE SURFACE PROPERTIES OF PURE MOLYBDENUM OXIDE,NICKEL OXIDE AS WELL AS MOLYBDENUM DOBED AND MIXED WITH DIFFERENT PERCENTAGES OF Ni2 IONS INMOL.		
1939	9413886	MARKERS AND SUBPOPULATIONS OF LYMPHOCYTES IN SCHISTOSOMIASIS					THE STUDY WAS DONE ON 30 HEALTHY NORMAL CONTROLS,AND HUNDRED BILHARZIAL PATIENTS,60 WERE URINARY BILHARZIAL CASES AND 40 WERE INTESTINAL NON-ORGANOMEGALIC BILHARZIAL CASES.		
1940	9413898	PROPORTION OF HEPATOMA TO CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES AND OTHER TUMORS IN HOSPITAL ADMITTED PATIENTS,ONE YEAR DURATION=	AHMAD,MOHAMAD ABD EL-RAHMAN	MOHAMAD ABD EL-RAHMAN AHMAD		2000 .	CANCER IS A WORLDWIDE PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM,ACCOUNTING FOR AN INCREASING PROPORTION OF ALL DEATHS.		
1941	9413901	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW THIENO[2,3-C] PYRAZOLE DERIVATIVES OF POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL INTEREST /	AL-MEKHLAFI,NABIL ALI NAGI.	NABIL ALI NAGI AL-MEKHLAFI,	ASSIUT :	2004 .	THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS INVOLVES THE SYNTHESIS OF A SERIES OF NEW THIENO [2,3-C] PYRAZOLE DERIVATIVES OF POTENTIAL BIOLOGICAL INTEREST.		
1942	9413948	synthetic studies and properties of some heterocyclic organic compounds /	hussin,ahmed haleem mostafa	ahmed haleem mostafa hussin,	assuit:	1988 .	synthetic studies and properties of some heterocyclic organic compounds.		

1943	9413955	GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE SEDIMENTARY BASIN OF SOHAG AREA=دراسات جيوفيزيائية وجيولوجية للموض=التريسيي بمنطقة سواهج	ATTIA,MOHSEN MOHAMED	MOHSEN MOHAMED ATTIA	Sohag	1995	the aime of the present workis to get information abouy the geometry of the sedimentary at sohag areawhich generally lies between latitudes 26 25N26 35N and longitudes 31 40E,31 51 FIG.1 with the help of the geological and geophysical studies.		
1944	9414002	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRESHWATER MACROPHYTES IN REGULATED WATERBODIES IN EGYPT AND UK /	Ali,Magdi Mohamed Mohamed	Magdi Mohamed Mohamed Ali ,	Assuit Univer sity :	1992 .	نتيجة لبناء الانشاءات عبر النهر وحجز المياه خلفها يـدئ الى وجود تغيرات في تركيب المياه "فيزييا وكيميائية" والتي لها تأثير ملحوظ على الفلورا والفونا فتؤثر بدور ها على مصادر الغذائى السمكى وتبدل في المجتمعات السكانية وتؤدى الى مشكلات حيوية طيبه لقد اختبرت المياه المنظمة للحصول على الطاقة الكهربائية في هذه الدراسة لانها تختلف عن البحيرات الطبيعية،فهي تمتاز بصفات طبيعية غير متوفرة في البحيرات الغير منظمة.		
1945	9414018	PHYSICO CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME METAL COMPLEXES WITH PYRUNVIC ADIC /	MALLA,MAHMOUD KHODARY.	MAHMOUD KHODARY MALLA,	ASSUI T :	1985 .	THIS THESIS INCLUDES THE REACTION OF AROYLGLYCINES WITH SOME DIFFERENT ALDEHYDES PRESENCE OF ACETIC ANHYDRIDE AND CORRESPONDING 2-OXAZOLIN-5-ONES.		
1946	9414023	synthtic studies and properties of some heterocyclic organic compounds /	temaric,hessan hassan	hessan hassan temaric,	assiu:	1986 .	synthtic studies and properties of some heterocyclic organic compounds.		
1947	9414048	THE CHEMICAL MONITRING OF SOME ELEMENTAL CONTENTS FOR SOME BAKED AND MANUFACTURED FOODS FOR KIDS /	EL-SAID,SAFAA EL-NAHAS.	SAFAA EL-NAHAS EL-SAID,	ASWA N :	2004 .	THE PRESENTS OF TOXIC ELEMENTS IN KID'S FOOD e.g.,POTATO CHIPS,KARATE (A CRISPY PUFFED CORN PASTE),BISCUITS,AS WLL AS CAKES MAY CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR CHILDERN.IN THIS STUDY,THIRTEEN ELEMENTS (CA,CD,CO,CU,CR,FE,K,MG,MN,NA,NI,PB AND ZN) WERE ESTIMATED IN SOME SAMPLES OF KIDS ' FOOD.		
1948	9414114	دراسات باقولوجية اكلينيكية لامراض الكبد في الجمال.	ابراهيم احمد فؤاد عبد الرازق.	كلية الطب البيطري؛	جامعة اسيوط:	1999	استخدم550جملا مذبوحا في هذه الدراسة حيث فحص واخذت عينات من400جملا من مجزر القاهرة و150جملا بنى عنوى بمحافطة اسيوط تم اجراء الفحص الهيستوباثولوجي لعينات اكباد الجمال واختبرت عينات للفحص بالميكروسكوب الاللكتروني.		
1949	9414117	SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLES OF POSSIBLE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY 'df vfkhluh /	FANDY,RAGAB FAHIEM	RAGAB FAHIEM FANDY,	ASSIU T:	1986 .	SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLES OF POSSIBLE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY		
1950	9414190	STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC STUDY OF COPPER (II) IONS ON GOLD AND GOLD - POLYPYRROLE MODIFIED ELECTRODE BEARING 5-SULFOSALICY ACID /	AHMED,AMIRA YEHYA MOHAMED.	AMIRA YEHYA MOHAMED AHMED,	SOHA G :	2006 .	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE PRESENT THESIS IS THE STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC STUDY OF COPPER (II) IONS ON GOLD-POLYPYRROLE MODIFIED ELECTRODE BEARING 5-SULFOSALICYLIC ACID.		
1951	9414196	EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE DEVELOPING RAT TISSUES FOLLOWING SNAKE ENVENOMATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KIDNEY AND ADRENAL=دراسة تجريبية لبيان تأثير سم الكوبرا المصرية=دراسة تجريبية لبيان تأثير سم الكوبرا المصرية على انسجة جنين الفار الابيض وخاصة الكلية وغدة الكظر	EL HESSY,HANY MOHAMED TAWIK	HANY MOHAMED TAW KEL HESSY		1985	in the present work the effect of maternal envenomation using the egyptian cobra snake venom on the dveloping rat tissues were studied using 164 pregnants females.		
1952	9414249	SYNTHETIC STUDIES AND PROPERTIES OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDES /	TEMARIK,HESSAN HASSAN ALLAS.	HESSAN HASSAN ALLAS TEMARIK,	ASSIU T :	1986 .	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS THE PREPARATION OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS SUCH AS:TRIAZAINOINDOLE:TRIAZOLO TRIAZIONDOLE AND OTHER ISATIN DERIVATIVES.		
1953	9414356	SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	El-Gaziri,Wafaa Noshy Estafanous	Wafaa Noshy Estafanous El-Gaziri *	Qena :	1989 .	The aim of this work is the synthesis of some new 2,3-pyridine and pyrazine heterocycles of expected pharmacological activities .		
1954	9414400	STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS AND REACTION OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	NOUS,AMAL MOHAMED.	AMAL MOHAMED NOUS,	QENA :	1985 .	THE AIME OF WORK IS THE PRERARATION OF CONDENSED BINUCLEAR HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES:PYRANO-PYRAZOLES (185) PYRAZOLO-PYRYLIUM SALTS(186,187).PYRAZOLO-THIIPYRANES(188).PIPERIDINO-PYRAZOLES(189)		
1955	9414406	HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES IN RELATION TO THE TYPE OF VENTILATION AND LUNG COMPLIANCE IN NEONATES WITH RESPIRATORY FAILURE	EHAB, SAOUD ABD EL-MONEIM	EHAB SAOUD ABD EL-MONEIM		2003	IN THIS STUDY THE CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL HEMODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF THREE MECHANICAL		
1956	9414538	STUDIES ON SELECTED PHOTOGENERATED CARBENES /	MOHAMED,OMIMA SAAD.	OMIMA SAAD MOHAMED,	Assiut :	1991 .	REACTIVE INTERMEDIATES HAVE ALWAYS OCCUPIED A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR THEIR MECHANISTIC AND SYNTHETIC SIGNICANCE CARBENES ARE REGARDED AS ONE OF THESE INTERESTIGN REACTIVE SPECIES.		
1957	9414592	STUDIES ON PREPARTION AND PROPERTIES OF SOME THALLUM III SULPHATE AND USE OF TI III SALTS OXIDIZING AGENT FOR SOME INORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	ZAIDAN,AMNA SAYED AHMED.	AMNA SAYED AHMED ZAIDAN,	ASSIU T :	1984 .	IN THESIS AIMED TO STUDIES ON PREPARTION AND PROPERTIES OF SOME THALLUM III SULPHATE AND USE OF TI III SALTS OXIDIZING AGENT FOR SOME INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.		
1958	9414596	NEW APPROACHES FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF POLY FUNCTIONALLY SUBSTITUTED AZO HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	BERSY,MAGDA ABO EL AZIZ IBRAHIM.	MAGDA ABO EL AZIZ IBRAHIM BERSY,	ASWA N :	1991 .	IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT PYRIDIN-2-Y1 HDRAZONE DERIVATIVE 1 REACTS WITH ETHY1 CYANOACETATE IN PRESENCE OF AMMONIUM ACCEATE TO TIELD THE ETHY 1 PYRIDAZINE-3-CARBOXLATE DERIVATIVE 2 THE FORMATION OF 2 IS BELIEVED TO PROCEED THROUGH INTERMEDIACY OF AN ACYCLIC PRODUCT 5 WHICHN CYCIZES INTO 6 VIA ETHANOL ELIMINATION.		
1959	9414632	STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS,SOLVATOCHROMIC AND ACID-BASE PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW CYANINE DYES INCORPORATING CONDESED TRI-HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES /	ABD EL-ALL,REDA MHAMOUD.	REDA MHAMOUD ABD EL-ALL,	ASWA N :	1992 .	ALTHOUGH EXTENSIVE EFFORTS HAVE RESULTED IN THE SYNTHESIS,SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR SOLVATOCHROMIC STUDIES AND PROBABLE MODERN APPLICATIONS OF CYANINE DYES THOSE INCORPORATING CONDENSED TRIHETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES HAVE RECIEVED A LITTLE ATTENTION 9 REF WITHIN THESE RESPECT,THE STUDIES EMBODED IN THE PRESENT THESIS IS THE PREPARATION OF NEW SOLVATOCHROMIC CYANINE DYES CONTAINING PYRAZOLO 2,3-OXAZINE INCONJUNCTION WITH FIVE MEMBERED HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES HOPING THAT SUCH DYES MIGHT EXHIBIT THE FOLLOWING APPLICATIONS.		
							The aim of the work		

1960	9414637	Electroanalytical Studies on some antibacterial drugs	Mersal,Gaber Ahmed Mahmoud.	Gaber Ahmed Mahmoud Mersal,	Qena :	1999 .	The present work is aimed to determine some antibacterial drugs (Nitrofurantoin,Nitrofurazone,Furazolidone and Furaltadone)using different techniques and to study the complex formation with some metal ions.Also it is aimed to optimize the most suitable conditions to determine the studied drugs in trace level.Due to the presence of these drugs in a low level in physiological fluid,so the study is directed to follow these drugs in biological samples using the high sensitivity of stripping voltammetry and some metal ions were studied potentiometrically to throw some light on their formation constraints.		
1961	9414645	SOLVENT EFFECTS ON THE REACTIVITY TREND OF SOME IRON (II) AND COBALT (III) COMPLEXES /	EL-KHATIB,RAFAT MOHAMAD AHMED	RAFAT MOHAMAD AHMED EL-KHATIB .	SOHA G :	1989 .	Heterocyclic Schiff base complexes of Co (III) are synthesized.		
1962	9414659	PREPARATION,CHARACTERIZATION AND THERMAL STUDIES ON SOME TRANSITION METAL MIXED LIGAND COMPLEXES CONTAINING AMINO ACIDS AND/OR THEIR DERIVATIVES	MOHAMMED,OMAR FARGHALY	MOHAMMED,OMAR FARGHALY	ASSIUT, EGYPT	1999	Many transition metal-amino complexes have considerable biological activity such as antitumor properties.Amino acids usually increase the diffusibility of complexes and enhance their biological action inside the field of chemotherapy.Furthermore the range of applications of the ligands:dithiocarbamates derived from amino acids,Schiff bases and 5-arylaazo-8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives covers different fields such as chemical industry,biology and biochemistry		
1963	9414686	EFFECT OF SOME ORGANIC INHIBITORS ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL AND CORROSION BEHAVIOUR OF ZINC IN VARIOUS MEDIA /	MOHAMED,ABDEL RAHMAN EL-SAIED.	ABDEL RAHMAN EL-SAIED MOHAMED,	Assiut :	1982 .	THIS STUDY DEALING WITH THE DIFFERENT THEORIES CONCERNING THE MECHANISM OF CORROSION INHIBITION BY ORGANIC INHIBITORS AND THE WORK DONE ON SUCH SUBJECT UP TO THE END OF 1981 IT IS SHOWN THAT ALTHOUGH MUCH ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO THE CORROSION INHIBITION OF OTHER IMPORTANT NON FERROUS METALS WERE CARRIED OUT MOST OF THE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS USED AS INHIBITORS ARE SHOWN TO BE S-CONTAINING AND N-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS.		
1964	9414689	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	Mostafa,Fatama Hassan	Fatama Hassan Mostafa .	Qena :	1989 .	This thesis includes a new and efficient procedures for the heterocyclic synthesis utilising some azlactones and imidazolones as the starting materials .		
1965	9414691	Spectrophotometric studies and transition metal complexes of some arylazopyrazole derivatives /	Ebead,Youssif Hassan Ahmed.	Youssif Hassan Ahmed Ebead,	Qena :	1999 .	The general scop of this thesis is to present a systematic study on the spectral characteristics and acid-base properties of some 5-amino-4-(aryl)azo-3-methyl-phenyl pyrazole derivatives.It is also aimed in this thesis to study the complexes of co (II),Ni(II)and Cu with the azo compounds under investigation.		
1966	9414695	Mechanistic Studies on the Electrochemical Reduction of Some Arylidene Pyrazolones /	El-Dossouki,Mohamed Mohamed	Mohamed Mohamed El- Dossouki .	Sohag	1990 .	The thesis comprises a mechanistic on study the electrochemical reduction behaviour of some 4-(4'-substituted arylidene)-2-pyrazolin-5-ones at hanging dropping mercury electrode in 0.1 mol dm ⁻³ tetraethylammonium perchlorate/dimethylformamide at 298K		
1967	9414697	KINETIC AND MECHANISM OF SOLVOLYSIS REACTIONS OF CHLOROACETATE IONS AND CHLOROFORMIC ACID ESTERS IN ORGANIC-AQUEOUS BINARY SOLVENT MIXTURES /	EL-BELLIHI,ABDEL-HAMEED A.	ABDEL-HAMEED A EL-BELLIHI,	Assiut :	1982 .	THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE RATE OF CHLORINE ELIMINATION FROM MONO-,DI-,AND TRI-CHLOROACETATE-IONS IN WATER-ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL SOLVENT MIXTURES HAVE BEEN STUDIED OVER THE TEMPERATURE RANGE 30 TO 65 C AND COVERING SOLVENT COMPOSITIONS VARYING FROM 0.7 TO 1.0 WATER MOLE FRACTION.		
1968	9414698	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	ABD ELMONEM,MAISA ESMEIL	MAISA ESMEIL ABD ELMONEM .	ASSIUT :	1990 .	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS THE SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FROM THE PYRAZOLONE SERIES .		
1969	9414700	SYNTHESIS AND CYCLIZATION REACTIONS OF N-PYRROL TRIAZOLES AND APPLICATION OF PHASE TRANSFER CATALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN HETEROCYCLIZATION /	Sultan,Adel Abd El-Rahim Mohamed	Adel Abd El-Rahim Mohamed Sultan .	Assiut :	1982 .	The aim of this thesis is SYNTHESIS AND CYCLIZATION REACTIONS OF N-PYRROL TRIAZOLES AND APPLICATION OF PHASE TRANSFER CATALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN HETEROCYCLIZATION .		
1970	9414717	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM 1,5-BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVES /	ABO-ZAID,HANAN SALAH.	HANAN SALAHA ABO-ZAID,	SOHAG :	2000 .	THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW 1-OR3-SUBSTITUTED-,FUSED AND SPIRO(1,5)BENZODIAZEPINES STARTING FROM 1,3-DIHYDRO-4-PHENYL(1,5)-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONE 1.		
1971	9414729	APPLICATION OF CHEMICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF BOILERS WATER IN THE COMPANY OF EGYPTIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES(KIMA) /	MOHAMED,HEGAZY MOHAMED HEGAZY.	HEGAZY MOHAMED HEGAZY MOHAMED ,	ASWAN :	2002 .	IN THE LATEST TIME,SPECIALY IN THE YEARS 95,96 AND97,A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS HAVE APPEARED IN THE ACID AND BOILERS DEPARTMENT AT THE COMPANY OF THE EGYPTIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES(KIMA)REPRESENTED IN CORROSION AND FAILURE OF EVAPORATORS AND SUPERHEATERS,IN ADDITION THE FAILURE OF WATER-CONDENSATE CIRCUIT.		
1972	9414738	CHARGE TRANSFER COMPLEXES OF SOME AZOLES AND AZINES WITH ELECTRON ACCEPTORS /	BAYOUMI,SHAWKAT MOHAMMED.	SHAWKAT MOHAMMED BAYOUMI,		2002 .	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE PRESENT THESIS IS A SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION ON THE CHARGE-TRANSFER MOLECULAR COMPLEXES OF SOME AZOLES SUCH AS PYRAZOLES,OXAZOLES SUCH AS PYRAZOLES,OXAZOLES,BENZOXAZOLES AND AZINES(TRIAZINES)WITH O-ELECTRON ACCEPTOR(IODINE)AND WITH -ELECTRON ACCEPTORS VIZ.,P-CHLORANIL(CHL),TETRACYANOETH (TCNE)AND 2,3-DICHLORO-5,6-DICYANO BENZOQUINONE(DDQ).		
1973	9414747	STUDIES ON SYNTHESIS OF THIAZOLOTRIAZOLES,TRIAZOLOTHIAZADIAZINES AND SOME RELATED COMPOUNDS /	HABIB,OSAMA MAHMOUD ALI	OSAMA MAHMOUD ALI HABIB,		2002 .	THE PRESENT WORK IS PLANNED TO SYNTHESIZE A NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING S-TRIAZOLE MOIETY AND EVALUATION OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF SOME SELECTED ONES.		
1974	9414752	CHEMICAL MODIFICATION OF BAGASSE-UNSATURATED POLYESTER COMPOSITE /	BAKRY,ASHRAF KAMAL.	ASHRAF KAMAL BAKRY,	ASWAN :	2002 .	UNSATURATED POLYESTERS HAVE A VERY WIDE AREA OF APPLICATION EITHER IN THE FORM OF PURE RESIN OR CONTAINING FILLERS.		
1975	9414753	CATALYTIC STUDIES ON SOME SUPPORTED CATALYSTS /	.Mohammed,Suzan Farghaly Abdel-hafez	Suzan Farghaly Abdel-hafez Mohammed,	QENA :	1994 .	THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE SOME ASPECTS CONCERNING WITH THE PREPARATION,CHARACTERIZATION AND THE CATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF CO3O4-NIO SUPPORTED ON MGO OR R-AL2O3.		
1976	9414754	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	EL AZAB,ISLAM HELMY.	ISLAM HELMY EL AZAB,	ASWAN :	2002 .	THE SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED IN THIS THESIS AIMED TO PREPARE NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS,WHICH MIGHT HAVE PHARMACETICAL EFFECT.		

1977	9414758	STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	Mahmoud,Aly Hussein Atta.	Aly Hussein Atta Mahmoud,	qena :	1989 .	THE AIME OF THIS WORK IS THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW FUSED HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS SUCH AS PYRANO [2,3-C] PYRAZOLE,PYRANO [2,3-D]-PYRIMIDINE , AND TRIAZOLO [1,5-C] PYRIMIDINE		
1978	9414760	STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS AND ELECTROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AND SOLVATOCHROMIC BEHAVIOUR OF SOME NEW SYNTHESISED FLUORESENT DYE DERIVATIVES /	EL-KADEY,AYMAN MOHAMED MOHAMED.	AYMAN MOHAMED MOHAMED EL-KADEY,	ASWAN :	2002 .	IT IS OF INTEREST TO MENTION THAT THE SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR OF CYANINE DYE MOLECULES IS ACRITERION FOR THEIR PHOTOSENSITIZATION EFFECT,AND APPLICABILITY IN DIFFERENT PURPOSES.		
1979	9414764	SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATION OF SOME HETEROCYCLES RELATED TO QUINOLINE /	ABDEL- MOHSEN,Shawket Ahmed.	Shawket Ahmed ABDEL- MOHSEN,	assuit :	1994 .	THIS WORK IS DIRECTED MAINLY TO SYNTHESISE SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC INTERST AS BIOREGULATORS AND/OR ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS.ALL OF THE PREPARED COMPOUNDS WERE INVESTIGATED AS ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS AGAINST DIFFERENT STRAINS FORM GRAM +VE AND GRAM-VE BACTERIA AND AS ANTI-FUNGAL AGENTS ESPECIALLY TOWARDS THE DERMATOPHYTE FUNGI.		
1980	9414765	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO PYRIDINE DERIVATIVES /	AL-TAIFI,ELHAM ABDEL-RAHMAN ABD-ALLAH.	ELHAM ABDEL-RAHMAN ABD-ALLAH,	Assiut :	2002 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS PLANNED TO SYNTHESIZE SOME NEW PENTASUBSTITUTED PYRIDINES AND RELATED THIENO[2,3-B]PYRIDINES AS NEW COMPOUNDS IN THIS FIELD OF ANTICIPATED BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE.		
1981	9414772	THE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY OF SOME HEAVY METAL IONS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS USING DIFFERENT ADSORBENTS /	ABDALLAH,SHAABAN AHMED ALDARDEER.	SHAABAN AHMED ALDARDEER ABDALLAH,	ASWAN :	2002 .	ADSORPTION IS A TERM COMMONLY USED FOR SEVERAL DIFFERENT PROCESSES INVOLVING PHYSICAL AS WELL AS CHEMICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN THE SOLID SURFACE OF SUBSTANCE AND DISSOLVED METAL ION SPECIES.		
1982	9414773	PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDIES ON SOME NARCOTIC COMPOUNDS AND THEIR TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES /	Ahmed,Said Mohamed.	Said Mohamed Ahmed,	aswan :	1994 .	THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF SUCH COMPLEXES WHICH CAN BE FORMED BETWEEN FE ₂ ,FE ₃ ,CO ₂ ,CO ₃ ,NI ₂ ,CU ₂ ,ZN ₂ AND CD ₂ AND HEROIN , COCAINE AND MIXTURE OF BOTH LIGANDS.		
1983	9414785	SYNTHESIS,SPECTRAL,SOLVATOCHROMIC BEHAVIOURS AND ACID-BASE PROPERTIES OF SOME NEW CYANINE DYES DERIVED FROM 4(1)-PHENACYL PYRIDINIUM/QUINOLINIUM OR ISOQUINOLINIUM-4(1)-YLSALTS /	ABD EL-MOTALEB ,AHMED MOHAMED.	AHMED MOHAMED ABD EL-MOTALEB,	ASWAN :	2002 .	THE SYNTHESISED DYES UNDER INVESTIGATION MIGHT BE USED IN VARIOUS PROBABLE APPLICATIONS THUS,METHINE CYANINE DYES IN PARTICULAR HAVE MANY VITAL APPLICATIONS,WIDESPREAD AND PREVELANT USES IN MAN'S LIFE OF DIFFERENT FIELDS.		
1984	9414930	PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PSORIASIS /	ABD EL-RAHMAN, ASMAA ABD EL-GAWAD.	ASMAA ABD EL-GAWAD ABD EL-RAHMAN ,	Sohag :	2004 .	PSORIASIS IS A COMMON,CHRONIC CONDITION CHARACTERIZED BY RED,SCALY,AND INDURATION SKIN LESION.		
1985	9415448	ON THE SEPARATION OF SOME SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	EL- GENDI, BARAKAT ABD EL-AZIZ MOHAMED	BARAKAT ABD EL-AZIZ MOHAMED EL-GENDI	Aswan :	1995	OUR OBJECTIVE OF THIS THESIS IS TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF SEPARATION FOR SOME SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN BANACH AND HILBERT SPACES AND STUDY THE EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS OF THE SOLUTION FOR THESE SYSTEMS IN THESE SPACES		
1986	9415475	POLAROGRAPHIC REDUCTION OF SOME METAL IONS IN PHTHALATE SOLUTIONS /	ALI,AZZA MOHAMAD MOHAMED.	CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT.FACULTY OF SCIENCE AT ASSUIT UNIVERSITY	ASSIUT :	1985 .	IN THESE THESIS AIMED TO POLAROGRAPHIC REDUCTION OF SOME METAL IONS IN PHTHALATE SOLUTIONS.		
1987	9415567	STUDIES ON THE ELECTROLYSIS AND PHOTOLYSIS OF SOME ARYLALKYL HALIDES /	MOHAMED,OMAIMA SAAD	OMAIMA SAAD MOHAMED ,	ASSIUT :	1985 .	THE PRESENT STUDY EMBRACES TWO PARTS,VIS,THE ELECTROLYSIS AND THE PHOTOLYSIS OF SEVEN ARYLALKYL HALIDES (62-68)SELECTED TO INCLUDE MOST TYPES OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR THIS STUDY .		
1988	9415596	ELECTROANALYTICAL STUDIES ON SOME DRUGS /	MOHAMED,EKRAM MOHAMED RABIE MOUSA.	EKRAM MOHAMED RABIE MOUSA MOHAMED,	QENA :	1998 .	OUR PRESENT STUDY IS AIMED TO DETERMINE SOME ANTIBACTERIAL DRUGS (CEPHAPIRIN,CEFAMANDOLE AND CEFMETAZOLE) USING DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES AND ALSO IS END TO OPTIMIZE THE MOST SUITABLE CONDITIONS TO DETERMINE THE DRUGS UNDER STUDIED IN TRACE LEVEL .DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF THESE DRUGS IN A LOW LEVEL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL FLUIDS ,SO THE STUDY IS DIRECTED TO FOLLOW THIS DRUGS IN BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES USING THE HIGH SENSITIVITY OF STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRY.		
1989	9415602	PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND THERMAL STUDIES ON THE PORTLAND CEMENT PRODUCED IN ASSIUT CEMENT COMPANY /	ABDEL- ATTY,GAMAL ATTA.	GAMAL ABDEL-ATTY ATTA,	Assiut :	2003 .	THIS THESIS COMPRISES A TRIAL FOR A COMPARATIVE STUDY INCLUDING THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES OF ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT,SINCE,SUCH MATERIAL HAS AN IMPORTANT APPLICATION ON BOTH INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMICAL SCALES.		
1990	9415832	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME HETERO CO(II),NI(II)AND CU(II)BINUCLEAR COMPLEXES WITH N,N-BIS(3-CARBOXY-SALICYLIDENE)-4-CHLORO-1,2-PHENYLENEDIAMINE /	AHMED,AHMED SHAHAT.	AHMED SHAHAT AHMED,	Assiut :	2003 .	RECENTLY THERE IS A GROWING ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE CHEMISTRY OF HETERO BINUCLEAR METAL COMPLEXES WITH POLYDENTATE LIGANDS,BUT LITTLE WORK OF THIS TYPE HAS BEEN DONE INCLUDING HEXADENTATE LIGANDS ESPECIALLY THAT CONTAINING 3-FORMYLSALICYLIC ACID MOIETY.		
1991	9415851	STUDIES ON COMPLEXES OF TRANSITION METAL IONS WITH (R-BENZALDEHYDE) (O-OH-ACETOPHENONE)ETHYLENEDIIMINE SCHIFF BASES /	ASSRAN,AWATEF SAAD EL-DEAN AHMED.	AWATEF SAAD EL-DEAN AHMED ASSRAN,	QENA :	2006 .	RECENT YEARS HAVE WITNESSED A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST IN THE SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES CONTAINING SCHIFF BASES AS LIGANDS DUE TO THEIR IMPORTANCE AS CATALYSTS FOR MANY REACTIONS.		
1992	9415861	STUDIES ON COMPLEXES OF SOME TRANSITION METAL IONS WITH 2-ARYLHYDRAZONE BENZTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVES /	Hamid,Wafaa Thabet.	Wafaa Thabet Hamid,	Qena :	1990 .	The scope of the present thesis is to study the spectral behaviour and coordination properties of some Schiff bases derived from 2-hydrazonobenzothiazole and some aromatic aldehydes.		
1993	9415896	ELECTROCHEMICAL REDUCTION OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	El-Din,Hanan Salah El-Din Nour.	Hanan Salah El-Din Nour El-Din,	Qena :	1990 .	In the present investigation, the electrochemical reduction of some nitro compounds has been studied. The effect of various parameters on the reduction process has been studied.		

1994	9415928		SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOME THIAZOLININONE DERIVATIVES /	EL DEAN SABER, ADEL MOHAMED KAMAL.	ADEL MOHAMED KAMAL EL DEAN SABER,	ASSIUT :	1985 .	IN THESE THESIS AIMED TO SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOME THIAZOLININONE DERIVATIVES.		
1995	9415936		DETERMINATION OF ESSENTIAL AND TOXIC NON-ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS IN INFANT FORMULAS AND MILKS USING SPECTROMETRY AND STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRY /	YOUSSEF, AHMED MOHAMMED KAMAL EL-SAYED.	AHMED MOHAMMED KAMAL EL-SAYED YOUSSEF,	Assiut :	2003 .	INFANT FORMULAS ARE OFTEN THE SOLE SOURCE OF NUTRIENTS FOR NEWBORNS FOR THE FIRST SEVERAL MONTHS OF LIFE, AND MUST SUPPLY ALL OF THE NECESSARY ENERGY, PROTEINS, CARBOHYDRATES, LIPIDS, VITAMINS AND MINERALS REQUIRED BY THE CHILD.		
1996	9415938		SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW BENZIMIDAZOLES BEARING DIFFERENT HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES /	Osman, Abd El-Wareth Abd El-Haleem.	Abd El-Wareth Abd El-Haleem Osman,	Assiut :	1989 .	The aim of this work is SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW BENZIMIDAZOLES BEARING DIFFERENT HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES.		
1997	9415947		TEXTURE AND CATALYTIC STUDIES ON IRON-ZINC OXIDE MIXTURES /	ABDEL WAHAB, MOHAMED MAHMOUD MOHAMED AHMED.	MOHAMED MAHMOUD MOHAMED AHMED ABDEL WAHAB,	ASSIUT :	1985 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION IS AN ATTEMPT TO STUDY THE SURFACE AND CATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF EITHER PURE ZINC OXIDE OR IRON OXIDE AND THEIR MIXTURES IN DIFFERENT ATOMIC PERCENTAGES.		
1998	9415953		Studies on the electrochemical and corrosion behaviour of antimony and antimony-tin alloys in a Aqueous media /	Ismail, Hatem Gad El-Kareem.	Hatem Gad El-Kareem Ismail,	Sohag :	1998 .	Studies on the electrochemical and corrosion behaviour of antimony and antimony-tin alloys in a Aqueous media Antimony and four of its tin alloys (90%, 80%, 65% and 50% Sb) were prepared by the melt quench technique. The addition of Sn was found to increase the hardness of Sb.		
1999	9415966		STUDIES ON PHOTOSYNTHESIS OF AZOLES AND SYNTHESIS OF CYANOPYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES /	ABDEL-HAFEZ, AHMED ABDOU AHMED.	AHMED ABDOU AHMED ABDEL-HAFEZ,	ASSIUT :	1985 .	THE FIRST PART OF THIS THESIS, IS CONCERNED WITH THE PHOTOSYNTHESIS OF AZOLES VIA PHOTOCYCLODEHYDROGENATION REACTIONS.		
2000	9415994		SYNTHESIS AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME AZO COMPLEXES AND CHEMICAL KINETICS OF THEIR REACTION WITH PEROXO REAGENTS /	ADAM, MOHAMED SHAKER SAYED.	MOHAMED SHAKER SAYED ADAM,	SOHAG :	2003 .	AZO COMPOUNDS ARE KNOWN FOR THEIR IMPORTANCE IN MANY APPLICATION FIELDS.		
2001	9416007		Electrochemical studies on some transition metal complexes of trizamacrocyclic compounds /	Ahmed, Ayman Nafady.	Ayman Nafady Ahmed,	Sohag :	1997 .	The Present study aimed to Electrochemical studies on some transition metal complexes of trizamacrocyclic compounds. Transition metal complexes of polyazamacrocyclic ligands has raised much interest in the literature owing to their interesting potential functions.		
2002	9416010		INVESTIGATION OF THE SHIFTS, WIDTHS AND PROFILES IN SPECTRAL LINES IN AR /	ABDEL-AAL, ZAHIRA AHMED	ZAHIRA AHMED ABDEL-AAL,	ASSIUT :	1987 .	THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE PLASMA SPECTROSCOPY IN LABORATORY SYSTEM WHERE THE CASCADE AR IS USED AS A TOOL TO PRODUCE THE PLASMA AND THE SPECTROGRAPH AS AN EQUIPMENT TO MEASURE THE ARGON SPECTRUM.		
2003	9416014		ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF AS-SE-CU AMORPHOUS SEMICONDUCTORS /	DONGOL, MAHMOUD M.E.M.	MAHMOUD M.E.M DONGOL,	ASSIUT :	1983 .	IN THIS THESIS AIMED TO ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF As-Se-Cu AMORPHOUS SEMICONDUCTORS		
2004	9416017		SYNTHETIC AND POLYMERIC STUDIES ON SOME NEW DIARYL OXIDES, -SULPHIDES, -SULPHONES AND DIARYLIDENECYCLOALKANONES COMPOUNDS /	ABDO, MAHMOUD ALY HUSSEIN.	MAHMOUD ALY HUSSEIN ABDO,	Assiut :	2003 .	THE TEXT OF THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS LIES IN TWO PARTS, THE FIRST PART DESCRIBES THE SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERISTICS AND APPLICATION OF SOME NEW DIARYL.		
2005	9416271		THEORY OF ALGEBRAIC SPACES OVER SPECIAL RINGS	MOHAMED, SAAD SHARKAWY	SAAD SHARKAWY MOHAMED	QENA :	1995 .	THE NOTION OF SPACE IS A GENERALIZATION OF THE NOTION OF SCHEME AS PRESENTED IN GROTHENDIECK (EGA) ELEMENTS DE GEOMETRIE ALGEBRIQUE PUB-MATH IHES(1960-1968)		
2006	9416289		PHYSICO - CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC SCHIFF BASES /	Gabr, Azza Abdallah Abdallah	Azza Abdallah Abdallah Gabr,	ASWAN :	1988 .	The present Thesis includes a study on the kinetics of condensation and hydrolysis reaction of the heterocyclic Schiff bases derived from 3-amino-1,2,4-triazoles, 2-amino-1,3-pyrimidine and 2-amino-4-methyl-1,3-pyrimidine with different aromatic aldehydes viz, salicylaldehyde, p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, p-hydroxy, m-methoxybenzaldehyde and p-nitrobenzaldehyde.		
2007	9416291		GEOPHYSICAL (MAINLY SEISMIC) INVESTIGATIONS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ON RAS QATTARA AREA AND VICINITIES NORTH WESTERN DESERT EGYPT	ABDUDEIF, ABDEL BASET MOHAMED	ABDEL BASET MOHAMED ABDUDEIF	SOHAG :	2001 .	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES IN THE INVESTIGATED AREA UPON ANALYZING AND PROCESSING SOME AVAILABLE GEOPHYSICAL DATA IN FORM OF FIVE WELLS ARROMAGNETIC MAP AND SEISMIC LINES		
2008	9416307		ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC AND DOPPLER ASSESSMENT IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC MITRAL REGURGITATION: PRE AND POSTOPERATIVE EVALUATION	BOGHADADY, AHMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED BOGHADADY	SOHAG :	2002 .	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS: EVALUATE PATIENTS WITH MODERATE ISCHEMIC MITRAL REGURGITATION CLINICALLY AND ECHOCARDIOGRAPHICALLY COMPARE BETWEEN CABG-ALONE AND ALONE CABG WITH MITRAL REPAIR IN TREATMENT OF THESE PATIENTS		
2009	9416312		SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF NEW FUSED HETEROCYCLES RELATED TO PYRIMIDINE MOIETY /	MOUSA, SULIMAN MOHAMMED	SULIMAN MOHAMMED MOUSA,	ASSIUT :	2003 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS PLANNED TO SYNTHESIZE SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING PYRROLO[2,3-D]PYRIMIDINES, FURO[2,3-D]PYRIMIDINES, THIENO[2,3-D]PYRIMIDINES AND PYRAZOLO[3,4-D]PYRIMIDINES OF ANTICIPATED BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE .		
2010	9416323		KINETICS OF HYDROLYSIS OF BIFUNCTIONAL SCHIFF BASES IN ABSENCE AND IN PRESENCE OF SOME DIVALENT METAL IONS /	El-Tajer, Mahmoud Abdel Daim	Mahmoud Abdel Daim El-Tajer,	Aswan :	1988 .	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE PRESENT THESIS IS TO CARRY OUT A SYSTEMATIC KINETIC STUDY ON BASE AND ACID HYDROLYSIS RATES OF BIFUNCTIONAL SCHIFF BASES .		
2011	9416335		GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND PETROGENESIS OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PLUTONIC IGNEOUS ROCKS IN WADI UM GHEIG, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT	YOUSSUF TAHA MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY- FACULTY OF SCIENCE- GEOLOGY	QENA :	2004 .	FIELD STUDY OF THE MAP AREA REVEALED THE FOLLOWING ROCK UNITS ARRANGED IN THEIR CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE, BEGINNING WITH THE YOUNGEST:-		

2012	9416341	PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THREE MODIFICATIONS OF TI-S SEMI - CONDUCTING SYSTEM (TISTi2S AND Ti4 S3)	MOHAMMED,BADER MOHAMED ALI	BADER MOHAMED ALI MOHAMMED	ASWAN:	2004	THALLIUM CHALCOGENIDES RECEIVED AGRAT DEAL OF ATTENTION DUE TO THEIR OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICE APPLICATION THESE CHALCOGENIDE SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS ARE OF INTERST		
2013	9416388	A SUGGESTED PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPING SOME BASIC TRANSLATION SKILLS OF ENGLISH MAJORS AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSLATION	TELEIBA,ANTAR SOLHY ABDELLAH	ANTAR SOLHY ABDELLAH TELEIBA	QENA:	2004	THE PRESENT STUDY INVESTIGATED THE EFFECT OF A SUGGESTED PROGGESTED PROGRAMME ON DEVELOPING SOME BASIC TRANSLATION SKILLS FOR A GROUP OF FIRST YEAR ENGLISH MAJORS OF THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION (n=58)		
2014	9416397	Studies on Some Solvatochromism Cyanine Dyes and Their Biological Activites /	Abu El-Hamd,Ragab Mohamed	Ragab Mohamed Abu El-Hamd *	Aswan :	1988 .	The aim of the work embodied in this thesis is the preparation of new solvatochromic asymmetrical cyanine dyes in corporated isolated of biheterocyclic moieties .		
2015	9416535	SOME MICROBIOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL EVALUTION OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	YOUSEF,LAILA MOHAMED	LAILA MOHAMED yousef	ASSUIT:	2005	AIM OF THE STUDY WAS TO DEFINE THE PREDOMINANT CAUSATIVE ORGANISMS VULNERABLE GROUB OF PATIENTS (AS DIABETIC PATIENTS PATIENTS WITH STONES PREGNANT WOMEN) PROPER DIAGNOSIS TO FACILITATE THE EARLY SEARCH FOR MANAGEMENT AND PREVENT SERIOUS COMPLICATION AND PROPER ANTIMICROBIAL TREATMENT		
2016	9416545	SOME CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF LIVER DISEASES IN CHILDREN	YOUSEF GIHAN YOUSEF ALI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY- FACULTY OF MEDICINE- PEDIATRICS	SOHAG:	2004	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CONDUCTED AT THE PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT AND PEDIATRIC HEPATOLOGY CLINIC, SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITT IN THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 2002THROUGH OCTOBER 2003. IT INCLUDED 106 PATIENTS WITH MANIFESTATIONS OF LIVER DISEASES. THEIR AGES RANGED BETWEEN 16 DAYS AND 13 YEARS.THEY WERE 67 MALES (63.65) AND FEMALES (36.45). THE STUDY ALSO INCLUDED 25 CHILD AS CONTROLS WITH MATCHED AGE AND SEX.		
2017	9416629	Texture and catalytic activity studies of Zinc-Copper ferrite spinels /	Ahmed,Tarek Taha.	Tarek Taha Ahmed,	Sohag :	1996 .	In the present investigation,spinel of the general formula AB ₂ O ₄ were prepared where B represent the trivalent iron and A represents the bivalent zinc and/or copper. During the thermal genesis of these,particularly in air (oxidizing atmosphere) the surface suffers drastically structural changes..		
2018	9416637	ELECTROCHEMICAL REDUTION OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	ABU-KRISHA,MORTAGA MOHAMED MUSTFA	MORTAGA MOHAMED MUSTFA ABU-KRISHA,	ASSIUT :	1987 .	ELECTROCHEMICAL REDUTION OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOOUNDS.		
2019	9416639	SUNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL SCREENING OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	FAHMY,SHRIF MOHAMED	SHRIF MOHAMED FAHMY *	QENA :	1997 .	THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDIES DESCRIBED IN THIS THESIS INVOLVED THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW CLASSES OF HETEROCYCLIC QUINONES,USING TETRABROMO-P-BENZOQUINONE AS STARTING MATERIAL .		
2020	9416650	KINETIC STUDIES ON THE DISSOLUTION AND INHIBITION OF COPPERE IN NITRIC ACID /	HUSSIE,ABO EL-HAGAG ABD EL-GAWAD.	ABO EL-HAGAG ABD EL-GAWAD HUSSIE,	QENA, EGYPT :	1996 .	In the present work we aimed to investigate and clarify the kinetics of copper dissolution in HNO ₃ acid,especially the phase of dissolution at the first beginning of interaction between copper and HNO ₃ acid,known as the incubation period.Two new techniques,the anodic stripping voltammetry and the conductance measurements are to be applied in this concern.		
2021	9416666	SYNTHESIS AND STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE NUCLEUS /	ABDEL-MOHSEN,SHAWKAT AHMED	SHAWKAT AHMED ABDEL-MOHSEN *	ASSIUT :	2001 .	THE WORK IN THIS THESIS IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS:1-AIMED TO SYNTHESIZE SUBSTITUTED 5-CARBONYL-8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE DERIVATIVES VIA THE APPLICATION 2-AIMED TO APPLY THE BAYLIS-HILMANN REACTION CONDITIONS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF THE STEREOGENICS- (SUBSTITUTED HYDROXY ALKAOATE)-8-HYDROXYQUIONLINE DERIVATIVES .		
2022	9416719	DEMINATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS /	GABER,ABDEL AAL MOHAMED.	ABDEL AAL MOHAMED GABER,	ASSIUT :	1986 .	DEMINATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS.		
2023	9416740	A STUDY ABOUT THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEISMIC ACTIVITY AT KALABSHA AREA AND ASWAN RESERVOIR,ASWAN	MOHAMED, HAGGAG HAMED	HAGGAG HAMED SHALABI	QENA:	1997	IN THE PRESENT STUDY THE SEISMOLOGICAL SITUATION AS WELL AS SOME OF THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS SEISMIC ACTIVITY AND ITS BEHAVIOR WITH REGARD TO THE ASWAN RESERVOIR WATER LEVEL WAS INVESTIGATED		
2024	9416750	STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR OF SOME METALLIC ALLOYS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS /	ZAKY,AYMAN MOHAMMED	AYMAN MOHAMMED ZAKY *	QENA :	2000 .	THE WORK IN THIS RHESIS IS AIMED AT STUDYING THE ELECTROCHEMICAL AND CORROSION BEHAVIOUR OF SOME METALS AND ALLOYS IN AQUEOS MEDIA .		
2025	9416766	Application of Secondry amines in synthesis of some new spiro heterocyclic compounds /	Omran,Omran Abd Ellah.	Omran Abd Ellah Omran.	Sohag :	1998 .	The work presedented in this thesis deals with the synthesis of a new class of spiro heterocyclic systems starting with 1-phenyl-aminocycloalkane-l-carbonitriles la-c.This substraste was proved to be an excellent precursor in view of the remarkable reactivity of its imino group.		
2026	9416785	SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATION OF SOME NEW DIARYL SELENIDES AND DIARYL SELENONES CONTAINING HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES /	ABDEL-HAFEZ,SHAMS ELDEEN HASHIM.	SHAMS ELDEEN HASHIM ABDEL-HAFEZ,	ASSIUT, EGYPT :	1995 .	The present work in this thesis is divided into two mainly subheadings(A,B):A-Preparation of 4.4-bis (acetyl)diphenyl selenide and its uses in the synthesis of its derivatives cotaining selenadiazole,thiadiazole,thiazoline,thiopyranethione,pyrazoline,isoxazoline and pyrimidine moieties. B-Preparation of 4.4-bis(chloroacetyl)diphenyl selenide and its uses in the synthesis of its derivatives containing aminothiazole,aldimine,thiazolidinone,azetidinone,azetidinone and triazoline moieties.		
2027	9416822	THE DIRICT INTRODUCTIN OF DIAZONIUM GROUP INTO AROMATIC HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES AND PREPRTION OF SOME DERIVATIVES THEREFROM *	MASIA ESMEIL ,ABDEL MONEM.	ABDEL MONEM MASIA ESMEIL,	ASSIUT :	1986 .	THE DIRICT INTRODUCTIN OF DIAZONIUM GROUP INTO AROMATIC HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES AND PREPRTION OF SOME DERIVATIVES THEREFROM.		
2028	9416860	COMPARISON OF ELISA AND IMMUNOELECTRODE TECHNIQUES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF TRACE LEVELS OF TRIAZINES IN AQUEOUS MEDIA /	FOUAD,DINA MAMDOUH IBRAHIM	DINA MAMDOUH IBRAHIM FOUAD *	ASSIUT :	2003 .	IN THIS WORK ACOMPARISON BETWEEN ELISA TECHNIQUES AND IMMUNOELECTRODES FOR THE DETECTION OF TERBUTHYLAZINE AND TERBUTRYN IN AQUEOUS MEDIA WAS CARRIED OUT .		

2029	9416867	N-PHENYLSULFONYLOXYPHTHALIMIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	ABD EL RAHIM, MOHAMED MUBARAK TAHA	MOHAMED MUBARAK TAHA ABD EL RAHIM	QENA :	2001	THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDIES DESCRIBED IN THIS THESIS INVOLVED THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME QUINAZOLINEDIONE DERIVATIVES DERIVED FROM N-PHENYLSULFONYLOXYPHTHALIMIDE AND 3-AMINO-2,4(1H,3H)QUINAZOLINEDIONE .		
2030	9416922	Studies on some heterocyclic compounds /	Temerk, Abd El-Mohsen Younes Abbas.	Abd El-Mohsen Younes Abbas Temerk,	Qena :	1995	THE AIM OF THIS THESIS IS THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW FUSED HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS CONTAINING THE PYRAZOLE NUCLEUS HOPING THAT SUCH NEW COMPOUNDS WILL HAVE CERTAIN ACTIVE AND SPECIFIC BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS THE THESIS INCLUDES THREE CHAPTERS.		
2031	9416940	POLAROGRAPHIC STUDIES OF THIOSULPHATE - TARTARATE AND THIOSULPHATE-HALIDE TERNARY COMPLEXES WITH SOME METAL IONS /	ABO EL MAALY, NAGWA THABET.	NAGWA THABET ABO EL MAALY,	ASSIUT :	1986	POLCAROGRAPHI STUDIES OF THIOSULAPHATE - TARTARATE AND THIOSULPHATE-HALIDE TERNARY COMPLEXES WITH SOME METAL IONS.		
2032	9416984	CHARGE-TRANSFER COMPLEXATION OF SOME ORGANOMETALLIC AND HYDRIDE COMPLEXES /	MOSSA, USAMA MOHAMED RABIE	USAMA MOHAMED RABIE MOSSA	QENA :	1997	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE PRESENT THESIS IS A SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE-TRANSFER COMPLEXES OF FERROCENES AND A RHENIUM POLYHYDRIDE COMPLEX WITH Q-ACCEPTOR (IODINE) AND -ACCEPTORS VIZ, P-CHLORANIL (CHL), TETRACYANOETHYLENE (TCNE) AND 2,3-DICHLORO-5,6-DICYANO-1,4-BENZOQUINONE DDQ .		
2033	9417062	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	OSMAM, FATMA HASSAN MOSTAFA	FATMA HASSAN MOSTAFA OSMAN	QENA :	2000	IN THES THESIS AIMED TO SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS .		
2034	9417121	RECOVERY AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF CATALYTIC ALUMINAS FROM INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS /	EL-KATATNI, EZZAT ABD-ELRAHMAN EL-SAID	EZZAT ABD-ELRAHMAN EL-SAID EL-KATATNI	QENA :	1998	IN THES THESIS AIMED TO RECOVERY AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF CATALYTIC ALUMINAS FROM INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS .		
2035	9417167	SEPECTROPHOTOMETRIC AND STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SOME ELEMENTS IN SAMPLES OF INFUSION SOLUTIONS /	GHALEB, KHALED AHMED SAEED	KHALED AHMED SAEED GHALEB	ASSIUT :	2003	THE NUTRIENT SOLUTIONS HAD WIDE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST ALL OVER THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY THE SOLUTION WHICH USED FOR INFUSION .		
2036	9417175	SUNTHESIS AND STUDIES OF FUNCTIONAL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM LOW-MOLECULAR WEIGHT CARBOHYDRATES /	YOUNES, AHMED MOHAMED MOSALLAM	AHMED MOHAMED MOSALLAM YOUNES	QENA :	1999	THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDIES DESCRIBED IN THESIS INVOLVED THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME CLASSES OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM LOW-MOLECULAR WEIGHT CARBOHYDRATES .		
2037	9417240	PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF SOME PLANTS /	MOHAMED, ABOU-EL-HAMD HASSAN	ABOU-EL-HAMD HASSAN MOHAMED	ASWAN :	2002	THE WORK DESCRIBED IN THIS THESIS HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF SEARCHING FOR NATURALLY OCCURRING SUBSTANCES OF POTENTIALLY BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES .		
2038	9417294	SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO TRIAZOL NUCLEUS /	ETIFY ABDEL GHAFAR, BAKHIET.	ETIFY ABDEL GHAFAR BAKHIET,	ASSIUT :	1988	SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO TRIAZOL NUCLEUS.		
2039	9417329	EFFECT OF SOLVENT ON REACTIVITY TRENDS OF FE (II), CO (III) AND NI (II) COMPLEXES OF TRIDENTATE IMINE LIGANDS AND DETERMINATION OF COBALT AND NICKEL SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY /	KANDEL, TAREK ABD EL-SAMAD ABD EL-RAHMAN.	TAREK ABD EL-SAMAD ABD EL-RAHMAN KANDEL.	SOHAG :	2005	THE COMPLEXES OF IRON (II), COBALT (III) AND NICKEL (II) OF TRIDENTATE IMINE LIGANDS HAS BEEN ISOLATED AND CHARACTERIZED . SOLUBILITIES OF IRON (II), COBALT (III) AND NICKEL (II) COMPLEX SALTS ARE REPORTED AND TRANSFER CHEMICAL POTENTIALS OF THEIR COMPLEX CATIONS ARE CALCULATED.		
2040	9417367	INVESTIGATION OF THE BEHAVIOUR OF SOME ELEMENTS IN SOME EGYPTIAN PHOSPHATES DURING THEIR DRESSING USING SOME SOLVENTS /	HASSAN, MOSTAFA YOUSSEF.	MOSTAFA YOUSSEF HASSAN,	ASSIUT :	1987	INVESTIGATION OF THE BEHAVIOUR OF SOME ELEMENTS IN SOME EGYPTIAN PHOSPHATES DURING THEIR DRESSING USING SOME SOLVENTS.		
2041	9417384	CHEMICAL AND SYNTHESIS STUDIES ON SOME PHYRAZOLES AND TRIAZOLES AS HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	ABU EL HASSAN, EMAN ABD EL RADY	EMAN ABD EL RADY ABU EL HASSAN	ASWAN :	2000	THE PRESENT IN THIS PART DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS UNINCORPORATING PYRAZOLINE MOITY AND THE EFFECT OF THE SUBSTITUTENTS AT C-3 OF THE PYRAZOLE RING AS WELL AS THE REACTION CONDITIONS ON THE REACTION PRODUCTS .		
2042	9417403	POTENTIOMETRIC AND SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES ON THE TERNARY COMPLEXES OF SOME TRANSITION METAL IONS /	ABD EL KARIM, NAGAT MOUSTAFA.	NAGAT MOUSTAFA ABD EL KARIM.	ASSIUT :	1987	POTENTIOMETRIC AND SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES ON THE TERNARY COMPLEXES OF SOME TRANSITION METAL IONS.		
2043	9417424	SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDY OF THE COMPLEXATION EQUILIBRIA OF HYDROXYNAPHTHOQUINONES WITH SOME METAL IONS AND NOVEL ASPECTS OF LAWSONE /	SOLIMAN, SOLIMAN ABDEL-FADEEL.	SOLIMAN ABDEL-FADEEL SOLIMAN,	ASSIUT, EGYPT :	1998	The present thesis involves a study of the solution equilibrium and stability of some metal complexes of the closely related 1,4-naphthoquinone:2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (lawsone), 5-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (juglone) and 5,8-dihydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (naphthazarin) The aim of the present work is to study the spectroscopic and acid-base properties of some hydroxynaphthoquinones of comparable structures.		
2044	9417434	STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC DETERMINATION OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS: DILTIAZEM-VERAPAMIL-CAPTOPRIL AND GUANETHIDINE /	HASSAN, MAHASEN MOHAMMED AHMED	MAHASEN MOHAMMED AHMED HASSAN	ASWAN :	2001	THE PRESENT STUDY DESCRIBES THE USE OF CATHADIC ADSORPTIVE STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS DILTIAZEM, VERAPAMIL, CAPTOPRIL AND GUANETHIDINE .		
2045	9417439	SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FROM QUINONES DERIVATIVES /	ALY, KAMAL IBRAHIEM.	KAMAL IBRAHIEM ALY,	ASSIUT :	1987	SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FROM QUINONES DERIVATIVES.		
2046	9417457	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC /	HASSAN, HASSAN ABAZIED SHINDY.	HASSAN ABAZIED SHINDY HASSA,	ASSIUT :	1987	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC		
2047	9417469	STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SOME METAL IONS IN RED SEA ECOSYSTEM, EGYPT /	RADWAN, GAMAL TAKY ARABY EMBABY.	GAMAL TAKY ARABY EMBABY RADWAN.	QENA, EGYPT :	2005	This work was extended to study the living marine as fishes and coral reef in four different regions along the Red Sea, petroleum and tourism regions. Also, the relation between the different metals in different environment contents was performed and the metal levels in different environment contents were compared with the previous work, in the same region and other regions on the world.		

2048	9417476	PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF INTRINSICALLY CONDUCTING POLYPYRROLE POLYMERS FOR APPLICATION AS ION SENSITIVE FILMS /	MAHMOUD, MOHAMED M. EL-DESSOUKI	MOHAMED M. EL-DESSOUKI MOHMOUD	SOHAG :	1998	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THE PRESENT THESIS IS THE PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF INTRINSICALLY CONDUCTING POLYPYRROLE POLYMERS FOR APPLICATION AS ION SENSITIVE FILMS .		
2049	9417478	STUDIES ON SOME FUSED HETERO CYCLIC COMPOUNDS AS CYANINE DYES DERIV ATIVES /	ABEL AAL, REDA MOHAMED.	REDA MOHAMED ABEL AAL,	ASSIUT :	1988	STUDIES ON SOME FUSED HETERO CYCLIC COMPOUNDS AS CYANINE DYES DERIV ATIVES.		
2050	9417483	PYROMELLITIC DIANHYDRIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC NITROGEN COMPOUNDS /	OMAR, AHMED MOHAMMED ABO-BAKR	AHMED MOHAMMED ABO-BAKR OMAR,	QENA, EGYPT :	2006	Owing to the wide spread applications of pyromellitic dianhydride in several fields, this encourages us to synthesize new heterocyclic derivatives of condensed dipyrrole, dibenzoxazine, dipyridazine and dipyrimidine starting with pyromellitic dianhydride hoping to exhibit a great certain pharmacological activity. The study in this thesis involved three main chapters		
2051	9417485	INTERACTION OF LEWIS BASES WITH SOME TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES - PREPARATION AND CHARACTERISATION /	ZIDAN, AMNA SAYED AHMED	AMNA SAYED AHMED ZIDAN	Assiut :	1989	The thesis comprises a study dealing with the preparation and characterisation .		
2052	9417489	CHARGE-TRANSFER MOLECULAR COMPLEXES OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	EL-SHESHTAWY, HAMDY SAAD SADEK.	HAMDY SAAD SADEK EL-SHESHTAWY,	QENA :	2003	CHARGE-TRANSFER MOLECULAR COMPLEXES BETWEEN AN ELECTRON ACCEPTOR MOLECULE HAS BEEN WIDELY STUDIED (1-5), AS IT REPRESENTS A VERY INTERESTING CLASS OF COMPLEXES DUE TO THEIR WIDE APPLICATION IN BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, ENZYME CATALYST, DRUGS AND HORMONE ACTION (6,7).		
2053	9417490	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND CATALYTIC ACTIVITY STUDIES ON ACID-TYPE CATALYSIS /	ABU-ZIED, BAHA MOHAMED MAHMOUD MOHAMED	BAHA MOHAMED MAHMOUD MOHAMED ABU-ZIED	ASSIUT :	1998	IN THIS THESIS AIMED TO SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND CATALYTIC ACTIVITY STUDIES ON ACID-TYPE CATALYSIS .		
2054	9417499	STUDIES ON SYNTHESIS AND CHEMISTRY OF DERIVATIVES OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO QUINOXALINE NUCLEUS /	MOUSTAFA, OSAMA SHEHATA.	OSAMA SHEHATA MOUSTAFA,	ASSIUT :	1988	STUDIES ON SYNTHESIS AND CHEMISTRY OF DERIVATIVES OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO QUINOXALINE NUCLEUS.		
2055	9417506	Studies on some heterocyclic compounds /	Eissa, Fayez Mohamed Mohamed.	Fayez Mohamed Mohamed Eissa,	Aswan :	2006	يشمل العمل داخل هذه الرسالة ثلاثة فصول أساسية وهي فصل المقدمة وفصل النتائج ومناقشتها وفصل الجزء العلمي. الفصل الأول: يحتوي هذا الفصل على قسمين: القسم (أ) ويشمل تغطية موجزة عن كيمياء أصباغ السيانين والمحتوية على نظام حلقي غير متجانس خماسي-سداسي في الأبحاث المنشورة حديثاً. القسم (ب) ويشمل تغطية موجزة عن كيمياء أصباغ السيانين والمحتوية على نظام حلقي غير متجانس سداسي في الأبحاث المنشورة حديثاً.		
2056	9417511	N-PHENYL SULPHONYLOXQUINOLINIMIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	WASEF, TALAAT SHAKER.	TALAAT SHAKER WASEF,	QENA, EGYPT :	2006	The study in this thesis involved three main chapters. Because of the wide pharmacological applications of 2,3-pyridine, pyrimidine and condensed pyrimidine, the aim of this work is to synthesize new pyridine and condensed pyrimidine heterocycles which may possess certain pharmacological activity.		
2057	9417515	GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON THE ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY BEHAVIOUR OF SOME SCHIFF BASE CHELATES AND DOUBLE COMPLEXES /	AHMED, MOHAMED ABDEL HAKIM.	MOHAMED ABDEL HAKIM AHMED,	ASSIUT :	1984	THE STUDY INCLUDES: GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON THE ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME METAL DOUBLE COMPLEXES AND SCHIFF BASE CHELATES WERE INVESTIGATED.		
2058	9417521	PHYSICO - CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME SOLID METAL COMPLEXES OF DINITROSORESORCINOL VIOLURIC ACID AND 1,4,7-TRIAZACYCLONONANE (AND RELATED LIGANDS) /	BELAL, ARFAT ABD EL MAKSoud M.	ARFAT ABD EL MAKSoud MOHAMED BELAL	Aswan :	1989	The present research consists of the preparation and investigation of complexes of transition metal ions .		
2059	9417523	VOLTAMMETRIC, SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC AND POTENTIOMETRIC STUDIES ON POLY(8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE) /	SHATATA, MOHAMED MAHMOUD AHMED.	MOHAMED MAHMOUD AHMED SHATATA,	Assiut :	2004	IN THIS THESIS, WE ARE AIMED TO INVESTIGATE THE ELECTROCHEMICAL REDUCTION OF PHQ AND PHQ-CU(II) SYSTEMS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS CONTAINING 10% DMF, AT DIFFERENT PH VALUES, BY USE OF DIFFERENTIAL PULSE POLAROGRAPHIC (DPP) AND/OR CATHODIC STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRY (CSV) TECHNIQUES..		
2060	9417529	ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICAL STUDY ON THE SURROUNDING AREA TO FERROSILICON FACTORY, EDFU, ASWAN /	ALY, MAMDOUH ELSEID AHMED.	MAMDOUH ELSEID AHMED ALY,	QENA, EGYPT :	2006	The present ph.D thesis deals with studying the effects of ferrosilicon fallan dust on the surrounding environment (soil-plant-water, sediments and dust at buildings), in addition to the effect of suspended dust on the workers inside the factory units. The distance, the direction, the time and the height were considered in this study.		
2061	9417532	STUDY OF RIVER NIL WATER POLLUTION /	AHMED, MOHAMED EL MONTASSER SOLTAN.	MOHAMED EL MONTASSER SOLTAN AHMED,	ASSIUT :	1988	STUDY OF RIVER NIL WATER POLLUTION.		
2062	9417535	Synthesis of some new spiro and fused 1,5-benzodiazepines /	Abo-Zaid, Hanan Salah.	Hanan Salah Abo-Zaid,	Sohag :	2006	The present study deals with the synthesis of some new 3-substituted-, fused and spiro (1,5) benzodiazepines starting from 1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl(1,5)benzodiazepin-2-one 1.		
2063	9417545	metal complexes of some azo imidazole derivatives /	SALMAN, HASSAN MAHMOUD ALY.	HASSAN MAHMOUD ALY SALMAN,	ASSIUT, EGYPT :	1981	the study is devoted for the determination of the stoichiometry and stability constants of the different complexes formed. Furthermore, the structure of complexes formed is elucidated. The different techniques applied in this work are, the microanalysis of the solid complexes synthesized, visible electronic absorption spectra and electric conductance measurements, as well as infrared spectra of the free ligands and their solid complexes.		
2064	9417554	SYNTHESIS STUDIES AND PROPERTIES OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	Temarik, Hussein Hassan Abbas	Hussein Hassan Abbas Temarik	Qena :	1989	The aim of this work is the synthesis of some new fused or separated heterocyclic systems .		

2065	9417561	ELECTROREDUCTION OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS /	RAGEH,HESHAM MANSOUR M.	HESHAM MANSOUR M RAGEH,	ASSUIT, EGYPT :	1978 .	ELECTROREDUCTION OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS .		
2066	9417819	STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATION OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC DERIVED FROM HYDROXYQUINOLINE /	Abdel Hafez, Ali Ahmed	Ali Ahmed Abdel Hafez *	Assiut :	1983 .	The work included in this thesis involves the synthesis of some new heterocyclic systems containing 8-hydroxyquinoline moiety to evaluate their bactericidal, fungicidal and plant growth regulation activities.		
2067	9417822	the influence of alloying elements on the electrochemical and corrosion behaviour of zinc in various media and the effect of some organic and inorganic inhibitors /	hassan, mohamed samer salim.	mohamed samer salim hassan,	assiut :	1988 .	the influence of alloying elements on the electrochemical and corrosion behaviour of zinc in various media and the effect of some organic and inorganic inhibitors.		
2068	9417837	CHEMICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SUGAR CANE CROP /	ABAZIED, SAKINA RAMADAN	SAKINA RAMADAN ABAZIED *	QENA :	2005 .	THE PRESENT EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT AT THE FARM OF EL-MATTANA AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION , QENA GOVERNORATE , DURING THE HARVESTING AND MILLING SEASON 2001 , TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF PRE-HARVEST TREATMENT (THE NON BURNT , BURNT CANE) , HARVEST TIME ALONG CRUSHING SEASON (FROM JAN. TO MAY) AND POST-HARVEST TREATMENT (2,4,6 AND 8 DAYS) FROM HARVEST ON JUICE QUALITY AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES OF SUGAR CANE VARIETY GT 54/9.		
2069	9417844	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME NEW POLYMERS BASED ON DIARYLIDENE DERIVATIVES /	ELKISKAS, ISMAIL ABDUSALAM MOHAMMED	ISMAIL ABDUSALAM MOHAMMED ELKISKAS *	ASSIUT :	2003 .	THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDIES DESCRIBED IN THIS THESIS IS PLANNED TO SYNTHESIZE AND CHARACTERIZE SOME NOVEL POLYMERS BASED ON DIARYLIDENE CYCLOALKANONES OR DIARYLIDENE ACETONE IN THE POLYMER MAIN CHAIN .		
2070	9417897	POLAROGRAPHIC AND VOLTAMMETRIC STUDIES ON SOME NUCLEIC ACID COMPONENTS /	IBRAHIEM, MOHAMED SAYED MOHAMED.	, MOHAMED SAYED MOHAMED IBRAHIEM,	ASSIUT :	1988 .	POLAROGRAPHIC AND VOLTAMMETRIC STUDIES ON SOME NUCLEIC ACID COMPONENTS.		
2071	9417930	Kinetic investigation of the oxidation of some amino acid schiff base Fe(II) complexes /	Nassr, Lobna Abdel-Mohsen Ebaid	Lobna Abdel-Mohsen Ebaid Nassr *	Sohag :	2005 .	SCHIFF BASES ARE RECOGNIZED TO BE IMPORTANT IN MANY BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS, VIZ: PROTEINS, PIGMENTS, ENZYMIC ALDOLIZATION, DECARBOXYLATION REACTIONS, IN PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE DEGRADATION.		
2072	9417963	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	BAKHIT, HUSSIN ALI SOLEIMAN.	HUSSIN ALI SOLEIMAN BAKHIT,	ASSIUT :	1988 .	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS.		
2073	9418019	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	KHALED, MOHAMED ALI AHMED	MOHAMED ALI AHMED KHALED	ASSIUT :	1988 .	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS.		
2074	9418055	ANALYTICAL STUDIES ON BINARY AND TERNARY COMPLEXES OF SOME AMINOANTHRAQUINONES /	Saleh, Magda Mohamed S.	Magda Mohamed Selem Saleh *	Assiut :	1982 .	The present thesis involves an analytical study of the binary and ternary complexes of some aminoanthraquinone derivatives.		
2075	9418071	STUDIES ON THE CHEMISTRY OF HETEROCYCLIC AND QUINONE HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	IBRAHIM, RAWIA RAGAB.	RAWIA RAGAB IBRAHIM,	ASSIUT :	1981 .	THE WORK INVOLVED IN THIS THESIS INCLUDES THREE PARTS THE FIRST PART DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW POLYCYCLIC CARBAZOLOQUINONES THROUGH THE INTERACTION OF DISLS-ALDER ADDUCTS, RESULTING FROM THE ADDITION OF CINNAMYLIDINE ANILS 52 TO 4:4-DIMETHOXYDIQUINONE 28, WITH PRIMARY OF THAMINES USING ONE MOLE OF CINNAMYLIDINE ANIL, MONOADDUCTS RESULTED AND USING TWO MOLES PRODUCED DIADDUCTS.		
2076	9418088	STUDIES ON QUINONES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES /	FANDY, RAGAB FAHIEM	RAGAB FAHIEM FANDY *	QENA /	1990 .	THE STUDIES EMBODIED IN THIS THESIS INVOLVED THREE MAIN PARTS. THESE INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING. I- DIELS ALDER ADDITION TO SOME QUINONE DERIVATIVES. II- REACTION OF SOME ACTIVE METHYLENES WITH 2,3-DICHLORO-1,4-NAPHTHOQUINONE. III- UTILIZATION OF DICHLORO AND DICYANO NAPHTHOQUINONE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS. ACCORDINGLY, IT IS AIMED IN THE FOLLOWING INTRODUCTION TO INTRODUCE A DETAILED SURVEY OF THE CHEMISTRY RELATED TO THESE TOPICS .		
2077	9418131	Electrodeposition of some copper alloys and investigation of their properties /	Montaser, Atiat Ahmed	Atiat Ahmed Montaser *	Aswan :	2004 .	Aim of study: Copper can be easily electroplated and hence it is possible to form complex shapes and seamless objects free of stresses. Copper films produced by electrodeposition have very good adhesion properties and exhibit pore free structures of desired thickness as well as its good corrosion resistant .		
2078	9418174	THE EFFECT OF ADDITIVES ON THE CONSTITUTION AND SURFACE PROPERTIES OF MOLYBDENUM OXIDE /	AHMED, MOHAMED ABDEL-AZIZ M.	MOHAMED ABDEL-AZIZ M AHMED,	ASSIUT :	1979 .	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION COMPRISES A STUDIES OF THE TEXTURE AND THE CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF PURE AND DOPED MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE THE INCORPORATION OF AL ⁺³ , Mn ⁺⁴ AND V ⁺⁵ IONS WAS CARRIED OUT BY IMPREGNATION IN A RANGE OF 1/2 TO 10.		
2079	9418226	Chemical study on the Aqueous environment for some bights at High Dam Lake /	Mahmoud, Emam Mohamed Fawzy	Emam Mohamed Fawzy Mahmoud *	Aswan :	2004 .	The main objectives of this study are to follow up the distribution of some heavy and major metals between different ecosystem components (sediment, pore water, aquatic plant, fish, soil, plant) in some bights of High Dam Lake (Nasser lake) .		
2080	9418240	THERMOLYSIS AND PHOTOLYSIS OF THIOUREA AND THIOCARBAMATE DERIVATIVES /	Abdel-Aaal, Abdel-Aaal M. Gaber	Abdel-Aaal Mohamed Gaber Abdel-Aaal *	Assiut :	1989 .	The present study aims to investigate the effect of heat or U.V. irradiation on two chemically related classes of organic compounds namely; thioureas and thio-carbamates which are widely used in industry, agriculture and in medicine that may lose their activities or give pyrolysates or photolysates which may be considered as potent poisons for living organism .		
2081	9418270	THE CORROSION OF METALS AND ALLOYS AND ITS INHIBITION BY SURFACTANTS /	Abou-El-Wafa, Moustafa Hassan.	Qena :		1978 .	IN THIS WORK WE PLANNED TO INVESTIGATE THE CORROSION BEHAVIOUR OF AL, AL-MG AND ZN METAL THE EFFECT OF HALIDE IONS ON THE RATE OF CORROSION OF AL-MG ALLOY IN ACIDIC AND ALKALINE MEDIA WAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO US SO IN THE PRESENT WORK THIS EFFECT IS STUDIES.		

2082	9418365	Novel electrochemistry of organometallic cobalt compounds in low-polarity media containing tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) borate anions /	Abdellah,Ayman Nafady Ahmed	Ayman Nafady Ahmed Abdellah	Sohag :	2004 .	The work presented in this dissertation addresses the use of supporting electrolytes containing the large and weakly coordinating tetrakis (pentafluorophenyl) borate $[B(C_6F_5)_4]^-$ anion in low-polarity solvents such as dichloromethane (DCM), to solve a number of anodic problems of electrode adsorption and/or nucleophilic attack.		
2083	9418419	STUDY OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN SOME EGYPTIAN CROPS CULTIVATED IN SOME EXPERIMENTAL FARMS SURROUNDING THE HIGH DAM LAKE AND IN THE SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE CROPS ROOTS /	Mohamed,Mohamed Nageeb	Mohamed Nageeb Mohamed	Qena :	1989 .	The present thesis deals with determination of trace elements in some Egyptian crops planted in some experimental farm on beaches surrounding the High Dam Lake (Kalabsha, Gerf Hussein, and Allaqi), and in soil samples collected from these farms at different depths (10, 30 and 60 cm). Also, this work is extended to investigate the trace elements in bloods and faeces of sheep and goats before (using bean straw) and after feeding with millet, barley, or mixture of both. The scope of the present study includes the estimation of Ag, Au, Co, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, Pb, Sr, and Zn using atomic absorption spectrophotometer, Cl by ion-selective electrode, and Ca by EDTA titration, in crop, soil samples, bloods and faeces.		
2084	9418428	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	AHMED,AWATEF MOHAMED	AWATEF MOHAMED AHMED	QENA :	1990 .	THE THESIS IS DIVIDED INTO THREE CHAPTERS. CHAPTER I-THIS CHAPTER INCLUDES AN EXTENSIVE LITERATURE SURVEY ABOUT THE SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF HETEROCYCLIC O-AMINONITRILES. CHAPTER II: THIS CHAPTER INCLUDES A NEW AND EFFICIENT PROCEDURE FOR THE HETEROCYCLIC SYNTHESIS UTILIZING SOME HETEROCYCLIC O-AMINONITRILES AS THE STARTING MATERIAL. CHAPTER III-THIS CHAPTER INCLUDES THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK CARRIED OUT IN THIS THESIS.		
2085	9418440	NOVEL SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FROM 9,10-DIHYDRO-ANTHRACENE-9,10-ENDO-a,b-succinic anhydride /	DARDEER,HEMMAT MOHAMED.	HEMMAT MOHAMED DARDEER.	QENA :	2005 .	BECAUSE OF THE WIDE PHARMACOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF PYRROLE, PYRIMIDINE AND CONDENSED PYRIMIDINE, THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO SYNTHESIZE NEW DERIVATIVES OF PYRROLE AND PYRIMIDINE CONDENSED WITH ANTHRACENE IN POSITION 9 AND 10 VIA THE 9,10-DIHYDROANTHRACENE-9,10-ENDO-a,b-SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE 1 WHICH MAY POSSESS CERTAIN PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY.		
2086	9418477	Studies on complexes of some transition metal ions with [R-Benzaldehyde][o-h-acetophenone]ethylenediamine Schiff bases /	Assran,Awatef Saad El-Dean Ahmed	Awatef Saad El-Dean Ahmed Assran	Qena :	2006 .	The aim of the present thesis is to study the spectral behavior and studies on complexes of some transition metal ions with [R-Benzaldehyde][o-h-acetophenone]ethylenediamine Schiff bases.		
2087	9418484	EFFECT OF CARBON CONTENT ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR OF SOME LOW CARBON STEELS AND THE EFFECT OF SOME ORGANIC CORROSION INHIBITORS IN ACIDIC MEDIA /	Wahdan,Mostafa Hassan	Mostafa Hassan Wahdan	Assiut :	1984 .	This thesis deals with the EFFECT OF CARBON CONTENT ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR OF SOME LOW CARBON STEELS AND THE EFFECT OF SOME ORGANIC CORROSION INHIBITORS IN ACIDIC MEDIA.		
2088	9418516	SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS OF BIOLOGICAL INTEREST /	HARB,ABD EL-FATTAH ALI	ABD EL-FATTAH ALI HARB	CARIO :	1980 .	This thesis deals with the chemistry of 2-oxazolin-5-ones and their conversion to the corresponding 2-imidazolin-5-ones and 2-imidazolin-5-thiones.		
2089	9418532	CATALYTIC STUDIES ON MOLYBDENATE CATALYSTS /	HALAWY,SAMIH AHMED HUSSEIN	SAMIH AHMED HUSSEIN HALAWY	QENA :	1989 .	THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS WAS TO COLLECT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SOME ASPECTS CONCERNING THE PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PURE MOLYBDENUM OXIDE, FERRIC OXIDE AS WELL AS MOLYBDENUM OXIDE DOPED AND MIXED WITH DIFFERENT MOLAR PERCENTAGES OF Fe +3 ions, as catalysts for the decomposition of isopropanol, and the electrical properties of these catalysts in relation to their catalytic behaviour.		
2090	9418544	HETEROGENEOUS CATALYTIC REACTION STUDIES ON CHROMIUM CATALYSTS /	El-Awad,Ahmed M. El-Said	Ahmed Mohamed El-Said El-Awad	Assiut :	1983 .	The present thesis includes a study on the chromium oxide catalyst pure or mixed with different foreign ions.		
2091	9418577	STUDIES ON I-THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AND II-THE PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF SOME NEW DISPERSE ANTHRAQUINONE DYES /	MANSOUR,MANSOUR ISMAIL Y.	MANSOUR ISMAIL Y MANSOUR.	Qena :	1978 .	THIS WORK IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. THE FIRST PART CARRIED OUT IN THIS PART INVOLVES STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS OF THE OXAZOLIDINE AND THIAZOLIDINE GROUPS CONCERNING THEIR PREPARATION AND CHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR WITH THE AIM OF FORMATION OF BICYCLIC HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS CONTAINING THE OXAZOLIDINE OR THIAZOLIDINE MOIETY. THE SECOND PART DEALS WITH THE HYDROXYMETHYLATION REACTIONS FOR ANTHRAQUINONE NUCLEUS.		
2092	9418611	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC SULPHUR COMPOUNDS OF BIOLOGICAL INTEREST	ZAIED,SALEM EL-GOHARY SALEM	FACULTY OF SCIENCE,AL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY	CAIRO ,EGYPT	1976	The Scope of this study is SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC SULPHUR COMPOUNDS OF BIOLOGICAL INTEREST		
2093	9418651	POLAROGRAPHIC AND POTENTIOMETRIC STUDIES ON THALLIUM IONS IN PRESENCE OF SOME ORGANIC ACIDS /	Ahmed,Ensaf Abo-El-Kassim	Ensaf Abo-El-Kassim Ahmed	Assiut :	1984 .	Thallium(III) has a marked tendency to form complexes with several ligands.		
2094	9418653	Studies on the electrochemical behavior of some alloys in aqueous solutions /	Ibrahim,Basheer Mohamed Mohammed	Basheer Mohamed Mohammed Ibrahim	Qena :	2004 .	The present study aimed to study the electrochemical behavior of some alloys in aqueous solutions. This investigation includes five main parts. These parts were done in the chemistry department, South Valley University, Egypt.		
2095	9418655	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL ADSORPTIVE AND CATALYTIC STUDIES ON ACTIVATED CARBONS OBTAINED FROM PEANUT SHELLS /	EL-DARRAT,FATMA EL-SADEQ MOKHTER	FATMA EL-SADEQ MOKHTER EL-DARRAT	ASSIUT :	2003 .	LOCALLY AVAILABLE LOW-COST AGRICULTURAL BY-PRODUCTS ARE ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY POTENTIAL MATERIALS AS FEEDSTOCKS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH GRADE ADSORBING CARBONS.		
2096	9418658	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES. /	ABDEL-HAMID,MERVAT IBRAHIM.	MERVAT IBRAHIM ABDEL-HAMID,	ASSIUT :	1983 .	THE PRESENT WORK IS DEVOTED TO STUDY SOME OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NUCLEIC ACID COMPONENTS.		
2097	9418673	STUDIES ON TERNARY METAL COMPLEXES OF SOME BENZOIC ACID DERIVATIVES AND AMINO ACIDS /	ISMAIL,NABWIA MAHMOUD	NABWIA MAHMOUD ISMAIL,	SOHAG :	1989 .	THIS WORK IS TO STUDY THE TERNARY COMPLEXES OF THE SYSTEMS BENZOIC ACID DERIVATIVES AS PRIMARY LIGANDS AMINO ACIDS AS SECONDARY LIGANDS.		

2098	9418681	Screen-printed electrodes for the determination of some anions /	Basry,Abo El-Hagag Abd El-Gawad Hussein	Abo El-Hagag Abd El-Gawad Hussein Basry	Qena :	2004	The present work is aimed to determine some anions (sulphite,thiosulphate,sulphide,nitrite,nitrate and iodide)using screen-printed electrodes(Au/Au/Pt,C/Pt and Pt/Pt)in presence of some mediators Potassium Hexacymethylferrocene (III),Potassium Ferrocyanide (II),mhydroxymethylferrocene,N-methylphenazonium Methosulphate,4-Methylamino)phenol sulphate and iodine.		
2099	9418689	SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO PYRIMIDINE NUCLEUS /	Taher,Fathia Karani Mohamed	Fathia Karani Mohamed Taher	Assiut :	1984	The starting material 6-amino-2,4-dihydroxypyrimidine(I) used throughout all this investigation was all prepared.		
2100	9418697	ELECTROANALYTICAL STUDIES OF SOME METAL IONS IN THE PRESENCE OF MIXED LIGANDS /	MAIELA,MAHMOUD KHODARI	MAHMOUD KHODARI MAIELA	ASSIUT :	1990	THE PYRUVIC ACID HAS A SPECIAL IMPORTANCE IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY.THE COMPLEX EQUILIBRIA INVOLVING THE INTER-ACTION BETWEEN METAL IONS AND PYRUVIC ACID IN THE PRESENCE OF OTHER BIOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT LIGANDS ARE SCARCELY STUDIED.THIS WORK IS AIMED TO INVESTIGATE SUCH TYPES OF EQUILIBRIA USING POTENTIOMETRY (PH-METRY), DIRECT CURRENT PALAROGRAPHY AND DIFFERENTIAL PULSE POLAROGRAPHY.		
2101	9418708	THE MOLECULAR DESIGN AND OPTICAL CHARACTERISATION OF SOME NOVEL CONDENSED AND BRIDGE HEAD HETEROCYCLIC QUNONE DYES /	GOMAA,MAHA MOBARUK	MAHA MOBARUK GOMAA	qena :	2001	IT IS OF INTERESTING TO OBVIOUS THAT THE IMPROVEMENT AND CREATION OF QUINONE AND CYANINE DYES AT MANY WAVELENGTHS FOR MULTI-SPECTRAL DETECTION OR ABSORPTION LIGHT SENSITIVITY,AS ACRITERION FOR THE PHOTOSENSITIZATION EFFECT		
2102	9418709	STUDIES IN METAL COMPLEXES OF AMINO ACIDS AND THEIR SCHAFF BASES WITH SALICYLADEHYDE /	ABDEL MAUWGOUD M ABDEL MAUWGOUD	ABDEL MAUWGOUD M ABDEL MAUWGOUD	ASSIUT :	1981	STUDIES IN METAL COMPLEXES OF AMINO ACIDS AND THEIR SCHAFF BASES WITH SALICYLADEHYDE.		
2103	9418715	Recent prospective and trends in chemistry of some novel photosensitizer's heterocyclic dyes /	Hassan,Naglaa Salah El-Deen Mohamed	Naglaa Salah El-Deen Mohamed Hassan	Aswan :	2004	It is of interesting to improve the preparation and shed some light upon facile synthetic process of some new N-bridg head heteropolycyclic ylide salt and/or heterocyclic metal chelate without using quaternary reagents.		
2104	9418719	CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF (n,.) REACTIONS IN SOLID /	MAHFOUZ,REFAAT MOHAMED	REFAAT MOHAMED MAHFOUZ	Assiut :	1983	The aim of this thesis is CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF (n,.) REACTIONS IN SOLID		
2105	9418724	ELECTROANALYTICAL STUDIES ON THE DETERMINATION OF TETRACYCLINE AND STABILITY CONSTANTS OF ITS COMPLEXES WITH SOME METAL IONS /	ALI,AZZA MOHAMMAD MOHAMMAD	AZZA MOHAMMAD MOHAMMAD ALI	ASSIUT :	1990	THE TETRACYCLINE FAMILY IS WIDELY USED AS AN ANTIBIOTIC IN THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. TETRACYCLINES ARE CONSIDERED AS BACTERIOSTATIC (GROWTH INHIBITING) AGENTS .THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMPLEX EQUILIBRA BETWEEN TETRACYCLINES AND METAL IONS USING DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES ARE BENEFICIAL IN THESE ASPECTS.		
2106	9418725	STUDIES ON THE KINTICS OF REDUCTION OF SOME PRA HYDROXYAZOBENZENE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR LOW ENEGY TRANSITION IN THE VISIBLE REGION /	HAMED ,MAHER MOHAMED AHMED	MAHER MOHAMED AHMED HAMED	ASSIUT :	1981	STUDIES ON THE KINTICS OF REDUCTION OF SOME PRA HYDROXYAZOBENZENE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR LOW ENEGY TRANSITION IN THE VISIBLE REGION		
2107	9418733	STUDIES ON THE SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATION OF SOME NEW DIARYLSULPHIDE AND DIARYLSULPHONE DERIVATIVES CONTAINING HETEROCYCLIC MOIETIES /	Kandeel,Maymona Mohamed	Maymona Mohamed Kandeel	Assiut :	1985	The main objective of the studies describes in this thesis involves the synthesis of some new diarylsulphides and diarylsulphones containg six classes of heterocyclic systems and to evaluate their chemical and biological properties.		
2108	9418735	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME 3-(HETERO ARYL)-1,3-OXOPROPANE NITRILE DERIVATIYES /	SOLIMAN,AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED.	AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED SOLIMAN.,	SOHAG :	1990	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME 3-HETEROAROY1-1,3-0X0-PROPANENITRILE DERIVATIVES WITH DIFFERENT REAGENTS AND UNDER DIFFERENT REACTION CONDITIONS.		
2109	9418737	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME SOLID RARE EARTH METALS-2,2-DIPYRIDYLAMINE COMPLEXES /	EL TAYEB,THANAA IBRAHIM EL-DESOKY M	THANAA IBRAHIM EL-DESOKY M EL TAYEB	ASWAN :	1991	THE WORK RECORDED IN THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME NEW SOLID 2,2-DIPYRIDYLAMINE-RARE EARTH METAL COMPLEXES.		
2110	9418743	DETERMINATION OF SOME TRACE ELEMENTS IN THE SEDIMENTS OF THE HIGH DAM LAKE /	MOALLA,SAYED MOHAMED NOUR EL DIN	SAYED MOHAMED NOUR EL DIN MOALLA	ASWAN :	1990	THE PRESENT THESIS DEALS WITH THE DETERMINATION OF SOME MAJOR ,MINOR AND TRACE ELEMENTS IN THE MUD SEDIMENTS OF THE HIGH DAM LAKE COLLECTED FROM THE MAIN STREAM,AND THE EASTERN AND WESTERN BEACHES EXTENDING BETWEEN THE HIGH DAM WALL IN THE MOST SOUTHERN PART OF EGYPT AND EL DAKKA IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE SUDAN.THIS WORK IS EXTENDED ALSO TO ESTIMATE THE RELATIVE CONTENTS OF THE DIFFERENT SIZE PARTICLES AND CLAY MINERALS IN THE LAKE SEDIMENTS.		
2111	9418745	COMPLEXATION EQUILIBRIA AND ANALYTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE REACTION OF QUINIZARIN GREEN AND ALIZARINE MAROON WITH SOME METAL IONS /	Sedaira,Hassan Sedaira M	Hassan Sedaira Mohamed Sedaira	Assiut :	1985	The present thesis involves an analytical study of the complexation equilibria in solution of 1,4-bis (4-methylanilino) anthraquinone(quinizarin green,QG) and 3- amino -1,2-dihydroxyanthraquinone (alizarin maroon,azm).		
2112	9418750	SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR AND COORDINATION PROPERTIES OF SOME ARYLAZOPYR AZOLOPYRIDINE DERIVATIVES /	RAGEH,NASR MANSOUR M	NASR MANSOUR M RAGEH	QENA :	1992	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS TO PRESENT ASTUDY ON THE TAUTOMERIC STRUCTURES,SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SOME HYDROXY-AZOPYRAZOLOPYRIDINE DERIVATIVES		
2113	9418753	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC AZOPYRAZOLONS /	HAMODA,NADIA AHMED ABD ALLA	NADIA AHMED ABD ALLA HAMODA	ASWAN :	1989	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO INVESTIGATE SPECTRAL PROPERTIES OF SOME AZOPYRAZOLIN-5-ONES.THE ELECTRONICSPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR OF THESE COMPOUND ARA STUDIED IN DIFFERENT PURE ORGANIC SOLVENTS,IN MIXED ORGANIC SOLVENTS AND IN BUFFER SOLUTIONS.THIS STUDY IS CONSIDERED TO THROW MORE LIGHT ON THE INTECTIONS LIABLE TO OCCUR BETWEEN SOLUTE AND SOLVENT MOLECULES.IT IS AIMED TO CALCULATE THE IONISATION CONTANT OF SUCH COMPOUNDS.		

2114	9419182	DRESSING AND SEPARATION OF SOME METALS PRESENT IN MAZOUT THERMAL STATIONS ASH /	El-maghraby, Abdelkader Mohamed.	Abdelkader Mohamed El-maghraby,	ASWAN : 1994 .	VANADIUM IS VERSATILE METAL, ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY STEMS FROM ITS ABILITY TO FORM A VARIETY OF ALLOYS WITH ELEMENTS LIKE IRON, NICKEL, COPPER, ALUMINUM, TIN AND TITANIUM. VANADIUM AS A FRACTIONAL ADDITIVE IN THE RANGE OF 0.25-2% IS ADDED TO IMPROVE THE RESISTANCE, SHOCKS AND STREEL.		
2115	9419194	SEASONAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL COMPONENTS EXCHANGE BETWEEN WATER AND SEDIMENTS IN ASWAN HIGH DAM-ASWAN DAM AREA /	Koraïem, Mostafa Amin.	Mostafa Amin Koraïem,	aswan : 1994 .	NOWADAYS, THE NILE WATER IS COMPLETELY , REGULATED AND FULLY UTILIZED. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE RIVER IS MAINLY BASED ON IRRIGATION AND HYDROPOWER DEMANDS, WHILE WATER QUALITY AND RIVER ENVIRONMENT HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY IGNORED.		
2116	9419208	URANYL, THORIUM, COPPER AND NICKEL COMPLEXES WITH SOME ARYL AZO ACETYL ACETONES /	Ahmed, Mahasen Mohammed.	Mahasen Mohammed Ahmed,	aswan : 1994 .	THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO INVESTIGATE THE SPECTRAL PROPERTIES OF SOME ARYL AZO ACETONE. FOR THIS PURPOSE THE ELECTRONIC SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR OF THESE COMPOUNDS ARE STUDIED IN DIFFERENT PURE ORGANIC SOLVENT AND IN BUFFER SOLUTIONS OF DIFFERENT PHs.		
2117	9419243	KINETICS STUDIES ON THE DISSOLUTION OF COPPER AND ZINC IN PRESENCE OF DEPOLARIZERS AND LIGANDS /	EL-KHATIB, RAFAT MOHAMAD AHMED	RAFAT MOHAMAD AHMED EL-KHATIB .	SOHAG : 1993 .	THIS THESIS IS CONCERNED WITH PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE INTERACTION BETWEEN METALS (CU AND ZN) AND BOTH OF LIGANDS (GLYCINE, LEUCINE, α -ALANINE, B-ALANINE, ETHYLENEDIAMINE (EN), DIETHYLENTRIAMINE (DIEN)).		
2118	9419244	STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR OF BRASS ALLOYS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS /	Zaky, Ayman Mohamed.	Ayman Mohamed Zaky,	qena : 1994 .	IN THE PRESENT WORK, SYSTEMATIC STUDIES ON THE ELECTRODEPOSITION OF PURE COPPER, ZINC AND BRASS ALLOYS FROM ALKALINE CITRATE BATHS WERE MADE UNDER DIFFERENT EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS AS BATH COMPOSITION, CURRENT DENSITY AND TEMPERATURE- THIS INVESTIGATION INCLUDES THE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THESE FACTORS ON THE CATHODIC CURRENT EFFICIENCY, CATHODIC POLARIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE DEPOSIT.		
2119	9419293	SYNTHETIC STUDIES AND REACTION OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC /	Younes, Ahmed Mohamed Mosallam	Ahmed Mohamed Mosallam Younes,	qena : 1993 .	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS TO STUDY THE ACTION OF SOME NUCLEOPHILES HAVING MORE THAN ONE FUNCTIONAL GROUP AND/OR SOME SECONDARY AMINES ON 4-ARYLDENE-3-METHYL-1-PHENYL 1-2-PYRAZOLIN-5-ONE.		
2120	9419317	SPECTRAL AND POLAROGRAPHIC STUDIES ON SOME TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES OF SULPHUR-NITROGEN CONTAINING LIGANDS /	El-Said, Asma Ibrahim	Asma Ibrahim El-Said .	Assiut : 1987 .	The present thesis deals with the preparation and characterization of a range of mixed ligand complexes of dithioacids.		
2121	9419374	STUDIES ON PYRAZOLONE BLUE AND 3-METHYL -1-PHENYL-2-PYRAZOLIN -4,5-DIONE /	MAHMOUD, ALY HUSSEIN ATTA	ALY HUSSEIN ATTA MAHMOUD .	QENA : 1992 .	OWING TO THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF PYRAZOLONE COMPOUNDS DUE TO THEIR WIDE APPLICATIONS FOR BIOLOGICAL FIELDS AND INDUSTRIAL USES WE AIMED TO SYNTHESIZE SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS FROM THE PYRAZOLONE SERIES HOPING THAT SUCH NEW COMPOUNDS WILL HAVE CERTAIN BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OR OTHER APPLIED USES		
2122	9419413	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME SOLID ORGANOMETALLIC COMPLEXES OF SOME LANTHANIDES /	Gad, Aleya Abd El-Moniem M	Aleya Abd El-Moniem Mohamed Gad .	Assiut : 1987 .	The thesis deals PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME SOLID ORGANOMETALLIC COMPLEXES OF SOME LANTHANIDES.		
2123	9419446	synthesis and reactions of some functionalized nitrogen and/or sulfur heterocyclic containing compounds /	Ahmed, Salwa Mohamed	Salwa Mohamed Ahmed .	Aswan : 2005 .	The present work study aimed to Acetamido derivatives, in general, have been found to possess fungicidal and herbicidal activities. In addition, substituted amides in which aimed-H has been substituted with heterocyclic moiety have been used as potential local anaesthetics .		
2124	9419458	SYNTHETIC AND APPLICATION STUDIES ON SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS RELATED TO ANILIDES /	BAYOUMY, BASHAR EL SAYED	BASHAR EL SAYED BAYOUMY .	ASSIUT : 1982 .	SYNTHETIC AND APPLICATION STUDIES ON SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS RELATED TO ANILIDES.		
2125	9419488	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON COMPLEXES OF SOME TRANSITION METALS WITH CARBOXYLIC ACIDS /	MABROUK, EL-SAYED MAHMOUD.	EL-SAYED MAHMOUD MABROUK,	Assut : 1978 .	THE PRESENT THESIS INCLUDES A PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE COMPLEXES OF SOME TRANSITION ELEMENTS VIZ CU+2, CR+3 AND FE+3 WITH SOME UNSATURATED ORGANIC ACIDS MALEIC, FUMARIC, CROTONIC AND ACRYLIC BEING FORMED IN SOLUTION.		
2126	9419505	ELECTROANALYTICAL STUDIES ON SOME ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS /	NOUR EL-DIN, HANAN SALH EL-DIN	HANAN SALAH EL-DIN NOUR EL-DIN .	KENA : 1995 .	THE tricyclic antidepressants imipramine and desipramine are the most widely used drugs for the treatment of depression.		
2127	9419552	N-DEALKYLATION OF TERTIARY AROMATIC AMINES BY PHOTOEXCITED NITROAROMATIC COMPOUNDS /	ABD EL LATIF, FAWI M. EL SOGAIER	FAWI M. EL SOGAIER ABD EL LATIF .	ASWAN : 1990 .	OXIDATIVE N-DEALKYLATION OF AROMATIC TERTIARY AMINES WAS THE PRINCIPAL AND GENERAL AIM OF THIS STUDY. THUS, FUSED PHOTOEXCITED NITROAROMATIC COMPOUNDS ACCEPTORS WERE SELECTED TO REACT WITH AROMATIC TERTIARY AMINE DERIVATIVES 1a, i, resulting both their dealkylated and reduction products. photolysis reactions were carried out in benzene in presence of nitrogen or argon gases.		
2128	9419564	Recent trends on synthesis of some new heterocyclic compounds and solvato chromic photoabsorbers as extracted phyto-pigment like /	El-Baga, Narieman Yousif Mahmoud	Narieman Yousif Mahmoud El-Baga .	Aswan : 2005 .	In this work, efforts were made to prepare and develop the chemistry and reaction of quinoline ring, which has medicinal, biological properties and application of new groups of heterocyclic compounds.		
2129	9419573	Synthesis of Fused Azoles Via the Reaction of Functionally Substituted N-Heterocyclic With Some Dipoles /	Selim, Maghraby Aly	Maghraby Aly Selim .	Aswan : 1986 .	The object of this thesis is Synthesis of Fused Azoles Via the Reaction of Functionally Substituted N-Heterocyclic With Some Dipoles.		
2130	9419680	INVESTIGATION OF GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF MIXED OXIDES /	Abu El-Futooh, Ehsan Ahmed	Ehsan Ahmed Abu El-Futooh .	Assiut : 1983 .	The present investigation comprises a study of the effect produced by γ -irradiation for Fe ₂ O ₃ -MgO and CoO-Cr ₂ O ₃ systems.		
2131	9419684	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO PYRIDO 2,3-D PYRIMIDINES AND SOME C-NUCLEOSIDES /	AHMED, RAGAA ABO EL-WAFA	RAGAA ABO EL-WAFA AHMED .	ASSIUT : 1989 .			

2132	9419747	Analytical studies on serval anticancer drugs and their applications /	Abd El-Moneim,Deia El-Din Abd El-Hady	Deia El-Din Abd El-Hady Abd El-Moneim	Assiut : 2005 .	The present thesis deals with the voltammetric,electrophoretic and chromatographic studies of serval anticancer drugs and their applications in bibliocations in biological fluids or pharmaceuticals.		
2133	9419764	THESIS ON PROPERTIES AND CATALYTIC OF HETEROGENEOUS MIXTURES OF V2 O2 WITH Fo2 O3 Co3 O4 AND NIO /	SAID,ABDEL AZIZ	ABDEL AZIZ SAID	ASSIUT : 1981 .	THESIS ON PROPERTIES AND CATALYTIC OF HETEROGENEOUS MIXTURES OF V2 O2 WITH Fo2 O3 Co3 O4 AND NIO.		
2134	9419830	STUDIES ON SPECIAL AND ACID BASE PROPERTIES AND META COMPLEXES OF SOME AZO IMIDAZOLE DYES /	IBRAHIM, SAID AHMED	SAID AHMED IBRAHIM	ASSIUT : 1982 .	STUDIES ON SPECIAL AND ACID BASE PROPERTIES AND META COMPLEXES OF SOME AZO IMIDAZOLE DYES.		
2135	9419883	Physico-Chemical studies on some new synthesized heterocyclic schiff's basses as entity to cyanine dye derivatives /	Mossaed,Taghreed Mahmoud Hussien	Taghreed Mahmoud Hussien Mossaed	Aswan : 2005 .	The main part in this thesis is the kinetics of formation and hydrolysis of the prepared schiff bases and cyanine dye dervatives incorporating the effect of the moelcular structure and solvents on the reaction rate,the thermodynamic parameters were determined.		
2136	9419999	Synthesis of some new biologically important pyridine and pyrimidine compounds containing a thiophene nuclues /	Al-Hazmi,Ahmed Ali Ahmed	Ahmed Ali Ahmed Al-Hazmi	Assiut : 2006 .	Aim of work: Thienopyridines are known to possess a variety of biological activities;They showed antibacterial and antifungal activities,antianaphylatic and antihistaminic activity.Also have found uses as herbicides and component of antibiotics.		
2137	9420001	attenuation of the cardio	a.e.m,ahmed mohamed ahmed	ahmed mohamed ahmed a.e .m	qena : 1996 .	the aime of the study were attempt to attenuate the cardiovascular reponse of ketamine by using lignocaine when katamine used in dose of 2 mg kg.		
2138	9420004	PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME EGYPTIAN PLANTS GROWING IN ASWAN /	ABU-DOOH,AHMED MOHAMMED	AHMED MOHAMMED ABU-DOOH	ASSIUT : 1989 .	THE WORK DESCRIBED IN THIS THESIS HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF SEARCHING FOR NATURALLY OCCURRING SUBSTANCES OF POTENTIALLY BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF EGYPTIAN FLORA GROWING IN UPPER EGYPT AT ASWAN.THROUGH THIS INVESTIGATION,USEFUL INFORMATIONS WERER DERIVED FROM THE APPLICATION OF THE MODERN TECHNIQUE OF THIN -LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY AND SPECTRAL MEASUREMENTS SUCH AS U.V.,I.R.,M.S. AND N.M.R.		
2139	9420216	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS CONTAINING CINNOLINE MOIETY /	DAHY,ABDEL RAHMAN ABDEL MONEM.	ABDEL RAHMAN ABDEL MONEM DAHY,	ASSIUT : 1998 .	THE OBJECT OF THE PRESENT WORK IS THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS CONTAINING THE PYRIDO[3,2-C]CINNOLINE MOIETY FUSED WITH OTHER HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS,NAMELY;THIOPHENE,PYRAZOLE THIENOPYRIMIDINE,TRIAZOLOTHIENOPYRIMIDINE AND OTHER CINNOLINE DERIVATIVES.		
2140	9420340	STUDIES ON SYTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS THROUGH MOLECULAR REARRANGEMENTS /	Attalla,Ahmed Abdel-Naiem	Ahmed Abdel-Naiem Attalla	Assiut : 1987 .	In the course of the work undertaken by Badr et al. during molecular rearrangement studies, several heterocyclic compounds of the acridine, carbazole, indence, benzoxazole, phenoxazine, and xanthene groups have been reported to be formed by pyrolysis or photolysis of some molecules.		
2141	9420382	Voltametric studies on some xanthine derivatives at the mercury electrode /	Kawde,Abd-Elnasser Metwally Aly.	Abd-Elnasser Metwally Aly Kawde.	Assiut : 1996 .	The persent study aimed to Voltametric studies on some xanthine derivatives at the mercury electrode.		
2142	9422004	SYNTHESIS OF NEW AZO DERIVATIVES AS POTENTIALS /	RASLAN,MOHAMED ABD EL MONEM M	MOHAMED ABD EL MONEM M RASLAN	ASWAN : 1994 .	STUDIES WITH POLYFUNCTIONALLY SUBSTITUTED HETEROAROMATICS:4-BENZYLIDENE-2-PHENYL-2-OXAZOLIN-5-ONE AS PRECURSOR FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF PYRAZO 10[1,5-A] PYRIMIDINES,OXAZOLES AND PYRROLOPYRIDINE DERIVATIVES		
2143	9422359	SYNTHESIS AND COLOUR-CHEMICAL STRUCTURE RELATIONSHIP OF SOME NEW SOLVATOCHROMIC CYANINE DYES /	HASSAN ,ABAZIED T SHINDY	ABAZIED T SHINDY HASSAN	ASWAN : 1993 .	THE AIM OF THE WORKEN COMPASSED IN THIS THESIS IS THE PREPARATION OF NEW SOLVATOCHROMIC(SOLVAT OF LUOROCHROMIC)UNSYMMETRICAL AND SYMMETRICAL CYANINE DYES INCORPORATING FUSED BENZOBINETEROCYCLIC(BENZOBIHETEROCY QUINONE)MOIETIES		
2144	9422509	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES N,O DONOR LI GANDS /	AHMED,HUSSEIN MOHAMED EL-SAGHER	HUSSEIN MOHAMED EL-SAGHER AHMED	SOHAG : 1992 .	THE PRESENT THESIS INCLUDES SYNTHETIC AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF SOME TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES OF PENDANT-ARM TRIAZAMACROCYCLIC LIGANDS		
2145	9422680	STABILITY AND EQUILIBRIA STUDIESON COMPLEXES OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	IBRAHIM,ASMAA ABD ELAZIZ	ASMAA ABD ELAZIZ IBRAHIM	ASWAN : 1992 .	IN MANY CASES,STABLE MOLECULES WERE FOUND TO INTERACT TO FOM ASSOCIATED SPECIES CALLED MOLECULAR CHARGE-TRANSFER DONOR-ACCEPTOR COMPLEXES		
2146	9422918	THE SURFACE TEXTURE OF METAL OXIDES PREPARED VIA AL KOXIDES /	KHALIL,KAMAL MOHAMED SAYED	KAMAL MOHAMED SAYED KHALIL	SOHAG : 1994 .	ALKOXIDES OF METALS HAVE BEEN ATTRACTING INCREASING ATTENTION DURING THE LAST DECADE,AS PRECURSORS FOR OXIDE CERAMICS BY NOVEL SOL-GEL PROCESSING		
2147	9423738	surface treatment of stainless steel using plasma and ion based techniquis= معالجة أسطح= الفولاذ باستخدام تكنولوجيا البلازما والقذف بالأيونات	abd el-rahman,ahmed mohamed m.m	ahmed mohamed m.mabd el-rahman	Sohag : 2004 .	surface modifications of materials can be provide resistance to heat,wear,and/or corrosion,as well as unique surface characterisics to be suitable for arange of applications.		
2148	9423749	PREPARATION AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME INDIUM AND TELLURIUM SEMICONDUCTORS COMPOUNDS /	SEBAG,MOHAMED ABDEL FATAH MOHAMED EL SOGHAIR	MOHAMED ABDEL FATAH MOHAMED EL SOGHAIR SEBAG,	QENA: 2002 .	inrecent year,the semiconductor compounds from the group A B V1 have been the subject of intensive investigations this is dueto their promising properties.		
2149	9423828	STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION OF AL AND AL-MN ALLOY IN DIFFERENT MEDIA /	ABOU-KRISHA,MORTAGA MOHAMED MOUSTAFA	MORTAGA MOHAMED MOUSTAFA ABOU-KRISHA	assiut : 1992 .	PASSIVE ANODIC FILM ORMED ON METALS BY ANODIC OXIDATION USING ALTERNATING CURRENT PLAYS A GREAT ROLE IN THE INHIBITION OF THEIR DISSOLUTION. SO THE PRESENT STUDY WAS FOCUSED TO THROW SOME LIGHT ON THE ANTICORROSIVE PROPERTIES OF THESE FILMS ON AL AND AL-MN ALLOY USING DEVELOPED MYLIUS METHOD,HYDROGEN EVOLUTION METHOD ,THE NEWLY SUGGESTED CONDUCTANCE METHOD AND SOME OTHER TESTS.		
2150	9423866	Studies on Molecular and Transition Metal Complexes of Some Azomethine Derived From Anthranilic Acid /	El-Gahami,Mohamed Abdel-Hakim Ahmed	Mohamed Abdel-Hakim Ahmed El-Gahami	Assiut : 1988 .	The scope of the present thesis is to study the complexes of some bivalent transition metal ions viz Cu(II), C(II) and Ni(II) with some Schiff basaes derived from anthranilic acid as ligand.		

2151	9423898	INTEGRATED CONTROL OF TWO MOSQUITO SPECIES AEDES AEGYPTI AND CULEX ANNULIROSTRIS=المكافحة المتكاملة لئوعين البعوض أيدس إيجيبتى وكوليكس أنوليروستريس	shaalan,essam abdel-salam abdel-haleem	essam abdel-salam abdel-haleem shaalan,		2005	the study involved also efficacy of two predaceous insects against immature stages of cx.annulirostris in different habitats.		
2152	9423914	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME COUMARIN DERIVATIVES /	ABD ALLAH,HMAYMA ABD EL-AZIZ ABD EL-LATIF	HOMAYMA ABD EL-AZIZ ABD EL-LATIF ABD ALLAH	sohag :	1995	this work aims at the synthesis of new compounds structurally related to biologically active benzopyran derivatives searching for compounds of better biological activity.		
2153	9423973	TERNARY COMPLEXES OF (II),Ni(II),CU(II)-AMINO ACIDS-HETEROCYCLIC BASES /	ABDEL-RAHMAN,LAILA HAMDAN	LAILA HAMDAN ABDEL-RAHMAN	SOHAG :	1995	IN THES THESIS AIMED TO TERNARY COMPLEXES OF (II),Ni(II),CU(II)-AMINO ACIDS-HETEROCYCLIC BASES		
2154	9423983	cycloaddition of metal oxyallyl cations to anthracenes /	sarhan,abdel-wareth abdel-haleem osman	abdel-wareth abdel-haleem osman sarhan	assiu :	1994	seven-membered carbocycles are an important class of organic compounds that are of practical and theoretical interest. they are more elusive and have been studied less than their lower homologs,probably because of entropy reasons ,ring strain ,and synthetic difficulties.		
2155	9424012	SYNTHESIS OF SOME POLYF USED HETEROCYCLES RELATED TO QUINOLINE /	Hassan,Abdel Rahem Ali	Abdel Rahem Ali Hassan,	assuit :	1994	THE AIME OF THE WORK THIENO- AND PYRAZOLO QUINOLINE DEVATIVES ARE KNOW TO BE BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE.SOME THIENO-QUINOLINES ARE KNOWN TO BE BACTERICIDAL AGENTS 55.OTHER ARE FOUND TO POSSESS ANTITUMOR POTENCY . TETRAHYDROPYRIMIDO [4,5:4,5] THIENO [2,3-B] QUINOLINES ARE POTENTIALLY USEFUL AS ANTIAPHY LATIC, ANTI-FLAMMATORIES AND BACTERIOPHGE IN HIBITORS 36.SEYERAL PYRAZOLO QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES PROVED TO POSSESS AWIDE VARIETY OF THERAPEUTICAL INTERESTS 61,62,65,-71..		
2156	9424073	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE CHELATES OF DIVALENT COPPER,NICKEL,COBALT AND MANGANESE WITH SOME 4-ARYL AZO-3,5-DIAMINOPYRAZOLES /	El-haty,Esam Yehia Tawfeek Aly	Esam Yehia Tawfeek Aly El-haty,	aswan :	1994	RESEARCH ON PYRAZOLE - DERIVED LIGANDS AND THEIR METAL COMPLEXES HAS BEEN SIMULATED BY ANUMBER OF FACTORS,SUCH AS THEIR INTERESTING PRACTICAL APPLICATION S. THESE LIGANDS HAVE FOUND INCREASING USE AS METAL EXTRACTANT (26-28) ,AND THEIR LANTHANON CHELATES HAVE FOUND APPLICATIONS EITHER NMR SHIFT REAGENTS (29-31),OR LASER TECHNOLOGY (32,33).		
2157	9424093	NEW COORDINATION CHEMISTRY WHITH 1,1- jeBIsdiphen phosphinoethena,and/or1,2-bisdispheny phosphino ethene	abd-el-salam,ahmed farouk	ahmed farouk abd-el-salam.	aswan. :	2005	The present study aimed to synthesize new coordination compounds of two ligands 1,1bis (diphenylphoino) ethene and 1,2bis (diphenylphoino)ethene wethene with M(CO)6 (where M=Cr,Mo and W)and M(CI)2 (M=Co,Ni and Cu)and hope to observe unusual chemistry as a direct consequence of CH2=C double bond being activated by the ph2(CO)2 moiety.		
2158	9431647	synthesis and applications of new disperse and acid dyes derived from 1,3,4-thiadiazole and quinazo line derivatives /	Abdel-aal,El-sayed Abedallah	El-sayed Abedallah Abdel-aal,	sohag :	1994	IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT INCREASING DEMANDS,AND INTEREST,BOTH LOCALLY AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCALE,FOR AZO DYES AND HETEROCYCLIC COUPLING COMPONENTS,THE PRESENT WORL IS AIMING TO : 1)-SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW AZO DISPERSE AND ACID DYES DERIVE FROM 5-P-AMINOPHENYL)-1,3,4-THIADIAZOLE-Z-THEIL,6-AMINO-AND 7-AMINO- 1H,3H QUINAZOLINE -2,4- DION. 2) SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCILC COUPLING COMPONENTS,4-HYDROXY-2 1H-QUINOLONE,4-HYDROXY-1-METHYL-Z 1H -QUINOLONE AND 3-METHY 1-1-PHENY 1-5-PYRAZOLORE.		
2159	9431660	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	Ahmed,Amal Mahmoud	Amal Mahmoud Ahmed,	qena :	1991	THE AIME OF THIS THESIS IS THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEM CONTAINING THREE FUSED NUCLEI AND CARRING SOME REACTINS ON THESE DERIVATIVES. THESE INCLUDE:A)PYRAZOLOPYRYLIUM SALTS. B)PYRAZOLO PYRIDINES.		
2160	9431692	SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF SOME NEW ORGANIC HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	Taha,Mohamed Moubarak	Mohamed Moubarak Taha,	qena :	1992	IN CONTINUATION OF OUR WORK,ON SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS OF PROMISING BIOLOGICAL POTENTIALITY THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION UNDERTAKES THE STUDY OF THE SYNTHESIS AND CHNISTRY OF 2,3-DIHYDRAZINO QUINOXALINE MOIETY FUSED WITH OTHER HETERO RING SYSTEMS,NAMELY,TRIAZOLO,TETRAZOLO,TRIAZINE,AND OTHER QUINO-XALINE DERIVATIVES.		
2161	9431716	surgical anatomical studies on the appendages of the eye in camel, buffalo and donkey/	IBRAHIM, MOHAMED TAHA.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSUIT UNIVE RSITY ;	1990	THIS WORK WAS CARRID OUT ON 5SKULLS, 10HEADS AND 50EYES WITH THEIR APPENDAGES OF EACH SPECIES INCLUDING DONKEY ,BUFFAIO AND CAMEL.		
2162	9431764	STUDIES ON BIRD SCHISTOSOMES IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE/	SAYED, FATMA GALAL.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIU T UNIVE RSITY ;	1990	AVIAN SCHISTOSOMES ARE OF GREAT MEDICAL AND VETERINARY IMPORTANCE.		
2163	9431796	IDENTIFICATION OF INDICES OF VULNERABILITY TO VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS.	MERVAT, MOHAMED AHMED ATTIA	ATTIA MERVAT MOHAMED AHMED		2002	THE IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENTS AT RISK FOR SCD AND VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIS IN NON-INVASIVE WAY STILL REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT CLINICAL CHALLENGE.		
2164	9431829	COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN FIBEROPTIC BRONCHOSCOPY AND CT-GUIDED PERCTUTANEOUS TRANSTHORACIC NEEDLE BIOPSY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MEDIASTINAL AND PLEUROPULMONARY LESIONS	MOHAMMDIN,AHMO UD HAMDY ALI	AHMOUD HAMDY ALIMOHAMMDIN,		1998	IN THIS STUDY, PERCUTANEOUS TRANSTHORACIC CT-GUIDED NEEDLE BIOPSY AND FIBEROPTIC BRONCHOSCOPE WERE USED TO ESTABLISH THE FINAL DIAGNOSIS IN 55 PATIENTSWITH SUSPICIOUS INTRATHORACICTUMOURS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JUNE1995 TO DECEMBER1996.		

2165	9431836	APPLICATIONS of KETENE-S,S-ACETALS OR CYCLOALKANE KETENES IN HETEROCYCLIC SYNTHESIS /	Mohamed,Eman Abdalla Ahmed	Eman Abdalla Ahmed Mohamed ,	sohag :	1994 .	THE WORK PRESENTED IN THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW SPIRO HETEROCYCLIC RING SYSTEMS STARTING WITH TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF REACTIVE IN-TERMEDIATES,VIZ.AHETEROCYCLIC KETENE N,O-ACETAL AS WELL AS THE A,B - UNSATURATED NITRILES.		
2166	9431843	postantal development and aging changes of the corpus straitum of the albino rat .	esam, salah kamel	salah kamel esam		2001	the corpus striatum is the largest component of the b ganglia that located within the depth of each cerebral hemisphere and is divided into caudate, putamen and globus pallidus nuclei asal		
2167	9432074	structural framework of the central eastern desert of egypt, using remote sensing techniques and ground data.	farghaly, abu deif mohamed abu deif	abu deif mohamed abu deif farghaly	Sohag	1999	the central eastern desert of egypt represents a very complicated part of crystalline rocks in egypt.the pan-african precambrian		
2168	9432347	CYTOKINES IN VITILIGO=	MOUSTAFA,MOHAMMED ABDEL-KAREEM	MOHAMMED ABDEL-KAREEM MOUSTAFA	sohag	2005	VITILIGO IS AN ACQUIRED,OFTEN DISFIGURING,PIGMENTARY ANOMALY OF THE SKIN MANIFESTED BY DEPIGMENTED PATCHES SURROUNDED BY NORMAL OR EVEN A HYPERPIGMENTED BORDER.		
2169	9432354	effect of the heavy metals cadmium and lead on embryogenesis and larval development of the teleost fish, ctenopharyngodon idellus.	lashein ,akhr el-din mostafa	Fakhr el-din mostafa lashein	sohag	1996	the present study included evaluation of the toxicological and histopathological effects of cadmium and lead on the embryonic and larval stages of the teleost fish.		
2170	9432488	INCIDENCE OF FUNGAL INFECTIONS AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PLEURO-PULMONARY DISEASES=	AHMED,AZZA MAHMOUD	AZZA MAHMOUD AHMED	sohag	2001	THIS STUDY INCLUDED 42 PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PLEURO-PULMONARY DISEASES,ADMITTED TO CHEST DEPARTMENT.		
2171	9432611	EXTRACORPORAL SHOCK WAVE LITHOTRIPSY IN CHILDREN=	SALEEM,MOHAMAD DYAA SAYED	MOHAMAD DYAA SAYED SALEEM	sohag	1997	CONSIDERING THE HIGH POSSIBILITY OF RECURRENCE OF STONES IN CHILDREN,WE NEED A MINIMALLY INVASIVE MANEUVER THAT CAN ERADICATE THE STONES WITH		
2172	9432684	LAPAROSCOPIC VERSUS CONVENTIONAL CHOLECYSTECTOMY=	SAYED,MOHAMED ABD EL-NAEEM	MOHAMED ABD EL-NAEEM SAYED		1996	THIS THESIS IS A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN LAPAROSCOPIC CHOLECYSTECTOMY AND CONVENTIONAL CHOLECYSTECTOMY,		
2173	9433660	phytochemical study of some medicinal desert plants.	hamed,ahmed arafa ibrahim	arafa ibrahim hamed	.aswan	1995	the genus glinus,family molluginaceae, is widely spreaded. members of this genus are reputed by their saponin and saponins.		
2174	9433671	utilization of polymerase chain reaction for the detection,cloning and sequencing of plant viruses and viroids:	shamloul,abdel-moneim mohamed	abdel-moneim mohamed shamloul.	sohag :	1995 .	banana bunchy top is the devastating virus disease (bbtv) is phloem limited, occurs in extremely low concentrations and it is not mechanically transmitted .		
2175	9433692	orphometry of the cervical enlargement of the spinal cord in chicken (gallus domesticus), pigeon (columba livia) and duck (anas domestica)/	HASSOUNA, EMAN MAHMOUD AHMED.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVERSITY :	1990	THE SPINAL CORD IS VASCULARIZED BY THE SINGLE VENTRAL SPINAL AND THE RIGHT AND LEFT DORSO-LATERAL SPINAL ARTERIES.		
2176	9433698	in vitro lymphocyte response to mitogens and pollen allergens in patients with pollinosis and non-atopic controls.	ehsan abd-l-saboor hassan.	fac.med.vet;	assut university:	1990	the presented study deal with the use of lymphocyte transformation test (lft) to the response of human lymphocyte.		
2177	9433721	Synthesis and reactions of some coumarin derivatives.	Abd Allah, Omyma Abd el-aziz Abd el-latif	Omyma Abd el-aziz Abd el-latif Abd ALLAH	sohag:	1995	this work aims at the synthesis of new compounds structurally related to biologically active -benzopyran derivatives searching for compounds of better biological activity.		
2178	9433744	effect of some industrial waste products on dairy cows.	mohamed ahmed mohamed ahmed.	fac.med.vet;	assut university:	1990	the great industrial world progress in the last year and its reflection on egypt had been accompanied by serious problems especially.		
2179	9433791	light,transmission and scanning electron microscopical investigations of the intestinal tract,with special reference to enteritis in calves/	EL BALLAL SALAH SAYED IBRAHIM.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVERSITY :	1990	THE FIRST PART OF THIS INVESTIGATION DEALS WITH THE STUDY OF THE PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE INTESTINAL TRACT OF 40 DAYS OLD BUFFALO.		
2180	9433801	control of avian mycoplasmosis.	mohamed mahmoud ahmed ali.	fac.med.vet;	assut university:	1991	in a study to control the problem of mycoplasma gallisepticum (mg) infection in broiler chicken.		
2181	9433816	numerical treatment for some problems of heat and mass transfer in micropolar boundary layers.	el-kabeir, saber mahmoud mohammed	saber mahmoud mohammed el-kabeir	aswan.	2001	the aim of our study , which consists of five chapters is to study some problems on heat and mass transfer with convection in the micropolar fluids. In the following, a brief discussion of the chapters is given.		
2182	9433868	SALMONELLAE AMONG SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS IN ASSIUT/	ALDEL HAKIM A.ALOU.ELALA ALOU.ELKASIM.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVRSITY:	1990	595 SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM CARCASSES OF APPARENTLY HEALTHY 35 CATTLE AND 50 BUFFALO SLAUGHTERED AT ASSIUT .		
2183	9433883	the crust and upper mantle in upper egypt deduced from recorded earthquakes دراسة القشرة الأرضية والستار العلوي في مصر العليا باستخدام بيانات الزلازل	shater,abu bakr ahmed	Abu bakr ahmed shater	qena	1995	the aim of the present work is to study the layered crustal velocity structure,lateral heterogeneity,and three-dimensional p-velocity structure beneath the northern part of nasser lake in the aswan area southern part of egypt.		
2184	9433902	studies on market frozen meat in assuit city.	nawal mohamed said.	fac.med.vet.	assut university:	1991	one hundred samples of imported frozen meat collected from different shops located.		
2185	9433966	The effectivity of the Frankia-casuarina symbiosis in relation to the effects of some environmental factors prevalent in Egypt.	Sayed, Walid Farghaly	Walid Farghaly Sayed	Qena	1995	the isolation of frankia from casuarina root nodules was improved by modification of the isolation techniques , including nodule surface sterilisation (in vacuo) and the addition of an antibiotic mixture to the pre-incubation media.		
2186	9433983	A STUDY OF SMOOTH TOPOLOGICAL SPACES=	AHMED,SALAH EL-DEN ABBAS	SALAH EL-DEN ABBAS AHMED	sohag	2002	AS A CONTINUATION TO THE STUDY OF SMOOTH FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES AND SMOOTH FUZZY BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES,THIS THESIS IS DEVOTED TO STUDY SOME ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF SMOOTH FUZZY TOPOLOGICAL SPACES AND SMOOTH FUZZY BITOPOLOGICAL SPACES.		

2187	9434109	MATERNITY CARE EVALUATION AND PERINATAL OUTCOME A PROSPECTIVE STUDY IN SOME DISTRICTS OF SOHAG GOVERNORATE.	EL-MEHREZY, EMAN ABDEL-BASET MOHAMMED OSMAN	EMAN ABDEL-BASET MOHAMMED OSMAN EL-MEHREZY	SOHA G.	2001	THIS COMMUNITY-BASED , COHORT STUDY INVOLVED 1082 PREGNANT WOMEN , RESIDING IN 5 RURAL AND 4 URBAN LOCATIONS, 2 WERE UNDERSERVED IN EACH .THE FIELDWORK TOOK MORE THAN 2 YEARS (FROM JUNE 1997 TILL SEPTEMBER1999).		
2188	9434185	KINETIC STUDIES ON BASE HYDROLYSIS OF SOME AMINO ACID SCHIFF BASE FE(II)COMPLEXES.	LOBNA, ABDEL-MOHSEN EBID NASSR	NASSR LOBNA, ABDEL-MOHSEN EBID	SOHA G.:	2001	THE GENERAL SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS TO SYNTHESIZE , CHARECTERIZE AND ELUCIDATE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE MECHANISM OF THE BASE HYDROLYSIS REACTION OF SOME AMINO ACID SCHIFF BASE FE(II) IN AQUEOUS MEDIUM.		
2189	9434372	EVALUATION OF PROSTATIC DISEASES BY TRANSRECTAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY	ABD EL WAHAB , ATEF GALAL	ATEF GALAL ABD EL WAHAB	SOHA G	1997	IN THIS WORK WE TRIED TO EVALUATE THE ROLE OF TRUS IN DIAGNOSIS IS OF PROSTATIC DISEASES AS AMODERN DIAGNOSTIC TOOL FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATIC DISEASES.		
2190	9434417	FLUID DYNAMICS AND THE USE OF HIGH FREQUENCY ELECTROSURGERY DURING OPERATIVE HYSTEROSCOPY=	ABDELLAH,AHMED HASHEM	AHMED HASHEMAB DELLAH	Sohag	2002	IN THE PAST,THE TREATMENT OF BENIGN UTERINE LESIONS REQUIRED,IN MANY INSTANCES,A HYSTERECTOMY.		
2191	9435190	effect of some molluscicides on the mycoflora of egyptian soil=تأثير بعض مبيدات الفطريات على الفطريات في التربة المصرية	Rashedy,zeinab el-kady	zeinab el-kady Rashedy	qena	1998	the present investigation aimed at studing the effect of molluscicides on the population of soil fungi,when applied directly to the soil or when incorporated into isolation agar medium.		
2192	9435191	EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS ON AN INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANT (PERGULARIA TOMENTOSA L.)	MAHALEL , USAMA AHMED	Usama Ahmed Mahalel	ASWAN,	2004	THE THESE CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS . THE FIRST CHAPTER CONTAINS AIMS OF THE WORK, GENERAL INTRODUCTION FOR THE WORK ; THE SECOUND CHAPTER DEALING		
2193	9435211	STUDIES ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF MELATONIN ON THE HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES INDUCED BY 2-NITROPROPANE IN SOME ORANGS OF ALBINO RATS .	ALLA ,EATEMAD AHMAD AWAD	EATEMAD AHMAD AWAD ALLA	ASWAN,	2004	THE PRESENT WORK WAS PERFORMED TO STUDY THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF MELATONIN AS AN ANTIOXIDANT ON THE 2-NITROPROPANE INDUCED OXIATIVE STRESS AND MORFOLOGICAL CHANGER OF MALE ALBINO RAT.		
2194	9435250	blood changes of some trace elements and fat soluble vitamins in growing buffalo calves.	abd -el rahman ahmed ali.	fac.med.vet.	unhversty:	1991	atotal number of 300native breed male egyption buffalo calves ,12-18 months age were included in present study.		
2195	9435271	METABOLIC PROFILE TESTS IN HIGH AND LOW DAIRY FRIESIAN CATTLE/	SAYED, AHMED MOSTAFA.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	1991	FROM THE PROCEEDED STUDY IT WAS OBSERVED THAT METABOLIC PROFILE TESTS WERE GREATLY DISTURBED AMONG DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MILK YIELD.		
2196	9435304	GEOLOGY, PETROGRAPHY ,GEOCHEMISTRY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF CADABORA DISTRICT, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT.	AHMED, ABU ELFETOUH ABDEL RAOUF	Abu el fetouh abdel raouf ahmed	EGYPT	2002	THE INVESTIGATED KADABORA AREA LIES IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT BETWEEN LATITUDES 25,24 AND 25,37AND LONGITUDES 34,18 AND 34,35E, COVERING APPROXIMATELY 900K.M.		
2197	9435311	PREVALENT SURGICAL AFFECTIONS OF TEETH IN EQUINE IN ASSIUT PROVINCE/	ALY, MAHMOUD FATHY AHMED.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	1991	SURGICAL ANATOMICAL STUDIES ON HEADS OF ADULT ANIMALS INCLUDING HORSE, MULE AND DONKEY.		
2198	9435315	the role of calcium chann el-blockers on the metabolic consequences of hypoglyvemic drugs.	saida abd el regal aly.	fac.med.vet;	assiu univer sity:	1991	this thesis devoted for the investigation of the role of+2entry blockers on the metabolic consequences of the hypoglycemic agents.		
2199	9435380	asubscription for strategic control of mastitis its public health hazards and judgement in friesland dairy cattle.	mohammed saad mohammed hasanein.	fac.med.vet;	assiu univer sity:	1992	milk samples were obtatined from adairy herd containing100apparently healthy friesland milking cows.		
2200	9435403	STRUCRURES AND ELECTRONIC STATES OF HETEROPOLYACID CATALYSTS=	SAAD,TAREK TAHA AHMED ALI	TAREK TAHA AHMED ALI SAAD	sohag	2002	THE DRIVE TO DEVELOP ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CHEMICAL PROCESSES HAS MOTIVATED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN RESEARCH ACTIVITIES THAT ENCOMPASS UNDERSTANDING AND DESIGNING SOLID ACID CATALYSTS.		
2201	9435410	THE PROBLEM OF REOVIRUS INFECTION IN CHICKENS/	HASSAN ABO-DIF AZZAZ.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	1991	IN THIS STUDY IT WAS INVESTIGATED THAT THE ANIAN REOVIRUS IS A WIDELY SPREADED DISEASE ANONG COMMERCIAL BROILERS ACCOMPANYING DIFFERENT DISEASE FROMS AS ARTHRITIS.		
2202	9435424	BACTERIAL BORN PATHOGENS CONTAMINATING THE WATER ENVIRONMENT IN THE RIVER NILE IN ASWAN.	WAFAA ,FAROUK ZAREAH MEKKI	MEKKI WAFAA FAROUK ZAREAH	QENA:	2002	THE BACTERIAL BORNE PATHOGENS WHICH INHABIT THE WATER BODY ENVIRONMENT IN THE REVER NILE IN ASWAN CITY AND THIERS EFFECTS ON THE GENERAL HEALTH WAS INVESTIGATED VIA TWO TRIPS IN THE REVER NILE FROM SOUTH TO NORTH OF ASWAN CITY.		
2203	9435452	CATARACT IN EQUINES/	SAYED ,ASHRAF MOHAMED.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	1992	THE PRESENT WORK INCLUDES TWO MAIN PARTS: 1-EXPERIMENTAL PART. 2-CLINICAL PART.		
2204	9435453	comparative anatomical studies on the ear in some domestic animals with special reference to ear surgery and affections.	mohamed mostafa ali eissa.	fac.med.vet;	assiu univer sity:	1992	the present study was classified in to 3main parts1experimental ear surgery.....		
2205	9435521	studies on bacterial and parasitic causes respiratory infections among dairy animale.	hossein aly abd el-kader.	fac.med.vet;	assiu univer sity:	1992	this study was performed to determine bacterial and parasitic causes of respiratory.		
2206	9435530	INCIDENCE&MANAGEMENT OF AFTER-CATARACT AT SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL=	ISMAIL,ALI MAHMOUD	,ALI MAHMOUD ISMAIL		1998	THIS STUDY INCIDENCE A TOTAL OF 200 EYES IN 150 PATIENTS COMPLAINING OF DIMINISHED VISUAL ACUITY DUE TO SECONDARY CATARACT FORMATION.		

2207	9435650		CLINICAL STUDY AND SURGICAL MANAGMENT OF HYPOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA IN EGYPTIAN PATIENTS=	AHMED,MOHAMED ABDEL KADER	,MOHAMED ABDEL KADER AHMED		1996	CARCINOMA OF THE HYPOHARYNX USUALLY HAS BAD PROGNOSIS DUE TO LATE PRESENTATION OF THE PATIENT.		
2208	9435660		فعالية استخدام الألعاب اللغوية في تنمية بعض مهارات الاستعداد للقراءة في رياض الأطفال	حفني ،أحلام بدوي السيد	أحلام بدوي السيد حفني ،	قنا:	2002 .	اهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة الحالية هي-تحديد مهارات الاستعداد للقراءة في رياض الأطفال ،وتحديد أهميتها النسبية،وهذه المهارات بلغ عددها سبع مهارات رئيسية اندرج تحتهاالعديد من المهارات الفرعية،وجاءت المهارات الرئيسية للاستعدادللقراءة في رياض الأطفال كالتالي: مهارات التمييز البصري-1 مهارات تمييز المسموع-2		
2209	9435800		AUDITORY FUNCTIONS IN LIVER CIRRHOSIS AND HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY:EFFECT OF L- ORNITHINE- L-ASPARATE THERAPY=	ABD AL- RAHMAN,MOHAMED ABD AL-GHAFFAR	MOHAMED ABD AL- GHAFFARABD AL-RAHMAN	sohag	2004	CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES ARE A MAJOR CAUSE OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WORLDWIDE .LIVERCIRRHOSIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF SUCH DISEASES.		
2210	9435930		DISSOCIATIVE [CONVERSION]DISORDERS:A CLINICAL STUDY IN SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL=	SAYED,TAHER ABD EL-RAHEEM	,TAHER ABD EL-RAHEEM SAYED		2004	DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS WERE MAJOR AREAS OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION DURING THE TIME OF JANET,		
2211	9436096		MANAGEMENT OF PSEUDOPHAKIC RETINAL DETACHMENT=	ELAGOUZ , MOHAMMED HUSSEIN MOUSSA AHMED	MOHAMMED HUSSEIN MOUSSA AHMED ELAGOUZ	SOHA G	2004	PSEUDOPHAKIC RETINAL DETACHMENT (PRD)IS OF MAJOR CONCERN BECAUSE RD AFTER CATARACT SURGERY IS A SERIOUS AND POTENTIALLY BLINDING COMPLICATION.		
2212	9436230		"COMPARISON OF TOTAL ABDOMINAL,VAGINAL AND LAPAROSCOPIC HYSTERECTOMIES"	ABDELMONEM,ALLA M MOHAMMED	,ALLAM MOHAMMED ABDELMONEM		2004	THE PRESENT STUDY INCLUDED 200 PATIENTS SCHEDULED FOR HYSTERECTOMY FOR BENIGN ADMITTED TO TYE NUIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE GYNECOLOGIC CONDITIONS WHO WERE		
2213	9437540		EVALUATION OF THE NILE VALLEY AQUIFER FROM ASWAN TO ASSIUT USING GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL METHODS.	HAMDAN ,ALI MOHAMED ALI	SOUTH VALLY UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N,	2005	THE STUDIED AREA IS SITUATED ALONG THE NILE VALLY BETWEEN ASWAN AND ASSIUT, BETWEEN LATITUDES 24,00-27,38 AND LONGITUDES 30,40-33,30 E . AT THIS AREA , THE VALLY OCCUPIES THE ALLUVIAL TRACT ALONG 540 KM AND BOUNDED FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST BY SCARP CLIFFS OF THE CALCAREOUS PLATEAUS.		
2214	9437559		STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC DETERMINATION OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS :DILTIAZEM-VERAPAMIL- CAPTOPRIL-AND GUANETHIDINE.	HASSEN ,MAHASEN MOHAMMED AHMED	MAHASEN MOHAMMED AHMED HASSEN	ASWA N,	2001	THE PRESENT STUDY DESCRIBES THE USE OF CATHADIC ADSORPTIVE STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS DILTIAZEM, VERAPAMIL , CAPTOPRIL AND GUANETHIDENE.		
2215	9447758		clinical and diagostic studies on mucosal disease(md)in cattel.	ibrahim hussein ahmed abd elrahim.			1996	during a period of tow years 176cattlesuspected to have mucosal disease.		
2216	9447779		effect of some pineal active substances on induced cancer breast in female rats/	mamdouh mohamed anwar ibrahim.			1E+07	in this study the effects of melatonin on breast c ancer and fibrosarcoma of the subcutaneous tissues were investigated in rats.		
2217	9447782		astylistic study of peter ackroyds early novels: morphological,biochemical and functional changes in astrocytes due to lead toxicity.	al.ashker.m,hossam ahmed abd el-baky sharkawy el-sherif.	hossam AL.ASHKER.M.	QENA :	2004 .	the major issues the research deals with could be summarized in: lead intoxication is one of the most important problem in our appear more dangerous effect specially on the nervous system.		
2218	9447784		prevalent surgical affection of the metacarpus, metatarsus and phalanges in equines in upper egypt/	SEMIEKE ,MOHAMED MOHAMED ABDEL RHAMAN.			1993	the present study was carried out on 441 animals of equine species (371 donkeys, 45horses and 25mule).		
2220	9447875		استخدام نموذج رانش لتطوير بحثي الاستقلال العام والاستقلال المنطقي من بطارية الاختبارات المعرفية العالمية:	الضوى ، حسن ،محسوب عبد القادر	محسوب عبدالقادر الضوى حسن	قنا	2001	هدف الدراسة الحالية إلى إعادة تدريج وتحليل بنود الاختبارات الفرعية الثلاثة المتضمنة في بعد(عامل)الاستقلال العام (اختبار الاستعداد الحسابي،اختبار الاستعداد الرياضي).		
2221	9447877		studies on aflatoxin residues in dairy and feedlot cattel at assiut governorate.	zakaria mokhtar zaky.			1993	in the current study atotal of 477 representative feed samples 157from bany quorra factory and 40from each .		
2222	9447929		some studies on listeria infection in chickens	hebata-allah abd- el- halime mohamed				atotal of 515 freshly dead chicken (broilers and layers from both imported native breeds) were collected from areas of assiut		
2223	9447931		partial hepatectomy and cholecystilobectomy in dog/	ABDEL HAFEEZ ,MOHAMED MOHAMED.			1E+07	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON 28 CLINICALLY HEALTHY ADULT DOGS OF BOTH SEXES.		
2224	9447934		some trace elements in tissues of some fresh- water fish.	amal ahmed mohamed.	fac.vet.med	assiut univer sity:	1993	tow hundreds and fifty samples of fresh water fish (tilapia nilotica)		
2225	9448051		the better utilization of fish for human consumption and creation of uncooled disstrubution for its products in egypt.	ahmed mohamed nassar.		assiut univer sity:	1993	the aim of thesis was to improve fish for human consumption and create an available method for its processing and distribution without cooling.		
2226	9448072		CHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF GROUNDWATER IN UPPER EGYPT/	AHMED ,MOUSTAFA MOHAMMED.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSUI T UNIVE RSITY :	1993	ONE HUNDRED GROUNDWATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES INCLUDING DRILLED 80.		
2227	9448196		INCIDENCE OF Q FEVER AMONG INFECTED AND INAPPARENTLY INFECTED ANIMALS AND MAN IN UPPER EGYPT/	HUSSEIN ,ASMAA ABDEL NASSER AHMED.	FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE,	ASSUI T UNIVE RSITY :	1993	THE PREVALENCE OF Q FEVER INFECTION AMONG MAN AND DIFFERENT SPECIES OF FARM ANIMALS IN UPPER EGYPT.		
2228	9448359		southern aspects in beath henleys crimes of the heart ,the wake of jamey foster, and the miss firecarcker contest.	selim , yasser foudad abdellah	yasser foudad abdellah selim	SOHA G.	2004	"BETH HENLEY IS ASUCCESSFUL AMERICAN PLAYWRITE AND APULITZER PRIZE WINNER . SHE IS BORN IN JACKSON MISSISSIPPI AND SHE GRATUATED FROM SOUTHERN METHODEST UNIVERSITY WHERE SHE STUDIED THIETRE AND RECEIVEDABACHILORE OF FINE ARTS DEGREE.		
2229	9448360		FERTILTY IMPROVEMENTS OF FRIESIAN COWS UNDER LOCAL FARM CONDITIONS/	MOHAMED SABRY AREF.			1996	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT TO EVALUATE THE REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE AND TO IMPROVE THE FERTILITY IN FRIESIAN CATTLE.		

2230	9448410	incidence and occurrence of salmonelle and escherichia coli organisms in packed meat products.	nagah mohamed ahmed.			1992	recovery of salmonellae and escherichia coli from atotal number of 100random samples of differents types of packed meat products was evaluated.		
2231	9448757	pripheral never injuries in dogs	khalafalla abd el-aty ahmed			1991	the work was done on apparently healthy dogs ranging in age between 2-6 years and wieght between 10-15 kg.		
2232	9448874	ASSESSMENT OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN SOME SAMPLES FROM PETROLEUM AREAS IN EGYPT.	RASHED , WAFAA MOHAMED AHMED	WAFAA MOHAMED AHMED	QENA.	2005	ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION MEASUREMENTS ARE UGUALLY MADE TO IDENTIFY RADIONUCLIDES SOURCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT ,QUANTITATIVE THIERE CONCENTRATION AND ESTIMATE THEIR DOSE CONTRIBUTION .		
2233	9449002	BENEFICIATION OF MANGANESE FROMITS ORES PRES PRESENT IN ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT USING SOME REDUCTANTS	ABD EL KADER, MOHAMED EL MAGHRABY	ABD EL KADER MOHAMED EL MAGHRABY		1999	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE APPLICATION OF REDUCTION LEACHING PROCESS TO THE EXTRACTION OF MANGANES FROM EGYPTIAN FINE MANGANESE ORE WASTES BY THE AID OF METALLURGICAL WASTES IN THE EGYPTIAN FERROALLOYS COMPANY		
2234	9449004	DIES ON NORMAL AND DISEASED PARANASAL SINUSES IN DONKEYS/	EL- ABDEEN,SOHAIR ZEIN.			1997	THE PRESENT STUDY HAD BEEN BASED ON HEALTHY AND DISEASED PARANASAL SINUSES OF DOKEYS.		
2235	9449054	STUDIES ON PARASITES OF CATS IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE /	ENAAM ABDEL BASETT FOULY.			2E+08	THE PRESENT WORK WAS CONDUCTED TO DO STUDIES ON PARASITES OF CATS (FELIS CATUS)IN ASSIUT GOVEMORATE		
2236	9449071	histological identification of some packed medat products.	mohamed nagib fathi mahmoud mohamed gadalla.			1991	meat products such as burger sausage minced meat could be as food articles that contain awide of easily digested nutrients.		
2237	9449099	some studies on avian pasteurellosis	ragab sayed ibrahim			1991	abacteriological study was made on atotal of five hundred and fifty alive anf freshly ducks 350		
2238	9449187	haemogram and some blood biochemical changes under normal physiological and some disead in horses	hassan zaki rateb			1991	atotal number of 185 horses were used in the material of this investigation		
2239	9449201	Palaeontological and biometrical studies on some late cretaceous macroinvertebrate fossils of the Galala area ,North Eastern Desert ,Egypt /	Zakhera, Mohamed Sayed Mohamed Ali	Mohamed Sayed Mohamed Ali Zakhera	Aswan :	1999	the present thesis deals with palaeontological and biometrical studies on some macroinvrtebrate fossils collected frome six upper cretaceous outcrops, the galala area ,north eastern desert of egypt.		
2240	9449270	facile synthetic process of some new heterocyclic cyaninedye derivatives= طرق تخليقية بسيطة للمشتقات الحلقية غير المتجانسة كأميين سيانين جدد	Hassan , naglaa salah el-deen mohamed	Naglaa salah el-deen mohamed Hassan	ASWAN	1998	it was of interesting to obvious that the improvement of absorption light sensitivity,as acriterion for the photosensitiztion effect,and the applicability of some selected cyanine dyes depends		
2241	9449298	MYCOLOGICAL STATUS OF MOLOHA, SMOKED HERRING AND FROZEN MACKEREL FISH IN ASSIUT PROVINCRE/	YOSSEF,HAMDY HUSSEIN ESSA.			1998	ATOTAL NUMBER OF 90 FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM DIFFERENT LOCALITIES AT ASSIUT CITY.		
2242	9449309	HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES IN RELATION TO THE TYPE OF VENTILATION AND LUNG COMPLIANCE IN NEONATES WITH RESPIRATORY FAILURE=	EL-MONEIM,EHAB SAOUD ABD	EHAB SAOUD ABD EL-MONEIM		2003	IN THIS STUDY THE CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL HEMODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF THREE MECHANICAL VENTILATIONMODALITIES IN PREMATURELY BORN INFANTS WERE COMPARED TO EACH OTHER.		
2243	9449344	Incidence and public health importance of hydatid cysts in slaughtered animals in assiut province/	Sayed,Mohamed Mohamed Sayed.			1991	the shapesof the collected hydatid cysts from different carcasses are round ,oval,or variable shapes ,distributed both onthe surface and parenchyma		
2244	9449364	STUDIES ON GASTROENTERITIS CAUSED BY NEMATODES ON GOATS IN UPPER EGYPT USING SOME DRUGS FOR TREATMENT	AHMED,AHMED EL-BADRY MOHAMED			1998	THIS WORK WAS APPLIED ON 1130 BALADY GOATS IN SOHAG AND ASSIUT GOVERNORATES FOR SHOWING THE FOLLOWING		
2245	9449375	PARALLEL NUMERICAL COMPUTER ALGORITHMS=	MOHAMED,MOHAMED RAMADAN SAADY	MOHAMED RAMADAN SAADY MOHAMED		1997	THIS DISSERTATION ADDRESSES SOME OF THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMERICAL ALGORITHMS.		
2246	9449403	AVIAN ASCITES SYNDROME:NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY/	MUHAMMAD,MUHAMMAD MUBARAK.			1997	THE PRESENT STUDY OF ASCITES SYNDROME IN BIRDS COMPRISED TWO MAIN PARTS.		
2247	9449417	OPTIMAL ULTRASPHERICAL SOLUTIONS OF OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS	HUSSIEN ,SHAFEI HUSSIEN	HUSSIEN SHAFEI HUSSIEN		2001	THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS THESIS, WHICH CONSISTS OF SIX CHAPTERS, IS TO INTRODUCE A NEW PROCEDURE FOR SOLVING SOME OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS		
2248	9449419	OCCURRENCE OF YERSINIA ENTEROCOLITICA IN MILK AND SOME DAIRY PRODUCTS/	AHMED, EMAN KORASHY.			2E+07	SIX HUNDRED RANDOM OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS INCLUDING RAW MILK 200 ,KAREISH CHEESE100		
2249	9449425	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER PROBLEMS OF FLUIDS FLOW IN POROUS MEDIA=	EBRAHIEM,NEHMA AHMED	NEHMA AHMED EBRAHIEM		2003	THE MAIN AIM OF THIS DISSERTATION,WHICH CONSISTS OF SIX CHAPTERS IS TO PRESENT THE NUMERICAL TREATMENT FOR SOME PROBLEMS OF HEAT AND MASS		
2250	9449437	PYROMELLITIC DIANHYDRIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC NITROGEN COMPOUNDS =	OMER,AHMED MOHAMMED ABO-BAKR	AHMED MOHAMMED ABO-BAKR OMER	sohag	2006	OWING TO THE WIDE SPREAD APPLICATIONS OF PYROMELLITIC DIANHYDRIDE IN SEVERAL FIELDS,		
2251	9449440	INCIDENCE OF TOXOPLASMA AND SARCOSPORIDIA IN SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS IN QENA GOVERNORATE/	EL-SAIEH,ABDALLA FAWAZ ALI MOHAMADIN.			1998	TOXOPLASMA AND SARCOSPORIDIA ARE COMMON PROTOZOAN PARASITES OF MANY SPECIES OF ANIMALS.		
2252	9449452	TRANSCATHETER MANAGEMENT OF SOME CONGENITAL HEART DISEASES IN CHILDREN	MOFEED ,FAWAZ MORSY MOHAMED	MOHAMED MOFEED FAWAZ MORSY		2003	THE ADVANCES IN PEDIATRIC INTERVENTIONAL CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION HAVE CHANGED THE THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY FOR MANY PATIENTS WITH CHD		
2253	9449454	SOME MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE PLACENTA OF THE CAMEL (CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS)/	ABD-ELNAEIM, MAHMOUD MOHAMED MAHMOUD.			1998	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS PERFORMED ON 104 PREGNANT CAMAL UTERI WITH FETUSES OF CROWN RUMP-LENGTH(CRL) RANGING FROM 205-119 CM.		
2254	9449478	INHIBITION AND ACCELERATION OF MILD STEEL CORROSION INPICKLING ACID /	MORAD,MOHAMMED SAMIR SELIM HASSAN.	MOHAMMED SAMIR SELIM HASSAN MORAD,	ASSIUT :	1995	THIS THESIS AIMED TO INHIBITION AND ACCELERATION OF MILD STEEL CORROSION INPICKLING ACID.		

2255	9450989	PHARMACOKINTIC STUDIES ON ONE OF FLUOROQUINES (DIFLOXACIN) IN GOATS=دراسات فارماكوكينيتية على واحد من مجموع (الذئب فلو كساسين) في الماعز الفلوروكينولون	Fahim , samy abd el-raouf	Samy abd el-raouf Fahim	QENA	2005	this work was carried out on 4apparent healthy goats of non specific breed,were administrated difloxacin intravenous,intramusular) (for5consecutive days		
2256	9450999	aspects and technioes of clinical laboratory diagnosis of brucellosis in sheep.	mohammed abd-el salam mohammed ahmed.			1998	atotal of 19927sheep blood samples from eight different localities in assiut governorate were screened by rept and bapat.		
2257	9451005	Transport properties of some chalcogenide alloys based on bismuth /	Ahmed, Saad Abd-Elrahman	Saad Abd-Elrahman Ahmed .	Sohag :	1999 .	the cast alloy of the proposed ternary bisnsee2 was prepared by the traditional melt quenching technique . the XRD diffraction analysis of the as-quenched powder proved the polycrystalline structure of the perpared ingot.		
2258	9451012	CHANGES IN BEHAVIORAL PATTERN OF SHEEP IN RELATION TO FEEDING OF DIVERSE FORAGES/	ABDEL-RAHMAN,MOOTAZ AHMED MOHAMED.			1999	SIX ADULT NON-PREGNANT AND NON-LACTATING EWES HAVING NEARLY THE SAME AGE.		
2259	9451031	Studies on ecto and endoparsites of equines in assiut governorate.	mohesen ibrahem arafa.			1998	th total infection rate of parasitic infection of equine animals in assiut governorate was90.19.		
2260	9451042	IMMUNITY AFFORDED BY E. COLI VACCINE IN CHICKENS AS MEASURED BY ELISa and protection tests/	AHMED,DARWISH HASHIM DARWISH.			1E+07	IN THE PRESENT STUDY 570 SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED.SAMPLES INCLUDED FRESHLY DEAD OR SLOUGHTERED CHICKS AGED FROM ONE TO 8 WEEKS OLD.		
2261	9451075	CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON LIVER DISESES IN CAMELS/	ABD-EL-RAZIK, IBRAHIM AHMED FOUAD.			1999	ATOTAL OF550 LIVER FROM SLAUGHTERED CAMELS WERE EXAMINED IN CAIRO(400 CAMELS) AND BENI-ADDI) (150 CAMELS(.		
2262	9451079	reproductive disorders in mares and she donkeys with possible improvements.	hassan,hamdy mahfouz.			1998	the present work was performed to target the gaps in the present understanding of the physiology.		
2263	9451102	studies onarthritis in donkeys with reference to bacteriological causes and biochemical analysis/	Sayed,Mohamed sayed			1999	THE PRESENT INVSTIGATION WASD CARRIED OUT ON 219 DONKEYS SUFFERED FROM DIFFERET.		
2264	9451305	GEOLOGICAL AND ENGINEERING PROPERTIES OF EXPANSIVE SOILS OF WEST MAWHOOB AREA,DAKHLA OASIS,WESTERN DESERT,EGYPT.=	ABU SEIF,EL-SAYED SADEK ABD ALLAH	EL-SAYED SADEK ABD ALLAH ABU SEIF		2005	GEOLOGICAL,ENGINEERING AND DETAILED MINERLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT ON THE EXPANSIVE SOILS OF MAWHOOB SHALE MEMBER OF DAKHLE SHALE LATE MAASTRICHTIAN AT WEST EL-MAWHOOB AREA		
2265	9451351	EVALUTION OF RESULTS OF MANAGMENT OF FRANCTURES OF THE NECK OF THE FEMUR IN CHILDREN .	ABU-GABAL , KHALED ADDEL SATTAR	KHALED ADDEL SATTAR ABU-GABAL	SOHA G	2002	THE WORK WAS PLANNED TO STUDY THE RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT OF THE FRACTURES OF THE NECK OF THE FEMUR IN CHILDREN. THE MATERIAL OF THE STUDY INCLUDED A TOTAL OF17 CHILDREN PATIENTS HAVING FEMURAL NECK FRACTURES . 8 WERE FEMALES (47.06%) AND 9 WERE MALES (52.94%) .		
2266	9451401	limb salvage procedures for managment of diabtic foot	elamary,mohamed khalil a.a	mohamed khalil a.a elamary	Assuit	1995	the aim of this work was to evaluate the results of various limb salvage procedures in management of diabetic foot. our study included diabetic patients with diabetic foot problems with either major foot infection or rest pain and/or ischaemic tissue necrosis		
2267	9451466	UTERINE AND OVARIAN ARTERIAL DOPPLER FOR PREDICTION OF THE RESULTS OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION AND INTRACYTOPLASMIC SPERM	MOHAMED, RASHEED SALAH	SALAH MOHAMED RASHEED		2000	NO DOUBT THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF IVF AND ICSI HAS CONSTITUTED A NNOVEL ERA IN THE FIELD OF INFERTILITY		
2268	9451489	sudies on the effectiveness of selective insecticydes for the control of mange infesting got and sheep/	gadalla,zarif boshra.			1999	sheep and goat scab caused by the parrasityc mit Psoropes ovis is a contagious disesase characterized by severe.		
2269	9451495	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF SOME PROBLEMS OF HEAT TRANSFER FOR NON-NEWTONIAN FLUIDS IN A POROUS MEDIUM=	EL-AMIN,MOHAMED FATHY	MOHAMED FATHY EL-AMIN,		2001	the present thesis is DEVOTED TO INTRODUCE THE NUMERICAL TREATMENT FOR SOME PROBLEMS OF THE UNSTEADY/STEADY FLOW ,		
2270	9451790	The utility of allergic and immunological studies in the evaluation of inflammation markers of bronchial asthma /	Ahmed, Abeer Abd El-Raheem.		S o h a g :		This study was performed on 40 asthmatic patients and 10age matched healthy persons as control. the asthmatic patients were classified into groups .		
2271	9451859	sterid hormne control of matrenal and emtotinal behaviour and the endorine response to stress in rats/	Darwish,Madeha hosny ahmed.			1998	based on suggestions in literature that stressful eventes including inadequate matrnal care.		
2272	9452188	Geology of the area around Wadi abu Aqarib,Central Eastern Desert,Egypt/	Youssef,Ahmed Mohamed.	,Ahmed Mohamed Youssef		1998	the precambrian rocks at Wadi abu Aqarib arae represent part of two faulted blocks intervened by and flanked on the nourtheast by the planerozoic sediments.		
2273	9452497	EFFECTS OF NERVE GROUGH FACTORS ON THE SCIATIC NERVE REGENERATION IN VEIN GRAFTS	ABULEZZ , TAREK ABD EL HAMEED	TAREK ABD EL HAMEED ABULEZZ	SOHA G	2003	THE STANDARD TECHNIQUE TO BRIDGE SUCH A GAP IS TO INSET A NERVE AUTOGRAFT (MACKINNON 1989B)		
2274	9452644	FETOMATERNAL EFFECTS OF COMBINED SPINAL/EPIDURAL TECHNIQUE FOR CESAREAN SECTION=	GEDDAWY,MOHAMED ABD-EL-WAHAB	,MOHAMED ABD-EL-WAHAB GEDDAWY		1997	THIS STUDY HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT INASSIUT UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS, AT-OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY DEPARTMENT,BETWEEN OCTOBER 1994 AND NOVEMBER 1996.		
2275	9452897	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF GROWTH IN A MODEL ANIMAL AND ITS POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS	ALI, AHMED ALI HUSSEIN AHMED	AHMED ALI HUSSEIN AHMED ALI		1996	THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT WORK IS TO USE THE ZEBRAFFISH MODEL TO STUDY THE MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF GROWTH CONTROL		
2276	9453010	ANALYZING CONVERSATION IN FICTIONAL DIALOGUE:A PRAGMA-STYLISTIC STUDY OF HEMINGWAY IS SHORT STORIES AND SOME NOVELS=	HASSAN,MAMDOUH FOUAD	MAMDOUH FOUAD HASSAN,		2002	THE IMMANENT-TEXT STUDY APPROACH EMPHASIZING THE ENTIRE AUTONOMY OF TEXTUAL LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS-		
2277	9453396	NOVEL ELECTROCHEMISTRY OF ORGANOMETALLIC COBALT COMPOUNDS IN LOW-POLARITY MEDIA CONTAINING TETRAKIS PENTAFLUOROPHENYL) BORATE ANIONS)=	ABDELLAH,AYMAN NAFADY AHMED	AYMAN NAFADY AHMED ABDELLAH,		2004	THE WORK PRESENTED IN DISSERTATION ADDRESSES THE USE OF SUPPORTING ELECTROLYTES CONTAINING THE LARGE AND WEAKLY COORDINATING TETRAKIS		

2278	9458913		MONITION OF SOLITONS AND KINKS FOR 4 EQUATION AND SBS EQUATION UNDER VARIOUS EFFECTS/	RAMADAN,SAYED AHMED AHMED SAYED.	,SAYED AHMED AHMED SAYED RAMADAN		1998	THIS THESIS WHICH CONSISTS OF FOUR CHAPTERS,DEALS WITH CERTAIN NONLINEAR PROBLEMS IN SOLITON THEORY.		
2279	9458917		GENETIC ENGINEERING OF MAIZE FOR SALT TOLERANCE,DEVELOPMENT OF ANEW SYSTEM FOR SORGHUM TRANSFORMATION,AND MOLECULAR CLONING=هندسة الذرة الشامية وراثيا لتحمل الملوحة،وتطوير نظام جديد للتحويل الجيني لنبات الذرة الرفيعة،والكلونة الجزيئية	EL-maghraby,yahia helmy el-sayed			2002	this work is presented as 4experiments.experiments i and II are concerned with the evaluation of hval and mtld gens for enhancing maize salt tolerance.		
2280	9458918		N-TIER CONCURRENSY CONTROL IN DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS MODELING AND DESIGN.	ALI ,ABDOU RAMADAN	ABDOU RAMADAN ALI	ASWAN,	2004	IN THIS THESIS, WE INTRODUCED ALGORITHMS FOR CONCURRENCY CONTROL THAT CAN BE N-TIER VERSION OF EXISTING ALGORITHMS, BUT AS AN EXTENSION OF THIS WORK NEW ALGORITHMS, CAN BE INVITED SPECIALLY FOR N-TIER ARCHITECTURE TO MAXIMIZE BENEFIT FROM ARCHITECTURE FEATURES.		
2281	9458962		field studies on the blood parasites of sheep and goat at shalatin city,red sea governorate,egypt.	osman mohamed mahran salim.			2001	atotle number of678sheep and 396goat.		
2282	9458995		the macro-inorganic elements profile of camels at the south vally under the influence of some stress factors.	mohammed,adel el-sayed ahmed.			2001	this study included atotal number of824animals from both sexes and different agess.		
2283	9459001		ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME INDIGENOUS DESERT PLANTS IN UPPER EGYPT /	SOROUR, WAFAA ABDEL-WAHAB ABED.	WAFAA ABDEL-WAHAB ABED SOROUR	Aswan :	2001 .	THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THIS WORK ARE:TO ASSESS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BOTH POPULATIONS DUE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND THE WAY THEY RESPOND TO DIFFERENT STRESS CONDITIONS.		
2284	9459005		histopathological,histochemical and physiological studies on the effect of environmental pollution with the herbicide goal on the liver and kidney of the Nile tilapia oreochromis niloticus in sohag governorate=دراسات هستوباثولوجية وهستوكيميائية في كبد وفسيولوجية على تأثير التلوث البيئي بمبيد الحشائش جول على كبد وكلية البلطي النيلي، أوريوكرميس نيلوتيكس في محافظة سوهاج	hassanein,hamdy mahmoud ahmed	hamdy mahmoud ahmed hassanein	SOHAG	1999	the present study deals with the histopathological,histochemical and physiological changes as well as the expression of heat shock protein induced by the herbicide goal (with different concentrations for) various periods in certain organs of the fresh water fish,the Nile tilapia(oreochromis niloticus)		
2285	9459031		STUDIES ON VITAMIN A STATUES IN EGYPTIAN BUFFALOES/	GALAL,HIAM GALAL.			2001	THE ANIMALS WERE FREE FROM TUBERCULOSIS ,BRUCELLOSIS OR ANY OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.		
2286	9459033		some diagnostic studies in pregnant and non-pregnant mares.	derar refaat ibrahim mohammed.			2002	in part one of the present study , the hormonal reproductive changes in pregnant and parturient.		
2287	9459059		HIGHLIGHTS ON THE NATURE.PETROGRAPHY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF SOME ROCK UNITS INCORPORATED IN ATALLA SHEAR ZONE,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT	HASSAN , HESHAM ABBAS AHMED	HESHAM ABBAS AHMED HASSAN	QENA	1999	THE PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS EXPOSED AT WADI ATALLA AREA COMPRISE AN ULTRABASIC-BASIC ASSOCIATION , DOKHAN VOLCANICS, FAWAKHIR GRANITE , HAMMAMAT SEDIMENTS AND POST HAMMAMAT FELSPITES. THEY ARE DISSECTED BY FAULTS AND SHEAR ZONES RUNNING PARALLEL AND OBLIQUE TO THEIR REGIONAL STRUCTURE.		
2288	9459068		MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE INNERVATION OF THE SPERMATIC CORD, TESTIS ,AND EPIDIDYMIIS IN THE CAMEL/	SALEH,ABDEL MOHAMED MOUSTAFA MOHAMED.			2002	THE INNERVATION PATTERN OF TESTIS AND EPIDIDYMIIS WAS STUDIED IN 26 ADULT CAMEL USING HISTOLOGICAL.		
2289	9459103		PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF ABOMASAL ULCERATION IN CATTLE.	AHMED,AHMED FATHY M.			2001	ABOMASAL ULCERATION IS COMMON DISEASE IN CATTLE. THE INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASE IS HIGH IN CALVES ESPECIALLY VEAL CALVES.		
2290	9459124		comparative studies on the Healing process of some nerves in donkeys following anastomosis with some suture Materials/	seeha,samirmelad.			1999	THE PRESENT WORK WAS CARRIED OUT ON 32 DONKEYS .THE WORK WAS CONSIST OF PARTS .		
2291	9459137		some heavy metals and their health significance in milk and milk products in Assiut governorate.	el malt,laila mostafa.			2001	toxic effects of number of nonessential metallic elements,especially lead.		
2292	9459150		MINIMAL EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCULATION VERSUS CONVENTIONAL CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS IN CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFTING EFFECT ON RENAL & LIVER FUNCTION	MOHAMED , ABBADY ABD ELLAH AHMED	ABBADY ABD ELLAH AHMED MOHAMED	SOHAG	2004	MINIMIZED ECC IS A FULLY HEPARINIZED PRE-CONNECTED CLOSED SYSTEM WITHOUT ANY BLOOD AIR CONTACT		
2293	9459154		ARTHROSCOPICALLY ASSISTED ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT RECONSTRUCTION USING BONE-PATELLAR TENDON-BONE AUTO-GRAFT FOR ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT DEFICIENT KNEES=	ABDEL- RAHMAN,ABDEL- RAHMAN HAFEZ HALIFA ABDEL- RAHMAN	ABDEL-RAHMAN ABDEL- RAHMAN HAFEZ HALIFA ABDEL-RAHMAN		2003	THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY SERIES WAS TO PRESENT A SHORT-TERM RESULTS OF THE ARTHROSCOPIC ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT		
2294	9459168		MYCOFLORA AND MYCOTOXIN OF SORGHUM GRAINS IN EGYPT /	AHMED, SAMIA SOLIMAN.	SAMIA SOLIMAN AHMED	Sohag :	1999 .	NINETY-EIGHT FUNGAL SPECIES WHICH BELONG TO 35 GENERA WERE ISOLATED FROM PREHARVEST AND STORED POSTHARVEST(40 SAMPLES,EACH)SORGHUM GRAINS IN ADDITION TO SOME CULTIVARS(9)ON TWO ISOLATION MEDIA (1%GLUCOSE-AND 2.1%CELLULOSE-CZAPEK) SAT 28 C.		
2295	9459176		MINERAL METABOLISM BY DIFFERENT RUMINANTS/	MOSAAD,GAMAL MOHAMED MOHANI.			2000	EFFECTS OF LOW DIETARY CALCIUM ON THE METABOLISM OF SOME MACRO-ELEMENTS AND SOME MICRO-ELEMENTS.		
2296	9459192		studies on listeria species in milk and some milk products in Assiut governorate	wahba,nahed mohammed mohammed.			2002	total of 400samples including raw milk100soft cheeses.		

2297	9459318		EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME RICKETTSIOSES IN MAN AND DOGA IN UPPER EGYPT/	SAYED,AMAL SAYED MOHAMED.			2000	TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE OF RICKETTSIAL DISEASES AMONG GOGS AND MAN IN UPPER EGYPT. A TOTAL OF 150BLOOD SAMPLES.		
2298	9459333		MYCOLOGY STATUS OF MEAT AND SOME MEAT PRODUCTS/	ABD EL AZIZ,NAHED MAHMOUD			1999	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE PREVALENCE AND POPULATION DENSITY OF FUNGI 200SAMPLES.		
2299	9459411		chemical modification of bagasse-unsaturated polyester composite=مركب التحويلات الكيميائية على مترابك مصاص القصب والبولي إستر غير المشبع	bakry,ashraf kamal	ashraf kamal bakry	Aswan	2002	the present work is aiming to prepare and evaluate the properties of bagasse waste polymer composite to be polymer composite to be used as wood substitute.in this study,the different factors affecting the properties of the produced composite have been studied.		
2300	9459493		STUDY OF STRUCTURAL AND FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF SOME CERAMIC SYSTEMS /	ALI,HESHAM AHAMED KAMAL	HESHAM AHAMED KAMAL ALI +	Qena :	2004 .	THE FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES IN PEROVSKITE STRUCTURE HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MANY INVESTIGATION. IT IS KNOWN THAT LEAD TITANATE(PBTIO3)IS A VERY GOOD PIEZOELECTRIC MATERIAL DUE TO IT'S HIGH CURIE TEMPRERATURE(490C).		
2301	9459525		ETYOLOGICAL STUDIES OF ENTERITIS IN NEWLYBRN CALAVS AND ITS RELATION TO VITAMIN BETA CAROTENE CAND E	HASSAN ,AZHAR MOHMED			2000	ATOTAL NUMBAR OF 115 NEWLYBORN CALVES OF BTH SEX AGING FROM 1-60 DAYS OLD WERE EXAMINES IN PRESENT STUDY.		
2302	9459646		Giles Cooper of the theatrical discourse analysis in the three texts:	HASSAN,NADIA AMIN	NADIA AMIN HASSAN.	QENA. :	1999 .	THE AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO EXTEND THE THEORY OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS TO THE LITERARY GENRE OF RADIO DRAMA.MOVING WITH THE THEORY TO ANEW LITERARY GENRE IS MUTUALLY ENRICHING TO BOTH FIELDS:LINGUISTICS AND DRAMA.		
2303	9459700		MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL TALIPES EQUINOVARUS DEFORMITY USING ONE STAGE POSTERO-RELEASE COMBINED WITH ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS/	Morsy,AHMAD FAWAZ.	,AHMAD FAWAZ Morsy		2001	THIS PROSPECTIVE STUDY IS CONCERNED WITH THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CONGENTAL TALIPS EQINOVARRUS USING ONE-STAGE POSTEROMEDIAL RELEASE COMBINED WITH ABDUCTOR HALLUCIS RECESSON AMING FOR IMPROVEING THE SURGICAL OUTCOM OF CUBFOOT.		
2304	9459732		IMMUNITY AFFORDED BY E COLI VACCIN IN CHICKENS AS MEASURED BY ELISA AND PROTECTION TESTS.	AHMED.DARWEISH HASHIM.			1999	IN THE PRESNT STUDY 570 SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED SAMPLES INCLUDED FRESH LY OR SIOUGHTERED CHICKS AGED ONE 8 WEEKS OLD.		
2305	9459793		PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THIN FE-BASED MAGNTIC ALLOY FILMS=تحضير وتوصيف الأغشية الرقيقة للسبائك المغناطيسية" الحديد	ABDEL LATEEF,,MEDHAT ABDEL RADY	MEDHAT ABDEL RADY ABDEL LATEEF	Sohag	1997	THE MAIN INTEREST OF THIS WORK IS THE OPTIMIZATION OF THE FILM SURFACE KEEPING AT THE SAME TIME ASUFFICIENT QUALITY WITH REGARED TO THE MAGNETIC PERFORMANCE.		
2306	9459820		VALUE OF CK14 IN DISTINGUISHING SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE URINARY BLADDER /	ALLITHY, AMAL NOOR EDEN AHMED .	AMAL NOOR EDEN AHMED ALLITHY +	g :Soha	2004	THIS STUDY AIMS TO SHOW WHETHER CK14 COULD BE USED AS ARLIABLE MARKER OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARINOMA OF THE URINARY BLADDER, AND TO ASSESS ITS VALUE IN DETECTING THE EMERGENCE OF SQUMOUS PHENOTYPE IN TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMA OF THE BLADDER.		
2307	9459902		COMPARISON BETWEEN INTRATHECAL NARCOTICS AND EPIDURAL LOCAL ANAESTHETICS FOR OBSTETRIC ANALGESIA /	DARWESH, EMAN IBRAHEAM.	EMAN IBRAHEAM DARWESH +	Sohag :	1999 .	THE AIM OF WORK IS TO COMPARE INTRATHECAL NARCOTICS AND EPIDURAL LOCAL ANAESTHETICS IN PAIN RELIEF DURING THE FRIST AND SECOND STAGE OF LABOR AS REGARD THE EFFICACY OF LABOR ANALGESIA AND THE INCIDENCE OF SIDE EFFECTS(HYPOTENSION,HEADACHE,RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION ,URINARY RETENTION,PRURITIS AND VOMITING)		
2308	9460082		OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF FIBRES=	YASSEIN , KHALED MOHAMED	KHALED MOHAMED YASSEIN	aswan	2001	THE OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF POLYPROPYLENE FIBRES WITH DIFFERENT DENIERS [(6 DENIERS,90 MM),(6DENERS,150 MM),(10 DENIERS,90 MM),		
2309	9460113		THE PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF FADDICCA	ABUL- HASSAN , BAHAA-AHMAD	BAHAA-AHMAD ABUL- HASSAN	QENA	2001	THIS IS APHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL STUDY OF FADDICCA NUBIAN (FN), A DIALECT SPOKEN IN SOUTHERN EGYPT		
2310	9460216		SOME STUDIES ON VITAMIN C IN RUMINAL AND INTESINAL DISORDERS IN SHEEP/	MATTA,MERVAT HANNA			1997	A TOTAL NUMBER OF 85 EGYPTION BALADY SHEEP BLONGED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTUR FARM.		
2311	9460218		BLADDER STONES IN CHILDREN	SAAD EL-DIEN , WAEI MOHAMED GAMAL EL- DIEN	WAEI MOHAMED GAMAL EL- DIEN SAAD E LDIEN-	SOHA G	1999	IN THIS WORK 48 EGYPTIAN CHILDREN WITH BLADDER CALCULI WERE STUDIED IT HAS BEEN CONCLUDED THAT MOST OF THE PATIENTS WERE MALES WITH AN AVERAGE AGE AROUND 3 YEARS		
2312	9460527		THE NEUROTIC WOMEN IN SOME OF TENNESSEE WILLIAMS IS MAJOR PLAYS=	WISHAHI , NAGAT RIAD MAHMOUD	NAGAT RIAD MAHMOUD WISHAHI	QENA	1999	IN HIS WRITING TENNESSEE WILLIAMS IS GREATLY CONCERNED WITH THE ESSENTIAL WORTH OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS.		
2313	9460789		STUDY OF THE MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NON-CRYSTALLINE SOLIDS IN RELATION TO THEIR STRUCTURE	MOHAMMED, ALI HASSANIN RASHA	RASHA MOHAMMED ALI HASSANIN		2004	THE BATCHES WERE MIXED IN PORCELAIN CRUCIBLE THEN MELTED USING AN ELECTRICALLY HEATED FURNACE FOR 1 HOUR AT 1000C AND ANNEALED AT 250C OVER NIGHT		
2314	9467323		Acute normovolemic versus hypervolemic hemodilution in major surgery /	MOHAMED, MOHAMED ABD EL RAHEEM.	MOHAMED ABD EL RAHEEM MOHAMED +	Sohag :	2000 .	the aim of this study is to compare both acute normovolemic hemodilutin, and hypervolemic hemodilution as a method for blood conservation. and study the effects both method on hemodynamic variables.		
2315	9467337		polyamin patterns of some microoganisms isolated from environment,milk and soft cheese.	ahmed,mohammed sayed.			2002	in this study tow groups of microoganisms were studied.		
2316	9467351		EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME AVIAN TUNOURS/	MOHAMED, OMNIA FATHY.			1E+07	COLLECTED 600SAMPLES OF CARCASSES FROM DIFFERENT FARMS IN UPPER EGYPT.		
2317	9467370		PROPPAGATION OF THE WAVES IN THE ELASTIC MEDIAS	saleh,mohamoud mohamed	mohamoud mohamed saleh	SOHA G	1998	the purpose of this thesis is the studying of the surface waves(rayleigh and love) propagation in flat-layered media with and without initial streeses and gravity in order to find the dispersion curves which are helpful for geophysical studies.		
2318	9467383		some studies on swelling head syndrome in chicken.	mohamed,hebat allail abd el halim.			1997	eight hundred and forty bireds were collected from 23 broiler flocks in assuit.		
2319	9467392		Bee Honey as indicator for environmental pollution with heavy metals /	Mohamed, Fadl-Allah Somaya Mahmoud .	Fadl-Allah Somaya Mahmoud Mohamed +	Qena :	2006 .	the aim of this study are to assess the application of using bee honey as a biomarker for environmental contamination with heavey and toxic metals.		

2320	9467401	THE PERCOLATION MECHANISM FOR FRAGMENTATION OF NUCLEI USING MONTE CARLO TECHNIQUE=	GAD,KHALAF HAMMAD			1997	THE PRESENT THESIS DEALS WITH THE STUDY OF THE PERCOLATION MECHANISM FOR THE FRAGMENTATION OF LIGHT AND HEAVY NUCLEI USING THE MONTE CARLO TECHNIQUE.		
2321	9467402	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA AVIAN ISOLATES/	ALI, RAGAB SAYED IBRAHIM.			1996	IN FOUR CHAPTERS EPIDEMIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF AVIAN P. MULTOCIDA WERE INVESTIGATED IN THE PRESENT THESIS.		
2322	9467414	advanced studies on normal and diseased paranasal sinuses in donkeys.	zein el abdeen,sohair.			1997	the present study had been based on healthy and diseased paranasal sinuses of donkeys.		
2323	9467438	AROBUST MOTION ESTIMATION APPROACHFOR VIDEO SEQUENCES BASED ON VIDEO OBJECT PLANES	ABD EL-AZIZ , OSAMA AHMED OMAR	OSAMA AHMED OMAR ABD EL-AZIZ	ASWAN	2004	THE VIDEO COMPRESSION STANDARD MPEG-4 SEGMENTS THE VIDEO SEQUENCES INTO SO-CALLED VIDEO OBJECT PLANES (VOPS)AND TREATS EACH VOP SEPARATELY		
2324	9467466	CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES ON MUCOSAL DISEASE (M D) IN CATTLE/	ABDEL RAHIM, IBRAHIM HUSSEIN AHMED.			1996	DURING A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS 176 CATTLE SUSPECTED TO HAVE MUCOSAL DISEASE WERE CLINICALLY EXAMINED.		
2325	9467496	THE READER-RESPONSE THEORY OF STANLEY EUGENE FISH	MOHAMMAD,ABDUL -HAMID ALY	ABDUL-HAMID ALYMOHAMMAD	sohag	2004	THIS THESIS DEALS WITH THE READER-RESPONSE THEORY STANLEY ENGINE FISH.UNLIKE PROPONENTS OF DEERMINATE MEANINGS,		
2326	9467500	occurrence of yersinia enterocolitica in milk and some dairy products.	ahmed,eman korashy			1997	incidence of y.enterocolitica IN MILK AND SOME MILK.		
2327	9467508	STUDIES ON EIMERIA SPECIES INFECTING QUAILS (COTURNIX COTURNIX COTURNIX AND COTURNIX COTURNIX JAPONICA/	ABOU AKADA, SOMAIA SAIF ABDEL WAKEEL.			2005	IN THIS STUDY ,THE INCIDENCE OF COCCIDIOSIS AMONG MIRANT AND FARM QUAILS WAS RECORDED THROUGH EXAMINATION OF INTESTINAL CONTENTS OF DEAD QUAILS.		
2328	9467515	Geometry of gauss maps for manifolds in euclidean spaces /	Hassan, Samy Refahy Mahmoud.	Samy Refahy Mahmoud Hassan	Sohag	2004	The aim of this study the geometry of gauss maps for manifolds in euclidean spaces and its applications.		
2329	9467522	COMPARISON OF THE STRUCTURAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE BINARY SYSTEMS IN3 TE4 AND TI2S5 CRYSTALS	AHMED , KHALED EBNALWALED ABD EL-FATTAH	KHALED EBNALWALED ABD EL-FATTAH AHMED	QENA	2003	AS FOR THE GROWING INTEREST IN THE FIELD OF SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY NEW MATERIALS ARE NEEDED		
2330	9467533	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF THE AREA NORTH EASTERN ASWAN,EASTERN DESERT.A.R.E	MOHAMMED,AHMED WAHABALLA	AHMED WAHABALLA MOHAMMED	QENA, EGYPT	1995	The Scope of this study is GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF THE AREA NORTH EASTERN ASWAN,EASTERN DESERT.A.R.E		
2331	9467535	HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOLOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT INFOWL.	EL SHAMY,SANAA ABDOU.			1996	EXPERIMENTAL BIRDS OF EGYPTION LOCAL STRAIN.		
2332	9467586	FERTILITY IMPROVEMENTS OF FRIESIAN COWS UNDER LOCAL FARM CONDITIONS.	AREF,MOHAMED SABRY.			1996	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT TO EVALUATE THE REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE AND TO IMPROVE THE FERTILITY IN FRIESIAN CATTLE.		
2333	9467587	ELECTRON AND LIGHT MICROSCOPICAL STUDIES ON THE LUNG OF ONE HUMPED CAMEL (CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS)/	ZAGHLOUL, DOAA MAHMOUD MOHAMED.			2004	THIS WORK WAS CARRIED OUT TO INVESTIGATE THE STRUCTURE OF THE CAMELS LUNG AND ITS ACCOMMODATION WITH THE SURROUNDING HARD ENVIRONMENT OF THE DESERT.		
2334	9467591	TAXONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRESHWATER OSTRACODS AT QENA GOVERNORATE,UPPER EGYPT=	ABO-GABL,HEBA MOHAMED FANGARY	HEBA MOHAMED FANGARY ABO-GABL		2003	OSTRACODA IS A CLASS OF THE SMALL CRUSTACEANS,WHICH LIVE IN A DIVERSITY OF HABITATS INCLUDING :SEAS,OCEANS,RIVERS,LAKES,POOLS,PONDS AND HOT SPRINGS.		
2335	9467602	INVESTIGATION THE IMMUNE FUNCTIONS OF DIABETIC PATIENTS	MOHAMED,HYDI AHMED	HYDI AHMED MOHAMED.	SOHA G. :	1995	THE PATHOGENIC ROLE OF AUTOIMMUNITY IS WELL ESTABLISHED.DUE TO THE AVAILABILITY OF REMARKABLE MODELS,THE REGULATORY AND EFFECTOR MECHANISMS ARE CLOSE TO BEING REVEALED.		
2336	9467604	THE SLOPE OF THE NEUTRON FROM FACTOR GEN"q2"AT q2=0	DARWISH,Eed mohamed	Eed mohamed DARWISH	SOHA G,EGYPT:	1995	The scope of this thesis is THE SLOPE OF THE NEUTRON FROM FACTOR GEN"q2"AT q2=0		
2337	9467613	RADIOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON THE CARPAL JOINTS IN SOME FARM ANIMALS	ADEL, ABD ELRAHIEM SADAN MADEH	MADEH ADEL ABD ELRAHIEM SADAN		2005	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON CARPAL JOINTS OF 25 ADULT LIVING ANIMALS OF BOTH SEXES		
2338	9467644	SOME PROBLEMS IN HEAT TRANSFER FOR MICROPOLAR BOUNDARY LAYERS	EL-KABEIR,SABER MAHMOUD MOHAMED	SABER MAHMOUD MOHAMED EL-KABEIR	ASWAN,EGYPT	1996	The scope of this thesis is SOME PROBLEMS IN HEAT TRANSFER FOR MICROPOLAR BOUNDARY LAYERS		
2339	9467671	Geophysical studies on some parts of the eastern desert of egypt /	Ei Kholy, Salem Ramadan Salem Hassan.	Ei Kholy Salem Ramadan Salem Hassan	Qena	1996	the aim of this study evaluate and delineate the crustal and the upper mantle rocks by employing magnetic and gravity methods.		
2340	9467680	GEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE BASEMENT ROCKS OF GABAL EL-MAYIAT AREA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT=دراسات جيولوجية لمخزور القاعدة لمنطقة جبل الميت وسط الصحراء الشرقية-مصر	ABD EL-GALIEL,ATA ABD EL-SHAIFYE HAMED	ATA ABD EL-SHAIFYE HAMED ABD EL-GALIEL.	ASWAN:	1996	THE PRESENT WORK DEALS WITH THE GEOLOGY,STRUCTURE PETROLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE BASEMENT ROCKS AROUND GABAL EL-MAYIAT .		
2341	9467685	CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SUGAR CANE BAGASSE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE QUALITY OF WOOD PRODUCT MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD	EL GELANI , ABD EL- BASET ABD EL HAMID ADAM	ABD EL- BASET ABD EL HAMID ADAM EL GELANI	QENA	2006	MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD (MDF)IS INCREASINGLY POPULAR IN THE WOLD TODAY		
2342	9467705	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF Bi2 Te3 AND Bi2 S3 SINGLE CRYSTALS=	MOHAMED , MAHMMOUD SAYED ABD EL-SADEK	MAHMMOUD SAYED ABD EL-SADEK MOHAMED	QENA	2004	THE PRESENT THESIS IS DEVOTED TO STUDY THE ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY.HALL EFFECT.		
2343	946772	Pathological studies on the effect of some organo phosphorus compounds phosfolan and mephosfolan on albino rats/	Khalele,Sary Abd El Ghaffar			1989	this study was carried out on 120 adult male albino rats these rats were classified into four experimental group and control one.		
2344	9467813	PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME PLANTS GROWING IN UPPER EGYPT	MOHAMED ,ABU EL-HAMED HASSAN	ABU EL-HAMED HASSAN MOHAMED	ASWAN,EGYPT	1997	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME PLANTS GROWING IN UPPER EGYPT		

2345	9468055	quantitive histological studies on the testicular development in defferent chicken species/	Mona abdel ftah ali			1989	the experimental birds were randomly chosen among the two breeds stocks,fayoumi and rhode island red raised in poultry breeding researsh farm,faculty of agriculture,assiut universtiy.		
2346	9468144	biological studies on some marina venomous animals and the physiological effects of their venoms on the living cells/	yassien,faisal fahmy.			1995	the present sudy conerns with three different species of jellyfishes (coelenterata:scypphozoa) that inhabiting the red sea.		
2347	9468192	gene analysis in the diagnosis of genetic diseases=تحليل الجينات عن طريق تحليل الجينات	abd-el-moniem , ehab saoud	Ehab saoud abd-el-moniem	SOHA G	1998	the basic unit of inheritance is gene.genetic information is stored as a sequence of deoxy-nucleic acid(DNA)base pairs in adouble helix.		
2348	9468286	some studies on the reproductive capacity of bulls in upper egypt/	Abdel-razek,Abdel-razek Khaleifa			1989	investigations were carried out study the reprouctive capacity of bulls of different breeds and ages were eih bulls.		
2349	9468482	some studies on chloral hydrate as a preanaesthetic,narcotic and anaesthetic in equines/	Taha,Dorreah Mostafa Mohamed			1989	the present study was conducted on a number of 32 animals chloral hydrate 10% solution was administered intravenously in different doses(6,9.12 and 15 g/ 50 kg b.wt.).		
2350	9468514	geology,geochemistry and structural evolution of the atalla felsite,central eastern desert,egypt= جيولوجية وجيوكيميائية والتطور التركيبى لفلسايت عطا لله بوسط الصحراء الشرقية بمصر	Amron , taha mohamed	Taha mohamed Amron	QENA	1997	The lata pan-african atalla felsite subvolcanic intrusion lies in the precambrian basement of egypt		
2351	9468578	mineral status in some cases of digestive troubles in buffaloe calves/	Saleh,Mostafa Ahmed.			1990	a total number of 148 neonatal buffaloe calves 1-73 days old were included in this study.by clinical and laboratory examination fourty sex calves were healthy and kept as control		
2352	9468611	prevalence of toxoplasma gondii among animals and man in upper egypt/	Hussein,Asmaa Abdel Nasser Ahmed..			1989	toxoplasma gondii the protozoal coccidian parasite has been incriminted as one of the etiologically significant agent in many obstetric disorders such as sporadic and habitual abortion still birth and intra-uterine foetal death.		
2353	9468635	STUDY OF P-SELECTIN AND OTHER PLATELET MARKERS IN MYOCARDIAL ISCHAEMIA=	ABO EL-WAFA,HASSNA AHMED	HASSNA AHMED ABO EL-WAFA		2004	THIS SUBJECT AIMS TO IDENTIFY THE DEGREE OF PLATELETS ACTIVATION IN PATIENTS ARE NOMOTENSIVE.		
2354	9468642	ON THE SUMM OF NON-IDENTICAL RANDOM VARIABLES	AWAD , AHMED MOHAMED RASHAD	AHMED MOHAMED RASHAD AWAD	ASWAN	2003	THE COMBINATORIAL APPLICATION THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED THIS THESIS IS AN APPLICATION OF THE WELL-KNOWN INCLUSION		
2355	9468643	studies on the sanitary conditions of fish culture/	Abdel-rahman,Abdel-rahman Abdel-magied.			1989	sixty four water samples were collected from six fish farms as well as their inlet and outlet located in minia governorate .		
2356	9468761	some studies on vibrio infections in chickens in upper egypt/	Zin,Iman Kamel			1989	the incidence of campylobacter jejuni infection in chickens of different ages non-fertile eggs and dead in shell embryos was investigated.		
2357	9468765	BIODIVERSIY OF HIGHER FRESHWATER IN THE NILE	ABDEL-AZIZ , FATEN AWAD	FATEN AWAD ABDEL-AZIZ	QENA	2000	FORM THE PRESENT STUDY CONDUCTED IN THE RIVER NILE IN UPPER EGYPT, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT:		
2358	9468820	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF PHOSPHATE DUST AND PHOSPHATE SLIME OF PHOSPHATE FACTORY DURING DRESSING ON THE AREA SURROUNDING THE FACTORY	MOHAMED , AIMN RASHED	AIMN RASHED MOHAMED	ASWAN	1999	EL NESSRAB PHOSPHATE FACTORY IS ONE OF FOUR FACTORY IN EGYPT USED FOR BENEFICIATION OF A LOW GRADE PHOSPHATE ORES USING CRUSHING AND WASHING PROCESSES		
2359	9468976	PREDICTING FERTILIZATION IN AN ART PROGRAM IN PATIENTS WITH MALE FACTOR INFERTILITY=	SALEH,RAMADAN SALEH ABDOU	,RAMADAN SALEH ABDOU SALEH		2002	TO DATE, ON SINGLE LABORATORY TEST IS CAPABLE OF ASSESSING A MAN IS TOTAL FERTILITY WITH ACCURACY AND PRECISION THERE IS GROWING EVIDENCE THAT SEMINAL OS IS INVOLVED IN MANY ASPECTS OF MALE INFERTILITY..		
2360	9469138	CEREBRAL OXYGENATION AND SYSTEMIC IMPLICATIONS DURING WARM, TEPID OR COLD CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS	AHMED , MOHAMED A. ABDEL-MABOUD	, MOHAMED A. ABDEL-MABOUD AHMED		2004	THIS PROSPECTIVE CONTROLLED STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT IN BOTH CAIRO UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS AND SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN NOW		
2361	9469548	the effect of using a program Based on the writing Workshop Approch on the Writing skills and on the Writing Apprehension of Second-year prep Students	Mohammad , mohammad ahmad al-sayed	Mohammad ahmad al-sayed Mohammad	SOHA G	2006	THE PRESENT STUDY AMIED AT INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF USING APROGRAM BASED ON THE WRITING WORKSHOP APPROCH ON DEVELOPING THE WRITING SKILLS AND MINIMIZING THE WRITING APPREENSION OF SCONDE-YEAR PREP STUDENTS IN SOHAG CITY.		
2362	9469566	MORPHOLOGICAL,MOLECULARLY AND PATHOGENICALLY CHARACTERIZATION OF FUSARIUM SPP.FROM WHEAT IN UPPER EGYPT	shebany,yassmin mohamed	yassmin mohamed shebany	Qena	2005	wheat (triticum vulgaris)was the most important cereal in egypt,and ranked first among the traditional pulse crops in egypt,it was widely used in the egyptian diet in different forms.		
2363	9469581	morphological biochemical and functional changes in astrocytes due to lead toxicity/	el sherif ,ahmed abdel baky sharkawy.			1996	lad intoxication is one of the most important proplem in our lif.lead appear more dangerous efect on the nervous system.		
2364	9469618	Studies on some factors that may affect Frankia effectiveness in its symbiosis with Casuarina plants /	Salem, Wessam Mohamed Ali Mahmoud.	Wessam Mohamed Ali Mahmoud Salem ,	Qena :	2006 .	This study is answering some question about the role of Casuarina,in symbiosis with Frankia, in soil improvemnt and amelioration.		
2365	9469631	STUDY OF NATURAL RADIOACTIVE NUCLIES IN SOME GOLD MINES IN UPPER EGYPT= دراسة النشاط الإشعاعي الطبيعي في بعض مناجم الذهب في مصر العليا	Ahmed , gahfar mohamed el-sogiar	gahfar mohamed el-sogiar Ahmed	QENA	2005	the present study reveals that the radium equivalent activalent activity due to the natural radioactivity are ranged between322.5+_17.9and303.3+_17.4 in el-fawakhir and atud regions respectively.		
2366	9469660	studies on enteric protozoa of some wild animals at zoo of alexandria/	Ahmed,eman mohamed.			2005	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS PERFORMED TO DECLARE THE ENTERIC PROTOZOA THAT INFECT CAPTIVE ZOO ANIMALS AND BIRDA IN ALEX ZOO GARDEN.		
2367	9469667	polymerase chain reaction for detection of some bacterial pathogens transmitted from cattel to man.	abdou, enass mokhtar mahmoud.			2005	cattel zct as reservour of certain zoonotic bacterial diseases to humaan beings.		

2368	9469676	EXTENDED ONE STEP METHODS FOR THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.	MOHAMMED , FATMA ABD-ELATEEF	FATMA ABD-ELATEEF MOHAMMED	QENA	2006	THIS THESIS INCLUDES THREE CHAPTERS :CHAPTER I : CONCERNED WITH INTRODUCING SOME BASIC ANALYTIC NUMERICAL BACKGROUND OF THE DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS..... CHAPTER II : WE DISCUSS EXTENDED ONE-STEP METHODS OF ORDER THREE FOR THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF DELAY-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. CHAPTER III: WE DEVELOP A CLASS OF NUMERICAL METHODS FOR SOLVING DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.		
2369	9469682	MAP OF CATTLE BRUCELLOSIS IN SOME GOVERNORATES OF EGYPT/	KHOUDIER, RAMADAN MOHAMED MOHAMED.			2004	THIS INVESTIGATION IS CONCERNED WITH THE PREVALENCE OF BRUCELLA INFECTION AMONG CATTLE IN SOME GOVERNORATES UNDER INVESTIGATION.		
2370	9469698	Studies on the Benthic Foraminifera in the recent marine sediments of the upper continental shelf of Red Sea,Egypt	Madkour ,Hashem Abbas Mohamed	Hashem Abbas Mohamed Madkour	Qena	2000	Recently,there has been an increase in interest in the red sea and its marine life ,but most of the publications about it remain on a general level.		
2371	9469700	'studies on parasites cats in assiut governorates/	'fuly.enaam abdel basett.			1997	THE PRESENT WORK WAS CONDUCTED TO DO STUDIES ON PARASITES OF CATS (FELIS CATUS)IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE		
2372	9469706	some pharmacodynamic properties of ivermectin in comparison with doramectin male rats.	zaied.gehan mohamed.			2004	the present work was carried out to evaluate the single dose effect of ivermectin in comparison.		
2373	9469719	INFLUENCE OF SANITIZATION OF DAIRY UTENSILS ON THE SAFETY AND QUALITY OF FARM MILK/	AL WAKEEL, SAFAA ABOU EL-EINEEN ABOU EL-EINEEN.			2004	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT IN A DAIRY FARM FOR STUDYING THE EFFECT OF CLEANING AND DISINFECTION .		
2374	9469747	THE EFFECT IF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE IMMUNE RESPONSE OF THE CULTURED FISH AND ITS RELATION WITH THE DISEASES/	HAGGAG, SALAH ABD EL SATTAR.			2004	IN THE CURRENT STUDY, THE LIGHT HAVE BEEN THROWN ON THE EFFECT OF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS.		
2375	9469781	CLINICAL AND URODYNAMIC EVALUATION OF PATIENTS IN THE POST-RECOVERY PERIOD AFTER CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTS=	HAFEZ,ALAA ABDEL RAHMAN ABDEL	ALAA ABDEL RAHMAN ABDEL HAFEZ,		1999	THE STUDY INCLUDED 44 MALES AND 16 FEMALES EXAMINED PROSPECTIVELY IN DIFFERENT PHASES AND AS EARLY AS 2 DAYS AFTER CVA.		
2376	9469784	PHARMACOKINETICS OF CONTINUOUS MORPHINE DOSING BY PATIENT-CONTROLLED ANALGESIA THROUGH PARENTAL AND EPIDURAL ADMINISTRATION WITH COMPARISON TO FENTANYL	EL SAIED ,ABD EL- RHMAN AHMED	AHMED EL SAIED ABD EL- RHMAN		1996	THERE ARE MANY OPIOIDS USED THROUGH THE EPIDURAL AS WELL AS PARENTAL ROUTE. THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR WHICH DETERMINES THE PHARMACOKINETICS OF OPIOIDS IS LIPOPHILICITY		
2377	9469788	Influence of administration of probiotics on some bacterial poultry pathogens.	el kaenany,moustafa hassan.			2005	in this study the role of commercially used probiotic (biogen kyolic).products		
2378	9469793	SOME STUDIES ON SPRING VIRAEMIA OF CARP IN EGYPT/	SAAD, TALAAT TALAAT.			2005	THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON THE FISH SAMPLES OF ABOUT 112 SAMPLES FROM THEM WE FOUND THAT, TWO SAMPLES INFECTED WITH A. HYDROPHILA.		
2379	9469797	STUDIES ON SOME PHOTOMETRIC AND SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS=دراسات عن بعض القياسات الفوتومترية والإسكتر فوتمترية وتطبيقاتها	abbass,el-sayed mostafa abd el- kaream	el-sayed mostafa abd el-kaream abbass. ;		1999	THIS WORK CONSIST OF FOUR CHAPTER DEALS WITH STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF THE SILICON SOLAR CELL AS A PHOTOMETRIC DETECTOR.		
2380	9469823	CADMIUM TOXICOSIS IN RAMS REFERRING TO SOME FERTILITY PARAMETERS/	ASSI, MOHAMED MOHAMED.			2005	THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT TO EVALUATE THE PATHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF CADMIUM ON THE GENITAL ORGANS .		
2381	9469827	study of the correlation between pathogenicity and staran of bovin viral (mdvrrus diarrhoea mucosal disease n(bvd-md virus based on the genetic diversity and clinical symptoms/	mostfa.usama abd el hakem aly			1997	in this study three hundred 300 cattle with age ranged from one week to five years were examined using rt-pcr for detection of bvd viral rna as a recent method for diagnosis of bvdv infections.		
2382	9469836	role of raw milk in transmission of some food poisoning organisms and parasites to consumer.	khairalla,mohammed ahamed.			2006	random samples of cows and buffalo raw milk(n=300.150)were collected from dairy farm.		
2383	9469863	HAZARD ANALYSIS OF SOME DAIRY PRODUCTS AND THEIR SERVICES ESTABLISHMENT IN BEHERA GOVERNORATE/	FARAG, HANAA FATHI.			2002	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS ARE THE MOST UNIQUE AND IDEAL DIET FOR MAN AS THEY MEET ALL THE NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF THE BODY BETTER THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE FOOD.		
2384	9469874	EFFECTS OF OCCUPATIONAL NOISE ON THE HEARING OF WORKERS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE=	ALI,NAWAL BADAWY	.NAWAL BADAWY ALI		2004	THIS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED AT SOHAG TEXTILE FACTORY.MEASURING NOISE LEVEL WAS BY USING PRECISION SOUND LEVEL METER TYPE 2235.		
2385	9469878	some biochemical studies on antitumor agents in rats.	badr,sherif mohmoud zaki.			2007	the present study performed to investigate the biochemical .		
2386	9469904	STUDIES ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES AFFECTING EGG PRODUCTION IN COMMERCIAL LAYER FLOCKS/	GHANEM, MOHAMED MAHAMED FATH ALLA.			2002	IN THIS WORK ,A TOTAL OF 73 COMMERCIAL LAYER FLOCKS IN NORTHERN DELTA, WHICH WERE SUFFERING FROM DROP IN EGG PRODUCTION WERE EXAMINED FOR INFECTIOUS ETIOLOGY.		
2387	9469919	influence of thawing time and post -thaw temperature on fertility capacity of bull and buffalo -bull spermatozoa frozen in plastic straws/	bakr.sameh helmy mohamed ahmed			2004	according to the practical significance thawing and post thawing findings of frozen buffalo-bull spermatozoa has been given consideration in this investigation.		
2388	9469922	campylobacter and some food poisoning bacteria in broiler chicken carcasses.	hinadawy,abd elsalam.			2006	meat and poultry products may become contaminated.		

2389	9469950	EFFECT OF SOME CHEMICAL POLLUTANTS ON ANIMAL HEALTH/	SALEM, YASSER SAID EL SAYED.			2005	FOR MANY YEARS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION HAS BEEN CONSIDERED TO BE A HAZARD TO HEALTH AND THE INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CASUSED A SERIOUS .		
2390	9469953	AN ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING THE APPLICABILITY OF MARKETING KNOW-HOW TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES : A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN AMERICAN VERSUS EGYPTIAN COMPANIES	KANDEEL , NAHLA AHMED MOHAMED el refaee,mohamed ezzat.	NAHLA AHMED MOHAMED KANDEEL	SOHA G	1998	THE REASEARCH HAS REPORTED THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF THE DETERMINANTS OF APPLYING MARKETING KNOW-HOW IN USA AND EGYPT		
2391	9469974	streptococcus infection in fresh water fish.				2005	the present investigation was done to know the coomon.		
2392	9470038	the effect of prolactin on some physiological aspects of prostate gland functions in rat.	gad,shereen basunei mohamed.			2004	prolactin is apolypeptide hormone found to be expressed in all mammals.		
2393	9470080	VITRECTOMY IN ENDOPTHALMITIS	MOHAMED , ASHRAF MOUSTAFA	ASHRAF MOUSTAFA MOHAMED	SOHA G	2003	THIS STUDY WAS DONE ON 25 EYES OF 25 PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ENDOPTHALMITIS EITHER NOT RESPONDING TO INITAL TREATMENT WITH TOPICAL, SUBONJUNCTIVAL,SYSTEMIC		
2394	9470132	THE ROLE OF INTERLOCKING NAIL IN FEMMORAL FRACTURES	EL- SAGHIER , YASSER MOHAMED	YASSER MOHAMED EL SAGHIER	ASSIU T	2004	THE SCOPE OF THIS STUDY IS THE ROLE OF INTERLOCKING NAIL IN FEMMORAL FRACTURES		
2395	9470152	bacterial contaminants of biological products produced locally.	ghanem,marwa lotfy.			2005	sterility tests aredesingend to determine the presence of fungi.		
2396	9470203	some toxicological studies on the mycotoxin zearalenone causing veterinary problemes in egypt.	el okl,usama said metwaly.			2005	during the past deacad ,considerable progreess has been made in the diagnosis.		
2397	9470232	BREEDING FOR IMMUNE RESPONSE IN EGYPTIAN CHICKEN STRAINS/	EL EDEL, MOHAMED ABDEL NABY.			2005	THIS WORK WAS CONDUCTED AT THE DEPARTMENT ATANIMAL HUSBANDY AND ANIMAL WEALTH DEVELOPMENT.		
2398	9470237	Mineralogical and Geochemical studies on some Gold Deposits and host rocks,Wadi Allaqi,South eastern Desert,Egypt /	Abdel Rady,Ashraf Emam.	Ashraf Emam Abdel Rady .	Aswan :	2005 .	Ore-minerology and geochemistry of gold-deposits at the areas of haimur, Marahiq and Hariari gold mines are the essential aim of present study to investigate the paragentic sequence of gold associating minerals,as well as to establish the genesis and metallogenetic model for these gold deptsits.		
2399	9470247	THE HUMAN VALUES IN THE NOVELS OF THORNTON WILDER	ABDEL SALAM , NABIL ABDEL FATAH	NABIL ABDEL FATAHABDEL SALAM	QENA	1998	THE SCOPE OF THIS STUDY IS THE HUMAN VALUES IN THE NOVELS OF THORNTON WILDER		
2400	9470258	studies on salmonilla infection in chicken in libya.	adam,abdul karim			2006	this work carried out to survey the salmonella.		
2401	9470362	SOLUTION OF SOME PROBLEMS IN THERMOELASTICMEDIA	ZEIDAN,NOUR ABDEL MAWLA ABDEL MAWGOUD	NOUR ABDEL MAWLA ABDEL MAWGOUD ZEIDAN	SOHA G,EGY PT	1999	THE SCOPE OF TGIS THESIS IS SOLUTION OF SOME PROBLEMS IN THERMOELASTICMEDIA		
2402	9470443	PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME MESOZOIC ROCKS FROM NORTHERN WESTRNN DESERT ,EGYPT	EL SOUGHIER ,MAHER IBRAHIEM ABDEL RAHIM	MAHER IBRAHIEM ABDEL RAHIM EL SOUGHIER	ASWA N,EGY PT:	206	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME MESOZOIC ROCKS FROM NORTHERN WESTRNN DESERT ,EGYPT		
2403	9470506	PHYSICAL LIMNOLOGY OF FAYOUM DEPRESSION AND THEIR BUDGETS	ABDEL ALLH,RADWAN GAD EL RAB	RADWAN GAD EL RAB ABDEL ALLH	ASWA N,EGY PT:	1999	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS PHYSICAL LIMNOLOGY OF FAYOUM DEPRESSION AND THEIR BUDGETS		
2404	9470510	GROWTH,CHARACTERIZATION AND PHOTOEMISSION SPECTROSCOPY OF SUPERCONDUCTING HTc THIN FILMS	SALEH,SALEH AHMED	Saleh Ahmed Saleh	SOHA G	2002	studieson the surface borphology were found very essential especially in optimizing growth parameters to reduce the density of outgrowths.		
2405	9470536	geochemical and Environmental studies of recent marine sediments and some invertebra of the red sea.egypt /	Madkour, hashem Abbas Mohamed.	hashem Abbas Mohamed Madkour ;	gena :	2004 .	RECENTLY,there has been a increase in interese in the red sea and its marine life ,but most of the publications about it remain on ageneral level.		
2406	9470791	some stuiens on the spring viraemia of carp in cultured freshwatr fish/	abu eisa,mohammed mohamme			2007	three hundred and faiv samples from 196 farms were used to carrey out this study from them 3samples were found to be infected.		
2407	9470864	APOPTOSIS AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL BCL-2 ONCOPROTEIN EXPROTEIN EXPRESSION IN COLORECTAL=	SHALABI,EMAN MUHAMMAD SALAH EL DEEN MUHAMMAD SHALABI	,EMAN MUHAMMAD SALAH EL DEEN MUHAMMAD SHALABI		2002	COLORECTAL CANCER IS THE THIRD LEADING CAUSE OF CANCER DEATHS IN THE WESTERN WORLD. THE LAST FEW YEARS SHOWED AN INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF THIS FATAL DISEASE IN OUR COUNTRY.		
2408	9470904	A STUDY OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE SENSATION OF NASAL PATENCY AND ACOUSTIC RHINOMETRY FINDINGS IN PATIENTS WITH AN ANATOMIC CAUSE OF NASAL OBOSTRUCTION=	ABD- ELHAMID,WALEED ABD-ELHAFEEZ MOHAMED	,WALEED ABD-ELHAFEEZ MOHAMED ABD-ELHAMID		2003	PATIENTS RECORDED IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR NASAL BREATHING AFTER THE USE OF NASAL DECONGESTANTS AND POSTOPERATIVELY AS DEMONSTRATED BY VISUAL ANALOGUE SCALE.		
2409	9470999	hepatotoxiosis and enterotoxiosis due to the effct of dectomaxin guinea pigs/	shereef.amal mohamed ahmed koteb			2006	the preesnt work was berformed in order to evaluate pathologically the suspected adveres effcts following repated therpeutic as well as doble and tripl therapeutic doses of dormectin on the liver and intestine of healthy guinia bigc.		
2410	9471001	On subclasses of close-to-convex functions and related functions/	Ebrahim,Nehma Ahmed	Nehma Ahmed Ebrahim	Aswan	1995	Denote by the class of functions f which are analytic and univalent in the unit disc D={z: z		
2411	9471025	some genetic stuliees on the effect of ochratoxin on mice/	hamouda.wall slouma	ochratoxin on mice/		2005	these experiments were carried out to study genetic effect of ochratoxin a on mice.		
2412	9471040	arthur millers vision of man as reflected in his major plays	sarwt,walaa hamdy	walaa hamdy SARWA. :	gena. :	1997 .	this study sheds light on the plays of awell-noted american playwright:arthur miller.its main concern is to analyze millers own vision of man as dramatized through his plays.		
2413	9471046	studies on epidemiolgy of escherichia coli in some poultry farms.	ayoubmmousa abd allah mohammed.				in recent years great extension in poustry in egypt.		

2414	9471058	STUDY ON SOME ELEMENTS CAUSING CLINICAL METABOLIC DISORDERS IN SMALL RUMINANT AT THE NOARTH COASTAL REGIONS/	EL SHENRAWY, AHMED ADEL EL SAYED.				2005	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT ON 483 ADULT EGYPTIAN SHEEP AGED FROM (2-6 YEARS) GRAZED ON NATURAL VEGETATION.		
2415	9471100	EFFECT OF EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION WITH STREPTOCOCCAL SPECIES ON DIFFERENT BLOOD PARAMETERS IN CARP FISH/	MANGOUD, NAGLAA FATHE.				2004	SEVERAL OUTBREAKS OF STREPTOCOCCOSIS HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED IN MANY COUNTRIES AMONG DIFFERENT FISH SPECIES.		
2416	9471108	urogenital affection to the effect of dectomax in guinea pigs.	habeeb,hala mohamed.				2006	in the present work pathologic studies were done in order to study the adverse.		
2417	9471133	BRUCELLOSIS AS A ZOONOTIC DISEASE IN BEHERA AND ALEXANDRIA PROVINCES/	NOSSAIR, MOHAMMED AL SAYED ABDEL LATIF.				2005	brucellosis is primarily a disease of domestic animals causing abortion so it is considered one of the most serious of the current public health problems.		
2418	9471146	contamination of poultry products and environment with certain salmonella species.	monsour,waffa abd el zaher.				2004	this study was done to determine the incidence of the major pathogenic.		
2419	9471168	polymerase chain reaction for detection of salmonella enteritidis in chicken carcasses/	el gammal, chada ahmed mohammed.				2004	this work was carried out to survey salmonella infection in broiler chicken carcasses at small poultry processing shops in kafr el-sheikhprovince.		
2420	9471184	staphylococcal infection in poultry.	dorgham,sohad mohamed				2003	atrial was made to isolate staphylococci.		
2421	9471204	NORMAL AND ABNORMAL CHANGES IN GENITAL TRACT IN POST PARTUM BUFFALOES/	ATALLAH, EL SHAHAT ABDALLA MOHAMED.				2005	BUFFALOES ARE THE MAIN DAIRY ANIMALS IN EGYPT (2.25 MILLION).		
2422	9471244	STUDIES ON MATERNAL BEHAVIOUR OF UPPER EGYPT EWES/	GHAREEB, KHALED MOHAMMED SAYED AHMED.				1998	MATERNAL BEHAVIOUR IN EIGHT SELECTED PREGNANT OSSMI EWES WAS STUDIED.		
2423	9471249	some normal respiratory values in the population of sohag city in relation to defferent age groups	el-alf,hassan mohamed	hassan mohamed el-alf	sohag, egypt:		2005	the scope of ths thesis is some normal respiratory values in the population of sohag city in relation to defferent age groups		
2424	9471281	EFFECT OF CRYPRESERVATION DNA CONTENT IN THE SPERM CELL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO FERTILIZATION.	IBRAHIM,ZAHER MOHAMED.				2004	THE PRESENT STUDY AIMED TO INVESTIGATA THE RELATIONSHIP.		
2425	9471333	VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS AND SOME HALOPHILIC BACTERIA ASSOCIATED WITH FISH AND SHELLFISH.	EL BAHY,ENGY FAWZY AHMED.				2006	SINCE FISH AND SHELLFISH ARE SUBJECT TO RISK OF CONTAMINATION.		
2426	9471345	CHARACTERIZATION OF CAMPYLOBACTER COLI ISOLATED FROM CATTLE, SHEEP AND CHICKENS/	EL DEEB, SAMAH MOHAMED ALI OSMAN.				2005	THIS WORK WAS CARRIED OUT TO ISOLATE CAMPYLOBACTER COLI INFECTION FROM CHICKENS AT SMALL POULTRY PROCESSING SHOPS.		
2427	9471347	ELECTRODEPOSITION OF ZINC-NIKEL ALLOYS IN SULFATEBATHS	AHMED,ARAFAT AHMED TOGHAN	ARAFATOUGHAN AHMEDT AHMED	QENA, EGYPT		2004	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS ELECTRODEPOSITION OF ZINC-NIKEL ALLOYS IN SULFATEBATHS		
2428	9471384	MICROBIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON BOVING SUFFERING FROM PARASITIC BLOOD DISEASES/	MESAWA, MOHAMED SOBHY EBRAHIN.				2006	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT TO INVESTIGATE THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INFECTIONS THAT MAY ACCOMPANY PARASITIC BLOOD DISEASES.		
2429	9471390	EVALUATION OF RECTAL FINDINGS WITH THE HORMONAL ASSAY OF PROGESTERONE IN CATTAL.	EL NEMR,HAZEM SABER AFIFY.				2005	THIS STUDY COMPRIESED OF NECESSITY OF COMBINING RECTAL.		
2430	9471427	HYGIENIC IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHROTROPHIC ORGANISMS IN RAW AND PASTEURIZED MILK/	ABDEL MAGED, MEDHAT MOUSTAFA .				2005	ONE HUNDRED RANDOM SAMPLES OF RAW MILK(FARM AND MARKET EACH OF 30, AND PASTEURIZED 40SAMPLES).		
2431	9471447	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINITE ELEMENT AND FINITE DIFFERENCE SCEMES APPLIED TO MULTIPHASIC BIOMECHANICAL MATERIALS	ABBAS,IBRAHIM ATIATALLAH ABDEL-RHMAN	IBRAHIM ATIATALLAH ABDEL-RHMAN ABBAS :	CAIRO . :		2004 .	the aim of this investigation is the comparative study of finite element anddfinit difference schemes applied to multiphanical biomechanical materi-als.		
2432	9471452	SIGNIFICANCE OF MICRBIOLOGICAL PARASITOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP IN HEALTH AND DISED BIRDS AND IN RELATED PERSONS.	SALEM,ENAS ABD EL HALM SALEM.				2003	THIS WORK WAS CARRIED OUT TO INVESTIGATE.		
2433	9471455	DIAGONOSIS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS BY POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION	ABD ELWAHED, MAMDOUH MOAHMED ESMAT	MAMDOUH MOAHMED ESMAT ABD ELWAHED	SOHA, G,EGYPT:		2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS DIAGONOSIS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS BY POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION		
2434	9471499	SOME ANATOMICAL STUDIES ON THE JOINTS OF THE PELVIC LIMB IN OSTRICH/	AHMED, MOHAMMED ABDEL SABOUR.				2004	THE HIP JOINT IS FORMED BY THE ARTICULATION BETWEEN THE ACETABULUM AND THE HEAD OF THE FEMUR.		
2435	9471518	sanitary assessment of some common fresh water fish in assiut.	ammar,mahmoud ammar.				2001	the present investigation was designed to study the quality.		
2436	9471560	RADIOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON THE CARPAL JOINTS IN SOME FARM ANIMALS/	SADAN, MADEH ADEL ABDEL RAHIEM.				2005	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON CARPAL JOINTS OF 25 ADULT LIVING ANIMALS OF BOTH SEXES.		
2437	9471608	Surgical Treatment of chronic peptic ulcer / PHARMACOKINITIC STUDIES ON ONE OF FLUOROQUINOLONES (DIFLOXACIN) IN GOATS/	Mohammed, Tarek Talaat Harb.	Tarek Talaat Harb Mohammed ;	Sohag :		1995 .	The aim of this study is to evaluate sequelae of the operative treatment of chronic peptic ulcer in Upper Egypt Surgery department,Sohag Faculty of Medicine Hospital South Vally University.		
2438	9471611		FAHIM, SAMY ABDEL RAOUF.				2001 .	THE PRESENT WORK WAS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF INTRAMUSCULAR CO-ADMINISTRATION OF FUROSEMIDE.		

2439	9471623		CLINICAL AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE NERVOUS SYTEM IN DIABETS MELLITUS	HAZEM KAMAL, IBRAHIM	HAZEM KAMAL IBRAHIM	SOHA G	2003	THE SCOPE OF THS THESIS IS CLINICAL AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE NERVOUS SYTEM IN DIABETS MELLITUS		
2440	9471646		BIODIVERSITY OF AQUATIC FUNGI :FROM THE RIVER NILE TO THE SEA/	Abdel-Aziz,Faten Awad	Faten Awad Abdel-Aziz,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2004 .	يستهدف هذا البحث دراسة التنوع البيولوجي للقطريات المائية الراقية في سبعة مناطق في مصر ، منها ثلاثة مناطق المياه العذبة و هي بحيرة البند العالي و مياه نهر النيل و مياه الترع في المنطقة ما بين اسوان و سوهاج و المنطقة ما بين اسيوط و القاهرة اما الاربع مناطق الاخرى فهي تشمل اربع بحيرات ذات مستوى مائي مختلف من الملوحة و هم بحيرة ادكو (نسبة الملوحة 1.6 %) و بحيرة مريوط (نسبة الملوحة 209 %) و بحيرة البرلس (نسبة الملوحة 16 %) و بحيرة قارون (نسبة الملوحة 30 - 36 %) .		
2441	9471656		Klinefelter's syndrome	Abdo,Ramadan Saleh.	Faculty of Medicine,South Valley University	Sohag	1995	Klinefelter's syndrome is one of the commonest numerical sex chromosomal anomalies with an extra(x)chromosome in it's karyotype (47xxy)in comparison to the genetic constitution (46xy)of normal males.		
2442	9471724		GILL AFFECTIONS IN CATFISH (CLARIAS GARIEPINUS) IN QENA EGYPT/	EMEISH, WALAA FATHY ALY.			2006	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRID OUT ON 144 FISH (12 FISH/ MONTH) FROM CLARIAS GARIEPENUS OF DIFFERENT WEIGHT.		
2443	9471758		EXTRAHPATIC BILIARY OBSTRUCTION,ENDOSCOPEIC EVALUATION AND MANAGMENT	hussein,hamdy mohammed	hamdy mohammed hussein	SOHA G:	1996	THE AIME OF THE WORK IS TO EVALUATE PATIENTS SUSPICION OF EXTRAHEPATIC BILIARY OBSTRUCTION ENDOSCOPICALLY USING ENDOSCOPICALLY USING ENDOSCOPIC RETROGARED CHOLANGIOANCREATOGRAPHY.		
2444	9471776		ELECTROMICAL STUDIES ON SME TRANSTION METAL COMPEXES OF TRLAZACROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	AHMED ,AYMAN NAFADY	AYMAN NAFADY AHMED	SOHA G	1997	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS ELECTROMICAL STUDIES ON SME TRANSTION METAL COMPEXES OF TRLAZACROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS		
2445	9471818		Management of otitis media with effusion (OME)in preschool children	EL-shreif,Noha Mohamed Abo Elkasm Thabt	Noha Mohamed Abo Elkasm Thabt EL shreif	Sohag Qena, South Valley Univer sity :	2004	The aim of this work to evaluate the eeficacy of medical treatment in otitis with effusion in preschool children.		
2446	9471837		ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRANKIA-CASUARINA SYMBIOSIS IN EGYPT /	Abd El- Karim,Mammdouh Mahmoud	Mammdouh Mahmoud Abd El-- Karim ,	Sohag Qena, South Valley Univer sity :	2004 .	تم دراسة تأثير مدة التخزين ودرجة حرارته على كفاءة سلالات فرانكيا في تكوين العقد وعلاقتها التكافلية وذلك بعد ادماجها في جل البولي اكريلاميد. تم اختيار كفاءة اربعة سلالات من الفرانكيا-كازوارينا في تكوين العقد وكفاءتها مع نباتات الكازوارينا اوكسيتيفوليا وذلك بعد يوم واحد وثلاثة وستة اشهر من تخزين الفرانكيا عند درجات حرارة 7,28,40 درجة مئوية ككفاح سائل ومدمج في جل البولي اكريلاميد.		
2447	9471878		ALGORITHMS FOR RELIABLE SURFACE FITTING IN REVERS ENGINEERING	ZANATY,ELNOMERY ALLAM	ELNOMERY ALLAM ZANATY	SOHA G:	2002	REVERSE ENGINEERING IS ONE OF THE MOST RAPIDLY EXPANDING AREAS OF CURRENT RESEARCHMBECAUSE OF THE AVAILABILITY OF FAST,INEXPENSIVE GARPHICS HARDWARE AND TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS 3D LASER SCANNERS.		
2448	9471931		ASTUDY OF THE VALUE of clinical assessment,ultrasonnography "E2"level determination in diagnosis of ovulation	ISMAIL,AMER ABDEL HAI	AMER ABDEL HAI ISAMIL	sohag. Egypt	1996	The scope of this thesis is ASTUDY OF THE VALUE of clinical assessment,ultrasonnography "E2"level determination in diagnosis of ovulation		
2449	9471946		STUDIES ON SOME HEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES ASSOCIATING PARASITIC SKIN AFFECTION IN SMALL RUMINANTS/	ALI, ALSAGHER OMRAN AHMED.			2005	THIS WORK WAS PLANNED TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF SOME EXTERNAL PARASITIC SKIN EFFECTIONS ON THE HAEMATOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF GOATS AND SHEEP.		
2450	9471967		Investigation of some Physical Properties of TL2 Te and Ga2 Se single crystals/	Saleim,Abou Alwafa Abou Almaref Mohamed.	department of physics,Faculty of Science,south Valley University	Qena	1995	The recent years the esmiconductor compounds from the group A B have been the subject of intesive investigation.this is due to thire promising properies.		
2451	9471993		EXTERNAL RADIOTHERAPY IN PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY FIELD	AHMED,EMAD EL-DIN NABIL HASSAN	EMAD EL-DIN NABIL HASSAN AHMED . ;	SOHA G:	2004 .	aim of the work: is to through light on the use of external radiotherapy in pediatric oncology field.		
2452	9472132		Some toxicological studies of allium sativum l.on albino mice/	Abdel mohsen,manal abdel latif.			1988 .	Considering the exposure of livestock to garlic in the feild and the newly use of it as treatment for both human and animal.		
2453	9472188		Some studies on enterobacteriaceae in rabbits/	Abdel gwad,abdel twab mohamed.			1988 .	Atotal of 100 freshly dead rabbits collected from governmental and privately owned nabbitaries at assuit province.		
2454	9472306		SOME IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA IN CHILDREN=	AHMED , AL-ZAHRAA AL-SAYED	AL-ZAHRAA AL-SAYED AHMED	SOHA G	2001	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CONDUCTED AT SOHAG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, THE PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT IN THE PERIOD FORM APRIL 1997 TO JUNE2000.		
2455	9472409		study on some hematological and bichemixal barameters on apparently clinically healthy donkey in south valley region/	hamid.hassan youssef abdel.			2006	atotal number of 140 donkes of bth sexes were used in this study and routin clinical and laboratory examination were carrid out on each animal for detection healthy animal.		
2456	9472430		studies on ecology of mosquitoes in aswan governorate	shaalan,eassam abdel-salam abd-haleem	eassam abdel-salam abd-haleem shaalan	aswan	1997	the survey of mosquito larvae in aswan governorate has revealed that the presence of thirteen culiced mosquito species,ten species belonging to culicinae and three to anophelinae.		
2457	9472441		Patterns of Female Genital System Morbidity in a Rural Area in Sohag Governorate/	Abo Elfetoh,Nagah Mohammed	department of community Medicine,Sohag Faculty of Medicine,South Valley University	Sohag	2000	The present study has been conducted in rural Sohag with the aim to study the pattern and distribution of female reproductive system morbidity among women in a rural area of Sohag Governorate.		
2458	9472464		studies on the sanitary condition of raw milk in qeuna governorate.	abd el hameied,karima galal.			2002	atotal of 160 milk samples were collected randomly from different sources including dairy farms.		
2459	9472476		PREVALENCE OF HELMINTH PARASITES AMONG RUMINANT ANIMALS IN QENA PROVINCE/	MOHAMMED, MOSAAD ADL-ALDIN OMAR.			2007	IN THE PRESENT STUDY, EXAMINATION OF (442) FEACAL SAMPLES FROM BUFFALOES AND SHEEP.		
2460	9472484		POSTPARTUM OVARIN RESUP TION IN CATTLE IN SUOTH VALLEY/	AHMED .AMMED EZZATR			2006	OUR RESEARCH AIMED TO STUDY THE POSTAPARTUM OVRAIAN RESUMPTION OF FRIESIAN COWS IN DARY STATION IN QUENA PROVING EGYPT.		
2461	9472497		studies on streptococcosis in nile tilapia,oreochromis niloticus,in upper egypt.	abd allah,ebtesam sayed hassan.			2002	the present results could be concluded inthe following:1-streptococcosis was recordedin nile.		
2462	9472515		EFFECT OF COPPER NICOTINIC ACID COMPLEX ON CHICKENS INFECTED WITH GUMBORO VIRUS/	ELGAZALY, SAHAR MOHAMMED MHAMMAD.			1E+07	GUMBORO DISEASE IS AN ACUTE,HIGHLY CONTAGIOUS VIRAL INFECTION OF YOUNG CHICKS THAT HAVE LYMPHOID TISSUE AS ITS PRIMARY TARGET WITH SPECIAL PREDILECTION FOR THE BURSA OF FABRICIUS.		

2463	9472518		studies on viability of some pathogenes in animal environment causing mastitis in cattle.	ahmed,wageha ali mohammed.			2001	the different microorganisms causing mastitis among dairy cows in qena governmental.		
2464	9472519		effect of induced diabetes on the histological and histochemical structure of the ventral prostate and seminal vesicle of adult male albino rat	mohamed,doha saber	doha saber mohamed	sohag.:	1999 .	this work was done to study the effect of inculed diabetest mellitus on the prostate and seminal vesicles of adult male albino rat.		
2465	9472543		STRATIGRAPHY AND SEDIMENTOLOGY OF THE CLAYSTONE AND SHALE BEDS IN ASWAN AREA AND THEIR IMPLICATION IN CERAMIC INDUSTRY	KHOZYEM,HASSAN MOHAMED AHMED	HASSAN MOHAMED AHMED khozyem	ASWAN:	2006	THE STUDY ASWAJN AREA SITUTED BETWEEN LONGITUDES 32 30 AND 33 30 AND LATITDES 23 30AND 24 15 COVERING AN AREA OF ABOUT 7500KM THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE COMMENCED ABOVE THE WEATHERING PRODUCTS OF THE PRECAMBRAIN BASEMENT ROCKS		
2466	9472546		GILL AFFECTIONS IN CATFISH (CLARIALS GARIEPINUS) IN QENA- EGYPT/	EMEISH, WALAA FATHY.			2006	THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON 144 FISH FROM CLARIAS GARIEPENUS OF DIFFERENT WEIGHT.		
2467	9472601		RHETORICAL STRUCTURE THEORY:A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF ARABIC AND ENGLISH E-MAILS	ABDELELWARETH, HOSSAM EDDIN AHMED	Hossam -eddin ahmed abdelwareth	QENA:	2005	THE CURRENT STUDY EMPOYS RHETORICAL STRUCTRE THEORY (RST) AND SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR (SFG) IN INVESTIGATING THE LANGUAGE OF ARABIC AND ENGLISH		
2468	9472611		PHARMACOKINITIC STUDIES FLUOROQUINES (DIFLOXACIN)IN GOATS/	FAHIM.SAMY ABDEL RAOUF			2005	THE PRESENT WORK WAS DESIGNED TO DETERMINED THE EFFECT OF INTRAMUSCULAR CO ADMINISTRATION OF FUROSEMID (1MG/KG.B.WT)ON THE DISPOSITIONOF DIFLOXACIN (5MG/KG.B.WAFTAR INTRAVENOUS INTRAMUSCULAR AND REPETED INTERAMUSCULAR AND REPEATAD INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION.		
2469	9472629		Structural Analysis of the Basement Complex in Wadi ElGemal area, South Eastern desert,Egypt /	Abdel Aziz, Ahmed Akawy.	Ahmed Akawy Abdel Aziz .	Qena :	1999 .	The goalof the quantitative studies is the calculation of the morphometric parameters of the drainage basins and the knowledge their environmental singificance.		
2470	9472717		EFFECT OF COPPER NICTINIC ACID COMPLEX ON CHICKENS INFECTED WEITH GUMBORO VIRUS	EL-GAZALY,SAHAR MOHAMMED MHAMMAD	SAHAR MOHAMMED MHAMMAD EL-GAZALY	ASSUIT:	2006	THE DETERMINATION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES IN EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED CHICKENS WITH IBD VIRUS IN ADDITION TO THE CLINICAL SIGNS AND P.M LESIONS ARE CONSIDERD		
2471	9472755		MONITORING OF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS IN THE VICINTY OF THE EGYPTIAN FERROALLOYS COMPANY, EDFU/	HAMMAD, SEDDIK KHEYAMY.			2005	THE EARLY DISCOVERING OF THE POISONING INDUCED BY METALS AND SUBCLINICAL CASES ARE MOST IMPORTANT.		
2472	9472800		clincopathological study of theileriasis in new valley.	mohammed,lamiaa abo el hassan				the year incidence of theilerial infection in new valley governorate decreased steadily from1990to1995.		
2473	9472821		Rabah Belamri :	Soleiman, Adel Kamel Mohammed.	dep.de Francais,a la faculte des	Kena :	2000	La plupart des etudes concernant la litterature Francaise en Egypt sont principalement consacrees aux auterrs francais et non pas aux auteurs francophones surtout les ecrivains et francophonces Arabes.		
2474	9472838		ENDOSCOPIC TREATMENT OF URTERAL STONES	soliman , mohammed mahmoud	Mohammed mahmoud soliman	SOHAG		50 PATIENTS WITH URETERAL STONES OF DIFFERENT SIZES NUMBER AND LOCATION (MAINLY LOWER URETER) WERE TREATED URETEROSCOPICALLY		
2475	9472848		food poisoning sporeforming microorganisms in milk and some milk products.	wahba,nahed mohammed.			1997	atotal of 210 random samples of milk.		
2476	9472912		reproductive changes in pregnant and postparturient mares and donkeys with special reference to hormonal profile.	mohamed,derar refaat ibrahim.			1997	this work was carried primarily to ththrow some ligh on the reproductive changes that take place.		
2477	9472962		campylobacter organisms of poublc health importance in selected meat products.	ali,sohaila fathi.			1997	atotl of 175 meat product samples were obtained from supermarket.		
2478	9473035		prevalance of campyiacter jejuni in fresh and frozen meat in assiut governorate.	halime,sameh samir.			1997	this work was carried out to estimate the prevalence of c.jejuni inslaughtered cattle and buffalo.		
2479	9473193		evaluation of the results of aesthic surgery of the eyelids	saleem , mohammed iqbal hafez ahmed	Mohammed iqbal hafez ahmed saleem	sohag	2001	the aim of the work is:1-to study the postoperative results of aesthetic surgye of the eyelids 2-to assess the efficiency of the currency used surgical techniques.		
2480	9473343		studies on blood parasites of ruminant animals/	Arafa,Mohesen Ibrahem.			1990	the present work covered blood parasites prevailing among ruminant animals in assiut governorate.		
2481	9473364		magentohydrodynamic rayleigh-taylor instability problems using different boundry conditions	ahmed,gamal abd-allah	gamal abd-allah ahmed	qena:	1995	in the present work,we studied the linear and the nonlinear reyleigh-taylor stability problem because of list application in the field of magnetohydrodynamic and in the field of plasme physics.		
2482	9473439		the influence of some environmental and diseased conditions on serum biochrnicals in goats/	Matta,Merfat Hanna.			1990	the study was conducted on 220 goats from different localities at minia governorate to estimate the influence of reproductive status and some diseased condition upon some organic and inorganic blood serum biochemical constituents including total lipids		
2483	9473519		some epidemiological studies on influenza in birds/	Mohamed,Omnia Fathi.			1990	to study the prevalence of avian influenza among poultry flocks,a total of 1250 random serum samples collected from 10 broiler,5 layer,5 turkey,and 5 duck flocks were tested for presence of precepitating and haemagglutination inhibiting antibodies.		
2484	9473520		DETECTION OF DELETION AND ALTERATIONS OF TUMOR SUPPRESSOR GENE"p16"IN ACUTE LEUKEMIA AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ADVERSE PROGNOSTIC FEATURES/	Mohammad,abdel rahman abdel hamid elsaied	abdel rahman abdel hamid elsaied Mohammad	Sohag	1999	acute leukemias include a broad heterogeneous group of malignant disorders arising from hematopoietic cell precursors.		
2485	9473530		comparative and applied surgical anatomy of the tail with special reference to its surgical affections in some domestic animals/	Aziz,Magdy Saad			1990	our present study was classified into 3 main parts:part 1: studies on the morphology of the tail in some domestic animals. part 2: studies on the radiology and osteology of the tail in some domestic animals. part 3: surgical affections of the tail in some domestic animals.		
2486	9473693		HIPATIC FOCAL LESIONS:UL TRASONOGRAPHY NEEDLE GUIDED BIOPSY	ABEL LATIFE , HOSSAM EL-DIN	HOSSAM EL-DIN ABEL LATIFE	SOHAG	2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS HIPATIC FOCAL LESIONS:UL TRASONOGRAPHY NEEDLE GUIDED BIOPSY		

2487	9473696		studies on the nuclear optical potential derived within the folding model /	Mohammed, Mahmoud Ahmed Hassaniin.	Mahmoud Ahmed Hassaniin Mohammed ,	Aswan :	1995 .	This thesis deals with three systems of heavy ion elastic scattering at low energy. These scattering systems have large differential cross-section at backward angles.		
2488	9473839		PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PSORIASIS	ABDEL RHAHMAN , ASAMA ABDEL GAWAD	ASAMA ABDEL GAWAD ABDEL RHAHMAN	SOHA G	2004	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PSORIASIS		
2489	9473883		ASTUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GLASS IN THE AS - Ssystem	EL-NEMR , MOHAMED ADNAN	MOHAMED ADNAN EL-NEMR	QENA	2004	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS ASTUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GLASS IN THE AS - Ssystem		
2490	9473888		PROPRTION OF HEP ATOMA TO CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES AND OTHER TUMORS IN HOSPITAL ADMITTED PATIENTS, ONE YEAR DURATION	AHNED, MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN	MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN AHNED	QENA	2000	THE purpose of the study was to: 1-determine proportion of hepatoma to chronic liver diseases in hospital admitted patients 2-determine proportion of hepatoma to other malignant diseases in hospital admitted patients.		
2491	9473955		ON CONSTRUCTION OF THE APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS OF SOME INTEGRAL EQUATIONS	EL-AMIN, MOHAMED ABDEL AZEEZ	MOHAMED ABDEL AZEEZ EL-AMIN	ASWAN, EGYPT:	1999	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS ON CONSTRUCTION OF THE APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS OF SOME INTEGRAL EQUATIONS		
2492	9473983		BIOCHEMICAL METABOLITES IN EWES DURING LATE PREGNANCY IN ASSIUT GOVERNORAT/	MOUSTAFA, HODA IBRAHIM			2001	A TOTAL NUMBER OF 50 OSIMI EWES THEIR AGES VARED FROM 2-6 YEARS OLD BELONGED TO EL HAWATKA FARM 25 HEAD AND EL BALIZA VILLAGE PREVAT FARM (25HAD).		
2493	9474045		DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF SERUM BRPTENS IN SOME DISEASED CONDITITNS IN SHEEP AND GOATS/	ABDEL NAEM, MOHAMMED MOHAMMED			2001	SERUM PRUNTES PLAYS AN IMPORTANT AND DOMINANT ROLE IN BODY METABOLISM AND REFLECTS THE FUNCTION WHOLE BODY PROTEINS.		
2494	9474047		DIAGNOSTIC EFFICIENCY OF TROPONIN I AND MYOGLOBIN MEASUREMENTS IN ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	ABDEL WAHED, SAHAR ABU EL-FATOH	SAHAR ABU EL-FATOH ABDEL WAHED	SOHA G	2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS DIAGNOSTIC EFFICIENCY OF TROPONIN I AND MYOGLOBIN MEASUREMENTS IN ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION		
2495	9474054		A comparison Between Knowledge of Phonetics and actual performance in pronunciation among fourth year students, english section, at Assiut Faculty of Education /	Omar, Mohammad Redad .	Mohammad Redad Omar ,	Sohag :	1996 .	The main purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationship between the student's theoretical knowledge of phonetics and their actual performance in pronunciation for fourth year, majors of English at ASSIUT FACULTY OF EDUCATION.		
2496	9474106		AREVIEW ON RECENT TRENDS IN MANAGEMENT OF PEDIATRIC ARRHYTHMIAS	AHMED, RAMADAN ABU EL HASSAN	RAMADAN ABU EL HASSAN AHMED	SOHA G	2004	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS AREVIEW ON RECENT TRENDS IN MANAGEMENT OF PEDIATRIC ARRHYTHMIAS		
2497	9474110		THE RELATION BETWEEN BODY MASS INDEX AND LEFT VENTRICULAR MASS AND CARDIAC OUTPUT PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HYPERTENSION	mahmoud, doaa abas	Doaa abas mahmoud	SOHA G	2003	this study was conducted aiming at investigating the relations of BMI to LVM and COP in patients with essential hypertension.		
2498	9474185		RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF OESOPHAGEAL MALIGNANT DYSPHAGIA	HASHIM, ESSAM EL BADRY	ESSAM EL BADRY HASHIM	SOHA G, EGYPT	2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF OESOPHAGEAL MALIGNANT DYSPHAGIA		
2499	9474244		EFFECT OF ENERGY AND PROTEIN LEVELS ON THE UTILIZATION OF SOME MINERALS AND CONCENTRATION OF VITAMIN C IN THE BLOOD OF GROWING KIDS/	ABDEL RAHEEM, SHERIEF MOHAMED			2002	cU) IN ADDITION TO SERUM VITAMIN C WERE EVALUATED IN FOUR METABOLIC EXPERIMENTS.		
2500	9474310		PLASMA EXCHANGE ON THE CELL SPEARATOR IN SELECTED PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS	ALLAM, AHMED AHMED	AHMED AHMED ALLAM	ASSIUT, EGYPT:	2000	PLASMA EXCHANGE ON THE CELL SPEARATOR IN SELECTED PATIENTS WITH AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS		
2501	9474328		PREVALENCE OF CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS IN SHEEP IN UPPER EGYPT/	SAYED, EZZAT MARZOUK			2006	OVINE PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS) CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS) IS A CHRONIC DISEASE OF SHEEP CAUSED BY C. PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS		
2502	9474339		the effect of a suggested program on developing first year EFL majors descriptive writing skills at sohag faculty of education	gebril, attah mohammed	attah mohammed gebril . ;	sohag. :	2001 .	the purpose of the study: this study aimed to investigate the effect of a suggested program on developing the descriptive writing skills of first-year EFL majors at sohag faculty of education.		
2503	9474453		COMBINED CAUDAL AND GENERAL ANAESTHESIA IN CHILDREN - THE USE OF FENTANYL AND/OR CLONIDINE WITH LOCAL ANAESTHETICS AS A METHOD TO PROLONG THE DURATION OF SURGICAL ANAESTHESIA	ABU EL WAFI, WESAM ABEL GALIL	WISAM ABDEL GALIL ABU EL WAFI	SOHA G, EGYPT:	2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS COMBINED CAUDAL AND GENERAL ANAESTHESIA IN CHILDREN - THE USE OF FENTANYL AND/OR CLONIDINE WITH LOCAL ANAESTHETICS AS A METHOD TO PROLONG THE DURATION OF SURGICAL ANAESTHESIA		
2504	9474513		BINOTIC FORAMINIFER AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS LOWER TERTIARY SUCCESSION ALONG THE RED SEA COASTAL AREA, EGYPT	MOHAMED, MOHAMED YOUSSEF ALI	MOHAMED YOUSSEF ALI MOHAMMED	ASSIUT, EGYPT		BINOTIC FORAMINIFER AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS LOWER TERTIARY SUCCESSION ALONG THE RED SEA COASTAL AREA, EGYPT		
2505	9474537		THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CDTE SINGLE CRYSTAL AND THIN FILMS	MOHAMED, AYMAN AHMED EL AMIN	AYMAN AHMED EL AMIN MOHAMED	ASSIUT, EGYPT	1995	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CDTE SINGLE CRYSTAL AND THIN FILMS		
2506	9474599		TOXICOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOME RODENTICIDES IN ALBINO MICE/	ISMAIL, MOHAMED ALY AHMED			1988 .	Rodenticides are economic poisons used to control rodents for preventing the great loss in agriculture crops and the transmission of diseases.		
2507	9474633		Hygienic significance of some microbial isolates from broiler houses/	Sotahy, sotahy ahmed.			1989 .	Fifty samples from each air, litter and water were collected from some broiler houses at Assiut governorate and microbiologically evaluated using the total viable count under the effect of the microclimatic condition as well as the detection of pathogenic and potentially bacteria and fungi.		

2508	9474929		STUDIES ON THREE NUCLEON RESONANCES/	HEMMDAN , AMAL MOHAMED HASSAN	AMAL MOHAMED HASSAN HEMMDAN	ASWAN	2002	THIS THESIS PRESENTS EXAMPLES OF THE CALCULATIONS OF TWO-AND THREE-BODY RESONANCES.		
2509	9474933		A STUDY OF FIXED POINTS FOR MAPPINGS IN METRIC AND 2-METRIC SPACES .	AHMED, AHMED EL-SAYED	AHMED EL-SAYED AHMED	SOHAG	1997	THIS THESIS OF FIVE CHAPTERS ...CHAPTER I: ABOUT BASIC CONCEPTS ...CHAPTER II: ON THE CONVERGENCE OF G-INTRATION PROCESS TO A COMMON FIXED POINT CHAPTERIII: COMMON FIXED POINT THEOREMS FOR M-WEEK CHAPTER IV: FIXED POINT THEORIMS FOR PAIRS OF WEEKLY CHAPTER V: COMPATIBLE MAPPINGS IN 2-METRIC SPACES>		
2510	9474971		Synthesis of some new spiro heterocyclic systems /	Mohammed, Mounir Abbas Ali.	Mounir Abbas Ali Mohammed ,	SoHag	1996 .	The work presented in this thesis deals with the synthesis of some new spiro heterocyclic ring systems with tow different types of reactive intermediates;viz a heterocyclic ketene-N-S-acetal as well as the a,b-unsaturated nitriles.		
2511	9475060		studies on poly functionally substituted hetero aromatics	Ahmed , salwa mohamed	salwa mohamed ahmed	aswan	1997	the reaction of 1,2-dithiole-3-thione1 with some select a,b-unsaturated nitriles including crotonitrile 2 a,b and the nitrile enamine derivative 8were investigated.		
2512	9475071		Netic studies on the dissolution and inhibition of copper in nitric acid	Hussein, Abo El-Hagag Abo El-Gawad.	Abo El-Hagag Abo El-Gawad Hussein ,	Qena :	1996 .	In the present work we aimed to investigate and clarify the kinetics of copper dissolution in HNO3acid,especially the phase of dissolution at the frist beginning of interaction between copper and HNO3acid, know as the incubation period.		
2513	9475102		EVALUATION OF RESULTS NISSEN FUNDOPLICATION AND BELSEY MARK II/REPAIR FOR TREATMENT OF SLIDING HIATUS HERNIA	ABULEZZ,TAREK ABED HAMID	TAREK ABED HAMID ABULEZZ	SOHA G.EGYPT	1996	THE SCOPE OF THE THESIS IS EVALUATION OF RESULTS NISSEN FUNDOPLICATION AND BELSEY MARK II/REPAIR FOR TREATMENT OF SLIDING HIATUS HERNIA		
2514	9475195		Cytogenetic studies of some species of marine invertebrates in the red sea coast around latitude 26 N /	Ibrahim, Ali Hussien Abu Almaaty.	Ali Hussien Abu Almaaty Ibrahim ,	Qena :	2002 .	Sixteen species of animals belonging to phylum mollusca which were collected from the RED Sea coast were morphological and cytogenetically studied.		
2515	9475255		synthetic studies on quinones	Amin , khaled said	khaled said amin	qena	2000	the main objective of studies in this thesis involved the synthesis of some new classes of double fused heterocyclic qunines srarting with bromanil.		
2516	9475316		GEOLOGICAL AND RADIOMETRIC INVESTIGATION OF ABU-GRUSH AREA SOUTHEASTERN DESERT EGYPT	AHMED,ABU-ALFETOUH ABDEL RAOUF	ABU-ALFETOUH ABDEL RAOUF AHMED	ASWAN,EGYPT:	1995	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS GEOLOGICAL AND RADIOMETRIC INVESTIGATION OF ABU-GRUSH AREA SOUTHEASTERN DESERT EGYPT		
2517	9475398		BATERIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICO -CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER FROM DIFFERENT SOURS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE	ABO-AMER,ALY EL-SAYED ALY	ASSIUT UNIVERSITY,FACULTY OF SCIENCE (SOHAG)	ASSIUT,EGYPT	1994	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS BATERIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICO -CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF WATER FROM DIFFERENT SOURS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE		
2518	9479390		COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE ATTENUATION AND SCATTERING OF GAMMA-RAYS THROUGH IGENOUS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS	mohamed,atef mohamed el-taher	atef mohamed el-taher mohamed;	QENA:	1996 .	carefully studing the previous work provided earlier,it is found interesting to carry out on extensive comparative study on some locally availabls aterials in an attempt to reveal the possibility of using them as shielding materials		
2519	9479433		SOME EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON MYCOPLASMA IOWAE INFECTION IN POULTRY/	GIRGIS,GEORGE NASSIF ABDALLA			2001	AN INVESTIGATION OF M IOWAE INFECTION IN TURKEYS CHICKENS DUCKS AND PIGENS WAS OUT UPPER EGYPT (EL MINIA ASSIUT AND SOHAG GOVRNRATES)		
2520	9479477		PHYSIOLGICAL EFFECTS OF SALINITY ON SOME ANYIOXIDATIONE ENZYMES IN SOME MAIZE CULTIVARS/	Abou Alhmd,Mona Fawzy	Mona Fawzy Abou Alhmd ,	SOUTH VALLEY University:	2005 .	تعتبر الملوحة من اهم مشاكل الزراعة في العالم بصفة عامة ، و في مصر بصفة خاصة حيث تزداد نسبتها علما بعد عام ، ومن ثم تحول دون زراعة الكثير من المحاصيل الرئيسية و منها الذرة الشامية و في محاولة لحل هذه المشكلة اتجهت الدراسة الى اختيار سلالات ذات القدرة على التحمل النسبي للملوحة .		
2521	9479480		IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MALIGNANT DISEASES IN CHILDERN	SHARAF,AL-ZAHRAA AL-SAYED	AL-ZAHRAA AL-SAYED SHARAF	SOHAG,EGYPT:	1995	The present work aims to throw some light on the immunological changes accompanying malignant diseases,and the application of these data as regrads to classification,diagnosis and treatment of cancer children		
2522	9479490		NATURALISM IN JOHN STEINBECK S MAJOR NOVELS	ibrahim,mohamed galal	mohamed galal ibrahim	QENA	1997	this study is an attempt to investigate the naturalistic aspects in john steinbecks major fiction.		
2523	9479508		Effect of silica dust on the microscopic structure of the respiratory system and some other organs of male albino rats/	Abd El-Aziz,Hekmat Osman	Hekmat Osman Abd El-Aziz	SoHag:	1999	The present study was organized to assess the effect of silica exposure on the respiratory and digestive systems and to evaluate the effect two different methods namely by inhalation and contamination of food with silica.		
2524	9479582		SOME STUDIS ON THE VIRULENCE ATTRIBUTE OF E.COLIVISOLATED FROM CHICKENS IN ASSIUT/	FARGHALY,EMAN MOHAED			2000	POULTRY IS ONE OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF ANEMAL PROTEINS IN MOST COUNTRIS ALL OVER WORLD		
2525	9479641		BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL	ABO-AMER,ALY EL-SAYED ALY	ALY EL-SAYED ALY ABO-AMER	qena:		This study was carried out on nine of water which were collected from 66 different sites of sohag govenorate.All of these samnple were collected through the period from november 1992 to november 1993		
2526	9479704		STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	ISMAIL,THANA MOHAMED TALAAT	THANA MOHAMED TALAAT ISMAIL	QENA,EGYPT:	1996	The scope of this study is STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS		
2527	9479720		Prognostic value of cardiac treponint (CTnT)elevation in chronic renal failure patients on haemodialysis/	Abd el-Rahman,Amgad Aref Abd el Satar.	Amgad Aref Abd el Satar Abd el-Rahman	SoHag	2005	The aim of this study was to study the extent and pattern of increased cardiac treponin T(CTnT)IN end stage renal failure patients on regular hemodialysis and evaluate its usefulness and its prognostic value as a predictor of subsequent cardiac events in those patients.		
2528	9479745		THE use of visual images in sam shepard s curse of the starving class, buried child,and true west	nourel-din,hares abdel-wahab fayez	hares abdel-wahab fayez nourel-din	sohag:	2000 .	the study investigates the role of visual images in illuminating the problems that entrap the american society in general and the contemporary american family in particular as it is illustrated in shepard s family trilogy curse of the starving class,buried child,and true west.		
2529	9479812		An Application of leech`s foregrounding Approach to some of owen`s war poems/	Ahmed, Mamdouh Ali.	Mamdouh Ali Ahmed ,	Qena :	1995 .	This study is a stylistic attempt to describe and interpret some linguistic forms in a selection of Owen`s WAR poems. one of the major domains of stylistics is the analysis of the language of literature.		
2530	9479850		studies on fluorine in milk and some milk products/	Alia,Alia Arafa.			1990	suggestive measures to protect human beings and animals from excessive intake of flouride are given.		

2531	9479881	some studies on trichomoniasis in pigeons in assiut/	Fouly,Enaam Abdel Basett.			1990	the present work was conducted to do some studies on trichomonas quillinae among domestic pigeons (columba livia) in assiut governorate.		
2532	9479903	radiological evaluation on the induced midshaft femoral transverse fractures in dogs following some methods of internal immobilization/	Seeha,Samir Melad.			1990	bone healing associated with three methods of midshaft femoral fracture fixation in 36 clinically healthy stray dogs were evaluated in radiographic and gross studies.		
2533	9479933	occurrence of coliforms and enteropathogenic eschria coli (EEC) in locally manufactured cheese/	Abdel HALEEM,Amal Ali.			1990	one hundred and sixty (160) raddom samples of lically manufactured cheeses including kareish, damietta, hard and processed cheese 40 samples each ,were collected from assiut city markets.		
2534	9479953	studies on parasitic and bacterial diarrhea in sheep/	Moustafa,Usama Abd El Hakeem Aly.			1990	in this study one thousand balady sheep (one day to four years old) were examined clinically.		
2535	9479992	studies of the aeromonas infection in labeo sp (labeled niloticus) in upper egypt/	Mohamed,Nagla Abd El Monem.			1990	one hundred and fifty (150) labeo nilotica fish were collected from different parts of river Nile in upper Egypt.		
2536	9482829	Study on the optical potential and its applications /	Hemdan, Amel Mohamed Hassan.	Amel Mohamed Hassan Hemdan ,	Aswan :	1995 .	This thesis deals with three types of heavy ion elastic scattering at intermediate energies.		
2537	9482843	ASTUDY OF THE TRANSLATIONS OF W-H-AUDEN AUDEN WITH REFERENCE TO HIS ENGLISH IMAGE IN THE THIRTIES	ali,mohamed saied ahmed	mohamed saied ahmed ali	QENA:	1995	the peculiar position of auden among the poets of the thirties is recongized by many critics.james vision point out that title the dreatest living poet was inherited by t.s eliot after w.b.		
2538	9483005	Geology of Gabal Abu-Kharief and Associated Mineralization,Eastern Desert,Egypt /		Esmat Ahmed Abu El-Hassan ,	Qena :	1995 .	Thesis deals with the geology of G.Abu-Kharief and the associated mineralization G.Abu-Kharief is located 45km west of Safaga twn.		
2539	9483078	STUDIES ON THE IMMUNOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIRAL HEPATITS AND TOXOPLASMA GONDII INFECTIONS IN MAN AND ANIMALS/	HEMAYA, AHMED KAMAL DYAD.			2000	TOXOPLASMA GONDII, HAS BEEN INCRIMINATED AS ONE OF THE ETIOLOGIC AGENTS IN MANY OBSTETIC DISORDERS.		
2540	9483128	Geology and Radioactivity of Abu Furad Umm Taghir area,Easter desert,Egypt /	Mahmoud, Falham Oraby.	Falham Oraby Mahmoud ,	Qena :	1995 .	The Abu Furad -Umm Taghir area was closen,as a representative area of some basement rocks,for the study of the relationship between geology and radioactivity.The study area covers about 262km2 and is constituted mainly of migmatite,granitic gneiss,metasediment,metavolcanic amphibolite,metagabbro and granitoid rocks.		
2541	9483136	ASTUDY ON CERTAIN BACTERIAL AGENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR EARLY AGE MORTALITIES IN TURKEY/	HABIB, BAHAA KAMAL.			1E+07	160TURKEY EGGS CONTAINING DEAD EMBRYOS AND 140 TURKEY POULTS,1-7 DAYS OF AGE, WERE SUBJECTED TO BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.		
2542	9483201	ON VIBRATION AND BUCKLING OF CYLINDRICAL SHELLS	ahmed , noua khalifa	Nousa khalifa ahmed	QENA	1999	this work is concerned with the study of vibration and buckling of shells for its great importance in many engineering applications,at the same time this study has received little attention because of the mathematical difficulties encountered in the solution and establishing the programs for getting accurate solutions.		
2543	9483328	EFFECTOF DIFFERENT DIETARY LEVELS OF ASCORBIC ACID ON STRESS RESISTANCE IN TILAPIA/	ALI, ABEER EZZAT MAHMOUD.			2000	THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION CONCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: 1- DEPRIVATION OF VIT. C LEAD TO DECREASE IN GROWTH RATE OF NILE TILAPIA AND REDUCTION IN STRESS RESISTANCE.		
2544	9483329	The effect of using A Humanistic Model program on nature of classroom interaction,english language proficiency and attitudes towards english of Sohag Secondary School student /	Hassan,Ali Elsagheer Abd El Aal.	Ali Elsagheer Abd El Aal Hassan ,	Sohag :	1998 .	The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of using a humanistic program in teaching English as a foreign language to the frist -year scondary students in Egypt on classroom interaction on English proficiency and on the students attitudestowards learning English.		
2545	9483424	THE EFFECT OF AN INTEGRATED PROCESS-PRODUCT APPROACH TO TEACHING WRITING ON DEVELOPING THE CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS OF FIRST-YEAR EFL MAJORS AT SOHAG FACULTY OF EDUCATION	ammar,abdallah mahmoud ismail	abdallah mahmoud ismail ammar.	SOHA G:	2001 .	the purpose of the study is to test the effectiveness of an integrated process-product approach to writing instruction through building and field-testing asuggested program that is based on the proposed approach.the ultimate goal is to develop the creative writing skills of EFL students in the egyptian context.		
2546	9483455	The use irony as VEHICLE FOR SOCIAL CRITICISM IN THE MAJOR PLAYS OF EDWARD ALBEE /	Fahmy,Eman Mohamed.	Eman Mohamed Fahmy ,	Sohag :	1999 .	This study is not concerned with such issue which are proved to have been established patterns in the drama of Edward Albee,but rather it attempts to start with the other critical works have ended.		
2547	9483777	IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON INFECTIOUS CORYZA IN CHICENS/	ZAKI.EMAD IKRAM			1993	THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTICE CORYZA BROILIR AND LAING FLOCKS ELMINEA GOVRNRAT WAS STUDIED.		
2548	9483859	continuous total intravenous anesthesia (propofol versus inhalational anesthesia isoflurane for patients undergoing thoracotomy under one lung ventilation	ali,al magalli tantawid	al megalli tantawi ali	Qena				
2549	9483869	The development of the dramatic clements in the poetry of Robert Frost:(1874-1963)Dramatic theory and practice:		Hassan M Unis ,	Qena :	1996 .	This study traces the development of the dramatic elements in the poetry of Robert Frost.		
2550	9483871	SYNTHESIS OF POLYFUNCTIONALLY SUBSTITUTED AZINES /	MOUSA,IBRAHIM ABD EL-MOTALEB ABD EL-MOTALEB	IBRAHIM ABD EL-MOTALEB ABD EL-MOTALEB MOUSA	SOUTH VALLEY	2006 .	الهدف من البحث هو استخدام مشتق الازيتواسيتانيليد(1)لتخليق بعض المركبات الحلقية غير متجانسة الحلقة المبكرة المشتملة على جزىء البيريدين ثيون. بناءا على ذلك عندما يتفاعل الازيتواسيتانيليد(1)مع اريليدين سيثواسيتاميد فى الوسط القاعدى اعطى مشتق البيريدين ثيون(2)ولم يعطى ثيوبوران(4)بناءا على التحاليل الدقيقة والطيفية(1 scheme).		
2551	9484081	Pathology of acute experimental lead toxicity in mice/	Hifny,madeha abdel hafez.			1989 .	Lead is an important element present naturally in some areas of the world and used on alarge scale in industry.		
2552	9484118	Some studies on pasteurilla infection in free living birds/	Shahata,hamdia Ibrahim.			1989 .	Resently,attention had been directed toward wild birds as source of infection.		
2553	9484139	Some studies on fatty liver syndrome in laying hens and associated bacterial agents/	Abd el wahab,mokhtar hussein.			1989 .	For studying the incidence of exposure of laying hens reared in batteries in beni-suef,el-menia and assiut governorates to fatty liver syndrome and associated bacterial agents.		
2554	9484167	Studies on subnormal birth weights in dairy animals and the effect of nutrition on its performance/		Galal,hiam galal.		1989 .	This study was undertaken on local dairy farm of 215cow for giving an idea about the breeding expected following the relationship between birth weight and growth of friesland calves till the age of one year.		

2555	9486146		MANEGEMENT OF ORBITAL TUMORS IN CHILDREN	ABDELAH.AHMED MOSTAFA AHMED	AHMED MOSTAFA AHMED ABDELAH	SOHA G.EGY PT	1997	THE SCOPE OF THIS THEIS IS MANEGEMENT OF ORBITAL TUMORS IN CHILDREN		
2556	9486290		EVALUATION OF THE DIFFERENT EXTRAGENITAL TISSUES USED FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE URTHERAL STRICTURE	ahmed,mohamed zaki ali	mohamed zaki ali ahmed	SOHA G	2004	the aime of the works to evaluate the functional&cosmetic outcomes of various extragenital tissue transfer for repair of complex urethral strictures(stricture,fistulae		
2557	9486310		VALUE OF TGREE-DIMENSIONAL ECHOCARDIO- GRAPHY IN STUDY OF INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS	ABDEL RAHMAN,SAYED MOHAMED	SAYED MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN	SOHA G.EGY PT:	1997	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS VALUE OF TGREE-DIMENSIONAL ECHOCARDIO-GRAPHY IN STUDY OF INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS		
2558	9486318		some studies on bacterial arthritis with special reference to mycoplasma synoviae in poultry/	mohamed.sayed khalf			1993	the aim work was to throw some light on arththritis in chickens due to bacterial agentes in the area of gena and soha g e provinces/		
2559	9486442		PROBABILISTIC ANALYSIS FOR SOME STANDBY SYSTEMS	ismail,mostafa abdel-aziz	mostafa abdel-aziz ismail	ASSWAN	1997	THIS THESIS CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF THE RELAIBILITY FOR SOME TWO-UNIT STANDBY RE-DUNDANT SYSTEMS FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW AND HUMAN ERROR FAILURES.		
2560	9486458		POST-MORTEM CHANGES IN THE MUSCLES IN RELATION TO TIME	HILAL,MAHA ABDEL HAMID	MAHA ABDEL HAMID HILAL	SOHA G	2001	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS POST-MORTEM CHANGES IN THE MUSCLES IN RELATION TO TIME EXPERIMENTAL STUDY		
2561	9486715		ROLE OF AMINOGLUALNIDINE,GADOLINIUM CHLORIDE AND OLEANOLIC ACID IN THE PROTECTION AGAINST CHEMICALLY INDUCED HEPATIC AND RENALDAMAGE	ALI ,FATIN MOHAMED OMRAN	FATIN MOHAMED OMRAN ALI	SOHA G.EGY PT:	2003	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS ROLE OF AMINOGLUALNIDINE,GADOLINIUM CHLORIDE AND OLEANOLIC ACID IN THE PROTECTION AGAINST CHEMICALLY INDUCED HEPATIC AND RENALDAMAGE		
2562	9486746		clinical investigation of nitrite poisoning in tilapia.	el deen,aya galal saad.			1999	the results showed that ,96hours.		
2563	9487018		studies on some heterocyclic compounds	temerk,abd el-mohsen younes abbas	abd el-mohsen younes temerk	gena:	1995	the aim of this thesis is the synthesis of some new fused heterocyclic system containing the pyrazole nucleus hoping that such new compounds will have certian and specific biological effects. the thesis includes three chapters.		
2564	9487142		SOME CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF LIVER DISEASES IN CHILDREN	YOUSEF,GIHAN YOUSIF	GIHAN YOUSEF ALI	SOHA G ,EGYP T:	2005	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS SOME CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF LIVER DISEASES IN CHILDREN		
2565	9487297		SOME MYCOTIC AFFECTIONS IN FREE LIVING BIRDS/	AHMED, DARWISH HASHIM DARWISH.			1E+07	THE PRESENT STUDY DISCUSSED THE ROLE OF FREE LIVING BIRDS FOR TRANSMITTING THE MYCOTIC AFFECTIONS TO POULTRY FARMS.		
2566	9487631		THE PROTRAYAT OF WEST IN THE NOVELS OF JOHAN STEINBECK	,ABDALLH,ATIF MOHAMMED	ATIF MOHAMMED ABDALLH	QENA, EGYPT:		THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS THE PROTRAYAT OF WEST IN THE NOVELS OF JOHAN STEINBECK		
2567	9487689		BACTERIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF ANIMAL ENVIRONMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE FLORA OF THE UDDER/	KODB ,SABER ABDEL MOTAGALY HASSANEEN.			2001	FIFTY SAMPLES FROM EACH AIR AND SOIL WERE COLLECTED FROM THREE CATTLE BYRES; A)- AGRICULTURE DAIRY FARM, B)- ARAB EL MOTEER &C)- BANI MORE DAIRY.		
2568	9487884		STUDIES ON DIAGNOSIS OF CLINICAL AND SUBCLINICAL FASCIOLIASIS IN SHEEP IN ASSUIT GOVERNORATE/	MOHAMMED ,CHADA ABDEL AZZEM.			2002	FASCIOLIASIS IS A DISEASE CAUSED BY LIVER FLUKES AND IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.		
2569	9487891		STUDIES ON SOME SOLAR RADIATION COMPONENTS RELATED TO AEROSOLS IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF QENA	adam,mahmoud el-noubi	mahmoud el-noubi adam	QENA:	1994 .	in the last years,the need to devlop new sources of energy has largely increased to solve apart of energy demand proplem.		
2570	9487981		SENSORY,CHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF SOME SEA FISH PRODUCTS.	SAYED,SHERIEF MOHAMED.			2001	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE QUALITY OF 125SAMPLES OF SEA FISH.		
2571	9488066		EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED STUDIES ON THE ANALYSIS EXAMINATION ,CONSERVATION,AND RESTORATION OF OLD PAPER MANUSCRIPTS WITH THE APPLICATION ON SOME SELECATION	EL ASELY,ABDEL SALAM MOHAMMED	ABDEL SALAM MOHAMMED EL ASELY	SOHA G.EGY PT:	2003	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS ISEXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED STUDIES ON THE ANALYSIS EXAMINATION ,CONSERVATION,AND RESTORATION OF OLD PAPER MANUSCRIPTS WITH THE APPLICATION ON SOME SELECATION		
2572	9488122		DETECTION OF AMITRIPTYLINE AND IMIPRAMINE AND IMIPRAMINE AND EVALUATION OF THIER EFFECTS ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM	soliman,sohair ali mohamed	sohair ali mohamed soliman	SOHA G	2001	the aim of the present work is to study the possible detection of tofranil and tryptizol in the human serum and to evaluate thier effects on the immune system.		
2573	9488181		DEVELOPMENT OF NEROMUSCULAR SPINDLES OF EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES IN ALBIONO RAT	ABDEL RAHIM ,AZZA SAYED	AZZA SAYED ABDELRAHIM	SOHA G.EGY PT:	2002	THE SCOPE OF THESIS IS DEVELOPMENT OF NEROMUSCULAR SPINDLES OF EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES IN ALBIONO RAT		
2574	9488265		SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW SPIRO AND FUSED1.5-BENZODIAZEPINES	ABO-ZAID,HANAN SALAH	HNANA SLAH ABO-ZAID	SOHA G.EGY PT:	2006	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS ISSYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW SPIRO AND FUSED1.5-BENZODIAZEPINES		
2575	9488335		THE ROLE OF T-LYMPHOCYTE CYTOKINESS IN ORGAN TRANSPLANT TOLERANCE	HASAN,ALI TAHA	ALI TAHA ALI HASSAN	SOHA G.EGY PT:	1999	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS THE ROLE OF T-LYMPHOCYTE CYTOKINESS IN ORGAN TRANSPLANT TOLERANCE		
2576	9488692		INRAVENOUS PROPOFOL DURING CESAREAN SECTION PLACENTAL TRANSFER ,CONCENTRATIONS IN BREAST MILK ,AND NEONATAL EFFECTS	MOHAMED , SALAH AHMED MOHAMED	SALAH AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED	SOHA G	1997	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS INRAVENOUS PROPOFOL DURING CESAREAN SECTION PLACENTAL TRANSFER ,CONCENTRATIONS IN BREAST MILK ,AND NEONATAL EFFECTS		
2577	9489062		lead levels in macro and microenvironment of cattle at assiut governorate/	El Shreif,Ahmed Abd El Baky Sherqui.			1991	environmental pollution is one of the most deleterious agents to the biological life.		
2578	9489249		ddd	aaa						
2579	9489464		further dtudies on urinary calculi in calves/	Mohamed,Mostafa Amin.			1991	in this investigation prw-natal calculus as aell as balanobothitis were not meet with and caused retension of urine which led to rupture of the bladder.		
2580	9491615		studies on infectious entritis in newal born lambs upper eggyp/	ahmed.abdel rady thabet			1983	from 425 lambs clinically suffering from dirrhoea ranging from one day to nsix monthes of age in assiut and el wady el gaded province.		

2581	9491627	LES MOTIVEATIONS PROFONDES DANNS LE THEATER DE SAMUEL BECKETT	ALY , MAHMOUD AHMED MOHAMMED	MAHMOUD AHMED MOHAMMED ALY	QENA	2004	LES MOTIVEATIONS PROFONDES DANNS LE THEATER DE SAMUEL BECKETT		
2582	9491659	enteracteria in milk and prodictes/	gad elrab.hassan mahamed			1983	atotalof 132 ranbdom sambelsof milk and milk pordcts inclode(40 raw milk 20 damietta cheesa.21		
2583	9491702	Matthew Arnold and William Wordsworth :	Osman, Ahmed Mahmoud.	Ahmed Mahmoud Osman ,	Qena :	1997 .	This study assesses the relationship of Matthew Arnold and William Wordsworth,as reflected in some of their poetry. it attempts to probe the nature of this relationship,Arnold's approach to Wordsworth's viws,and his adapting of these viwes to himself and to his own age.		
2584	9491720	DIE NICHT-ENKLITISCHEN PARTIKELN IM MITTELAGYPTISCHEN	EL HAMRAWI,MAHMOU D	MAHMOUD EL HAMRAWI	SOHA G	1996	DIE NICHT-ENKLITISCHEN PARTIKELN IM MITTELAGYPTISCHEN		
2585	9491746	THERMODURIC PSYCHROPHIC BACTERIA IN MILK AND SOME DAIRY PRODUCTS/	SABRY ,YASSER MOHAMED.			1E+07	TWO HUNDRED RANDOM SAMPLES OF RAW MILK, UHT MILK AND SOME MILK PRODUCTS INCLUDING PROCESSED CHEESE AND ICE CREAM POWDER.		
2586	9491774	INCIDENCE OF MYCOFLORA AND SOME MYCOTOXINS IN LOCALLY MANUFACTURED CHEESE.	EL SHREIF,LAMIAA MOHAMMED.			2000	CHEESE CAN EASILY BECOME MOLDED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF FUNGI AND AGROUP.		
2587	9491783	MARKES AND SUBOOPULATION OF T LYMPHOCYTES IN SCHISTOSOMIASIS	FEKRY,AHMED ABDALLAH	AHMED ABDALLH FEKRY	EGYP T:		THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS MARKES AND SUBOOPULATION OF T LYMPHOCYTES IN SCHISTOSOMIASIS		
2588	9491848	EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT METHODS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BOVING/	SULTAN ,SERAG EL DEEN ABDEL AZIZ AHMED.	جامعة جنوب الوادي ,كلية الطب البيطرى.	اقنا:	2002	TUBERCLE BACILLI CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ORGANISMS, WHICH INFECT HUMAN AND ANIMALS.		
2589	9491926	PROTEOLYTIC FUNGI IN SOME MEAT PRODUCTS: THEIR INCIDENCE AND METHODS OF INHIBITION.	SAYID ,AMANY ABDEL KHALIC.			1999	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION WAS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE PREVELANCE AND POPULATION DENSITY OF PROTEOLYTIC FUNGI OF 75 SAMPLES OF MEAT PRODUCTS.		
2590	9491931	Study on parasitic helminthes of some species of Fishes from Hurgada,Red sea , Egypt :	Hassan, Amal Abbas Adel-Rahman.	Amal Abbas Adel-Rahman Hassan ,	Qena :	2004 .	The aim of the present work is to study the morphology ,taxonomy and some ecological phenomena on the helminthes which naturally infected fishes of Red Sea,Egypt.		
2591	9491966	CLINICAL AND LABORTORY STUDIES ON VIRAL ENTERITIS IN NEWLY BORN CALVES.	FAHEEM,SAAD MAHROUS.			1999	THIS STUDY HAS THRON SOME LIGHT ON NEONATAL DIARRHEA IN EGYPT WHICH REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MAIN CAUSE MORTALITY IN NEWBORN CALVES.		
2592	9492003	THE ROLE OF THE AGED INDIVIDUAL IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INTRAFAMILIAL SPREAD OF INFECTION	AYOUB,ABIA IBRAHIM	ABIA IBRAHIM AYOUB	ALEXA NDRIA ,EGYP T:	1984	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS THE ROLE OF THE AGED INDIVIDUAL IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INTRAFAMILIAL SPREAD OF INFECTION		
2593	9492033	STUDIES ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTIVE DISINFECTANTS FOR DISINFECTION OF POULTRY HOUSES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AEROSOL DISINFECTION.	ABDEL MOHSEN,HOSNIA SWAFY			1999	THE BACTERICIDAL AND FUNGICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF FIVE CHEMICAL DISINFECTANTS WERE TESTED.		
2594	9492079	tarce elements variation in serum of adult she camil under pathho phasioligical condtion/	ahmed.mohamed abdel salamn mohamed			1993	this invstigation was carrid out bon a total numbar of 112 she camels belonged to difrint localities in new valley governorat.		
2595	9492098	ROLE OF FUNGI IN INDUCING EMBRYONIC MORTALITIES IN DIFFERENT BREEDING FARMS IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE.	HASSAN,KHALIL HASSAN.			1999	THE AIM OF THIS WORK TO DETECT THE ROLE OF FUNGI IN INDUCING .		
2596	9492195	ATORADIOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION OF CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE AND INTERLEUKIN-1B RECEPTORS IN LYMPH NODE,SPELEEN AND PAW TISSUE OF RAT	MOUSA,SHAABAN ABDEL WAHAB	SHAABAN ABDEL WAHAB MOUSA	ASWA N,EGY PT:	1995	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS ISATORADIOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION OF CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE AND INTERLEUKIN-1B RECEPTORS IN LYMPH NODE,SPELEEN AND PAW TISSUE OF RAT		
2597	9492315	Astudy of the effect of an activity therapy program for the Social Competence of chronic,hospitalized psychiatric patients /		Enayat Abdel Wahab Kalil ,	Cairo :	1985 .	According to literature review ,activities therapy was found to be a considerable dimension in the treatment of psychiatric patients. The aim of this study was to assess the effects of activity therapy program from the social competence of chronic hospitalized psychiatric patients..		
2598	9492407	SOME OF PROBLEMS OF FLOW OF VISCOUS FLUIDS IN A POROUS MEDIUM	MOHAMED,RAMADA N ABDALLH	RAMADAN ABD ALLAH MOHAMMED	QENA, EGYPT:	1995	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS SOME OF PROBLEMS OF FLOW OF VISCOUS FLUIDS IN A POROUS MEDIUM		
2599	9492443	BIOCHEMICAL AND HEMATOLGICAL STUDEIS ON DRAFT HORSES INFESTED WITH GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES.	ALL ELAWA,REDA ABDEL KARIM.			2E+07	THIS INVESTIGATION WAS CARRIED OUT ON TOTAL NUMBER OF166DRAFT HORSES.		
2600	9492468	SANITARY CONDITION OF GOATS MILK IN UPPER EGYPT.	MAHRAN,MOHAMM ED AHMED			1999			
2601	9492633	Expert systems design techniques /	Hamed, Ahmed Younes.	Ahmed Younes Hamed ,	Sohag :	1996 .	includes abestruct.		
2602	9492880	Decision making process related to Agricultural innovations (Corn-Giza II) /	Barsoum, Samia Hanna Henein	Samia Hanna Henein Barsoum ,	EL Fayou m:	1988 .	ITt has been noted that there is an ever increasing gap between technological innovations and application of such innovations in the practical life. Corn is one of the most important food crops inegypt.		
2603	9492925	KINETICS OF SUBESTITUTION OF CO(III)COMMPLEXES IN PURE AND MIXED SOLVETS	EL- SUBRUITI,GEHAN MOUSTAFA	GEHAN MOUSTAFA ABDOL SUBRUITI	ALEXA NDRIA .	1987 .	kinetic and thermodynamic information concerning the influence of organic co-solvents on the aquation of transition metal complexes,the free energies of transfer of single ions from water to mixed solvents can all be linked to obtain information on the influence of solvation of individual ionic species in the initial and transition states for the solvolysis of that complex.		

2604	9492933	The crystal and molecular structure of some organic compounds /	El-Kordy, Mohamed A.	Mohamed A El-Kordy ,	Cairo :	1984 .	In the present thesis selected compounds of pharmaceutical interest are studied in order to provide stereochemical information for futher synthesis. the compounds were chosen in chose cooperation with pharmaceutical scientists from Bonn University and from the National Reserch Center in Cairo.		
2605	9492952	STUDIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAIN ARTERIES AND ASSOCIATED RETE MIRABILE SUPPLYING THE BRAIN OF THE ONE HUMPED CAMEL/	Zayed,AHMED EL ZUHRY .			1988 .	The present study was carried out on26 camel foetuses ranging from 100/1050mm length subdivided into three groups.		
2606	9493038	Some studies on proteus infection in chickens/	Abdel gawad,ahmed Abdel hafez mohamed.			1989 .	The role of porteus organism in eggs,embryos and chicks was studied during the present work.		
2607	9493125	some epidemiological studies on pest of small ruminantes in upper egypt/	Abd El Rahim,Ibrahim Hussein Ahmed.			1992	PPR was recorded for the first time in both sheep and goats in upper egypt through clinical and serological diagnosis.		
2608	9493177	Studies on salmonellae in fresh water fishes in assiut city/	Abd alla,mahmoud moustafa.			1989 .	Contamination of the fish with salmonellae my due to that fish caught from polluted water or acontaminant due to insufficient hygienic measures during the different steps from netting untill reaching the market.		
2609	9494503	A STUDY ON THE PROBLEM OF UNEXPLAINED INFERTILITY	abdel-latif,salah roshdy ahmed	salah roshdy ahmed abdel-latif-	SOHA G:	1996 .	AIM OF THE WORK: 1-STUDY THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM OF UNEXPLAINED INFERTILITY. 2-FIND OUT THE POSSIBLE UNDERLYING CAUSE. 3-EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TREATMENT.		
2610	9494514	Geological,Mineralogical and Geochemical studies on the neogene and quaternary Nile Deposits,Qena-Assiut stretch,Egypt.	Omer,Adly Abdel-Aziz Mohamed.	Adly Abdel-Aziz Mohamed Omer.	Sohag:	1996	The Nile basin came into existence as a result of the different geological and tectonic events affecting the northeastern Africa throughout Cenozoic times. During the Cenozoic,Egypt was drained by at least three different major drainage systems and the modern Nile is a chimera made up of surviving of these older system(Issawi&mCcAULEY,1992).		
2611	9494621	evaluation of immune responses of the Nile air-breathing catfish,clarias spp.,and tilapia,oreochromis niloticus,exposure to some carbamate pesticides.	mohamed,mahmoud mostafa.			1999	the results showed that,the96hours lc50of carbo-sulfan was0.33mg/1.		
2612	9494627	EVALUATION OF SULFAQUINOXALINE HAZARDS IN MEAT PRODUCING CHICKENS/	EL SHARKAWY ,EMAN EZZ-ELDAWLAW GABER.			1998	THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT ON 600 MALE AND FEMALE ONE DAY OLD ROSS CHICKENS OBTAINED FROM SOHAG INVESTATION COMPANY.		
2613	9494648	epidemiological studies of buffaloas suffering from some skin infectious diseases in assiut governorate	abu-zeid.ahmed saied ibraheem			1996	from july ,till may ,1995 ,atotal number of 2237 buffaloes in different ages and sexes , in different villages of southern and northern regons in assiut governorate and different seasons were included in this study		
2614	9494670	studies on johne,S DISEASE.	mohamed,sotohy ahmed.			1999	THREE DIAGNOSTIC TEST WERE EVALUATED FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PARATUBERCULOSIS INCLUDING FAECAL MICROSCOPY.		
2615	9494676	STUDIES ON BEHAVIOURAL PATTERNS OF LAYING HENS KEPT UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS OF HOUSING/	MAHMOUD ,MOTAMED EL SAYED.			1E+07	THIS WORK WAS CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CONDITIONS OF HOUSING INCLUDING TEMPERATURE HUMIDITY INDEX.		
2616	9494723	STUDIES ON PARATYPHOID INFECTIONS IN PIGEONS.	ABDEL MAGEED,MOEMEN ABDEL AZEEM			1999	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ON PARATYPHOID INFECTIONS IN PIGEONS WAS CARRIED OUT ON1170SAMPLES OF CLOACAL SWABS.		
2617	9494760	ELECTRODEPOSITION OF ZINC-NICKEL ALLOYS IN SULFATE BATHS /	AHMED , ARAFAT AHMED TOGHAN	ARAFAT AHMED TOGHAN AHMED ,	assiut univer sity :	2004 .	تهدف عناصر هذه الرسالة الى دراسة عملية الطلاء المعدني لسبيكة الزنك والنيكل التي تعد من احدى العمليات الصناعية المهمة التي لها تطبيقات عديدة والتي منها على سبيل المثال استخدامها في اغراض الزخرفة وحماية الحديد والمعادن الاخرى من التآكل .		
2618	9494781	some studies on rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease in upper egypt/	aly ,sayed ismaiel.			1998	THE INVESTIGATION OF RVHD IN ASSIUT AND SOHAG GOVERNORATE REVEALED THAT THE DISEASE IS WIDE SPREAD AND RESPONSIBLE.		
2619	9494797	OCCURRENCE OF AEROMONAS HYDROPHILA IN MILK AND SOME MILK PRODUCTS IN ASSIUT CITY.	MOUSTAFA,MOHMO UD FARGHALY			1999	THREE HUNDRED RANDOM SAMPLES OF MILK AND SOME MILK PRODUCTS INCLUDING RAW MILK(75),		
2620	9494927	THE EFFECT OF SUCCIMER (MESO-2,3-DIMERCAPTOSUCCINIC ACID) AND SOME VITAMINS ON THE PATHOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS INDUCED BY LEAD IN ALBINO RAT/	RADDAD ,KHALED KHALAF SALMAN.			1998	the present study was carried out on 83 adult male albino rats.		
2621	9495199	موطنة الفصيح لموطنة الفصيح في اللغة :	القناري ، محمد عزت أحمد .	محمد عزت أحمد القناري ،	القاهرة :	1985 .	تتناول الرسالة دراسة كتاب موطنة الفصيح في اللغة نظم العلامة مالك بن عبد الرحمن ثم تقسيم الرسالة الى قسمين القسم الاول يتناول التعريف بالمؤلف الاصلى للكتاب والقسم الثانى يتناول تحقيق الكتاب .		
2622	9495202	ESTIMATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF SOME DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EXPONENTIAL FAMILY: CLASSICAL,BAYESIAN ESTIMATES,AND ESTIMATES BASED ON HAZARD RATES	ABO AL-AGAGG,NASSER AMIN	NASSER AMIN ABO AL-AGAGG	CAIRO :	1995	THE CHIEF AIM OF THIS THESIS TO STUDY THE ESTIMATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF THE LOMAX,WEIBULL AND THE GOMPERTZ DISTRIBUTIONS WITH APPLICATIONS TO RELIABILITY PROBLEMS.		
2623	9495393	BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON RED BLOOD CELLS HEMOGLOBIN	MAHMOUD,NAGWA M.ELSAWI	NAGWA M.ELSAWI MAHMOUD	SOHA G	1987	the present work was conducted inorder to detect some important aspects about red blood cell haemoglobin.these aspects are beneficial for both academic authers and clinicians.		
2624	9495493	STUDY OF SOME MODERN CLASSES OF CO HOMOMOLOGY THEORY OF ALGEBRA	EL-DEAN,ALAA HASSAN NOUR	ALAA HASSAN NOUR EL-DEAN-	ASWAN:	2000 .	the groups: simplicial,cyclic,reflexive and dihedral cohmoology of certain classes of operator algebra are studied.		
2625	9495537	إنتاج محاصيل الخضار وتسويقها في إقليم القاهرة الكبرى :	نعينع، محمد أحمد إبراهيم على.	محمد أحمد إبراهيم على نعينع ،	قنا :	2000 .	تعالج هذه الدراسة إنتاج محاصيل الخضار وتسويقها في إقليم القاهرة الكبرى،حيث اتاحت للطلاب دراسة فرعين من فروع الجغرافية الاقتصادية وهما جغرافيا الإنتاج ،والتسويق، وهما مرتبطان ببعضهما كل الارتباط. تهدف دراسة إنتاج محاصيل الخضار في حقل المكتشف بإقليم القاهرة الى تحليل نمط التوزيع الجغرافي للمساحات المزروعة بالخضار والعوامل المؤثرة في هذا التوزيع ودورها في اتساع المساحة المحصولية،وكذلك تحديد مناطق زراعتها بالإضافة الى تحديد إقليم المحاصيل المسوقة في أكبر سوق جملة لتجارة الخضار والفاكهة في مصر ومعروفة أماكن توريدها وكذلك موسمية تسويق الإنتاج.		

2626	9495546	ASYMPTOTIC DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFICIAL ORDER STATISTICS AND STATISTICS AND RECORDS FROM ARTIFICIAL ORDERED SAMPLES:	mahmoud,eman abo el-hassan	eman abo el-hassan mahmoud:					
2627	9495550	المنطق وعلاقته باللفظ عند الإشارة / محمد، محمود محمد علي،	محمد، محمود محمد علي،	محمود محمد علي محمد ،	سوهاج :	1995 .	تعتبر هذه الرسالة محاولة جادة لمعالجة موضوع العلاقة بين المنطق واللفظ عند الإشارة ومعالجة شاملة تحاول من خلالها الكشف عن أبعاد وجوانب هذه المشكلة. ويهدف الباحث من هذا البحث اثبات أن المنطق إذا كان قد اعتبر عند اليونان وفلاسفة الإسلام مداخل ضرورية لدراسة الفلسفة فإنه كان عند فقهاء ومتكلمي الإشارة ركيزة هامة من الركائز التي تعتمد عليها بحوثهم الدينية والكلامية.		
2628	9495597	INTREACATION OF AN ATOM (OR MOR(WITH A FINITE NUMBER OF ENERGY LEVELS WITH LIGHT	ABDEL ATY,MAHMOU MOHAMMED AHMED	MAHMOU MOHAMMED AHMED ABDEL ATY	SOHA G:	1999	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS INTREACATION OF AN ATOM (OR MOR(WITH A FINITE NUMBER OF ENERGY LEVELS WITH LIGHT		
2629	9495637	studies on the biology and the chemical defense of some marine invertebrates,red sea egypt	mostafa,alaa youssry fahmy	alaa youssry fahmy moustafa	egypt:	2005	the scope of this thesis is studies on the biology and the chemical defense of some marine invertebrates,red sea egypt		
2630	9495685	preparationand study of the physical properties of some A B C AND A B C 2 SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS	MOBARK,MOSTAFA MAHMOUD AHMED	,MOSTAFA MAHMOUD AHMED MOBARAK	QENA:	1997 .	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS preparationand study of the physical properties of some A B C AND A B C 2 SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS		
2631	9495691	Therrapeutic efficacy of anticoccidial drugs/	Mahareek,raafat m			1992 .	Examination of 15 broiler chicken flocks of different breeds at 3-10weeks of age suspected to be infected with coccidiosis,revealed that cecal coccidiosis was the more prevalent type as 11out of 15flocks(73.3%)were positive to eimeria tenella infection.		
2632	9495722	ECOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES ON SOME SPECIES OF ORDER ODONATA IN QENA GOVERNORATE(EGYPT(AND NORTHWESTERN,GERMANY	MOHAMED,EBRAHE M ESA ESA	EBRAHEM ESA ESA MOHAMED	QENA, EGYPT:	2004	THE SCOPE OF THIS THEIS IS ECOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES ON SOME SPECIES OF ORDER ODONATA IN QENA GOVERNORATE(EGYPT(AND NORTHWESTERN,GERMANY		
2633	9495738	Studies on pseudomonas infection in freshwater fish(tilapia niloticus)/	Ahmed,emad salah.			1992 .	The clinical alterations were characterized by heamorrhagic patches distributed on both lateral sides of the body,abdomen and fins,cloudiness of the eye,detachment of the scales from different parts of the body,ascitis and darkness of the skin with fin rot.		
2634	9495748	STUDIES ON SOME THEIR ROLE IN BIODEGRADATION OF PETROLEUM POLLUTION	YASSIN,IBRAHIM MOHAMED	YASSIN IBRAHIM MOHAMMED	SOHA G,EGYPT:	1997	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS STUDIES ON SOME THEIR ROLE IN BIODEGRADATION OF PETROLEUM POLLUTION		
2635	9495778	GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION FOR THE GOLD IN HAIMUR AREA,WADI ALLAQI,SOUTH EASTERN DESRT,EGYPT	DARWWISH ,MOHAMMED ABDALLAH GAD	MOHAMED ABDALLAH GAD	ASWAN EGYPT:	2004	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION FOR THE GOLD IN HAIMUR AREA,WADI ALLAQI,SOUTH EASTERN DESRT,EGYPT		
2636	9495783	Astudy on the toxicity of fungus contaminated poultry feedingstuffs and methods of prevention/	Ahmed,abd el basset nasr sayed.			1989 .	The aim of this study was to investigate and evalute the presence of aflatoxigenic fungi in poultry rations and ingredients to provide additional documentation of aflatox icosis in poultry and the place on record the observations found during their growing period.		
2637	9495798	some trece elements in tissues of animals slaughtered in assiut province/	Boulis,Wagih Anwour.			1993	the role of age of some investigated animals and sources of environmental contamination by such estimated trace elements were also discussed.		
2638	9495814	STUDIES ON SOME PARASITES IN SOME WILD BIRDS IN QENA GOVERNORATE	ABDEL LATIF, MOHY EL DIN ZIN ABDIED	MOHY EL DIN ZIN ABDIEDABDEL LATIF	QENA, EGYPT	2004	RHE SCOPE OF THISTHESIS IS STUDIES ON SOME PARASITES IN SOME WILD BIRDS IN QENA GOVERNORATE		
2639	9495834	COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF GEOLOGY,MINIRALOGY,AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF SOME U MINERALIZATION IN THE EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT	ABDEL ATY ,MOHAMMED EL NWAR MOHAMMED	MOHAMMED EL NWAR MOHAMMED ABDEL ATY	ASWAN,EGYPT:	1998	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF GEOLOGY,MINIRALOGY,AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF SOME U MINERALIZATION IN THE EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT		
2640	9495852	Experimental arteerial and venous catheterization in dogs and its possible comlications/	Elssa,mohammed moustafa aly.			1989 .	In this study 4 main types of catheters were used as permanent cannulae.		
2641	9495967	Physicochemical studies on some sulfa-A drugs and their metal complexes /	Farghali, Othman Abd El-Mooti.	Othman Abd El-Mooti Farghali .	Aswan :	1996 .	The present work represents a study of the acid-base equilibria and chelating behaviour of some sulfa-drugs [sulfamethazine(SMZ),(sulfathiazole(STZ),and tolbutamide(TA)],usingspectrophometric,potentiometricand voltammetric methods.		
2642	9495972	ASMPOTIC DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFICIAL ORDER STATISTICS AND RECORDS FROM ARTIFICIAL ORDERED SAMPLES:	mahamoud,eman abo el-hassan	eman abo el-hassan mahmoud:	ASWAN:	2003 .	in this thesis we studied some properties of the artficial order staitics which are similar to those of the ordinary order statistics,such as the markovian property and asymptotic distribution of the extreme artificial order statistics.		
2643	9495986	phytochemical studies of some plants	mohamed,abo-el hamd hassan	abo-el hamd hassan,mohamed	aswan ,egypt:	2002	the scope of this thesis is phytochemical studies of some plants		
2644	9495998	Synthesis of some new spiro and fused heterocyclic systems /	Mohamed, Eman Abd-Alla Ahmed.	Eman Abd-Alla Ahmed Mohamed .	Sohag :	1999 .	The work presented in this thesis deals with the synthesis of some new spiro and fused heterocyclic systems. Spiro heterocyclic system was synthesized staring from a heterocyclic Ketene S,S-acetals 1or19or isatin.		
2645	9496014	SYNTHESIS OF SOME CONDENSED HETEROCYCLIC SYSTEMS CONTAINING TRIFLUOROMETHYL GROUP	mahmoud,ahmed khodary	ahmed khodary mahmoud	SOHA G:	1994 .	the work included in this thesis involved the syntesis of trifluoromethylheterocyclic system containing s-triazole and 1,3,4 thiadiazole moieties with evaluation of their biological activity.		
2646	9496073	THE MOLECULAR DESIGN AND OPTICAL CHARACTERISATION OF SOME NOVEL CONDENSED AND BRIDGE HEAD HETEROCYCLIC QUINON DYES	gomaa,naha mobaruk	maha mobaruk gomaa	ASWAN . :	2001 .	AIME OF THE WORK: the synthesised dyes under investigation might be used in various probable applications.thus,zero methine APO cyanine type might be of biological interest,used as light photographic sensitizers,as an acid-base indicators in protometric titration.		

2647	9496086		THE ROLE OF SOME MYCOPLASMA SPECIES IN BOVINE MASTITIS IN EGYPT/ PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON EGYPTIAN SPECIES OF COMPOSITAE "SUBFAMILY CICHORIOIDEAE"AND ITS YAXONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE	ATTIA ,AHMED MAHMOUD.			1990	RESULTS OF THE PRESENT STUDY INDICATED THAT THE INCIDENCE OF CLINICAL AND SUBCLINICAL MASTITS IN DAIRY COWS.		
2648	9496102		THE USE OF SOYA BEAN MEAL AS PROTEIN SOURCE IN DIFFERENT RATIAN FOMULUTIONS IN POULTRY FEEDING/	SAID ,AHMED KMALA EL DIEN OSMAN MAHMOUD	AHMED KMALA EL DIEN OSMAN MAHMOUD SAID	QENA, EGYPT:	2003	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS PALYNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON EGYPTIAN SPECIES OF COMPOSITAE "SUBFAMILY CICHORIOIDEAE"AND ITS YAXONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE		
2649	9496162		EXTENSION TO MATCHING OF ORDER STATICS WITH INTERVALS	SHUAIP ,HASSAN KAMEL MOHAMED.			1992	THREE APPLIED EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE EXENT TO WHICH THE BIRDS ARE IN NEED FOR ANIMAL PROTEIN.		
2650	9496255		STUDIES ON RUMEN DYSFUNCTIONS WITH SPECIAL REFEZENCE TO THE GENERAL HEATTH IN SHEEP/	EL SAIED,ADEL ABDEL FAHEEM	ADEL ABDEL FAHEEM EL SAIED	ASWAN ,EGYPT	2002	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS EXTENSION TO MATCHING OF ORDER STATICS WITH INTERVALS		
2651	9496263		CMEICAL AND SYNTHESIS STUDIES ON SOME PYRAZOLES AND TRIAZOLES AS HETROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	MAHAMED , MAHAMED EZAAT RADUAN.			1992	ATOTAL NUMBER OF 160 EGYPTAIN BALADY SHEEP, 3-5 YEARS AGE OF BOTH SEXES WERE INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY.		
2652	9496334		Geological,Mineralogical and Geochemical studieson the neogene and quaternary Nile Basin Deposits,Qena-Assiut Stretch,Egypt /	ABOU EL HASSAN,EMAN ABDEL RADY	EMAN ABDEL RADY ABO EL HASSAN	ASWAN,EGYPT:	2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS CMEICAL AND SYNTHESIS STUDIES ON SOME PYRAZOLES AND TRIAZOLES AS HETROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS		
2653	9496336		change in maillard reaction and lipid oxidation prduts in stored fish	Omer, Adly Abdel-Aziz Mohamed.	department of Geology ,	Sohag :	1996 .	The Nile basin come into existence as a result of the different geological and tectonic events affecting the northeastern Africa throughout Cenozoic times.During the Cenozoic,Egypt was drained by at least three different major drainage systems and the modern Nile is a chimera made up of the surviving of these older systems(Issawi&Mc Cauley,1992.		
2654	9496383		STUDIES ON THE DIFFERENT MICROLOGANISMS CAUSING MASTITS IN CATTLE IN ASSIUT GOVERNORATE/	hebhash,kaousar abd el halim mohamed hebhash	kaousar abd el halim mohamed hebhash	banha:	1986 .	the objective study of the presnt work,is monit-oring the effect of ice freezing storage of fish for six montgs.		
2655	9496400		STUDIES ON HELMINTH PARASITES AND NAMATODES INFECTING BATS IN UPPER EGYPT	ABDEL AAL ,BAHY GALAL.			1989	THE DIFFERENT MICROOGANISMS CAUSING MASTITS AMONG DAIRY COWS IN ASSIUT GOVERNOMENTAL DAIRY FARMS WERE INVESTIGATED THROUGHT THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF 263 MILK SAMPLES.		
2656	9496499		STUDIES ON EMBRYO TRANSFEZE IN CATTLE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FILTRATION SYSTEMS ON THE SUCCES RATE/	ammar,khalaf nour abd el-wahed	khalaf nour abd elwahed ammar	QENA:	2001 .	the aim of the present work is to selcst some bats in qena province to study the helminth fauna with special reference to: 1-their taxonomic position. 2-seasonal distribution and incidence of these helminthic infections.		
2657	9496517		cOF ABU SWAYEL AREA , WITH EMPHASIS ON THE GRANITIC AND VOLCANIC ROCKS,SOUTH EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT	MOGAHED ,GABER AHMED.			1991	THE PRESENT STUDY AIMED FOR THE APPLICATION OF NON SURGICAL EMBRYO TRANSFER TECHNIQUE IN 4 BREEDS OF GERMAN.		
2658	9496526		Some problems of flow of viscous fluids in a porous medium /	MOHAMED,ADEL RAMADAN	ADEL RAMADAN MOHAMED	ASWAN:	1999	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS GEOLOGY OF ABU SWAYEL AREA ,WITH EMPHASIS ON THE GRANITIC AND VOLCANIC ROCKS,SOUTH EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT		
2659	9496584		BIODIVERSITY OF FUNGI IN SUBTROPICAL MANGROVES	Mohamed,Ramadan Abd-Allah.	Ramadan Abd-Allah Mohamed	Qena :	1995 .	OUR AIM IN THIS THESIS,IS TO STUDY SOME PROBLEMS OF FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER IN POROUS MEDIUM .		
2660	9496599		on prediction intervals using a subset of the order Statistics of a sample from an Exponential Model//	ABDEL WAHAB,AHMED MOHANED	MOHAMED AHMED ABDEL WAHAB	SOHAG EGYPT:	2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS BIODIVERSITY OF FUNGI IN SUBTROPICAL MANGROVES		
2661	9496809		host-parasite relationships in some freshwater molluscan species in sohag governorate	Abd EILah,Ahmed Hamed	Ahmed Hamed Abd EILah	Sohag :	1993 .	THE SCOPE OF THIS THEIS IS ON PREDICATION INTERVALS USING A SUBSET OF ORDER STATISTICAL OF A SAMPLE AN EXPONENTIL MODEL		
2662	9496816		EFFECT OF INTERCALATION OF AG ON THE EXPENSE OF CU ON THE SUPERCONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF BSCCO DOPED PB COMPOUNDS.	HASSAN,AMAAL HASSAN MOHAMED	AMAAL HASSAN MOHAMED HASSAMS	sohag	2003	the present work aims to study: 1-the abundance and distribution of some of the common snails at sohag province 2-the cercariae that parasitized in each snail and ordering them in thier taxonomic position. 3-the histopathological changes that larval stages cause for thier host snail.		
2663	9496935		Electrodeposition of some copper alloys and investigation of their properties /	ali,eslam mohamed mohamed ibrahim el-sheikh	eslam mohamed mohamed ibrahim el-sheikh ali	SOHAG:	2002 .	AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK: SIENCE THE PAIRING MECHANISM OF THE CARRIERS IN THE CUO2 PLANES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIGH TEMPERATURE SUPERCONDUCTIVITY IN ALL THE CUPRATE OXIDE CERAMICS,IT IS OF INTEREST TO ALTER THE ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF THE CUO2 PLANES BY DOPING ATOMS AND TO STUDY THE CORRESPONDING CHANGES IN THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.		
2664	9496957		DIELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS AND IR-SPECTROSCOPY OF[(PB1-1.5x LAX)(TI1-y Mny)O3] FERROELECTRIC CERAMICS	Montaser ,Atiat Ahmed.	Atiat Ahmed Montaser	Aswan :	2004 .	The main aim of this dissertation ,which consists of three chapters,is to throw the light on the electrodeposition,characterization and properties of some binary and ternary copper based alloys.		
2665	9497063		Light and electron microscopic studies of some coccidian parasites infecting reptiles in Qena province /	HAMADA,ENSHERAH MOHAMED SAAD EL-DIN	ENSHERAH MOHAMED SAAD EL-DIN HAMADA	qena	1995	lead titanate has been extensively used in ceramics as an end member of slid solution systems that have important technologicalapplications.		
2666	9497077		solution of some problems in micronocs of elastic media	Hussein, Abdel-Nasser Ahmed.	Abdel-Nasser Ahmed Hussein	Qena :	2004 .	Investigating field populations of lizards from Qena,out of the 161lizards 67(24%) were naturally infected with blod coccidia.The highest infection rate was found in Gekkonidae(78.5%)and the lowest in Scincidae(16.5%).		
2667	9501693			ahmed,said mohamed	said mohamed ahmed	aswan	1995	The aim of this thesis,which consists of five chapters,is to study some problems in mechanics of elastic media.		
								This thesis characterizes and describes El Garra-El Gidami uraniferous granitoids.		

2668	9501706	Geologic,petrographic and Geochemical studies of uraniferous granitoids in El Garra-el Gidami area,central Eastern Desert,Egypt	Mahmoud,Falham Oraby	Falham Oraby Mahmoud	Qena : 1999 .	ElGarra-El Gidamipluton is an elliptical pluton,covering an area about 75km2 and intruded into amphibolite,gneissose granite and syntectonic granitoids with sharp contacts.		
2669	9501754	Recovery and physicochemical characterization of catalytic aluminas from industrial raw materials /	El-Katatni, Ezzat Abd-Rahman El-Said.	Ezzat Abd-Rahman El-Said El-Katatni ,	Qena : 1998 .	Various samples of alumina (AL2O3)WERE OBTAINED BY 600C calcination of alumina hydrates(AL2O3xH2O)RECOVERED BY PRECIPITATION,USING DIFFERENT METHODS,FROM CAUSTIC EXTRACTS OF SODIUM ALUMINIATE SOLUTIONS OF TWO RAW MATERIALS:(A)IMPORTED BAUXITE,AND (B)LOCAL ALUMINIUM DROSS TAILINGS(ADT)PRODUCED IN EGYPTALUM COMPANY.		
2670	9501792	the american as involved and dropped out in washington irving's fiction	el-dessoki,ashraf fathi abdel-hamid	ashraf fathi abdel-hamid el-dessoki	qena 2002	the aim of this thesis is to discuss the view of washington irving (1783-1859)of the different elements of the american experience of being involved in ascertain establishment,being alienated from it,then coming back wiser,sadder,and more mature.		
2671	9501842	Astudy of electrical,optical and structural properties of As-Se-Ti thin films /	Said,Adel El-Denglawey.	Adel El-Denglawey Said	Qena : 2005 .	The present work is devoted to investigate the structural,optical and electrical transport properties of As20Se80-xTix(X=5,10,15,20,25,30and35at%).		
2672	9501894	radiation dosimetry by solid state nuclear track detectors(SSNTDs)	abdel-naby,asem ahmed mohamed	asem ahmed mohamed abdel-naby	egypt- 1987 .	the aim of this thesis is to get new applications to the method of scintillator etch-pit for thermal and fast neutron dosimetry.		
2673	9501905	The mechanism of neuroaxial calcitonin analgesia /	Ahmed,Khaled Mohamed Hassan.	Khaled Mohamed Hassan Ahmed	Sohag : 2002 .	Although calcitonin is not one of the proper analgesics,it is considered among the possible non-opioid endogenous peptides with analgesic properites that candidate it for clinical use in the treatment of postoperative pain.		
2674	9501943	GEOLOGY PETROLOGY RADIOACTIVITY OF GABAL EL URF AREA CENTRAL ESTERT,EGYPT	ABDEL GHANI,ISMAIL MOHAMED MAHMOUD	ISMAIL MOHAMED MAHMOUD ABDEL GHANI	SOHA G,EGY OT: 2000	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS GEOLOGY PETROLOGY RADIOACTIVITY OF GABAL EL URF AREA CENTRAL ESTERT,EGYPT		
2675	9501978	SYNTHESIS AND STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	el-kanzi,nadia ali ahmed	el-kanzi,nadia ali ahmed:	ASWAN: 2003	quinoline derivatives are widely used as fungicidals and antibacterial agents.thus in this work we synthesised newly compounds related to quinone which we expect to have biological activities.		
2676	9501983	On some of the Transport Properties of Lanthanum based Superconducting Compounds /	Shaban,Hamdy Tawfik.	Department of Physiss,Faculty of Science,South Valley University	Qena : 1995 .	Despite of the intensive efforts which have been done ,both experimentally and theoretically,still the subject of high-Tsuperconductors very embarrassing.When the work on cuprates is decided ,the problem becomes more complicated.		
2677	9502147	CONCENTRATION OF LANTHANIDES AND ACTINIDES PRESENT IN SIBAIYA PHOSPHATE ORES ,THEIR SEPARATION AND DETERMINATION /	TAIE, KHALED MOHAMED MOHAMED.	KHALED MOHAMED MOHAMED TAIE ,	ASWAN : 2001 .	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS CONCENTRATION OF LANTHANIDES AND ACTINIDES PRESENT IN SIBAIYA PHOSPHATE ORES ,THEIR SEPARATION AND DETERMINATION		
2678	9502294	sedimentology of syn-rift miocene sediments of sidri-feiran area,southwestern sinai,egypt.	hasan,abd allah mohamed	Abd allah mohamed hasan	sohag 2002	the above mentioned review shows clearly the startigraphy and geogys of the syn-rift miocene sediments exposed along the gulf of suz region has been amatter of some controversy.		
2679	9502332	التطور العمراني لعواصم مصر الإسلامية القيسوط والعسكر القطائع حتى نهاية العصر الفاطمي /	الصيني ، محمود حامد أحمد .	محمود حامد أحمد الصيني ، القاهرة :	1987 .	تتناول الرسالة موضوع التطور العمراني لعواصم مصر الإسلامية وهي القيسوط والعسكر والقطائع وذلك حتى نهاية العصر الفاطمي.		
2680	9502361	STUDIES ON USING GENETIC ALGORITHMS FOR SOLVING OPTIMAL COMPUTER NETWORKS DESIGN PROBLEMS WITH FUZZY GOALS	HASSAN,MOATAMAD REFAAT	MOATAMAD REFAAT HASSAN	ASWAN: 2006	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS STUDIES ON USING GENETIC ALGORITHMS FOR SOLVING OPTIMAL COMPUTER NETWORKS DESIGN PROBLEMS WITH FUZZY GOALS		
2681	9502418	SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS	IBRAHIM,RAWIA RAGAB	RAWIA RAGAB IBRAHIM	QENA: 2005	THE SCOPE OF THIS THESIS IS SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS		
2682	9502861	Incidence of pseudomonas aeruginosa in milk and some milk products/	Ahmed,eman korashy.		1992 .	Asum of 320 random samples of milk and some milk products 120 samples raw milk,60 samples kareish cheese,and 50 samples each of damietta cheese and ice cream and 40 cooking butter were collected from different sources in assiut city.		
2683	9502935	STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF Zn-Ni-Co-Alloy IN Different Media /	MATTER,EMAD ABD EL-MWLA ABD EL-AAL	EMAD ABD EL-MWLA ABD EL-AAL MATTER ,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY ,QENA : 2007 .	لقد تطور الطلاء الكهربى فى الآونة الأخيرة من مجرد فن الى علم حقيقى.هذا التطور يعتبر نتاجا لزيادة وتنوع المجالات التى يطبق فيها هذا الجزء من العلوم التطبيقية لذلك كان الهدف الرئيسى من هذه الرسالة هو القيام بدراسة ميكانيكية الترسيب الكهربى لسبيكة الزنك-نيكل-كوبلت الثلاثية فى حمامات الكريوتات التى امكن من خلالها التحكم فى انتاج سبائك متناسقة التوزيع ذات حبيبات اقل ويزيق اعلى.		
2684	9502937	Monitoring of some environmental pollutants in the vicinity of the egyptian ferroalloys company,edfu/	Hammad,seddik kheyamy.		2005 .	The early discovering of the poisoning induced by metals and subclinical cases are most important.		
2685	9503015	selenium, vitamin A and E in dry and mastitic lactating cows and buffaloes/	Awad,Nehal Makram.		1998	this study revealed that mastitic cows have normal temperature except in acute forms .		
2686	9503083	application of polymerase chain reaction for detection of mycobacteria in clinical samples/	Mansy,Mariam Fouad.		1998	in this study comparison between smears and cultural characteristics as a traditional methods used in diagnosis of mycobacterium bovis and the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) as a recent method were used in diagnosis.		
2687	9504291	السياحة والتنمية الإجتماعية :	أحمد، محمد نجدى سيد.	محمد نجدى سيد أحمد ، قا :	1996 .	تتناول هذه الرسالة دراسة تآثر افراد وجماعات مجتمع البحث بعملية الانتشار الثقافى المتمثلة فى ثقافة السائحىن الأجانب وامتزاجها بالثقافة المحلية مما يؤثر فى نمو الاتجاهات والمعتقدات لدى جماعات مجتمع البحث حتى تصبح طريقة حياتهم فى المجتمع. وتنتمى هذه الدراسة الى علم الاجتماع العام كما تنتمى الى علم اجتماع النمو حيث تدرس السياحة والتنمية الاجتماعية.		
2688	9504320	Microbiolgiqal quality of market fermented milks in assiut city.	El,bessery,mohammed mohammed abd el rhman.	Faculty of vetrinary veet.	Assiut univer sity. 2001 .	One handred and fifty samples of fermented milks(yoghurtmlaben rayeb and kishk)were collected at random.		
2689	9504379	Evaluation of biogenic amines in some dairy products.	Ahmed,mohammed sayed.	Fac.vet,med,	Assiut univ: 1998 .	Atotal of 100random samples of hard chees,domiati cheese,youghurt and cooking butter(25)were collected from different supermarkets.		

2690	9504405		some factors affecting the longevity honeybee workers (apis mellifera l.apidae,hyneoptera)in zagazig district	el-shakaa,saad mohamed aly	saad mohamed aly el-shakaa	cairo	1985	the present work was carried out in the apiary of the faculty of agriculture,zagazing university to determine the effect of certain factors on honey bee worker longevity apis mellifera l.and to app-roach certain physiological characteristics during developmental stages.		
2691	9504442		Comparative studies for diagnosis of mycobacterial infections.	Sallam,nancy mohamed mohamed.	Nancy mohamed mohamed sallam,	Assiut univer-sity:	1998 .	This study was performed toevaluate polymerase chain reaction for rapid diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.		
2692	9504611		some immunobiological studies on gumboro disease virus in chickens and turkeys.	farghaly, ahlam abo el hameed.	ahlam abo el hameed farghaly	assiu	1989	in order to study the epidemiology of infectious bursal disease in egypt.		
2693	9504624		شعر ابي الحسين الجزار المصري(601-679):	خليفة، أحمد عبد المجيد محمد.	أحمد عبد المجيد محمد خليفة ،	قا :	1996	تعد هذه الرسالة أول محاولة لتحقيق شعر ابي الحسين الجزار المخطوط وجمع أشعاره المتناثرة هنا وهناك من المظان المختلفة المخطوطة والمطبوعة،ودراستها دراسة أسلوبية نقدية. ولقد أبرزت الرسالة بعض الصور الطريفة المبتكرة التي حقق بها الشاعر مسحة جمالية. ويتناول البحث مدى استفادة الشاعر من التشخيص كأداة في تشكيل الصورة الاستعارية،وكل تنوعاتها مادية ومعنوية.		
2694	9504698		NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS FOR SOME PROBLEMS OF HEAT AND MASS IN MICROPOLAR BOUNDARY LAYERS	abdou,mohammed modather mohammed	mohammed modather mohammed abdou	ASWA N،	2005 .	the main aim of this disseration,which consists of seven chapters is to study numerical solutions for some problems of heat and mass transfer over different shape surfaces in the boundary layer of micropolar fluid. in the following ,abrief discussion of the chapters is given.		
2695	9504720		الكوكبيو في كينيا :	عثمان، محمد نصر الدين محمد إبراهيم.	محمد نصر الدين محمد إبراهيم عثمان ،	القاهرة :	2003 .	تناولت الرسالة قبيلة الكوكبيو في كينيا في دراسة تاريخية متكاملة فعلى الرغم من أن بكينيا العديد من القبائل إلا أن أهم هذه القبائل بل أهمهم جميعا هي قبيلة الكوكبيو التي تعتبر من أهم وأضخم قبائلها بل أكثرها أهمية إذ يشكل الكوكبيو حوالي 2مليون نسمة بما يعادل 20%من سكان كينيا ولذا فهي اقرب من الشعب الي القبيلة.		
2696	9504830		تشاط مصر التجاري في البحر الأحمر 1805- 1879 /	حسين، زينب عمر محمود.	زينب عمر محمود حسين ،	القاهرة :	1993 .	تتناول الرسالة موضوع تشاط مصر التجاري في البحر الأحمر وذلك من عام 1805-1879 من خلال التأليبتدع السيطرة المصرية على سواحل البحر الأحمر وكذلك مشروعات الدولة لتنمية تجارة مصر في البحر الأحمر،وايضاًمن خلال حركة التبادل التجاري بين مصر وموانئ البحر الأحمر...		
2697	9505070		PALEOCENE/LOWER EOCENE ECHINOIDS OF EGYPT:AREVISION	elatter,atef abd el-hamied a.a	Atef abd el-hamied a.a	SOHA G	1996	THERE IS AN EXTENSIVE LITERATURE DEALING WITH VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE OF THE PALEOCENE AND LOWER EOCENE ROCKS OF EGYPT:STRUCTUREAL,SEDIMENTOLOGICAL,LITOSTRATIGRAPHICAL,BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL,AND MICRO-AND MACROPALAEONTOLOGICAL.		
2698	9505202		المناخ وأثره على راحة الإنسان في السواحل المصرية :	إبراهيم، محمد توفيق محمد.	محمد توفيق محمد إبراهيم ،	سوهاج :	2004 .	تهدف هذه الرسالة إلى دراسة خصائصالظروف المناخية وتحليلها على السواحل المصرية، وبالتعرف على العوامل المؤثرة في ذلك. والتعرف على المناطق الأكثرراحة من الناحية المناخية وأوقاتها،سراء على المستوى الشهري او الفصلي او السنوي.		
2699	9505225		PYROMELLITIC DIANHYDRIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC NITROGEN COMPOUNDS /	OMER , AHMED MOHAMMED ABO-BAKR	AHMED MOHAMMED ABO-BAKR OMER ,	assiu univer-sity :	2006 .	نظرا للتطبيقات الواسعة للبيرومليك ثنائي في شتى المجالات مما شجعا للتخصير مشتقات جديدة غير متجانسة الحلقة تمثل الثنائي بيروول والثنتي بيرازين .		
2700	9505266		PARASITOLGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME PARASITES INFECTING CERTAIN SPECIES OF REPTILES IN EGYPT	AMER,OMAR SAYED OMAR	OMAR SAYED OMAR AMER	SOHA G	2004	This study is constructed to throw the light upon the helminth parasites which infect the reptikian hosts under investigation.This study dealt with four species of hosts,three species from lizards MABUYA QUINQUETAEINIATA,UROMASTYX AEGYPTIUS and ACANTHOACTYLUS Boskianus and one species from snakes NATRIX TESSELLATA		
2701	9505329		الشخصية اليهودية والإسرائيلية في القصة العبرية القصيرة منذ 1973 /	محمد ، سلمى عبد المنعم .	سلمى عبد المنعم محمد ،	سوهاج :	2002 .	تتناول الرسالة الحديث عن الشخصية اليهودية والشخصية الإسرائيلية في القصة العبرية القصيرة منذ 1973م،انطلاقاًمن أن القصة القصيرة تعد نوعاً أدبياً من النثر ولكن في نطاق مختصر ،فجد أن الشخصية في القصة القصيرة تكون مركزة على حديث معين ولذا فهي أكثر الأشكال الأدبية التي تجذب الانتباه وقد وقع الاختيار على الفترة من عام 1973 لدراسة الشخصية اليهودية والإسرائيلية في القصة القصيرة.		
2702	9505460		some factors effecting results of biochemical parameters in blood serum of sheep	sahar ahmed abou wwafa			1998	atotal number ,180 egyptian female balady sheep constituted the material of this investigation. animal were belonged to the governmental farm of el-hawatka,assiu governorate.		
2703	9505481		Evaluation of liver function tests in liver disorders in cattle and buffaloes/	Abd Ellah,Mahmoud Rushdi.			1998 .	Emaciation,wekness and reduce productive and reproductive performance are the most predpminant clinical sings in cattle and buffaloes with severe liver affections.		
2704	9505536		sero-epidemiological study on toxoplasmosis and qfever in cases of repeated pregnancy wastage in women/	Ahmed,Sylvia Osama Ibrahim.			1998	to study the role of zoonotic diseases in the occurrence of repeated pregnancy wastage in women .		
2705	9505636		Meat and meat products/	Ismail,Hesham Adel Moez Ahmed.			1998 .	A total of 125 meat and meat products samples were collected from slaughter house, butcher's shop and supermarkets in assiut city.		
2706	9505653		Clinicopathological studies on the renal affections in rabbits/	Abd el razek,ibrahim ahmed fouad.			1992 .	Total of 500 rabbits either slaughtered 440 rabbits or dead 60 rabbits were used for the present study.		
2707	9505717		Clinical and laboratory investigations of urinary tract disorders in fattening calves/	Osman,fathy ahmed.			1998	ADDITIONALLY BACTERIAL EXAMINATION OF URINE SEDIMENT AS WELL AS KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST ADD INFORMATION THAT MAY CONFIRM THE DIAGNOSIS OF URINARY TRACT DISEASES.		
2708	9507000		أثر كل من نمط الاتصال وحجم الجماعة على تفاعل أعضاء الجماعات الصغيرة من طلاب الجامعة في مواقف اتخاذ القرار /	عبدون،سيف الدين يوسف .	سيف الدين يوسف عبدون	القاهرة :	1985 .	تهدف هذه الرسالة إلى بحث أثر كل من نمط الاتصال لدى الطلاب وعلى الإخص طلبية كليات التربية الذين سيتولون مسئولية التعليم في المدارس.		
2709	9507146		N-PHENYL SULPHONYLOXYQUINOLINIMIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS /	WASEF , TALAAT SHAKER	TALAAT SHAKER WASEF ,	assiu univer-sity :	2006 .	الهدف الاساسي من هذا البحث هو تخليق بعض المركبات الجديدة غير متجانسة الحلقة ومشتقة من ن- .		
2710	9507214		النزعة العقلية عند فخر الدين الرازي في العلوم الدينية/	عبد الحليم عابدين السيد عبد اللاه.	عابدين السيد عبد اللاه عبد الحليم	سوهاج :	1995	لقد تناولت الرسالة موضوع النزعة العقلية عند فخر الدين الرازي في العلوم الدينية وذلك من خلا محاولة التنظير التي قام بها الباحث لمنهج الرازي وتطبيقاته في العلوم الدينية.		
2711	9507837		العوامل المؤثرة في إخراج العدد الأسبوعي للصحف العربية اليومية :	الداغر، مجدى محمد عبد الجواد عبد الفتاح	مجدى محمد عبد الجواد عبد الفتاح الداغر ،	المنصورة :	2005 .	تهدف هذه الرسالة إلى رصد وتحليل العوامل التي تؤثر في إخراج العدد الأسبوعي للصحيفة اليومية باعتباره نمطاً إخراجياً له سماته وخصائصه المختلفة وشمخصيته الإخراجية التي يختلف فيها عن شكل الصحيفة اليومية أو الصحيفة الأم.		
2712	9508037		Radiographical studies on the developmental of teeth in camels.	El khabery,ahmed hamed ahmed			1997 .	The current study was carried out on 41 heads of one-humped camel of both sexes and different ages.		
2713	9509380		Surgical anatomical studies on the fibrous tunic of the eyeball in some domestic animals/	Zaky,Khalid Hamdy.			1997 .	THIS WORK WAS CARRIED OUT ON THE FIBROUS COAT OF THE EYEBALL OF THE DONKEY,COW,BUFFALO,CAMEL,SHEEP,GOAT,PIG AND DOG.		
2714	9509401		SADSAK	ASAS						

2715	9509465	CLINICAL APPROACH TO NEONATAL CALF DIARRHOEA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ACID BASE BALANCE AND REHYDRATION THERAPY/	AREF,NASR EL DIN MOHAMED MOHAMED.			1998	Calf diarrhoea under four weeks of life is aseriuos herd problem and represents one of the most important economic losses to all herd producers.		
2716	9509593	/Dermatophytoses in man and animals	Sayed,Amal Sayed Mohamed.			1996	The opportunity for exposure of human being to the infected and subclinically infected animals is the most important risk factor among human being.		
2717	9509599	Recent aspects in control of mycoplasma gallisepticum infection in chickens/	Ahmed,mohamed atef.			1998	The efficacy of accommercial mg-f strain vaccine was evaluation in meat type breeders farm in assiut.		
2718	9509612	Electrophoretic pattern,vit e and leucocytic picture in some skin diseases of horses/	Galal,kamal mohamed.			1998	Total number 190 horses were examined in in the present investigation.		
2719	9511493	comprative serological studies on brucellosis in animals	amena maher ebrahim hendy			1996	brucellosis is one of the most world wide distributed zoonotically infectious disease		
2720	9511507	Studies on the sanitary condition of raw milk in qena governorate/	Abd El Hameid,Karima Galal.			2002	A total of 160 milk samples were collected randomly from different sources including dairy farms,farmers'houses,dairy shops and street vendors (40 samples each) in qena province.		
2721	9511521	experiment studies on the combined effect of some amino acids, minerals and vitamibes on the pathological changes of aflatoxion b1 in albino rats	nivein abd el[ghani mohamed			1996	in this work the combined effect of reduced glutathione, cysteine,beta carotene and sodium selenite on the toxicity of afb was investigated in male albino rats		
2722	9511636	some paeasitological and immynological studies on parasites of chickens	gehan mohammed sayed			1996	because of the economic importance of poultry breeding in egypt , it was necessary to investigate some of their parasitic infection , where the proplem of parasitic one of the major factors which affect the birds almost all over the world		
2723	9516265	Developmental histological studies of the oviduct in high and low egg producing fowl/	El shamy,sanaa abdou.			1992	The present investigation was carried out to study the post hatchery developmental changes in the oviduct of high and low egg producing fowl.		
2724	9516274	Some studies on perip artum period in ewes/	Ali,hassan abdel sabour.			1996	This work was planned with aim to clarify the hormonal profile (estrogens and progesterone)during peripartum period.		
2725	9518273	Heterochromia iridis in buffaloes/	Mohamed,ahmed fathy.			1997	يقسم العمل في هذه الأطروحة الى ثلاثة اجزاء رئيسية هم : ~ دراسة مدى حدوث تباين اللون في قزحية الجاموس : اجريت هذه الدراسة على عدد 7782 جاموسة من قرى محافظتي اسيوط وسوهاج ومن ثلاث مزارع حكومية. وكان عدد الجاموس المصاب بتباين لون القزحية 593جاموسة وتم اجراء الاتي بها : 1-تحديد معدل حدوث تباين لون القزحية في الجاموس - 2-تقسيم تباين لون القزحية في الحيوانات المصابة - 3-مدى وجود نجمة على شكل بقعة بيضاء من الشعر على منطقة الجبهة في الحيوانات المصابة وغير المصابة بتباين لون - القزحية . ب- الدراسات الظاهرية للقزحية الطبيعية والقزحية المصابة بتباين اللون : اجريت هذه الدراسة على عدد 120 مقلّة عين متناصلة (40 مقلّة عين ذات قزحية طبيعية و 80 مقلّة عين ذات قزحية متباينة اللون) واخذت هذه العينات من جاموس بالغ ومن كلا الجنسين وفي اعمار مختلفة وكانت العينات طازجة وماخوזה من مجازر مدينة اسيوط واجريت الدراسات الاتية على القزحيات المختلفة : 1-تشكل بؤبؤ العين 2-قياس المحورين الاقصى والرأسي لبؤبؤ العين 3-دراسة السطح الامامي للقزحية الطبيعية والمتباينة اللون 4-دراسة السطح الخلفي ولونه في القزحية الطبيعية والمتباينة اللون 5-العرض الكلي للقزحية وكذلك منطقة البؤبؤ والمنطقة الهدبية في اربع نقاط في القزحية الطبيعية والمتباينة اللون 6-ج- الدراسات النسجمرضية والتركيب الدقيق والمجهر الالكتروني الماسح على القزحية الطبيعية والمتباينة اللون : وقد اجريت الدراسة على السجمرضية على 5 مقلات للعين بها قزحية و 5 مقلات عين بها قزحية متباينة اللون. وقد اجريت الفحوصات بواسطة المجهر الالكتروني وقد اعلنت هذه النقاط : 1-التركيب النسجي والدقيق للطبقات المختلفة للقزحية - 2-صغر حجم القزحية واضح في كل حالات الجاموس المصاب بتباين لون القزحية.3- القزحية ذات اللون المتباين لها - لونان افر ثلاثة او اربعة الوان 4-يكون لون القزحية ممنوج في حالات لون القزحية الكامل وتباين لون منطقة البؤبؤ الكامل - قزحية الجاموس الطبيعية لها لونان الجزئ الهدبة لونة بني يغالبة لون بني غامق في الجزء البؤبؤي او رمادي في المنطقة - الهدبية مع رمادي غامق في منطقة البؤبؤ 5-تباين لون القزحية في العين كان ضعف الحالات في عين واحدة - 6-وجود نجمة بيضاء على جبهة الحيوانات يمكن ان يكون علامة ترجح وجود تباين اللون في القزحية - 7-تباين اللون في قزحية عين الجاموس تشابهو مع بعض الحالات الاصابات الجراحية للعين خصوصا لدى الاطباء - 8-البيطرين غير المتخصصين		
2726	9518338	Comparative serological studies on brucellosis in animals/	Hendy,amena maher ebrahim.			1996	Drucellosis is one of the most world wide distributed zoonotically infectious disease.		
2727	9520613	الدور التربوي لبعض برامج الأطفال التليفزيونية في التثنية السياسية للطفل المصري :	جرجس، عماد صموئيل وهيه	سوهاج : عماد صموئيل وهيه جرجس ،		1999	تهدف هذه الرسالة الى التعرف على ماهية التثنية السياسية للطفل المصري واهميتها والماطها واهم ابعادها ووساطها في المجتمع المصري. التعرف على الدور الذي يقوم به التلفزيون المصري من خلال برامجه الموجبة للأطفال في تثنيية الطفل المصري سياسياً والوقوف على أهم المقومات والمبادئ اللازمة لنجاح هذا الدور.		
2728	9522982	OPTICAL ,ELECTRICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF As-Te-Ga chalcogenide SYSTEM /	ABD-ELHADY,ABD ELSALAM FOAD	ABD ELSALAM FOAD ABD-ELHADY ,	QENA, SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	1998	يرجع التطور السريع والاهتمام المتزايد بدراسة اشباه الموصلات الامورفيةAmorohous Semiconductors لاسباب متعددة اهمها سهولة تحضيرها ورخص ثمنها وكذلك تميزها بخواص فيزيائية قد لا تتوفر في اشباه الموصلات البلوريةCrystalline Semiconductors والنظام الكالكوجينيChalcogenide System هو شبكة من اشباه الموصلات الامورفية تحتوي على واحد(على الاقل) من عناصر الكريتS او ليسييليومSe او التيلوريومTe.		

2729	9523121		GAMMA-RAY SPECTROSCOPIC MEASUREMENTS ON POWDERED GRANITE SAMPLES FROM ASWAN AREA AND WADI ALLAQI /	IBRAHIM,MAHMOUD ALI HUSSEIN	MAHMOUD ALI HUSSEIN IBRAHIM ,	aswan, FACU LTY OF SCIEN CE :	1998 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:قياسات طيفية لاشعة جاما علي عينات جرانيتية مطحونة من منطقة اسوان ووادي العلاقي وملخصها تهدف الدراسة الى تقدير تركيز اليورانيوم والثوريوم والپوتاسيوم لعينات من مخزون الجرانيت المتواجدة في مناطق مختلفة من اسوان-مصر العليا. وهذه المناطق هي(جبل ابراهيم باشا-الشلال-الشيخ هارون-جزيرة سهيل-سواى العلاقي180كم جنوب شرق اسوان).		
2730	9525436		SEISMIC METHODS FOR MONITORING AND IDENTIFICATION OF UNDERGROUND EXPLOSIONS /	DAHY,SAYED ABDALLAH MOHAMED	SAYED ABDALLAH MOHAMED DAHY ,	ASWAN ,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	1996 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:الطرق السيزمية لمراقبة والتعرف علي التجعيرات التي تجري تحت سطح الارض وملخصها اقام المعهد القومى للبحوث الفلكية والجيوفيزيقية العديد من محطات الزلازل في اماكن متفرقة من جمهورية مصر العربية لمراقبة النشاط الزلزالي على المستوى المحلي والاقليمي والدولي للتعرف على اسباب حدوثه وتقليل اخطارها وامكانية التنبؤ به وكذلك للتفريق والتمييز بين الزلازل الطبيعية والتجعيرات الصناعية خاصة النووية التي تجري بغرض تطوير الاسلحة الاستراتيجية .		
2731	9525637		PREPARATION AND STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME AI BIII C2 VI AND AIII BIII C2 VI SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS /	MOBARAK,MOUSTAFA MOHAMED AHMED	MOUSTAFA MOHAMED AHMED MOBARAK ,	QENA, SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	1996 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغةالعربية تحمل العنوان التالي:تحضير ودراسة الخصائص الفيزيائية لبعض المركبات الشبة الموصلية من المجموعتين AI BIII C2 VI AND AIII BIII C2 VI وملخصها يعتبر علم اشياء الموصلات من اهم العلوم ليست لاهميتها في التطبيقات العلمية في مجال التطور التكنولوجي ومجال علم الالكترونيات,اذ لازالت اشياء الموصلات تلعب دورا كبيرا في تقدم تكنولوجيا ابحاث الفضاء والاجهزة المنزلية والعلمية ودائلا الطاقة وغيرها,هذا مما يلفت انظار الكثيرين في هذا المجال.		
2732	9525704		The Natural radioactivity and radon exhalation rates Egyptian rock phosphates /	El-Arabi, Abdel-Gabar Mohamed.			1998	Aim of the work:- When phosphate precipitates from water, uranium goes with it. As a result, for example, uranium is serious contaminant in phosphate fertilizers that are ubiquitous in crop farming. Although most crops resist uptake of radioactive materials in their leafy (above-ground) components, those crops whose roots are consumed (such as potatoes, peanuts, carrots), are susceptible to contamination by uranium. The health risks due to uranium based on chemical toxicity exceeds by far the health hazard due to radiation. Radon decay products are dangerous because it is a gas and can easily enter and accumulated in the lungs. So, The aim of the present work is to :- 1- Study of the natural activity concentration (226Ra, 235U, 232Th and 40K) in phosphate samples from different areas in Egypt (Western Desert, Nile Valley and Eastern Desert). 2- According the geological studies (said, R., 1962), what is the relation between natural radioactivity in geological stable area (Western Desert, Nile Valley) and geological unstable area (Eastern Desert). 3- Development of 222Rn exhalation measurement technique in the laboratory using E-PERM electret. 4- Comparing between different methods of measuring radon exhalation rats from soil as a function of environmental parameters (temp, relative humidity and pressure).		
2733	9526170		HIGH ENERGY PROTON SCATTERING FROM ¹² C AND ¹⁶ O /	AHMED,HOSNEY MAHAMED ALY	HOSNEY MAHAMED ALY AHMED ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	1998 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربيةتحمل العنوان التالي:تشئت البروتونات علي نواتي الكربون والوكسجين عند الطاقات العالية وملخصها تناولت هذه الرسالة دراستا علي حساب المقاطع العرضية لتشئت المرن والغير مرن عند مدى من الطاقات المختلفة لوعين مختلفين من التفاعلات هما:1- البروتون مع المربون12 عند الطاقات 800و1040 مليون إلكترون فولت2- البروتون مع الأوكسجين16 عند الطاقات800,500 مليون إلكترون فولت. حيث تم تطبيق نموذج الطي المفرد للجهد الضوني للتفاعلين عند الطاقات السابقة.		
2734	9526289		MEASUREMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NEUTRONS BY ACTIVATION OF GOLD USING EXTREMELY LOW-LEVEL GAMMA - RAY SPECTROSCOPY /	YOUSEF,AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED	AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMED YOUSEF ,	QENA ,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2000 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربيةتحمل العنوان التالي:قياس النيوترونات البيئية باستخدام التنشيط النيوتروني للذهب ومطيف اشعة جاما منخفضة المستوى وملخصهايمثل هذه الرسالة جانباً من الاتجاهات الحديثة في دراسة البيئة وما يحدث بها من تغيرات سواء من مؤثرات خارجية او وليدة صنع الانسان. يتعلق هذا الجانب بتقدير وقياس النيوترونات البيئية والتي تنشأ اساسا في طبقات الجو العليا كنتيجة لتفاعل الأشعة الكونية مع مكونات الهواء وتحدث عمليات تبطي وخفض لطاقة هذه النيوترونات خلال مسارها الي سطح الارض نتيجة لعمليات تشئت المرن وغير المرن مع عناصر الهواء وخاصة النيوتروجين لتكون احد عناصر الاشعاع المؤين الذي تتعرض له الحياة البيئية بمختلف عناصرها .		
2735	9526349		ELASTIC AND INELASTIC 6,7 Li SCATTERING AT INTERMEDIATE ENERGIES /	MOHAMED,MAHMUD AHMED HASSANAIN	MAHMOUD AHMED HASSANAIN MOHAMED ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2000 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربيةتحمل العنوان التالي:الاستطارة المرنة واللامرنة انواتي الليثيوم 6و7 عند طاقات متوسطة وملخصها يعرض محتوى هذه الرسالة دراسة تحليلية لبعض التفاعلات النووية لغازات الليثيوم 6ونظيرة الليثيوم7 عند طاقات متوسطة وانصب توجه الدراسة على توظيف نموذج الطي النووي الضوئي المزودج من اجل تحليل النتائج العملية لسنة وعشرين تفاعل لهذه الغازات.		
2736	9526402		FUELWOOD ENERGY IN EASTERN DESERT (WADI ALLAQI CONSERVATION AREA /	SALEM,RAMADAN MOHAMMED	RAMADAN MOHAMMED SALEM ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2000 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربيةتحمل العنوان التالي:الطاقة الخشبية في الصحراء الشرقية (محمية وادي العلاقي)وملخصها الطاقة(energy)هي احدى المتطلبات الأساسية والضرورية لاستمرار الحياة بجميع اشكالها على وجه الارض.ولقدخلق الله سبحانه وتعالى موارد الطاقة بشكل متوازن بحيث ان كل كائن حي يمكنه الحصول على الطاقة من هذه الموارد عن طريق البحث عن هذه الموارد وعلى مدى قرون عديدة كان سعي الانسان دائما مرتبط بتسخير اشكالا مختلفة من الطاقة.		

2737	9526458		STUDIES ON SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF ASWAN RAW MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION /	MOHAMED,ALI IBRAHIM	ALI IBRAHIM MOHAMED ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2000 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربية يتحمل العنوان التالي:دراسة على بعض الخواص الطبيعية للمواد الخام الصالحة للبناء باموان وملخصها تعتبر مشكلة التلوث البيئي من اهم المشكلات التي تواجه الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية على حد سواء... فهناك علاقة وثيقة بين البيئة والتنمية وتشكل المخلفات الصناعية والزراعية الصلبة اكبر تحدى للعلماء والباحثين لصعوبة التخلص منة هذه المواد وقد داب الباحثون دائما بعزيمة قوية يبحثون عن امكانية الاستفادة من الخامات المحلية والمخلفات الزراعية والصناعية لتقليل نسبة التلوث الناتجة منها.		
2738	9526503		PHYSICAL LIMNOLOGY OF FAYOUM DEPRESSION AND THEIR BUDGETS /	ABDELLAH,RADWAN GAD EL-RAB	RADWAN GAD EL-RAB ABDELLAH ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	1999 .	طبيعة بحيرات منخفض الفيوم وميزانيتها المختلفة يقع منخفض الفيوم الغربية لجمهورية مصر العربية جنوب غرب مدينة القاهرة، وهو يضم بحيرة قارون وبحيرتي وادي الريان محور محور هذه الدراسة 1-بحيرة قارون تعتبر بحيرة قارون من اقدم البحيرات وهي تقع في اعلى منطقة في منخفض الفيوم.تمتد هذه البحيرة بين خطي عرض		
2739	9533030		ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISATION OF SOME GATED GaAs/AlGaAs NANO ELECTRONIC DEVICES/	ALI,KARAM ABDEL-ATTY IBRAHIM	KARAM ABDEL-ATTY IBRAHIM ALI,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY ,	2000 .	في هذه الدراسة ، حضرت عينات مبنية اساساً على بلورات معلة ذات تركيب مختلط من مادة زرنيخات الجاليوم مع زرنيخات الجاليوم و الامونيوم GaAs /AlGaAs		
2740	9533142		PHASE SHIFT CALCULATIONS FOR TWO NUCLEONS/	KHALIFA,MOHAMMED ANWAR ZAKI	MOHAMMED ANWAR ZAKI KHALIFA,	SOUTH VALLEY DEPARTMENT	2000 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربية تحتوي الرسالة على صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:حسابات ازاحات الطور لجسيمين نوويين :يدرس هذا البحث الطرق المختلفة لحساب ازحات الطور للنظام الفيزيائي المكون من بروتون و نيوترون في حالة التصادم SCATTERING CASE في الحالة المزدوجة 3D1 - 3S1 و هي حالة لها اهمية خاصة في دراسة طبيعة القوى النووية و ذلك لامكانية وجود كل من البروتون و النيوترون في حالة ترابط (الديوترون) و هي حالة الترابط الوحيدة التي تتواجد في النظام الفيزيائي المكون من جسيمين نوويين .		
2741	9533446		CRYSTALLIZATION AND SEMICONDUCTING PROPERTIES OF SOME THALLIUM COMPOUNDS/	MOHAMAD,KHALED MAHMOUD	KHALED MAHMOUD MOHAMAD,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2000 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربية ،تحتوي الرسالة على صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:النمو البلوري ودراسة الخواص الشبه موصلة لبعض مركبات الثاليوم :تتقدم العلوم يوما بعدج يوم بخطى متلاحقة و مع ذلك يبقى علم اشياء الموصلات في مكانه الرائد ؛ مقياساً لتقدم الامم . فهو بحق ذلك العلم الفريد الذي تتبلور معه كل العلوم في طياته ليخرج لنا كل يوم جديداً في خدمة البشرية فلاي شئ المجالات .		
2742	9533470		HYDROGRAPHIC STUDIES OF SOME LAGOONS NEAR HURGADA /	EL SMAN,MAHMOUD IBRAHIM	MAHMOUD IBRAHIM EL SMAN ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY L:	2000 .	تحدد الدراسة الحالية هيدروجرافية بعض الالاجونات الساحلية القريبة من الغردقة.وتتضمن المنطقة اربعة لاجونات(جمشة الصغرى،جمشة الكبرى،الاحياءودشة الضبعة تمتد من(27 40.50-27 0.22 شمالاً) تم تجميع البيانات الهيدروجرافية شهريا خلال(1987-1988) عن طريق المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد،في مشروع لاستغلال الالاجونات الساحلية في تربية الاسماك كما تم تجميع البيانات الجوية من محطة ارصاد جوية مثبتة بالمعهد القومي لعلوم البحار والمصايد1998 .		
2743	9533489		EVALUATION OF RADIOCHEMICAL PURITY OF THE COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE 99Mo-99mTc GENERATORS ELUTES A COMPARATIVE STUDY /	ABD ALLA,ALI GAD EL-RAB	ALI GAD EL-RAB ABD ALLA ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2000 .	يعتبر التقدم التكنولوجي العلمي من الاهمية بمكان في عملية التشخيص الطبي ومنها استخدام المواد المشعة امل لها من نتائج دقيقة وحاسمة في تحديد الهدف المراد من التشخيص ويعتبر محال البحث في الطب النووي والمواد المشعة من المجالات الحديثة المستخدمة في عمليات التشخيص الطبية وكذلك العلاج الطبي وقد قامت عدد من الدراسات البحثية في مجال الطب النووي متضمنة الدراسة على المرضى وكذلك الفحوصات ولكن في مجال هذه الدراسة سوف نقوم بدراسة دور المادة المشعة المستخدمة في عملية الفحص من منطلق ان اساس الفحص السليم يبدأ من استخدام المادة السليمة من كافة الجوانب للوصول الى علاج فعال.		
2744	9533543		STUDY ON ATTENUATION OF SOLAR RADIATION BY AEROSOLS OVER SOME REGIONS IN A.R.EGYPT /	SHAZLY,AFAB GABALLAH	AFAB GABALLAH SHAZLY ,	QENA,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2001 .	نظرا لاهمية دراسة بارامترات العكارة الجويةAtmospheric Turbidity Parameter في (التي:1)دراسة علم الارصاد الجوية وعلم المناخ والتلوث الجوي .(2)الدراسات البيولوجية وايضا دراسات biophysical للتغيرات الغاطية في مركبات الغلاف الجوي (3) عامل مهم يؤثر على طاقة الاشعاع الشمسي الحراري في جو الارض.		
2745	9533592	master.	studies on the nuclear potential and applications /	Hussein, Kasem Omar.			2001	The optical potential plays an important role in describing the nuclear reaction. In the present work, the elastic scattering differential cross section and total reaction cross section are calculated for 16O+12C.16O+28Si.16O+40Ca at energy 1503 MEV and 12C+12Cat 1016 MEV. The effect of relativistic-and non- relativistic kinematics was concdered. Two methods were used for the analysis of these expermental data. The first methods was the numerical solution of nuclear phase shift.	28/5/2001.	M. M. Abd-elrahman, H. M. Aly, G. A. Yahia.
2746	9539111		NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY OF SOME IRON ORES IN UPPER EGYPT AND THEIR DOSE RATES /	AHMED,KHALED SALAH EL-DIEN IBRAHEEM	KHALED SALAH EL-DIEN IBRAHEEM AHMED ,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2003 .	Environmental radiation measurements are usually mad to identify radionuclides sources in the environment,quantify their concernration and estimate their dose contribution. In rcnt years,studies and survey of low-level exposure arising from naturally occurring radionuclides particularly 238U,232Th and 40K are of great importance.		

2747	9539255	PHYSICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF TI2S CRYSTALS /	GALAL „EMAN MOHAMMED ABD ELRHMAN	EMAN MOHAMMED ABD ELRHMAN GALAL ,	qena south valley univer sity :	2003 .	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربيةتحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:دراسة بعض الخواص الفيزيائية والتركيبية لمركب الثاليوم ثنائي الكبريت البلوري		
2748	9539281	PREPARATION OF ONE SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUND FROM BINARY SYSTEM AND INVESTIGATION ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES/	ALY ,SALWA SAID AHMED	SALWA SAID AHMED ALY.	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2002	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:تحضير احد مركبات اشباه الموصلات التي تحتوي علي عنصرين ودراسة خواصها الطبيعية واشباه الموصلات وقد وضع في هذا البحث القواعد الراسخة في معظم ما تحقق من قفزات حضارية هائلة وقد اختار الباحث احد المركبات لها خواص مميزة بالإضافة الي ندرة الأبحاث في هذا العنصر		
2749	9539319	GROWTH AND CHARACTERIZATION OF Ga2Te3 AND Ti5Te3 CRYSTALS /	HAMZA , EMAN JABER	EMAN JABER HAMZA ,	aswan south valley univer sity :	2001 .	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:النمو البلوري وخصائص البلورات لتليريد الجاليوم وتليريد الثاليوم الشبيه موصله وملخصها : نتقدم فروع العلم المختلفة سريعا يوما بعد يوم , الا ان علم اشباه الموصلات يظل في مقدمة هذه الفروع تقدما , ولهذا التقدم اسبابه فعلم اشباه الموصلات هو العلم اللازم للوفاء بالاحتياجات التطبيقية لمختلف نواحي التكنولوجيا .		
2750	9539374	STUDY OF SOME DEFORMED ALUMINUM ALLOYS USING POSITRON ANNIHILATION TECHNIQUE	AHMED ,ESSMAT MAHMOUD HASSAN SAYED	ESSMAT MAHMOUD HASSAN SAYED ,	aswan ,south valley univer sity :	2001 .	تعتبر طريقة الفناء البوزيتروني في المادة من المجسمات الحساسة لدراسة العيوب البلورية في الفلزات والسيالك ومن ثم دراسة خواص هذه العيوب		
2751	9539526	OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF FIBRES/	YASSEIN, KHALED MOHAMED	KHALED MOHAMED YASSEIN,	H VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2001	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:الخواص الضوئية والبصرية للألياف واستخدمة الدراسة الطرق الضوئية الاتية: 1-ميكروسكوب بلوتا للتدخل الضوئي الثنائي العادي-2-مقياس التداخل الضوئي المتعدد لفيرو في حالة التفاض-3-ميكروسكوب بلوتا غير الأوتوماتيكية-		
2752	9539601	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND STUDIES OF SOME TERNARY SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS/	ALI,BADR MOHAMMED	BADR MOHAMMED ALI.	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2001	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:الانماء والدراسات العملية لبعض المركبات الشبيهة موصله الثلاثية علم اشباه الموصلات يحتل مكانا متميزا بين العلوم ويهدف الي الحصول علي افضل النتائج وقد تم تحضير المركب محل الدراسة في معمل في معمل أبحاث طبيعة الجوامد		
2753	9539662	PREPARATION AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME INDIUM AND TELLURIUM SEMICONDUCTORS COMPOUNDS /	SEBAGE,MOHAMED ABD ELFATAH MOHAMED EL SOGHAI	MOHAMED ABD ELFATAH MOHAMED EL SOGHAI SEBAGE,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2002 .	THE PRESENT WORK IS A STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SEMICONDUCTING TELLURIDES OVER A WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE (200-500K) IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE		
2754	9539833	DEUTERON D-STATE PROBABILITY /	MUSTAFA , YASSER MOHAMMED AHMED	YASSER MOHAMMED AHMED MUSTAFA ,	qena ,south vally univer sity :	2003 .	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:احتمال الحالة Dلديوترون وملخصها تم في هذا البحث ايجاد قيمة عملية $pd = 0.2064 + 5.20680 \times 10^{-5} d$.		
2755	9540010	THEORETICAL STUDY ON THE DISPERSION OF POLLUTANTS EMITTING FROM QIFT CEMENT FACTORY IN ITS SURROUNDING AREA /	ABDEL BASET ,ABDEL BASET HOFNY	ABDEL BASET HOFNY ABDEL BASET ,	qena ,south valley univer sity):	2003 .	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:دراسة نظرية عن انتشار الملوثات المنبعثة من مصنع الأسمنت بقط في المنطقة المحيطة به وملخصها ان الملوثات الجوية الضارة تزداد سريعا نتيجة للتطور الشديد في الصناعة والتوسع الهائل في شبكة المواصلات وانشاء محطات الطاقة والكهرباء .		
2756	9540115	COMPARISON OF THE STRUCTURAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE BINARY SYSTEMS In3Te4 AND TI2S5 CRYSTALS /	AHMED,KHALED EBNALWALED ABDELFATTAH	KHALED EBNALWALED ABDELFATTAH AHMED,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2003 .	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:دراسة مقارنة للخصائص التركيبية والفيزيائية للأنظمة الثنائية In3Te4 AND TI2S5 البلورية وتحتاج الي عناصر اشباه موصلات جديدة امالرفع الكفاءة او لتلبية مطلب تطبيقي		
2757	9540458	STUDIES ON THREE NUCLEON RESONANCES /	HEMMDAN ,AMAL MOHAMED HASSAN	AMAL MOHAMED HASSAN HEMMDAN ,	aswan ,south vally univer sity :	2002 .	تحتوي الرسالة علي صفحة اخري للعنوان باللغة العربية تحمل العنوان التالي:دراسات في الرنان ذات الثلاثة نيوكليونات وملخصها تقدم هذه الرسالة نماذج من حسابات رنين جسيمين وثلاث جسيمات .		
2758	9541572	عبد،محمود يوسف مصطفي . دور قادة الرأي الدينيين في معالجة قضايا الشباب :	Osman ,abdel-nasser abdel-maugood	abdel-nasser abdel-maugood osman	القاهرة :	1987	تناول الرسالة موضوع هام وهو تعرض قادة الأي الدينيين لوسائل الإعلام المختلفة من صحافة واذاعة وتلفزيون،وانواع الضامين التي يحرصون على التعرف لها . وذلك لهدف التعرف على علاقة القادة بوسائل الإعلام ومدى استفادتهم منها.		
2759	9541575	thermodynamic functions of electrolyte solutions	Osman ,abdel-nasser abdel-maugood	abdel-nasser abdel-maugood osman	qena	1995	in writing the poisson-boltzmann equation for the civilised model,we have given a particular attention to the region $r>a$.		
2760	9541639	physiological,biochemical and morphological studies on the effects of chemical insecticides on fishes of dam-lake.	gabr,samia abd-alla	samia abd-alla gabr	assuit	1986	aim of the present work the tremendous use of insecticides in pest control programs in the recnt years has raised many criticisms concerning with the problem of water pollution.		

2761	9541764		الإتجاه الإشراقى فى فلسفة الفارابى/	سلطان، عبد المحسن عبد المقصود محمد .	عبد المحسن عبد المقصود محمدسلطان	سوهاج :	1995	تتناول الرسالة نظرية الإشراق عند الفارابى وتتناولها من خلال التآلى المظاهر الفكرية فى عصر الفارابى،التأثير اليونانى فى الإتجاه الإلهى عند الفارابى،الإشراق فى فلسفة الفارابى،ثم المقارنة بين الإشراق والتصوف،وبند فكرة الإشراق عن طريق العقل والفعل.		
2762	9541770		EFFECTS OF SOME FABRICATION PARAMETERS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SILICON SOLAR CELLS /	EL AMIN , AYMAN AHMED	AYMAN AHMED EL AMIN ,	aswan, south valley univer sity .:	2003 .	يتجه العلم الان الى الاعتماد على المصادر الطبيعية للحصول على الطاقة , وذلك لتجنب التلوث البيئي الناتج من استعمال هذه المصادر , كإطالة المتولدة من الانشطار النووي والموارد البترولية وكذلك الطاقة المتولدة من مادة الفحم بينما يعتبر استخدام المصادر الطبيعية علاج لتلوث الهواء ومن هذه المصادر الطبيعية .		
2763	9541837		electoanal ytical studies on some antidepressants drugs	el-din,hanan salah el-din	Hanan salah el-din nour el-din	gena	1995	aim of the work the tricyclic antidepressants imipramine and desipramine are the most widely used drugs for the treatment of depression.		
2764	9542057		HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE ADULT AND EMBRYONIC STAGES OF MICE UNDER THE EFFECT OF TWO DIFFERENT INSECTICIDES.	mostaffa,amna mohamed	Amna mohamed mostaffa	ASWAN	2000	AIM OF THE WORK the present work was planned to study the effect of two of the new widely used insecticides,lannate and eezalo on the liver and ovary,because the effect of insecticides on mammalian ovary were scare.		
2765	9542061		تقديم الفكر النحوى عند ابن السيد البطليوسى فى ضوء الدراسات اللغوية الحديثة /	أبو زيد، أبو زيد على محمود.	أبو زيد على محمود أبو زيد ،	سوهاج :	1996 .	تناولت الرسالة ابن السيد البطليوسى فى قسمين .الضم الأول قد خصص للدراسة التاريخية،وقد جاءت هذه الدراسة فى أربعة فصول .مخصص الفصل الأول لترجمة ابن السيد،وتناول فيه الحديث عن أسمة وكنيته ولغبه..		
2766	9542149		NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY OF ROCKS AND BUILDING MATERIALS AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR THE RADIATION EXPOSURE DUE TO RADON /	MOHAMED , ADEL GAD EL-KAREEM ABBADY	ADEL GAD EL-KAREEM ABBADY MOHAMED ,	assuit univer sity .:	2002 .	الهدف من الدراسة : 1- دراسة النشاط الإشعاعى الطبيعى لمنطقى وادى الجبال بجنوب الصحراء الشرقية وبئر السد الواقعة فى الجزء الغربى من وسط الصحراء الشرقية 2- دراسة النشاط الإشعاعى لبعض مواد البناء المستخدمة بمدينة هانوفر بألمانيا والمستخدمة بمصر والمقارنة بينهما 3- تقدير الجرعة الممتصة وتحديد المستوى النموذجى للتعرض للإشعاع للعينات قيد الدراسة .		
2767	9542556		أبعاد المناخ الجاف على وادى النيل فى مصر وأثره على النشاط البشرى :	إبراهيم، محمد توفيق محمد.	محمد توفيق محمد إبراهيم ،	سوهاج :	1996 .	تناولت الرسالة موضوع أبعاد المناخ الجاف على وادى النيل فى مصر وأثره على النشاط البشرى للتعرف على أهم ملامح المناخ الجاف بالمنطقة ومدى أثرها على الأنشطة البشرية.		
2768	9542729		STUDY OF STRUCTURAL AND FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF SOME CERAMIC SYSTEMS /	ALY , HESHAM AHAMED KAMAL	HESHAM AHAMED KAMAL ALY ,	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	2004 .	تنتمى تبتئات الرصاص الى المواد البير هسكائيت ذات الخواص الفروكهربية المتميزة وخاصة فى درجة حرارة التحول الطوري لها بالرغم من هذا التميز فانة من الصعب الحصول عليها فى صور صلبة قوية وهي فى حالتها النقية التي تؤهلها للاستخدام فى الاغراض التطبيقية .		
2769	9542785		THE STRUCTURE OF SOME ARSENIC-BASED CHALCOGENIDE GLASSES /	ABD-ELHADY,ABD-ELSALAM FOAD	ABD-ELSALAM FOAD ABD-ELHADY ,	QENA, SOUTH VALIIEY UNIVE RSITY :	2004 .	يرجع التطور السريع فالاهتمام المتزايد بدراسة اشباه الموصلات الامورفية(Amorphous Semiconductors) لأسباب متعددة اهمها سهولة تحضيرها وتميزها بخواص فيزيائية قد لا تتوفر فى اشباه الموصلات البلورية(Crystalline Semiconductors) النظام الكالكوجيني(chalcoegenide system) هو سبيكة من اشباه الموصلات الامورفية التى تحتوى على عنصر واحد (على الأقل).		
2770	9542890		effect of brassinolide or uniconazole on growth, water relations and some metabolic products of maize and faba bean plants grown under saline conditions	ali, noha ahmed el-tayeh	South Valley University	Qena	2007			
2771	9543010		A STUDY OF ELECTRICAL,OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF As-Se-Ti THIN FILMS /	SAID,ADEL EL-DENGLAWEY	ADEL EL-DENGLAWEY SAID ,	QENA, SOUTH VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2005 .	هذه الرسالة تعنى بتحضير ودراسة الخواص التركيبية والخصائص والكهربية لسبائك اشبه الموصلات الامورفية من الزرنيخ والسيلينيوم والتاليوم بنسب فى المدى من(35%-5%) من النسب الذرية. وتم تحضير هذه السبائك فى الصورة الحجمية(blue) وذلك بوضع المكونات والاوزون المناسبة من عناصر تازرنيج والسيلينيوم والتاليوم فى انبوبة من السيليكات ذات قطر 1.2 سم مفرغة من الهواء حتى ضغط 10 مم زئبق وصهرها تدريجيا اولا عند درجة حرارة 350 درجة مئوية لمدة اربع ساعات ثم رفع درجة الحرارة الى 650 درجة مئوية لمدة ساعتين ثم الى 875 درجة مئوية لمدة ستة عشر ساعة تبعتها تبريدا مفاجئ فى ماء الثلج .		
2772	9543012		دور مراجع الحسابات فى الحكم والتنبؤ بمدى قدرة الوحدة الاقتصادية على الإستمرار فى نشاطها :	الصغير، محمد السيد محمد.	محمد السيد محمد الصغير ،	سوهاج :	1995 .	تهدف الرسالة الى وضع اطار نظرى يبرز دور مراجع الحسابات فى الحكم والتنبؤ بمدى قدرة الوحدة الاقتصادية على الإستمرار فى نشاطها مستقبلا،وتقيم الأساليب التطبيقية المختلفة للحكم والتنبؤ بمدى قدرة الوحدة الاقتصادية على الإستمرار.		
2773	9543123		CHARACTERIZATION OF FIBROUS MATERIALS BY TWO AND MULTIPLE-BEAM INTERFEROMETRY /	YASSEIN,KHALED MOHAMED	KHALED MOHAMED YASSEIN ,	ASWAN ,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVE RTSITY :	2005 .	The scope of this thesis is CHARACTERIZATION OF FIBROUS MATERIALS BY TWO MULTIPLE-BEAM INTERFEROMETRY		
2774	9543252		MEASUREMENT OF NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY LEVEL IN NATURAL RESOURCES(PLANTS,ROCKS AND SOIL)IN WADI ALLAQI BIOSPHERE RESERVE,SOUTHEASTERN DESERT,ASWAN,EGYPT /	BADWY , MAHMOUD ALI HUSSIEIN IBRAHEM	MAHMOUD ALI HUSSIEIN IBRAHEM BADWY ,	aswan , south valley univer sity .:	2006 .	يُقاس مستوى الإشعاع الطبيعي للموارد الطبيعية (نبات - وصخور - وتربة)فى منطقة وادي العلاقي (محمية طبيعية -اسوان مصر) تعتبر قياسات النشاط الطبيعي من الطرق المستخدمة حديثا لمعرفة درجة نقاوة الموارد الطبيعية ومن ناحية اخرى فان تقدير نسب المواد المشعة الطبيعية فى الموارد الطبيعية وحساب معدلات الجرعة ومخاطر التعرض لها احد العوامل الهامةالتي تتحكم فى مدى استخدام هذه الموارد فى التطبيقات المختلفة .		
2775	9543453		دراسة تجريبية لوحدة مقترحة فى بعض المفاهيم البيئية باستخدام نظرية بياجيه للتعليم ودراسة دورها فى تنمية الوعى البيئى والتحصيل لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى /	أحمد ، حنان مصطفى.	حنان مصطفى أحمد ،	سوهاج :	1995 .	تهدف هذه الرسالة الى إعداد وحدة فى التلوث البيئى باستخدام نظرية بياجيه للتعليم ودراسة دورها فى تنمية الوعى البيئى والتحصيل لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى.		
2776	9543464		PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZMODIFICATIONSATON OF THREE OF TI-S SEMI- /CONDUCTING SYSTEM(TIS,TI2S AND TI4S3)	MOHAMMED ,BADR MOHAMMED ALI	BADR MOHAMMED ALI MOHAMMED ,	aswan , south valley univer sity .:	2004 .	يحتل علم اشباه الموصلات مكانا متميزا بين العلوم التطبيقية الحديثة ويهدف هذا الفرع من العلوم الى الحصول على بلورات شبه موصلة قد تكون الحاجة ماسة الى الخصائص الفيزيائية لهذه البلورات فى المجال التطبيقى لعوا اشباه الموصلات الالكترونية .		

2777	9545287	Plant-Water-Soil relationships of Balanites aegyptiaca(L)Del.in Desert Environments /	Radwan, Usama Ahmed Abd-El-Wahab.	Usama Ahmed Abd-El-Wahab Radwan .	Aswan :	2001 .	This investigation comprised studies on plant-water-soil relationships of Balanites aegyptiaca(L)Del.in desert environments.		
2778	9545293	GEOLOGIC SETTING AND PETROGRAPHIC AND GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF URANIUM-BEARING GRANITIC ROCKS IN EL EREDIYA-EL MAGHRABING	abu el-hassan,esmat ahmed	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,FACULTY OF SCIENCE,DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY	QENA	1999	AIM AND SCOPE OF THE PRESENT STUDY: all previous studies on el-erediya u-ocurrence were directed to the mineralized shear zones and thier immediate host rock.		
2779	9545298	CRYSTAL GROWTH AND STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF Bi2Te3 and Bi2S3 SINGLE CRYSTALS /	MOHAMED,MAHMM OUD SAYED ABD EL- SADEK	MAHMMOUD SAYED ABD EL- SADEK MOHAMED ,	QENA, SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2004 .	لم يحظ علم بهذا الكم من التطبيقات المتلافة مثلما حظى علم اشباه الموصلات بها واصبح واضحا الان انه مقياس لاشك فيه لتقدم الامم بل انه بحق معيار لامكانية التقدم للبلدان.حيث ان علم اشباه الموصلات يأتي في مقدمة العلوم الرائدة فهي التي وضعت القواعد الراسخة في معظم ماتحقق للبشرية من قفزات حضارية متلاحقة.		
2780	9545312	A STUDY OF SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHALCOGENIDE GLASS IN THE As-S SYSTEM /	ELNEMAR,MOHAMED ADNAN	MOHAMED ADNAN ELNEMAR ;	QENA ,SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2004 .	في الونة الأخيرة شهدت دراسة اشباهالموصلات الامورفيةAmorphous Chalcogenide Semiconductor اهتماما متزايدا بصورة مستمرة .لما تتميز به هذه المواد من خصائص جعلت دراسة خواصها ضرورة ملحة للأسباب التالية 1- انخفاض تكاليف تصنيع اشباه الموصلات الامورفية . 2-محاولات جادة لفهم حقائق التركيب الداخلي للاستفادة منها في تحضير مواد تكسب صفات محددة . 3- تغير خواص هذه المواد مع تغير التركيب اذه المواد . 4- استخدام المواد الامورفية في تصنيع المكونات الالكترونية . 5- استخدام هذه المواد في تصنيع خلايا شمسية رخيصة .		
2781	9545324	studies on solar and terrestrial radiation transfer through the earth-atmosphere eyetem,including atmospheric greenhouse effect	Abdalla,badry nobi mohamed	badry nobi mohamed abdalla	gena	1998	this work deals with very interesting problem concerning studies on solar and terrestrial transfer through the earth-atmosphere system.		
2782	9545399	Designing a programme for developing the writing skill:an integrative-interactive approach/	Abolyosr,Mohammed.	Mohammed Abolyosr	Qena:	1996	This study is concerned mainly with measuring the effectiveness of an integrative interactive writing programme on the students' writing skills.to this end,the programme took into consideration the student's needs as undergraduates and prospective teachers.		
2783	9545434	STUDY OF THE MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NON-CRYSTALLINE SOLIDS IN RELATION TO THEIR STRUCTURE /	HASSANIN,RASHA MOHAMMED ALI	RASHA MOHAMMED ALI HASSANIN ,	ASWA N,SOU TH VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2004 .	في الونة الأخيرة يدخل الزجاج في العديد من الابتكارات خاصة تلك الابتكارات الالكترونية.وايضا عشوائية التركيب الداخلي تعطي زيادة في كثافة حوامل التيار .لذلك يتم في هذه الرسالة دراسة الكثافة والخواص المغناطيسية والكهربية وكذلك تم دراسة التركيب الداخلي لعينات الزجاج المكونة من اكسيد كلا من البورن والفسفور والانيتمون والحديد وكذلك المحتوية على كلوريد السيزيوم.		
2784	9545713	MYCOFLORA AND MYCOTOXINS OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT	youssef,mohamed sayed	mohamed sayed youssef	SOHA G	1995	MEDICINAL PLANTS AND HERBAL DRUGS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN FOLK MEDICINE.		
2785	9545740	Ternary complexes of co(ii),Cu(ii)-amino acids- heterocyclic bases /	Abdel-Rahman, laila Hamdan.	laila Hamdan Abdel-Rahman .	Sohag :		Inview of the current interest in the biological and structures of ternary complexes of amino acids and heterocyclic bases,as well as the modelistic aproch of such systems to the realistic model of systems of many naturally occuring mixed ligand complexes.		
2786	9546892	BAYESIAN ASTIMATION BASED ON COMPLETE AND CENSORED SAMPLES FROM THE INVERSE WEIBULL DISTRIBUTON /	Hassan,Yasser Salama	Yasser Salama Hassan ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2007 .	in this thesis efforts have been devoted to find a suitable objective prior for the parameters, by using an informative prior density on the unreliability level at a prefixed time, where the analyst dose not think in terms of the parameters, but express his technical knowledge in terms of more practical concepts such as the unreliability level at a a given time.		
2787	9546931	INTERFEROMETRIC STUDIES ON THE OPTO-THERMAL AND OPTO-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF OPTICAL FIBRES/	AGOUR,MOSTAFA AHMED ALI	MOSTAFA AHMED ALI AGOUR ,	SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2005 .	هدفت الرسالة الى دراسة الخواص الضوء حرارية و الضوء ميكانيكية و ذلك باستخدام طرق التداخل الثنائي PLUTA MULTIPLE -BEAM FIZEAU INTERFERENCE MICROSCOPE و المتعددة INTERFEROMETER عن طريق ربط جهاز الحرارة بتلك التقنيات .		
2788	9547173	EVALUATION OF NATURAL VENTILATION INDEX OVER DIFFERENT CITIES IN EGYPT/	AMER ,EMAD ALI AHMED	EMAD ALI AHMED AMER.	SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2005	يعطى الفصل الأول مقدمة عن مفهوم التهوية الطبيعية الفصل الثاني يشتمل على عرض لبعض البيانات والدراسات السابقة من 1961الى 2004 الفصل الثالث يشتمل على وصف لمناطق الدراسة الأربعة (اسوان -حطوان -العريش-مطروح) الفصل الرابع يقدم الطرق الحسابات المستخدمة في هذا المجال الفصل الخامس يلخص النتائج التي توصل اليها هذا البحث		
2789	9548745	STRUCTURAL AND ANISTROPIC TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF In4Se3 CRYSTALS/	MOHAMMED,MOHAMMED EZZ ELDIEN	MOHAMMED EZZ ELDIEN MOHAMMED ,	SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2006 .	الفصل الأول : هو مقدمة ضرورية للتمهيد لمضمون الرسالة وهو جزء نظري الفصل الثاني : هو وصف للدوائر الكهربائية و الترتيبات التي استخدمت علاوة بالطبع على تحضير طريقة المركب الفصل الثالث : وهو يحتوي على النتائج التي امكن التوصل اليها وتوصلت الرسالة الى : المقارنة بين المركب قبل التحضير وبعد التحضير-1 ان جميع النتائج الكهربائية والحرارية علاوة على نظريتها التركيبية تقتد بشكل قاطع-2		

2790	9548854		PREPERATION AND STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CuGaSe2 and AgInS2 SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS /	MOSTAFA , FATMA SAAD GAMI	FATMA SAAD GAMI MOSTAFA ,	QENA, SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2006 .	هناك بعض العناصر الطبيعية وبعض مركبات لها خواص كهربية متوسطة بين الخواص الكهربية للمواد الصلبة والخواص الكهربية للمواد العازلة يطلق على هذه المواد اشباه موصلات وتلك المواد لها استخدامات عديدة ومهمة جدا وتعد القاعدة الاساسية التي ارتكز عليها التقدم التكنولوجي السريع لعالم الإلكترونيات.		
2791	9549114		CONDITIONAL METHOD OF INFERENCE FOR SEVERAL LIFE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARETO DISTRIBUTION BASED ON COMPLETE AND CENSORED SAMPLES /	Mohamed,Seham Ali	Seham Ali Mohamed,	South Valley Univer sity :	2005 .	In this thesis, We apply the classical approach for estimating some characteristics of the Pareto distribution. Sir Fisher (1952) Presented this approach as a Practical method in statistical inference, which offers a consistent way for using pivotal functions and their conditional probability distribution in inference. However, two major challenges confront its Practical implementation, the specification, the specification of the pivotal quantities and the computation of the conditional probabilities is sometimes hard to mange analytically and can be facilitated by advances in Monte Carlo methods and computer power. Lawless(1982) used this approach for studying some lifetime distributions based on complete and censored samples. Maswadah(2003,2004), generalized the application of this method by estimating the parameters and reliability of the inverse Webull distribution and the extreme value distribution based on the Generalized order statistics. As a continuation of this study, we focus in this thesis on two objectives: The first objective of this thesis, is the derivation of the conditional confidence intervals for the parameters and some future observations from the Pareto distribution based on the complete and censored samples.		
2792	9549160		evaluation of some techniques for the diagnosis of cryptosporidiosis in immunocompromised children in "sohag governorate"	el-hady,hanaa ahmed	Hanann ahmed .el-hady	sohag	1996	aim of the present work 1-evaluation of the direct parasitological diagnosis of cryptosporidium spp oocysts using different staining techniques.		
2793	9549253		THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME OXIDE GLASSES CONTAINING IRON IN RELATION TO THEIR STRUCTURE /	HAMMODA,KHALED HAMMODA EDRES	KHALED HAMMODA EDRES HAMMODA ,	ASWAN,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2006 .	اصبحت المواد الزجاجية الان ذات اهمية كبيرة في المجالات العلمية والتكنولوجية بصفة عامة وفي مجال الصناعات الالكترونية بصفة خاصة. وهذا يعكس الاهتمام الشديد من الفيزيائيين والباحثين في مختلف قرو ع المادة لدراسة هذه المواد. لذلك يهدف معرفة المزيد عن خواصهما التركيبية والكهربية والمغناطيسية و غيرها وكذلك التغيرات في خصائصها الفيزيائية وعلاقتها بالتغير في التركيب. لذلك فقد هدفت هذه الرسالة الى دراسة الخواص الفيزيائية والتركيبية لبعض زجاج الفوسفات المطعم بـ يوليونات الحديد-كعنصر انتقالي والمحتوى في خليط من اكسجين قلوئين.		
2794	9549316		STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME SOLIDS CONTAINING OXIDES OF TRANSITION ELEMENTS /	ESMAIL,MOHAMED GABER AHMED	MOHAMED GABER AHMED ESMAIL ,	ASWAN ,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2006 .	كان للتقدم العلمى الهائل فى علم الجوامد الغير بلورية تأثير شديد فى ظهور الثورة التكنولوجية فى القرن الماضى، واستمرت محاولات التطوير فى هذا العلم لتحسين خواص الزجاج وركزت كثير من الابحاث على اضافة بعض العناصر الانتقالية الى الاكاسيد الزجاجية فى محاولة لتحسين الخواص الكهربية والمغناطيسية، ونجحت هذه المحاولات فى نقل بعض انواع الزجاج من حيز المواد العازلة الى حيز اشباه الموصلات ودخلت هذه المواد فى كثير من التطبيقات العلمية.		
2795	9549347		NUCLEAR STRUCTURE STUDIES OF BARIUM ISOTOPES	diab,sohair mohamed	sohair mohamed diab	EGYPT	1988	the beta-spectrometer bill,at the institute laue-langevin(ill)france,has been shown to be a very powerful system for recording electron spectra		
2796	9549371		SURFACE ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION MEASUREMENTS IN QENA"UPPER EGYPT /	EL-NOUBY,EMAN FOUAD EL-SAID	EMAN FOUAD EL-SAID EL-NOUBY ,	Qena ,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2006 .	يهتم المتخصصون وغير المتخصصون بالإشعة فوق البنفسجية الكلية الصادرة عن الشمس لما لها نت فوائد ضرورية للجسم البشرى لتكوين فيتامين د الذى يساعد على تقوية العظام وحمايتها من الامراض مثل الكساح، وبالرغم من ذلك فالخطورة التعرض الزائدللإشعة فوق البنفسجية الكلية يؤدى الى كثير من المشكلات الصحية، فاصبح من الملزم دراسة هذه الإشعة ومن ثم يمكن تقادي اضرارها.		
2797	9549588		STUDY OF NATURAL RADIOACTIVE NUCLES IN SOME GOLD MINES IN UPPER EGYPT /	AHMAD,GAHFAR MOHAMAD EL-SOGIAR	, GAHFAR MOHAMAD EL-SOGIAR AHMAD ,	QENA ,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY :	2005 .	الهدف من الدراسة:-تحديد الدراسة الى :-1- دراسة النشاط الاشعاعى الطبيعى لعينات من الجرانيت الموجود في مناجم الذهب الموجودة في منطقتي الفواخير وعود بالصحرء الشرقية بجنوب مصر . 2- تقدير الجرعة المتصمة وتحديد المستوى النوى للتعرض لاشعاع للعينات قيد الدراسة، ومنطقة البحث والدراسة:- تم اختيار منطقتين للدراسة وهما:أ-منطقة الفواخير :- تقع في منتصف الطريق بين قفط- القصير وهذه المنطقة تحتوى على ثلاث مناجم للذهب(F3,F2,F1) ب-منطقة عتود:- تقع على بعد حوالى 30كيلومتر جنوب غرب مرسى علم على البحر الاحمر وهي تحتوى على منجمين من مناجم الذهب(A2,A1).		
2798	9549590		THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR BUILDING OBJECT-ORIENTED DATABASES FROM ARABIC NATURAL LANGUAGE DESCRIPTIONS /	Abd El-Rhman,Hany Abdou	Hany Abdou Abd El-Rhman ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2006 .	THIS THESIS IS IN THE FILED OF EXPERT SYSTEM WE DEVELOPMENT AN EXPERT SYSTEM FOR BUILDING OBJECT-ORIENTED DATABASES FROM ARABIC NATURAL LANGUAGE DESCRIPTIONS OF INFORMATION SYSTEM. THE THESIS INCLUDES FIVE CHAPTERS		
2799	9549593		radiation shielding properties of some natural rocks in upper egypt	uosif,mohamad amin mahmoud	Mohamad amin mahmoud uosif	qena	1996	aim of present work: with the extensive applications of radioactive materials,it is necessary to have absorbers for shielding purposes with high efficiency absorpton properties.		

2800	9549640		MICROSTRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF AL-BASED ALLOYS /	EL SHAWRY,NASREEN ALI MAHMOUD	NASREEN ALI MAHMOUD EL SHAWRY ,	QENA, SOUT H VALLEY UNIVER SITY :	2005 .	لقد حدثني الآلة الأخيرة طرفة كبيرة من الأبحاث الخاصة بسبائك الألومنيوم لتطوير الخواص الفيزيائية لهذه السبائك مع التطور السريع في صناعة سفن الفضاء واستنباط سبائك خفيفة الوزن. ولتطور وتحسين الخواص الفيزيائية والتركيبية لسبائك الألومنيوم واستنتاج سبائك خفيفة الوزن للاحتياجات المستقبلية في هذه الصناعة.		
2801	9549737		EXTENDED ONE STEP METHODS FOR THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	Mohammed,Fatma Abd-Elateef	Fatma Abd-Elateef Mohammed ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2006 .	In this thesis ,we develop numerical methods of high order for solving delay differential equations .these methods are based on extended one step methods and depend on free parameters.THIS THESIS INCLUIDICE THREE CHAPTERS :CHAPTER I : CONCERNED WITH INTRODUTHING SOME BASIC ANALYTIC NUMERICAL BACKGROUND OF THE DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS..... CHAPTER II : WE DISCUSS EXTENDED ONE-STEP METHODS OF ORDER THREE FOR THE NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF DELAY-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. CHAPTER III: WE DEVELOP ACLASS OF NUMERICAL METHODS FOR SOLVING DELAY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.		
2802	9549776		ASSESSMENT OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN SOME SAMPLES FROM PETROLEUM AREAS IN EGYPT /	RASHED,WAFAA MOHAMED AHMED	WAFAA MOHAMED AHMED RASHED ,	QENA, SOUT H VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2005 .	الهدف من الدراسة:- ان شدة النشاط الإشعاعي الطبيعي في خام البترول المستخرجة من الآبار وكذلك المياه الجوفية المصاحبة للخام ثم حساب الجرعات الإشعاعية له أهمية كبيرة في الوقاية من اثر ذلك الإشعاع على العاملين في مجال التعدين وحقول البترول.ولمعرفة المخاطر للإشعاعية الناتجة عن التعرض لأشعة جاما المنبعثة من العناصر المشعة طبيعيا.		
2803	9550036		DETACHED CRYSTALLIZATION AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF THE TERNARY COMPOUND CdZnTe /	AHMED,KHALED EBNALWALED ABDELFAHATTAH	KHALED EBNALWALED ABDELFAHATTAH AHMED ,	QENA, SOUT H VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2006 .	بات من المؤكد ان علم اشباه الموصلات هو العصب الحقيقي للتكنولوجيا الحديثة وانه يواكب الثروة العلمية المتزايدة المصاحبة للعلوم الحديثة بتطبيقاتها المختلفة.ولم هذا يسهل هذا اكتشافا حينما نتأكد من ان اشباه الموصلات في كل بيت وشارع في كل معمل ومنتدى،وفي كل تطبيقات السلم والحرب،بل انها في الفضاء وعلى الارض .		
2804	9559945		THE TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF In2S3,Ga2Te5 /	MAHMOUD,SANAA FOUAD	SANAA FOUAD MAHMOUD ,	ASWA N,SOUT H VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2004 .	لاشك ان علم اشباه الموصلات هو اهم الاعدة اطلاقا في مجال التكنولوجيا الحديثة فهذا العلم يسهل متابعة تطبيقاته في كل جوانب الحياة، وهذا العلم يتطلب تقديم بالوراء جديدة تقي بمتطلبات التقدم السريع الذي تشهده تكنولوجيا العصر ولهذا كانت هذه الرسالة جزءا من هدف اشمل لفريق البحث، وهو تحضير ودراسة خصائص المركبات الناشئة من اتحاد عناصر المجموعتين الثالثتين السادسة في الجدول بهدف الوصول الى بالوراء ذات خائص تحتاجها التطبيقات الحديثة .		
2805	9559986		RADIOACTIVITY MEASUREMENTS OF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM ELBA PROTECTIVE AREA, SOUTH EASTERN DESERT-UPPER EGYPT /	AHMED,KHALED SALAH EL-DIN IBRAHEEM	KHALED SALAH EL-DIN IBRAHEEM AHMED ,	Qena, SOUT H VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2006 .	الهدف من الدراسة تغيير دراسة النشاط الإشعاعي الطبيعي من اهم مجالات الفيزياء الإشعاعية نظرا للاتى:- اول-دراسة النشاط الإشعاعي الطبيعي تهتم بمعرفة مصدر النويات المشعة وطريقة انتشارها في البيئة ثانيا- النويات المشعة الطبيعية تعتبر من اهم مصادر التعرض الإشعاعي الخارجي بالنسبة للإنسان. ثالثا-عن طريق دراسة النشاط الإشعاعي الطبيعي يمكن معرفة مستوى الإشعاع الطبيعي(Background)ومن ثم معرفة اى تغيرات قد تنتج من تأثير الأنشطة البشرية المختلفة على البيئة.		
2806	9560011		STUDIES ON ELASTIC AND INELASTIC HEAVY IONS REACTIONS /	KHALIFA , MOHAMMED ANWAR ZAKI	MOHAMMED ANWAR ZAKI KHALIFA ,	ASWA N, SOUT H VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2007 .	تعد التفاعلات النووية المصدر الاساسي لدراسة تركيب النواة وتحديد مستويات الطاقة لمكوناتها وتحليل نتائج العملية لتلك التفاعلات تم افتراض بعض النماذج النووية التي كان من اشهرها نموذج الجهد الضوئي النووي الذي نجح في تفسير الكثير من تلك النتائج .		
2807	9560036		EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL VARIABLES ON GAMMA CAMERA TOMOGRAPHIC PERFORMANCE /	ABD ALLA,ALY G.	ALY G.ABD ALLA ,	ASWA N,SOUT H VALLEY UNIVE RSITY :	2006 .	تعتبر عملية التشخيص الطبي من الاساسيات الهامة التي يقوم عليها تحديد الخطط العلاجية للأمراض المختلفة.وقد حدث تطور عالى التقني في الحقبة الأخيرة من ظهور اجهزة عالية الدقة في التشخيص ومنها جهاز الجاما كاميرا والذي يستخدم في مجال الطب النووي.ولما كانت ضبط بعض العوامل الفيزيائية لهل دور اساسي وفعال في تجميع وتركيب الصور لجهاز الجاما كاميرا او اى نقص في كفاءة هذه العوامل تؤدي الى اقلال في جودة الصورة المنتجة .		
2808	9560090		SPECTRAL/ SPLINE COLLOCATION METHODS FOR THE SOLUTION OF SOME DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS (PDEs /	Attia,Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim	Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim Attia ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2004 .	IN THIS THESIS WE PRESENT A MIXED SPECTRAL / SPLINE APPROACH TO SOLVE THE GENERALIZED BUGER'S EQUATION AND THE KORTEWEG DE VRIES EQUATION.the method is based on an ultraspherical spectral approximation in combination with 4-point spline collocation methods .		
2809	9560147		A suggested program for developing basic critical reading skills necessary for English majors in the Faculty of Education and its effect on their critical thinking skills /	Mahrn, Yasmin El-Sayed Kamil Mohamed.	Yasmin El-Sayed Kamil Mohamed Mahrn ,	Aswan :	2006 .	The research amied at the following :Identifying the basic critical reading skills necessary for frist year english majors in faculty of education.		

2810	9560206	CONTROLLABILITY FOR SINGULAR SYSTEMS IN HIBERT SPACES /	RAMADAN,AYMAN KHALF ALLAH MOHAMED	AYMAN KHALF ALLAH MOHAMED RAMADAN ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2005 .	this thesis contains four chapters,the target of them is them is an important coverage for some basic concepts of control theory such also controllability,observability, assignability and other concepts,also we study the relation between them.our study is concentrating on the singular control system,and this study is given in two different cases, when the state spaces and the control spaces are finite and infinite dimensional space		
2811	9560374	STUDYING OF THE HAMILTONIAN AND FINDING THE SOLITON SOLUTIONS FOR SOME NONLINEAR MODELS /	El-Boree,Mohammed kalafallah	Mohammed kalafallah El-Boree ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2005 .	In this thesis we generate new integrable systems from classically integrable system by using bi-Hamiltonian formulation from classical equations and found N-soliton and studied the stability for the periodic solutions for some nonlinear models .		
2812	9560479	ON SOLUTIONS OF SOME PROBLEMS IN FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS /	Mahmood,Hala Mohamed Bakry	Hala Mohamed Bakry Mahmood ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2005 .	استهدفت هذه الرسالة حلول بعض المعادلات التفاضلية ذات الرتب الكسرية والتي تمثل بعض الظواهر الفيزيائية مثل معادلة بيرجس ومعادلة كورت وج دي فريز ومعادلة بيرجس-كورت وج دي فريز		
2813	9560528	Flight activity of nocturnal neuroptera as indicated by two light traps at two different areas in Qena Governorate Egypt /	Nour, Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed.	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Nour ,	Qena :	1996 .	The aim of the work it should be pointed out that very little is known about the flight activity of Neuroptera in various parts of the world .Moreover Upper Egypt (Qena),in particular no work on the flight activity of Neuroptera has been done, there fore,it was the aim of present work to carry out astudy on the flight activity of Neuroptera seasonal fluctuations ,effect of weather factors and moon light at two different areas (farm and desert areas).		
2814	9560665	Seismic waves study and its application for determination of the earthquake parameters at South -East Egypt /	Mohamed, Mohamed El Amin	Mohamed El Amin Mohamed ,	Aswan :	1995 .	Since problems of wave propagation play an important role in seismology especially in determination of erthquake parameters,the pressent study concerned with some characteristics of wave motion and seismic waves.		
2815	9561439	Clinical and some hormonal studies in infants and children with chronic renal diseases /	Shalaby, Hatem Moussa Abudaif.	Hatem Moussa Abudaif Shalaby ,	Sohag :	2004 .	The aim of this study is to identify the clinical profile of chronic renal diseases in children in Upper Egypt. To assess the anthropometry of pediatric patients chronic renal diseases.		
2816	9561568	Geology,petrologyand prdioactivity of Gabal El-Urf area,central Eastern desert,Egypt /	Abdel Ghani, Ismail Mohamed Mahmoud.	Ismail Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Ghani ,	Sohag :	2000 .	Gabal El-Urf area lies between latitudes 26 35 and 26 51'47" Nand longitudes 33 10 45" E.The rock unites that exposed in the area are metavolcanics (oldest),older granitoids (GI GRANITE),dOKHAN volcanics,Hammamat sediments,younger gabbros,younger granites (GII&GIIIGRANITES)AND POST granitic dykes(youngest).		
2817	9561659	pool film boling heat transfer from horizontal surfaces to saturated liquids	messiha,richard jean michel	richard jean michel messiha:	cairo-	1988 .	a theoretical study was carried out to solve the governing equations for conservation of mass,mommentum,and energy in the boundary layers of the vapour and saturated liquid during pool film boling around an isothermal horizontal cylinder.		
2818	9561880	Expression of lymphoid associated antigens on blasts of acute myeloid leukemia /	Ahmed, Hydi Ahmed Mohamed	Hydi Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed ,	Sohag :	2005 .	The aim of this study presence of lymphoid antigen expression in AML cases to detect the line of origin and stage of differentiation;to dectermine whether the defect in AML cases originates from progenitor cells or at a later stage of development throught estimation of CD34;detect DNA aneuploidy;and finally to try to correlate the impact of these parameters on the response to treatment during induction therapy.		
2819	9562181	STUDIES ON FABA BEAN(VICIA FABA L.)BREEDING	el-refaey,ramadan ali ahmed	ramadan ali ahmed el-refaey:	KAFR EL-SHEIK H+	1987 .	the purpose of this study was to determine the results of cross-ing some european and egyptiam fabe beans.		
2820	9562382	Refinment of photographs obtained from ultrasonic instruments by an oscilloscope camera /	Wishahy, Zeinab Abdel Ghanny.	Faculty of Engineering,Cairo University	Cairo :	1985 .	The ultrasonic equipments permit to obtain atwo dimenc-sional display of a cross section of the body through which the ultrasonic waves are propagated.		
2821	9562458	physiological and ecological studies on the genus trichoderma in egyptian soil	shapan,gehan mohmed mohamed	gehan mohmed mohamed shapan:	minia.	1986 .	minety-four species,other than those of trichoderma,which belong to forty genera were isolated and identi-fied on glucose czapek s agar medium		
2822	9562632	synthesis of certain phthalazine derivatives of pharmaceutical interest	el feky,said ahmed hussein	said ahmed hussein el feky:	zagazi g.	1987 .	the experimental results attained are critically discussed with special fous on spectrol analyses and aplausible intrpretion is advanced in each case.		
2823	9563046	SYNTHESIS OF POL YFUNCTIONALLY SUBSTITUTED AZINES	mousa , ibrahim abdel-motaleb abdel-motaleb	ibrahim abdel-motaleb abdel-motale bmousa	QENA.	2006	Acetoacetanilide in heterocyclic synthesis, part(1),An expeditious Synthesis of thieno(2,3-b) pyridines and other fused derivatives.		
2824	9563264	Ecological studies on aquatic hemiptera collected from Qena and Aswan governorates and their ecosystem relationships /	Osman, Khalid Saied Mohammed.	Khalid Saied Mohammed Osman	Qena:				
2825	9563665	The problem of bacterial respiratory diseases in rabbits/	Hatem abd el-razek ali			1991 .	Rabbits play an important role in solving the problem of (portein shortage) in egypt.		
2826	9563743	Anatomical and histological studies on the placenta of rabbit/	Abdel naeem,mahmoud mohamed mahmoud.			1992 .	This work was carried out on the placenta of nativa rabbit at different stages of gestation period.		
2827	9564054	STUDIES ON SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	el-hawaty,waliel khairy el-sayed	waliel khairy el-sayed el-hawaty:	ASWA N+	2007	thiazole and there substituted derivatives are found in awide variety of medicinally important compounds.		
2828	9564183	دراسة تحليلية لإقتصاديات العمل البشرى الزراعى فى إطار الخطط الخمسية /	شباره ,محمد هانى مصطفى .	جامعة الأزهر ، القاهرة :		1987 .	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على نتائج خطط التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية فى جمهورية مصر العربية خلال الفترة 1991/90-1961/60 وأهم المتغيرات المؤثرة على المعاله الزراعية خلال فترات الخطط والفترة الزمنية التى لم تكن بها خطط(1965-1982)مع مقارنة النتائج المتحققة والمتعلقة بالمعاله الزراعية بالأهداف خلال تلك الفترة،كما يهدف البحث إلى محاولة دراسة وعمل توقعات إقتصادية لكل من المحددات المؤثرة على المعاله الزراعية فى مصرحتى عام 2000.		
2829	9564384	تطوير إدارة المدرسة الثانوية الزراعية فى ضوء مفهوم الإدارة بالتحوال/	أحمد ، سيد أحمد عبد الجليل	سيد أحمد عبد الجليل أحمد،	اسوان:	2004 .	1- أهدافها-هيكلها-مطلبياتها-العوامل المؤثرة عليها-مشكلاتها(التعرف على واقع إدارة المدرسة الزراعية فى مصر من حيث التعرف على مفهوم الإدارة بالتحوال وإجراءاتها ومميزاتها-2- محاولة تقديم توصيات وتطور مقترح لتطوير إدارة المدرسة الثانوية الزراعية فى ضوء مفهوم الإدارة بالتحوال-3		
2830	9564497	أثر استخدام استراتيجيه التعلم للإتقان فى تدريس النصوص الأدبية على تنمية بعض مهارات التذوق الأدبي لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادي/	على،رقية محمود أحمد	رقية محمودأحمد على،	اقنا:	2003 .	1-تستمد الدراسة الحالية أهميتها من: تحديد مهارات التذوق الأدبي لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى مما يقيد معلمى اللغة العربية وواضعى المناهج لهذه المرحلة-1- فى التعرف على مهارات التذوق الأدبي ومراعاتها عند وضع منهج الصف الثانى الإعدادى وتدريبه		
							هدف البحث،التالى:		

			استخدام دورة التعلم في تدريس بعض المفاهيم الرياضية وأثرها على التحصيل المعرفي وبقاء أثر التعلم وتنمية ميول تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائي نحو الرياضيات/	رضوان، بصري أبو الفتوح	صبرى ابو الفتوح رضوان،	سوهاج :	2004 .	الارتفاع بمستوى تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائي في وحدتي الكسور الاعيادية والهندسة واحتفاظهم بالمادة المتعلمة لمدة أطول وتنمية ميولهم نحو الرياضيات وتحقيق هذا الهدف تم وحدتين في الكسور الاعيادية والهندسة باستخدام دورة التعلم
2831	9564607		الأيونات في كتائن محافظتي سوهاج وقنا في القرنين الثامن عشر والتاسع عشر الميلاديين /	رثوان ، سلمى محمد على أحمد	سلمى محمد علي أحمد	قنا :	2006	موضوع الدراسة قصة ميلاد السيد المسيح وتمثلها اللوحتان (1و2) والصورتان (1و2) الذي ولد من عزرا اسمها ملاريم من مدينة الناصرة إحدى مدن الجليل بظلسطين
								أهداف الدراسة
2833	9564777		مزروق ، سهى محمود أحمد	مكى	سهى محمد أحمد مكي مزروق،	سوهاج :	2002 .	دراسة وإفية ومتكاملة عن حقل القرايين السماوي حيث تعددت أنواع حقول القرايين فمنها النديوية والسماوية ومنها قرايين ر ع حقل قرايين حنحور،حقل قرايين أوزير،حقل قرايين حناب أو حقل القرايينوهذه التسمية الأخيرة هي الأكثر شيوعا والأكثر استمرارا وثباتا في الظهور حتى نهاية الحضارة المصرية القديمة.
								تتناول الرسالة التي نحن بصدها أحد الفترات العصبية التي مر بها الإمبراطورية البيزنطية في القرنين الثاني عشر والثالث عشر الميلاديين وتعنى بذلك حكم أسرة أنجيلوس (1185-1204م)حتى سقوط القسطنطينية في أيدي اللاتين عام 1204م .
2834	9564783		Enzymatic studies on surface flora and its applications for the acceleration \of domiati cheese ripening	El sissi,mohsen gamal El-din mohamed.	Al-azhar university.faculty of agriculture ,	cairo :	1994 .	The objective of this study is to illustrate the function and importance of the proteolytic surface bacterial enzymes in order to apply anew approach of acceleration for domiati chesse ripening
2835	9564786							أهمية الدراسة
2836	9564973		قراءة القصص المسلسلة وأثرها على قيم الأطفال	أحمد، وفاء علي عبد الرحيم	وفاء علي عبدالرحيم أحمد	سوهاج	2001	أن دراسة القيم في أى مجتمع من المجتمعات إنما تلقى الضوء على جانب هام من الجوانب المحددة لشخصية هذا المجتمع وثقافته وأيدولوجيته وأن دراسة وتحليل القصص المسلسلة الخاصة بالطفل في المجتمع المصرى له أهمية كبيرة في توضيح جانب هام من الجوانب الثقافة المصرية
2837	9565101		النشاط الإقتصادى في بلاد الشام في القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة	عبدالماجد سامية سلامة بدرى	سامية سلامة بدرى عبد الماجد	قنا:	2006	دراسة النواحي الاقتصادية بوصفها ركنا هاما من أركان الحضارة الإسلامية ولا تقل أهمية عن دراسة الجوانب السياسية الكشف عن اتجاهات الشباب الجامعى نحو الموضوعات المثارة عن قضايا الجريمة بصفحة الحوادث بالصحف المصرية وقياس جمهور صفحة الحوادث المصرية لدى الشباب الجامعى ومعرفة التصورات الصحفية المثارة بصفحة الحوادث واختيار أثر المتغيرات الديموجرافية على نجاح صفحة الحوادث.
2838	9565322		تأثير التعرض لصفحة الحوادث بالصحف المصرية على إدراك قضايا الجريمة"دراسة تحليلية وميدانية	محمد، حنان عبدالوهاب عبدالحميد .	حنان عبدالوهاب عبدالحميد محمد ،	قنا :	2006 .	استهدفت الرسالة توضيح حقيقة وأبعاد الغزو الفكرى وبيان أشكاله وأساليبه وأهدافه ومدى خطورته على المجتمع خاصة فى ظل المتغيرات الراحنة وإلقاء الضوء على العوامل التى أدت الى تعرض المجتمع المصرى لكافة أشكال الغزو وبيان كيفية مواجهته ،وإبراز أهم الخصائص التى تتميز بها الشخصية القومية المصرية حتى يمكن إعدادهاء وتربيتها بالشكل الذى يجعلها قادرة على التصدى لأى فكر غازى .
2839	9565326		التربية الإسلامية فى مواجهة الغزو الفكرى والثقافى للمجتمع المصرى /	المغازى، صالح المغاوى.	صالح المغاوى المغازى ،	أسوان :	1997 .	أهداف البحث التعرف على مظاهر وأبعاد الغزو الثقافى والتبعية الإعلامية فى الوطن العربى.
2840	9565537		دور المؤسسات التربوية تجاه تأثير الغزو الثقافى على بعض القيم لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية/	فؤاد ، نئسى أحمد	نئسى أحمد فؤاد:	قنا:	2001 .	التعرف على دور المؤسسات التربوية كالأسرة والمدرسة ووسائل الأعلام تجاه تأثير الغزو الثقافى على بعض القيم-2 المجتمعية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية
								أهداف الدراسة:
2841	9565653		أثر استخدام المدخل المسرحي في تدريس بعض موضوعات القراءة على تنمية مهارات القراءة الجهرية والاستماع الناقد لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي/	السيد،أحمد محمد محمد	أحمد محمد محمد السيد	سوهاج :	2003 .	1-دراسة أثر استخدام المداخل المسرحى فى تدريس القراءة لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى على تنمية بعض مهارات القراءة-1 الجهرية . دراسة أثر استخدام المدخل المسرحى فى تدريس القراءة لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى على تنمية بعض مهارات-2 الاستماع الناقد .
2842	9565670		Improvement of the nutritive value of sorghum for poultry /	Ibrahim, Sayed Abd El Rahman.	Sayed Abd El Rahman Ibrahim ,	Cairo :	1988 .	يشتمل على ملخص باللغة الإنجليزية.
2843	9566527		فعالية برنامج مقترح باستخدام الوسائط المتعددة التفاعلية على محو الأمية الكمبيوترية وتنمية الاتجاه نحو استخدام الكمبيوتر:	علي ، أكرم فتحى مصطفى	أكرم فتحى مصطفى علي،	قنا:	2003 .	تتبع أهمية البحث الحالي من عدة اعتبارات أهمها تتبع ضرورة المعرفة الكمبيوترية للأفراد من عدة حاجات اجتماعية وتعليمية وإبداعية ومنية ومعلوماتية.
2844	9566799		Investigation of some physical properties for Mn Sn Se alloys	Abd el - khair,moharram el-sayed hassan	Moharram el-sayed hassan El-Abd el -khair	ASWA N:	2007	THE CRYSTALLIZATION TEMPERATURE (Tc) the melting point (Tm) are obtained by measuring different scanning calorimetry DSC
2845	9566880		CHARGE TRANSFER COMPLEXES OF SOME PYRIMIDINS WITH ELECTRON ACCEPTORS	MOHAMED ,RAMADAN ABD EL- NAEEM	RAMADAN ABD EL-NAEEM MOHAMED	QENA:	2007	THE INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERMOLECULAR AND INTRAMOLECULAR BOND LENGTH WITHIN THE ACCEPTOR COMPONENT
2846	9566896		Diallel analysis and stability of yield and yield components in bread wheat/	Ahmed,Alaa Ali said.	Alaa Ali said Ahmed ،	AssiUt :	2003 .	The present investigation was carried out at the farms of faculty of Agriculture at qena and sohag,south valley university,egypt.In 1999/2000,2000/2001and 2001/2002seasons.the objectives of the present investigation were to study combining ability for morpho-physiological traits,yield and yield components under normal irrigation and water stress enviroments and genetic stability of wheat genotypes.
2847	9566963		الفقد الكمي في برنامج تأهيل معلمى المرحلة الابتدائية للمستوى الجامعى بجامعة جنوب الوادى:	محمد بشرقاوى عبدالله بكرى	شرفاوى عبدالله بكرى محمد،	أسوان:	2003 .	أهداف البحث التعرف على واقع برنامج تأهيل معلمى المرحلة الابتدائية للمستوى الجامعى بجامعة جنوب الوادى-2
2848	9567100		فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على مدخل العلم والتكنولوجيا والمجتمع لتدريس العلوم بمدرسة الفصل الواحد /	متولى، زمزم عبد الحكيم	زمزم عبد الحكيم متولى ،	أسوان :	2005 .	أهداف البحث إعداد برنامج مقترح فى تدريس العلوم بمدرسة الفصل الواحد فى ضوء مدخل العلم والتكنولوجيا والمجتمع قياس فاعلية البرنامج المقترح فى تحصيل دراسات مدرسة الفصل الواحد للعلوم.
2849	9567265		morphological and experimental studies on the blowfly chrysomya megacephala (fabricus) (diptera:calliphoridae)in egypt	zohry,nasra mohammed hasaneen	Nasra mohammed hasaneen zohry	sohag:	2002	the present work describe the gross anatomy of digestive systems of larvae and adult females chrysomya megacephala and to examine the histological structure of the midgut in larvae and adults for investigation
2850	9567422		دراسة لبعض الاساليب المعرفيه وعلاقتها ببعض انماط التنشئة الاجتماعيه	مصطفى ، أحمد أبو الحسن	جامعة جنوب الوادى،كلية التربية،قسم علم النفس	اسوان	1995	أهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الحالي الى دراسة الأسلوب المعرفى (المخاطرة مقابل الحذر)كما يبدو من خلال الأداة التى أعدها الباحث لدى كل من عينة الذكور وعينة الاناث،كما يهدف الى دراسة العلاقة بين الأسلوب المعرفى قيد البحث والاتجاهات الوالديه حكما يتركها الأبناء
2851	9567461		STUDIES ON SOME QUINONES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	ABD EL-RAHIME, TARIK MOHAMMED EL-AMINE	Tarik mohamed el-amin abd el-rahim	QENA:	1997	BECAUSE OF THE WIDE SPREAD APPLICATION OF QUINONES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES IN VARIOUS FILEDS INCLUDING USE AS FUNGICIDES ANTIBATERIALS ANTIMALARIALS ANTITUMORS ANTIOXIDANTS ALSO IN INDUSTRIAL USES AS VAT DYES
2852	9567904		التأثيرات الفنية الوافدة على الفنون التطبيقية وزخارف العمارت بمصر الإسلامية حتى نهاية العصر الفاطمى /	ياسين ، عبدالناصر محمد حسن.	عبد الناصر محمد حسن ياسين ،	قنا :	1999 .	تهدف الرسالة الى التعرف على دوافع الاهتمام بالتعليم الفندقى ومتطلباته،إلقاء الضوء على بعض الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة المساندة فى مجال التعليم الفنى الفندقى ، تحديد العناصر الرئيسية المكونة لنظام التعليم الثانوى الفندقى وإلقاء الضوء على مؤشرات الكفائية الداخلية (الكمية والنوعية) لنظام التعليم الثانوى نظام الخمس سنوات
2853	9568019		الكفائية الداخلية لنظام التعليم الثانوى الفندقى فى مصر فى ضوء بعض الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة "دراسة قومية"	محمود ، أشرف محمود أحمد	أشرف محمود أحمد محمود	قنا	2002	

2854	9568138		علاقة خوارزم بالعالم الاسلامي خلال المهدين البيهبي والسلجوقي	المأموني ، فوزى حامد عباس	فوزى حامد عباس المأمون	سوهاج	1995	تتناول هذه الدراسة المصادر الأصلية المعاصرة وغير المعاصرة حسب أهميتها للبحث مراعين التسلسل الزمني حسب وفيات المؤلفين أو حسب زمن تصانيفهم		
2855	9568342		Blood biochemical values in pneumatic Suckling calves as indicators for diagnosis treatment/	Komy,saadia rady.			1991 .	Atotal number of 112 friesland calves from birth to four 4 months old were included in this investigation.		
2856	9569011		EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL VARIABLES ON GAMMA CAMERA TOMOGRAPHIC PERFORMANCE	abd alla,aly g	DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL,FACULTY OF SCIENCE,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY	ASWAN	2006 .	singl photon emission computed tomography(spect)is atechnipue for studing the biodistribution radioactive tracers introduced into the body,and provides high-contrast three-dimensional images.		
2857	9569099		STUDIES ON THE ELECTROVHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF ZN-NI-CO ALLOY IN DIFFERENT MEDIA.	abd el-aal matter,emad abd el-mwla	emad abd el-mwla abd el-aal matter:	QENA	2007 .	the electroplating of ternary zn-ni-co ALLOY has been utilized for the highly corrosion-resistant coating of steel and thier good mechanical properties,for such applications.		
2858	9569119		Synthesis and studies on some Heterocyclic compounds /	El Azab, Islam Helmy.	Islam Helmy El Azab ,	Aswan	2006 .	This thesis amied to prepare new heterocyclic compounds.which might have pharmaceutical effect. in its two parts.the thesis presents mild and efficient one-step synthetic route to prepare polysubstituted pyrazole.		
2859	9569505		DEVELOPMENT OF NEUROMUSULAR SPINDLES OF EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES IN ALBINO RAT HISTOLOGICAL&ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY	abd el-rahim,azza sayed	azza sayed abd el-rahim:	CAIRO	2002 .	the aim of this work is to throw a light on the normal development of muscle spindles in extraocular muscles of albino rat and thier postnatal matuuration into functional receptors.		
2860	9569689		On fuzzy topological spaces /	Abd El- Rahman, Abd El-Nasser Ghareeb.	Abd El-Nasser Ghareeb Abd El-Rahman ,	Qena	2007 .	Zadeh(1956),introduced the fundamental concept of fuzzy sets which formed the backbone of fuzzy mathematics.Since the concept of fuzzy sets corresponds with the physical situation in which there is no precisely defined criterion for membership fuzzy sets are having useful and increasing applications in various fields including probability theory ,information theory and pattern recognition.		
2861	9569712		STUDIES ON USING GENETIC ALGORITHMS FOR SOLVING OPTIMAL COMPUTER NETWPRK DESIGN PROBLEMS WITH FUZZY GOALS	hassan,moatamad refaat	moatamad refaat hassan:	ASWAN	2006 .	the aims of the present work are to solve the problem of optimizing computer network topology subject to reliability,cost,transmission delay and throughput constraints by using genetic algorithms and fuzzy optimization.		
2862	9570202		Studies on Keratinophilic Fungi of South Valley University,Egypt /	Mahmoud, Mohamed Ahmed Hussein.	Mohamed Ahmed Hussein Mahmoud ,	Qena	2007 .	The aims of the present investigation the distribution,occurrence and numbers of Keratinophilic fungi inhabiting dusts of student houses at south Valley University.seasonal fluctuations of floor dust fung in boys house No.2 at El-Kenose.		
2863	9570290		Chromosomal analysis on group of Birds in Egypt /	Mar'ie, Zeinab Abd El-Khaleq.	Zeinab Abd El-Khaleq Mar'ie ,	Qena	2007 .	A total of fourteen species of birds belonging to six orders were studied cytogenetically .the results of chromosomal analysis were compared with those obtained from the classical methods in taxonomy using ecological,morphological and anatomical characters.		
2864	9570465		Gill affections in catfish (clarias gariepinus)in Qena-Egypt /	Emeish, Walaa Fathy Ali.	Walaa Fathy Ali Emeish ,	Qena	2006 .	Includes Abstract.		
2865	9570692		Evaluation of some surgical safeguard methods following massive small bowel resection in rabbits/	Semieka,mohamed mohamed abdel rhaman			1990 .	This study was carried out on forty clinically healthy male boskat rabbits.		
2866	9572132		GENESIS AND MINERALOGY OF PEGMATITIC ROCKS IN EL-HUDI AND UM HIBAL AREAS SOUTHEASTERN DESERT EGYPT	ALY,MAHMOUD ALY FAHMY	MAHMOUD ALY FAHMYALY	ASWAN	2007	THE GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF THE PEGAMATITIC ROCKS IN EL-HUDI AND UM HIBAL AREAS SOUTHEASTERN DESERT EGYPT ARE THE MAIN TARGET OF THE PRESENT THESIS		
2867	9572199		SOME STUDIES ON MARKER OF ENDOTHELIAL CELL DAMAGE CYTOKINES AND HAEMOSTATIC ABNORMALITIES IN PSORIASIS	FAYED,HANAN MAHMOUD ABDEL-LATIF	HANAN MAHMOUD ABDEL-LATIF FAYED	SOHAG	2005	ASSESS SERUM LEVELS OF THE PROINFLAMMATORY CYTOKINE T NF-A AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINE IL-10		
2868	9573997		IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE FAMILY SCHISTOSOMATIDAE	SALEH,NAGLAA MOUSTAFA KAMEL	ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT,FACULTY OF SCIENCE,SOUTH VALLEY	ASWAN	2005 .	aim of the present work was to find: 1-the prevailing human species of schistosoma and its rate of infection in out patients from aswan hospital especially those at risk of infection		
2869	9574174		POSTMORTEM DETECTION OF SOME TRAVQUILIZING DRUGS IN DIFFERENT TISSUES OF EZPERIMENTAL ANIMALS	hilal,maha abdel hamid	maha abdel hamid hilal:	SOHAG	1996 .	they are widely used in many medications as antiemetics,sedatives,psychotropic agents and in preanaesthetic medication .		
2870	9574510		Geological and Radiometric investigations of Abu-Brush Area,southeastern Desert,Egypt	Ahmed,Abu-Alfetouh Abd-Elraouf	Abu-Alfetouh Abd-Elraouf Ahmed	Aswan	1995	The Present work deals with the geologic mapping stuctural analysis petrographical and petrochemical investigations of the granitoid rocks in Abu Brush area to solve problems of magma types and tectonic settings as well as field relations with the different country rocks		
2871	9575119		PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF cdS SINGLE CRYSTAL	el-desoky,nagwa ahmed	nagwa ahmed el-desouky	ASWAN	1995	the main objective of this project was to measure the physical properties of acdSingle crystal.the study greatly added to our understanding of charge carrier transport in this material. the layout of this thesis is as follows: 1-in chapter one literature survey are included.		
2872	9575123		Synthesis of some heterocyclic compounds as antimicrobial agents /	Ibrahim, Rawia Ragab	Rawia Ragab Ibrahim	Qena	2005 .	In the continuous struggle against the harmful microorganisms in the surrounding environment,we were motivated to prepare some new heterocyclic compounds which may be of diverse biological effect on these microorganisms.		
2873	9575147		THE IMAGERY OF ANTHONY THWAITE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE MOVEMENT	aly,mohamed saied ahmed	ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,FACULTY OF ARTS,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY	CAIRO	1999	IN SUMMARY,it is evident that movment poetry exists as a unique phase of british literary history,and that it represents adistinct counter-current to the prevailing poetic tides which characterized the late 1940s and early 1950s,as well as agreat deal of poetry written in the new-romantic mode throughout the 1950s.		
2874	9575151		Studies on the electrochemical behaviour of some metallic alloys in Aqueous solutions /	Zaky, Ayman Mohammed.	Ayman Mohammed Zaky ,	Qena	2000 .	The work in thesis is amied at studying the electrochemical and corrosion behaviour of some metals and alloys.		
2875	9575303		Concentration of lanthanides and actinides present in sibaiya phosphate ores ,their separation and determination/	Taie,Khaled Mohamed Mohamed	Department of Chemistry,Faculty of Science,South Valley University	Aswan	2001	THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY IS TO CONCENTRATE OF LANTHANIDE AND ACTINIDES PRESENT IN SIBAIYA PHOSPHATE ORES(HIGH AND LOW GRADES)USING DODECYLAMINE,BENZYLAMINE,TRIETHYLAMINE AND DIETHYLAMINE AS FLOTATION COLLECTORS .		

2876	9575763	"comparative karyological studies of some species of birds in egypt."	ibrahim,ali hussien abu almaaty	ali hussien abu almaaty ibrahim:	egypt.	2006 .	thirty-one species of birds representing ten orders of class aves,which were collected from eight sites on the mediterranean sea coast and lake manzala,were morphologically and cytogenetically studied.		
2877	9575787	Geomorphological and sedimentological studies on pliocene-aternary alluvial fans, south marsa alam, red sea, egypt	Ahmed Abu el haggag nasr el deen	Abu el haggag nasr el deen Ahmed	Qena	2001	This study was concerned with hydrogeochemistry of groundwater of wadi gemal basin and evaluation of water for different purposes (drinking,domestic,livestock and irrigation)		
2878	9575819	Characterization of fibrous materials by two and multiple-beam interferometry /	Yassein, Khaled Mohamed.	Khaled Mohamed Yassein	Aswan	2005 .	In this work two-beam,multiple-beam and manual variable wavelength(V A W)interferometric techniques are applied to study the dispersion properties and structure deformation of polymer fibres.		
2879	9575906	Morphological and cytogenetical variations in the ecological populations of acacia species in egypt	Shaheen Abdel-samai moustfa	Abdel-samai moustfa Shaheen	Assuit	1995	My goal is the study of the egyptian species of the Acacia Two aspects are given particular attention: 1- Patterns of variation within species 2- The detailed relationships between the Acacia species in egypt and also the relationships between these species and some members of the various subgeneric groups represented in australia		
2880	9576058	Electrodeposition of Zinc-Nickel alloys in sulfate baths /	Ahmed, Arafat Ahmed Toghan.	Arafat Ahmed Toghan Ahmed	Qena	2004 .	The aim of this work was to investigate the effect of NISO4and H2SO4 concentrations ,deposition time,different current density,H3BO and NA2SO4 concentrations,and repetitive cycling on the alloy composition and its dissolution resistance.		
2881	9576093	Evaluation of laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair	Mostafa, hussein Ali	Hussein Ali Mostafa	QENA	1998	The surgical treatment of groin hernias continues to undergo technical modifications and the introduction of minimally invasive surgery had added a new possible dimension		
2882	9576313	THE PREDICAMENT OF MODERN MAN IN THE MAJOR NOVELS OF GRAHAM GREENE	al-refae,abeer abd alla mohammed		QENA	2000 .	the present study aims at tracking out the predicament of modern man as represented in some selected major novels of graham green.		
2883	9576399	Some normal respiratory values in the population of Sohag city in relation to different age groups /	EI-Alaf, Hassan Mohamed.	Hassan Mohame EI-Alaf	Sohag	2005 .	The need of this study has been developed from the lack of normative values of pulmonary function among sohag city individuals. this study aims to:Establish the spirometric valuse for normal healthy adult subjects in Sohag city.		
2884	9576534	Chemical study on the aqueous environment for some bights at high dam lake	mahmoud , Eman Mohamed fawzy	Eman Mohamed fawzy mahmoud	Aswan	2004	The natural environment is distinguished by strict balance between plant animal and between water and air		
2885	9576582	pharmacognostisal study of certain cucurbitacin-containing plants	abd el-rahman,hosny abd el-fattah	hosny abd el-fattah abd el-rahman:	mansoura-	1986 .	the cucurbitacins are spical group of tetracyclic triter-pene and were isolated from several member		
2886	9576633	Taxonomical and ecological studies on freshwater fleas (crustacea) in qena governorate	Mahmoud ,Amal Ahmed	Amal Ahmed Mahmoud	QENA	1995	The cladoceran species constitute an important group of crustacean zooplankton they are small mostly microscopic animals with size ranging from about 0.2 to 3.0 mm or even more		
2887	9576727	SOME STUDIES ON RUMEN PROTOZOAN FAUNA OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS /	OMAR,NADIA IBRAHIM MOHAMED AHMED	NADIA IBRAHIM MOHAMED AHMED OMAR ,	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY	2003 .	In study was based on rumen protozen fauna of domesticated animals(cattle,sheep and buffaloes) for the first time in Qena Governorate. In this survey the morphology and taxonomy of the holotrichs and the entodiniomorphs were studied. The holotrichs possess cilia over the entire body surface. The entodiniomorphs lack the abundant cilia covering the surface of the holotrichs, but have evolved the highly specialized bands of syncilia which function both in locomotion and food ingestion		
2888	9576728	Gill affections in Catfish (Clarias gariepinus)in Qena-Egypt /	Emeish,Walaa Fathy Ali.	Walaa Fathy Ali Emeish ,	Qena	2006 .	The present study was carried out on 144 fish (12fish/month)from Clarias gariepinus of different weight.Fhish collected randomly from the River Naile tributaries at different localities in Qena Governorate within one year.		
2889	9576836	P53,BCI-2 AND EGFR IN EPITHELIAL OVATIAN CARCINOMA.	elnashar,afaf taha ebrahim	afaf taha ebrahim elnashar:	SOHAG	2004 .	OUR AIM IN THIS STUDY IS: 1-TO USE ACOMBINATION OF SELECTED SPECIFIC MOLECULAR MARKERS		
2890	9577427	Ecological studies on aquatic hemiptera collected from Qena and Aswan governorates and their ecosystem relationships/	Osman,Khalid Saied Mohammed.	Khalid Saied Mohammed Osman ,	Qena	2001 .	The main aim of present work is to study the reaction of aqatic hemipterans with their ambient ecosystems and to study the relationships between the Hemiptera and the other organisms.		
2891	9577510	Study of results of cemented and non cemented prosthetic replacement in the treatment of fracture neck femur	Refai, hisham hamed mohamed	Hisham hamed mohamed Refai	Assiut	1999	THE AIM OF THIS WORK IS STUDY THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF NECK FRACTURES IN THE ELDERLY BY CEMENTED AND UNCEMENTED HEMIARTHROPLASTY AND TO COMPARE OUR RESULTS WITH THOSE OF OTHER AUTHORS		
2892	9577524	Use of laparoscopy in management of renal parenchymal tumors in adults /	Moursy,Essam El-Din Salem.	Essam El-Din Salem Moursy	Sohag	2003 .	The aim of this work is to assessthe feasibility to use laparoscopic surgery to manage adult patients diagnosed with renal parenchymal tumors of different stages and different tumor sizes with evaluation of the minimally invasive advntages and the oncologic outcome of this treatment modality.		
2893	9577715	The quantum correction to the virial coefficients of fluids with square-well potential in arbitrary dimensions	yahya,abdel-azim abdel-hady	Abdel-azim abdel-hady yahya	sohag:	1996	we obtain the first two quantum corrections to the second virial coefficient of arbitrary dimensionality valid for all values of well width the results of this are in good agreement with the results of sinha and singh		
2894	9577740	Interactive effects of some vitamins and salinity on some broad bean lines/	Mahgoub,Mohamed Mahgoub Azooz.	Mohamed Mahgoub Azooz Mahgoub	Qena	1997 .	The objective of the present investigation was carried out to study the physiological responses of three broad bean lines,900-3,67 and 13 to various levels of salinity and some related physiological activities of these lines.		
2895	9578076	TOXICITY OF SOME HEAVY METALS TO ISOLATED GENUS PSEUDOMONAS ISOLATED FROM SOHAG GOVERNORATE AND STUDIES ON THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONSE OF RESISTANT AND SENSITIVE ONE PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA SOH.22 TO CADMIUM STRESS	Mohamed,rehab mustafa	rehab mustafa mohamed	SOHAG	2005	ISOLATION OF RESISTANT PSEUDOMONAS SPP TO DIFFERENT HEAVY METALS (CD ZN AND PB) FROM CONTAMINANT SITES AT SOHAG DISTRICT		
2896	9578082	Phytochemical studies of some plants /	Mohamed,Abou-El-Hamd Hassan.	Abou-El-Hamd Hassan Mohamed	Aswan	2002 .	The present study was conducted with the primary objective of further searching of naturally occurring substances on some plants.		
			ABD EL-				THE AIMES OF THIS STUDY ARE :		

2897	9578297		ASSESSMENT OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM IN SOHAG DISTRICT	RAHEEM,NAGAH MOHAMMED ABO	NAGAH MOHAMMED ABO ELFETOH ABD EL-RAHEEM	SOHA G:	2004	TO ASSESS THE NEW SYSTEM OF HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICES FOR STUDENTS IN SOHAG DISTRICT AS REGARD PHYSICAL MORBIDITY		
2898	9578512		case mix defintion by diagnosis -related croups in some general hospital in alexandria	shehata,abdalla ebrahim ahmed	Abdalla ebrahim Shehata ahmed	alexan dria:	1985	the major function of a hospital as an acute -care inpatient facility is to provide the diagnostic and therapeutic services required by physicaians in the clinical manaeament of their patients		
2899	9578634		Recent prospective and trends in chemistry of some novel photosensitizer`s Heterocyclic dyes /	Hassan, Naglaa Salah El-Deen Mohamed.	Naglaa Salah El-Deen Mohame Hassand ,	Aswan :	2004 .	It is of interesting to improve the preparation and shed some light upon facile synthetic process of some new N-bridge head heteropolycyclic ylide salt and or heterocyclic metal chelate without using quaternary reagents.		
2900	9578956		Role of aminoguanidine,gadolinium chloride and oleanolic acid in the protection against chemically-induced hepatic and renal damage	ALI,faten mohamed omran	Faten mohamed omran ALI	ASSIU T	2003	Paracetamol (Acetaminophen) is a widely used analgesic and antipyretic drug since 1946 it has been available over the counter in most countries since the late fifties (Meredith and goulding,1980)		
2901	9578979		Biodiversity of fungl in subtropical mangroves/	Abdel- Wahab,Mohamed Ahmed.	Mohamed Ahmed Abdel-Wahab	Sohag	2000	This investigation have been carried out to study several aspects of ecology and taxonomy of subtropical mangrove fungi in Hong Kong and Egypt.		
2902	9579026		TAXONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRESHWATER OSTRACODS AT QENA GOVERNORATE,UPPER EGYPT /	ABO-GABL, HEBA MOHAMED FANGARY	HEBA MOHAMED FANGARY ABO-GABL ,	SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2003 .	تعتبر القشريات الصدفية (الأوستراكودا) طائفة من القشريات الصغيرة التي تقطن البيئات المائية المختلفة مثل البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والبحيرات والبرك والمستنقعات والنباتات الحارة وتعتبر الأستراكودا مكوناً مهماً من مكونات السلسلة الغذائية في البيئة المائية وبعض أنواعها تمثل العوامل المتوسطة لبعض الطفيليات التي تتطفل على الأسماك		
2903	9579394		PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF TETRADOTOXIN EXTRACTED FROM PUFFER FISHES IN THE RED SEA (EGYPT)ON RATS /	MOHAMED,MOHAM ED ABDEL- SATTAR	MOHAMED ABDEL-SATTAR MOHAMED ,	SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2002 .	THIS STUDY WAS BASED ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF TETRODOTOXIN EXTRACTED FROM THE OVARY(TTXI)AND THE LIVER(TTX2)OF PUFFER FISH,AROTHRON NISPIDUS,ON THE KIDNEY AND LIVER FUNCTIONS,BLOOD COMPONENTS,CARBOHYDRATE CONTENT AND HISTOLOGY OF LIVER TISSUE		
2904	9579429		Biostratigraphic studies on the miocene succession of the red sea basin-egypt	Tammam, Mohamed Ahmed	Ahmed Mohamed Tammam	SOHA G	1996	The red sea extends in northwestern direction from the narrow strait of beb el-mandab at its southern end to the southern tip of sinai peninsula		
2905	9580459		Analytical studies on some heavy metal ions in drinking water at qena city	Embaby,Gamal taky araby	Gamal taky araby Embaby	Qena	2000	The people at Qena city mainly using two sources of drinking water (river Nile and underground water sources)		
2906	9580506		THE supernatural element in the poetry of samuel taylor coleridge	EL-kady, thana abd-el rahim	Thana abd-el rahim elKady	Assiut	1987	this thesis endeavours to make an in-depth analysis of the concept of the supernatural elements in the poetry of samuel taylor coleridge		
2907	9580586		MICROSTRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF TIG-WELDED JIONTS OF FULL-AUSTENITIC STEEL USING IMPULSE TRANSISTOR TECHNIQUE	ABU-AESH, MOHAMED A.H.IBRAHIM	Mohamed A.H. ibrahim Abu-Aesh	AIN SHAM S:	1988	THIS WORK AIMS AT DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF THE PROCESS PULSE PARAMETERS SUCH AS FREQUENCY AND TIME RATIO ON VARIOUS WELDING RESPONSES		
2908	9580636		STRIPPING VOLTAMMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SOME METAL INOS IN RED SEA ECOSYSTEM EGYPT /	RADWAN, GAMAL TAKY ARABY EMBABY	GAMAL TAKY ARABY EMBABY RADWAN	QENA :	2005	THE WORK IS TO STUDY THE SUITABLE CONDITION FOR THE EXTRACTION AND DIGESTIONS OF THE HEAVY METALS FOR THE AQUATIC CONTENTS		
2909	9581153		"COMPARATIVE KARYOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOME SPECIES OF BIRDS IN EGYPT"/	IBRAHIM,ALI HUSSEIN ABU ALMAATY	ALI HUSSEIN ABU ALMAATY IBRAHIM,	SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2006 .	لقد حظيت الطيور بدراسات مستفيضة واهتمام كبير من علماء علم الحيوان على المستوى العالمى من نواحى كثيرة ولكنها لم تثل الاهتمام المطلوب فى مصر من الناحية التصنيفية باستخدام التقنية الوراثية الحديثة.		
2910	9583379		LIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDIES OF SOME COCCIDIAN PARASITES INFECTING REPTILES IN QENA PROVINCE/	HUSSEIN,ABDEL- NASSER AHMED	ABDEL-NASSER AHMED HUSSEIN,	SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	2004 .	فى هذه الدراسة تم جمع 161 زاحفة وخلال فحص خلايا الدم وجد ان 42%من هذه الزواحف المصابة بطفيليات كوكسيدية حيث مثلت فصيلة الارامس اعلى نسبة اصابة 78.5%فى حين فصيلة السحالي مثلت اقل نسبة اصابة 16.5% وقد لوحظ انه من بين الزواحف كانت نسبة الاصابة فى البرص البوكت.		
2911	9589267		APPLICATION OF NEW SEISMIC EXPLORATION CONCEPTS FOR STRUCTURAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC INTERPRETATIONS FOR ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA-EGYPT /	Mourad,Moubarak Mohamed Ali	Moubarak Mohamed Ali Mourad ,	South Valley Univer sity :	2005 .	THE PRESENT WORK AIMED TO PROVIDE ADETAILED SUBSURFACE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL PICTURES ON ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA BASED ON THE INFORMATION DERIVED FROM WELL DATA AND SEISMIC SURVEYS AS WELL AS PUBLISHED AND NON PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT IN ABU QIR OFFSHORE AREA .		
2912	9589664		GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND PETROGENESIS OF THE PAN-AFRICAN PLUTONIC IGNEOUS ROCKS IN WADI UM GHEIG, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	Youssif,Taha Mohamed Amron	Taha Mohamed Amron Youssif ,	Qena, South Valley Univer sity :	2004 .	تقع منطقة وادى ام غيج فى وسط صحور حقيقه ما قبل الكبيرى بالصحراء الشرقية بمصر وتبعد حوالى ستون كيلو متر الى جنوب القصير وقد تأثرت صحور هذه المنطقة بالحمى البان افريقيةpan african Orogeny تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى محاولة لقاء الضوء على جيولوجية وجيوكيميائية ونشأة الصخور النارية الجوفية التى تنتمى الى فترة الحمى البان افريقية المتأخرهLate pan-African Orogeny هذا بالإضافة الى استنتاج الوضع التكتونى لهذه الصخور. ومنطقة الدراسة تقع بين : خط عرض:24 25 20 25 شمالا خط طول:34 27 34 شرقا.		
2913	9590429		APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND /MAGNETIC TECHNIQUES AT GEBEL AL-HADID AREA, CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT	Gahlan , Ali Mahmoud Mahdi	Ali Mahmoud Mahdi Gahlan ,	qena, south valley univer sity :	2007 .	تعتمد الدراسة الحالية على مزيج بين الاستشعار من بعد ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية والمغناطيسية الجوية والعمل الحقلى للتخطيط الجيولوجى واستخراج الاتجاهات (lineament extractions) هذا المزيج طبق لدراسة وتخطيط المنطقة الواقعة حول جبل الحديد بصحراء مصر الشرقية .		
2914	9591075		PREDICTION OF THE STRONG GROUND MOTIONS DUE TO LARGE EARTHQUAKES USING GREEN'S FUNCTION AT IMPORTANT NATIONAL STRUCTURES IN ASWAN, EGYPT /	Omar,Khaled Abd Ellah Mahmoud	Khaled Abd Ellah Mahmoud Omar ,	Qena, South Valley Univer sity :	2006 .	تعتبر الزلازل أكثر ظواهر المخاطر الطبيعية من حيث اثارها التدميرية والتي جذبت انتباه الانسان عبر التاريخ لما لها من اثر مباشر وملمووس على الانسان والمجتمع والمنشآت الهندسية لذلك كان لابد ان نأخذ فى الاعتبار مثل هذه المخاطر لخطط التنمية والبناء والتوسع العمرانى على وجه الخصوص خارج شريط وادى النيل.		
2915	9592089		Search for micro organisms of public healthi hazard in locally manufactured cheese/	El mail,laila moustafa.			1993 .	102 Random samples of fresh damietta,stored damietta stored pickled kareish cheese and processed cheese.		

2916	9596611	Evaluation of different diagnostic methods for mycoplasma gallisepticum in chicken/	Shreat,Nabila Mahmoud Mohamed Osman Shreat.			2004 .	Avian mycoplasmosis caused by mycoplasma gallisepticum one of the most dangerous diseases effecting poultry.		
2917	9596621	Peripubertal ovarian changes in buffaloes as monitored by hormonal profiles thesis/	Morsy,atif abdel baset.			1992 .	The present study was planned to reveal certain events about early peripubertal ovarian changes in buffalo-heifers.		
2918	9597143	Blood picture,liver and kideny function teses of cows grazing at possible lead contaminated areas/	Abdel raheem,fatma el zagraa mohamed mustafa.			2002 .	The present study constituted sixty cattle,two months to four years old of both sexes.		
2919	9597168	Selenium ,vitamin a and in dry and mastitic lactating cows and buffaloes/	Awad,nehal makram			1998 .	Atotal number of 118 dairy cows and buffaloes aged between2-9 years were examined during the period from june 1996-december 1996 at same farms in sohag governorate for mastitis using c.m.t.		
2920	9597174	Some parasitological and immunological studies on parasites of chickens/	Sayed,Gehan Mahammed.			1996 .	The present study on some parasitic infestation among chickens in assiut governorate, revealed that the incidence of helminths was 36.85% .		
2921	9597176	Histomorphological changes in the ovary of chicken/	Abdel haseeb,shaheera mohamed rashad.			1989 .	The present investigation was carried out to study the post-hatchary developmental changes in the ovary of chickens.		
2922	9597183	Studies of maternal behaviour of upper egypt ewes/	Ghareeb,khaled mohammed sayed ahmed.			1998 .	maternal behaviour in eight selected pregnant ossimi ewes was studied		
2923	9597665	preeding studies on some floricultural and ornamental plants.	Aly,gehan gaber mostafa	Alexandria university +	Alexan dria:	2000 .	interspecific hybridization between different variation of snapdragon was carried out to produce new patterns of flower characters diallel cross analysis was used to study and determine the ganetic system controlling flower colour and also type of geneaction for different quantitative.		
2924	9597713	EFFECT OF DIETARY POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS ON IMMUNETY RESPONSES OF BROILER CHICKS	ISMAIL,ZIENHOM SHIKHOUN HASSAN	ZIENHOM SHIKHOUN HASSAN ISMAIL+	MINIA :	2001 .	This study aimed to evaluate the effects of polyunsaturated fatty acids on performance,some metabolic and some immune responses of broiler chicks		
2925	9597924	studies on root rots of broad bean.	farrag,eman salah hassan	eman salah hassan farrag +	assiut:	1995 .	the present work was planned to study the incitants of root-rots of broad bean in assiut governorate and the effect of certain factors on their growth and sporulation in vitro.		
2926	9600814	pathological and physiological studies on some diseases of tomato fruits and their control=	eman,slah hassan farrag.	slah hassan farrageman +	cairo:	2001 .	tomato is one of the most important vegetables throughout the word for the fresh market and also for processed food industries the tomatoes plantation is widly distributed in egypt for local consumption as well as for expotation.		
2927	9600957	identification parameters, interspecific crossability,inducing mutations and inheritance	Ali,gehan gaber mostafa	GEHAN GABER MOSTAFA ALI +	Alex:	2005 .	inter-and intraspecific hybridation among four species/varieties/cultivars of salvia.		
2928	9601264	selection under stress conditios for yield and quality attributes in egyption cotton.	el-ameen,tharwat mohamed.	tharwat mohamed el-ameen+	assiut:	1999 .	two cycles of phenotypic directional selection for earliness of flowering were employed in three f2 populations among three egyption cotton varieties under favorable and drought stress conditions using three different selection methods.		
2929	9601272	GENETIC STUDIES ON SOME AGRO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN COWPEA(VIGNA UNGUICULATA(L.WALP.)	RASHWAN,AYMAN MOHAMED ABD EL- NABY	AYMAN MOHAMED ABD EL- NABY RASHWAN +	ASSIU T:	2002 .	THIS study aimed to study genetic system controlling some agro-economic characters.		
2930	9601285	studies on mixed and single microbial inoculations of cultivatd plants for improvement of growth and yield.	abdel-moniem abo- baker,abo-baker	abo-baker abdel-moniem abo- baker +	assiut:	2003 .	the laboratory and exberimental work of this investigation was carried out during the period from 1997-2001 on the two experimental farms of high dan lake authority at kalabsha 110 km south of aswan city.		
2931	9601350	comparative studies on some olive cultivars grown in different environmental conditions.	abdel aziz,sheba abdel-rahman el- khawaga.	sheba abdel-rahman el- khawaga.abdel aziz+	assiut:	2001 .	olea europaea l. is the important genus of family oleacea, ever green tree it can able to hard climatic condition, about 98% of olive trees spread in mediterranean country. climatic conditions play an important role for olive productivity.		
2932	9601974	Histomorphological studies of the gastrointestinal tract of post-hatching quail/	Ahmed,yasir abdel galil.			2002 .	The present investigation was conducted at elgazerria poultry farm,qena and department of anatomy and histology,faculty of veterinary medicine,assuit university		
2933	9603053	Some molecular studies on infectious bursal disease vires/	Ibrahim,shefir mahmoud mohamed mohamed.			2000 .	The present study efforts were conducted in order to identify the correlation between some commercially used vaccinal strains and local isolates of IBDV at the molecular level of both antigenic and genomic structure.		
2934	9603089	Study of the correlation between pathogenicity and strain of bovine viral diarrhoea mucosal disease (BVD-MD) virus based on the genetical dioversity and clinical symptoms/	Mostafa,Usama Abd El-Hakem Aly.			1997 .	In this study three hundred cattle with age ranged from one week to five years were examined using RT-PCR for detection of BVD viral RNA as a recenr method for diagnosis of BVDV infections.		
2935	9603116	Studies on the effectiveness of selective insecticides for the control of mange infesting goat and sheep/	Ganalla,Zarif Boshra.			1999 .	Sheep and goat scab caised by the parasitic mite psoroptes ovisis a contagious disease characterized by severe, progressive,exudative dermatitis.		
2936	9608118	Pharmacokinitic studies on one of fluoroquinolones (difloxacin)in goats.	Fahim,samy abd el raouf.			2001 .	the present work was designed to determine the effect of intramuscular co-administration of furosemide on the disposition of difloxacin.		
2937	9608122	Parmacokinitic studies on one of fluoroquinolones (difloxacin) in goats/	Fahim,Samy Abd El- Raouf.			2005 .	Theprsent work was designed to determine the effect of intramuscular co-administration of furosemide (1mg/kg,b.wt) on the disposition of difloxacin (5 mg/kg,b.wt) after intravenous,intramuscular,and repeated intramuscular injection.		
2938	9608136	Evaluation of different diagnostic methods for mycoplasma gallisepticum in chicken/	Sreat,nabila mahmoud mohamed osman.			2004 .	Aian mycoplasmosis caused by mycoplasma gallisepticum one of the most dangerous diseases affecting poultry.		
2939	9608141	Effects of injection of some neurotransmitters on the testis and reproductive hormones in albino rats:	Mohammed,Hassan Ahmed Ahmed.			2007 .	Thepresent study was carried out investigate the effect of different 3 neurotransmitters(Gultamate,L-Arginine an GABA) on some aspects of the reproductive performance of mature male albino rats as a choice of an animal for mammalian reproductive physiology.		
2940	9608170	Behaviour and performance of dairy cattle due to some managerial insufficiency/	Hamed,rashed ragab rashed.			2005 .	The condition under which calves are managed,the rearing system,floor type,performance and behaviour of calves were all investigated.		
2941	9609255	Some parasitological and immunological studies on parasites of chickens/	Sayed,gehan mohammed.			1996 .	coccidiosis is disease of almost universal importance in poultry production.		

			MASSIVE SULFIDE DEPOSIT AND ASSOCIATED METAVOLCANICS, UM SAMIUKI AREA, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT /	Ahmed , Abd El-Kareem,Mohamed Ismail	Abd El-Kareem,Mohamed Ismail Ahmed ,	assuit univer sity :	2008 .	تهدف هذه الرسالة الى التعرف على اصل وصفات وتركيب راسب الكريتيد الكتلتي بمنطقة ام سمويكي وذلك بدراسة مكان تواجده والعلاقات الخفية والمعادن المكونة له كما تم دراسة العلاقات الهندسية والتركيبي الكيميائي لمعادن الكريتيد .		
2942	9631223			عبد المطلب ، مصطفى سيد عبد اللاه .	مصطفى سيد عبد اللاه عبد المطلب ،	قا :	2001 .	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى:التعرف على سمات الإعلان التليفزيوني،التعرف على القيم التي يعكسها الإعلان التليفزيوني...		
2943	9631268		المسؤولية الإجتماعية للإعلان التليفزيوني :			سوهاج :	2002 .	تتناول الرسالة الحياة الفكرية في عصر رضا شاه بهلوى في الفترة 1926م-1941م.		
2944	9631373		الحياة الفكرية في عصر رضا شاه بهلوى 1941م /	محمد ، محمد السباعي .	محمد السباعي محمد ،	سوهاج :	1988 .	تتناول الرسالة موضوع تقويم قصص الأطفال في مصر.		
2945	9631393		تقويم قصص الأطفال في مصر/	حسن،أحمد محمد عيسى.	أحمد محمد عيسى حسن	القاهرة،				
2946	9633223		STUDIES ON SOME NERVE INJURIES IN DONKEYS:	SALEIM, SAMIA MOUSTAFA.	FACULTY OF VETRINARY MEDICINE,	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	1984 .	THE DIFFERENT INGURIES TO NERVES ARE MANIFESTED BY VARIOUS ,MACROCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC CHANGES.		
2947	9633969		الإحتمال وأبعاده الفلسفية عند كارناب /	عبد الطيف ، عبد النور عبد المنعم .	عبد النور عبد المنعم عبد الطيف ،	سوهاج :	1995	تتناول الرسالة موضوع الإحتمال وأبعاده الفلسفية عند كارناب.		
2948	9633988		أسلوب أورى أفيرى في كتاباته الصحفية:	محمد،سلمى عبد المنعم.	فرع اللغة العربية،قسم اللغات الشرقية،كلية الآداب بسوهاج،جامعة جنوب الوادى،	سوهاج،	1996 .	يتناول هذا البحث الحديث عن الأسلوب الصحفى لأحد الأدباء والصحفيين المعاصرين في إسرائيل خلال فترة الإنتفاضة الفلسطينية من 8/12/1992 وحتى 9/12/1987.		
2949	9634018		التحليل السوسولوجي :	الشريف ، عمرو السيد محمد شلتوت .	عمرو السيد محمد شلتوت الشريف ،	سوهاج :	1994 .	بحلول الباحث في هذه الدراسة الوقوف على أسباب إنتشار ظاهرة العنف في مصر وما ترتب على إنتشارها من آثار،وذلك في محاولة منه لتقديم دراسة علمية حول الظاهرة كهدف علمي ،الى جانب توضيح عوامل إنتشارها وذلك للحد منها وتحجيمها من خلال النتائج التي توصل اليها الباحث من دراسة الميدانية كهدف تطبيقي.		
2950	9634023		أثر الإستجابات التوكيدية في خفض حدة السلوك العدوانى لدى الأطفال المعاقين حركيا/	عبد القادر مناهد عوض صالح.	جهة المنح للرسالة	البلد الذي منحة فيه الدرجة :				
2951	9634341		الموضوعات الدنيوية في مقدمات دواوين الشعر التركى خلال القرنين التاسع والعاشر الهجريين(الخامس عشر والسادس عشر الميلاديين) :	حسن ، خالد محمد أبو الحسن .	خالد محمد أبو الحسن حسن ،	سوهاج :	1999	لقد غنيت هذه الدراسة بتتبع الموضوعات الدنيوية التى أستهل شعراء الترك دواوينهم بها وذلك خلال القرنين التاسع والعاشر الهجريين .		
2952	9634382		الأغتراب اليهودى فى فلسطين فى رواية أيام وليالى ل ناتان بسترنسكى :	عامر ، أحمد محمد سليمان .	أحمد محمد سليمان عامر ،	سوهاج :	2002	تتناول الرسالة موضوع الأغتراب اليهودى فى فلسطين من خلال رواية أيام وليالى ل ناتان بسترنسكى وسارت هذه الدراسة وفق المنهج النقدى الذى يعمل على تحليل مكونات وعناصر هذه الرواية ثم تركيب بنية أوصور متكاملة قدر الإمكان تسمح بإبراز الأبعاد الإجتماعية والنفسية والفنية فى هذا العمل الأدبى .		
2953	9634424		أسيرى اللاهيجى :	سعيد ، عزب شفيق أحمد	عزب شفيق أحمد سعيد	سوهاج :	1998	موضوع هذه الرسالة هو أسيرى اللاهيجى حياته وديوانه ،وأسيرى اللاهيجى هو أحد من الشعراء العارفين والصوفية العاشقين يتحلى في آثاره لون العرفان أكثر من تصوف الزهاد .ولقد اعتمد الباحث على المنهج العلمى النقدى التحليلى .		
2954	9646843		تقييم أداء أنظمة المعالجة علي التوازي /	عبد الموجود، فدرى حامد.		كلية الزراعة (سوهاج):	2007	في عصرنا الحديث ظهرت تطبيقات علمية وهندسية مثل النكاه الاصطناعي ،الظم الخيرية ، الإنسان الآلى ، علوم الفضاء وغيرها ، ولذلك تعتبر أنظمة المعالجة على التوازي هي أكثر الأنظمة المفضلة لزيادة القدرة الحسابية . هذه الأنظمة تتكون من معالجة ترتبط فيما بينها في صورة توبولوجيات مختلفة . يوجد العديد من العوامل تؤثر في كفاءة أداء هذه الأنظمة من أهمها طريقة توجيه الرسائل . بمعنى آخر تحديد مسار نقل الرسائل بين المرسل والمستقبل . تتنوع طرق التوجيه من حيث طريقة عملها وتقسيمها للرسائل ومن أشهرها طريقة المسلك الدودي wormhole والتي يتم استخدامها في هذا البحث حيث تقوم بتقسيم الرسالة إلى أجزاء صغيرة جدا يتم نقلها من المرسل الى المستقبل بدون تخزينها في المعالجات التي تمر عليها .وتتنوع أيضا طرق التوجيه من حيث نوع مسار الرسالة ومنها الطريقة المسارية path _based وفيها يتم نقل الرسائل خلال مسار أساسي واحد .		
2955	9662478		تنميةالنور الإرشادى لمدارس التعليم الثانوى الزراعى بمحافظة سوهاج/	عبد الواحد،منصور أحمدمحمد حنفى.	منصور احمد محمد حنفى عبد الواحد،	2001 .		رصدت التغيرات والتحديات التي تواجه التعليم الثانوى الزراعى في القرن الجديد علي مستوى العالم.		
2956	9662816		physiological effects of salinity on some antioxidative enzymes on some maize cultivars	abu alhamed,mona fawzy	mona fawzy abu alhamed	inaa	2005	physiological effects of salinity on some antioxidative enzymes on some maize cultivars		
2957	9664037		المكتبات الجامعيه في جنوب الوادى و دورها في البحث العلمى	منجد ، صبرى أحمد طه	صبرى أحمد طه	بنسويسف	2002	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى دراسة واقع المكتبات الجامعية في جامعة جنوب الوادى والتعرف على واقع الخدمات الفنية والاعداد البيولوجرافى والدور الذى تلعبه في خدمة البحث العلمى، واعتمدت الدراسة على منهج البحث الميدانى ،وقد جاءت الدراسة في الفصل الاول :تناول موضوع الدراسة ومشكلة البحث ومنهج البحث ،الفصل الثانى :تناول موضوع البحث العلمى في جامعة جنوب الوادى ، الفصل الثالث: تناول الهيكل الادارى والتنظيمى والعاملين في مكتبات الجامعة ،الفصل الرابع : تناول الدراسة والتحليل للمكتبات في مكتبات الجامعة ،الفصل الخامس : تناول الدراسة والتحليل للخدمات الفنية التي تقدمها مكتبات الجامعة ،الخاتمة التي تتناول النتائج والتوصيات واهم النتائج :1-غياب التفاعل والتكامل في خدمة البحث العلمى .2- يحتاج العاملان الى برامج تدريبية لاكمالهم المهارات الازمة .3- توجد عوائق ادارية تمنع الباحثين من الاستفادة من الرسائل العلمية .4- وجود قصور فى عمليات الاعداد البيولوجرافى يؤثر بالسلب على مستوى الخدمات .		
2958	9665034		PHYSICO CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME TRANSITION METALS COMPLEXES	AL-HOSSAINY, ahmed farouk abd al-salam	AHMED FAROUK ABD AL-SALAM AL-HOSSAINY	Aswan :	2000	تحتوي الرسالة على ملخص باللغة العربية		
2959	9666429		Geology, geochemistry and petrogenesis of the pan – african plutonic igneous rocks in wadi um gheig, central eastern desert, egypt	Youssuf, taha mohamed amron	South valley university	South valley	2004			
2960	9669025		فعالية إستخدام الطريقة المعملية في تنمية المهارات الهندسية ومستويات التفكير الهندسى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية كما يحددها مقياس فان هيلى /	منصور ، أحمد محمد .	أحمد محمد منصور ،	قا :	1996	تهدف الرسالة الى دراسة قياس مدى فعالية إستخدام الطريقة المعملية في تدريس الهندسة الى تنمية المهارات الهندسية ومستويات التفكير الهندسى كما تحدد بقياس فان هيلى لتلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائى.		

							هذفت الدراسة إلى الوقوف على الجوانب التربوية في بعض الغزوات النبوية موضع الدراسة. أعدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والمنهج التاريخي وأسلوب تحليل المحتوى. تناولت الدراسة أساليب التربية الإسلامية في هذه الغزوات والجوانب التربوية في الغزوات الدفاعية (بدر - أحد - الأحزاب)، وفي الغزوات الدفاعية الهجومية (حنين - تبوك)، وعرض لمظاهر حقوق الإنسان في ظل الغزوات النبوية مقارنة بالقوانين في الوقت الحاضر. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الغزوات النبوية بتسقيها الدفاعية والدفاعية - الهجومية كان الهدف منها الدفاع عن النفس ودفع العدوان عن الدولة الإسلامية ضد الاعتداءات الموجهة إليها، إذ أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أتبع أساليب عديدة لتثبيت المسلمين لخوض غمار الغزوات النبوية التي توقع حدوثها، أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أتبع أساليب عديدة لتربية المسلمين عسكريا لخوض غمار الغزوات النبوية، أظهرت الغزوات مدى غاية النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم بالجوانب التربوية المختلفة للمسلمين الدينية والعسكرية والعقلانية والروحانية العقلية والأخلاقية والجماعية. أكدت الغزوات النبوية مدى إحترامها لحقوق الإنسان غير المسلمين أثناء القتال.	أحمد محمود محمد عبد المطلب، عبد المعين سعد الدين هندي، حامد حمادة أحمد أبو جبل.	2003
2961	9669222	ماجستير .	عبد اللطيف، عماد عبد اللطيف محمود.	الجوانب التربوية في بعض الغزوات النبوية :			تعد قضية الإيقاع من أهم القضايا التي تحتل الصدارة الأكبر في النقد الأدبي، فالإيقاع مرتبط ارتباطا وثيقا بكل حركات التجديد الشعري على مر العصور والمعروف أن حركات التجديد التي أصابت المضمون لم تكن ذات بآل ولم يلتفت إليها الكثيرون.		
2962	9670128		إسماعيل ،محمود عبد الوهاب أحمد	"البنية الإيقاعية في شعر أحمد عبد المعطي حجازي"		قنا جامعة المنيا:	د . ت .		
2963	9670198		حسن،احمد سمير زكي.	بعض الطرق لتحسين جودة حيات الغتب السويبيور /			2006 .		
2964	9670316		عبد الله،عبد الله السيد شهاب الدين	الخدمات التعليمية في محافظة سوهاج:دراسة جغرافية=		سوهاج	2002		
2965	9676672		محمد، محمود محمد علي	المنطق وعلاقته بالفقه عند الأشاعرة			1995 .		
2966	9676723		عبد الحليم، عابدين السيد عبد اللاه	النزعة العقلية عند فخر الدين الرازي في العلوم الدينية			1995 .		
2967	9702244	ماجستير /	سليمان، محمود التويبي أحمد.	الشعر الديني في صعيد مصر الأعلى في عصر الحروب الصليبية /			1997	17/19 997	د / فرسي عيش دندراوي.
2968	9726108		علي جمال أحمد طه	مظاهر الحياة الاجتماعية بالمغرب في عصري المرابطين والموحدين(450/1054م الى668/1269م)			2000 .		
2969	9728265		حجازي ، فهمي فتحى ابراهيم عطا الله احمد	دراسة مقارنة لاساليب التخطيط في العمان الدينية السلجوقية والمصرية حتى نهاية العصر المملوكي		جامعة جنوب الوادي 0 كلية الاداب 0 قسم الآثار الاسلامية	2000	جنوب الوادي	
2970	9814057		SAID,ADEL EL- DENGLAWEY	ELECTRICAL,OPTICAL AND STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF Ge15 Te85-x Cux amorphous semiconductors /	ADEL EL-DENGLAWEY SAID ,	QENA, SOUT H VALLE Y UNIVE RSITY :	1999 .		
2971	9946080		AHMED,AHMED EL- SAYED	A STUDY OF FIXED POINTS FOR MAPPINGS IN METRIC AND 2-METRIC SPACES	DEPARTEMENT OF MATHEMATICS,FACULTY OF SCIENCE,SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY	SOHA G :	1997 .		
2972	9999230		AWED,AZZA MOHAMED ABDEL .MONEIM	STUDIES ON THE MORPHOLOGY AND BIOLOGY OF THE IMMATURE STAGES OF CERTAIN LEPIDOPTEROUS INSECTS /	AZZA MOHAMED ABDEL .MONEIM AWED ,	QENA :	1991 .		

2973	10001358		MOTION SOLITONS AND KINKS FOR NONLINEAR SCHRÖDINGER(NLS),DOUBLE-QUADRATIC (DQ),KORTEWEG-DE VRIES(KDV),AND BOUSSINESq EQUATIONS UNDER VARIOUS EFFECTS /	AHMED,SAAD ZAGLOUL RIDA	SAAD ZAGLOUL RIDA AHMED,	South valley univer sity :	2005 .	The present study deals MOTION SOLITONS AND KINKS FOR NONLINEAR SCHRÖDINGER(NLS),DOUBLE-QUADRATIC(DQ),KORTEWEG-DE VRIES(KDV),AND BOUSSINESq EQUATIONS UNDER VARIOUS EFFECTS.		
2974	10009007		Unsteady heat and mass transfer in micropolar flow through porous media /	Hassan ,sameh elsayed ahmed	Sameh elsayed ahmed hassan ,	Assiut univer sity :	2008 .	In this thesis ,analytical and numerical solutions for some problems of unsteady heat and mass transfer over different shape surfaces in the boundary layer of micropolar fluids through a porous medium are discussed		
2975	10009019		On some properties of fractioal order derivative for some special functions /	Hussen ,Ahmed mohmmmed yousef.	Ahmed mohmmmed yousef hussen ,	south valley univer sity :	2008 .	fractional calculus"the theory of integrals and derivatives of arbitray order,which unify and generalize the notions of integer -order differentiation and n-fold integration " .		
2976	10011211		Assesment of natural radioactivity in different soils from Qena- Upper Egypt /	Youssif,samia taha Hassan.	Samia taha hassan youssif,	south valley univer sity :	2008 .	The studies of natural radioactivity are mainly concerned with three aims the first is to investigate the origins and distributions of radionuclides surface, second the natural radionuclides are is external sources of radiation tothe human body . Finally ,the make it possible to obtain the backgroun baseline of naturally		
2977	10011225		Paleontological and stratigraphical studies on the macrofossils of some upper cretaceous sections exposed in southern wadi Qena and neighboring areas,Eastern desert,Egypt /	El-malt,Ahmed korany abd el-raof.	Ahmed korany abd el-raof El-malt ,	south valley univer sity :	2008 .	The present thesis deals with palaeontological and stratigraphical studies on some macrofossile collected from six upper cretaceous outcrops exposed at southern wadi gena and neighboring areas eastern desert of egypt .		
2978	10011256		Natural Gamma -Ray spectroscopy of building raw materials and products at Aswan /	Nasrallaha,ahmed abd elmageed abu taleb.	Ahmed abd elmageed abu taleb nasrallaah ,	south valley univer sity :	2008 .	In controlling the natural radiation exposure for the resident of wellings, it is necessary to determine the levels of natural radioactivity external exposure from building materials .the concentrations of in building materials samples are important in the assesment of populaation exposures as most individuals spend 80% of their time indoors.		
2979	10013633		Synergestic effect of some selected cyanine dyes and metal cations as combined corrosion inhibitor for pickling of low carbon steel in sulphuric acid solution /	Abd-elrahman,Hala soudy	Hala soudy abd- el-rahman ,	South valley univer sity :	2008 .	The present thesis was focused to throw some light on the synergistic inhibition effect of some selected heterocyclic compounds, The effect of different factors such as ,cyanine dyes structures ,concentration of cyanine dyes separately and together with the metallic ions.		
2980	10013736		Physiological studies of some selected soil algae in Qena Region /	Farghl,Abla Abdel mawgoud mohamed	abla Abdel mawgoud mohamed farghl ,	south valley univer sity :	2008 .	The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of Nacl stress on growth ,some metabolites and antioxidant system of two microgreen algae and distinct variation in salt tolerance in these cultures.		
2981	10017040		Studies on the significance of Algal control of sewage water and its Reuse in the Irrigation of some economic plants /	Ismaeil,Asmaa ahmed hussein.	Asmaa ahmed hussein ismaeil ,	South valley univer sity :	2008 .	Six algae species were investigated (individually and as algal community) including (four genera of chlorophyceae,Scenedesmus and ankistrodesmus and two genera of cyanophyceae with two concentrations(2.5 and 5%)to compare their ability to obtain the best treatment of wastewater.		
2982	10017046		Endophytic fungi of Three medicinal plants and effect of plants extracts against pathogenic bacteria and fungi /	ABDEL- SAMIA,Yassmin mohamed shebany.	Yassmin mohamed shebany abdel- samia ,	South valley univer sity :	2008 .	The present investigation was designed for styding the endophytic fungi of three medicinal plants in Qena ,potentialities of plant extracts against dermatophytic fungi and pathogenic bacteria . choosing the most active plant to study the effect of organ extracts against the most sensitive bacteria		
2983	10023694		تقديم الخدمات الحكومية المقدمة إلكترونيا	حسن ، محمد احمد مهدي .	جامعة جنوب الوادي	سوهاج :	2007 م	تناول الرسالة اثر الانترنت على الإدارة والذي ساعد على ظهور تيار فكري جديد وهو الإدارة الإلكترونية كنموذج معاصر للإدارة في عصر التقنية والمعلوماتية	1428 هـ / 2007 م	د/ محمد نمر على احمد ، د/ احمد عبد الكريم عبد الرحمن
2984	10023767		تطوير معايير الإفصاح المحاسبى فى جمهورية مصر العربية فى ظل المتغيرات البيئية والدولية	احمد ، أشرف عبد الموجد	جامعة جنوب الوادي	سوهاج :	1997 م	يلخص الباحث الدراسة الى :على الرغم منى عدم وجود اتفاق حول ماهية الإفصاح وموقعة من البناء النظرى . إلا انه من خلال تقييم مستويات بناء النظرية وخصائص كل منها ،فإن الإفصاح يعد مبدأ يتطلب تطبيقه وجود مجموعة من المعايير التى تنظم عملية الإفصاح عن المعلومات الحسابية .	1997 م	د/ على عبدالمعالم عبدالحميد ، د/ محمد الرملى احمد عبداللاه
2985	10023889		العلاقة بين المحددات السلوكية والانتماء التنظيمي للعاملين بمحافظة سوهاج :	محمد، إيراهيم عبدالحميد.			1996	يهدف هذا البحث الى توصيف الانتماء التنظيمي والرضا الوظيفي للعاملين بمحافظة سوهاجوتحديد طبيعة العلاقة بين الخصائص الديموجرافية محل البحث والانتماء التنظيمي للعاملين.		
2986	10023965		دور بيانات التكاليف فى ترشيده الإستيراد والتصدير فى صناعة الأمونوم المصرية	محمد ، جلال أبو الغيط	جامعة جنوب الوادي	سوهاج :	1990	ح	1990 م	د/ منير محمود سالم ، د/ على عبدالمعالم عبدالحميد
2987	10024021		تقييم الأنشطة التسويقية فى المنشآت الصناعية الصغيرة بالتطبيق على صناعة الملابس الجاهزة =	فرغى ، عبدالله على موسى			1999	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تقييم الأنشطة التسويقية فى المنشآت الصناعية الصغيرة المنتجة للملابس الجاهزة بهدف الوقوف على أوجه القصور فى هذه الأنشطة ومعرفة أسبابها.		
2988	10027589		تحليل للمعوقات المؤثرة على تطبيق المعرفة التسويقية للدول النامية	احمد ، نهلة محمد قنديل	جامعة جنوب الوادي	سوهاج :	1998	شفتلكمى	1998	د/ عوض بدير الحداد ، د / نسيم حنا ، د / احمد على حسين
2989	10029078		تعزيز المائد الاقتصادى والاجتماعى من الاستثمار فى التعليم	صبحى ، حسن حسن مصطفى	جامعة جنوب الوادي	سوهاج :	1423 هـ / 2002 م	يشتمل الهدف من الدراسة فى بيئاتالأثر الاقتصادى والاجتماعى للتعليم فى مصر من خلال القياس الكمي للمائد الاقتصادى على الفرد والمجتمع من الاستثمار فى التعليم.	1423 هـ / 2002 م	د/ حاتم الجليل القرناشوى
2990	10088168		Clinical Hematological and immunological studies on Parasitic anemia in cattle	taha.ABuzed mhamad	faculty of veterinary medicine assiut university,	univer sity as siut:	1991 .	animals.clinical examination was carried out on 1220 cows and 220 buffloes at el badary distrist 240 animal 220 cows and 38 buffaloes proved to clinically anaemic.out of them,100 suf fering from internal] and exexternal parasites	#####	alaauy,ahmed.morad,a smail morad
2991	10088474		Epidemioloical studies on Gumboro disease in Upper Egypt/	mohamed,fatma mokhtar	faculty veterinary medical,	assiut univer sty :	1998 .	the present investigation was undertaken to investigate some aspects related to epizootiology of different ibd outbreaks isolation and identification of ibD waning of maternal antibodies in both broiler and native flocks and evaluation of different IBDV vaccines/		E.saif- Eldin,moustfa.m,aly mohamed.aziz-azhar
2992	10088623		some parasitoloGical and bimmunological studies on parasites of chickens/	sayed,Gehan mohamed	faculty of medicinem,	assiut Univer sty:	1996 .	Because of the economic importance of poultry breeding in egypt it was necessary to investigate some of their parasitic infection where the proplem of parasitic infection represents oone of the maJor factors which affect the birds almost all over the world.	1996	m,monib mahmoud .a.a.Hassan.sayed,f,g
						South		Knowledge of solar radiation on the earth's surface is required for many applications. S ince there is a very low spatial density of meteorological stations equipped for radiation observations, the models become alternative.		

2993	10106334	Empirical models for calculating some solar radiation components at Qena /Upper Egypt using sunshine period measurements /	Abd Elrahman,Zeinab mahmoud ahmed Abd Elrahman ,	valley univer sity :	2008 .	These models developed to estimate solar radiation components using available weather parameters such as temature cloud cover, sunshine duration,relativehumidity ,....etc.			
2994	10112272	Effect of barassion lide or uniconazole on growth	Ali,noha Ahmed El-tayeh	Noha Ahmed El-tayeh Ali,	Qena:	2007 .	plant species differ greatly in their salt tolerance and appears that crop plants cover a broad spectrum from very sensitive to fairly salt toperant . in addition salt tolerance differs from one stage to anthor during the life cycle of the plant		
2995	10116557	تصميم برنامج في الإقتصاد المنزلي لمحو أمية المرأة الريفية في ضوء إحتياجاتها	الشاوري،عطيات محمود	عطيات محمودالشاوري،	قنا:	2002 .	بالرغم من اهمية دور المراء المتعلقة في الأسره والمجتمع وخاصه المراء الريفيه بصعيد مصر إلا أن البرامج محو اميه لا تهتم المراء الريفيه بصعيد مصر إلا أن برامج محو اميه لاتيتم بجنب المراء اليها ولا تراعي احتياجاتها والمشكلات التي تواجهها في حياتها اليوميةمع ان علم الاقتصاد المنزلي من العلوم الشيقية التي تهتم بحياه الأسرة وانه يلبي احتياجات المراء ويواجه المشكلات الخاصة بها إلا أن البرامج المقدمه لها لمحواميه تكاد تخلو من الاقتصاد المنزلي لذلك هدف البحث الي تصميم برنامج في الاقتصاد المنزلي لمحو أميه المراء الريفيه في ضوء احتياجاتها وكانت تساولات البحث ما احتياجات المراء الريفيه الاميه بصعيد مصر من مجالات الاقتصاد المنزلي ؟،بالأسس التي يمكن ان يقوم عليها البرنامج مقترح في الاقتصاد المنزلي لمحو اميه المراء الريفيه الأميه في صعيد مصر ؟، ما فاعليه البرنامج المقترح في محو اميه المراء الريفيه الأميه بصعيد مصر في الاقتصاد المنزلي ؟،ما فاعليه البرنامج المقترح في محواميه المراء الريفيه الأميه بصعيد مصر في اللغة العربيه ؟ ،مفاعليه البرنامج المقترح في محو اميه المراء الريفيه الأميه بصعيد مصر في الحساب ؟،مفاعليه البرنامج المقترح في اكساب المهارات اليدويه المتضمنه بالبرنامج (غرزة الفرع 0غرزة الحشو)لمراء الريفيه الأميه بصعيد مصر ؟ تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى:-		
2996	10116581	فعالية برنامج إرشادي في تخفيض القلق الإجتماعي لدى أطفال	محمد،إيمان محمد مصطفى	إيمان محمد مصطفى محمد،	أسوان:	2008 .	1- التحقق من فعالية البرنامج الإرشادي في خفض القلق الإجتماعي لدى عينة الدراسة -2- التعرف على الفروق بين متوسطات درجات (الذكور- والأناس) في القلق الإجتماعي في القياس البعدي للبرنامج-3- التعرف على إستمرارية فعالية البرنامج الإرشادي في خفض القلق الإجتماعي لدى عينة الدراسة -الهدف من الدراسة التعرف عليالتقييم التربوي ومصادر ها للطفل في مرحلة رياض الأطفال والتعرف على خصائص نمو الطفل في مرحلة رياض الأطفال والوقوف على المتغيرات المعاصرة التي تؤثر على قيمة. الوقوف على مقومات عمل معلمة الأطفال إزاء تربية الطفل في هذه المرحلة. التعرف على واقع الدور الحالي لمعلمة رياض الأطفال في تنمية بعض القيم التربوية لدى أطفال هذه المرحلة ومعوقات.		
2997	10116593	دور معلمة رياض الأطفال في تنمية بعض القيم التربوية لدى الأطفال في ضوء المتغيرات المعاصرة (دراسة ميدانية)	حسين، هالة حجاجي عبد الرحمن	هالة حجاجي عبد الرحمن حسين	قنا:	1999 .	الهدف من الرسالة محاولة التعرف على مدى تأثير كل من المرأة وخروجها للعمل وإستقلالها إقتصاديا وزيادة ثقافتها من خلال الوسائل الاعلامية المختلفة على أسلوب تنشئتها الإجتماعية لإطفالها. وللتعليم المرأة تأثير إيجابي على تكوين شخصيتها وبالتالي على أسلوب تنشئتها لإطفالها فكما ازداد المستوى التعليمي للمرأة زاد إستخدامها لأساليب حديثة في التنشئة في الريف والحضر.		
2998	10131853	التحضر والتنشئة الإجتماعية للطفل من قبل المرأة"دراسة ميدانية مقارنة بين الحضر والريف بمحافظة قنا"	أحمد،سلوى محمد المهدي	سلوى محمد المهدي أحمد،	قنا:	1998 .			
2999	10159418	Developmetal studies on the stomach of the camel	hafez,Enas ahmed	faculty of vet medicin;	asiut univer sity:	1997 .	the histomorphological occuring in the fetal stomach of one humped camel raning from 38 to 1230mmcvr lengths	1997	
3000	10164768	Studis on clinical manifestations hemetological Pictur and some biochemical parameters in iungworms infested small ruminants in Qena.	makhlouf,Ragab mahmoud	faculty of veterinary medicin,	s.v.u:	2007 .	Atotal number of 145animals of native breeds of sheep and of both sexes were used in thes study the study pronalged ffor one year and cared out on animals of different localities Qena governorate	2007	mohmed nour Eldin Ismail
3001	10179592	On Geometry Of Harmonic Maps /	Mahmoud ,Wageeda Mohamed	Wageeda Mohamed Mahmoud ,	South Valley Univer sity,as wan :	2008 .	Harmonic maps are important in the areas of applied mathematics ,engineering ,and mathematical physics . Harmonic maps are used to solve problems involving steady state temperatures,two-dimensional electrostatics and ideal fluid flow. Harmonic maps have attracted the serious attention of complex analysists only recently after the appearance of a basic paper by clunie and sheil -small [1] in 1984.		
3002	10212089	the use of carbon as an aid for treatment of experimentally ruptured Achilles tendon in dogs	Hussien,Soheer Zein El-Abdeen	veterinary medicine,	assuit:	1992 .	اجريت هذه الدراسة على عدد 40 كليسمت الى اربع مجموعات متساوية حسب وقت اخذ العينات البيولوجية. تم تخدير الحيوانات في المجموعة الاولى بواسطة الثيوبنتال صوديوم من خلال الحقن الوريدي. اما في المجموعة الثانية فقد اجريت العمليات تحت تأثير المخدر الموضعي حول الامعاجية. وفي حيوانات المجموعة الثالثة تم استخدام التخدير الوريدي الموضعي. ولقد استخدم التخدير الموضعي الرشامي في حيوانات المجموعة الرابعة. تم زرع الياف الكربون جراحيا بازالة 3 سم من وتر اخيلس وتثبيت الياف الكربون بطول مناسب للجزء المقطوع في طرف الوتر بواسطة خيوط البولي ديكسون. في خلال هذه الدراسة تم تثبيت القوائم التي اجريت بها العمليات الجراحية بطريقتين مختلفتين في كل مجموعة. الطريقة الاولى باستخدام جبائر خشبية وضماطات. اما المجموعة الثانية فقد استخدم فيها التثبيت بالجبس الطبي والاربطة الجبسية. - اوضح الفحص الاكلينيكي ان الالتئام تم بالقصد الاول في اغلب الحالات (32 حالة) وان الحيوانات قد استطاعت الوقوف والتحمل على القوائم الخلفية بصورة طبيعية. وقد لوحظ عدم التصاق الجلد بالياف الكربون المزروعة باستثناء الحالات التي حدث بها عدوى بكتيرية (خمس حالات). كما اظهر الفحص الميكروسكوبي للعينات التي اخذت من المجموعة الاولى بقعة نزفية تحتل المسافة بين طرفي النسيج الوتري اما في عينات المجموعة الثانية لوحظ تحلل الكرات الدموية وكثرة الخلايا المتلبهة وكذا خلايا الدفاع بالقرب من وحول الياف الكربون. في العينات التي اخذت بعد ستون يوما من اجراء العمليات الجراحية شوهد تكوين نسيج ضام وتكسير لالياف الكربون كمل لوحظ تواجد بعض الخلايا الليفية. اما في عينات المجموعة الرابعة لوحظ تكسير اكبر لالياف الكربون كما شوهدت الياف الكربون محاطة بالنسيج الضام وقد امكن مشاهدة نمو نسيج وترى.		
3003	10215240	Legendre spectral Approximation for optimal control problems /	Morsy,Zeinab Abo ELhassan Ahmed	Zeinab Abo ELhassan Ahmed Morsy ,	South Valley univer	2008 .	The main goal of this thesis,which consists of four chapters, is to introduce a developed procedure for solving some differential and optimal control prblems. This procedure joins the spectral methods and the optimization techniques.		
3004	10215393	Effect of chemical reactions on heat and mass transfer for boundary layer flow through porous media /	Aly,Abdelraheem Mahmoud	Abdelraheem Mahmoud Aly ,	South valley univer sity :	2008 .	In this thesis,numerical solutions for some problems of heat mass transfer over different shape surfaces in the boundary layer through a porous medium are discussed for different boundary condition. In these problems,we studied the influences of Radiation parameter,magnetic field,buoyancy ratio,permeability of porous medium,chemical reaction,heat generation,Dufour number,Soret number,joule heating and aspect ratio for different cases of boundary condition.		
							A group of volcanic and plutonic rocks represents the products of pan-African orogeny constitute the major petro-tectoitc association of Wadi Abu El- Hassan area in the north eastern desert (NED) of Egypt.		
							These petro-tectonic unites include the island arc terrains that represented by the ,etavolcanics syn-tectonic plutontes including the order gabbros and older granditoids.		

			The Relation Between tectonics of some granitoid rocks and Radioelements Distribution, Wadi abu EL Hassan area,North Eastern Desert,egypt /	EL Sundoly, Hassan ismail ahmed farrag.			These units are followed by mature arc to continental arc Dokhan volcanics which associated in time and space with type hammamat sediments as well as widely distributed post-to late –tectonic younger granites and the post- granite dykes. The metavolcanics are mainly represented by meta- basalt meta-andesite meta-dacite and meta- pyroclastic that are tectonically belonging to the island arc assemblage . Small masses of serpentinites and gabbros are enclosed within the order granitoids which are mainly represented by quartz diorites and granodiorites described tectonically as syn- tectonic plutonites	1/1/2008.	Asran mohamed Hassan asran ,Ali abu dief ahmed,gamal mohamed kamal EL-Din.
3005	10223109	Doctoral.			جامعة جنوب الوادي	2004	تحتوى على ملخص باللغة الانجليزية والعربية		عبد المنعم الدردير - محمد صفت - جابر عبد الله
3006	10229078		فاعلية بعض الانشطة التربوية فى تنمية التفكير الابتكارى لدى أطفال الروضة	عبد العزيز ،دعاء محمد	كلية التربية بقنا	2004			مفيدة أحمد على - فاطمة صلاح الدين ممتاز - حنان أسامة المنشاوى
3007	10229216		استخدام الاغاني الشعبية لتعليم العزف على آلة البيانو للطلاب المتدئين بكلية التربية النوعية بجامعة جنوب الوادي	حسن ، أمل محمد طلعت اسماعيل	كلية التربية الموسيقية	2004			عبد الحفيظ محمود حطفى همام - زينب محمد أمين
3008	10229265		استراتيجية مقترحة باستخدام الوسائط الفائقة لعلاج بعض مشكلات صيانة الكمبيوتر لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم و أثرها على اكتسابهم بعض مهارات الصيانة	فارس ، نجلاء محمد	كلية التربية بقنا	2005	تحتوى على ملخص انجليزي و عربى		
3009	10239746	ماجستير.	تكوين طلاب كلية التربية بسوهاج فى معرفة إحتياطات الأمان فى تدريس الكيمياء بالمرحلتين الإعدادية والثانوية و القدرة على تطبيقها	حسانين، بدرية محمد محمد.		1981	هدف البحث إلى معرفة إحتياطات الأمان اللازمة لتدريس الجانب العملي بمادة الكيمياء بالمرحلتين الإعدادية والثانوية ومدى معرفة طلاب الفرقة الرابعة شعبة الطبيعة والكيمياء بكلية التربية بسوهاج ببعض هذه الإحتياطات وإلى أى مدى يطبقونها أثناء إجراء التجارب العملية والعلاقة بين معرفتهم لها وبين تطبيقهم لها. حلل محتوى مقرر الكيمياء بالمرحلتين الإعدادية والثانوية واستخدمت الملاحظة المباشرة لعينات من طلاب الفرقتين الثالثة والرابعة أثناء إجراء التجارب ثم أعد استفتاء للتعرف على مدى أهمية هذه الإحتياطات واختيار موضوعي يضم الإحتياطات السابقة وبعد تصنيفه طبق على عينة قوامها 75 طالبا وطالبة للكشف عن مدى معرفتهم بهذه الإحتياطات، كما أعدت بطاقة ملاحظة تضمنت الإحتياطات الموجودة فى الاختيار الموضوعي فى صورة أفعال سلوكية طبقت على العينة وتم حساب معاملات الارتباط بين درجة الطلاب فى كل من الاختيار والبطاقة. توصل البحث إلى ما يقرب من 292 إحتياط أمان وأثبت أيضا ضعف المستوى العام لطلاب كلية التربية بسوهاج شعبة الطبيعة والكيمياء الفرقة الرابعة من حيث معرفتهم بإحتياطات الأمان ومن حيث تطبيقهم لها أيضا عند إجراء التجارب العملية.	1981	ابراهيم بسونى عميرة.
3010	10275885	Doctoral.	The influence of Te replacement instead of Se in the compound AgInSe2 through a comparative physical study /	Abd-Alraheem, Marghany Mohamed.		2009	Crystal growth is a subject of a considerable interest over years because of its potential application in devices as well as in basic research. They have a diverse field of application in science and technology where they are used as transducers,sensors,polarizers,radiation detectors,computer memory devices,harmonic generators,...etc initiates the urge to grow single crystal . Again the reliability and durability of any device depends on the "quality"of the crystal and its physical properties.	26/1/2009.	Melelad K. Gergs, Hamdy T. Shaban.
3011	10286327	ماجستير.	دور البرامج الإخبارية فى التوعية السياسية للمواطن الليبي :	الحاج، سالم عيسى محمد.	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية الآداب	1998	وتكمن أهمية الدراسة فى الآتى: محاوله التعرف على الدور الذى يقوم به التلفزيون الليبي فى التوعية السياسية لدى المتلقى وذلك من خلال ما يقدمه من برامج إخبارية تكونها ذات طبيعة سياسية غالبا. مدى تأثير هذه البرامج على المشاهد فى المجال السياسى، التعرف على تأثير البرامج الإخبارية المذاعة من وسائل الإعلام غير الليبي التعرف على مضامين الأخبار غير السياسية المذاعة.	1998	فوزى عبد الغنى.
3012	10286357		الأبعاد الميتافيزيقية فى فكرة الزمان عند الكندى والجوينى والغزالي	إبراهيم، إبراهيم محمد رشاد.		1997	نتائج البحث:- من أهم نتائج البحث مايلي:- العالم عندهم حادث مخلوق وحدوثه نتيجة لخلق الله له، الذي خلقه بإرادة قديمة، إقتصت وجوده فى الوقت الذى وجد فيه - وعلى الهيئة التى وجد عليها، وحدوث العالم كذلك يتضمن حدوث كل ماهو محمول فيه من جرم وزمان وحركة . وكانت الفكرة التناهى هى دليلهم على حدوث الزمان إعتمد مفكرو الإسلام على الطريقة الرياضية. والتي تعتمد على البراهين الهندسية فى إثباتهم تناهى العالم وزمانه، ذلك لأن - البراهين الهندسية تنشذ اليقين فى الواقع إستخدم مفكرونا لإثبات حدوث العالم المبدأ الأرسطى الذى يعتمد على منطق التلازم بين الجرم والحركة والزمان لكن مع - إثبات بدايتها، وأن الدليل على تناهى أحدهما إنما يدل على تناهى الآخر، ولقد أثر الكندى فى إستخدامه لهذا الترابط على دليل الغزالي وإستخدامه له، كما أن إبطال الكندى لفكرة اللاتناهى زمانيا كان له دوره عند الإمام الجوينى وأثره البالغ فى نفى إسحالة تسلسل الحوادث إلى ما لا نهاية له إذا كان مفكرو الإسلام قد اتفقوا على القول بأن العالم حادث وأنه متناه، فإتهم اتفقوا أيضا فى نفى أبديته، وأثبتوا أن العالم - متناه فى المستقبل، ذلك لأنهم ربطوا بين القول بالأزلية وبين القول بالأبدية إذا كان الكندى قال بحدوث العالم بدليل فكرة التناهى إلا أنه لم يقر بنظرية الجوهر من الكمية المتصلة، أما بالنسبة للجوينى - فهو من الكمية المنفصلة، فالعالم فى نظره عبارة عن ذرات متناهية منفصلة وهذا بخلاف تصور الكندى للعالم والذى ينظر إليه على أنه كم متصل		
							ممررات إختيار الموضوع :- أن المكتبات العامة بمحافظات جنوب الوادي (أسوان – قنا- سوهاج) لم تنل الإهتمام الكافي من جانب دارسي المكتبات - فلم تحظ المكتبات العامة بدراسة واحدة كما حظيت غيرها من المكتبات العامة بالمحافظات الأخرى أهمية إجراء هذه الدراسة على أساس ما أوصت به معظم الدراسات السابقة بضرورة تعميم دراسة الخدمة المكتبية - محاوله الباحث الإستفادة من مجال تخصصه فى مجال المكتبات، كما أن محافظات جنوب الوادي هى منطقة ومقر عمله - مما يتيح إجراء هذه الدراسة على أساس تحليلي سليم لكشف النقاب عن الخدمة المكتبية العامة فى محافظات جنوب الوادي مدى الإهتمام الواضح الذى توجهه الدولة للمؤسسات التثقيفية داخل محافظات جنوب الوادي خلال الفترة الأخيرة، بما - فيها المكتبات العامة، الأمر الذى يبرر إمكان إجراء هذه الدراسة أهمية الدراسة من حيث التعرف على مدى كفاءة الخدمة المكتبية العامة بمحافظات جنوب الوادي، وتحديد أوجه التشابه - والإختلاف فيما بينها وبين مثيلاتها فى المحافظات الأخرى أن المكتبات العامة من أهم وسائل تقريب المعارف والعلوم الأفكار وذلك عن طريق متوفره من مصادر المعلومات - فضلا عن أنها من أفضل الوسائل الترفيئية والإستفادة من وقت الفراغ أهمية المكتبة العامة ودورها فى المشاركة الإيجابية فى برامج التنمية الإجتماعية والثقافية والاقتصادية - من الممكن أن تسهم هذه الدراسة –إلى جانب الدراسات السابقة فى المجال- فى تحديد واقع الخدمة المكتبية العامة - والتخطيط السليم لمستقبلها فى مصر أهداف الدراسة :- تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى تحقيق عدة أهداف تتمثل فيما يلى:-		

								تقييم الوضع الحالي للمكتبات العامة في محافظات جنوب الوادى من خلال دراسة الإمكانيات المادية والبشرية المتاحة -1- التأكيد على أهمية الخدمة المكتبية العامة التي تقدمها، ومعرفة مدى ملائمتها لإحتياجات المستفيدين للخروج برؤية -2- متكاملة لواقعها والوقوف على أوجه القوة ومظاهر الضعف بها، وتحديد المعوقات التي تحول دون تحقيق أهدافها التي يمكن بلورة هذه الأهداف في هدف رئيسي وحيد هو "دراسة الواقع الفعلي للخدمة المكتبية العامة بمحافظات جنوب الوادى (أسوان- قنا- سوهاج) والتخطيط لمستقبلها". ويتم من هذا البحث:-				1999
3013	10286372	:	المكتبات العامة بمحافظات جنوب الوادى (أسوان- قنا- سوهاج) :	سليمان، ياسر رجب على.								
3014	10286766		العلاقات السياسية والحضارية بين العرب والصين فى عهد الدولة العباسية /	السيمن، محمود عبد الوهاب.								1999
3015	10308748		نيل الاوطار شرح منتقى الاخبار من احاديث سيد الاخبار	محمد الشوكاتى، محمد بن على بن محمد عبدالله الشوكاتى	دار الحديث	القاهرة						
3016	10317226		علاقه القبول والرفض الوالدى بالتعلم لدى الأطفال /	عبد المحسن، طارق زكى موسى.								1998
3017	10363623	Doctoral.	Ultaspherical Approximations and their applications for solving optimal control problems /	Attia, Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim.								2009
3018	10364133	Master.	A Study of the attenuation and site reponse and their effect on the spectra of microearthquakes in kalabsha area, west of lake Nasser, Aswan /	Khalel, Yassin Mostafa Mahmoud.								2008
3019	10364672	Doctoral.	Variability of surface ozone in some Regions in Egypt /	Kassem, khalaf-Allah Omar.								2009
3020	10372814		جيومورفولوجية المراحح الفيضية على الجانب الشرقى لوادى النيل بين خريطة جنوباً ووادى قنا شمالاً	نوح، عبد الستار عبد الهادى	عبد الستار عبد الهادى نوح،	قنا:						2007
3021	10373202		فاعلية برنامج قائم على إستخدام الشبكة الدولية(الإنترنت) فى تدريب معلمى اللغة العربية بالمرحلة الإبتدائية على كفايات تشخيص صعوبات القراءة وعلاجها لدى تلاميذهم	حسن،سعاد جابر محمود	سعاد جابر محمدمحسن،	أسوان:						2007
3022	10373262		تركياب القبور بمدينة القاهرة منذ بداية العصر العثمانى حتى نهاية القرن الثالث عشر الهجرى	محمود،عاطف سعد محمد	عاطف سعد محمدمحمود،	قنا:						2006 .

						فمع بدء تشييد خزان أسوان بمرحلة الثلاثة (1902-1912-1933) وبناء السد العالي عام 1964 بدأت تظهر في جنوب مصر بحيرة صناعية عرفت بحيرة ناصر والتي أطلق عليها بحيرة الأمل لحل مشكلات مصر الاقتصادية والسكانية . يهتم علم الاجتماع بدراسة تفاعل الجماعات الإنسانية وتأثيرها على أنظمة المجتمع عامة والسلوك الفردي خاصة وعلى ذلك فعلم الاجتماع له هدفين رئيسيين ،الأول: فهم ديناميت حياة الجملة ما هي الجماعات الاجتماعية وما هي وظائفها وكيف تتغير وكيف يختلف كل منها عن الآخر والثاني فهم تأثير الجماعات على السلوك الفردي والجماعي. وهناك إفتراض أساسي لعلم الاجتماع في هذا الإعتبار مودة أن النشاط الإنساني يتأثر بالجماعة وفي خلال حياة الفرد تخضع مكوناته وغرائزه البيولوجية لتحديدات وتأثيرات وذلك من خلال التشبنة هذه العملية تبدأ في الأسرة و تنتقل الى العديد من المجتمعات والمؤسسات التي يشارك فيها أو يحتك بها الفرد مثل المدرسة.			
3023	10373734		محمد،منحت محمد جمال	منحت محمد جمال محمد،	قنا:	2007			
3024	10373765		عبد الرحمن،أمال أمين كامل	أمال أمين كامل عبد الرحمن،	قنا:	2007 .			
3025	10373775		ابورحاب، عيبر حسن محمد.	عيبر حسن محمد ابورحاب.	بورسعيد	1997 .			
3026	10374644		عمارء،محمد محمد علي هندي	محمد محمد علي هندي عمارء،	قنا:	2006 .			
3027	10374727		موسى،أحمد حامد أحمد	أحمد حامد أحمدموسى،	قنا:	2007 .			
3028	10374742		حجازى،فاطمة الزهراء صالح	فاطمة الزهراء صالح حجازى،	قنا:	2008			
3029	10374819		محمد،شرقاوى عبد الله بكرى	شرقاوى عبد الله بكرى محمد،	أسوان:	2009			
3030	10374826		عطية،عبد المنعم محمد عبد الفتاح	عبد المنعم محمد عبد الفتاح عطية،	قنا:	2008			
3031	10374975		الطوباء،نجوى محمد إسماعيل	نجوى محمد إسماعيل الطوباء،	قنا:	2007			
3032	10375059		الحضرى، علاء الدين بدوى محمود محمد	علاء الدين بدوى محمود محمدالحضرى،	قنا:	2007			
3033	10375671		محمد،أميرة شعبان هاشم	أميرة شعبان هاشم محمد،	قنا:	2007			
3034	10375849		أحمد،نيفين محمد حازم شيبه	نيفين محمد حازم شيبه أحمد،	قنا:	2006			
3035	10376136		كامل،راضى عدلى	راضى عدلى كامل،	أسوان:	2008			
3036	10376156		محمد،صباح ثابت الأمير	صباح ثابت الأميرمحمد،	قنا:	2007			
3037	10376168		عبد الرازق،شوزان نشأت	شوزان نشأت عبد الرازق،	قنا:	2008			
3038	10376189		سعيد،حجاج أحمد سيد	حجاج أحمد سيدسعيد،	قنا:	2006			

3055	10377748		Some Problems of Flow and Heat Transfer on Wavy Surfaces.	Mahdy, Abd el-nasser sobhy mohamed	Abd el- nasser sobhy mohamed Mahdy	Qena:	2008 .	The given Surface are considered to be held at constant wall temperature variable Wall temperature variable heat flux and our study focused to examine the effect of amplitude of the wavy surface and the influences of some physical parameters Such as magnetic field ,Lewisnumber, prandtl number, etc... Numerical results for the details of the velocity temperature ,concentration profiles as Well as shear stress, rate of heat and mass transfer (expressed in terms of Nusselt and Sherwood numbers, respectively) for different values of the given parameters are discussed and shown graphically or tabulated Finally our thesis consists of five chapters.		
3056	10377759		Studies On the Significance of Algal Control of Sewage Water and its Reuse in the Irrigation of Some Economic Plants	Ismaeil, Asmaa Ahmed hussein	Asmaa Ahmed husseinsmaeil,	Qena:	2008 .	أن مشكلة تلوث المياه في مصر قد انتشرت وتفاقت بشكل واضح في السنوات الأخيرة نتيجة عدة أسباب من أهمها التسريب الغير أمن لمياه الصرف الصحي الغير معالج والذي أدى إلى تلوث الكثير من المياه الجوفية حيث محطات الصرف الغير متطورة الإداء والمتحللة والتي أصبحت الكثير منها لا يستوعب لكمية مياه الصرف الغير معالجة		
3057	10377782		Physiological Studies of Some Selected Soil Algae in Qena Region	farghe, Abba Abdel mawgoud mohamed	Abba Abdel mawgoud mohamed farghe,	Qena:	2008 .	Algae differ in their adaptability to salinity and on the bases of their tolerance extent they are grouped as halophilic (Salt requiring for Optimum growth) and halotolerant (having response mechanism that permits their existence in Saline medium) (Rao, et al, 2007) in their case algae produce some metabolites to protect themselves from salt injury and to balances the surroundings Osmotica (Richmond, 1986) Excessive Soil Salinity usually results from natural processes or from irrigation With Saline Water. Salinization is a major cause of soil degradation and affects 19.5% of irrigation With Saline Water .		
3058	10377796		Endophytic Fungi of Three Medicinal Plants and Effect of Plants Extracts against Pathogenic Bacteria and Fungi	Abdel samia, yassmin mohamed shebny	yassmin mohamed shebny Abdel samia,	Qena:	2008 .	The aim of the present investigation The present investigation was designed to study intensively the following: • Isolation and identification of endophytic fungi associated with medical plants (Althea, Calotropis and Nerium oleander) in south Valley University (Qena). • Studying the ability of medicinal plant extracts (hydrophilic and hydrophobic) to inhibit the keratinolytic fungi and pathogenic bacteria. • Studying the Effect of organ extracts of the most active plants on the most sensitive bacteria. • Studying the Effect of temperature on extraction. • Toxicity and mycotoxins produced by one of the most common genus (Chaetomium spp).		
3059	10377807		Ecological And Behavioral Studies on Some Species of Order Odonata At Luxor City	nour, Ahmed mohamed Ahmed	Ahmed mohamed Ahmed nour,	Qena:	2008 .	Odonata species are played a very important role in the biological control of bilharziasis snails and dipterous larve species therefore it is of important to study and research for its distribution seasonal abundance of weather factors and behavior. They are ancient and distinctive insects They are many insect features such as unspecialized chewing mouth parts but they also have specialized body parts reflecting their aerial and predatory habits (Duncan 2005). Several authors Studies the ecology of some species of order Odonata (Muller 1993, Vantol and Rozendaal 1995, Wilson 1995, Samways 1996, Costa et al 2001, Shukla and Shrivastava 2003, Katherine 2005, and McGuffin et al 2006, Schultz et al (2003) studies the assessment of the ecological status of Danubian floodplains at Tulln (Lower Austria) based on the Odonata Habitat index (OHI).		
3060	10377811		DECREASING IRON IMPURITIES CONTENT IN COMMERCIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID	Abdallah, shaaban Ahmed Idardeer	shaaban Ahmed Idardeer Abdallah,,	Qena:	2008 .	Phosphoric acid is mainly produced by Wet-process in which phosphate concentrate is leached with sulfuric and weak phosphoric acids. It is an important intermediate product for production of phosphatic fertilizers. After filtration and separation of phosphogypsum the filter acid (28% P ₂ O ₅) contains many kinds of impurities. Anionic Impurities may include several cations the most important of which are iron aluminum magnesium and calcium		
3061	10377973		A PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO TRANSLATION : A Case Study of an English Translation of Naguib Mahfouz's Trilogy	Hassan, bahaa eddin abulhassan	bahaa eddin abulhassan Hassan,	Qena:	2008 .	Translation plays an important role in increasing awareness and understanding among diverse culture and nations . Literary translations in particular help these different cultures reach a compromise . The attention given to pragmatic facts and principles in the course of translation can enhance the understanding of the text improve the quality of translation. A good translation is not simply concerned with transferring the propositional content of the source language text (SLT) but also with its other pragmatic features.		
3062	10378014	Master.	Geophysical Study on the new qeft city. Qena, Egypt /	Mohammed, Alhussein Adham basheer.			2008	The main aims of this study concern mainly with delineation and evaluation of both structural and hydrological patterns prevailed in the new qeft industrial city as well as determination and estimation of nature of the overburied foundation layers and their geotechnical tone in the area . This area is 14 km eastward of the town and located between longitudes 32°-49'-51"-32'-52"-20"E and latitudes 25°-58'-56"-26°-01'-56" N to cover about 30 km. The present study embraces land survey magnetic data analysis electromagnetic sounding electrical resistivity laboratory measurements of electrical properties. Two dimension resistivity and shallow seismic refraction surveys. The study aims at detailing the prevailing subsurface conditions from the viewpoint of groundwater location depth and quality . Also it includes detecting the nature and the shape of the hidden buried materials under surface.	said omar el khatib, salah sheref osman, salem ramadam salem.	2008
								This thesis consists of four chapters: • Chapter one: This chapter is devoted to review essential properties of harmonic function basic definitions and examples . We also state the basic theorems that are of interest to us such as the mean value property , the maximum principle and the poisson kernel for the ball		

3063	10378036	On Geometry of Harmonic Maps.	mahmoud,wageeda mohamed	wageeda mohame dmahmoud;	Qena:	2008	• Vhapter two: in this chapter We introduced the theory of harmonic mapping in the plane (Harmonic univalent functions) and the properties of these functions We used Mathematica programme and coplex analysis techniques. • Chapter three: The required mathematical fundamentals Will be reviewed This includes a short evaluation of orthogonal functions where the Associated Legendre polynomials will be introduced. • Chapter four: We will give some examples of what spherical harmonic can be used in the fiels of computer graphics .		
3064	10378077	9,10.11.15.-Tetrahydro-9,10(3-4)-furananthracene-2,14-dione in synthesis of heterocyclic nitrogen compounds	Dardeer,Hemmat mohamed	Hemmat mohamed Dardeer,	Qena:	2008	Because of the wide pharmacological applications of pyridazine pyrrole and pyrimidine the main of this work is to synthesize new derivatives of pyridazine pyrrole and pyrimidine condensed with anthracene in position 9 and 10 via the 9,10-dihydro-9,10-ethano- anthracene		
3065	10378098	The influence of te replacement in stead of se in the compound Ag in Se2 through acomparative physical study	Abd alraheem,Merghany mohammed	Merghany mohammed Abd alraheem,	Qena:	2009	Crystal growth is a subject of a considerable interest over years beacause of its potential application in devices as well as basic research they have a diverse field of application in science and technology where they are used as transducers sensors polarizers radiation detectors computer memory devices harmonic generators		
3066	10391350	Miocene bivalvia of the sadat -wadi okheider area gulf of suez ,egypt	REDWAN,MOSTAFA GAMAL EL-DEEN TAHA	MOSTAFA GAMAL EL-DEEN TAHA REDWAN	Qena:	2005 .	THE THESIS AIMS TO STUDY THE BIVALVIA OF THE MIOCENE SEDIMENTS EXPOSED IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE SADAT AND WADI OKHEIDER,AND ADETAILED REVIEW OF THE TAXONOMIC DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS SPECIES PRESENT		
3067	10391794	effect of some insecticides on the biology of terrestrial oligochaetes at qena governorate	Ismail, randa abdou abdel-rahman	randa abdou abdel-rahman Ismai	Qena:	2007 .	the effects of pesticides on earthworms populations have been reviwed by davey 1963 edwards and thampson 1973 edwards and lofty 1977 . most pesticides are not acutely toxic to earthworms although there is little information on long term chronic toxicity		
3068	10391824	phytochemical studies on a leguminous plant,synthesis and studies on some new heterocyclic compounds	soliman,soliman el-sayed	,soliman el-sayedsoliman	Aswan :	2007 .	Thework describe in this thesis has been undertaken with the objective of searching for naturally occurring substances of potentially activities and synthesis and develop the chemistry reactions and applications of new group of heterocyclic compounds		
3069	10392143	Studies on clinical manifestations hematological picture and some biochemical paramaters in lungworms infested small ruminants in Qena	Mahmoud,ragab makhlof	ragab makhlofMahmoud,	Qena:	2007 .	Aim of the work: 1- To threw the light on the sheep and goats infested with lungworms 2- To detect the clinical findings attributed to lungworms infestation in sheep and goats 3- To investigate the effect of lungworms infestation on hematological picture in sheep and goats		
3070	10392431	Effects of injection of some neurotransmitters on the testis and reproductive hormones in albino rats	Mohammed,hassan ahmed ahmed	hassan ahmed ahmed Mohammed	Qena:	2007 .	The present study was designed to clarify the effect of three neurotransmitters which are glutamate L- arginine the precursor of nitric oxide and GABA on some aspects of reproduction of male rats		
3071	10392652	Interaction of two level trappededions with laser fields	Ahmed,hasnaa rabea ibrahim	hasnaa rabea ibrahim Ahmed,	Assuit:	2007 .	The core of the pegg-barnett phase theory is the hermitian phase operator . instead of utilizing the whole infinite -dimensional hilbert space of a single mode field pegg and barnett use a finite but arbitrary large supspace in which one can defined phase states rigorously.		
3072	10392656	prevalence of helminth parasites among ruminant animals in qena province	Mohammed,mosaab adl-adin omar	,mosaab adl-adin omarMohammed	Qena:	2007 .	so the aim of this work is to investigate the helminthes infesting ruminant animals in qena prounce their incidence prevalence fluctuation during the various seasons this thesis provides aunique combination betweenremote sensing geographic information systems aeromagnetic and field work for geological mapping and lineament extractions .		
3073	10392662	Application of remote sensing ,geographic information systems and magnetic techniques at gebel al- hadid area,central eastern desert,egypt	Gahlan,ali mahmoud mahdi	ali mahmoud mahdiGahlan,	Qena:	2007 .	this unique combination has been applid to investigation and map the area surround gebel al hadid eastern desert egypt. the study area is located in the central eastern desert of egypt between latitudes 25 10 24 and 25 34 36 N.		
3074	10392689	some anatomical studies on the oral cavity in the goat	Mahdy,mohamed abd-elhady ali	,mohamed abd-elhady aliMahdy	Assuit:	2007 .	in domestic animals the osseous support of the oral cavity is provided by the incisive bone the palatine bone and alveolar processes of the maxilla the horizontal lamina of the palatine bone and by the mandible . the oral cavity is bounded restrally by the lips and laterally by the cheeks.		
3075	10392716	colliform bacteria in milk and some dairy products in Qena	El-zamkan,mona ahmed	mona ahmedEl-zamkan,	Assuit:	2007 .	It is unlikely that milk and milk products act as a vehicle of these microorganisms transmission. therefore,this work was planned to evaluate milk and some of its products for the following: 1- enumeration and incidence of tatal coliforms using direct plant and MPN methods 2- enumeration and incidence of fecal coliforms using direct and MPN methods		
3076	10392744	on solutions of partial differential equations of fractional orders	Arafa,anas ahmed mohammed	anas ahmed mohammed Arafa,	Qena:	2007 .	كثير من المعادلات التفاضلية ذات الرتب الكسرية في المجالات البحث المختلفة والتطبيقات الهندسية والتي تتضمن سريان الموائع والشبكات الكهربائية ونظرية التحكم والنظرية الكهرومغناطيسية والاحتمالات والاصضاء ونظرية الانتشار ونظرية التآكل في الكيمياء الكهربائية .		
3077	10392767	studies on geology and assessment of the mineral potential of rad ishab area south eastern desert ,egypt	Ismail, sabah abdel moatty	sabah abdel moatty Ismail,	Assaw n:	2007	The present work is petrological, geochemical, stuctral study of rod ishab area occupies about 157 km2 in the southeastern desert of egypt. the area is covered by the following precambrian litho-tectonic units: ophiolitic melange assemblage ,intrusive igneous rocks and post-granite dykes and veins.		
3078	10392871	The computational geometry of conic sections	El-aton,mohamed mohamed el-sayed ahmed	mohamed mohamed el-sayed ahmed El-aton,	Qena:	2007 .	This study presents new methods for representation of conic sections in a special rational quartic polynomial curves form without solving a system of equations numerically. the main theroetical work is come down to solutions of an implicit equation of conic sections.		
							Um samiuki area is apart of the pan-Africa exposed in the South eastern Desert of Egypt. It is located at 40 km NE from sheikh shadli tomb The study area covers about 360 km of the basement complex of Egypt.		

3079	10392895	Massive Sulfide Deposit and Associated Metavolcanics UM Samiuke Area, Eastern Desert ,Egypt	Abd- al kareem, mohamed ismail ahmed	mohamed ismail ahmedAbd- al kareem,	Qena:	2008 .	It is limited by longitudes 34 /45/to 34 *56 E and latitudes 24/12 to 24/20/30 N (Fig 1). The Study area is characterized by adry weather and uncommon rainfall . Small water accumulations at the end of W . El-Mora can be noticed. The area is hot in Summer dyes with moderate night due to high level that is all sheikh shadi wells ,about 40 km Sw from the study area.		
3080	10392916	Ecological and Physiological Studies on Purple Sulphur bacteria (Chromatiaceae) at Aswan High Dam Lake	Abd -elazim,nahla shazli	nahla shazliAbd -elazim,	Aswan :	2008 .	This Study aims to describe the particular anoxygenic phptosynthetic bacteria which develop in pink layer of Ebro Delta microbial mats. These bacteria differ from known species in this group particularly in terms of its photosynthetic membrane system and in its light absorbtion properties . So the purple sulfur bacteria characterized in this work according to size of cells falls within the range chromatia (pfennig and truper ,1989&1992) . The other Water areas in Egypt were includes the Nile system. This also includes the Aswan High Dam Lake (AHDL) . Lake Nasser was always found to be rich in nutrient status ,but the changes of salts with time and lpace were not clearly known (Entz and Ramsy,1970) . In addition ,they found that the whole water mass in AHDL was well oxygenated especially in spring.		
3081	10393492	Facile Synthetic Routes of Some Novel Heterocyclic Phyttopigments Like	Hussien,hussien ali el- damarany	hussien ali el- damaranyHussien,	Qena:	2008 .	It is of interesting to improve the preparation and shed some light upon facile synthetic process of some neww N-bridge head heteropolcyclic ylde salt and/or heterocyclic metal chelate without using quqternary reagents. Such an easier formation of these heterocyclic ylde salts leads to the facile synthetic process of their corresponding cyanine dye derivatives of the improved absorbtion light light sensitivity as a criterion for their photosensitization effect. It was obvious that the literature reviews had received little or no attention on the synthesis of the selected dyes incorporating novel N- bridgehead heteropolcyclic moieties,cited below, of specific characerisation and probable application in the field of biology, medical Science, technology and physics. It is of interesting to attempt and some throw some light on the influence of such new heterocyclic nuclei and to compare or evaluate the synthesis,spectral.		
3082	10393618	Comparative Study on Concentration of Some Elements in perch Fishes in the Nile River and Nasser Lake	Abd alla,maged masoud	maged masoud Abd alla,	Qena:	2008 .	The present Study is mainly devoted to the determination of some major and trace elements in perch fishes in the Nile River and Nasser Lake . The Study extended to deteremine the Weight length and Water content in Different parts of fishes. The Study aimed also to reval that ,there are a difference in metals concentration in both perch in the Nile River and Nasser Lake . The determination of major and trace elements are carried out by atomic absorption spectrophotometer, differential ,pulse anodic stripping voltammetric (DPASV) and adsorptive cathodic linear sweep stripping voltammetric (AdCLSSV).		
3083	10393636	Natural Gamma- Ray Spectroscopy of Building Raw Materials and Products at Aswan	nasralla,ahmed abd el-mageed abu taleb	ahmed abd el-mageed abu taleb nasralla,	Aswan :	2008 .	In Controlling the natural radiation exposure for the residents of dwellings ,it is necessary to determine the levels of natural radioactivity (external exposure) from building materials. The concentrations of radioelements in building materials samples are in the assessment of population exposures as most spend 80% of their time indoors. All building materials contain various amounts of natural radioactive nuclides and cause direct radiation exposure because of their radium ,thorium and postassium content. Ninety building materials samples were collected from 4 regions (Aswan,Daraw,Kom-Omboand Edfu) in Aswan governorate. Samples had been analyzed applying ahigh -resolution gamma- spectrometric method to determine the concentration of natural radionuclids and the associated radiological hazard indices.		
3084	10393657	Paleontological and Stratigraphical Studies on the macrofossils of some Upper Cretaceous Sections exposed in Southern Wadi Qena and neighboring areas, Eastern Desert ,Egypt	El- molt,ahmed korany abd el- raof	ahmed korany abd el- raof El- molt,	Qena:	2008 .	The present thesis deals with palaeontological and stratigraphical Studies on some macrofossils collected from six upper Cretaceous outcrops exposed at southern Wadi Qena and neighbouring areas Eastern Desert of Egypt . It is focused mainly on bivalves gastropods and ammonites ,presenting a detailed systematic work as well as biometrical analyses of certain oysters. This study present also a detailed litho-and biostratigraphical classification for the upper cretaceous sequence of the measured sections. Lithostratigraphically the fossiliferous Upper cretaceous sequence exposed in the study area iis subdivided from top to into: Dakhla formation,Duwi formation,Quseir formation,Umm O meiyid formation,and Galala formation. The Studied sequence is unconformably overlying the pre-Cenomanian non- marine sandstone succession of the Wadi Qena formation and terminated by the Tertiary marly part of the Dakhala formation correlation charts for the recognized rock units are constructed.		
							Aim of the Work: The synthesized dyes nuder investigation might be used in various probable applications Thus,methane cyanine dyes in particular have many vital applications, widespread and prevelant uses in mans life of different field . Such dyes might be used as photosensitizers as laser dyes for producing an effective printing plants and as photographic sensitiers for coloured and non coloured films as synthetic drugs, as inhibitor of cell growth and division and used in determination of the sensitivity mico-organism to antibiotic.		

3085	10393674	Synthesis and Studies of some Novel Cyanine Dyes	Mohamed, fayrouz mohamoud	fayrouz mohamoud Mohamed,	Qena:	2008 .	Heterocyclic cyanine dyes of the bridgehead annulated nitrogen moieties in particular might be used as photosensitizers in photographic process for super conducting polymers good antihalation or antiirradiation process for super conducting polymers goog antihalation or antiirradiation effect high sensitivity		
3086	10393850	○Anew Scope of the Social Activist in Ibsens Pillars Of Society A Dolls House and An Enemy Of the People	Muhammed,hossam abdel hameed	hossam abdel hameed Muhammed,	Qena:	2008 .	The Aim of this study is to reveal Ibsens new scope of the Social Activist as expressed in the three plays referred to above Ibsens Social activist is explained in his struggle to break the stone of his Societys Struture,which is represented to three cardinal sins: lies inhaerent in Social systems, womans marginal Social role, peoples narrow-mindedness . All these primary Social wrongs stand against the evolution of any Society. The Study falls into four Vhapters followed by a conclouision and a bibliography . The conclusion presents some results the researcher during Studing Henrick as a Social activist. The Aim of this study is to reveal Ibsens new scope of the Social Activist as expressed in the three plays referred to above Ibsens Social activist is explained in his struggle to break the stone of his Societys Struture,which is represented to three cardinal sins: lies inhaerent in Social systems, womans marginal Social role, peoples narrow-mindedness . All these primary Social wrongs stand against the evolution of any Society. The Study falls into four Vhapters followed by a conclouision and a bibliography . The conclusion presents some results the researcher during Studing Henrick as a Social activist.		
3087	10393852	The Structural Elements In The Poetry Of Robert Frost	Ali,ghada mohamed	ghada mohamedAli,	Qena:	2008 .	This Study aims at investigating the structural elements in the poetry of Robert Frost. The Study concldes with the Structural Elements in the Poetry of Robert Frost at the Formation of his mind ,The Relationship with the American Romantic Movement ,and Frost Symbols and his use of images, allegory and Symbolism ,are the manifestation of the bulk of his poetry . Frost Succeeds in communicating these three themes to his readers in his poetry.		
3088	10393865	Experimental and analyical investigations of the effect of geometric parameters and multiplejets on the performance of air-air ejector	Mohamed,salama abd-el hady	salama abd-el hady Mohamed,	Aswan :	2008 .	The results of experimental work show that the best value for nozzle spacing was zero for all number of nozzles . in addition it was found that mixing chamber length to dimeter ratio and diffuser angle has appreciable effect on ejector performance. best performance was found at single nozzle and five nozzle mixing chamberlength ratio .		
3089	10393885	○Assessment of Some Heavy Metals Blood Serum of Hepatits Patients from Aswan Governorate by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy and Stripping Voltametry	Abd-el raheem,safaa mohmoud	safaa mohmoudAbd-el raheem,	qena:	2008 .	The aim of this study was to measure the alteration in blood serum heavy metals .including Cd,Co,Fe,Pb and Zn in patients with viral hepatitis(A,B and C) and liver cirrhosis (L.C)and to compare the results with those in healthy individuals 82 patients with viral hepatitis and liver cirrhosis and 29 healthy individuals were including in this study. The subjects were selected from different environmental areas which include Aswan ,Daraw ,Kom Ombo and Edfu areas. The heavy metals concentrations were measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometer and differential pulse anodic and cathodic stripping voltammetric techniques in serum of patients with viral hepatitis and healthy individuals . The results reveals that concentrations of Cd,Co,Cu,Fe,Mn,Ni,pband Zn in serum of hepatitis are 0.0026,1023.1.13,7.5,10803,2.41,0.45 and 1.08 ppm respectively while in serum .		
3090	10393904	Phytochemical Studies of Some Plants	yosef,afifi hussien	afifi hussien yosef,	Qena:	2008 .	The Work described in this thesis has been undertaken with the objective of searching for naturally occurring substances of potentially biological activates. Through this investigation useful information were derived from the application of the modern technique of (column thin layer and preparative chromatgaphy) and modern spectral measurements such as (EIMS, CIMS,HRMS,H-NMR,C13-NMR-DEPT,H-H COSY,H-C13 COSY,HMBC AND NOESY) The thesies consists of thefollowing: Phytochemical investigation of one species of the genus cleome namly: Cleome Arabica. The aerial parts of C. Arabica were collected from El-minia Egypt and extracted with ch2 ci2-meoh (1:1).		
3091	10393912	On Some Properties of Fractional Order Derivatives For Some Special Functions	younef,ahmed mohammed	ahmed mohammedyounef,	Qena:	2008 .	Fractional calculus is the theory of derivatives of arbitrary order, which unify and generalize the notions of integer-order differentiation and n- fold integration . The idea of generalizing differential operators to anon- integer order in particular to the order 1/2 first appears in the correspondence of Leibniz with LHO pital 1695. Yet it is only after the first conference on fractional calculus and its Applications that the fractional calculus becomes one of the most intensively developing areas of mathematical analsis . Its fild of application rang from biology through physics and electrochemistry to economics probablility theory and statistics Due the nature of of their definition the fractional derivatives provide an excellent instrument for the modeling of memory and hereditary properties of varius materials and processes.		
							The Studies of natural radioactivity are concered with three issues. The first is to investigate the origins and distributions of radionuclides well on the earths surface. Naturally occurring radionucling such as K40 as well as radionuclides from the 238u and 232th series and their decay products exist at trace levels in all ground formations.		

3092	10393918	Assesment of natural Radioactivity in different soils from Qena- Upper Egypt	yousif,samia taha hassan	samia taha hassan youssif,	Qena:	2008 .	Second the natural radionuclides are considered as external sources of radiation to the human body. Finally the Study it possible to obtain the background baseline of naturally occurring radionuclides for investigating the environmental impact of anthropogenic radioactive sources.		
3093	10393929	Studies On the electrochemical behavior of Zn-Ni-Fe alloy in different media	Mohamed,safaa abdellah khalafa allah	safaa abdellah khalafa allah Mohamed,	Qena:	2008 .	The electroplating of ternary Zn-Ni-Fe alloy has been utilized for the highly corrosion-resistive coating of steel and their good mechanical properties. This work aimed to investigate the mechanism of the electrodeposition of bright Zn-Ni-Fe- alloy acidic supphate bath and the effect of deposition potential FeSO4 concentration NiSO4 concentration ,deposition time and temperature on the deposits composition, dissolution resistance ,the appearance and surface morphology. XRD patterns and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) for the details of the structure and surface morphology profiles as well as EDX patters and atomic absorption for chemical composition analysis od deposits that electroplated under different condition are investigated. The interpretation based essentially on the analysis of the cyclic voltammograms ,galvanostatic and potentiostatic ,measurements during electrodeposition		
3094	10394144	The Rendering of Metaphors in the Qudsi Hadiths: Acognitive Semantic Study	Alkady, heba abdel raheim ibrahim	heba abdel raheim ibrahim Alkady,	Qena:	2008 .	A miximun of six rendering of different Qudsi Hadiths will possibly be studied to test the degree of conceptualization and comprehension through the translators performance of rendering the metaphors into English. The cognivite approach will be adopted here because it takes the mental model of understanding. So translation is aform of communication and in metaphor it provides us with a frame reference of understanding the contiguous maps within ICM. When selecting the Material for this study ,the researcher becomes aware of multi-layered factors such as -The reliability and authenticity of the Qudsi Hadith Authority or sandad. - Diversity of expgress and interpretations of the selected material.		
3095	10394146	Empirical models for Calculating Some solar radiation Components At Qena /Upper Egypt using Sunshine period measurements	Abd elrahman,zenab mohamed ahmed	zenab mohamed ahmed Abd elrahman,	Qena:	2008 .	The Aim of the present work: In spite of the Importance of solar radiation data, few meteorological station ,especially in countries ,measure accurately and continuously these data. This situation can be solved using modeling techniques which estimate solar radition components from available meteorological parameters such as during ,cloud cover ,temperature...etc Qena is acity of abundant solar radition along of the months of the year . Accordingly it would appear to be well suited to the use of solar energy in different application owing to the interest which this from of clean energy presents to solve the energy demand problems.		
3096	10394164	Synthesis and studies on someheteroclic compounds	Omar, deyaa mohamed	deyaa mohamed Omar,	Qena:	2008 .	The work reports in this represent the utility of the new 3 cyano-2-methyl 4K9 dioxo 1K2 dihydrobenzo indoline-3- ethyl carboxylate in the synthesis of some new five membered heterocyclic compounds . The effect of reaction condition and the catalyst on products have been shown. Compound (3 cyano-2-methyl 4K9 dioxo 1K2 dihydrobenzo indoline-3-ethyl carboxylate) 1 was prepared in situ from the reaction of the acetamind and ethylcyanoacetate in ethanol containing piperiding catalyst was treated with 1K4-naphthoquinone.		
3097	10394175	Legendre Spectral Approximation for Optimal Control Problems	Morsy,zeinab abo el hassan ahmed	zeinab abo el hassan ahmed Morsy,	Qena:	2008 .	The main goal of this thesis which consists of four chapters is to introduced adeveloped procedure for solving some differential and optimal control problems. This procedure joins the spectral methods and the optimization techniques. In chapter one: we introduce surveys on the subjects required for the numerical solution of optimal control problems. We give the basic concepts of optimization spectral approximation and optimal control theory.		
3098	10394184	Effect of Chemical Reactions On Heat and Mass Tranfer for Boundary Layer Flow Through porous Media	Aly,Abdel raheem mahmoud	Abdel raheem mahmoudAly,	Qena:	2008 .	In this thesis ,numerical for some problems of heat and mass transfer over different shape surface in the boundary layer through aproous medium are discussed for different boundary conditions. In these problems we studied the influences of radiation parameter,magnetic field, buoyancy ratio,permeability of porous medium ,chemical reaction ,heat generation Dufour number ,soret number, joule heating and aspect ratio for different cases of boundary condition. The governing equations are first cast into a dimensionless from by a similar transformation and the resulting equations are solved numerically by using the runge-kutta numerical integration, shown in graphic and tabulated representation followed by a quantitative discussion.		
3099	10394189	Influence of some industrial pollutants on some freshwater Algae of River Nile at Aswan	Ahmed, hani saber mohamed	hani saber mohamed Ahmed,	Qena:	2008 .	Aim of the work The primary goal of this study was to determine the direct of kima factory effluents on the growth and some metabolic activities of two filamentous blue- green algae pseudanabaena limmetica and andabaena wisconsinense that were isolated from the river Nile at Aswan. The main objectives of this work were: •To investigate the influence of the different concentrations of the pollutants on growth pigments ,carbohydrates,protein,amino acids and lipids contents. •To evaluate the effect of effluents on the qualitative composition of protein and amino acids. •To compare between the tolerance of the two investigated to pollutants.		

3100	10394200		Study of the physics of the troposphere and its impact on geodetic measurements on seismically active areas and crustal deformed regions in Egypt	Mohamed,el sayed abd el-hafez el-agamey	el sayed abd el-hafez el-agamey Mohamed,	Qena:	2008 .	The Study of the physics of the troposphere and its impact on geodetic measurements at seismically active areas in Egypt is very important . One of the main tool for carrying out the geodetic measurements is the global positioning system (GPS). This technique was extensively utilized in the surveying and recent crustal movements in Egypt since 1997. Therefore ,the main factor which affect accuracy of GPS measurements is the temperature of the atmosphere and its impact on the deviation and dispersion of satellite signals. It was necessary to examine the ways of measuring devices and temperature values at various heights for aperiod of one year. Three areas were selected in Egypt for carrying out this study. The first Aswan ,the second at helwan and the third at matrouh areas.			
3101	10394209		Study of the Attenuation and Site Response and Their Effect on the Spectra of Microearthquakes in Kalabsha Area, West of Lake Nasser ,Aswan	Khalel, yassien mostafa mohmoud ali	yassien mostafa mohmoud ali Khalel,	Qena:	2008 .	The Aswan seismic telemetry network began with eight in 1982. The network was expanded to10 strations in 1985 ,surrounding the northern part of Lake Nasser. The purpose of the network is to monitor seismic activity along the seismic active faults in the northern part of Lake Nasser. The separation of the effect of source and path on the seismogram of an earthquake is one of the basic problems in seismology . This problem is particularly acute when estimate of the source parameters of microearthquakes are determine from the shapes of their spectra since there is generally no corroborative evidence(e.g surface breakage,definable aftershock zones) about their rupture dimensions or slip			
3102	10394215		Effect of some medical plants extracts consumption on carbohydrates metabolism and lipid profile in induced diabetic rats	Moussa, mahrous mahmoud ahmed	mahrous mahmoud ahmed Moussa,	Qena:	2008 .	The pupose of the present study was to investigate the effects of daily oral admistration of green tea and ginger extracts for 6 weeks on plasma glucose lipid profile and kidney functions in alloxan-induced diabetic rats to show the curative effect of each extract in alloxan induced- diabetic rats also in normal rats before they are made diabetic to show their preventive effect.			
3103	10394230		public health importance of some bacterial food borne zoonoses	Hassan,asmaa gaber mubarak	asmaa gaber mubarak Hassan,	Qena:	2008 .	Infectious diseases spread throuth food or beverages are a common distressing and sometimes life-threatening problem for millions of people all over the world. the centers for diseases control and prevention (cdc) estimate 76 milion suffer for food -borne illnesses eash year.			
3104	10394249		The role of some antioxidants in the reduction of oxidative stress in response to paraquat adimintration male aloino rats	Mohamed, amal abdel-fattah	amal abdel-fattahMohamed,	Qena:	2008 .	Aim of work: the present study was undertaken to examine the antioxidant effect of vitamin c glutathione and vitamin E. as well as the oxidant effect of paraquat in acute and chronic treatment of paraquat. for this purpose the levels of biochemical parameters catalase glutathione reduced were determined in the plasma and lipid peroxide was determined in the serum of adult male albino rats.			
3105	10394343		chemical studies on the biavvail ability of iron in some foods to be place of some rich iron drugs	shehata, jaklin gergis	jaklin gergis shehata,	Qena:	2008 .	This work was done to try answer the following questions: 1- What are the rich iron foods you should eat? 2- what is the protocol of meals? 3- how can enhance the iron availability within the body? 4- what are the role of some other elements to encance or inhibit the availability of iron within the body?			
3106	10394550		Unsteady heat and mass transfer in micropolar flow through porous media	Hassan,samah elsayed ahmed	samah elsayed ahmed Hassan,	Qena:	2002 .	in this thesis analytical and numerical solutions for some problems of unsteady heat and mass transfer over different shape surface in the bpendary layer of micropolar fluids through a porous medium are discussed. in these problems we studied the influences of magnetiс field vortexviscosity permeability of porous medium chemical reaction heat generation laborsorption thermal conductivity .			
3107	10394799		Improving transformers characteristics under harmonics	Ahmed,mahrous ahmed taher	mahrous ahmed taherAhmed,	Aswan :	2007 .	the thesis shows clearly the effects of harmonics on transformers K-factor which is considered as a modern design for transformers to accommodate harmonic currents is investigated at different loading conditions. this thesis developed and discussed different cases of operation for (MPS) including harmonic voltage and current measurements on 11 kv level comparison of these values with the limit of IEEE-519 calculation of k- factor for choosing the suitable k-rated transformer for each case.			
3108	10399571	دكتوراه	التوفيق بين اتجاهات إدارة المنظمة والعاملين نحو نظم العمل وأثر ذلك على الانتاجية دراسة تحليلية مع التطبيق على شركات الغزل والنسيج بالقطاع العام المصري السيد ، محمد عبد الغفار .	السيد ، محمد عبد الغفار .	السيد محمد عبد الغفار ،	سوهاج:	1988 0	أن الأفراد هم الذين يحددون الأهداف والسياسات ، ويضعون الخطط والبرامج ، وهم الذين يتولون تصميم التنظيم ويحتملون مسؤولية تدبير الأمكنات اللازمة	عبد الحميد بهجت فايد ؛ طاهر مرسى عطية 0	م 1988	
3109	10400272	دكتوراه	دور المساهلة المحاسبية فى تطبيق نظام الإدارة بالأهداف (دراسة تطبيقية على الوحدات الاقتصادية فى الجمهورية العربية اليمنية)	محمد، على محمد الربيدى	محمد سيد محمد الربيدى	أسبوط	1988 0	يناقش الباحث مشكلة البحث ،وأهدافه، وفروضه، وأهميته 0 كما يتناول منهج البحث النظري والميداني من ناحية وسائل جمع البيانات، ومجتمع البحث والعينة، وجميع ومراجعة البيانات،وتعرض بشيء من الأجزاء للوحدات الاقتصادية فى الجمهورية العربية اليمنية موضوع البحث الميداني من ناحية خصائصها، ووظائفها ، وأشكاتها،والرقابة عليها، ودورها فى التنمية الاقتصادية0	عبد الحميد بهجت فايد0 حسن أحمد غلاب0	19880	
3110	10400795		Building technology mechanical and electrical systems	Stein, Benjamin	John Wiley - Sons, INC	usa-Newyork	1997				
3111	10400854	دكتوراه	أثر العوامل البيئية/البيولوجية على السلوك الإدارى فى مظمات البحث العلمى المصرى0	على، محمود الزقالي0	محمود على الزقالي0	سوهاج	1990 0	فى مصر حيث تتطلع الدولة الى تنمية اقتصادياتها ومجتمعاتها وتحقيق الرخاء والرفاهية/الإنباتها، تأتي الحاجة بال المزيد منالمعارف والفنون التكنولوجية الحديثة0	عبد الحميد بهجت فايد0 عمرو عبد المجيد غلامي0 حسن أحمد غلاب	0 1990	
			مدخل اتخاذ القرار ات كداة لتطوير الاتجاه الإحلام فى مجال							على عبد العليم عبد الحميد0	

3112	10401578	دكتوراه	التنظير المحاسبي	محمود،صفا السيد	صفا محمود السيد،	أسيوط:	1994 0	جسخ	1994 0	فيرنون زمرمان0
			أثر المتغيرات البيئية على انتاج وتصدير الملابس الجاهزة والمشغولة في مصر	علي،أحمد حسين	أحمد علي أحمد حسين	أسيوط	1990 0	يحتاج الاقتصاد المصري في الوقت الحاضر أكثر من أى وقت مضى إلى تحديد أهداف التنمية بما يتلاءم مع الإمكانيات والموارد المتاحة والاستغلال الأمثل لهذه الموارد لتحقيق أعلى عائد ممكن، إذ أن المشكلة الأساسية في مصر ليست مشكلة ندرة الموارد في حد ذاتها بقدر ما هي مشكلة القصور أو سوء استغلال هذه الموارد بالدرجة الأولى0	1990	عبد الحميد بهجت فايد- محمد محمد إبراهيم
3113	10401684	دكتوراه				جامعة أسيوط	1991	بوجه قطاع الصناعة مشكلة في تعطيل جزء من الطاقة المتاحة للإنتاج ووجودها بخالف المنطق الطبيعي إراء الجهود التي تبذل من أجل التنمية	1991	عبد الحميد بهجت فايد، محمد رشاد الحملاوي
3114	10402200	دكتوراه	الطاقة الأتاجية العاطلة في القطاع العام الصناعي	عبد الكريم،أحمدعبد الرحمن	أحمد عبد الكريم عبد الرحمن0	أسيوط		الدعوة نحو زيادة الأتاجية والارتفاع بها إهتماما كبير بجميع دول العالم ،وإذا كانت قضية زيادة الإنتاج تحظى جميع دول العالم وخاصة الدول النامية من اهم اسبابها:		
								1- اتجاه هذه الدول نحو زيادة الدخل القومي عن طريق التنمية الاقتصادية0-2- محدودية موارد هذه الدول0-3- إمكانية الإقراض للتمويل ليست ميسرة في كل وقت0	1990	عبد الحميد بهجت فايد- محمد عبد الفتاح منجي
3115	10402503	دكتوراه	العوامل المؤثرة على الأتاجية في القطاع العام الصناعي	نمر،محمد علي أحمد	محمد نمر علي أحمد،	أسيوط:	1990	يعتبر قطاع النقل من القطاعات التي تقوم بدور رئيسي في اقتصاد أية دولة من الدول كما يعتبر أحد الهياكل الرئيسية في عملية الإنتاج0	1990	عبد الحميد بهجت فايد- محمد عبد الفتاح منجي
				محمد،محمود عبد الظاهر	محمود محمد عبد الظاهر	أسيوط	1991	والنقل عبارة عن نشاط اقتصادي يتعلق بحركة الأشياء والأشخاص من مكان إلى آخر ليجترب عليه خلق المافع الزمنية والمكانية،وهو يعمل على توفير الوسيلة التي تقوم بتجميع الموارد الاقتصادية والنقل دورة حتمية للمجتمع 0		عبد الحميد بهجت فايد- محمد محمد إبراهيم
3116	10403699	دكتوراه	تقييم كفاءة الأداء في هيئة سكك حديد مصر	تزيكي	محمود محمد عبد الظاهر	أسيوط	1991	أن مصر بصفة عامة تعاني من نقص في كميات المياه المتاحة حاليا وهذا النقص يحد من التوسع الزراعي والعمراني الألفي وتستهيف الدراسة تقدير الطلب على المياه في قطاع الزراعة باعتبارها أكثر القطاعات في استخدام المياه	1991م	مدحت محمد العقاد- عبد الرحمن اسماعيل الصالحى- عبد العزيز علي السوداني
3117	10406326	دكتوراه	الاستشرافات المستقبلية للسياسة المائية في مصر	شريف ،علي عبد الوهاب وردة	علي شريف عبد الوهاب وردة	أسيوط:	1991 م	Bismuth telluride and its derivative selenide compounds are extremely interesting semiconductors due to their technological importance. The fabrication devices with alloys of these compounds,possessing thermoelectric generators have been an important and recent technological development.	1/1/2009.	L. I. Soliman, M. M. Nassary, H. T. Shaban.
3118	10406620	Doctoral.	Study of some physical properties of Bi2(SexTe1-x)3 (0 crystal compounds /	Ali, Salwa Said Ahmed.			2009	One of the most effective water loss processes is the evaporation from natural water bodies, such as Nile river, or artificial water bodies such as canals and drains. although much effort, time and money is invested in storing water in these reservoirs,evaporation occurs often in large quantities.	29/6/2009.	A. M. Abdel Mageed, S. M. El-Shazly, Abdel Galeil A. Hassan.
3119	10411137	Master.	Studies on evaporation at water surfaces in gena (upper egypt) measurements and modeling /	Mahmmmed, Ahmed Kamel Mahmoud.			2009	يمثل النشاط الاستثمارى أهمية قصوى في شركات التأمين على الحياة لاقبل أمية عن النشاط التأمينى ذاته، لما يودنية زيادة العائد من هذا النشاط على زيادة قدرة الشركة على النجاح والاستثمار 0		
3120	10411996		دور نظم المعلومات المحاسبية في إعداد الموازنة الاستثمارية مع التطبيق على شركات التأمين علي الحياة في ج0م0ع :	عبدالله ، الرملى أحمد .	الرملى أحمد عبد اللاه .	أسيوط:	1992 .	يهدف هذا البحث بشكل رئيسي إلى دراسة المشاكل التي تعوق إمكانية تطبيق تأمين إلتمان الصادرات والعمل على إيجاد حلول لها وتغطية أخطار إلتمان الصادرات من خلال وثائق تأمين يتم تصميمها بما يتلاءم واحتياجات سوق التأمين المصري بحيث تكون مستوفاه من الجوانب الفنية وتكون قادرة على جذب اكبر عدد من المصوبين وتصميم نموذج لتسعير هذه الوثيقة من خلال استخدام أسلوب كمي مناسب بحيث يحقق السعر الشروط المتعارف عليها وهي الكفاية والتوزيع العادل لتكلفة الإصدار وعدم المعالاة لتنمية الصادرات في مصر بهدف تخفيف حدة العجز المتزايد في الميزان التجاري.	1992	كامل عباس الحلواني- نشأت فهمي
3121	10412539	دكتوراه	إمكانية تطبيق تأمين إلتمان الصادرات وتسعير في سوق التأمين المصري	سيد، بخيت على	على سيد بخيت	أسيوط	1992	تتمثل إدارة التنمية المحلية أهم محاور التنمية القومية، وإدراكات لأهميتها تضمنت نصوص قوانين الإدارة المحلية المتعاقبة منذ الستينيات، تحديد إختصاصات أجهزة الإدارة المحلية0	1993	عبد المجيد عبد الحفيظ سليمان- نشأت فهمي محمد منصور
3122	10415556	دكتوراه	مشكلات إدارة التنمية المحلية في قطاع الخدمات :	سيد،خليل محمد أحمد	خليل سيد محمد أحمد	جامعة أسيوط :	1993		2002	
3123	10480362		إدارة الأزمات والكوارث في المكتبات /	صادق، أمينة مصطفى.	الدار المصرية اللبنانية، القاهرة :			The scope of the present work is conducted to cover the following points: 1- Ecological studies 2- Determination of prevalence of different blood parasites affecting farm animals 3- Morphological studies for identification of the detected blood parasite		
3124	10486744	Ph.D	Some Parasitological studies on some blood parasitic infection in farm animals in south valley.	METWALLY,ASMAA MOHAMED	VET.Medicin:	SVU,	2007 .	the study of the micro morphological features of the vasculature of the lung of the dromedary camel during the prenatal and mature stage of the life		
3125	10490025		ANGioARCHITECTURE OF THE LUNGS OF THE CAMEL	Mohamedn,Dalia Ebrahim Tawfik	svu+	vet:	2009 .			
3126	10495932		الفن والمعرفة الجميلة عند كاسيرور	الجزيري، مجدى.	دار الوفاء للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع،	الإسكندر بة:	2002 .	the aim of the study is to evaluate tha hazard effects of some stressors such as temperature (15, 25, 30 C), transportation (2, 4, 6 hours) and pH (5, 9, 10) on african sharptooth catfish (Clarias gariepinus) by measuring some important stress indicators including cortisol, glucose, total protein, Albumin, Globulin, RBCs, WBCs, Hemoglobin, Chloride, Sodium, Potassium and phagocytosis index.		Shaban Mohammed Ahmed, Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed, Ahmed Abd elhady Elkamel
3127	10497380	master	HAZARDS OF SOME STRESSORS ON THE AFRICAN SHARPTOOTH CATFISH	ALY,ESSam Aly Nour Elddein	vet	svu	2009 .		Jun-09	
3128	10498015		البغايا في مصر /	عماد هلال:	العربي للنشر والتوزيع.	القاهرة،				
3129	10507938		علاقات الولايات المتحدة بغرب أفريقيا في القرن التاسع عشر /	رزق، صلاح أبو زيد.			1991	شيد القرن التاسع عشر علاقات متنوعة بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ومنطقة غرب أفريقيا في المجالات الاقتصادية، والسياسية، والاجتماعية، والثقافية، وموضوع هذه الرسالة يدور حول هذه العلاقات. ولقد وقع إختيارى على هذا الموضوع نظرا لما له من أهمية في إبراز الدور الذي لعبته الولايات المتحدة في قارة لها إعتبارها بين قارات العالم، بل وفي منطقة تعد من أهم وأخطر مناطق القارة الأفريقية أهمية، وحيوية، وجنبا لإهتمامات الرجل الأبيض أوربيا كان أم أمريكيا.		
								ولقد تطلب الحديث عن العلاقات بين الولايات المتحدة ومنطقة غرب أفريقيا تعقب هذه العلاقات في مراحلها الأولى، ويتضح من فصول الرسالة كيف أن هذه العلاقات كانت منذ البداية- تجارية، وكانت تجارة الرقيق تمثل السلعة الرئيسية مما جعل من الأهمية الإشارة إلى الأصول التاريخية لعلاقات الولايات المتحدة بالمنطقة في الفترة السابقة للقرن التاسع عشر. وبين بداية هذه العلاقة منذ أن وطئت أقدام أول زنجي أفريقي حملته سفينة كرسوفر كولمبس أرض العالم الجديد، وكيف تمت وتطورت في القرن التاسع عشر وأدت إلى تأسيس ليبيريا، وما صاحب ذلك من ازدهار العلاقات وتنوعها في المجالات الاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية، والثقافية مروراً بحركة الكشف الجغرافية للعالم الجديد في تلك الحقبة الغابرة، وما صاحب ذلك من حاجة ماسة إلى تعمير تلك المناطق المكتشفة وظهور الحاجة إلى الأيدي العاملة من القوى البشرية التي وقع على عاتقها إقامة البناء، والعمران، وأعمال التشييد والتعمير، كيف وجد الإنسان الأبيض في الرقيق ضلائله المنشودة، وهو مولود بكثرة في القارة الأفريقية وبأقل التكاليف مما أدى إلى رواج هذه التجارة. إبان تلك الفترات المواكبة لحركة الكشف الجغرافية البرتغالية لأفريقيا الغربية.		

							تعتبر هذه الدراسة الادبية تحقيق لمخطوط شرح الازهرية للشيخ خالد الازهرى الذى عمل الشنوائى عليه حاشيته وما تحتويه تلك الحاشيه من مباحث علميه متعمقه وافكار تميز صاحبها واهتمت الدراس بحياه الشيوخ: الشيخ خالد الازهرى الشارح والشيخ الشنوائى.. المحشى ومؤلفاتهم وتقايفهم الشموليه مع عرض وتقديم للحاشيه مقمتتها وابوابها ومسائلها ومصادر الشنوائى فى حاشيته واقوال العلماء السابقين وارائهم من خلال الحاشيه واهم الملامح التى بنى عليها الشنوائى ومنهجيه فى الحاشيه من حيث الاسلوب والنقل عن سبقه والاستشهاد واتجاهاته النحويه سواء البصريه او الكوفيه واتجاهاته اللغويه المتمثله فى مباحثه الصوتيه الخاصه بصفاث الحروف وخصائصها والظواهر اللهجيه وظاهره الملحن فى الحاشيه وتظهر فى الحاشيه الاتجاهات البلاغيه المتمثله فى علم المعاني، البيان، اليبين وتقع الرساله فى مجلدين. المجلد الاول للدراسه والمجلد الثانى لتحقيق المخطوط من حيث كتابته وما يتعلق به من ترميز وتوثيق.	1992 .	اسيوط : جمال محمد نصر ،	نصر ، جمال محمد محمد.	حاشيه الشنوائى على شرح الازهرية المسمى بالنور البهيه على شرح الازهرية للعلامه الشنوائى :	10508130	3130	
							هذا البحث دراسة لغوية أدبية لسورة التوبة التي تعتبر من أواخر ما نزل من القرآن وتضمنت بعض أحكام المجتمع الإسلامي وبعض الظواهر الاجتماعية والسورة أيضا غنية بالتأثيرات اللغوية والظواهر النحوية التي تظهر في الانجمام الصوتي داخل بنيتها وتركيبها وفواصل آياتها وأظهرت الدراسة العديد من النتائج من أبرزها : أن ظاهرا الإمالة ذات أهمية من الجانب اللغوي والقراءات القرآنية ولا توجد لهجة في الوطن العربي وبالرغم من أن المد ظاهرا لم تدخل منها لغة من اللغات إلا أن للمد طبيعته خاصة في الأداء القرآني وله قوانينه وقواعده ووضح من دراسة الأفعال أن الفعل المثبت في السورة أكثر من الفعل المنفي بالسورة أنواع من الجموع لها وظيفتها من حيث التركيب ومن حيث الدراسة الشكلية ودلالاتها المختلفة . br ومن النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة أن "نول وجهات غريبه أخرى" احتلت المركز الأول بين الجهات المختلفة الواردة في نشرات الأخبار بنسبه 27.17% وضمت هذه الفئه 18 نوله غريبه عدا مصر وفلسطين و8 جهات غريبه في مقمتها الجامعه العربيه كما احتلت فئه "الولايات المتحده واوروبا الغربيه" المركز الاول بين الجهات الواردة في البرامج الاخباريه بنسبه 18.64% وبلغت تكرارات الولايات المتحده وحدها نصف تكرارات هذه الفئه بنسبه 32.9% وجاءت الفئتان "اسرائيل" و"نول وجهات غريبه أخرى في المركز الثاني بنسبه 15.84% لكل منهما ثم جاءت "مصر" في المركز الثالث بنسبه 13.28%.	1992 .	اسيوط : حمدى بخيت عمران،	عمران، حمدى بخيت.	سوره التوبه :	10509117	3131	
							لما كانت الأوضاع السياسية والحضارية للقبائل الحجازية قبيل الإسلام قد اختلفت فوُضعت بينهم الفِرقة وتشتت الألفة واختلفت واضطربت أحوالهم وكانوا في بلاء عظيم من جهر مطبق وبنات مؤودة واصنام معبودة أرحام مقطوعة وغارات مشنونة فكثرت الحياة في الحجاز خلال هذه الفترة تتطلع إلى عهد جديد يقضى على هذه الأوضاع ويخلص من الجذور نظاما فاسدة ولم يكن أمل هذه الحياة أن تستمر وتبقى. لقد أثر الإسلام في تغير الأوضاع السياسية والحضارية للقبائل الحجازية من الناحية السياسية نشأت دولة لم يسبق مثيلها فنحج الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم لأول مرة في شبة الجزيرة العربية عامة والقيم الحجاز خاصة في أن يكون من القبائل الحجازية أمة واحدة ودولة بعد أن عصفت بهم هذه القبائل الإخاء والمساواة وأن يكون الولاء للدين. كما أن الإسلام قد أقر تشريعا عظيما في نظام الحكم يمثل في نظام الشورى الذي يمثل بوضوح الحرية السياسية في الإسلام ذلك أن الإسلام لايعرف الفردية المطلقة المستبدة لأنها تسلب الآخرين حريتهم في التعبير عن رأيهم. بجانب ذلك أثر الإسلام في تغير الأوضاع الحضارية والتي تتمثل في تطور الأوضاع الاجتماعية والأوضاع الاقتصادية فمن الناحية الاجتماعية أقر الإسلام نظم ومبادئ سامية ليبنى مجتمعا جديدا بكل للجميع حق الحياة فأهتم الإسلام بالأسرة على أنها ركيزة المجتمع واللبنية الأساسية في بناء الأمة.	1992 .	اسيوط : عماد على طلبة عطيه،	عطية، عماد على طلبة.	الأوضاع السياسية والحضارية للقبائل الحجازية وتطورها من قبيل الاسلام الى نهاية عصر النبوة /	10509971	3132	
							تهتم هذه الدراسة اللغوية بالبحث في سورة من سور كتاب الله الكريم وهي سورة "يس" تلك السورة التي تتميز بتناوع من التأثيرات اللغوية في الجوانب النطقية مما يتصل بالصوت والحركة وهي ذات بناء لغوي يمتاز بالانجمام الصوتي داخل بنيتها وتركيبها وفواصل آياتها وتشتمل على بعض الظواهر النحوية لذلك يهتم هذا البحث بدراسة التركيب والمفردات الواردة في السورة الكريمة مع تفسير العلاقات بين المفردات والتركيب ومعرفة التأثير والتأثر القائم بين مفردات التركيب وأوضحنا الدراسة أن سورة "يس" مكية وعدد آياتها ثلاث وثماتون آية ويرجح أن يكون "يس" من الحروف المقطعة بغرض التنبية والأعجاز أو أنها اسم لسيدنا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم بدليل قوله تعالى " وإنا لك لمن المرسلين" وقد تبين من الدراسة الصوتية لسورة "يس" أنها ذات الخصائص النطقية التي يجب أن يكون عليه النطق الأمثل للقرآن الكريم وقد دارت مباحثه حول مجموعة من الظواهر.	1994 .	اسيوط : عاطف محمد كمالث فكار،	فكار، عاطف محمد كمال.	سورة يس :	10510124	3133	
							التراث الأدبي هو أحد الكثور التي ورثناها عن الأوائل التي جانب كثير من ألوان المعارف والعلوم، وهو الديوان الذي سجلوا فيه ماثرهم، وما مر بهم من أحداث سياسية واجتماعية ودينية، وهو المنفذ الإبداعى الذي عبروا من خلاله عن رؤيتهم لأشياء من حولهم، كما عبروا من خلاله عما يعمل في أنفسهم ووجدانهم في الحالات المتباينة، في الضيق والفرح والرضا والسخط، وفي الشدة والرخاء، والسعادة والشقاء.							
							ومع نزول القرآن الكريم، وتجديده بتأنيع العلوم اللغوية والبائية ظهرت للتراث الأدبي أهمية أخرى من جهة تلبينه حاجة هذه العلوم إلى الشاهد والمثل، كما راح المفسرون ينظرون إلى النص الأدبي بما فيه من ثراء في الألفاظ والتركيب على أنه وسيلة إلى تغيير النص القرآني الذي يمثل النمط الأرقى والأسمى للأسلوب العربي الفصيح.							
							ومنطلق هذا الدور البارز الذي يلعبه النص الأدبي في التغيير اخترت التراث الأدبي في تفسير ابن كثير ليكون موضوع دراستي لنيل درجة الماجستير، إذ أنني عندما قرأت هذا التفسير وجدت أن ابن كثير يعتمد على النص الأدبي بإعتباره وجها رئيسيا من أوجه التفسير، كما يتخذ منه رفيقا في رحلته مع آيات الكتاب العزيز، فإذا شرع في الكشف عن الأبعاد الدلالية للكلمة القرآنية أو تحدث عن وجه الإعجاز في أمر تركيبى أو بلاغى أو رد من الشعر شاهدا ومثلا لوجهة نظره، وما ذهب إليه من تفسير. كذلك إذا تحدثنا عن القيم والمبادئ التي انطوت عليها المعاني القرآنية نزح إلى النص الأدبي الذي يمجّد هذه المعاني سواء كان شعرا أو موعظة أو حكمة أو مثلا سائرا. ولا يفوته عند تفسير ماتضمنته الآيات من قصص أو إشارات إليه من أحداث تاريخية أن يزيّد الأمر بسطا عن طريق مايحفظ فيها من أشعار، أو عن طريق ما بلغه عنها من أخبار بني إسرائيل، مما لا يخالف الكتاب أو السنة، وأباح الرسول – صلى الله عليه وسلم- التحديث فيها.	1994			التراث الأدبي في تفسير ابن كثير :	10510141	3134	
							وقد فرضت على طبيعة الدراسة استخدام أكثر من منهج، فقد استخدمت المنهج التاريخي عند توثيق النصوص ورددوا إلى قائلها، كما استخدمت المنهج الفني القائم على التحليل عند تصنيف النصوص والدراسة الفنية، إلى جانب مناهج التحقيق عند تخريج الأشعار وتحقيق رواياتها.							
							لقد توصلت الرسالة إلى أهمية المعاملات المالية التي شهدها موانئ صحراء مصر الشرقية في العصر الفاطمي،وبدورها في تسهيل العملية التجارية بين التجار وعملاتهم في عياد وأسوان،فضلاً عن بقية بلدان العالم الخارجي، وكان الغرض من هذا النظام حماية أموال التجار وتسهيل مهمتهم من أجل ازدهار النشاط التجارى في صحراء مصر الشرقية.	1995 .	قنا :	أحمد حسين حسنين النمكي،	النمكي، أحمد حسين حسنين.	صحراء مصر الشرقية في العصر الفاطمي /	10510162	3135
							جاء هذا البحث ليقيم تفسيرات جديدة مغايرة للعاملين،وبديلة لهبعد ما رفضه كثير من العلماء والدارسين،وكان سببا في رمى نحو العربية بالجفاف والغموض والتعقيد،فكانت رسالتي هذه من باب سد الذرائع ،بمعنى أنها تستغنى عن فكرة العامل،وتطرح بدائل لها					اطروحة ماجستير	10510220	3136
							هذه الدراسة تلقي الضوء على الاختلاف بين أنماط التعليم، وليس معناه أن هناك انقطاعا وظفيا بينهما فالواقع أن هناك جوانب متعددة يتضح فيها الاستمرار الوظيفي بينهما.							
							ولما العبرة في مواصفات التعليم ونوعه ومنهجه ووظيفته وفلسفته، ويرجع القدر الأكبر من الأهمية وهو أن عملية التنشئة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية ترتبط بالظروف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية وما يسود المجتمع من تفسيرات، فالتعاون والاستقرار الإجتماعي يسهل عملية التكيف واكتساب المعايير، أما إذا تصارت المعايير والقيم فإن ذلك يؤدي بدوره إلى مواقف الصراع التي تؤثر على شخصية الأفراد.							
							أما الأهمية على المستوى القومي فإنها ترجع إلى عدم وجود دراسات محددة تركز على آثار التعليم في التنشئة الاجتماعية نحو بعض القيم وخاصة على مستوى مرحلة المراهقة وتأكيد أهمية الدور الذي يمكن أن يلعبه أنماط التعليم خاصة التعليم العام والأزهري في التأثير على التنشئة الاجتماعية للأبناء لإعداد المواطن الصالح القادر على بناء الأسرة السليمة، والذي يمكنه بالتالي المشاركة في عمليات التنمية في المجتمع بصورة إيجابية.							

						وفي ضوء ذلك يمكن تحديد أهداف الدراسة على النحو التالي :- محاولة الوقوف على تأثير التعليم العام على التنشئة الاجتماعية للأبناء محاولة الوقوف على تأثير التعليم الأزهرى على التنشئة الاجتماعية للأبناء محاولة التعرف على الفروق بين تأثير كل من التعليم العام والأزهرى على الأبناء ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة، فقد وضعت الباحثة ثلاثة تساؤلات رئيسية :- 1- ويتضمن الفاعل الآتية: (أثر التعليم العام على التنشئة الإستقلالية – أثر التعليم العام على التنشئة الدينية – أثر التعليم العام على التنشئة الجنسية). 2- ويتضمن الفاعل الآتية : (أثر التعليم الأزهرى على التنشئة الإستقلالية – أثر التعليم الأزهرى على التنشئة الدينية – أثر التعليم الأزهرى على التنشئة الجنسية). 3- هل هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين أثر نمطى التعليم العام والأزهرى على التنشئة الاجتماعية للطلاب؟- وقد اعتمدت الباحثة فى الإجابة على هذه التساؤلات على المنهج المقارن ومنهج دراسة الحالة، كما استخدمت إستمارة إستبيان للطلاب فى نمطى التعليم وتم تطبيقها على (100) طالب وطالبة من التعليم العام، (100) طالب وطالبة من التعليم الأزهرى، وقد قامت الباحثة بدراسة ست حالات من أولياء الأمور الغير متعلمين وأبنائهم فى مراحل التعليم الإعدادى العام والأزهرى وعلى ست حالات من أولياء أمور متعلمين وأبنائهم فى مراحل التعليم الإعدادى العام والأزهرى. كما استخدمت الباحثة المقابلة والملاحظة الغير مشاركة، وذلك للحصول على أكبر قدر ممكن من البيانات والمعلومات عن الجوانب لهذا الموضوع الهام.
3137	10510235	أنماط التعليم والتنشئة الاجتماعية :	محمود، عيبر مختار شاكر.		1995	
3138	10510368	جماعات العجر مع إشارة خاصة للعجر فى مصر والبلاد العربية /	حنا نبيل صبحي .	دار المعارف ،	[19 --]	
3139	10511061	ظاهرة الربا واثارها الاجتماعية على التنمية :	صادق، محمد أحمد مبارك .	محمد أحمد مبارك صادق،	1995 .	وقد تبينى فى دراسة هذه المنهج الإسلامى التكاملى،وتتعلق أهمية البحث من رغبة الباحث فى محاولة إثراء المعرفة العلمية بما هو جديد حول هذه الظاهرة واثراها على تنمية المجتمع الريفى وكذا تنبئة القاتمين على تنمية المجتمع الريفى بما تسببه زيادة التعامل بالربا من اثر سلبية على تنمية المجتمع الريفى.
3140	10511219	سورة الانفال :	على، محمد سيد نصر الدين.	محمد سيد نصر الدين على،	1995 .	تتناول الرسالة [٢٢] دراسة سورة الانفال دراسة لغوية صوتية، صرفية، ونحوية ومن الناحية المعجمية.
3141	10511445	الشنون العربية فى الصحف المصرية :	الزهرى، محمد محفوظ.	محمد محفوظ الزهرى،	1995 .	تهدف الدراسة الى بحث مدى اهتمام الصحف المصرية ومنها القومية والتي تتمثل فى (الاهرام/الاخبار/الجمهورية)والحزبية وتتمثل فى صحيفة(الوفد/الشعب/الاهالى)لمعرفة وجهتى النظر نحو القضايا العربية والتي شغلت اهتمام الصحف المصرية والراى العام المصرى خلال عام 1990 وخاصة فى ظل الظروف البقية التى مارلت بها المنطقة العربية ومازال خطرها حتى الان وتتمثل فى الغزو العراقى للكويت فى اول سابقة من نوعها فى التاريخ العربى الحديث.
3142	10511537	لهجة القبلى قامولا :	شحات، منى محمد.	منى محمد الشحات،	1995 .	تتناول الرسالة موضوع لهجة القبلى قامولا وقد تم دراستها دراسة وصفية تحليلية تسجل اهم الظواهر اللغوية للهجة من النواحي الصوتية والصرفية والنحوية.
3143	10511573	الهجرة الخارجية وأثرها على تنمية الوعى السياسى للمهاجرين :	محمد، هند محمد الشندى.		1995	
3144	10511888	على الجارم لغويا /	عيد، نوال سعدى أمين.		1995	أهمية دراسة الجارم اللغوي، فتناولت الرسالة بالدراسة التحليلية :- أولاً:- جهود و اتجاهاته اللغوية داخل مجمع اللغة العربية بالقاهرة، وقد خلصت من ذلك بأن الجارم منهجا للبحث فى كيفية تنمية الثروة اللغوية والتوسع فى اللغة، وجهودا لعلاج ما حل باللغة العربية من كبوات وعثرات. ثانياً :- لغته وخصائصها على مستوى اللفظ والتراكيب:- لما كانت الدراسة الأسلوبية " تكفئى بقطعة ولو يسيرة من نص صاحب الأسلوب لتكشف بها عن تطابق الأسلوب والعقريه، وعن عمق ارتباط الأسلوب بصاحبه ارتباطا عضويا حتى كأنه بصمته"، فقد وقع إختياري على مقالات الجارم الأدبية وأحاديثه الإذاعية لما تمثله هذه وتلك من تجربة أدبية على مستوى المؤلف والموضوع والأسلوب، فبرزت فيها خصائص اللغة العربية من خلال اللغة التى ملكها الجارم. ثالثاً : جهود فى مجال تيسير النحو التعليمي والبلغة التعليمية :- وقد رأيت أن جهود فى هذا المجال متصلة بفكره اللغوي العام. والتييسير يقوم عنده على أساسين :- أحدهما تعليمي والأخر تربوي. فأما التعليمي فقد كان هدفه فيه تنمية الحس اللغوي القائم على أساس تكوين القدرة لدى الدارس فى تكوين جملة مفيدة وصحيحة نحويا لفظا وكتابة. والتبع فى دراسة هذه البحوث المنهج التحليلي الوصفي لرصد الظاهرة وتتبعها فى كل حالاتها وتسجيل معطياتها وتقديم متفسر عنه فى مبادئ وأسس للخروج بإجهاات الجارم فى هذه البحوث، والتوصل فى النهاية إلى منهج الجارم فى البحث اللغوي، وجهوده فى إصلاح اللغة من بعض عثراتها، ثم تقييم هذا وذلك على مستوى البحث اللغوي لإبداء الراى فيما تأثر به من آراء قدماء اللغويين ومقدمه من جديد.
						تتناول الرسالة : إن السلطات محل المقارنة هى السلطة التشريعية والسلطة التنفيذية مع استبعاد السلطة القضائية من مجال المقارنة تتكون السلطة التشريعية فى النظام البرلمانى من نظام المجلسين سواء مجلس النواب الذى يمثل بالانتخاب المباشر ويسمى بالمجلس الأدنى ومجلس الشيوخ الذى يمثل صفة المجتمع وفقا لتقاليد النظام البريطانى . اما السلطة التنفيذية فتقوم على مبدأ التنائية فى النظام الرأسمانى حيث يوجد ملك او رئيس غير مسئول سياسيا وحكومة تمثل سياسيا امام البرلمان فى المقابل نجد وحدة فى السلطة السياسية فى النظام السياسى الرأسمالى المطبق فى الولايات المتحدة الامريكية . تتجسد ملامح النظام البرلمانى فى وجود مجلس او مجلسين منتخبين وحكومة مسئولة مع الفصل المرن بين السلطات- والتعاون المتوازن بين السلطات تقوم السلطة التنفيذية فى النظام البرلمانى متمثلة فى الملك او الرئيس برئاسة الدولة تعيين رئيس مجلس الوزراء تعيين- الوزراء تعيين الموظفين قيادة الجيوش ،اعلان الحرب، عقد الصلح و ابرام المعاهدات وتبادل التمثيل الدبلوماسى مع الدول الاخرى . ومن اهم التوصيات : ان النظام الدستورى المصرى نظام نيابى وان كان قد توسع فى الاخذ بسلطات كبيرة لرئيس الجمهورية اذ يأخذ هذا- النظام بالمسئولية الوزارية السياسية للحكومة ويقرر حق السلطة التنفيذية فى حل البرلمان ان السلطة التنفيذية تقوم على ثنائية من رئيس الدولة غير المسئول سياسيا ورئيس الدولة الحكومة فانه يخضع للمساءلة- السياسية باعباره رئيسا للحكومة ان السلطة التشريعية فى مصر تقوم على فردية المجلس او المجلس الواحد وما مجلس الشورى الا مستشار للحكومة يؤخذ- رايه فى بعض مشروعات القوانين . ان السلطة التنفيذية تملك معظم جوانب السلطة التشريعية ولذلك نرى الغاء النصوص المقررة للتفويض التشريعى- كليا .
3145	10512439	التوازن بين السلطتين التشريعية والتنفيذية :	حسن، مريد أحمد عبد الرحمن	مريد احمد عبدالرحمن حسن ،	2006 .	القاهرة :

							هذه الرسالة تتضمن الأدفوي وكتابه، وهو يشمل شقين- الأول يدور حول الأدفوي إنسانا وأديبا وعرضت لإبداع الأدفوي من جانبين:كونه كاتبا وكونه شاعرا ثم موقع شعرة عند النقاد والمؤرخين؛ والثاني يدور حول كتاب الطالع السعيد وقيمة الكتاب؛ ثم الشعر في الطالع السعيد دراسة احصائية؛ ثم يتناول أغراض الشعر التي تركها شعراء الطالع؛ بعد ذلك يناقش عنصر اللغة فيشعر الطالع السعيد؛ ثم الخصائص العامة لأسلوب شعراء الطالع والخيال والصورة الفنية وأخيرا البنية الإيقاعية؛ المنهج الذي إتبعه الباحث في الرسالة هو المنهج التكاملي أو الشمولي فيه استدراء واستنباط واستعانة بالتحليل النفسي. ومع الأهمية السوسيولوجية لموضوع الطبقات الاجتماعية ومشاركتها السياسية إلا أنه لم يحظ بالقدر الكافي من الدراسات التي تناولت الطبقات الاجتماعية، أو المشاركة السياسية، ولندرة الدراسات التي أهتمت بدراسة مستويات المشاركة السياسية للطبقات الاجتماعية للوقوف على العوامل التي تزيد أو تقلل من مستوى المشاركة السياسية لطبقة ما، وأثر ذلك على الجوانب التنموية الأخرى للمجتمع، الأمر الذي يتطلب إجراء المزيد من الدراسات العملية التي تهتم بالبناء الطبقي للمجتمع وعلاقته بالجوانب الأخرى وأثر ذلك على التنمية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك فإن واقع البلدان النامية اليوم وما تعاني منه من مشكلات إجتماعية واقتصادية إنما يتطلب المزيد من الدراسات المتعمقة والجهود المتواصلة للوقوف على صور ومعوقات المشاركة السياسية للطبقات الاجتماعية وأثرها على التنمية والتي تجند لها الدولة كل طاقاتها في الوقت الراهن. ومن هنا كان اختيار الباحث لموضوع الدراسة " البناء الطبقي والمشاركة السياسية : دراسة ميدانية بين الريف والحضر في محافظة قنا" كمجتمع جدي إتجهت إليه الدراسة العلمية لدراسته حديثا، لتنميتها والتصدي لصور السلبية السياسية التي تقف عائقا أمام الخطط التنموية. كما تتبع أهمية هذه الدراسة في أنها محاولة للإسهام في الجهود العلمية المبذولة لدراسة موضوع البناء الطبقي والمشاركة السياسية في المجتمع المصري الذي يمر بمرحلة حاسمة للتنمية في تاريخه المعاصر والتي تجند لها الدولة كل طاقاتها من أجل تحقيق تنمية شاملة.		
3146	10512808	الشعر في الطالع السعيد: دراسة فنية/ إعداد ثابت محمود هاشم؛ إشراف الطار امد مكي، محمد ابو الفضل بدران.	هاشم، ثابت محمود.	ثابت محمود هاشم،	1996	قنا :	تتناول هذه الدراسة " الشعر في كتاب الروضتين لأبي شامة جمعا وتحقيقا ودراسة"، ولعل السبب في إختياري هذا الموضوع هو أن الشعر في هذا الكتاب يعد مادة أدبية قيمة لا ينبغي للمستغلين بالدراسات الأدبية أن يغفلوا، كما أن هذا الكتاب يظفر في الحياة العلمية الحديثة بمكانة عظيمة تضمنه في مقدمة المصادر التي يرجع إليها الباحثون في مرحلة هامة من مراحل تاريخ العصور الوسطى الإسلامية، كما أنه يعد صورة صادقة لعصري نور الدين وصلاح الدين حيث قاما بمجهود متصل وواحد موديا إلى هدف نهائي واحد هو وحدة المسلمين في هذه المنطقة التي كانت تعد بحق قلب العالم الإسلامي عندئذ، لمواجهة الخطر الأجنبي. ولم يتناول باحث من الباحثين المعاصرين دراسة الشعر في كتاب الروضتين، ومن ثمة فإنه يمكن القول بأن موضوع هذا البحث الشعر في الروضتين جمع وتحقيق ودراسة جديد تماما. وقد إتجهت الدراسة إتجاها إستقرانيا تصنيفيا وصفيا، واتجاه الذي تفرضه طبيعة هذا البحث. فالشعر في الروضتين ميثوث في ثانيا المواد المختلفة مابين أبيات ومقطوعات، وقصائد، تنتمي إلى أغراض شعرية عديدة، فقممت بإستدراء في سائر أجزاء الكتاب، وصنفته بطريقة معينة أوضحتها فيما بعد، ووصفته وصفا يوضح هويته ويكشف بعض الجوانب المحيطة به، ويلقي عليه أضواء تعد تمهيدا وإسهاما مباشرا في تحليل نصوصه وتذوقها تنوقا فنيا.		
3147	10512835	البناء الطبقي والمشاركة السياسية :	إبراهيم، حمدالله أحمد كيلاني.		1996				
3148	10512867	الشعر في كتاب الروضتين لأبي شامة المقدسي :	بقا، محمد مصطفى أحمد يوسف.		1996		تتناول هذه الدراسة " الشعر في كتاب الروضتين لأبي شامة جمعا وتحقيقا ودراسة"، ولعل السبب في إختياري هذا الموضوع هو أن الشعر في هذا الكتاب يعد مادة أدبية قيمة لا ينبغي للمستغلين بالدراسات الأدبية أن يغفلوا، كما أن هذا الكتاب يظفر في الحياة العلمية الحديثة بمكانة عظيمة تضمنه في مقدمة المصادر التي يرجع إليها الباحثون في مرحلة هامة من مراحل تاريخ العصور الوسطى الإسلامية، كما أنه يعد صورة صادقة لعصري نور الدين وصلاح الدين حيث قاما بمجهود متصل وواحد موديا إلى هدف نهائي واحد هو وحدة المسلمين في هذه المنطقة التي كانت تعد بحق قلب العالم الإسلامي عندئذ، لمواجهة الخطر الأجنبي. ولم يتناول باحث من الباحثين المعاصرين دراسة الشعر في كتاب الروضتين، ومن ثمة فإنه يمكن القول بأن موضوع هذا البحث الشعر في الروضتين جمع وتحقيق ودراسة جديد تماما. وقد إتجهت الدراسة إتجاها إستقرانيا تصنيفيا وصفيا، والاتجاه الذي تفرضه طبيعة هذا البحث. فالشعر في الروضتين ميثوث في ثانيا المواد المختلفة مابين أبيات ومقطوعات، وقصائد، تنتمي إلى أغراض شعرية عديدة، فقممت بإستدراء في سائر أجزاء الكتاب، وصنفته بطريقة معينة أوضحتها فيما بعد، ووصفته وصفا يوضح هويته ويكشف بعض الجوانب المحيطة به، ويلقي عليه أضواء تعد تمهيدا وإسهاما مباشرا في تحليل نصوصه وتذوقها تنوقا فنيا.		
3149	10512997	السياسة الخارجية للدولة البويهيّة(334-447هـ) /	علاء الدين عبد العزيز أبو الحسن.	علاء الدين عبد العزيز أبو الحسن علي ء،	1997	قنا :	تبرز الرسالة العلاقات السياسية التي إرتبطت بها الدولة البويهية في أثناء سيطرتها على الخلافة العباسية.	محمود علي الحويري	
3150	10514333	علم الإجتماع منظور إجتماعي نقدي/	بوتو مور.	الإسكندر ية.	1985	قنا :			
3151	10514760	صورة المجتمع النوبى في القصة القصيرة المعاصرة :	الفتي، علاء الدين على محمد علي.		1997		إن القصة القصيرة لا تنفصل عن المجتمع بما يعمل في حياته، وما يضطرب في أحواله المشبعة والمعدقة، ولعل القصة القصيرة هي ذلك النوع من الكتابة الفنية الذي يتأثر أكثر ما يتأثر بالأحداث اليومية في المجتمع، إذ تلتقط لحظة من اللحظات العابرة في حياتنا، وتعمقها ثم تسير بها في مجرى واحد ينتهي بإستكشاف معانيها وإلقاء الضوء على مغزاها، وتعكس القصة في كل عصر اهتماماته المختلفة ومشاكل الإنسان المتنوعة على أيامها، والفن عموما في مجاله الإبداعي والنقدى، مرتبط بالمجتمع إرتباطا وثيقا، فالصلة بين الأدب والمجتمع قوية، لا يمكن لها أن تنفصل، والإرتباط بينهما إرتباطا وثيقا، فالصلة بين الأدب والمجتمع قوية، لا يمكن لها أن تنفصل، والإرتباط بينهما إرتباط عضوي. الثراث القصصى للثوية قديم قدم الإنسان والأرض في مصر، والثراث القصصى فى مجمله يدور حول قضايا أخلاقية وفلسفية تحكى للصغار والكبار على السواء لحفظ تقاليد المجتمع عبر الأجيال، وتعليمهم حكمة الحياة على هذه الأرض. والتنوع فى الصور الطبيعية بالثوية من سهول وجبال، إلى جانب الصحراء ونهر النيل والنخل، وقد عمل على إتساع أفق رواة الحكايات حتى إنطلقت أحيلتهم من الواقع الذى حددته القرية إلى خيال له من الحرية والتنوع مانجده فى حكايات ألف ليلة وليلة. ودراستي للمجتمع النوبى من خلال روى الكتاب يقتضى حتما نظرة إلى الماضى وإلى الظروف التاريخية التى ظهرت فيها هذه القصص، لأتمكن من فهمها وإستجلاء الصورة التى تمنحها، والمنطلقات والأسباب التى دفعت الكتاب إلى هذه الروى. فى عصر الحروب الصليبية ذاع صيت الصعيد الأعلى، واشتهر أمره فهو الطريق الأول لممر القوافل التجارية وقوافل الحجاج إلى بلاد المشرق والحجاز. ومن ثم حظى بعناية خلقت فى المجتمع الصعيدى نضجا فى جوانب الحياة المختلفة ، فكان بحق عصرا ذهيبا لها.		
3152	10514818	الشعر النبني في صعيد مصر الأعلى في عصر الحروب الصليبية/	سليمان، محمود النوبى أحمد.	محمود النوبى أحمد سليمان،	1997	قنا :			
3153	10514849	زلمان شينور(1886-1959) وإنتاجه الشعري :	الفخراني، فرج قدرى خضيرى محمد.	فرج قدرى خضيرى محمد الفخرانى ء،	1998	قنا :	تتشتمل على ملخص باللغة العربية.		
3154	10514990	شارع السيويفية بالقاهرة منذ نشأته وحتى نهاية العصر العثماني.	عبد العزيز، محمد إبراهيم .	محمد ابراهيم عبد العزيز عكاشة،	1998	قنا :	بعد شارع السيويفية من الشوارع الهامة في مصر فهو جزء من الشارع الأعظم خارج مدينة القاهرة وهو الامتداد الطبيعي للشارع الأعظم الذي يبدأ من تقاطع محمد علي وينتهي عند تقاطع شارع الصليبية. ونظرا لإنتشار ظاهرة الهجرة الخارجية في الريف المصري خاصة في ريف صعيد مصر وما احتلته هذه الظاهرة من حراك إجتماعى واضح بين الفئات الاجتماعية المختلفة في الريف بمحاكاة قنا كان هذا سبب تحديد الباحث لمشكلة بحثه لتكون : "الهجرة الخارجية وأثرها على البناء الطبقي : دراسة ميدانية على قرىتي خزام والعايشا بمحاكاة قنا" وبالتالي هدفت هذه الدراسة الراحنة التعرف على أثار الهجرة الخارجية في البناء الطبقي من خلال الأتي :- 1- التعرف على أثر الهجرة الخارجية في تحسين المستوى الإقتصادي للمهاجرين في القرية المصرية - 2- التعرف على أثر الهجرة الخارجية في المكانة الاجتماعية للمهاجرين في القرية المصرية - 3- التعرف على أثر الهجرة الخارجية في ملكية الأراضي والميكنة والآلات الزراعية في القرية المصرية - 4- التعرف على أثر الهجرة الخارجية في إكتساب مهن جديدة في القرية المصرية - 5- التعرف على أثر الهجرة الخارجية في تقلص العمل الزراعى الموزر في القرية المصرية - 6- التعرف على أثر الهجرة الخارجية في التمايز الطبقي في القرية المصرية -		

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									</
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

						التمهيد: وفيه أعرض لجانب من شخصية الإمام بالإضافة إلى نبذة عن كتابه الموطأ حفل الدراسة، والإحتجاج بالحديث الشريف في اللغة. أما فصول الدراسة ومباحثها فهي على النحو الآتي :- : القسم الأول : الدراسة النحوية - ويجى في خمسة فصول، وهي: (الجملة الإسمية – الجملة الفعلية – الجملة المنفية – الجملة الشرطية – الجملة الإستيعابية). :القسم الثاني : الدراسة الصرفية - ويجى في ثلاثة فصول : الفصل الأول : تصريف الأفعال : ويجى في خمسة مباحث – المجرى اللازم والمتعدي – المجرى والمزيد – المبنى المعلوم والمبنى للمجهول – الصحيح والمعتل – الجامد والمشتق). الفصل الثاني : تصريف الأسماء : ويجى في ثلاثة مباحث : (المشتقات – المصادر – التذكير والتأنيث). الفصل الثالث : الإعرال والإبدال ومباحث صرفية مكملة. الخاتمة : وفيها أجملت أهم النتائج ومتوصلت إليه من توصيات - ثم أننى عمدت إلى متن حديث النبى – صلى الله عليه وسلم - فى الدراسة والتطبيق ؛ ليكون حفل الدراسة محددا، وللتوضيح والإفادة ثيلت كل مبحث برسم توضيحي يبين نسب الإستخدام بين أركان النمط التركيبى الواحد، والأنماط التركيبية للجل وبعضها البعض. هذا وإن كانت الدراسة تبدو مهمة بالتراث فى شكلها العام إلا أنها محاولة للتوفيق بين التراث والمعاصرة من خلال دراسة الأنماط التركيبية للجملة العربية والوقوف على ماهية هذه الأنماط ومدى موافقتها للأنماط التركيبية المعيارية
3162	10516488	الموطأ للإمام مالك بن أنس :	عبدالعزیز، وحید الدین طاہر.		2001	يعد الشاه عباس الكبير من أهم حكام الدولة الصفوية على الإطلاق، والذي مثل عهده في تاريخ الدولة الصفوية – نقطة إنعطاف خاصة – جعلت من عهده ما يجسد قمة ما وصلت إليه إيران أو بمعنى أدق ماوصل إليه الصفويون من قوة سياسية واقتصادية، بدت آثارها جلية في التقلبات السياسية التي حدثت في المنطقة سواء بين الصفويين والعثمانيين أو بين الصفويين والأوزبك. أو في العلاقات مع أكبر دول أوروبا آنذاك، والتي تمثلت في حكمهما الكبير " كازيزايث الأولى" (1558/1603م) أو "جيس الأول"(1603/1625م) ملكا إنجلترا، أو "فيليب الثالث" (1598/1621م) ملك أسبانيا والبرتغال، أو "رودلف الثاني"(1576/1612م) إمبراطور ألمانيا، أو مع حكام الولايات الإيطالية وبولندا، أو مع "إيفان الرهيب" حاكم روسيا. ولقد قامت هذه العلاقات بين إيران وأوروبا على أساس المصالح السياسية والتجارية، حيث السعي الأوربي لتحقيق المصالح الأوروبية في المنطقة، وبخاصة منطقتي الخليج والهند، والسعي الإيراني من ناحية أخرى لإقامة تعاون مع أوروبا للتصدي للدولة العثمانية، وهو ما رسم على وجه التحديد خط سير العلاقات الإيرانية – الأوروبية في عصر الشاه عباس الكبير. ومن هنا تستهدف هذه الدراسة محاولة السعي إلى تحليل الفكر السياسي لدى الشاه عباس الكبير كالبرز شخصية حاكمية في تاريخ تلك الدولة والتي تميزت بفكرها ومنهجها السياسي فغيرت وجه الحياة في إيران، وربما ما جاروها من بلاد أخرى، حيث اعتبرت فترة حكمه على وجه الخصوص- والولة الصفوية على وجه العموم – مرحلة إنتقال من العصور الوسطى إلى الحديثة.
3163	10516532	الشاه عباس الكبير والعلاقات الإيرانية الأوربية في عصره :	علي، حمدي عبدالراضي.		2002	نظرا لأهمية صعيد مصر التاريخي والثقافي والجغرافي فهو واجهه مصر الجنوبي وقد أدى دورا مبنوها- مثله شأن الشمال- في تاريخ مصر القديم والحديث ولما كان الصعيد يختص ببيئة جغرافية ودينية تميزه عن غيره ولما كانت الرواية ديوانا من دواوين العرب المعاصرة وددت ان اسد فراغا في المكتبة العربية حول الصعيد ي الرواية المصرية الحديثة. وحينما اخترت الصعيد موضوعالبحثي لم يكن اختياري نوعا من التعصب لمجتمع الصعيد بقدر ما كان رغبة في إلقاء الضوء على صورته في الرواية الحديثة وكيف انعكست بعض مزايا هذا المجتمع وسلبياته على تصويره روائيا لاسيما انه يشكل بقعة كبيرة من المساحة التي تشكلها جغرافية مصر كما انه مجتمع ترى لغويا فما تزال الألفاظ الفصيحة الجميلة تسمع على السنة بنيه وما يزال حضور الشعر والقص واضحا بين سامريه وكيف اختلط الموروث القديم بأساطيره وملاحمه وسيره بعقول ذويه. ولما كان حضور الصعيد في الرواية المصرية الحديثة ظاهرة في اعمال روائية متعددة فقد حددت زمنية البحث بدات بثورة 1952 حيث كانت نقطة تحول في تاريخ مصر المعاصر وانتهيت ب 1995 مركزة على أهم الروايات التي ظهرت فيما بين التاريخين طارحة الروايات المتشابهة في التناول والتشكيل.وقد جاء عنوان البحث الذي اخترته على النحو التالي :- الصعيد في الرواية المصرية الحديثة من عام 1952 حتى 1995 دراسة نقدية تحليلية وقد عنيت بالفترة الزمنية تلك الروايات التي نشرت خلال هذه الترة والمتعلقة بالصعيد وتناولت اهم روايات هذه المرحلة التي تجلى فيها الصعيد شخوصا وبيئة ومعالجة ونقدا.وفي التمهيد تحدثت عن هدف البح فانيت انه يهد الى تحليل تناول الكتاب للصعيد في نصوصهم الروائية من كل الزوايا من حيث الشخصا وطريقة تناولهم وطرحها في الرواية وكذا العادات والتقاليد والإمكانة ومفردات الحياة المتنوعة وكيف يبدو الصعيدى فى الرواية الحديثة من حيث تشكيله الثقافي بدرجاته وتصرفه ووعيه فى الرواية ومن حيث تصوير البيئة الصعيدية.
3164	10516546	الصعيد فى الرواية المصرية الحديثة من عام 1952 حتى 1995 :	شاهين، نجوى محمد الامين.	نجوى محمد الامين شاهين،	2002 .	وتبين من خلال الدراسة أن هناك خلافا بين الباحثين حول شخص الفقيه الذي أدخل المذهب المالكي إلى الأندلس،ورجحت أن يكون الفقيه الغازى بن قيس الذى كاتله السبق فى الرحلة إلى الإمام مالك الذى مهد للمذهب المالكي فى الأندلس
3165	10516554	فقهائ المالكية فى الأندلس فى عصر المرابطين وأثرهم فى الحياة السياسية(479-541هـ/1086-1147م))//	حسن، نجوان أبو بكر محمد.	نجوان أبو بكر محمد حسن،	2003 .	مدينة إيسنا من المدن المهمة التى تقع فى أقصى صعيد مصر على الضفة الغربية للنيل، وهى من أقدم مدن الإقليم وأشهرها فى مختلف العصور القديمة فهى العاصمة الثانية بعد نخب (الكلب الحالية) والمقاطعة الثالثة من مقاطعات الوجه القبلى وهى الآن إحدى من محافظات قنا التى تبعد عنها جنوبا نحو 118كم، وتقع شمال مدينة أسوان بحوالى 150كم، وتقع جنوب مدينة القاهرة بنحو 730كم، وتتبع مدينة إيسنا بعض القرى أهمها: أصفون وطفنيس والحلة، والترعة، والدير، والغريرة، القرارا، زرنيج، الكلاية، كومير، وكيما المطاعة وغيرها، ولها بعض الجزر من البر الشرقى والغربى لنهر النيل والتى أطلق عليها منابل. وقد افاض الرحالة والمؤرخون فى وصف مدينة إيسنا بمحاسنها وبساتينها فتجد الإصطخرى الذى عاش فى النصف الاول من القرن الرابع الهجرى، يشبها بمدينة إخمير العامرة بالخيخ والزرزوخ والأشجار والتجارة، وكذلك الإدريسى وهو من علماء القرن السادس الهجرى / الثانى عشر الميلادى الذى أشار إلى أهمية موقع مدينة إيسنا وأنها من بناء القبط الأول، بها مزارع وبساتين، ورخاء شامل، وأمن وادع، ووصفها بالقوت الحموى المتوفى (626هـ/1228م) بأنها : مدينة عامرة بأقصى الصعيد لين ورائها الإلفو وأسوان ثم بلاد التوبة، وتتميز بالتجارة وكثرة النيل والبساتين"، لذا قامت إيسنا بدور هام وعمل فى شتى المجالات السياسية والإقتصادية والإجتماعية والثقافية على مر العصور.
3166	10516563	مدينة إيسنا منذ الفتح الفاطمى لمصر حتى نهاية العصر المملوكى الأول (358-784هـ/969-1381م) / دراسة أثرية للنقوش الكتابية الباقية بمصر العليا منذ بداية الفتح الإسلامى حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر(21-1318هـ/641-1900م) /	موسى، أحمد حامد أحمد.		2004	لقد اكدت الدراسة على شيوخ استخدام اللغة العربية على النصوص، وإن كان بعض النصوص فى بعض الماذن الخاصة بالمسيحيين كتابة النص وجانبه النص باللغة القبطية كما اوضحت الدراسة انتشار نصوص التجديد بكثرة فى المنطقة وعلى العمارت المدنية.
3167	10516582	طربوش، أمين محمد أمين الإسلامى حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر(21-1318هـ/641-1900م) /	طربوش، أمين محمد أمين حسين.	أمين محمد أمين حسين طربوش،	2002 .	موضوع البحث يدور حول المؤثرات اليونانية على مؤرخى الفلسفة من المسلمين (الشهر ستاني، وابن النديم نموذجا) ونقصد بالمؤثرات اليونانية تتبع أثر ما دونه مؤرخو اليونان فى تاريخهم للفلسفة ومذاهبهم على تاريخ المسلمين لها. ونعلم أن الفلسفة اليونانية وصلت إلينا عن طريق العديد من المصادر الهامة ومن أهم هذه المصادر ماكتبه المؤرخون اليونان أنفسهم عن حياة الفلاسفة وأرائهم. وتكمن أهمية التاريخ اليونانى للفلسفة اليونانية فى مدى صحة ما ورد عنهم وذلك لكونهم من أبناء جنسهم وعلى دراية بموقفهم وحياتهم وأيضا لغتهم واحدة كما أن البيئة الثقافية والعظمية هى الأخرى واحدة كما كان لإقتراب المسافة الزمنية عامل أساسى فى صحة ماورد عن هؤلاء.

						وإذا أردنا أن نحدد أول تاريخ يوناني للحالة العقلية والثقافية لميلاد اليونان فإننا نستطيع أن نؤكد أن الإبادة هوميروس كانت بمثابة أول تاريخ لفجر الثقافة الهلنينية، لكن أعمال هوميروس كانت مجرد تاريخ لمجموعة من الأحداث التاريخية الهامة لميلاد اليونان، كما أنها تاريخ لفترة كان يسودها التفكير الأسطوري الذي كان يرى كل الأشياء من خلال منظور غير منطقي وغير واع، وبعد فترة إستطاع هيرودوت أول مؤرخ يوناني بمعنى الكلمة على حد تعبير الكثيرين أن يقدم تاريخا شبه شامل للحالة السياسية والثقافية لميلاد اليونان، لكن يبدو أن تاريخ هيرودوت لم يكن شاملا أو مكتملا للفكر اليوناني وخاصة الفلسفة حيث لاندج في تاريخ هيرودوت مساحة واسعة للتفسيرات والقضايا الفلسفية فهو على سبيل المثال عندما يؤرخ لفجر الثقافة الهلنينية تجده يرجع أصول هذه الثقافة إلى الشرق القديم ولا يفسر لنا الخطوط العريضة التي تجمع بين الحضارتين، كما أننا لاندج لديه تاريخا واضحا عن نشأة الفكر الفلسفي. ولعل هذا يتضح في المحاورات الأفلاطونية التي كتبها أفلاطون في حياته وعن طريقها عرفت البشرية آراء وفلسفة أستاذة سقراط فقد تحدثت هذه المحاورات لتشمل الكثير من جوانب الحياة في المجتمع اليوناني.	2003	علي، محمد عبدالخالق محمد.	المؤثرات اليونانية على مؤرخي الفلسفة من المسلمين :	10516592	3168
						وقد حاول الباحث التعرف على ملامح الخطاب الإعلامي العربي في واحدة من أهم وسائل الإعلام تأثيرا على الجماهير وهي (الصحف) والوقوف على جوانب القصور والإهتمام في المعالجة الصحفية العربية لقضايا الساعة، أو متاعرف " بقضايا الأقليات الإسلامية" في الخارج. الأمر الذي فرض على الباحث دراسة هذه الظاهرة (الأقليات الإسلامية) لمعرفة مدى تأثيرها على عملية الإستقرار السياسي في العالم والمناطق المحيطة بها والواقعة في نطاقها، والبحث عن إجابة لعدد من التساؤلات لعل أبرزها في إطار الدراسة، لماذا ظهرت قضايا الأقليات الإسلامية في هذا العقد تحديدا دون غيره ؟ وماهي إنعكاسات ظهورها على عملية الإستقرار السياسي في العالم بما في ذلك موقف المنظمات الدولية ؟ وكيفية معالجة الخطاب الإعلامي العربي لها، وكيف تمت معالجتها صحفيا من خلال عدد من الدوريات العربية التي تحظى بإهتمام عربي وعالمي كبير، بجانب الإنتشار الواسع لها خارج نطاقها الجغرافي وكذلك تناولها للقضايا المثارة والحساسة على المستوى العام، وعلى رأسها مسألة الأقليات سواء الإسلامية منها أو غير الإسلامية، ومدى نجاح الخطاب الإعلامي العربي في معالجة قضايا الإسلامية وذلك من خلال الصحافة العربية، وخاصة وأن الصحافة العربية باتت مؤخرا تلعب دورا بارزا في الصراعات الدينية والعرقية والسياسية في العالم، وأصبحت ذات شأن كبير في تشكيل وصنع الرأي العام في المجتمعات العربية في عصر إستمر بالعالمية والعولمة ومن ثم أصبح العالم كله من المصالح المشتركة والاتجاهات المتداخلة وسياسة القتل الأوح.	2000	الداغر، مجدى محمد عبدالجواد عبدالفتاح.	اتجاهات الخطاب الإعلامي في معالجة قضايا الأقليات الإسلامية في الصحافة العربية :	10516608	3169
						وقد إقتصت هذه الدراسة أن تضى في تمهيد وخمسة فصول وخاتمة. فأما التمهيد فقد جاء في نقاط ثلاثة هي: 1. بدايات تحديد مصطلح التنغيم وإستعماله - 2. التنغيم بين مستويات دراسة اللغة - 3. الجملة مناط التنغيم في اللغة العربية - وقد جاء الفصل الأول بعنوان : "التنغيم بين معيارية الكلام ووصفية اللغة عند القدماء"، وكانت الغاية منه التفریق بين التنغيم في الإستعمال، والتنغيم في الوصف والدراسة عند القدماء، وقد جاء هذا الفصل في مجتئين هما: المبحث الأول : معيارية التنغيم في كلام العرب: وهو يهدف إلى تأصيل إستعمال القدماء للتنغيم في كلامهم، كما يشير إلى إعتباره مستوى صوابيا ملحوظا في كلامهم. المبحث الثاني : وصف علماء العربية القدامى ظاهرة التنغيم : وهو مناقشة لأراء المحدثين صدد وجود وصف التنغيم عند القدماء من عدمه. أما الفصل الثاني فكان بعنوان : "التنغيم بين الأساس الأصواتي والنظام الصوتي" وقد جاء في مجتئين هما : المبحث الأول : الأساس الأصواتي للتنغيم : حيث يتناول الأساسين الفسيولوجي والفيزيقي للتنغيم. المبحث الثاني : التنغيم في النظام الصوتي : ويتناول أهم العناصر المؤثرة في التنغيم، كما يتناول نغمة المقطع والنموذج التنغيمي، وأيضاً يتناول اللغة العربية بين النغمية والتنغيمية. ثم جاء الفصل الثالث بعنوان " وصف نماذج التنغيم في اللغة العربية الفصحى وإستعمالاتها" وقد جاء في مجتئين هما : المبحث الأول : وصف نماذج التنغيم في اللغة العربية الفصحى. المبحث الثاني : إستعمالات النماذج التنغيمية في الفصحى. أما الفصل الرابع فقد كان بعنوان " التنغيم بين اللغتين المنطوقة والمكتوبة" وجاء في مجتئين هما : المبحث الأول : التنغيم وسيلة من وسائل أمن اللبس في اللغة المنطوقة. المبحث الثاني : علامات التزقيم محاولة للوصول إلى أمن اللبس في اللغة المكتوبة. ويأتي الفصل الخامس بعنوان " التنغيم بين النظام النحوي والطواهر السباقية" وفيه مجتئان هما : المبحث الأول : التنغيم قريئة في نظام النحو : وفيه مناقشة لدلالة التنغيم على المعاني العامة للجمال بالتضافر مع غيره من القرائن. المبحث الثاني : التنغيم ظاهرة سباقية : حيث ناقش أهم المشكلات التي يصير التنغيم حلا سباقيا لها. وأخيرا جاءت الخاتمة ملخصة أهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة، وذلك لتحديد مدى وصول الدراسة إلى أهدافها المرجوة من عدمه، كما أشارت الخاتمة إلى أهم التوصيات التي توصى بها الدراسة فتحا لدراسات مستقبلية جديدة في نفس إطار الدراسة.	2004	علي، عصام تمام عبدالحميد.	أثر التنغيم في الجملة العربية :	10517048	3170
						تحاول الدراسة التعرف على مدى وجود الافتراض في عروض الشعر العربي في التقيد والمنهج،والوقوف على المواضيع التي لها فيها العرضيون للافتراض مع محاولةالتوفيق بين الافتراض والواقع الشعري،وبما مدى حاجة الواقع الشعري لهذه الافتراضات	2004 . قنا:	أحمد اسماعيل أحمد عبدالكريم،	الافتراض في عروض الشعر العربي، دوافعه ونتائجه :	10517055	3171
						دوافع اختيار الموضوع:- أن البيئتي لم ينل حظله الكافي من الشهرة –عن طريق الدراسة- كغيره من الشعراء، وإن كان داهمجد محمد مرسى - الخولي قد جمع وحقق قدرا كبيرا من شعر البيئتي في رسالة ماجستير، وحدثنا في جزء منها عن عصر الشاعر وحياته، ثم قام الأستاذان / لطفي الصقال، ودرية الخطاب بتحقيق الديوان الذي بين أيدينا تحقيقا علميا حديثا، لكن هذا العمل لا يكفي لدراسة شاعر حكيم من شعراء العصر العباسي، إنما يحتاج إلى دراسة فنية تتناول شعره، وتثبت ما له وما عليه، كما أن دراسة البيئتي لا تقدم لنا البيئتي ومكانته فقط، إنما تمنحنا صورة للعصر العباسي، ونستطيع من خلاله –أيضا- أن نكتشف بعضا من ثقافة هذا العصر كما أتى لمست في شعر البيئتي بعض الخواص الفنية التي يتميز بها عن أقرانه، وقد إستوفقتني هذه الخواص، التي ستجى - مبنوثة في طيات البحث، لا سيما في علم الديبع	2001	أحمد، طه علي خليفة.	شعر أبي الفتح البستي :	10517059	3172

						تقع منطقة الدراسة جنوب محافظة سوهاج الى الشمال مباشرة من السهل الفيضي لوادى النيل، وتظهر في شكل مثلث قاعدته في الجنوب الغربي ورأسه في الشمال الشرقى وتبلغ مساحتها حوالى 3472 كيلو متر مربع، وتتفق حدودها الجنوبية والشمالية والشرقية مع خط تقسيم الميناء بين خمسة من أوديتها وهي السلطان سعد وقصب وأبو نافع والمطاهير والبلايش والأودية التي تقع في المناطق المجاورة لها.	2004 .	قا :	ناصر عبدالستار عبدالهادى نوح،	نوح، ناصر عبد الستار عبد الهادي	جيورمورفولوجية المنطقة الهضبية من وادى السلطان سعد الى وادى قصب شرقى ودادى النيل :	10517068	3173
						أعدت الدراسة توضيح للعوامل الجغرافية فى الواحة من خلال معرفة موقعها ومناخها من حيث درجة الحرارة والأمطار والرطوبة والرياح والكثبان الرملية وجولوجية الواحة من حيث التربة والمياه الجوفية.	2004 .	قا :	حنان مصطفى عبد الجواد حجازى،	حجازى، حنان مصطفى عبد الجواد	واحة الداخلة دراسة حضارية فى العصر الإسلامى /	10517077	3174
						درويش الأسويطى- أحدث شعراء السبعينيات، من مواليد عام 1946م، ينتمى هذا الشاعر الى صعيد مصر، حيث انه من محافظة أسبوطمركز البدارى- قرية الهمامية.	2004 .	قا :	عبدالنعم محمد محمد محمود،	محمّد. عبد النعم محمود	شعر درويش الأسويطى :	10517132	3175
						يعتبر الزواج من أهم النظم الاجتماعية ومن أخطرها على المجتمع باعتبار أن الزواج نظام اجتماعى يترتب عليه كثير من النظم الاجتماعية الأخرى مثل النظام العائلى والقرابى.	2004 .	قا :	همت محمد أحمد محمد،	محمد، همت محمد أحمد.	التغيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية وأثرها على تأخر سن الزواج:	10517542	3176
						الهدف من الدراسة التعرف على نوعية المعلومات المقدمة فى إعلانات التوعية لتنظيم الأسرة -محو الأمية) والتعرف على القوالب الفنية والاستمالات المستخدمة فى إعداد إعلانات التوعية للتلفزيونية.	2004 .	قا :	فاطمة الزهراء صالح أحمد حجازى،	حجازى، فاطمة الزهراء صالح أحمد.	تأثير إعلانات التوعية للتلفزيونية على جمهور جنوب الصعيد :	10518375	3177
						الأخويات بين الإمام أبو حامد الغزالى والإمام فخر الدين الرازى : دراسة تحليلية / إعداد مندر سعد أحمد على جريو ؛ إثراف صابر عبده أبأ زيد، السيد محمد عبدالرحمن.							
						دوافع إختيار الموضوع عند الباحث تنقسم إلى سببين من الدوافع : أحدهما دافع عام والآخر خاص.							
						الدافع العام : هو مشاركة كل من يعتقد فى البحث والحساب سواء أكان يبعث أرواح أو يبعث أجساد أو يعثهما معا فى مخاطبة عقلانية يحددها الدين عن يمينها والخطرة عن شمالها – وأقصد فى ذلك أصحاب الديانات السماوية الثلاثة والمفكرين العقلانيين الذين جذبتهم ضوء العقل بحثاً عن الحقيقة.							
						الدافع الخاص : هو مشاركة أهل ملتي الإسلام فى تصحيح بعض المفاهيم الخاطئة فى مسألة البحث والحساب فى محاولة متواضعة لإثارة شمعته على طريق الحق والهدى لمن أراد.							
						كما يكمن السبب عندى فى إختيار إمامين من مذهب واحد هو مذهب الأشاعرة وذلك لتسليط الضوء على بعدين مختلفين فى موضوع واحد وهو البعد الكلامى فى مدرسة الأشاعرة ممثلاً فى الإمام أبى حامد الغزالى الذى صاغ الموضوع بصيغة صوفية أحياناً، والبعد الثانى هو البعد الفلسفى العقلانى ممثلاً فى الإمام الفخر الرازى الذى كان إتجاه العقل عنده واضحاً، وقد إختبرت ذهبن المومنين بالذات من المذهب الأشعرى، وذلك لأن إتباعهما كثيرون، فكان لكل إمام تلاميذ ومريدون كثيرون ويتناولنا لهما يتضح معتقد شريحة كبيرة فى المجتمع الإسلامى فى فترتين متقاربتين يبعدين هما البعد الكلامى والبعد الفلسفى. وإيماناً من الباحث بأن الحقيقة عدة طرق ليس طريقاً واحد فكل زمان يحتاج إلى صورة من صور الحقيقة حسب متطلبات العصر وتحدياته وإستيعاب العقل البشرى، ولا يوجد شئ معصوم من ذلك إلا القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية الشريفة حيث الضمان لهما ولقائهما وخرقهما لكل زمان ومكان هو الله سبحانه فقد حدثت كل فكرة وكل حقيقة أخذت شكلاً آخر وإن إحتفظت بجوهريتها إلا أنها غالباً ماتغير شكلوها وألوانها لتتناسب كل زمان ومكان.	2004				جريو، مندر سعد أحمد على.	10518387	3178
						إن الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو الكشف عن معتقد المفكرين وأرائه الكلامية وبمن تأثر من متكلمي الإسلام.	2004 .	قا :	محمود سعد إبراهيم حسان،	حسان، محمود سعد إبراهيم.	أثر متكلمي الإسلام على آراء تقي الدين المقرئى الكلامية :	10518393	3179
						تتناول الرسالة :							
						المرأة والأبداع وتأثيرها فى ابداع أمل دنقل وتكلم عن المرأة وسميوطيقا العنوان وأبعاد صورة المرأة فى شعره وتكلم عن المرأة الانثى وألماط الحب والمرأة والوطن بشل مفصل وأبرز معاني الجمال فى المرأة.	2005 .	قا :	مصطفى عبد العاطي محمد عبد المنعم،	عبد المنعم، مصطفى عبد العاطي محمد.	صورة المرأة فى شعر أمل دنقل :	10518453	3180
						اهتمت الرسالة بيسرد مقطعات من شعر المتنبي وأثره الشعرى وقد قامت الدراسة على شرح بعض الظواهر اللغوية فى شعر أبى الطيب المتنبي.	2005 .	قا :	غلاب حسين محمد أحمد،	أحمد، غلاب حسين محمد.	صور الحذف فى ديوان المتنبي :	10518513	3181
						يتناول الباحث الدلالة وأتواعها والحذف وكل ما يتعلق به وذلك من خلال كتاب الوَلُوْء والمرجان لآته جمع الأحاديث المتفق عليها بين البخارى ومسلم.	2005 .	قا :	عزة عبد المنعم محمود علام،	علام، عزة عبد المنعم محمود.	الحذف ودلالته فى كتاب الوَلُوْء والمرجان فيما اتفق عليه الشيخان /	10518516	3182
						تقوم وسائل الإعلام بدور حيوى وفعال فى ربط الأفراد بفضايا المجتمع،حيث تتعدد وظائف هذه الوسائل لتشمل مختلف جوانب الحياة سواء المواد التعليمية والثقافية والإعلامية.	2004 .	قا :	أسماء محمد مصطفى على عرام،	علی. أسماء محمد مصطفى	دور الصحافة المصرية فى ترتيب أولويات طلاب جامعة جنوب الوادى نحو القضايا السياسية :	10518532	3183
							2005 .	قا :	هاشم توفيق رضوان محمد،	محمد، هاشم توفيق رضوان.	التحقيق الباهر ،شرح الأشباه والنظائر لابن التجميع ،للمعلمة محمد هبة الله بن محمد التاجى :	10518544	3184
						اشتملت الدراسة على دراسة النوع الأول من القواعد الفقهية من بداية القاعدة الثالثة حتى نهاية القاعدة السادسة.	2005 .	قا :	فيصل فتحى محمد حسن،	حسن، فيصل فتحى محمد.	التأويل إشكاليته المنهجية وأبعاده العقائدية والفلسفية بين كل من المعتزلة والشيعةالإسماعلية :	10518561	3185
						تتناول الرسالة موضوع التأويل إشكالية المنهجية وأبعاده العقائدية والفلسفية بين كل من المعتزلة والشيعة الإسماعلية.							
						تتناول الرسالة byr القوى العاملة فى محافظة قا byr من حيث القوى العاملة ونموها فى النصف الثانى من القرن العشرين وخصائص التركيب حسب النوع والسن والبطالة فى محافظة ومعدلات نموها ومعرفة أسباب البطالة والخصائص الديموجرافية للمتخطلين فى المحافظة والآثار المترتبة على البطالة والتخطيط لمواجهة مشكلة البطالة فى محافظة قا	2005 .	قا :	أحمد سعيد أحمد على،	على، أحمد سعيد أحمد.	البطالة فى محافظة قا فى النصف الثانى من القرن العشرين :	10521468	3186
						تمثل الدراسات الحضارية أهمية كبيرة فى مجال دراسة التاريخ بوصفها مظهرأ هاماً من مظاهر الفكر الإنسانى فى مراحلها المتطورة، وتنصب الدراسة على شتى صنوف العلم والمعرفة، ومعرفة تاريخ نشأتها وتطورها عبر العصور.	2006 .	قا :	أحمد محمود الطيرى أحمد،	أحمد، أحمد محمود الطيرى.	التنهضة العلمية للدولة السامانية (261-389/874-999م) /	10521852	3187
						دراسة الواحى الاقتصادية بوصفها ركنا هاما من أركان الحضارة الإسلامية ولا تقل أهمية عن دراسة الجوانب السياسية.	2006 .	قا :	سامية سلامة بدري عبد الماجد،	عبدالمجّد، سامية سلامة بدري.	النشاط الإقتصادى فى بلاد الشام فى القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة /	10521883	3188
						تقتصر الدراسة على استقراخ أفاظ الحضارة الواردة فى كتاب تاريخ الطبرى ،بدراستها دراسة دلالية بعد تقسيمها الى مجالات أربعة كما تقتصر الدراسة على الأسماء دون الأفعال.	2006 .	قا :	فرج حسين محمود مدنى،	مدنى، فرج حسين محمود .	ألفاظ الحضارة فى كتاب تاريخ الطبرى :	10522073	3189
						تقوم هذه الرسالة على دراسة لهجة المطاعنة وهى دراسة لهجة عربية حديثة دراسة علمية لاكتشاف ما فيها من خصائص الصوت والبنية والدلالة والتركيب.	2006 .	قا :	بخينة عبدة بنودى عبد المطلب،	عبد المطلب، بخينة عبدة بنودى.	لهجة المطاعنة :	10522089	3190
						هدف هذا البحث الى تصنيف الظواهر وتبويبها تبويبا علميا آتقنيت فى أثر العلامة الذمخشري فذكرت فيه جوانب حياته وصفاته وأثاره العلمية كما نثمت الرسالة بالظواهر النحوية منصوبات السماء	20063	قا :	عبد العاطي أحمد حنفى أبو دوح،	أبو دوح، عبد العاطي أحمد حنفى	الظواهر النحوية والصرفية فى كتاب سبل الهدى والرشاد فى سيرة خير العباد للإمام محمد بن يوسف الصالحى المشمشى الشامى المتوفى (932هـ) /	10522115	3191
						دراسة الفنون التطبيقية من أهم دراسات التى تكشف عما كان عليه الأقباط من تقدم فى مجال الفنون وتعطى دراستنا هذه نموذجاً حياً لما يتمتع به من دقة فى صناعة التحف الخشبية وحريتهم فى ممارسة شعائرهم.	2007 .	قا :	عواطف حنفى محمود،	محمود، عواطف حنفى.	الأحجية الخشبية فى كنائس وأديرة محافظتى سوهاج وقفا خلال القرنين الثامن عشر والتاسع عشر :	10522154	3192
						بعد موضوع الخيل من الموضوعات المهمة التى تناولها الباحثون بالدراسة نظراً لتعدد البعد التراثى والحضارى حيث وردت رسوم الخيل فى الكثير من القصص التاريخية الفارسية التى توضحها المخطوطات الإيرانية بالإضافة الى البعد الوظيفى للخيل حيث أهتم بتربية الخيول واستخدامها فى أغراض مختلفة كالكربوب والسباق بين الفرسان وكذلك فى الحارب والقتال	2007 .	قا :	نجوى محمد إسماعيل الطوايب،	الطوايب، نجوى محمد إسماعيل	الفصيلة الخيلية على التحف الفنية والتصاوير الإسلامية منذ بداية الإسلام حتى القرن (12/7م) /	10522350	3193
						تعتبر دراسة الأشغال الخشبية بالعمائر الإسلامية الدينية بصعيد مصر فى فترة العصر العثمانى حتى نهاية القرن التاسع الميلادى من الدراسات التى لم تحظ باهتمام من قبل الباحثين من قبل وتعد هذه الدراسة تكملة لسلسلة الدراسات التى تناولت الأشغال الخشبية بالعمائر الإسلامية الدينية بجمهورية مصر العربية الأمر الذى يكسبها نوع من الأهمية لأنها الى جانب التعرض للأشغال الخشبية بمنطقة الصعيد فى تلك الفترة اهتمت الدراسة بإجراء الدراسة المقارنة بين الأشغال الخشبية فى تلك الفترة فيما بين تلك المناطق	2007 .	قا :	وائل بكري رشيدى هاشم،	هاشم، وائل بكري رشيدى	أشغال الخشب بالعمائر الإسلامية الدينية بصعيد مصر منذ بداية العصر العثماني حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر الميلادى :	10522371	3194
							1999		مركز المحروسة	عمارة، ثريا عبدالجواد	القانون والواقع الاجتماعى دراسة نقدية اجتماعية فى مصر	10522755	3195

						إن الدراسة تهدف من حيث كونها عملاً إبداعياً معرفة مصادر إنتاج الشعرية عند الأخوين (البهاء وابن مطروح) وأن تقرأ هذا المنتج في ضوء علاقة بالمنتجات الأخرى وتهدف من حيث كونها عملاً تشكلياً معرفة الؤر التناسية التي تكون بها الخطاب الشعري عنده وتهدف من حيث كونها عملاً إستراتيجياً حقيقة هذا الطرح التزاماً وقطعية وتديماً وبناء مع الخطاب الأيوبي ومركزية خاصة.ومن البدهي إذن أن نجد لدى قراءة النصوص القديمة ما نطلق به من تحديد "المصلح" ومساراة المعاصرة إنما نجد أصلاً تدور حول المفارقات الفنية القديمة للتلاصق أو إن شئنا الدقة" المصادر التلاصقية".	2008 .	قنا:	إيمان عبد العال سينمحمد،	محمد، إيمان عبد العال سيد	التلاصق في شعر البهاء زهير وابن مطروح/	10523594	3196
						تتناول الدراسة منهج الإمام النووي في دفع التعارض بين الأحاديث من خلال شرحه لصحيح مسلم معتمده على الألة والقرآن الموجودة في كتب الفقه وأصوله والحديث وعلومه لمعرفة الراجح وكشف النقاب عن هذا الموضوع وعن الأحاديث المتعارض ظاهرها.	2007	قنا:	صباح ثابت الأميرمحمد،	محمد، صباح ثابت الأمير	منهج الإمام النووي في التوفيق بين الأحاديث المتعارضة من خلال شرحه لصحيح مسلم/	10523646	3197
						تؤرخ التحف المعدنية الصغوية بالعديد من الزخارف الحيوانية يشتت أنواعها، وفي أوضاعها المختلفة، وفق تنوع هذه الزخارف مثيلتها في أي عصر من العصور السابقة عليها، مما حدا بالباحثة أن تقود لها دراسة خاصة بعنوان، الزخارف الحيوانية على التحف المعدنية الصوفية " دراسة أثرية"، وذلك للأسباب الآتية:- تظهر دراسة هذا الموضوع الإبداع الفني والزخرفي لدى الفنان الصوفي، في تنفيذ العديد من الزخارف الحيوانية - المتنوعة، وإلى أي مدى نجح في تسجيله للحركات العابرة التي تقوم بها الحيوانات، وكيفية إستيعابه التعبير عن أهم الخصائص المميزة لها وجود العديد من التحف المعدنية، المنفذ عليها الزخارف الحيوانية في كثير من المتاحف المحلية والعالمية - تعد دراسة الزخارف الحيوانية من الأمور الهامة في التعرف على أنواعها المختلفة والمتنوعة، وعلى الحيوانات التي كان يفضل الفنان الصوفي تنفيذها لم تركز الدراسات الأثرية السابقة كثيرا على دراسة الزخارف الحيوانية، إذ ن ما كتب عنها لايقدي شذرات متفرقة في - متون الكتب وجود العديد من القطع المعدنية – المنفذ عليها زخارف حيوانية متنوعة – والتي لم تحظ بالدراسة والنشر من قبل، تحتفظ - بها المتاحف، في حاجة إلى النشر ومزيد من الدراسة اتبع في هذه الدراسة منهجا يعتمد على تقسيمها إلى دراسة وصفية وأخرى تحليلية، وقسمت إلى على النحو التالي:- مقدمة – تمهيد – الباب الأول وهو بعنوان الدراسة الوصفية (وقد احتوي على فصلين: زخارف حيوانية أكلة اللحم – زخارف حيوانية أكلة العشب) – الباب الثاني وعنوانه: الدراسة التحليلية، وقد احتوي على أربعة فصول (ازخارف الحيوانية المنفذة على التحف المعدنية – الأساليب الصناعية المستخدمة لتنفيذ الزخارف الحيوانية على المعادن الصغوية – الحيوانات في المناظر التصويرية – العناصر الزخرفية الواردة على الحيوانات) – خاتمة.	2008				الزخارف الحيوانية على التحف المعدنية الصغوية في إيران :	10523675	3198
						تعد دراسة الموازين من الموضوعات الشبيهة التي جذبت نظر قليل من الباحثين على الرغم من وجود عدد غير قليل من صلح الوزن الزجاجية الثقيلة يحتفظ بها متحف الفن الإسلامي ومتحف جليلير أندرسون بالقاهرة والتي لم يسبق راسبتها من قبل المستشرقين أو العلماء العرب، فوجدت فيها ضالتي المنشودة لتحقيق رغبة تمنييتها في أن تكون هذه المجموعات محور دراستي لبيل درجة الماجستير في تخصص علم النميات الإسلامية. محاولة مني في سد فراغ في الدراسات الأثرية الإسلامية وفي سبيل تحقيق هذه الغاية ، فقد عكلت على دراسة هذه المجموعة قارنا لنصوصها، مسجلا لأزائها،وأصفا زخارفها ونصوصها الكتابية، وتصويرها وما صاحب هذا الأمر من زيارات متكررة إلى المتاحف بغية إجراء تصوير تلك القطع.	2006				الموازين الإسلامية منذ القرن الأول الهجري حتى نهاية القرن الرابع الهجري :	10523745	3199
						من مقتضيات الإيمان بالله إلى جانب توحيد الربوبية وتوحيد الألوهية أن تؤمن بصفات الكمال لله سبحانه فتصدق بما أخبر به الشرع من هذه الصفات دون البحث في كنهها أو كيفية صفات الله لا يستطيع العتل ان يثبت شيئاً من كيفية أو كيفية اتصاف الله بها لأنها مجهولة لدينا لذا يجب ان نقف عند حدود العقل ولا نتخطى بالخوض في هذا الأمر فالخوض فيه مهلكة تزلزلت فيها أقدام المتكلمين وأصحاب المذاهب العقلية	2008	قنا:	محمود أحمد نصرمنصور،	منصور، محمود أحمد نصر	متشابه القرآن والحديث لأين اللبان المصرى (ت 749هـ) :	10523782	3200
						سبب إختيار الموضوع إتاحة الفرصة لزيادة عدد الأبحاث التي تقوم على دراسة الإيقاع ودراسة أفعال شاعر من الجيل الذي تلا جيل الرواد هائل بالحدثة ولكنه في نفس الوقت حافظ على الأصالة وإلقاء الضوء على أحوال تشكل الإيقاع بكل صورة وأثر ذلك على تشكل المعنى في الشعر الحر والتعرف على الخصائص والسمات الأساسية لشعر الأستاذ فاروق شوشة أهمية موضوع الرسالة وهو علم الفرض من العلوم المهمة التي بحث عليها الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم وتحقيق هذا الكتاب يسهم في إضافة كتاب جديد محقق إلى المكتبة الإسلامية ويسهم في التعرف على عالميين جليلين وهما شيخ الإسلام زكريا الأنصاري والشيخ ابن الهيثم.	2008	قنا:	درية محمد مغربي مكى،	مكى، درية محمد مغربي	البنية الإيقاعية في شعر فاروق شوشة دلاليًا :	10523801	3201
						تكمّن أهمية الموضوع في المشاركة الواضحة بين الأنبياء والأمة الإسلامية في الأوصاف القرآنية فقد وصف المولى عز وجل أمة محمد بثلاثين وصفاً عشرة أوصاف منها أوصاف الخليل إبراهيم وعشرة أوصاف منها أوصاف موسى الكليم وعشرة أوصاف منها أوصاف محمد الحبيب فسوى بينهم وبين الخليل والكليم والحبيب في تلك الأوصاف. br ظهور أثر تلك الأوصاف في الإنسانية كلها والأنبياء والأمة الإسلامية وغيرهم ممن ينطبق عليهم الوصف بالإسلامية.	2008 .	قنا:	أحمد محمود أحمدمحمود،	محمود، أحمد محمود أحمد.	نهاية الهداية الى تحرير الكفاية لشيخ الإسلام (زكريا الأنصاري)) ت:926هـ شرح كتاب كفاية الحفاظ للشيخ ابن الهيثم(ت:815هـ) :	10523839	3202
						الأوصاف التي شاركت فيها الأمة الإسلامية الأنبياء (عليهم السلام) وأثرها على الإنسانية/	2008 .	قنا:	محمد ضاحي عبد الرؤف حافظ،	حافظ، محمد ضاحي عبد الرؤف.		10523857	3203
						تعانى المكتبة العربية نقصاً في الدراسات القطيعة الترميمة حيث لم يعط بعد دراسي علم الترميم فترة من فترات مصر وهي الفترة القطيعة التي لم تتل قسماً وافراً من الباحثين والبحث لدراسة تلك الفترة التي تحتوى على العديد من الأبدرة الهامة ليس على الصعيد المحلي بل على المستوى العالمي كالدير الأحمر بسوهاج ودير الشهداء بأسنا ودير الأنبا هدرأ بأسوان لذا كان اتجاه الباحث لطرق هذه الفترة كبداية للباحثين. br والهدف من هذه الدراسة هو دراسة الرسوم الجدارية القطيعة في صعيد مصر دراسة علمية واعية لطبيعة الأثر والظروف البيئية المحيطة بالأثر والأسلوب والتكوين الفني للرسوم الجدارية القطيعة.	2008 .	قنا:	أحمد محمد سلام حسن،	حسن، أحمد محمد سلام.	دراسة التقنيات العلمية الحديثة المستخدمة في علاج وصيانة المرسوم الجدارية القطيعة بصعيد مصر : النتائج الطويلة المدى لعمليات الاستئصال الجزئي للبيكراس والأثني عشر في حالات أورام في حالات ماحول قارورة القناة المرارية	10523885	3204
						يهدف هذا البحث إلى تقييم النتائج الطويلة المدى لعمليات الاستئصال الجزئي للبيكراس والأثني عشر في حالات أورام ماحول قارورة القناة المرارية للمرضى الذين أجريت لهم عمليات جراحية بمعهد الكبد القومي .	2008 .	جامعة المنوفية : مصر - القاهرة	ممنوح أحمد محمد إبراهيم،	إبراهيم، ممنوح أحمد محمد.		10523906	3205
							1981		دار المعارف	دراسات وبحوث في علم النفس والصحة النفسية		10528468	3206
						تتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع الصراع الدولي حول استغلال قناة السويس 1869-1882 م حيث بدأت الدراسة بمقدمة ضمنت أهمية الموضوع ومبررات اختياره والدراسات السابقة ثم تناولت الدراسة قناة السويس في سنواتها الأولى من خلال افتتاح قناة السويس للملاحة العالمية ثم أهمية قناة السويس في المجال الإقتصادي الدولي ثم أهمية قناة السويس الاستراتيجية والقيادات السياسية. br ثم تناولت الدراسة الأزمات المالية والسياسية التي واجهت شركة قناة السويس من خلال مسالة بيع قناة السويس ثم الصراع بين الشركات الملاحية وشركة قناة السويس. br ثم تناولت الدراسة فقد مصر لأسهمها في قناة السويس من صالحي أرباح الشركة السنوية وموقف الحكومة الفرنسية من صفقة الأسهم ثم النتائج الدولية المترتبة على بيع الأسهم ثم الاحتلال الإنجليزي لقناة السويس ثم مسألة حياذ قناة السويس ثم النشاط الدبلوماسي لتبرير احتلال قناة السويس ومؤشر الاستانة ثم الاحتلال الإنجليزي لقناة السويس. br كما تناولت الدراسة ضرب مدينة الإسكندرية ثم الخطة العسكرية لاحتلال قناة السويس ثم خاتمة ضمنت أهم النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها خلال تلك الدراسة	1981 .	الإسكندر	السيد حسين محمود جلال،	جلال، السيد حسين محمود.	الصراع الدولي حول استغلال قناة السويس 1869 - 1882 م /	10530235	3207
						هدف هذا البحث الأهتمام بجوانب تجربته الشاعر صلاح عبد الصبور وابعادها في اطارها المتكامل معتمداً على النص الشعري والتعمق في قراءته وذلك من اجل رصد ما يكشف عنه من ظواهر وقضايا فيه وفكرية ثم استنباط ما استخدمه الشاعر في بنائه من ادوات فنية في تشكيل نصوصه ومتابعه تطور هذه الظواهر والقضايا من خلال تطور النص تجربته الشاعر كذلك ربط بين ادوات الشاعر الفنيه وبين ما تكشف عنه من ظواهر وقضايا فيه وفكرية ومدى تأثر هذه الادوات بتلك الظواهر والقضايا.	1986 .	القاهرة :	السيد محمد علي السيد،	السيد، السيد محمد علي.	شعر صلاح عبد الصبور الغنائي :	10530336	3208

						هذه الرسالة قد نجحت في إبراز أهمية الدور الذي تلعبه المياه الجوفية في الصعيد وبوجه خاص في الشرب والزراعة والصناعة في جميع المحافظات وإيضاح ذلك في الصورة الحديثة للخرطة الجغرافية بعد السد العالي، وترتكز أهمية هذا البحث في المرتبة الأولى على بيان كمية المياه الجوفية التي يساهم بها الخزان الجوفي في الميزانية المائية للاحتياجات السنوية في الصعيد ومدى ثباتها سنوياً واحتمالات تذبذبها . ويمكن تلخيص نتائج هذا البحث في النقاط الآتية : - أولاً : خصائص الخزان الجوفي في الصعيد . ثانياً : تغذية الخزان الجوفي في الصعيد . ثالثاً : السد العالي ومسابيل المياه الجوفية . رابعاً : استخدامات المياه الجوفية في الصعيد .		
3209	10530399	جغرافية المياه الجوفية في الوجه القبلي/	عبد الوارث، عبد الوارث محمد محمد.	عبد الوارث محمد محمد عبد الوارث،	عين شمش :	1988		
3210	10530879	الجملة الفعلية في اللغة العبرية الحديثة	يوسف محاسن حسن احمد محمد			1999		
3211	10530960	درب الحج المصري في العصر العثماني 923 - 1213 هـ / 1517 - 1798 م :	موسى، جمال محمود مرسى.	جمال محمود مرسى موسى،	الإسكندرية : جامعة طنطا :	1990		
3212	10531089	الحركة الأدبية في صعيد مصر الأعلى في القرنين السادس والسابع من الهجرة /	حسن، الضوى فؤاد.	الضوى فؤاد حسين،		1990		
3213	10531443	اسواق القسطنط والقاهرة في مصر الفاطمي 358-567هج/969-1171م/	الربيطي، ممنوح عبد الرحمن عبد الرحيم0	ممنوح عبد الرحمن الربيطي،	المنيا :	1992		
3214	10534959	الخصائص النحوية في القصص القرآني/	عيسى، ياسين احمد.	ياسين أحمد عيسى،	اسيوط :	1994		
3215	10535492	شرح فصيح تطلب لأبي منصور محمد بن علي عمر بن عمر" الجبان كان حياً 416هـ-1025	علي، عبده زيدان.	عبده زيدان علي،	قنا :	1995		
3216	10536954	شعر ابي الحسين الجزار المصري(601-679):	خليفة، أحمد عبد المجيد محمد.	أحمد عبد المجيد محمد خليفة،	قنا :	1999		
3217	10537015	ظاهرة الاقتراض النحوي ودفعها ونتائجها:	مغازي، حسن أحمد .	حسن أحمد مغازي،	القاهرة :	1996		
3218	10537253	الفورش الكتابية الباقية على الآثار بمنطقة مصر الوسطى منذ الفتح الإسلامي حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر :	محمود، عاطف سعد محمد.	عاطف سعد محمد محمود ،	قنا :	2002		
3219	10538176	شعر ابن زمرك الغزنائي	الطاهر أحمد مكى	مر بسطواى الوادي الجديد				
3220	10538208	شعر ابن زمرك الغزنائي :	بسطواى، منى ربيع .	منى ربيع بسطواى ؟	قنا :	1996		
3221	10541570	تفسير البحر المحيط لأبي حيان الأندلسي من قوله تعالى "ليس البر" إلى قوله تعالى "تلك الرسل " :	نصر ، جمال محمد محمد.	جمال محمد نصر،	قنا :	1997		
3222	10541763	تفسير البحر المحيط لأبي حيان الأندلسي من قوله تعالى (ليس البر) إلى قوله تعالى (تلك الرسل) :	نصر، جمال محمد محمد.	جمال محمد نصر،	قنا :	1997		
3223	10542332	شعر محمد حسن النجمي 1875-1940م :	أحمد، مجدى أحمد عبد المجيد.	مجدى أحمد عبد المجيد أحمد،	قنا :	1997		
3224	10542524	القصة القصيرة عند يوسف جوهر :	طه، إيمان محمد إلياس.	إيمان محمد إلياس طه ،	قنا :	1998		
3225	10544940	التركيب الزمنية في مسرح محمود تيمور :	دوب، رفعت محمد عبد الله خليفة.	رفعت محمد عبدالله خليفة دوب ؟	قنا :	1998		
3226	10545032	التحضير والنشأة الاجتماعية للطفل من قبل المرأة : صعيد مصر في عصر المماليك الجراكسة(784-922/1382-1517م) /	أحمد، سلوى محمد المهدي.	سلوى محمد المهدي أحمد ؟	قنا :	1998		
3227	10545182	مصطفى، ماهر أحمد.	ماهر أحمد مصطفى ،	ماهر أحمد مصطفى ،	قنا :	1999		
3228	10545364	مختصر في شواذ القرآن الكريم من كتاب البديع لابن خالويه:	علي ، محمد سيد نصر الدين.	محمد سيد نصر الدين علي ؟	قنا :	1998		
3229	10546553	البينة الإيقاعية في شعر نازك الملائكة :	محمود، منى محمد شحات .	منى محمد شحات محمود ،	قنا :	1998		
3230	10548473	المشاركة ودورها في تنمية القرية المصرية :	إبراهيم ، علي طلبة محمد.	علي طلبة محمد إبراهيم ،	قنا :	1999		

						الشباب الطريف هو أحد شعراء مصر النابيين من طلائع شعراء العصر المملوكي، عاش بين سنتي 661-688، اختلفه القدر في دمشق، بعد أن قضى في القاهرة التي ولد فيها عبر الزهور، وترك لنا من أشعاره - في هذه الفترة القصيرة - ما يدل على أصالة الإبداع في نفسه، وعراقة الشعر في حسه.	1992 .	اسيوط :	أحمد عبد المجيد محمد خليفة،	خليفة، أحمد عبد المجيد محمد.	الشباب الطريف :	3252	10572874
						بعد عصر دولة المماليك تتويجا لعصور الحضارة الإسلامية في مصر لاسيما دولة المماليك الجراكسة لما خلفته لنا من تراث فني ومعماري زاخر يدل على عظمه وابهه ذلك العصر لذا تهدف الدراسة الى إلقاء الضوء على التحف الفنية من عصر السلطان قايتباي وخاصة الدراسة المقارنة للتحف التي يكتفيها متحف الفن الإسلامي بالقاهرة وبين ميثاقاتها في المتاحف والمجموعات العالمية والسلطان قايتباي من أشهر ملوك دولة المماليك الذين عنوا بالعمارة الإسلامية في مصر وبلاد الشام والحجاز فقد ترك اسمه مسطورا على ما يزيد عن سبعين اثر إسلاميا ما بين إنشاء وتجديد وترميم أو إضافه علاوه على إصلاح اثار اسلافه والتي نقش اسمه عليها وسجل لنفسه صفحات ذهبية في تاريخ الفن الإسلامي وضحت زخرفه زهره التوتس ذات الأصول القديمة على معظم التحف التطبيقية التي عليها اسم السلطان قايتباي بأشكال زخرفيه مختلفة وقد استعملت الكتابيه بخط الثلث المملوكي وكان يتخللها ورقة نباتيه ثلاثيه البتلات وقد ترك لنا هذا العصر مجموعه من السيوف منقوش عليها اسم السلطان قايتباي ومدفع يعتبر هو الوحيد الباقي من هذه الفترة حيث استخدم في الجملة الأخيرة ضد العثمانيين ويعتبر هذا العصر العصر الذهبي لاستعمال النحاس وأيضا ازدهر فن الكتب وإغلفه المصاحف وتجلي ذلك في زخرفه جلود الكتب بالعناصر النباتيه وقد اهتم السلطان قايتباي بالمجلدين والمذهبين والخطاطين لما كانه هذه المصاحف الثمينة من جلاله وقداسه لدى المسلمين .	1991 .	طنطا :	عائشه عبد العزيز محمد التهامي،	التهامي، عائشه عبد العزيز محمد.	التحف الفنية في عهد السلطان قايتباي في ضوء مجموعات متحف الفن الإسلامي بالقاهرة :	3253	10574400
						هذه المنشآت لم تخطي من قبل بدارسة مثالية ومخصصة تتناولها بالوصف المعماري والدراسة الوثائقية وقد تم توضيح ذلك من خلال ثلاث أبواب الباب الأول: جمال الدين الذهبي: حياته ومنشأته الباب الثاني: دراسة عن منزل جمال الدين الذهبي الباب الثالث: الدراسة الوثائقية بالإضافة الى العديد من نتائج البحث التي توصل اليها الباحث	1991 .	القاهرة :	رفعت موسى محمد ماجور،	ماجور ، رفعت موسى محمد.	منشآت جمال الدين الذهبي المعمارية(1047- 1637م):	3254	10577024
						هذه المنشآت لم تخطي من قبل بدارسة مثالية ومخصصة تتناولها بالوصف المعماري والدراسة الوثائقية وقد تم توضيح ذلك من خلال ثلاث أبواب الباب الأول: جمال الدين الذهبي: حياته ومنشأته. الباب الثاني: دراسة عن منزل جمال الدين الذهبي. الباب الثالث: الدراسة الوثائقية بالإضافة الى العديد من نتائج البحث التي توصل اليها الباحث.	1991 .	القاهرة :	رفعت موسى محمد ماجور،	ماجور ، رفعت موسى محمد.	منشآت جمال الدين الذهبي المعمارية(1047- 1637م) :	3255	10577129
						تتناول البحث دراسة مجمع الهية هليوبوليس وأشكال كتابة كلمة Psdt في المفرد والمثنى والجمع وعلاقة المجمع بالمجاميع الألهية الأخرى وتضمن القاب الآله أتم والذي يعتبر المحور الرئيسي في عقيدة هليوبوليس كما تضمن القاب الجيل الأول لآله أتم وهما (شور تفنوت) والقاب الجيل الثاني لآله أتون وهما (جب ونوت) والقاب العلةة الأوزيرية وهم (اوزير - ايزيس - سث - بنت حت) وتناول أيضا المجمع الآلهي بهليوبوليس وأفراده في الفن المصري القديم. تولت الدراسة الى إبراز مكانة مجموع الهية هليوبوليس بين المجامع الألهية الأخرى وكذلك أثره في الحياة الدينية في مصر القديمة.	1990 .	القاهرة :	ثناء جمعه الرشيدى،	الرشيدى، ثناء جمعه.	ألقاب مجمع الهية أونو(هليوبوليس) منذ الدولة القديمة وحتى نهاية الدولة الحديثة /	3256	10577246
						يشتمل على لوحات (ص. 244-290).	1989 .	القاهرة :	نادر محمود عبد الدايم،	عبدالدايم، نادر محمود.	التأثيرات العقائدية في الفن العثماني :	3257	10577375
						تعد العلاقات العامة نشاطا هاما واساسيا من أنشطة المنشآت التي تعمل في مجال السياحة، كما تعد عاملا رئيسيا من عوامل نجاح الجهود التثقيفية السياحية، حيث تستهدف العلاقات العامة دعم ومساندة أنشطة البيع والتسويق ومحاولة تكوين صورة إيجابية عن المنشأة ومتنائجها، وهي بذلك تقوم بدور هام في تحقيق اهداف التنمية السياحية.	1989 .	طنطا :	أبو الحمد محمد أحمد الايوني،	أحمد. الخصائص اللغوية في الحديث النبوي الشريف في محيط الأسرة/		3258	10577586
						قال محمد بن سيرين:"إن هذا العلم دين فانظروا عمن تأخذون دينكم) " .	2009 .	قا :	سميه عبد الراضي احمد،	احمد، سمية عبد الراضي.	دور التخطيط في ادارة العلاقات العامة بالمؤسسات السياحية :	3259	10584040
						وفي عصرنا هذا ومن قبله من العصور نجد كثيرا من العلماء من اهتم بتفسير كتاب الله ﷻ وجمع المرويات التي اهتمت بالتفسير ، ومن يطالع هذه الكتب يجد أن مؤلفيها تركوا جانباً من أهم الجوانب عند جمع المرويات ، وهو بيان مدى صحة وضعف هذه المرويات ، ومدى نسبتها إلى رسول الله ﷺ ، ومن يبحث في كتب التفسير يجد أن بعض هذه المرويات أصلها ضعيف أو وموضوع ، وهناك بعض المؤلفات التي تهمل وتترك الإسناد كلية دون تنبيه لمدى صحة وضعف المروي ربما لأنه في عصر المؤلف كان الإسناد معروفاً ، أو أن مؤلفه كان شديد الحفظ قوي الذاكرة فارتكن لذلك ، وهو لا يدري أن من يأتي وراه قد لا يعرف هذا الإسناد ، وقد يكون محدود الحفظ والذاكرة ، كما أن هذه التفسيرات والمرويات مليئة بالأليات القرآنية والأحاديث النبوية والآثار الموقوفة على الصحابة أو المقطوعة على التابعين ﷺ ، وكل هذا كان يحتاج إلى التفرغ والتوثيق ثم الدراسة ؛ ليعرف طلاب العلم وغيرهم قيمة هذه التفسيرات والمرويات .							
						وفي عصرنا الحالي اشتد الهجوم على السنة الشريفة والتشكيك فيها ، وهذا الهجوم على السنة يُعد هجوماً على القرآن الكريم ؛ لأن القرآن والسنة لا ينفصلان ؛ فيجب علينا جميعاً الوقوف صفاً واحداً للبحث والتدقيق في كتب التفسير والحديث لدراسة الأسانيد ؛ لبيان الصحيح والضعيف منها فنعرف الصحيح ونعمل به ونتبعه ، ونعرف الدخيل الواهي والموضوع فحذرهِ ونجتنبهِ ، ومن هذا المنطلق جاء موضوع هذه الرسالة لبيان الصحيح والضعيف من مرويات عبد بن حميد في التفسير . ثانياً : أمر الله ﷻ عباده بالتدبر والتفكر في كتابه العزيز فقال:﴿أَفَلَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ وَلَوْ كَانَ مِنْ عِندِ غَيْرِ اللَّهِ لَوَجَدُوا فِيهِ اخْتِلَافًا كَثِيرًا ()﴾، وقال تعالى:﴿أَفَلَا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ أَمْ عَلَى قُلُوبٍ أَقْفَالُهَا ()﴾ . والتفسير ومروياته هما من أعظم مجالات هذا التدبر والتفكر ، فكان ذلك دافعا قويا لدفعني لاختيار هذا المجال ، وهو مجال مرويات التفسير وخاصة التوثيق والدراسة لها برغم ما فيها من صعوبة وتشعب في الموضوعات .	2009			شحاته، ياسر شحاته محمد.	مرويات عبد بن حميد في التفسير "توثيق ودراسة" /	3260	10584731
						تتناول الرسالة موضوع القرض المصرفي دراسة تاريخية مقارنة بين الشريعة الإسلامية والقانون الوضعي فوضح التطور التاريخي للقرض ثم القرض المصرفي بين الشريعة الإسلامية والقانون الوضعي ثم الأحكام العامة لعقد القرض في الشريعة والقانون ثم تحدث عن آثار عقد القرض في الشريعة والقانون . وتناولت الدراسة التطور التاريخي للقرض عند الأمم القديمة في الشريعتين اليهودية والمسيحية ومن أم النتائج :- أن البحث في تاريخ الحضارات القديمة يكشف بحق مدى التقارب الفكري والخططي لدى واضعي القوانين في هذه المجتمعات .							
						تأثر واضعو القوانين في المجتمعات الحاضرة بالنظم والقوانين التي كانت سائدة في المجتمعات القديمة من حظر متجدد-2 الفوائد وعدم تجاوز الفوائد لرأس المال .							
						يؤدي الاختلاط بين الشعوب لاي سبب حتماً وبالضرورة الى تأثر القوانين هذه الشعوب بعضها ببعض كما أن معرفة-3 العرب للقرض الاستثمارية .							
						. في الشريعتين اليهودية والمسيحية رأينا ان القرض بفائدة محرم اشد التحريم في اليهودية اياحو اخذه من بعضهم بعض-4 ان المطالب للبروتوكولات التي وضعها اليهود وعلى الاخص مايبهم الجانب الاقتصادي منها يلحظ بحق مدى العداء-6 اليهودي للمسلمين على مر العصور							
						أهم المقترحات :-							
						بالنسبة لرد قرض النقود فإن الحل الأمثل لهذه المشكلة ان تسعى الدولة للعمل على الاستقرار النقدي وتوفير كافة العوامل 1- واتباع الوسائل المؤدية على ذلك							
						. على البنوك التقليدية منح القروض الحسنة بصورتها الاستثمارية والاستهلاكية للاستثمارية للأفراد-2							
						. يجب على البنوك استثمار اموال المودعين في مشروعات يقرها الشرع والقسام الربح-3							
						. بالنسبة لفتح الاعتمادات فننصح ان يشتري البنك البضاعة مع تعهد العميل بالشراء بالضوابط الشرعية-4							
						. ان البديل عن السندات المحرمة اصدار وشراء اوتداول اصدار الشركات صكوك مضاربة-5							
						بالنسبة لحسم الاوراق التجارية فلننا نقترح ان يعتبر البنك مايعطيه للعميل في عملية الخصم بالمصاريف الفعلية التي-6							
						. نكديها في تحصيل الورقة	2004 .	القاهرة :	محمد علي محمد محمد أحمد البنا.	البنا، محمد علي محمد محمد احمد.	القرض المصرفي :	3261	10585300

							ان تعدد الزوجات قضية مهمة اثارث جدلا واستحوذت على فكر الكثيرين ولزاد الامر تعقيدا بعد العمل بوثيقة الزواج الجديد وما منحت به من فرصة لكل من طرفي عقد الزواج ان يشترط في عقده ما يشاء من شروط يراها في مصلحته وعلى ذلك فإن اهم الشروط التي تحرص دائما الزوجه ان تضمنها وثيقه الزواج هي الشروط التي تقيد حق الزوج في تعدد زوجاته ولقد اختلف الفقهاء في مشروعيه هذه الشروط بناء على اختلافهم العام في نطاق الشروط المشروعه في العقد غير ان عقد الزواج لما يتميز به من مزيه خاصه عن بقيه العقود فإنه يجب عدم الإخـذ فيه بالقول بمشروعيه كل الشروط المقترنه به إلا ما ثبت دليل بتحريمه بل لابد من معالجة كل شرط على حده ومعرفة تأثيره على طرفي العلاقة وبناءً عليه يمكن القول بفساد كل الشروط التي تشترطها الزوجه لتقييد حق زوجها في تعدد زوجاته وذلك بسبب اثرها السيئ عليه وعلى الاولاد وعلى المجتمع ككل أما بالنسبة لأهم النتائج التي توصلت لها الرسالة هي ان الإسلام أقر ظاهرة تعدد الزوجات فهذه الظاهرة عرفتها كل المجتمعات الإنسانية تقريبا وكذلك عرفتها التشريعات السماوية التي سبقت الإسلام وكل ما فعله الإسلام بخصوصها انه شرع لها أحكاماً وقبواً وتنظما وتهديبا ،إن الآلية التي تبيح التعدد بأربعة نسوة لم تكن مجرد مرحلة لتهديب النفوس نحو منعه نهائياً وليست متناقضة مع آية "ولن تستطيعوا ان تعدلوا بين النساء " لأن العدل المأمور بإتباعه فيها غير العدل المعنى استمطاعته في الأخرى فالأول هو العدل في الأمور المادية والثاني هو العدل في المحبة والميل القلبي ومن أهم المظاهر المادية للعدل المأمور به هي الثقة والمعاملة والميـت إلا ان الثقة تسقط أحياناً عن الزوجة كما تسقط هي والقسم في أحيان أخرى ولا يعد ذلك إخلالاً بالعدل بل هو تطبيق له حيث يستقلان لسقوط سببهما غير ان هناك حالات أخرى يجب فيها تعويض القسم .
2009 .	قاهره :	رحاب مصطفى كامل ،	كامل، رحاب مصطفى .	تعدد الزوجات ومدى مشروعيه تدخل الزوجه لمنع التعدد :	10586649	3262	
2008 .	بنى سويف :	سالم بن محمد بن خلفان الدرسمي ،	الدرسمي ،سالم بن محمد بن خلفان .	النظام القانوني لمجلس ادارة شركات المساهمة العامة في سلطنة عمان :	10586706	3263	
2006 .	القاهرة :	يحيى صقر أحمد صقر ،	صقر، يحيى صقر أحمد .	حماية حقوق الشخصية في إطار المسؤولية التقصيرية /	10586750	3264	
2005 .	بنى سويف :	رضا جوده طليل ،	طليل ،رضا جوده .	الكتمان المصرفي :	10586753	3265	
2009 .	بنها :	مصطفى احمد ابراهيم ،	ابراهيم، مصطفى احمد.	العقد الالكتروني :	10586767	3266	

						يتم عرض مختلف جوانب مشكلة عمليات الأوراق المالية المعالجة والأجلة، باعتبارها محور اهتمام الكثيرين من المهتمين بالبورصة، سواء العاملين فيها، أو المتعاملين معها، أو الباحثين في مختلف جوانبها الإدارية والاقتصادية والقانونية. وأيضاً يتم تحديد المناهج التي تتبع في الدراسة وهي المنهج الوصفي التأصيلي. br الفصل التمهيدي، وعنوانه: ماهية سوق رأس المال، وهو عبارة عن ثلاثة مباحث: br يتعرض المبحث الأول لنشأة تلك السوق، حيث تبين أنه من الصعوبة تحديد اللحظة التي نشأت فيها البورصات، ومع ذلك من الممكن حصرها في نوعين هما: br المبحث الأول: يعرض بورصات البضائع أو البورصات التجارية وهذه في بدايتها كانت تقتصر على تداول السلع الزراعية، إلى أن تم نشأة بورصة شيكاغو للتجارة عام 1848 الثاني: بورصات الأوراق المالية أو بورصات القيم المنقولة، وهذه في بدايتها ظهرت في هولندا بمدينة أمستردام وانقرس، ثم بريطانيا وفرنسا عام 1724. br والمبحث الثاني: يتناول مفهوم سوق رأس المال، حيث تبين أنها تنقسم إلى نوعين: الأول هو السوق الأولي، ويطلق عليه سوق الإصدار أو الاكتتاب، والثاني: السوق الثانوي الذي يتم فيها تداول الورقة بعد إصدارها، وتلك السوق الأخيرة تنقسم إلى: br - السوق الحاضر أو الفوري: حيث يتم فيها الصفقة بمجرد استلام وتسليم الأوراق المالية على الفور. والآن توجد ثلاثة أنواع من تلك الأسواق هي: السوق المنظم (البورصات)، والسوق غير المنظم، وفيها تتم كافة التعاملات التي تجرى خارج البورصة، والسوق الاحتكارية التي تحتكرها الحكومة. br - السوق الأجلة: ويقصد بها السوق الذي لا يلتزم فيها البائع بتسليم الإسماء المبيعة، والمشتري لا يلتزم بدفع الثمن فوراً. br وهذا السوق الأخير غير منظم ويعمل من خلال عدد من بيوت السمسرة التجارية، حيث يتم تداول الأوراق المالية قصيرة الأجل. br ونظراً لأن سوق رأس المال يعتبر إحدى آليات تجميع المدخرات وتوظيفها في المشروعات الاستثمارية المختلفة، فمن الممكن تعريفها بأنها مكان محدد يتلاقى فيها البائعين والمشتريين خلال ساعات محددة، وبصفة دورية للتعامل في الصكوك المالية متوسطة وطويلة الأجل، والتي يجب أن يتوافر فيها شروط محددة بمقتضى القوانين واللوائح السارية.
3267	10587688	عليات الأوراق المالية المعالجة والأجلة /	الشهراني ،أحمد سعيد أحمد .	أحمد سعيد أحمد الشهراني ،	القاهرة :	2007 .
						ذكرنا أهمية الدراسة التاريخية لعلم القانون، وأن الحكم من النظم التي سبقت القضاء في الظهور قبل وجود الدولة، كما ذكرنا أن الشعوب القديمة قد عرفت أيضاً فكرة الرجوع على أحكام التحكيم. وتكلمنا عن أهمية الأخذ بالتعريف الموسع لحكم التحكيم، حتى تتحقق الرقابة الفعالة عليه. كما عالجتنا مسألة الطبيعة القانونية لحكم التحكيم، وقلنا أنه أقرب ما يكون إلى الطبيعة القضائية. وأشرنا إلى أنواع أحكام التحكيم وهي: القطعية والوقفية والإضافية والاتفاقية والغائية والجزئية، وختمنا الكلام عن الأخيرة ببعض الأمثلة من واقع ملفات التحكيم. وتناولنا تفصيلاً موضوع حكم التحكيم الوطني والأجنبي والدولي، وأهمية التفرقة بينهم، وأكدنا أن لفظ حكم التحكيم الأجنبي غير مرادف مطلقاً للفظ حكم التحكيم الدولي ، وعالجنا مسألة متى نكون بصدد حكم تحكيم دولي. واستطردنا في الكلام عن آثار حكم التحكيم، من حيث الحجية واستنفاد الولاية والاستثناءات الواردة عليه. وموقف القانون الإنجليزي الذي لا نجد له نظيراً في القوانين الأخرى في هذا المقام. وأسهيّنا في الكلام عن النظم القانونية الموسعة في نطاق البطلان، مثل القانون المصري والإنجليزي والنظم القانونية المضبوطة له، مثل قانون الإجراءات المدنيةية البلجيكي والسويسري. والتي أخذت بالاتجاه المضيق، رغبة منها في جذب التحكيم إلى أراضيها، وكان باعثها على ذلك فيما اعتقد: الناحية الاقتصادية. ولم أنس الحديث تفصيلاً عن موقف الفقه والقضاء المؤيد والمعارض لفكرة الرجوع على أحكام التحكيم والحجج المختلفة التي يستند إليها كل فريق. وتطرقنا للكلام عن القانون الواجب التطبيق على صحة أو بطلان حكم التحكيم، وقلنا أنه يخضع للقانون المصري. إذا جرى التحكيم في مصر أو في الخارج واتفق أطرافه على خضوعه للقانون المصري. أما أحكام التحكيم الأجنبية، فمحرم على القاضي المصري التمس عليها بالبطلان. وتكلمنا عن جواز تطبيق فكرة الإعدام على أحكام التحكيم ، وقلنا أن دعوى البطلان تستوعب الكثير من الأسباب التي تصلح لأن تدرج تحت دعوى الإعدام ، والتيهينا إلى أن السبب الوحيد الذي يعدم حكم التحكيم هو تقديم أوراق أو مستندات مزورة أو أخلاق وقائع لا أساس لها من الصحة تم بناء حكم التحكيم عليها . وعرجنا أيضاً على موضوع المقصود باتفاق التحكيم، وقلنا أنه يشمل شرط التحكيم ومشارطة التحكيم، والتيهينا إلى أن القوانين الحديثة أصبحت لا تفرق بينهما في المعاملة. وأدنيّا بدلونا في مسألة القانون المطبق على اتفاق التحكيم، الذي يحدد صحته أو بطلانه. والاتجاه الذي يجعل اتفاق التحكيم من قبيل المسائل الإجرائية، إذا يقول بتطبيق قانون مقر التحكيم. والاتجاه الذي يكرس اختيار القانون المطبق على اتفاق التحكيم على أساس ما توجهت إليه إرادة الأطراف. ولم نفتأ الكلام عن مجال تطبيق القانون الواجب التطبيق على صحة أو بطلان اتفاق التحكيم. وعالجنا مسألة مدى امتداد اتفاق التحكيم، مثل تجاوز حدود الوكالة وعلاقة الشركة الأم بالشركة الوليدة... الخ. وسلطنا الضوء على موضوع استقلال شرط التحكيم، عن العقد الذي يتضمنه من حيث الفسخ أو البطلان، سواء في العلاقات الوطنية أم في العلاقات الخاصة الدولية. والأخيرة. يأخذ مفهوم الاستقلال فيها فرق الفسخ والبطلان إمكانية خضوع شرط التحكيم لقانون يختلف عن القانون الذي يخضع له العقد ، فضلاً عن عدم تأثر شرط التحكيم بأية قيود تشريعية وطنية قد تقف حجر عثرة أمامه. وتكلمنا عن الموقف المؤيد والمعارض لفكرة استقلال شرط التحكيم وتطور القانون الإنجليزي في هذا المقام. وموقف القضاء المصري من هذه المسألة في نطاق العلاقات الخاصة الدولية والتي وصل إليها بالعديد من الطرق قبل صدور قانون التحكيم الجديد. ولم ننس أن نبين وجه الفرق بين قانون التحكيم الإنجليزي والمصري في هذا المقام، وقلنا أنهما يتفقان في نصحهما على المبدأ صراحة. ويختلفان في أن القانون الأول قد نص صراحة على إمكانية اتفاق الأطراف على عدم استقلال شرط التحكيم.
3268	10587712	بطلان حكم التحكيم :	حسن، خالد أحمد .	خالد أحمد حسن ،	عين شمس :	2006 .
						يتناول الفصل الأول: التطور التاريخي للإكراه البدني في القانون الروماني br الفصل الثاني: حبس المدين من أجل الدين في الفقه الإسلامي br الفصل الثالث: الإكراه البدني في التشريع الفرنسي br الفصل الرابع: الإكراه البدني في التشريع المصري. هناك اقتراحات : يجب إعادة النظر في التنظيم التشريعي القائم بمسائل التنفيذ وإضافة الإكراه البدني إلى جانب وسائل التنفيذ -1- الأخرى لما ثبتت هذه الوسيلة من فاعلية في الحياة العملية في مسائل الأحوال الشخصية بحيث يتضمن هذا التنظيم الإكراه البدني ضمن مسائل التنفيذ إكهاماً عامة لشروط وإجراءات وآثار التنفيذ بالإكراه البدني ونظراً لحساسية هذا الإجراء الإكراهي أو إذا شئت بالحرية الفردية فمن الواجب أن يكون تطبيقه مقيداً بحد أدنى للمبالغ المراد التنفيذ بها واقتراح من ثم أن يرتبط هذا الحد الأدنى بالنصيب الانتهائي للمحكمة الجزئية باعتباره ذلك الحد الذي دونه يكون المبلغ المقضى بها ليس على درجة كبيرة من الأهمية بحيث تقف حرية فرد من أجله . تعديل النظام القانوني بالإكراه البدني في المواد الجنائية بما يتفق وطبيعة هذا الإجراء كوسيلة تنفيذ إكراهية الغرض منها-2- الضغط على إرادة المدين للوفاء بما عليه ويقضى النص صراحة على عدم جواز التنفيذ بالإكراه البدني على المدين المعسر وقصره من ثم على القادرين من المحكوم عليهم وحذف النصوص المتضمنة براءة نمة المدين من المبلغ المقضى به بقدر ماقتضاه من أيام حبس بطريق الإكراه البدني لأن في ذلك عودة بالاتزام إلى سيرته الأولى حين كان جسد المدين ضامناً للوفاء بالتزاماته وإعادة النظر في مسألة قيام المحكوم ضده بعمل لصالح الدولة بدلا من التنفيذ عليه بطريق الإكراه البدني من هذا من جهة ومن جهة أخرى فإن الملاحظ عملا أنه عادة مايسند إلى المحكوم ضدهم أعمال لا تتفق مع إكاثاتهم كأن يسند إلى المحكوم ضده بغرامة أو إى أداء مالي للدولة القيام بأعمال نظافة أحد الأقسام حقيقة أن العمل بدلا من الإكراه البدني يكون بناء على طلب المحكوم ضده ولكن عجزه عن الوفاء وتجنبه للحبس قد يدفعه إلى قول ذلك . لغاء نص المادة 239 عقوبات التي تجيز حبس المدين من أجل ديون النفقات لوجود نص مماثل في قانون الأحوال- الشخصية وعلى النحو السابق عرضه .
3269	10587727	الإكراه البدني :	عابد، مصطفى ابراهيم .	مصطفى ابراهيم عابد،	القاهرة :	2000 .

							هدفت الدراسة إلى القاء الضوء على دور المحكم في خصومة التحكيم وحدود سلطاته ، حيث كان عسيرا في ظل قانون المرافعات المصري رقم 13 لسنة 1968 وبمصدر قانون التحكيم المصري الجديد رقم 27 لسنة 1994 أحدث تغيرا هائلا في مجال التحكيم ، الذي سائر الاتجاهات الحديثة وعالجت الدراسة دور المحكم فعرضت للطبيعة القضائية لمهنة ، والنظريات المختلفة التي قبل بها في هذا الصدد وأيضا حجية حكم المحكم كإثر لهذه الطبيعة القضائية ، وأخيرا سلطة المحكم في الفصل في اختصاصه كإثر لهذه الطبيعة وتحدثت عن شروط اختيار المحكم وهي : ضرورة توافر الأهلية المدنية الكاملة وتوافر الخبرة والكفاءة اللازمة لأداء المهمة ، فضلا عن استقلال المحكم في مواجهة الخصوم وقد أجاز المشرع المصري تعيين المحكم عن طريق القضاء على خلاف الوضع في ظل النصوص الملغاة كما تحدثت عن الإلزامات التي تقع على عاتق المحكم منذ لحظة ترشيحه وهي : الإفصاح عن علاقاته بالخصوم أو موضوع النزاع ، كما يلتزم بالحياد . ومن أهم التوصيات :- تحديد المؤهلات المطلوب توافرها في المحكم ومعايير اختبار بدقة ووضع تنظيم تفصيلي دقيق لسلطات المحكم ونطاقها وآثارها وهو ما حرص عليه المشرع المصري . وضع تنظيم تفصيلي يحدد بوضوح دور القضاء الوطني في الرقابة السابقة على إجراءات التحكيم بهدف تدعيم سير- خصومة التحكيم وضمان فاعليتها اتاحة الفرصة للقضاء للمشاركة الإيجابية في تدعيم سير إجراءات التحكيم وحل المشكلات التي تعترض سيرها أو تهددها- بالفشل عدم تبني فكرة الحرية المطلقة للخصوم أو التعديل على حسن نية الأطراف في تسيير إجراءات التحكيم ومراعاة التوفيق- بين السرعة والعدالة تقرير حضورية خصومة تنفيذ الحكم تمكينا لاثارة كافة الاعتراضات القانونية وبصفة خاصة تلك التي لا تملك المحكمة أن- تنظيم سبيل الطعن بالاستئناف على نحو يكفل سرعة البت فيها تدعima لفاعلية التحكيم وابقاء السرعة كاهم مزاياه ويعد- القانون الفرنسي رائدا في هذا الصدد تحديد قواعد احتساب اتعاب المحكمين على نحو منضبط غير مبالغ فيه- التوسع في نشر احكام التحكيم الوطنية والاجنبية مع تعليق الفقهاء والمتخصصين عليها على نحو يتيح استبعاد الاحكام- السبئية وتكوين كيان منسق من السوابق من خلال بعض الدوريات المتخصصة اسوة بما يجري عليه العمل في العديد من الدول التركيز على تدريس موضوع التحكيم في ضوء التطورات الحديثة وكما يعرفه المجتمع اليوم لتعميق الفاهيم الصحيحة- والمساهمة في تكوين كوادر مدنية للعمل في مجال التحكيم	
3270	10587737	دور المحكم في خصومة التحكيم وحدود سلطاته/	عبدالرحمن، هدى محمد مجدى .	هدى محمد مجدى عبدالرحمن ،	القاهرة :	1997 [	التبصرة الخاصة بالتعليق او التلخيص a)تتأسفا مع الدور المطوط بمحكمه النقض كحكمه قانون وليست درجة ثالثة من درجات التقاضى تقررت قاعده حظر ابداء اسباب جديده امام محكمه النقض تلك القاعده التى عرض الباحث لها في بحثه سواء من حيث مضمونها او من حيث نطاقها وقد خلص الباحث الى بعض النتائج وهي:- 1 br - ان قاعده حظر ابداءاسباب جديده امام محكمه النقض تنسم بالعموميه من حيث نطاق سريانها فالاسباب الجديده لاتقبل امام محكمه النقض 2 br- ان تحديد مدى اعتبار سبب ما جديدا امام محكمه النقض يتوقف على تحديد مدى اعتبار هذا السبب مطروحا على محكمه الموضوع التى اسدرت الحكم المطعون فيه لحظه اصدارها لهذا الحكم 3 br - انه ليس كل مايدى في اول مره امام محكمه النقض يعتبر سببا جديدا غير مقبول امام هذه المحكمه فلا يكون كذلك الاسباب التى كانت مطروحه بطبيعتها امام محكمه الموضوع كالاسباب القانونية البحتة والاسباب المتعلقة بالنظام العام.	
3271	10587743	الاسباب الجديده في النقض المدني :	أبو صيام، فكرى عبد الحميد .	فكرى عبد الحميد ابو صيام ،	القاهرة :	2003	تمثل أهمية هذه الدراسة في النواحي الآتية : - ا- تحديد المسؤولية عن التعويض عن أضرار النقل الجوي الدولي وفق اتفاقيتي وارسو 1929 ومونتريال 1999 br - ب- تحالول الدراسة المساهمة في سد النقص في الدراسات الخاصة بهذا الموضوع وخاصة في ظل ندرة المراجع العربية في هذا المجال. br أهداف الدراسة : br تهدف هذه الدراسة لاستعراض النقل الجوي الدولي من حيث المفهوم القانوني والتنظيم الدولي لعقد النقل الجوي الدولي ، وايضا تحديد النقل الجوي الخاضع لاتفاقية وارسو 1929 وتعديلاتها واتفاقية مونتريال 1999 ، واثار عقد النقل الجوي الدولي ووثاقه ودورها في مجال الإثبات والالتزامات الناتجة عن النقل الجوي بالنسبة للأشخاص أو البضائع وذلك كإثر من آثار عقد النقل الجوي الدولي . وايضا تحديد مسؤولية الناقل الجوي الدولي، ودفع هذه المسؤولية ، وأحكام التعويض ودعوى المسؤولية ، وذلك للخروج بعدة نتائج وتوصيات. br منهج الدراسة : br لقد اعتمدت هذه الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي ، الذي يقوم على جمع القضايا والأحكام التي صدرت بسببها ، وذلك لتحديد كيفية تحديد مسؤولية الناقل الجوي الدولي. br خطة الدراسة : br يبدأ البحث بباب تمهيدي تطرقت فيه إلى تطور القواعد التي تحكم مسؤولية الناقل الجوي على الصعيد الدولي ، وهي دراسة يراها الباحث ضرورية حتى يتم فهم القواعد التي كانت تحكم مسؤولية الناقل الجوي قبل اتفاقية وارسو ، والتطور التاريخي لاتفاقيات النقل الجوي بدءا من اتفاقية وارسو ، مرورا بالبروتوكولات المعدلة لها وحتى توقيع اتفاقية مونتريال 1999 ، وقد قسمت هذا الباب إلى فصلين ، تعرضت في الفصل الأول منه لتنظيم النقل الجوي الدولي قبل اتفاقية وارسو 1929 و تطور التاريخي لاتفاقية وارسو 1929 والبروتوكولات المعدلة لها ، وفي الفصل الثاني التحضير والإعداد لاتفاقية مونتريال 1999 والانتقال من نظام المسؤولية وفقا لاتفاقية وارسو إلى نظام المسؤولية وفقا لاتفاقية مونتريال 1999 .	
3272	10587747	المسؤولية عن تعويض أضرار النقل الجوي الدولي وفقا لاتفاقيتي وارسو 1929 ومونتريال 1999 /	الشيخ أحمد إبراهيم.	أحمد إبراهيم الشيخ ،	القاهرة :	2006	لقد تناولنا في تلك الدراسة ظاهرة من أهم وأخطر الظواهر الاقتصادية المؤثرة على عمليّة المنافسة ألا وهي ظاهرة "الاختكار"، فمن المعروف أنّه في ظلّ التطوّر الاقتصاديّ الهائل الذي حدث في العالم في الآونة الأخيرة ؛ نتيجة تخريب التجارة وإزالة الحواجز الجُمركيّة عن التّولّ المُؤمّنة على اتّقيّة الجات أَسِنحت كلّ الدّول تنسارُع من أجل تأكيد سيطرَتِها الاقتصاديّة والمناميّة من أجل التّرويج لصادراتِها ومُنتجاتِها، حتّى لو كان ذلك على حساب الدّول الأخرى ؛ وهُو ما نتج عنه استِخدام الكثير من الدّول لعمليّات الاختكار عن طريق شركاتها الدّوليّة النشّاط من أجل تأكيد وضعها المَسيطر محليّا وعالميّا، واستُخدمت كذلك الكثير من الظّواهر الأخرى المُرتبطة بهذه العمليّة كالإغراق والخصخصة وخطوئ المُلكيّة الفِكريّة والصّناعيّة ، لذلك فإنّنا أثّرنا تناول تلك الظّاهرة بشئ من التعمّق عن طريق بيان ماهية المركز المَسيطر وكِيفيّة الوُصول إليه وتبيان مُميّزات التّشريعات العالميّة والمحليّة من أجل الحفاظ على عمليّة المنافسة وحماية الأنساق من ظاهرة الاختكار . قام الباحث بتناول تلك الظّاهرة من الناحية القانونيّة فيعد تمهيد مفصل عن ظاهرة الاختكار استعرضا فيه فلسفة عمليّة المنافسة من كونها حق لكل فرد يمارسه على النحو الذي يختاره ويريدّه إلا أنّه في ذلك الوقت ليس حقّا مطلقا بل له ضوابط وقواعد منظمة فالتشريع الذي يمنح هذا الحق هو في ذاته الذي يقيدّه ببناءا على ذلك فمنّا بتعريف هيكل السوق مع بيان درجته من المنافسة وذلك من أجل الوصول الى تعريف الاختكار أخذين في الاعتبار صعوبة وضع تعريف جامع مانع للاختكار ومسترشدين في ذلك بالنموذج الأمريكي باعتبارهُ أولى التشريعات التي نظمت عمليّة الاختكار.	
3273	10587752	الاختكار والمنافسة غير المشروعة :	حماد، عمر محمد .	عمر محمد حماد ،	القاهرة :	2008	تناول البحث الحديث عن الدور التاريخي الذي لعبه الاعتماد بالقبول منذ نشأته حتى الآن، وأوضح كيفية ظهوره وتوصل التجارة إلى فعليته الأكيدة، مما أدى إلى تكاثر أسواقه وازدهارها ونشوء مؤسسات متخصصة في منحه وتسيير تمويله، ثم تحدث عن طبيعة وخصائص الاعتماد بالقبول، وعرض لدراسة عملية منح الاعتماد بالقبول، حيث تم معالجة النقاط التالية: تأسس عملية القبول المصرفي على عقد فتح الاعتماد، لمن يمنح الاعتماد بالقبول، مخاطر العملية بالنسبة إلى البنك القابل وطرق مواجهتها. ثم استعرض الآثار التي ترتب على عملية الاعتماد بالقبول سواء ما تعلق منها بالالتزامات التي ترتبها هذه العملية على عاتق البنك القابل، أو بالالتزامات التي يتحمل بها العميل الساحب، كما استعرض الدور الذي يقوم به الاعتماد بالقبول على الصعيدين الاقتصادي والمالي، وتحدثت عن الاعتماد المصرفي بالضمان، وعرض للكافة المصرفية ومجالات استخدامها. تناول أيضا تعريف خطابات الضمان المصرفية والدور الذي تقوم به في الوقت الحاضر، وأوضح الفرق بين الكفالة المصرفية وخطابات الضمان، كما عرض لمسألة رجوع البنك الضامن بعد الوفاء، ذلك الرجوع الذي يشكل ضمانا قويا يستند إليه الكفيل في الكفالة المدنية.	
3274	10587757	الائتمان المصرفي بطريق التوقيع :	نجاة، بضراني.	بضراني نجاة ،	القاهرة :	1987		

						تناولت الرسالة صور ممارسة المهن الحرة التي تخضع لنظام تشريعي أو لآخرى وذلك سواء في إطار الشركات المهنية أعمالاً للقانون الفرنسي الصادر في 29 نوفمبر 1966 بشأن الشركات المهنية أو في إطار الشركات التجارية تطبيقاً للقانون الفرنسي الصادر في 31 ديسمبر 1990 والمعدل في 2001 بشأن ممارسة المهن الحرة التي تخضع لنظام تشريعي أو لآخرى في شكل الشركات ذات المسؤولية المحدودة أو شركات المساهمة أو شركات المساهمة المبسطة أو شركات التوصية بالأسهم وأعمالاً للمرسوم بقانون رقم 52 لسنة 1999 الذي أدخل في قنون الشركات الكويتي الشراكة المهنية لسد النقص في أحكام القانون المدني الذي أغلظ تنظيم الشركات المدنية.	
3275	10587763	الشركة المهنية ذات الشكل التجارى وأثر الإفلاس عليها فى القانون الفرنسى والقانون الكويتى :	المطوط، يوسف مطلق محمد.	يوسف مطلق محمد المطوط،	القاهرة :	2008 .	تحدثت الباحث في رسالته عن قيام التزام البنك بدفع قيمة الشيك وقسم التزام البنك إلى ثلاثة أقسام ففي القسم الأول تحدثت عن مسؤولية البنك عند الوفاء بالشيك ، وفيه ثلاثة عناصر فالأول قرينة صحة الوفاء والثاني نطاق مسؤولية البنك عن الوفاء بالشيك المزور أما الثالث المشكلة في القانون المقارن وتكلم في القسم الثاني عن الأساس القانوني لمسؤولية البنك ، وفيه عنصران الأول خطأ البنك أساس المسؤولية والثاني الخطر المهني أساس المسؤولية وشرح في القسم الثالث وسائل الحماية ضد تزوير الشيك ، وفيه عنصران الأول الحماية المصرفية والثاني الحماية الجنائية . أهم التوصيات :- يجب على البنوك أن تمتنع عن تسليم نماذج الشيكات إلا إذا كان الطالب يملك حساباً لديها . يجب على البنوك أن تستخدم ورقاً خاصاً في طبع نماذج الشيكات التي توزعها بمقراتها بحيث يكون من الصعب التلاعب-2 فيها بالتزوير 3- ضرورة التوسع في استخدام الشيكات المسطرة في التعامل بدلا من الشيكات العادية وذلك يجعلها الزامية في بعض-3 الحالات . 4- يمكن استعمال التسطير بطريق التقيب من أجل التغلب على امكانية ازالة التسطير بالمحو أو الكشط-4 5- يجب ان يتم تحديد الشروط اللازمة لفتح الحساب في البنك بطريقة واضحة ومحددة-5 يجب جعل الشيك المسطر غير قابل للتداول بطريق التطهير للتغلب على امكانية تطهيره للغير حسن النية الذي يتقدم به-6 للحصول على قيمته أو ان يصبح البنك مسئولا 7- يجب تنظيم العمليات المصرفية التي تضطلع بها البنوك بما يسمح بتميز عملية تسليم الشيك لتحصيل قيمته من غير ها من-7 العمليات المصرفية الاخرى كالتسليم للحسم
3276	10587768	مسؤولية البنك عن الوفاء بالشيك المزور /	عزب، حماده مصطفى .	حماده مصطفى عزب ،	اسيوط :	1991 .	حظي السبك اهتمام بالغ من النصية، فهو معيار النصية الأول، حيث يركز علماء اللغة النصيون على ان التسيج هو الأصل الاشتقاقي للنص، وان ادراك النص يجب ان يتم في نصية، وذلك من خلال العلاقات التي تحكم بنيته اللغوية، فهذه العلاقات تشبه وتتكامل فيما بينها لتتجمع خيوط النص واحكام نسجه.
3277	10589837	السبك في المقلات السبع :	محمد، محمد زكى مصطفى.	محمد زكى مصطفى محمد،	قنا :	2009	يعتبر عبد الحليم حلمي المصري من شعراء القرن العشرين الميلادى، وقد شهد العديد من الوقائع التاريخيه داخلها وخارجها، مما كان له عظيم الاثر في تشكيل تجربته الشعرية، وثمة عوامل عديدة جعلتني اقدم على اختيار شعر المصري مجالا لدراستي اذكر منها اولا: ان عبد لم يكن شاعر وحسب، بل مؤرخا بارعا. ثانيا: ان بعض المثقفين والمتعلمين لا يدركون شيئا عن شعره. ثالثا: عناصر المصري كبار الشعراء اذذاك، امثال احمد شوقي، والبارودي ،وحافظ ابراهيم.
3278	10590134	شعر عبد الحليم المصرى :	نصر، مسعود صبرى نوبى.	مسعود صبرى نوبى نصر.	قنا :	2009 .	أصبحت قضية الطفولة في مصر قضية قومية وحضارية تتصل مباشرة بمستقبل المجتمع المصري، وبخطه بنائه وتطوره على اسس علمية. كما ينص عليها دستور جمهوريه مصر العربية مادة العاشره على "ان تكلف الدولة حمايه الامومه والطفوله، وان ترعى النشئ والشباب وتوجه لهم الطرق المناسبه لتمتة ملكاتهم.
3279	10591655	انعكاسات الخطاب الصحفى بمجلات الأطفال على تشكيل البنية المعرفيه :	محمد، حنان عبد الوهاب عبد الحميد.	حنان عبد الوهاب عبد الحميد محمد،	قنا :	2009 .	يهدف الباحث للوقوف على طبيعه الجريمة الارهابيه و المنظمه ومحاولة ايجاد العلاقه بينهما خاصه اذا ما اخذ في الاعتبار ان الجريمة الارهابيه تشكل تهديدا لحقوق وحریات الانسان الفريده وتسمى الى الاطامحه بالحكومات وقلب نظام الحكم فضلا عن الاضرار الاجتماعيه والاقتصاديه
3280	10592871	العلاقة بين الارهاب والجريمة المنظمه وسبل المواجهه /	سليمان، احمد ابراهيم مصطفى	احمد ابراهيم مصطفى سليمان ،	[القاهرة]	2006 .	وقد بين الباحث الدور الذي يلعبه الاعلام في مواجهه الارهاب المنظم وهل هو مصدر للمعلومات او مشارك ايجابييه كما رصد الباحث مجموعه من الوسائل التي يفترض انها حددت دور الاعلام في تهيئة الجماهير للمساهمة في المواجهه وتحديد الثغرات الموجوده التي تعوق المواجهه ووضع تصور للشكل النموذجى ليلوره اراده سياسيه دوليه مشمره ومن أهم التوصيات :- على المستوى الوطنى يوصى بالغاء العبارات المطاطلة والمزنة التي تضمنها نص المادة 86 من قانون العقوبات فهذا-1 الامر يعارض مع نص المادة 66 من الدستور التي تقرر مبدأ الشرعية فلاجريمة ولاعقوبة إلا بناء على قانون النظر نحو الغاء نص 88 مكرر من قانون العقوبات والتي تنص على ان لايجوز تطبيق احكام المادة 17 من هذا القانون- عندالحكم بالإدانة يجب ان يتم تعديل نص المادة 88 مكرر من قانون العقوبات والتي تنص على ان يجوز فى الاحوال المنصوص عليها فى- هذا القسم فضلا عن الحكم بالعقوبة المقررة الحكم بتدبير او اكثر من حظر الإقامة في مكان معين والالتزام بالإقامة في مكان معين . يجب ان تتضمن نصوص قانون مكافحة الارهاب المزمع اصداره اعطاء سلطات الضبط نطاقا اوسع بشأن مراقبة- الاتصالات التليفونية وتفتيش المساكن لغير المتهمين ضرورة تبني رؤى جديدة أكثر شمولية تتجاوز النظرة الأمنية الضيقة الى رؤية متكاملة فلايجب ان تكتفى بالحلول الامنية- في قضايا شائكة وحساسة لايمكن ان يحسمها الامن وحده
							يعد هذا البحث من الموضوعات الهامة والحيوية في مجال العمل الامن نظرا لطبيعة الدور الهام الذى تقوم به الشرطة للحفاظ على الامن والنظام العام وحماية الحقوق والحريات وما لقي عليها من اعباء في الآونة الاخيره لما يشهده العالم من تطورات ومتغيرات عالمية في كافة المجالات وقد جاءت الدراسات السابقة وقد ناقشت ظاهره العولمه ومن اهم نتائجها انها اظهرت الاثار المختلفه الاقتصاديه والسياسيه والاجتماعيه والثقافيه السلبيه منها والايجابيه ولم تتناول الدراسات بعقق الناحيه الامنيه وان كان هناك بعض الدراسات قد تناولت التعاون الامنى وكذلك المنظمه الدوليه للشرطة الجنائيهولذلك ساعد الباحث على التركيز في الاثار الامنيه لظاهره العولمه.
							ومن أهم النتائج:- إن استغلال التقدم العلمى والتقنى وتقدم وسائل الاتصال والتكنولوجيا الحديثة بصفة عامة والتي أوجدتها العولمة من جانب بعض الأفراد من الأساليب التي ساعدت عصابات وجماعات الاجرام المنظم على تنفيذ ماريها الاجرامية عبر الحدود الوطنية وتعتبر وزارة الداخلية من أهم قطاعات الخدمات في الدولة حيث تنفرد اوجه انشطتها في مختلف الميادين سواء كانت السياسية او الاجتماعية او الاقتصادية علاوة على مهامها الامنية . ومن أهم التوصيات : العمل على اجراء تعديلات في القانون الجنائى المصرى-1 ضرورة تفعيل التخطيط الامنى عن طريق الاهتمام بابعاده المختلفة-2 العمل على زيادة الخبرات الفنية والمعارف العلمية لرجال الامن وذلك باحلال المنهج العلمى كاسلوب لل عمل بدلا من-3 الاساليب التقليدية عن طريق التزود بالعلم والالتزام بالمنهج العلمى في الفكر والبحث والممارسة العمل على تعظيم قدرة مراكز البحوث والدراسات الشرطية حتى تعمل بصورة دائمة على تحقيق اهدافها بغاقلية-4 ضرورة العمل على تبادل التقنيات الحديثة في المجالات الامنية من خلال التعاون الامنى العربى والدولى ومتابعة-5 مايستجد من تطور العمل على نشر التوعية باهمية التقنيات التدريبية الامنية الحديثة-6
3281	10593068	العولمه وأثرها على التخطيط الامنى :	بنيع، احمد سامح محمد .	أحمد سامح محمد بنيع ،	[القاهرة]	2008 .	

							لقد تناول الباحث في هذه الرسالة الحق في الترجمة فقد بدأ رسالته بفصل تمهيدى عبارة عن مدخل للبحث اشتمل على ماهية الحق في الترجمة ومفهوم الترجمة وأهميتها وأنواعها فصاحية الحق في الترجمة هو عبارة عن استئثار شخص بشئ ما استئثاراً بحمية القانون وهذا التعريف مأخوذ من نظرية الفقيه البلجيكي جان دابان وكانت الرسالة بعد ذلك عبارة عن باين واشتمل الباب الأول على سبع فصول فكان الباب الأول يتحدث عن الإطار القانوني والشرعى لحق الترجمة فكان الفصل الأول يتحدث عن التطور التاريخي للترجمة والفصل الثانى تناول الأسس التى تقوم عليها الترجمة واشتمل الفصل الثالث على طبيعة الحق في الترجمة أما الفصل الرابع فكان عن القيود الواردة على حق الترجمة "نظام التراخيص الإجبارية" وكانت الاستثناءات الواردة على حق الترجمة من حق الفصل الخامس وتناول الفصل السادس الحقوق الأدبية والمالية لحق الترجمة وأخيراً تناول الفصل السابع الحماية القانونية والشرعية لحق الترجمة أما الباب الثانى فكان يتحدث عن الإطار العقدي فى الفقهين القانوني والإسلامي وكان يشتمل على خمسة فصول تناول الفصل الأول مفهوم عقد الترجمة والفصل الثانى إبرام عقد الترجمة وتناول الفصل الثالث آثار عقد الترجمة أما الفصل الرابع فتناول انتهاك عقد الترجمة وأخيراً انتهى الباب الثانى بالفصل الخامس الذى تناول انتهاء عقد الترجمة وانتهت الرسالة ببعض النتائج والتوصيات .	2009 . بنى سوييف : سيد عبدالله محمد خليل ، خليل، سيد عبد الله محمد . الحق في الترجمة :	3282	10594352	
							قسم الباحث الرسالة الى فصل تمهيدى : عن التعريف بالخيارات وبين مشروعيّتها وأقسامها ، وثلاثة ابواب : الاول : خيار الشرط حقيقة الشرط ومشروعيّة وصاحبة ،شروط خيار الشرط واثارة ، مستططات خيار الشرط، الثانى : خيار النقد حقيقة خيار النقد ، صاحب خيار النقد ، آثار خيار النقد ، الثالث : خيار التعيين حقيقة ، صاحب خيار التعيين ، آثار خيار التعيين وقد تبين من خلال هذا البحث ان هناك اختلافاً بين الفقهاء حول مشروعية بعض الخيارات الشرطية حيث ظهر ان الأحلاف قد أجازوا الخيارات الشرطية جميعها وأجاز المالكية والزيدية والإباضية خيارى الشرط والتعيين وأجاز الحنابلة والإمامية خيارى الشرط والنقد ولم يجز الشافعية من الخيارات الشرطية سوى خيار الشرط أما الظاهرية فقد منعو الخيارات الشرطية جميعها أى منعو الخيارات التى يتم الاتفاق عليها من قبل الطرفين ومع ذلك أجازوا الخيار للمشتري إذا قال عند التبايع لا خلاية . وأهم توصيات الرسالة 1: تعديل الفصوص الدستورية المتعلقة بمجلس الشعب وكل رئيس الجمهورية والحكومة والتى يضمها كل ممن الفصل الاول والثالث من الباب الخامس من الدستور لكي يستبدله بها العلاقة جديدة بين رئيس الدولة والحكومة من جهة وبين البرلمان او مجلس الشعب والشورى حسب ظروف كل حالة على حدة . ادماج الفصل الاول من الباب السابع من الدستور الخاص بمجلس الشورى والذى يم المواد 194 الى 205 مع الفل 2: الثانى من الباب الرابع والخاص بمجلس الشعب والذى يضم المواد 86 الى 136 فى فصل واحد تحت عنوان السلطة التشريعية او البرلمان الغاء قيام رئيس الدولة بتعيين ثلث اعضاء مجلس الشورى حيث انها نسبية كبيرة تعجز عن القيام بدوره التشريعى حيث 3: ان غالبية اعضاء المجالس من الحزب الوطنى المنتخب والمعين ومن ثم المولاة لرغبات الحزب الحاكم دون النظر الى التشريع الافضل .. يجب الاقتصار على اسلوب الانتخاب دون التعيين فى اختيار اعضاء المجلس خاصة بعد التعديل 3: ان تقصر عضوية مجلس الشورى على فئات منتقاة تتوافر فيها خيرا فنية وتخصصات وظيفة تضمن لارائه نضجا وعمقا 4: . اكثر بحيث	2008 . جامعة سيوط : الخضر عبد الله سالم حنشل ، حنشل، الخضر عبدالله سالم . احكام الخيارات الثانية بالشرط في الشريعة الاسلامية :	3283	10594361	
							اصبحت قضيه حقوق الإنسان من لاهم القضايا المطروحة على المستويات الدولية الاقليمية والوطنية وتعامل الاهتمام بها في الازنه الاخيره من قبل المجتمع الدولي بأسره وبعد هذا الاتجاه يمثله رد فعل تلقائي للعصور السائقه التي اهدرت فيها حقوق الإنسان وبذاء على ذلك فان الدراسه تهدف الى تقييم دور مجلس الدوله المصرى فى ارساء دعائم حقوق الإنسان في مصر وتهدف ايضا الى اثبات العديد من النتائج وهى وجود هيمنه من السلطه التنفيذيه على السلطتين التشريعيه والقضائيهقيام الدستور المصرى الصادر عام 1971 بالتوسع فى منح الاختصاصات لرئيس الجمهوريه كما ان هناك وجود هيمنه من السلطه التنفيذيه على السلطه القضائيه يتمثل فى رئاسه رئيس الجمهوريه للمجلس الذى يضم رؤساء الهيئات القضائيه وهك افراط فى القيود القانونيه الوارده على الحقوق العامه . وكانت محكمة القضاء الادارى فضل السبقفى الكشف عن عدم دستوريه المواد 8الى 11 من القانون رقم 97 لسنة 1959 وبالتنن تحنجان لوزير الداخليه وضع مجلس الدوله المصرى مبدأين هامين يهدفان الى حمايه ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصه وبالتحديد المصابين بأمراض عقليه الاول مشروعيه قرار الايداع فى مستشفى الامراض العقليه مدام مستند الى تقرير طبى على الثانى استقرار حاله المحجوزه فى مستشفى الامراض العقليه يجعل قرار الحجز قائما على غير سبب . ارسي مجلس الدوله مبدأ يهدف الى حمايه حريه النشاط الاقتصاديه وهو عدم جواز الخطر المطلق للنشاط الاقتصاديه ولو تعارض مع احكام الشريعه الاسلاميه الا انه اتخذ موق متباينه من هذا المبدأ .	2008] سيوط : محمود احمد حلمي محمد ، محمود، محمود احمد حلمي . مدى مساهمة مجلس الدوله فى ارساء دعائم حقوق الإنسان فى مصر/	3284	10594377	
							المفاهيم الرئيسية للبحث تتم مدى علاقة بغيره من الحقوق الأخرى ، ثم بيان مدى التطور التاريخي لهذا الحق من الحقوق الأخرى.وفى نهاية العمل قد تبين لنا بعض النتائج والتوصيات 1: ان حق الإنسان فى الحياة هو اسمى الحقوق واصلها جميعا ولولاه ما تمتع الإنسان بالحقوق والحريات الأخرى . الاصل انه لا يجوز المساس او انتهاك حق الإنسان فى لحياة فى الإسلام ينظر اليه على انه حق شخص ترتبط به نشاط: 2: الفرد وحق الاجتماعى تتعلق به بقاء المجتمع وهو شرط لازم لقيام قوق الإنسان الحقوق الأخرى ولذا شرعت عليها ما يحفظه ولعل القانون الدولى ويحاول الوصول الى ذلك المفهوم ان الجهود التى يبذلها المجتمع الدولى ومن ثم وسائل التى يسنها لتأكيد وجود وحماية الحق فى الحياتى وغالبا ما يعترضها 3: . النقض وهو الاثام لعدمتوافر اسبابه فلا زال الدول تتمتع بسيادتها كامله وترفض التنازل عنها تبين ان منظمة الصحة العالميه لا تقوم بدورها كاملا فى مجال حمايه صحة الإنسان وحياته وذلك بكافه الوبئه التى 4: تفكك بحياه ملايين وذلك لقله مارداه الماليه والى تحصل عليها الدول الاعضاء المتمع الدولى وعدم مشاركة الدول الكبرى بالادع المالى الملائم لهذا الغرض حق الإنسان فى الحياة ليس مطلقا فهناك الضرورة والمصلحه العامه التى تبيح اهدار هذا الحق كمارسه حق الدفاع 5: . الشرعى وحالة الضرورة او تنفيذ الفصاص	بنى سوييف : عبد الواحد طه بخيت عطالله، عطالله،عبد الواحد طه بخيت . حق الإنسان فى الحياة فى القانون الدولى :	3285	10594380	
							تكمن اهمية البحث فى البدائل الصناعيه الطبيعفى ما يلى1- الاتجاه العام نحو البحث فى التخصصات الدقيقه فى شتى المجالات فيعدما كان الاهتمام بالطب بشكل عام اتجه الطب الآن نحو تقسيم الى فروع عديده وافراد ابحاث متخصصه فى كل فرع وفى القانون على سبيل المثال نجد ابحاثا قد افردت لبحث مسئولية الاطباء والتزامهم واخرى 2- ايجاد آليه منتظمه تضع ضوابط وقبوا على استخدام هذه الوسيلهالعلاجيه 3 B- الوصول الى التقويم الحسن الذى فطر الله الانسان عليه والذى يحرص الانسان ذاته الى اكتمال بنيتة الجسديه4- عدم امكانيه وجود وسيله بديله عن استخدام البدائل الصناعيه الطب فى بعض الحالات5- الآثار الجانبية التى تنجم عن بعض الوسائل العلاجية مثل حالات الرفض 6- ما وصل اليه التطور الصناعى الطبى فى هذا المجال وحسمه لكثير من المشكلات التى يعانى منها الإنسان سواء ماديا أو نفسيا يجعل أهمية البدائل الصناعيه الطبيه متزايدة ومتنامية 7- انخفاض معدلات خطورة مثل هذه الجراحات لمسبلة تركيب وزع معظمها دون اضرار تذكر . إن كانت البدائل الصناعيه الطبيه تحظى برصيد وافر من الاصوات المؤيدة لها وإن لم يزل التطور الطبى يخطو خطواتها عملاقا وأن كانت البدائل الصناعيه الطبيه قد أوجت حولا كثيرة لمشكلات كانت معجزة .	2006 . سيوط : الهيثم عمر سليم ، سليم، الهيثم عمر . المسئولية المدنية عن أضرار البدائل الصناعية الطبية /	3286	10594381	

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					</
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

						كما أبرزت الاتفاقية استثنائين يردان على مبدأ حرية الموجب في الرجوع عن إيجابيه ، بحيث أُلزمت الموجب بالبقاء على إيجابيه خلال المهلة.	2005 . القاهرة :	وفاء مصطفى محمد عثمان ،	وفاء مصطفى محمد عثمان ،	عثمان ، وفاء مصطفى محمد عثمان . توازن المصالح في عقد البيع الدولي للضائع :	3290	10595766	
						ظاهرة الحزن في الشعر النثائي المعاصر ظاهرة لافتة استوقفتني وتبين لي أن سمات مشتركة أسلوبية تجمع بين الشوارع في الوطن العربي كله في عصرنا هذا ، وذلك يرجع إلى عوامل متعددة أوضحتها في مواضعها من الدراسة.	1996 . قنا :	إحسان عبدالقدوس إميني ،	إحسان عبدالقدوس إميني ،	إميني ، إحسان عبدالقدوس . ظاهرة الحزن في الشعر النثائي المعاصر :	3291	10596436	
										البناء الطبقي والمشاركة السياسية .دراسة ميدانية بين الريف والدغر في محافظة قنا/مقدم من حمدالله احمد كلاني؛ اشراف محمد الغريب عبد الكريم،عبدالرحيم احمد تمام .	3292	10596809	ماجستير
						تستخلص من هذه الرسالة ان المعلم يلتزم تجاه تلاميذه بالتعليم والرقابة في القانون المدني والمصري وقانون المعاملات المدنية الاماراتي وتقوم مسئولية المعلم المدنية على اساس الخطأ المفترض في الرقابة طبقا للمادة(173) من القانون المدني المصري والتقصير المفترض طبقا للمادة (313) من قانون المعاملات المدنية الاماراتي بالنسبة للاضرار التي تصيب التلاميذ فانه يجب اثبات خطأ (تقصيرية)المعلم في الرقابة حتى تتعقد مسئولية في القانونين المذكورين وفيما يتعلق بالقانون المدني الفرنسي تقوم مسئولية المعلم على اساس الخطأ واجب الاتبات وفقا للمادة (1384/8) من قانون الخامن من ابريل لسنة 1973 بالنسبة للاضرار التي يحدثها التلاميذ او التي تحدث لهم حتى تحل الدولة محل المعلم في المسئولية. وفي بيان تميز المعلم عن الفئات التي يختلط بها في مجال الرقابة ذهبنا الى ان المعلم الجامعي يلتزم برقابة طلابه الذين يتلقون التعليم النظري والتعليم العلمي عندما يتواجد الطلاب في المعامل والمختبرات الكيميائية والبيولوجية طالما يبلغ الطالب 21 سنة في القانون المصري والاماراتي 18 سنة حسب القانون الفرنسي وبالنسبة لمعلمي الدراسة الخصوصية نفرق بين امرين الاول وهو اذا كان التلاميذ يتوجهون الى منزل المعلم فتعقد بالتزام الاخيرة برقابتهم عقديا والثاني اذا ذهب المعلم الى منزل التلميذ فرائيا عدم التزام المعلم بالرقابة ما لم يوجد اتفاق صريح .	2008 . القاهرة :	علي عبد الله ابراهيم عمر الأميري ،		الأميري ، علي عبد الله ابراهيم عمر . مسئولية المعلم :	3293	10596836	
						قسم الباحث الرسالة الى تمهيد : حيث تناولت فيه التطور التاريخي لوسائل الاتبات في المجتمعات القديمة القبلية والبدنية وفي الاديان السماوية وفي النظم المعاصرة ومكانتها في الاتبات في الشريعة الاسلامية ، وثلاثة ابواب : الاول : في الشهادة وادلتها وحجيتها ، الثاني : الشروط العامة للشهادة ، الثالث : شهادة السماع وشهادة السماع لها ثلاث مراتب شهادة التواتر : وهي تعيد العلم اليقيني . شهادة الاستعاضة : وهي تعيد ظنا فويا يقرب من القطع ويرتفع عن شهادة السماع . شهادة السماع : وهي تعيد ظنا دون شهادة الاستعاضة لان ميناها الشهرة والسماع الفاشي من التفات وغيرهم ولا يشترط في شهادة السماع عدم تفسير الشهادة كما قال بذلك الاحناف بل تقلل شهادة السماع فسرت ام لم تفسر ويكفي ان يؤيدها الشاهدان لان المعمود في الشرع الاكتفاء بالشاهدين الا ما نص الدليل عليه فالذي لايد ان يتوفر في لفظ الشهادة امران هما الاستناد الى السماع الفاشي وذكر المشهود به بان يقول الشاهد لم ازل اسمع من اهل العلى وغيرهم كذا او نحو هذه العبارة .	2005 . الزاويق :	سعيد عبد المحسن محمد عبدالرحمن ،		عبدالرحمن ، سعيد عبد المحسن محمد . القضاء بشهادة السماع في الفقه الاسلامي :	3294	10596892	
						يتحدث الباحث في رسالته عن مفهوم الملكية الشائعة فيقوم بتعريف الملكية على الشيوخ وطبعتها القانونية من اجل تميزها عن الملكية المفترزة والملكية المشتركة وملكية الشركه انطلاقا من ان كل صوره لها احكام خاصه بهاسوف يعاج البحث مسأله التصرف في المال الشائع وسوف يتناول اتفاق الشركاء على انتهاءالشيوخ وايضا يتناول مسأله تدخل الدائنين في القسمة الاتفاقية ويناقش مسأله تدخل الدائنين في قسمة امل غير كامل الاطيهتهم يعرض تصرف الاغليه في المال الشائع وضوابط سلطه الاغليه في اتخاذ قرار التصرف كما سيتعرض الباحث لتصرف الشريك منفردا وسيوضح التصرف في حصه شائعته واخيرا يعرض الباحث لاثار التصرف في المال الشائع واثار التصرف بالنسبه للدائن المرتين .							
						وتناولت الدراسةمسألة آثار التصرف في المال الشائع والتي تختلف بالضرورة فيما بين طرفي التصرف سواء كان المتصرف جميع الشركاء أو أغليتهم وبالنسبة للممتلك النهائي للمال وكذا الدائنين المرتبطين للمال محل التصرف سواء كان الزهن صادرا من جميع الشركاء أو من احدهم . فمن ناحية اثار التصرف فيما بين طرفيه وان كان يخضع لحكم القواعد العامة الا ان المشرع المصري والكويتي وضع احكام خاصة تختلف من ناحية بحسب ما اذا كان التصرف قد تم بطريق المراء العلني او بالممارسة ومن ناحية اذا كان التصرف قد تم في صورة قسمة نهائية للمال الشائع ومن ناحية اثار التصرف بالنسبة للممتلك النهائي للمال فالغالب في الحياة العملية ان يقوم المتقاسم بالتصرف في الجزء الذي يؤول اليه بمقتضى القسمة الى شخص من الغير ولكن قد يتوفاى البائع المتقاسم ولم يترك خلفا عاما او يتم خلفا عاما او يتم شهر افلاسه او اعساره ومن هنا لايد من توفير حماية للمتصرف اليه من خلال تحويله الحق في الرجوع على المنتج للمال محل التصرف.	2006 . القاهرة :	نواف مخيط عبد الله المطيري ،		المطيري ، نواف مخيط عبد الله . التصرف في المال الشائع في القانونين الكويتي والمصري /	3295	10596949	
						يهدف البحث الى ايجاد حلول قانونية ذات طابع عملي لمشاكلالات التي يثيرها موضوع القانون الواجب التطبيق على اتفاق التحكيم وذلك من خلال:-							
						1-رصد اوجه القصور التشريعي ومحاولة ايجاد حلول لها -2.الكشف عن مواطن الخلاف الفقهي ودراسة الازاء الت قدمت بشأن محل كل خلاف -3.دراسة عدد من التشريعات الاجنبية والاتفاقات الدولية ذات الصله ومدى التزام المشرع المصري بالاتفاقيات الدولية -3.النافذه لدى سته لقانون التحكيم المصري استنباط المبادئ القانونية التي يمكن تعميمها من خلال دراسته الاحكام القضائية المصرية والاجنبية واحكام هيئات التحكيم المختلفة ومن اهم التوصيات :-							
						ضرورة تدخل المشرع المصري بتنظيم الاحكام الخاصة بالقانون واجب التطبيق على اتفاق التحكيم ضمن التحكيم المصري- المصادر بالقانون رقم 27 لسنة 1994 باجراء تعديل بالاضافة عليه يتضمن تلك الاحكام امكانية استخدام اصطلاح التحكيم الوطني للدلالة على التحكيم في المنازعات التي لايدخلها عنصر اجنبي بدلا من اصطلاح- التحكيم الداخلي والذي اثار لبسا لدى استخدامه ضرورة حرص اطراف التحكيم على ان يضمناوا اتفاق التحكيم نصا صريحا يتضمن تحديد القانون واجب التطبيق على هذا- الاتفاق حتى لا يتسبب قعودهم عن النص الصريح في البحث عن الارادة الضمنية أو اللجوء لضوابط اسناد احتياطية قد لا تتناسب معهم .							
						ضرورة الاهتمام بصياغة اتفاق التحكيم ومراعاة الدقة والوضوح والتفصيل في عباراته وعلى نحو خاص فيما يتعلق بشرط- التحكيم بالاحالة فلايد ان تكون الاحالة على نحو صريح يقطع باتجاه الارادة الى إعصال الشرط بالوثيقة المحال اليها . ولا تعرض الاتفاق للاحذار وعدم الاعصال على النحو الذي رصدته البحث في العديد من الاحكام	2009 . القاهرة :	هشام محمد ابراهيم السيد الرفاعي ،		الرفاعي ، هشام محمد ابراهيم السيد . القانون واجب التطبيق على اتفاق التحكيم /	3296	10596972	
						يتناول البحث التسجيل الدولي للعلامات التجارية وأثره في التشريع المصري ومما يستخلص منه ان العلامة التجارية تعد وسيلة التعرف الوحيدة على البضائع والمنتجات وأن ملكيتها تزول بتركها وأهمل استعمالها وأن الحق فيها حق نسبي وليس مطلقا كما انه قد يستنفذ وان تسجيل العلامة التجارية هو وسيلة لحماية العلامة وأن نظام مدريد لتسجيل الدولي للعلامات التجارية يمنح أصحاب العلامة التجارية فرصة لحماية علامته في عدة دول وأن المشرع المصري قد راعى جميع الاحكام التي اشتملت عليها الاتفاقات الدولية الخاصة كما انه وضع حمايه وقيته للعلامة فضلا عن الحماية الجنائية والمدنية .							
						ومن أهم التوصيات :-							
						إن ما اخذ به القضاء المصري من اشتراط ان تكون العلامات المزعم تسجيلها قابلة للادراك بالنظر كشرط لتسجيلها هو-1							
						مسلك لعة الحماية ذاتها ومصادرة للمستقل							
						انضمام مصر لبروتكول مدريد اصبح ملحا حتى تستفيد من المزايا المقررة ومن اهمها كفاءة مصدر مهم للايرادات تتمثل-2							
						في حصص من المبلغ الاجمالي المقابل للرسوم التكميلية التي تحصلها الويبو بالاضافة الى حصص من مجموع الرسوم الاضافية المحصلة عن كل فئة من فئات السلع او الخدمات ما بعد الفئة الثالثة فضلا عن الرسم الفردي الذي من يمكن لادارة العلامات							
						فرضه							

						ضرورة النص على القواعد المنظمة لاجراءات التسجيل الدولي في مصر اسوة ببعض التشريعات العربية التي ضمنت-3 . تلك الاجراءات تشريعاتها الوطنية
					2008 .	القاهرة : وانل محمد رفعت ، رفعت، وانل محمد . التسجيل الدولي للعلامات التجارية وأثره في التشريع المصري /
3297	10596992					
3298	10597005				2008 .	القاهرة : محمد ابراهيم خليفه الرميحي ، الرميحي، محمد ابراهيم خليفه . جرائم إبادة الجنس البشرى :
					2009 .	القاهرة : اشرف محمود محمد محفوظ ، محمود، اشرف محمود محمد . الضمانات الدولية للمحاكمة العادلة والمنصفه وموقف القانون المصري منها /
3299	10597012				2007 .	القاهرة : عوض عبد الجليل عوض عبد الجليل عوض السيد . الرقابة القضائية على مشروعية المعاهدات الدولية /
3300	10600120					
3301	10600687				2008 .	[اسبوط] عبد الروؤف جاد حسين عوش ، عوش، عبد الروؤف جاد حسين . الحمايه الدوليه لحقوق الدول الجيبسيه :
						وتشتر في البداية إلى ما أوضحت هذه الدراسة، حيث عنتيت في الفصل التمهيدي بتحليل فكرة الحجر - بوجه عام - عن طريق تعريضه، وبيان حقيقته وأقسامه وشروطه، وحكمة تشريعه، مع الإشارة إلى الولاية على المحجور عليهم وإلى الأهلية وعوارضها وما يوجب الحجر منها، وانتبهنا إلى عدم اعتبار المدينونية من جملة عوارض الأهلية، لأنه لا صلة بين منع المدين من التصرف في ماله وبين عوارض الأهلية، سواء في الفقه الإسلامي أو في القانون المدني، وذلك خلافاً لما رآه بعض الشراح المحدثين من اعتبار المدينونية عارضاً من عوارض الأهلية. كما أوضحت الدراسة أن الحجر - بوجه عام - يتعدد بتعدد أسبابه التي تجلت من خلال بيان أسباب الحجر المختلفة في كل من الفقه الإسلامي والقانون المدني المصري واليمنى. ولقد نتبعنا تلك الأسباب بصورة إجمالية. وانتبهنا إلى آخر هذه الأسباب وهو "الحجر على المدين حماية لحق الغراء"، وهو عنوان هذه الرسالة وموضوعها، حيث مهدت لذلك بشرح الشطر الثاني من العنوان، وذلك ببيان معنى الحق والضمان العام للدائنين ووسائل حمايته، وإيضاح معنى التصرف القانوني، والمقد، والائترام، والبطلان، في كل من الفقه الإسلامي والقانون المدني، مع الإشارة المبجل إلى وسائل حماية الضمان العام للدائنين في بعض الشرائع القانونية القديمة، وفي الشريعة الإسلامية والقوانين المعاصرة، وغير ذلك من المسميات والمفاهيم والمسائل الشرعية والقانونية التي تناولناها في هذا الفصل التمهيدي. وقد سمعت هذه الدراسة في الباب الأول إلى بيان شرعية الحجر على المدين، وشروط تحققه في الفقه الإسلامى والقانون المدني. حيث تناول الفصل الأول: شرعية الحجر على المدين في الفقه الإسلامى والقوانين الأخذة بهذا النظام، وتلك التي أخذت بنظام شهر الإحصار، كالقانون المدني المصري. ثم كانت نهاية البداية حول مدى أهمية وضرورة نظام الحجر وشهر الإحصار لحماية الضمان العام للدائنين. ثم كان الحديث في الفصل الثاني عن شروط تحقق حالة الحجر على المدين في الفقه الإسلامى والقوانين المعاصرة.

							ان التكامل الاقتصادي العربي يمثل هدفاً جوهرياً لشعوب الأمة العربية وخطوة اساسية و لازمة على طريق التنمية الشاملة والامن القومي ، وباستعراض تطور العمل الاقتصادي المشترك بين التعاون الجزئ والتكامل الشامل في إطار الوحدة الاقتصادية وتطور السوق العربية المشتركة يتضح ان العمل الاقتصادي العربي المشترك يعانى من أزمة حقيقية في مواجهة الاخطار والتحديات التي تتطلب اعطاء ذلك العمل دفعة قوية تتناسب ومستوى هذه الاخطار وتلك التحديات . تتناول هذه الرسالة مصالح المستهلك المتعلقة بالصحف والحماية الجنائية لها وايضا المسؤولية الجنائية للصحافة وتطبيقاتها بشأن حماية المستهلك ، كشفت الدراسة عن ان خطة الشارع المصرى فى تجريم التعرض للحياة الخاصة فى قانون الصحافة فى خطة محل نظر إذ تخالف الأصول المستقرة فى التشريع الجنائي كما انها تخالف خطة كافة التشريعات الجنائية المقارنة فمن ناحية فهي تخالف الأصول المستقرة فى التشريع الجنائي التي توجب حصر الأفعال المجرمة على نحو واضح ومحدد وألا يتصف التجريم بقتناع بحيث يكون مترامى الأطراف على نحو يتعذر معه تحديده . ان حرية الصحف تنعكس على المستهلك بمزايا ومسابل فهي وسيلة المستهلك فى العلم والمعرفة بالسلع والخدمات المعيرة عن رعايته ومتطلباته كما انها قد تكون أيضاً سبباً لإرباك الأسعار او تتخذ وسيلة للنصب على المستهلك او خداعه وتضليله وهى تؤدى دورها السلبى والإيجابى من خلال موادها المختلفة سواء كانت مواد تحريرية كالأخبار والآراء والتحليلات ام كانت مواد إعلانية ألحقت بسلطوتها على المستهلك وحاصرته كما دعمت الجريدة بالمال وهيئت له العلم بالخدمات والسلع فى نفس الوقت .	2000 [بنها : أحمد شعبان حافظ الشاهد ، الشاهد، أحمد شعبان حافظ . الإطار القانونى للسوق العربية المشتركة : 10601363 3304
							تتناول هذه الرسالة الحماية الجنائية للممتلكات العقارية للدولة والمتعلق بماهية الأموال العامة العقارية وأيضاً الحماية الجنائية للممتلكات العقارية للدولة ذات الطابع العسكرى والدينى وفي نطاق الجريمة المنظمة. وذلك بهدف الحفاظ على أموال الدولة سواء كانت العقارية منها أو المنقولة ، ولرعايتها فى الحفاظ على ثروتها القومية من كل عبث يحدث من جراء التعدى عليها ، ولا يفدح من هذه النظرة اتجاه اقتصاد الدولة فى الوقت المعاصر إلى نهج أسلوب الخصخصة فى تحقيق الكثير من الخدمات التي كانت تباشرها الدولة بنفسها من قبل ، إذ إنه مهما تبادلت الدولة فى نهج الخصخصة ستبقى لها أموالها العامة التي تمثل عصاديكاتها وذلك لوجود الكثير من الأموال العامة التي يتعذر أن تكون مجالاً لأسلوب الخصخصة كالمشآت المتعلقة بالدفاع والمرافق العامة الحيوية والكثير من الأموال الأخرى التي ستبقى بيد الدولة لتعذر تركها للأفراد أو للقطاع الخاص . تناول الباحث موضوع الحماية الجنائية للممتلكات العقارية للدولة فى ثلاث أبواب : فصلا على فصل تهيئيد يوضح فيه مفهوم المال سواء فى القانون المدني أو الجنائي ، وماهية العقار المنقول . فى الباب الأول تناولوا الحماية الجنائية للعقارات ذات الطابع العسكرى والدينى ومدى هذه الحماية فيما يعرف بالجريمة المنظمة . والباب الثاني تناول فية الحماية الجنائية الأموال العقارية للدولة فى نطاق الجرائم المرتكبة من الموظفين العموميين والأفراد. والباب الثالث تناول فية الحماية الجنائية للملكية العقارية الأثرية والأراضى الصحراوية . ثم ختم الدراسة بعرض ملخص لما أنتهت إليه الرسالة وملاحظات على نهج كل من المشرع المصرى والفرنسى بشأن معالجة حماية أملاك الدولة العقارية . تحدثت هذه الرسالة عن المسؤولية الجنائية للموظف العام للامتناع عن تنفيذ الأحكام القضائية بالإضافة إلى قبوة العقوبة التي وضعها المشرع فى حالة إقامة المسؤولية الجنائية ضد الموظف وهى الحبس والعزل فه تلمس الجانبين الشخصى والمادى للحكموم عليه. تعرضت الرسالة أيضاً للحكم القضائى محل التنفيذ وانتهت الى انه يشترط فى الحكم القضائى محل التنفيذ ان يكون حائزاً على قوة الأمر المفضى وان يشتمل على الصيغة التنفيذية كما يشترط فى الحكم محل الدراسة ان يكون صادراً ضد شخص معنوى عام ويشمل الدولة والوزارات والمصالح وكذلك الوحدات الإدارية التابعة لها ويخرج من نطاق هذه الدراسة الأحكام التي تصدر ضد الأشخاص الخاصة كما انتهت الى ان هذه الجريمة تقوم على ركنين ركن مادى وركن معنوى ويتمثل الركن المادى فى فعل الامتناع عن التنفيذ أما الركن المعنوى فهو يتمثل فى القصد الجنائى وتعتبر هذه الجريمة من الجرائم المعنوية . وهناك عض الاحكام يتوقف تنفيذها على الاستعانة بالقوة المختصة بتنفيذ الاحكام القضائية والتي تتمثل فى جهاز الشرطة كما ان هناك الكثير من الاحكام القضائية الواجبة التنفيذ واتى لا تجد مجالاً للتنفيذ الا بعد فترات طويلة وقد يسقط الكثير من هذه الاحكام بالتقادم مما يؤدى الى فلات الكثير من المجرمين من العقاب مما يكون له اثر سلبى على اصحاب الحقوق . التي نشأت عن هذه الاحكام ما يتمتع به من صدور الحكم ضده من نفوذاستغاليا فى التأثير على القاضين . يقول الباحث : ربط الضريبة على الدخل وأثره على العلاقة بين الممول والأداة الضريبية وأهم نتائجها ان هناك عدة مصطلحات ضريبية صعبة على المتخصص فهمها وتكاد الشعوب المتقدمة والنامية أن تنظر للضرائب نظرة متشائمة لما تقوم به الادارة الضريبية 2 -br- هناك محاولة جاده من المشرع الضريبى المصرى من تغير النظام السبى الذى يكمن فى نفوس الممولين القدامى وجعل الضمانينة تدخل قلوب الحداثى منهم والمستجدين فى التعامل مع الادارة الضريبية بتعاملهم مع الادارة الضريبية . 3 -br-تكاد جميع الشعوب (المتقدمة والنامية)أن تنظر للضرائب نظرة تشاؤمية لما تقوم به الادارة الضريبية باستسطاع مبالغ نفعية من الممولين . 4 -br- هناك تباين ملحوظ بين النظم الضريبية المختلفة فى قانون الضريبة على الدخل فهناك قوانين ضريبية تتساهل مع الممول فى الحصول منه على الضريبة . 5 -br- الوسائل الالكترونية الحديثة تطرقت اليها معظم التشريعات الضريبية فى التعامل معها وقد منحت بعضها عدة امتيازات مقابل التعامل بهذا النظام . 6 -br- تتجه معظم التشريعات الضريبية الحديثة نحو اصلاح نظمها الضريبية سواء كان فى القوانين أو اللوائح أو وعى الممولين أو تبسيط الاجراءات الضريبية .	2009 [بنى سوف : أحمد شوقي عبد الظاهر ، عبد الظاهر، أحمد شوقي. الحماية الجنائية للممتلكات العقارية للدولة : 10601672 3306
							تعرضت الرسالة أيضاً للحكم القضائى محل التنفيذ وانتهت الى انه يشترط فى الحكم القضائى محل التنفيذ ان يكون حائزاً على قوة الأمر المفضى وان يشتمل على الصيغة التنفيذية كما يشترط فى الحكم محل الدراسة ان يكون صادراً ضد شخص معنوى عام ويشمل الدولة والوزارات والمصالح وكذلك الوحدات الإدارية التابعة لها ويخرج من نطاق هذه الدراسة الأحكام التي تصدر ضد الأشخاص الخاصة كما انتهت الى ان هذه الجريمة تقوم على ركنين ركن مادى وركن معنوى ويتمثل الركن المادى فى فعل الامتناع عن التنفيذ أما الركن المعنوى فهو يتمثل فى القصد الجنائى وتعتبر هذه الجريمة من الجرائم المعنوية . وهناك عض الاحكام يتوقف تنفيذها على الاستعانة بالقوة المختصة بتنفيذ الاحكام القضائية والتي تتمثل فى جهاز الشرطة كما ان هناك الكثير من الاحكام القضائية الواجبة التنفيذ واتى لا تجد مجالاً للتنفيذ الا بعد فترات طويلة وقد يسقط الكثير من هذه الاحكام بالتقادم مما يؤدى الى فلات الكثير من المجرمين من العقاب مما يكون له اثر سلبى على اصحاب الحقوق . التي نشأت عن هذه الاحكام ما يتمتع به من صدور الحكم ضده من نفوذاستغاليا فى التأثير على القاضين . يقول الباحث : ربط الضريبة على الدخل وأثره على العلاقة بين الممول والأداة الضريبية وأهم نتائجها ان هناك عدة مصطلحات ضريبية صعبة على المتخصص فهمها وتكاد الشعوب المتقدمة والنامية أن تنظر للضرائب نظرة متشائمة لما تقوم به الادارة الضريبية 2 -br- هناك محاولة جاده من المشرع الضريبى المصرى من تغير النظام السبى الذى يكمن فى نفوس الممولين القدامى وجعل الضمانينة تدخل قلوب الحداثى منهم والمستجدين فى التعامل مع الادارة الضريبية بتعاملهم مع الادارة الضريبية . 3 -br-تكاد جميع الشعوب (المتقدمة والنامية)أن تنظر للضرائب نظرة تشاؤمية لما تقوم به الادارة الضريبية باستسطاع مبالغ نفعية من الممولين . 4 -br- هناك تباين ملحوظ بين النظم الضريبية المختلفة فى قانون الضريبة على الدخل فهناك قوانين ضريبية تتساهل مع الممول فى الحصول منه على الضريبة . 5 -br- الوسائل الالكترونية الحديثة تطرقت اليها معظم التشريعات الضريبية فى التعامل معها وقد منحت بعضها عدة امتيازات مقابل التعامل بهذا النظام . 6 -br- تتجه معظم التشريعات الضريبية الحديثة نحو اصلاح نظمها الضريبية سواء كان فى القوانين أو اللوائح أو وعى الممولين أو تبسيط الاجراءات الضريبية .	2005 [بنى سوف : عبد الله حسين حميدة حسين ، عبد الله حسين حميدة . المسؤولية الجنائية للموظف العام للإمتناع عن تنفيذ الأحكام القضائية 10602535 3307
							تتناول الرسالة : التحقق الابتدائى وقيامه على طابع السرية والمقصود بالسرية عدم افشاء اى شىء بالنسبة للجمهور وقد أكد المشرع المصرى على ذلك بنصه المادة 75 من قانون الاجراءات الجنائية . أولاً:-ينيب بالمشرع أن يقلى نظرة على اجراءات محاكمة المتهم المريض أسوة بالتشريع الفرنسى الذى يتخلف عن حضور جلسات بسبب مرضه وذلك فى مواد الجنع . تجنب صدور حكم غيابى والثانى :اتباع اجراءات دقيقة تضمن حق المتهم فى الدفاع عن نفسه حيال الحكم الصادر فى-1 غيبته . أما الاعتبار الثالث فهو تجنب تأجيل الفصل الدعوى ميسببه من اطالة الاجراءات وتصنيع وقت القضاء ثانياً:-نرى الإخذ بالجراءات محاكمة المرأة فى الفقه الاسلامى تلك الاجراءات التي تضمن الحفاظ على كرامتها وحياتها . ثالثاً:-لقد أصاب المشرع الفرنسى فى المادة 557 من قانون الإجراءات الجنائية حين ألزم المحضر بان يرسل مسجلاً على المعان اليه فى حالة تسليم صورة الاعلان . رابعاً: نوصى المشرع بالتوسيع من نطاق الامر الجنائى والحضور التمثيلى للمتهم أمام المحكمة لأن الامر الجنائى اسلوب مختصر لحسم الدعوى الجنائية دون حاجة إلى اجراءات المحاكمة العادية أو حضور المتهم أمام المحكمة العادية . خامساً:-نرى تعديل نص الفقرة من المادة 241 من قانون الاجراءات الجنائية من شروط قبول الحكم الحضورى الاعتبارى للعلن بالمعارضة . نوصى بالمشرع بالنظر فى تجريم الغياب العمدى ذلك إذا كان الحضور أمام القضاء واجبا ملقى على عائق المتهم يجد هذا- الالتزام أساسه فى ضرورة طاعة أمر القانون والممثل لأوامر منظمته وعلى رأسها هيئة القضاء التي تختص بالفصل فى النزاعات وحسم الخصومة	2007 [بنى سوف : نشأت إدوار ناشد بسطا ، نشأت، نشأت إدوار . ربط الضريبة على الدخل وأثره فى العلاقة بين الممول والإدارة الضريبية : 10603431 3308
							تتناول الرسالة : التحقق الابتدائى وقيامه على طابع السرية والمقصود بالسرية عدم افشاء اى شىء بالنسبة للجمهور وقد أكد المشرع المصرى على ذلك بنصه المادة 75 من قانون الاجراءات الجنائية . أولاً:-ينيب بالمشرع أن يقلى نظرة على اجراءات محاكمة المتهم المريض أسوة بالتشريع الفرنسى الذى يتخلف عن حضور جلسات بسبب مرضه وذلك فى مواد الجنع . تجنب صدور حكم غيابى والثانى :اتباع اجراءات دقيقة تضمن حق المتهم فى الدفاع عن نفسه حيال الحكم الصادر فى-1 غيبته . أما الاعتبار الثالث فهو تجنب تأجيل الفصل الدعوى ميسببه من اطالة الاجراءات وتصنيع وقت القضاء ثانياً:-نرى الإخذ بالجراءات محاكمة المرأة فى الفقه الاسلامى تلك الاجراءات التي تضمن الحفاظ على كرامتها وحياتها . ثالثاً:-لقد أصاب المشرع الفرنسى فى المادة 557 من قانون الإجراءات الجنائية حين ألزم المحضر بان يرسل مسجلاً على المعان اليه فى حالة تسليم صورة الاعلان . رابعاً: نوصى المشرع بالتوسيع من نطاق الامر الجنائى والحضور التمثيلى للمتهم أمام المحكمة لأن الامر الجنائى اسلوب مختصر لحسم الدعوى الجنائية دون حاجة إلى اجراءات المحاكمة العادية أو حضور المتهم أمام المحكمة العادية . خامساً:-نرى تعديل نص الفقرة من المادة 241 من قانون الاجراءات الجنائية من شروط قبول الحكم الحضورى الاعتبارى للعلن بالمعارضة . نوصى بالمشرع بالنظر فى تجريم الغياب العمدى ذلك إذا كان الحضور أمام القضاء واجبا ملقى على عائق المتهم يجد هذا- الالتزام أساسه فى ضرورة طاعة أمر القانون والممثل لأوامر منظمته وعلى رأسها هيئة القضاء التي تختص بالفصل فى النزاعات وحسم الخصومة	1997 [بنى سوف : محمد جابر عبدالعظيم عبدالقادر ، عبدالقادر، محمد جابر عبدالعظيم . غياب المتهم فى مرحلة المحاكمة فى قانون الاجراءات الجنائية المصرى والمقارن والشريعة الاسلامية / 10603767 3309
							هذه الرسالة قصد بها إبراز موقف الشريعة الإسلامية وإستجلاء موقف القوانين الوضعية من التحديات التي أثارها تقنية البصمة الوراثية والتي شكلت أهم وأخطر معطيات التطور العلمى فى السنوات القليلة الماضية ، ومن أهم ما توصى به هذه الرسالة هو ان تبادر الجهات التشريعية الى إصدار هذا التشريع المفقذ ليعنى بتقييم هذه التقنية "البصمة الوراثية"وتحديد نطاق مشروعيها وتنظيم خدماتها قبل أن تضرب الفوضى أرجاء مجتمعنا. ومن أهم التوصيات أيضا ان تبادر الجهات التشريعيةالى إصدار هذا التشريع المفقذ ليعنى بتقييم هذه التقنية "البصمة الوراثية" وتحديد نطاق مشروعيها وتنظيم خدماتها .	

									نظرا لما يمثلته البصمة الوراثية من أهمية بالغة في إثبات أوفى نسب شخص معين فلا بد من توافر مجموعة من-2 الشروط والضوابط يتعين توافرها أولا قبل إجراء التحليل وهي عدم استخدام البصمة الوراثية بديلا عن الوسائل الشرعية لإثبات نفى النسب وعدم استخدام البصمة الوراثية في التأكيد من نسب ثابت وعدم إجراء التحاليل الإبانن وأشراف من الجهات الرسمية المختصة .
									. ان تقرير مشروعية هذه التقنية "البصمة الوراثية" في النظر الشرعي والقانوني لا يخفى عن المتابعة الرقابية في تطبيقها-3 لاشك ان الشارع الحكيم يتشوف لإثبات النسب والحق الافراد بأسرهم وعائلاتهم حفاظا على الشرف وحماية للنفس-4 . وصيانة للأنساب .
									لاشك ان الشارع الحكيم قد حصر نفى النسب في طريق واحد فقط ألا هو اللعان فلايجوز ان تساوية البصمة الوراثية في-5 نفس النسب فضلا ان نتقدم عليه ولكن يمكن الاستفادة من البصمة الوراثية في تقليل حالات اللعان وفي النهاية فتنى انأشاد المجامع الفقهية في الدول العربية كمجمع البحوث الفقهية في الأزهر الشريف والمجمع الفقهي-6 الاسلامي في مكة المكرمة بضرورة الاهتمام بالمسائل الفقهية المعاصرة لازالة اللبس عما يدور في أذهان المسلمين منها ولاشك ان موقع المسلمين من الاكتشافات العلمية الحديثة والتي تعد البصمة الوراثية من بينها هو التعامل مع الواقع . المفروض عليهم
3310	10604726		البصمة الوراثية ومدى مشروعيتها في إثبات ونفى النسب :	ناجي، أنس حسن محمد .	أنس حسن محمد ناجي ،	بها : [2000			
3311	10606771	Master.	Radiation dose assessment due to local consumption of farm products in Qena Governorate /	Abd Rady, Nagwa Saad.		2010	Radionuclides in the air, soil, water, and rocks that make up Earth's geosphere and atmosphere can be transferred into the biosphere by many organisms and can also bioaccumulate in the food chain.	26/1/2010.	Abd el-baset abbady mohammed, Shaban mohamed Harb, Khaled salahel din.
3312	10607184		دور المشروعات الصغيرة في تنمية الاقتصاد المصري :	مصطفى صابر سيد .	صابر سيد مصطفى ،	{ 2002 بنى سويف :	يوصى الباحث بوضع وثيقة لتعزيز القدرة التنافسية للمشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة بهدف تحديد المعوقات التي تحول دون نمو هذه المشروعات والعمل على ازالتها بما يحقق تفعيل هذا القطاع . ويوصى الباحث بوضع وثيقة لتعزيز القدرة التنافسية للمشروع الصغير والمتوسطه بهدف تحديد المعوقات التي تحول دون نمو هذه المشروعات والعمل على ازالها بما يحقق تفعيل هذا القطاع ورفع جودة منتجاته وتوفير المقومات اللازمة له وتدعيم قدراته التسويقية في السوق المحلي والتصدير الخارجي لزيادة مساهمته في زيادة العائد من النقد الاجنبي وزيادة المصادرات وتحويل هذا القطاع من قطاع يعمل تحت بير السلم الى قطاع يعمل تحت رقابة الدولة وتعزيز القدرة التنافسية للمشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة وبحاج قطاع المشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة لرفع قدراته التنافسية الى اليات غير تقليدية ونظم ضريبية خاصة تحفز هذا القطاع الى العمل على جودة المنتج والمنافسة الفعالة في السوق المحلي والسوق العالمي لتنمية موارد الدولة . منح هذا القطاع افضلية في عقود التوريدات الحكومية ولابد من تضافر الجهود جميع فئات المجتمع والمؤسسات الحكومية وغير الحكومية واصحاب لمشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة لتحريك عملية الانتاج والتنمية وفي احدى الدراسات عن واقع المنشآت الصغيرة في مصر اظهرت ان مصر تعتبر من الدول التي ينصف فيها قطاع المنشآت الصغيرة والتوسطة حيث تتركز 80%من وظائف هذا القطاع الخاص في مشروعات صغيرة يقل عدد العاملين فيها عن 10 عمال او في مشروعات يزيد عدد العمال فيها عن 500 عامل .		
3313	10607709		الحرية السياسية بين الشريعة الإسلامية والقانون الوضعي :	سيد، عبد الناصر محمد وهبة .	عبد الناصر محمد وهبة سيد ،	بنى سويف : 2000	تتناول هذه الرسالة الحرية السياسية فالحرية السياسية في الشريعة الإسلامية تعني مشاركة الأمة في اختيار حاكم الأمة الإسلامية عن طريق البيعة هذه المشاركة التي يرضى بها الشعب ويعطى من تم اختياره للحكم الطاعة الكاملة التي لا يحيد عنها الى العصيان والنصرة التي لا تتحول ابداً الى الخذلان . اما الحرية السياسية في النظم الديمقراطية فهي تعني مشاركة الشعب في إدارة شئون الحكم سواء اشترك بنفسه - الديمقراطية المباشرة - او عن طريق نواب يختارهم بطريقة الانتخاب - الديمقراطية النيابية - او بتطعيم الديمقراطية النيابية ببعض وسائل الديمقراطية المباشرة لزيادة اشترك الشعب في الحكم - الديمقراطية شبه المباشرة - والظاهر ان الحرية السياسية في النظم الديمقراطية اوسع مجالاً منها في النظام الاسلامي ولكن المدقق في الأمر يجد ان الحرية السياسية في النظم الديمقراطية هي حرية صورية وتكون الديمقراطية في هذه الحالة ديمقراطية مقنعة تخفي خلفها حتمًا نظامًا دكتاتوريًا .		
3314	10607850		نظام مفوضي الدولة في مصر :	إسحق، صبحي جرجس .	صبحي جرجس إسحق ،	بنى سويف : 2000	هذه الرسالة تستعرض دراسة تفصيلية لنظام مفوضي الدولة في مصر وهو نظام أنشئ محاكاة لفرنسا ، ان وجود المفوضين في فرنسا كان ولازال مرتبطا بوجود مجلس الدولة بها كما انه كان موجودا في ظل محاكم المقاطعات وذاك مفوضي الدولة لا يقومون بتحضير الدعاوى كمفوضي الدولة المصريين الذي يعد تحضير الدعوى وتجهيتها للمرافعة . وقد أوضحنا نوعي مفوضي الدولة الذين ورد ذكرهم في القانون رقم 47 لسنة 1972 بشأن مجلس الدولة الحالي وماتعلق بمفوضي الوزارات والمصالح من التفصيل لمركزها القانوني وطريقة الحاقهم بالوزارات والمصالح والمحافظات واعمالهم وطبيعتها ومدى اهميتها وكشفنا عن مزايا وعيوب وجودهم . اما عن دور الطعون سواء كان مقدما من ذوي الشأن في الخصومة او من رئيس هيئة مفوضي الدولة فقد ظهر مدى تبعيته لالاخير في حالة الطعون ولم ننس ان نوضح دور المفوضين في تحديد نظام وسير العمل في اقسام المجلس عن طريق عن حضورهم الجمعيات العمومية وابداء صوتهم المعهود في مداولاتها واكمالا للفائدة من الدراسة فقد عقد مقارنة بين مفوضي الدولة لدى المحاكم واعضاء بعض النظم القانونية المشابهة لهم في النظام القضائي المصري واخترنا من هذه النظم الاقرب من ناحية طبيعة العمل الذي تقوم به لنظام المفوضين لذلك قصرنا المقارنة على المفوض واعضاء النيابة العامة واعضاء النيابة الادارية ومفوضي المحكمة الدستورية العليا وقمنا باجراء المقارنة من ناحية الاتحاق بالوظيفة وحصانتها القضائية والمسئولية التقديرية لهؤلاء واسلوب مخاصمتهم جميعا وفي ختام دراستنا وعند تقييمنا لنظام المفوضين وحسب الواقع العملي الذي عايناه سنين طويلة في هيئة مفوضي الدولة ولازلنا نعيشه كرئيس لاحد افرعها فقد اوضحنا مقدار واسباب القصور الذي يشوب اعمال المفوض واظهرنا دون مجاملة لاحد عيوب نظام المفوضين ككل وهي تفوق كثيرا مزاياها بوضعه الحالي .		

							هذه الرسالة أوضحت ان التأمين من المسؤولية قد أضحي حقيقة بارزة في المجتمع من حيث كونه يضطلع بدور غاية في الأهمية في مجالات الحياة المتعددة فهو الوسيلة المثلى والفعالة في تخفيف آثار الكوارث والمحن ويعتبر من أفضل الطرق ان لم يكن أفضلها فعلاً لضمان حصول المضرور على التعويض المستحق له في سهولة ويسر ولا يقتصر دور التأمين من المسؤولية على دفع التعويض لمن أصابه الضرر وإنما يمتد دوره ليوفر الأمان والطمأنينة للمؤمن لهم في مواجهة الأخطار التي قد تنشأ نتيجة مباشرتهم لأنشطتهم في المجتمع فيمكن عن طريق التأمين من المسؤولية الا يكون أصحاب الأعمال ومن يقومون بإدارتها في حاجة الى تجميد بعض أموال المشروع لمواجهة ما قد يحدث من خسائر نتيجة لتتحقق هذه الأخطار مما يؤدي الى زيادة استثماراتهم وبالتالي ازدهار مشروعاتهم وانشطتهم بالإضافة الى ان قيام هيئات التأمين بحمل الخسائر الناتجة عن تحقق الأخطار يساعد أصحاب هذه الأعمال ومن يقومون بإدارتها على تركيز تفكيرهم في كيفية النهوض بالمشروع والتفرغ الكامل لمباشرة نشاطهم والتفوق فيه مما يعود بالنفع عليهم بصفة خاصة وعلى المجتمع بصفة عامة . هذه الرسالة تناولت دور السياسة الضريبية في تحفيز الاستثمارات في ظل التطورات العالمية المعاصرة محورها لها فقد استهدفت الدراسة مفهوم السياسة الضريبية وماهية السياسة الضريبية ومن اهم النتائج التي توصلت لها هذه الرسالة ان استثمارات القطاع الخاص أحد المتغيرات الحاكمة لتطور الاقتصاد المصري إذ انها أحد الأعدة الرئيسية التي يقوم عليها الاقتصاد في ظل المتغيرات العالمية المعاصرة ، ترى الدراسة ضرورة السعي بجدية في إعادة هيكلة نظام الضرائب المصري وإعادة بنائه على أسس علمية متكاملة تراعي التطورات الاقتصادية المعاصرة على ساحة الاقتصاد العالمى وذلك عن طريق خلق نظام ضريبي أكثر شفافية وثباتاً واستقراراً لجذب وتحفيز الاستثمار وعن طريق إعادة النظر في منظومة الحوافز الضريبية الحالية التي اظهرت فاعلية كبرى في توجيه الاستثمارات أكثر من جذب الاستثمارات واخيراً تنتشد الرسالة بتخفيض معدل الضريبة على الشركات من 43% الى 30% . من أهم النتائج : أن النظام الاقتصادي العالمي الذي يواجه الدول السامية الى التنمية في الوقت الراهن يختلف اختلافا جذريا عن النظام-1 الاقتصادي الذي عرفه العالم في الستينات والسبعينات . ان التطورات والمتغيرات الاقتصادية على ساحة الاقتصاد العالمي والمحلى تؤثر بشكل كبير على الساسية الضريبية من-2- . خلال تأثيرها على العوامل المحددة لها . تعتبر استثمارات القطاع الخاص أحد المتغيرات الحاكمة لتطور الاقتصاد المصري-3- ان نظام الضرائب الحالي يعاني من اوجه قصور متعددة تؤثر في كفاءته وفعاليته في تحقيق الاهداف المونطة به وخاصة-4- تحفيز الاستثمارات . ان الشركات دولة النشاط نظرا لتفوقها الإدارى والتكنولوجى ومماثمتيه مع من قدرات هائلة في مجال الاستثمار والإنتاج-5- في العالم . وترى الدراسة ان هذه الحوافز مع تعددها الا انها لاتصلح لاجنب الاستثمار النقدى والمشروعات الصغيرة التي يمكن تحويل نشاطها بعد انتهاء مدة الاجازة الضريبية التي منحها المشرع المصرى في مجال نشاط المشروع للاستفادة باجازة ضريبية أخرى . أما مشروعات الاستثمار الكبرى ذات القدرة على التوطن والتركز والتي يصعب تحويلها بعد نهاية مدة الاجازة الضريبية فان قانون ضمانات وحوافز الاستثمار يقصر عن جذبها وللاستدلال على ذلك تتشامل الدراسة عن عدد مشروعات الاستثمار الاجنبى أو الوطنى العملاقة التي استطاعت قوانين الاستثمار جذب النشاط الخاص بها عن عدد الشركات العالمية العملاقة متعددة الجنسيات . وتتطلب الادرة الجيدة للجهاز الضريبي استخدام الاساليب التكنولوجية الحديثة في عمليات الربط والتقدير وحصر المجتمع الضريبي اى تطبيق منهج تكنولوجيا الادارة الضريبية الذى يتطلب عدة اعتبارات عند تطبيقه ولضمان عدالة النظم الضريبية في التطبيق الفعلى فوضع تشريع ضريبي جيد هو مجرد شرط ضرورى في تصميم نظام ضريبي كفء وعادل ولكنه غير كاف والاهم تطويع هذا التشريع وتطبيقه بكفاءة على الواقع العملى بتعديلاته الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمؤسسة المختلفة .	
3316	10608311	التأمين الإجبارى من المسؤولية المدنية عن حوادث القطارات :	مشرف، صلاح خليل .	صلاح خليل مشرف ،	بنى سويف :	2005	هذه الرسالة أوضحت ان التأمين من المسؤولية قد أضحي حقيقة بارزة في المجتمع من حيث كونه يضطلع بدور غاية في الأهمية في مجالات الحياة المتعددة فهو الوسيلة المثلى والفعالة في تخفيف آثار الكوارث والمحن ويعتبر من أفضل الطرق ان لم يكن أفضلها فعلاً لضمان حصول المضرور على التعويض المستحق له في سهولة ويسر ولا يقتصر دور التأمين من المسؤولية على دفع التعويض لمن أصابه الضرر وإنما يمتد دوره ليوفر الأمان والطمأنينة للمؤمن لهم في مواجهة الأخطار التي قد تنشأ نتيجة مباشرتهم لأنشطتهم في المجتمع فيمكن عن طريق التأمين من المسؤولية الا يكون أصحاب الأعمال ومن يقومون بإدارتها في حاجة الى تجميد بعض أموال المشروع لمواجهة ما قد يحدث من خسائر نتيجة لتتحقق هذه الأخطار مما يؤدي الى زيادة استثماراتهم وبالتالي ازدهار مشروعاتهم وانشطتهم بالإضافة الى ان قيام هيئات التأمين بحمل الخسائر الناتجة عن تحقق الأخطار يساعد أصحاب هذه الأعمال ومن يقومون بإدارتها على تركيز تفكيرهم في كيفية النهوض بالمشروع والتفرغ الكامل لمباشرة نشاطهم والتفوق فيه مما يعود بالنفع عليهم بصفة خاصة وعلى المجتمع بصفة عامة . هذه الرسالة تناولت دور السياسة الضريبية في تحفيز الاستثمارات في ظل التطورات العالمية المعاصرة محورها لها فقد استهدفت الدراسة مفهوم السياسة الضريبية وماهية السياسة الضريبية ومن اهم النتائج التي توصلت لها هذه الرسالة ان استثمارات القطاع الخاص أحد المتغيرات الحاكمة لتطور الاقتصاد المصري إذ انها أحد الأعدة الرئيسية التي يقوم عليها الاقتصاد في ظل المتغيرات العالمية المعاصرة ، ترى الدراسة ضرورة السعي بجدية في إعادة هيكلة نظام الضرائب المصري وإعادة بنائه على أسس علمية متكاملة تراعي التطورات الاقتصادية المعاصرة على ساحة الاقتصاد العالمى وذلك عن طريق خلق نظام ضريبي أكثر شفافية وثباتاً واستقراراً لجذب وتحفيز الاستثمار وعن طريق إعادة النظر في منظومة الحوافز الضريبية الحالية التي اظهرت فاعلية كبرى في توجيه الاستثمارات أكثر من جذب الاستثمارات واخيراً تنتشد الرسالة بتخفيض معدل الضريبة على الشركات من 43% الى 30% . من أهم النتائج : أن النظام الاقتصادي العالمي الذي يواجه الدول السامية الى التنمية في الوقت الراهن يختلف اختلافا جذريا عن النظام-1 الاقتصادي الذي عرفه العالم في الستينات والسبعينات . ان التطورات والمتغيرات الاقتصادية على ساحة الاقتصاد العالمي والمحلى تؤثر بشكل كبير على الساسية الضريبية من-2- . خلال تأثيرها على العوامل المحددة لها . تعتبر استثمارات القطاع الخاص أحد المتغيرات الحاكمة لتطور الاقتصاد المصري-3- ان نظام الضرائب الحالي يعاني من اوجه قصور متعددة تؤثر في كفاءته وفعاليته في تحقيق الاهداف المونطة به وخاصة-4- تحفيز الاستثمارات . ان الشركات دولة النشاط نظرا لتفوقها الإدارى والتكنولوجى ومماثمتيه مع من قدرات هائلة في مجال الاستثمار والإنتاج-5- في العالم . وترى الدراسة ان هذه الحوافز مع تعددها الا انها لاتصلح لاجنب الاستثمار النقدى والمشروعات الصغيرة التي يمكن تحويل نشاطها بعد انتهاء مدة الاجازة الضريبية التي منحها المشرع المصرى في مجال نشاط المشروع للاستفادة باجازة ضريبية أخرى . أما مشروعات الاستثمار الكبرى ذات القدرة على التوطن والتركز والتي يصعب تحويلها بعد نهاية مدة الاجازة الضريبية فان قانون ضمانات وحوافز الاستثمار يقصر عن جذبها وللاستدلال على ذلك تتشامل الدراسة عن عدد مشروعات الاستثمار الاجنبى أو الوطنى العملاقة التي استطاعت قوانين الاستثمار جذب النشاط الخاص بها عن عدد الشركات العالمية العملاقة متعددة الجنسيات . وتتطلب الادرة الجيدة للجهاز الضريبي استخدام الاساليب التكنولوجية الحديثة في عمليات الربط والتقدير وحصر المجتمع الضريبي اى تطبيق منهج تكنولوجيا الادارة الضريبية الذى يتطلب عدة اعتبارات عند تطبيقه ولضمان عدالة النظم الضريبية في التطبيق الفعلى فوضع تشريع ضريبي جيد هو مجرد شرط ضرورى في تصميم نظام ضريبي كفء وعادل ولكنه غير كاف والاهم تطويع هذا التشريع وتطبيقه بكفاءة على الواقع العملى بتعديلاته الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمؤسسة المختلفة .	
3317	10610408	دور السياسة الضريبية في تحفيز الاستثمارات في ظل التطورات (العالمية المعاصرة /	عبد العزيز ، الوليد صالح.	الوليد صالح عبد العزيز ،	بنى سويف :	2002	الدراسة تعرضت للتطور التاريخي للعدالة الضريبية في التشريع المالي الاسلامى والتشريع المالي المقارن وتبين ان مفهوم العدالة في التشريع المالي الاسلامى له دلالات متعددة فهو يعنى العدل والعدالة والانصاف والقسط والوسط والقوام كلها مفاهيم للعدالة أما التشريع المالي المقارن فيعرف العدالة بالقضاء والسلطة وتبين كذلك ان الحضارات التي سبقت الاسلام كانت بعيدة عن تطبيق العدالة الضريبية مما ساعد في زوالها وتبين بعد ذلك ان العدالة تطورت واستقرت في العهد العدى حيث اصبحت الزكاة فريضة الزامية بعد ان صار لجماعة المسلمين ارض وكيان وسلطان فاخذت العدايات وخاصة الزكاة صفة التحديد والتخصيص والازام وتبين كذلك ان الزكاة تختلف عن المساعدات وتبين انه يجوز فرض ضريبة بجانب الزكاة والتضح ان عدالة الزكاة تعنى الملازمة في الجبائية واختيار الاوقات المناسبة في التحصيل . من أهم التوصيات ربط معالجة السياسة الضريبة بالمنهج الاسلامى وذلك سيؤدي الى انسجام هذه السياسات مع فكرة وفطرة المجتمع المعنى بهذه السياسات والاحداثت هوه سخية بين الضرائب والمجتمع خاصة ان دستورنا الصادر سنة 1971 جعل التشريعية الاسلاميه هي المصدر الرئيسى للتشريع . لذا يجب تعميق العدالة الضريبية سواء عند اصدار التشريعات او عند تنفيذها يجب ايضا تطوير التشريع الضريبي ولاتحتة التنفيذية وتنقيتها من اوجه القصور لاهمية دقة وصياغة وتبسيط التشريع الضريبي ومايصاحبه من نواحي تنفيذية وتعليمات تفسيرية . ويجب التنسيق بين سياسة الاعفاءات الضريبية وباقي ادوات السياسة المالية مثل النفقات العامة وادوات السياسة النقدية مثل سعر الفائدة وكذلك مع سعر الصرف لتحقيق اكبر عائد للاقتصاد القومى من خلال هذه السياسة . ويجب ان يعاد النظر في اسعار الضريبة الموحدة ولتبدأ من سعر 10 وتنتهى عند 30 فالسعر له اهمية كبيرة في ثقل الممولين للضريبة وبالتالي تزداد الحصيلة الضريبية والاسعار الضريبية المفروضة حاليا لاتتفق مع الظروف الاقتصادية التي تمر بها البلاد والتي من اهدافها الانتاج والتنمية والاستثمار ويجب ان يعطى الحق لوزير المالية في تعديل السعر عند تغير الظروف الاقتصادية بعد موافقة مجلس الشعب .	
3318	10610523	مبدأ العدالة الضريبية تأصيلا وتطبيقا في التشريع المالي الاسلامى	محمد، عادل خليل عبد العزيز .	عادل خليل عبد العزيز محمد ،	بنى سويف :	1999	هذه الرسالة استعرضت القضاء الشعبي الذى يتولاه غير المتخصصين كما يستعرض القضاء الطبيعى الذى ولاد ان يتولاه القضاء المتخصصون في علم القانون بهدف بحث إمكانية الأخذ بنظام القضاء الشعبى بجوار النظام القضائى السائد حاليا في مصر للمساهمة في مواجهة مشكلة ازدياد أعداد القضايا المعروضة على القضاء في السنوات الأخيرة وتأخر الفصل فيها لشنوات الأمر الذى ينعكس على النمو الاقتصادى في الدولة وازدياد الخصومات وتفشى الفساد في المجتمع، ومن أهم النتائج التي توصلت لها الرسالة ان القضاء لا يمكن ان يؤدي رسالته في إعلاء المشروعية وسيادة القانون وضمان حقوق المواطنين وكفالة حرياتهم إلا بالقدر الذى يكون عليه استقلاله فضلاً على ان حسن تنظيم القضاء وحيداً يكمن في استقلاله .	
3319	10611743	القضاء الشعبي والقضاء الطبيعى بين النظرية والتطبيق :	أحمد، محمد عبد المجيد .	محمد عبد المجيد أحمد ،	بنى سويف :	2007	تعرض هذا البحث الى الرقابة على ملامحة القرارات الادارية وهى دراسة مقارنة في كل من إنجلترا وفرنسا والتطبيق على ما هو عليه الحال في مصر تعرضت هذه الرسالة في البداية لدور الجهات غير القضائية في الرقابة على ملامحة القرارات الادارية وتتمثل هذه الرقابة في الرقابة الشعبية والرقابة الادارية وانتهت بالنسبة لدور الرقابة الشعبية والتي تتمثل في رقابة البرلمان ورقابة الرأى العام وتعد هذه الرقابة بمثابة رقابة غير مباشرة على ملامحة القرارات الادارية حيث انها لا تؤدي مباشرة الى إلغاء القرار الإدارى إلا انها تعتبر وسيلة ضغط سواء على مصدر القرار او على سلطته الرئاسية أما بالنسبة لدور الرقابة الإدارية فهي تكاد تكون واحدة في الدول محل البحث والتي تتمثل في إنجلترا وفرنسا ومصر وعلى الرغم من انها تعد أكثر فاعلية من الرقابة الشعبية الا انها غالباً ما تقوم على النزعات الشخصية للفئتين عليها الأمر الذى من شأنه ان يلقى بالخوف في قلوب ذوى الشأن من اهدار حقوقهم وتقيد حرياتهم . واستعرض الباحث أوجه الرقابة القضائية على ملامحة القرارات الادارية في كل من إنجلترا وفرنسا، وانتها الى ان أوجه الرقابة القضائية على الملامحة في إنجلترا متعددة وتتمثل في الاوامر القضائية التي تصدرها محاكم القانون وهي الأمر القضائى بإلغاء الأمر القضائى بالقيام بعمل الأمر القضائى بالأمتناع .	
3320	10611863	الرقابة على ملامحة القرارات الإدارية :	لبيب، أشرف محمد على.	أشرف محمد على لبيب ،	بنى سويف :	2007	تعرض هذا البحث الى الرقابة على ملامحة القرارات الادارية وهى دراسة مقارنة في كل من إنجلترا وفرنسا والتطبيق على ما هو عليه الحال في مصر تعرضت هذه الرسالة في البداية لدور الجهات غير القضائية في الرقابة على ملامحة القرارات الادارية وتتمثل هذه الرقابة في الرقابة الشعبية والرقابة الادارية وانتهت بالنسبة لدور الرقابة الشعبية والتي تتمثل في رقابة البرلمان ورقابة الرأى العام وتعد هذه الرقابة بمثابة رقابة غير مباشرة على ملامحة القرارات الادارية حيث انها لا تؤدي مباشرة الى إلغاء القرار الإدارى إلا انها تعتبر وسيلة ضغط سواء على مصدر القرار او على سلطته الرئاسية أما بالنسبة لدور الرقابة الإدارية فهي تكاد تكون واحدة في الدول محل البحث والتي تتمثل في إنجلترا وفرنسا ومصر وعلى الرغم من انها تعد أكثر فاعلية من الرقابة الشعبية الا انها غالباً ما تقوم على النزعات الشخصية للفئتين عليها الأمر الذى من شأنه ان يلقى بالخوف في قلوب ذوى الشأن من اهدار حقوقهم وتقيد حرياتهم . واستعرض الباحث أوجه الرقابة القضائية على ملامحة القرارات الادارية في كل من إنجلترا وفرنسا، وانتها الى ان أوجه الرقابة القضائية على الملامحة في إنجلترا متعددة وتتمثل في الاوامر القضائية التي تصدرها محاكم القانون وهي الأمر القضائى بإلغاء الأمر القضائى بالقيام بعمل الأمر القضائى بالأمتناع .	

						تناولت هذه الرسالة دراسة تفصيلية للقرارت الصادرة من مجالس التأديب الخاصة والرقابة القضائية عليها وذلك في ضوء المبادئ والأحكام التي قررتها المحكمة الإدارية العليا في هذا الشأن تناولت هذه الدراسة الجريمة التأديبية باعتبارها سبب إصدار القرارات التأديبية الصادرة من مجالس التأديب الخاصة ثم أوضحت الرسالة المفاهيم المختلفة للجريمة التأديبية ثم تناولت أركانها ومصادرها وعلاقتها بمبدأ الشريعة ثم بينت العلاقة بين الجريمة التأديبية والجريمة الجنائية وختم هذا الجزء من الرسالة بتبليغات قضائية لصور من الجرائم التأديبية التي تعرضت لها المحكمة الإدارية العليا سواء ما كان منها داخل نطاق العمل الوظيفي أو خارجه ثم تعرضت الرسالة بعد ذلك للأساس القانوني لهذه المجالس والمبادئ العامة لعملها واختصاصاتها وسلطاتها والنفات الخاضعة لها وخصصت الباب الثاني لإجراءات التأديب والضمانات المتعلقة به بصفة عامة وفي الباب الثالث تناولت بالشرح المستفيض لقرارات مجالس التأديب الخاصة فحددت الطبيعة القانونية لها والشروط الشكلية والموضوعية الواجب توافرها لمصحتها وذلك في ضوء أحكام المحكمة الإدارية العليا والمبادئ التي قررتها هذه المحكمة في هذا الشأن . ومن التوصيات أيضا والمقترحات :- وبعد ، أضافت المحكمة الإدارية العليا الوصف القضائي على القرارات الصادرة من مجالس التأديب الخاصة التي تحتاج الى تصديق عليها من سلطة او جهة ادراية عليا تعين على المشرع الاعتراف لهذه القرارات بهذه الصفة واعتبارها من الاحكام القضائية . والىضا مادامت المحكمة الادارية العليا اصنفت الوصف القضائي على القرارات الصادرة من مجالس التأديب الخاصة فانه يتعين ان ينطلق على اعضاء مجالس التأديب جميع القواعد التي نص عليها قانون المرافعات المدنية والتجارية بشأن احكام عدم الصلاحية والرد والتحى وذلك حتى تتسم المحاكمة التأديبية بالحييدة والعدالة والموضوعية التي تتطلبها اى محاكمة عادلة سواء كتبت جنائية أو تأديبية .ومما لاشك في ان الدور الذي تقوم به مجالس التأديب الخاصة والى ابقى عليها المشرع لاضفاء مزيد من الضمانات والحماية للطائفة التي تحاكم امامها من العاملين بالدولة كما ان تشكيلها في معظم الاحيان يتضمن عنصر ادارى يعد عنصرا حيويا في ميزة اخرى لها تنصب لها لا عليها لان هذا العنصر يعد حيويا في تشكيله ويكون اقرب الى المحاكمة التأديبية كما نرى انه لا يوجد ما يمنع من وجود عنصر قضائي في تشكيل هذه المجالس بنص عليه القانون لاضفاء حماية اكثر على هذه المجالس وانه من الضروري تعميم مجالس التأديب . ومن اهم التوصيات ايضا التعجيل بصدر قانون الاجراءات الادارية يكفل للقانون التأديبي الاستقلال التام في كافة مواد ونشاند جميع السلطات القائمة بالتحقيق الادارى والسلطة التأديبية بالتريث وعدم السرعة في الفصل في التحقيق الادارى في حالة ارتباط الجريمة التأديبية بجريمة جنائية .	3321 10612208 أحمد، قطب محمد محمد . قرارات مجالس التأديب والرقابة القضائية عليها /	بنى سويف : 2009 .	قطب محمد محمد أحمد ،
						شملت هذه الدراسة سلطة رئيس الدولة في النظام البرلماني في إنجلترا والنظام الرئاسي في امريكا ونظام الحكم في مصر ، ان سلطة رئيس الدولة تختلف باختلاف الشكل الذي يتخذه نظام الحكم فقد يتمتع بسلطات استثنائية واسعة ويقوم بدور بارز وفعال في الأنظمة الرئاسية في حين لا يتمتع في الأنظمة البرلمانية إلا بسلطات اسمية فهو يسود ولا يحكم وتتعلق الوزارة باقيام بسلطات الحكم الفعلية وتستقل برسم السياسة العامة للدولة . وقد كشفت الرسالة ان رئيس الدولة في النظام البرلماني هو الرئيس الأعلى للدولة ورئيس السلطة التنفيذية في ذات الوقت ويقوم النظام البرلماني على اساس عدم مسئولية رئيس الدولة إذ تقع المسئولية على علق الوزارة وان هناك تعاوناً وتوازناً بين السلطتين التشريعية والتنفيذية وذلك بإعطاء كل سلطة صلاحاً تواجه به السلطة الأخرى فالمسئولية تكون بيد السلطة التشريعية وبقيائها في نفس الوقت سلاح الحل الذي تمارسه السلطة التنفيذية . بالإضافة الى اسناد الدستور الامريكي الى الرئيس قدر كبير من السلطات الأخرى في نصوصه الصريحة وان القضاء الامريكي لعب دورا كبيرا في استخلاص العديد من السلطات الأخرى والتي رآها ضرورية لممارسة الرئيس لسلطاته المنصوص عليها دستوريا عن طريق مايسنه من مبادئ . وان هناك تغيير سياسي مطلوب في نظام الحكم في مصر لذا يتناول عدد من الامور الجوهرية الآتية :- اولا:-الفصل بين اختصاصات رئيس الدولة واختصاصات الحكومة حيث ان جميع كافة السلطات وتركيزها في يد رئيس الجمهورية كما هو الحال في الدستور الحالي بما في ذلك رئاسته للسلطة التنفيذية أمر لا يستقيم مع وجود مجلس للوزراء له ذاتية مستقلة طبقاً لنصوص الدستور مع وجود مجلس الشعب الممثل للامة . ثانياً:-إعادة النظر في المادة 76 من الدستور والخاصة بالانتخابات الرئاسية : وقد رأينا ان المادة 76 بعد تعديلها لم تحقق الاهداف التي كتبت منتظرة منها وذلك لاحتوائها على الكثير من الشروط والاجراءات والاضواح التي تخالف المبادئ الديمقراطية . ثالثاً:-ضرورة تعديل المادة 77 من الدستور والخاصة بمدة الرئاسة . رابعا:-ضرورة الفصل بين رئاسة الدولة ورئاسة الحزب . خامساً:-إعادة النظر بشأن رئاسة الجمهورية للسلطة القضائية . سادساً:-كفالة استمرار الاشراف القضائي الكامل على الانتخابات البرلمانية والرئاسية . سابعاً:-ضرورة النص في الدستور على تقرير مسئولية رئيس الجمهورية السياسية . ثامناً:-تعديل الدستور بمايقضى وضع قيود على اعلان حالة الطوارئ واستمرارها والقوانين المقيدة للحقوق والحريات العامة . تاسعاً :-الغاء نص المادة 74 من الدستور . وهذه هي النتائج الدارسة التي نامل ان يتم العمل بها وتحقق الحرية والديمقراطية .	بنى سويف : 2008 .	حازم محمود صادق عبد الجواد ،	عبد الجواد، حازم محمود سلطة رئيس الدولة بين النظامين البرلماني والرئاسي :
						تناقش هذه الرسالة مشكلة الدواء في مصر على ضوء اتفاقية الترييبس ان مشكلة الدواء في مصر تتطلب معالجة خاصة حتى تضمن للمواطن محدود الدخل حقه في توفير الدواء الامن والفعال بشكل مستمر ومستقر لذلك يجب العمل من أجل استراتيجية واضحة لوقت مخاطر اتفاقية الترييبس على حق الإنسان في الصحة والعلاج خاصة وانه قد بدأ سريانها على قطاع الادوية الذي سيكون في مقدمة القطاعات التي تتأثر سلبا بهذه الاتفاقية .واهم توصيات الرسالة الاستفادة من براءة الاختراعاتمنفعة في مجال صناعة الدواء باعتباره تمثل المستوى الثاني من الحماية بعد براءات الاختراع ويمكن استغلالها في تقليل الوقت والجهد الازمين لعملية تصنيع الدواء التي يتم الحصول على المنتج الدوائي مثل الابتكار المقلد . التوسع في إنتاج الادوية الجديدة باسماؤها العلمية او الكيميائية وبدون الاسم التجارى ويتم ذلك عن طريق الاستفادة من براءات الاختراع التي دخلت في حيز الملك العام وانتهت مده حمايتها باجراء المزيد من البحوث الدوائية عليها لمحاولة تطوير مكوناتها باستخدام ممارسات الهندسة العكسية ويرتبط ذلك ان يكون الانسان في كتابة اى تذكرة طبية هو الاسم العلمى للدواء وليس الاسم التجارى .وتحديد نسبة معينة من ارباح شركات الدواء الوطنية لا تقل عن 20%من اجمالي المبيعات تخصص لاجتاث العلمية الدوائية وانشاء مراكز اجاث تطوير الدواء يتم الاتفاق عليه وتمويله من حصيلة الاربعا والنهوض بابحاث التكنولوجية الحيوية عليه تمويل من حصيلة هذه الارباع	بنى سويف : 2005 .	شوقي محمد فرج عفيفي ،	عفيفي ، شوقي محمد فرج . براءات الاختراع وتأثيرها على صناعة الدواء :
						تناول هذا البحث الحماية القانونية للعلامات التجارية وذلك في التشريع المصرى والتشريعات العربية والاجنبية والاتفاقيات الدولية لقد اوضحت الرسالة في الباب التمهيدي تعريف العلامة التجارية وبينت اختلاف التشريعات حول تعريف العلامة واختلاف الفقهاء حول تعريفها ونصت المادة 63 من القانون رقم 82 لسنة 2002 الخاص بحماية الملكية الفكرية على تعريف العلامة واشتمل التعريف على العلامات الصناعية وعلامات الخدمة والعلامات الزراعية واشترط المشرع المصرى في هذه المادة ان تترك العلامة بالبرسر اى لم يفرض المشرع المصرى حماية للعلامات غير البصرية مثل علامة الصوت والرائحة واتفاقية الترييبس اجازت ضمناً للدول الاعضاء تسجيل العلامات غير البصرية مع إعطاء الدول الحق في حظر ذلك ان هي ارادت وإمكان تسجيل العلامات التي لا يمكن ادراكها بالبصر . توصيات البحث :- 1 . إنشاء هيئة قومية موحدة تضم جميع ادارات حماية الملكية الصناعية-1 فرض حماية على علامة الخدمة لاصحاب مكاتب المهن الحرة من المحامين والاطباء والمهندسين والمقاولين على-2 الاعمال والخدمات التي يؤدونها .			

					بنى سويف :	2004 .	إنشاء مكاتب فرعية لتسجيل العلامات التجارية بالمحافظات-3 . اجازة تقديم طلب من صاحب العلامة الى مصلحة تسجيل العلامات في حالة عدم تسجيلها لمدة ثلاث سنوات-4 تعديل مادة 63 من قانون الملكية الفكرية 82لسنة 2003م بحذف الفقرة الاخيرة التي يشترط أن تكون العلامة مما-5 تشديد العقوبات المالية بشأن التعدي على العلامات بما يتناسب مع حجم وظروف التعدي ومقدار قيمة المنتجات-6 تيسير وتبسيط اجراءات تسجيل العلامات الاجنبية في مصر المستثمرين الاجانب فبدلا من طلب المستندات التي يصعب-7 . اعدادها في ثلاثة اشهر
3324	10614271	مرسى، محمد مصطفى عبد الصادق .	الحماية القانونية للعلامات التجارية /				تناولت هذه الدراسة سلطة الحاكم التشريعية في النظام الاسلامي وتناولت ايضا سلطة رئيس الدولة التشريعية في فرنسا وايضا في مصر . لقد تناولت الرسالة سلطة الحاكم التشريعية وضوابطها حيث تعرضت لأنواع التشريعات وتبين ان الأحكام الشرعية نوعان الأول أحكام شرعية ليست محلا للاجتihad كالأحكام المعلومة من الدين بالضرورة ، والأحكام التي فيها نص قطعي الثبوت والدلالة والأحكام التي لا تحتمل تأويلاً وهذه الأحكام لا يجوز لأحد أيا كان أن يخالفها أو يحدث فيها تغييراً ، والثاني أحكام شرعية تعتبر محلا للاجتihad وهي ما جاء فيها نص قطعي الثبوت ظني الدلالة تناولت الرسالة سلطة رئيس الدولة التشريعية في مصر حيث ناقشت سلطة رئيس الدولة التشريعية في الظروف العادية ووجد ان المتنتع للاستاتير المصرية يجد ان دستور 1923 هو بداية النظام السياسي في مصر ولعله أول من اشرك البرلمان مع الملك في السلطة التشريعية . من أهم التوصيات والمقترحات :- ان يجمع الدول الإسلامية والعربية جميعا رئيس واحد كالنظام المتبع في الدول ذات الويات المتحدة لتتعاون جهودهم على-1 . الدفاع عن كيانهم ودينهم وعلى نشر الاسلام في العالم كله بصورة واحدة بعيدة عن المذاهب والخلافات بما ان الصفات التي توافرها في المجتهد لايمكن اكتسابها في الوقت الحاضر الاامن تلقى قدرا معيناً من الثقافة ولما-2 كانت الدولة هي التي تشرف على التعليم في الدولة فانه من الممكن حصر صفات الاجتihad في حملة شهادة معينة تعترف بها . الدولة رسميا بعد التثبيت من ان تلك الشهادة لاتمنح الا ممن يصل الى مرتبة الاجتihad لايد من فتح باب الاجتihad حتى تجيء الاحكام الشرعية متمشية مع بطرا للناس من الحوادث التي لاحتتملها النصوص-3 . الصريحة القطعية وتسير في كل زمن بما يصلحه على السلطات القائمة على الحكم في الدولة ان تعمل على اخراج مشروعات قوانين تقنين الشريعة الاسلامية التي قنتتها-4 اللجان التي شكلها مجلس في الفترة ما بين عام 1978الى الى عام 1982 من لجنة الشؤون الدستورية والتشريعية وعرضها . على مجلس الشعب ومناقشتها واصدار قوانين تقنين الشريعة الاسلامية
3325	10614323	حسن، صابر عبد الحميد عبد السميع .	سلطة الحاكم التشريعية شرعاً ونظماً :		بنى سويف :	2003 .	اذا الوافيه من الانحرافات الادارية افضل بكثير من الانتظار وقوع الانحراف ثم توقيع العقوبة على المنحرف قانونا في من الانحرافات الادارية افضل بكثير من انتظار وقوع الانحراف ثم توقيع العقوبة على المنحرف.وتناول ايضا الطبيعة القانونية لهذا العيب وراينا انه لكي نحدد هذه الطبيعة يجب ان نتخلى فكرة الصالح العام كغرض للقرار الادارية بوجه عام وعلاقة هذه الفكرة بعنصر الوقائع المبررة في القرار وركن السبب فيه كما ان عيب الانحراف ذو طبيعة ذاتية حيث انه عيب مستقر في بواعث الادارة الخفية ودوافعها الباطنة واغراضها الحقيقية وبذلك فالن البحث في نية المصدر القرار هو بحث ذاتي فقد تخمين عليه عناصر موضوعية او قرائن ثابتة ثم تطرقا لحالات وخصائصه حيث ان عيب الانحراف بالسلطة يتسم بالعديد من الخصائص التي تميزه عما سواه من عيوب المشروعية حيث ان صفة الاختباطية فلا يتم اللجوء اليه الا اذا كانت اوجه العمل الاخرى غير مجدية في الغاء القرار المطعون في مشروعيته كما ان هذا العيب يتميز بصلته الوثيقة بسلطة الادارة التقديرية حيث راينا انها الموطن الطبيعي لعبع الانحراف بالسلطة . وقد اوضحنا ان عيب الانحراف بالسلطة لا يظهر اذا كانت سلطة الادارة في اصدار القرار المفيدة بشرط واطراح معين كما ان عيب الانحراف بالسلطة يتسم بصفة قصدية يجب توافرها لدى رجل الادارة حال اصداره القرار كما يتعلق عيب الانحراف بالسلطة بركن الغاية بصورة مباشرة حيث يعتبره القضاء الحد الفاصل بين المشروعية وعدم المشروعية فهي المقياس النقي لوجود او عدم هذا العيب يرتبط بنسبية مصدر القرار كما ينصف الانحراف الادارى بعدم تعلقه بالنظام العام وما يرتبه ذلك من عدم جواز اثاره القاضي فيها من لقاء نفسه ومرجع ذلك العيب الخاص .
3326	10615946	محمود فتحي سيد علي . يوسف ، مصطفى محمد	الانحراف الادارى الموظف العام : دراسة اقتصادية وقانونية لاهم محدثات التشغيل والاستثمار في قطاع نقل البضائع بسكك حديد مصر /		بنى سويف :	2004 .	قسم الباحث الرسالة الى بابين : الأول : الاهمية الاقتصادية بالسكك الحديدية في مصر ، الثاني : دراسة تحليلية لاهم المشكلات الاقتصادية لمرفق السكك الحديدية في مصر .
3327	10616038	مصطفى محمد مصطفى يوسف ، مصطفى .			طلعتا :	2007 .	تناولت هذه الرسالة النشأة التاريخية لبورصات الأوراق المالية وإبراز جوانب الشبه والاختلاف بينها وبين الأسواق الفطيدية وأن البورصة قسم من أقسام سوق التمويل يختص بتداول الأوراق المالية التي سبق إصدارها في السوق الأولى وأيضاً أوضحت أهم العمليات الشرطية المستحدثة التي تجري في بورصات الأوراق المالية. أن التعامل في البورصة يحمل رعبات معينة وعلى كل من يتعامل في البورصة أن يحدد رغبته ومنذ البداية حيث أن المتعاملين في البورصة ينقسمون إلى فئات متباينة فهناك المستثمر ومنهم المضارب ومنهم المقامر ومنهم المغامر ولكل فئة أهداف متباينة فالمستثمر يهدفون ويكرزون على الأرباح الموزعة ومستوى أداء الشركة لذا يكون شراء الأوراق المالية الغرض منه الاحتفاظ بها لمدة طويلة بينما يركز المضاربون اهتمامهم على ارتفاع القيم السوقية الأوراق المالية وفي فترات قصيرة فقد ركزت الدراسة على إبراز الدور الذي يمكن أن تلعبه البورصة في تحقيق أهداف تحويل قطاع الأعمال العام إلى الملكية الخاصة وهو دور ذو طبيعة مزدوجة : تحقيق تحويل ملكية قطاع الأعمال العام إلى الملكية الخاصة من ناحية تهيئة المناخ الملائم للمشروعات التي تم بيعها بغية تحقيق استمراريتها وتطورها من ناحية أخرى . على أن ذلك الدور الهام الذي تلعبه البورصة بخصوص تحقيق أهداف برنامج الخصخصة .
3328	10616113	حسن، عبد الباسط وفا محمد.	بورصة الأوراق المالية :		عبد الباسط وفا محمد حسن ،	1996 .	انقسمت هذه الدراسة على معرفة العقوبات التأديبية التي كانت توقع على الموظفين بدءاً من العصر الفرعوني وحتى وقتنا المعاصر وأوضحت هذه الرسالة مدى الاختلاف في أنواع هذه العقوبات والسلطة القائمة على توقيعها والقواعد المنظمة لها ويرجع ذلك لتنوع الاتجاهات والأسس التي كانت تقوم عليها تلك العقوبات والتي اختلفت من عصر الى آخر وقد كانت في العصور القديمة حتى عهد محمد على وخلفائه تستخدم لتأديب وزجر كل من يتولى إحدى الوظائف حتى ولو كانت هذه العقوبة من طبيعة جنائية وما يؤكد ذلك ان الإعدام والقطع والجلد والنفي والصلب والحبس في مكان الوظيفة التابع لها الموظف والمصادرة والغرامة كانت من أشهر العقوبات التأديبية في تلك العصور اما منذ عام 1883 وحتى الان فقد اختلف الوضع إذ أصبحت العقوبات التأديبية ذات طبيعة وظيفية بحتة ولم تصطبغ بالطابع الجنائي الذي كانت عليه قديماً بهدف حماية الموظف وعدم المساس به .ذات التوصيات التي توصلنا اليها من خلالاستا لموضوع العقوبات التأديبية للقانون الوضعي والشريعة الإسلاميتن اناحية التاريخية . لم يستخدم النقل كعقاب سواء كان مكانيا او ظفيا ولكن نرى خلاف ذلك لانه لو تم استخدامه كمعقوبة تأديبية فسوف يحقق:1. اغراض التأديب .2: وحول علانية العقوبة التأديبية والتشهير بالموظف المجازي بها فينبغي على الشرع الوظيفي مراعاته والنص عليها وذلك عن طريق نشر اسم هذه الصحف
3329	10616215	عبد الله، إمام صلاح إمام .	العقوبات التأديبية في القانون الوضعي والشريعة الإسلامية :		بنى سويف :	2004 .	بحثت هذه الرسالة النظم الأساسية لحماية المستحضرات الصيدلانية وفقاً لنظام حقوق الملكية الفكرية وضمن إطار منظمة التجارة العالمية واتفاقياتها ومبادئها فقد قدمت الرسالة ماهية براءات الاختراع والمعلومات غير المفضح عنها كونهما النظامين الأساسيين لحماية المستحضرات الصيدلانية كما بحثت الرسالة شروط حماية كل منهما وفقاً لاتفاقية تريبس ونطاق الحقوق والحماية التي يخولها كل نظام نظام لصاحبه .

						وتناولت ايضا الرسالة الاستثناءات التي اوردتها اتفاقية تريبس على حقوق اصحاب براءات الاختراع والمعلومات غير المصحح عنها او بيانات التجارب والاختبارات كذلك قدمت الرسالة كيفية تطبيق مبدأ المعاملة التمييزية والتفضيلية لتوفير المستحضرات الصيدلانية للدول النامية والأقل نمواً بلا مغفل وذلك بإقتراح تطبيقه في اتفاقية تريبس وجهاز فض المنازعات ولقد كان هدف هذه الرسالة بالمبحث الأخير تغيير وتبديل منظور الدول النامية ومصر لاتفاقية تريبس بصفه عامة وحماية المستحضرات الصيدلانية بصفه خاصة الذي ساد طوال العشرة اعوام السابقة فأردنا ان نستخدم اتفاقية تريبس ولأول مرة كوسيلة مضط على الدول المتقدمة لا الدول النامية والأقل نمواً ولقد تم ذلك من خلال تقديم المكثات المتاحة بقواعد فض المنازعات التابعة للمنظمة التي يمكن من خلالها ان تعلق الدول الأعضاء بعض التزاماتها الدولية بموجبها وايضاً قدمت المكثات المقترحة لإدخال تعديلات في كلا من اتفاقية تريبس وقواعد فض المنازعات عن طريق تفعيل مبدأ المعاملة التمييزية والتفضيلية للدول النامية .	2007 . بنى سوي ف : برهيان أحمد فؤاد أبو زيد ، برهيان أحمد فؤاد أبو زيد ،	الحماية القانونية للمستحضرات الصيدلانية في القانون الوطنى والإتفاقيات الدولية /	10616384 3330
						ان خطأ المضرور وأثره على المسئولية بوجه عام والمسئولية المدنية بصفه خاصة اصبح من الاهمية بالغتر الذى نستطيع معه التفرير بأنه يمكن ان يكون نظرية قانونية على قدر كبير من الاهمية والخطورة ذلك ان التأثير المباشر والرئيس لهذا الخطأ ومدى تأثيره على مقدار التعويض الذى قد يحكم به للمضرور وذلك وفقاً لحكم المادة 216 من القانون المدني والتي اعطت للقاضي سلطة إيقاص مقدار التعويض اذا كان المضرور قد اشترك في إحداث الضرر فتناولت هذه الرسالة خطأ المضرور وأثره على المسئولية حيث إن لخطأ المضرور وأثره على المسئولية المدنية تطبيقات عديدة ومتنوعة ، ان المشرع قد أقر بخطأ المضرور في المادة 165 من القانون المدني وذلك بحسب درجة المضرور ومدى مساهمته في إحداث الضرر اقتضت الضرورة بحث حالات خطأ المضرور في المجالات المختلفة فتعرضت الرسالة لمسئولية الطبيب والأخطاء التي تثير هذه المسئولية وايضاً خطأ المريض في المسئولية الطبية مثل رفض المريض العلاج او التدخل الجراحي او عدم أخذ الدواء وايضاً تطبيق آخر لخطأ المضرور في مجال المسئولية عن حراسة الأشياء ، اخيراً ان خطأ المضرور ومدى مساهمته في إحداث الضرر له صور متعددة .	2007 [بنى سوي ف : أحمد مصطفى الوكيل ،	خطأ المضرور وأثره على المسئولية المدنية /	10616496 3331
						تتناول جهة القضاء الإدارى في منظور دستورى أهتم بدراسة استقلال القضاء الإدارى وضمانات التقاضي امامه في ضوء المبادئ الدستورية المتعلقة بحدود اختصاص كل سلطة من السلطات. وقد هدف هذه الدراسة الى تحقيق غايتين الأولى : بيان اى مدى يتمتع القضاء الادرى بالاستقلال من حيث النصوص المنظمة له سواء كان نصا دستورياا وتشريعيا برلمانياياو نصا لائحيا والآخر : عدم وقوف عند هذا النصوص فقط وانما تناول ضمانات الاستقلال المقرر بها في ضوء النصوص القانونية الأخرى وبخاصة تلك التي تمنح السلطة التنفيذية مكثات استثنائية وكذلك في ضوء التطبيق القضائي لها وذلك للوقوف على مدى وجود هذا الاستقلال من الناحية العلمية وقد تحققت هاتان الغايتان في ثلاث ابواب خصص الأول منها لدراسة السلطة المختصة بتنظيم القضاء باعتبار ان ضمانات بتنظيم القضاء الإدارى المقررة بمقتضى نصوص الدساتير او الوثائق الأخرى ذات القيمة الدستورية او العرف الدستورى يثأثر اعمالها كثير اذا كانت السلطة التنفيذية هي التي تقوم على تنظيم القضاء الإدارى . لدراسة حدود سلطة المشروع في تنظيم الأوضاع الوظيفية لأعضاء القضاء الإدارى تلك الحدود المثقلة في ضمانات استقلال وحيدة وتجرد أعضاء القضاء الإدارى وخصص الأخير منها لدراسة حدود سلطة المشروع في تنظيم جهة القضاء الإدارى تلك الحدود المثقلة في عدم الانتقاص من اختصاص القضاء الإدارى وكفاءة ضمانات التقاضي امامه .	2006 . [دب] القاهرة : عبدالنصر على عثمان حسين ،	ولاية القضاء الادارى في ضوء المبادئ الدستورية	10617057 3332
						السياسية الضريبية تعتبر وسيلة ذات ادوات وصور متعددة تجعلها ماثمة للاستخدام في كل المجتمعات التي تعانى من التضخم. والسياسة الضريبية تنجه مباشرة عند الاستخدام السليم لها كما يينا الى علاج اسباب التضخم دون ان ينتج عنها اية آثار تضخمية خطيرة يعكس التضخم المالي الذى يتجه بطبيعته الى العلاج م خلال ما يحدث من آثار تضخمية ومن هنا تبرز خطورة استخدامه فاذا كانت السياسة الضريبية تنجه الى خلق دخول جديد تنكئ التضخم الموجود ان السياسة الضريبية قادرة على تحقيق انتقال عوامل الانتاج للمجالات التي تعانى من اختلال جانب العرض دون اللجوء الي رفع اثمانها يعكس التضخم المالي الذى يعتبر رفع الاثمان هو الاسلوب الاساسى لتحقيق هذا الانتقال وهو ما يمكن على نفقات الانتاج ان تكون الراسمالي الذى تستطيع السياسة الضريبية تحقيقه يعتبر وسيلة تمويل حقيقة لزيادة مرونة لجهاز الانتاج . ان السياسة الضريبية قادرة دائما على تصحيح حركة دخول والاستثمار من خلال ادواتها المختلفة بصورة دورية يعكس التضخم المالي الذى يصعب من تحقيق السيطرة على حركة الدخل والاستثمار فضلا عن كون ادوات تحقيق هذه السيطرة بعيد عن متناول يدئ التضخم المالي . ان السياسة الضريبية عند مواجهتها للتضخم تجد لها طريقة في الحد من الطلب مثما تجده في تحقيق الزيادة .	2007 [دب] القاهرة : محمد حاتم عبدالكريم ، محمد حاتم عبدالكريم ،	التضخم المالي والسياسية الضريبية في مواجهة التضخم الاقتصادى	10617322 3333
						تتناول الرسالة نشأة وتطور منصب نائب رئيس الدولة من الناحية التاريخية في اهم الحضارات الشرقية كحضارة مصر الفرعونية وحضارة بلاد النهرين وكذلك في اهم الحضارات الغربية كحضارة بلاد اليونان القديمة وحضارة الرومان وايضا في العصر الجاهلي عند العرب وعصر صدر الاسلام وعهد الخلفاء الراشدين وعصر الدولة الأموية وعصر الدولة العباسية وعصر الدولة العثمانية . يعثل منصب نائب رئيس الدولة احد اهم المناصب في الهيكل العام لنظام الحكم في الدولة حيث يحل نائب رئيس الدولة محل رئيسها في ممارسة اختصاصاته عند حدوث مانع لرئيس الدولة بصورة مؤقتة أو بصورة دائمة تعرضت الرسالة لدراسة منصب نائب رئيس الدولة في النظم الدستورية الحديثة المقارنة من خلال تحديد شروطه واساليب اختياره ومدة ولايته واختصاصاته ومسئولياته الجنائية والسياسية والتكيف القانونى لهذا المنصب وعلاقته برئيس الدولة ومدى جواز تولي المرأة لهذا المنصب . لشروط تعيين نائب رئيس الدولة واسلوب اختياره وتحديد اختصاصاته ومسئولية الجنائية والسياسة واليات تفعيل دوره في ادارة شئون الدولة وهو ما يمثل اهمالا شديدا لهذا الموضوع من قبل المشروعين الدستوري خاصة في حالات اغاء رئيس الدولة من المسئولية الجنائية او السياسة وبالتالي اغاء نائبه منها ولهذا نرى ان منصب رئيس الدولة يجب ان يحظى باهتمام المشرع الدستوري خصوصا في مصر حيث النصوص المنظمة لهذا المنصب يكتفها بعض الغموض .	2007 [دب] : ثامر بيومي عبد المنعم ، ثامر بيومي عبد المنعم ،	منصب نائب رئيس الدولة :	10617382 3334
						ان مشكلة تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية في البنيان المالي هي مشكلة قديمة وهامة وعامة وخطيرة وليست قاصرة على التعامل مع مشكلة الفقر الطاحن . ان مشكلة تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية في البنيان المالي هي مشكلة قديمة وهامة وعامة وخطيرة وليست قاصرة على التعامل مع مشكلة الفقر الطاحن كما يظن البعض وإن كان الحل مشكلة الفقر بشكل جانبا هاما واساسيا في حلها فهوهر المشكلة هنا يكمن في كيفية التعامل السليم مع المال العلم والخاص وفي كيفية تسخير <= المال لائسان فردا جماعة ليتمكن من ادراك غايته ويؤدى دوره المنوط به في الحياة على اتم وجه فالاستثمار في الإنسان دائما اعظم عائد ايا كانت التكاليف لتحقيق سعادته وعلى فالمشكلة ليست مشكلة كافة قواعد النظام المالي كقواعد الملكية والانتاج والتداول والاستهلاك والاتفاق والتوزيع . التي يجب ان تتكامل جميعها على تحقيقا العدالة الاجتماعية و<= هو منحنى الشريعة الغراء وهناك علاقة وطيدة بين تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية والتنمية الاقتصادية والسياسية في كافة المجتمعات حيث ان تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية يقضى على الظلم والفقر والامية والمرض ويحفز الناس على العمل والانتاج والتعاون فيتحقق التشغيل الكامل والنمو الانتاج قتتل المشاحنات والجرائم ويزداد ترابط الجماعة وانسجامها وتعاونها على الخير وبالتالي يتم القضاء على المشكلات الاقتصادية وغيرها التي تعمق تقدمها قتمو ثرواتها وقوتها وينتهي التهرب الضريبي وتزداد ايراداتها العامة وبالتالي تتحقق تنميتها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية وكل <= لا تكفل سوى الشريعة الاسلامية . ويساعد البحث في القضاء على الجدل القائم حول افضلية النظم المقارنة في التطبيق ومن ثم يعد تطبيق الشريعة الاسلامية في الدول الاسلامية ضرورة دينية وعظيمة ومنطقية . ان النظم الوضعية عجزت عن وضع تصور ثابت وجامع الاجتماعية وقيام تصوراتها على القيم المادية وحدها	2007 ، القاهرة : خميس محمد هرون ابوبكر ، خميس محمد هرون ابوبكر ،	العدالة الاجتماعية كاهم ركائز البنيان المالي :	10617441 3335

					بنى سويف :	1998 .	إبرزت هذه الرسالة الحماية المدنية لنفس الصغير الشرعى وغير الشرعى فى الشريعة الإسلامية والقانون وإبرزت ماينبغى عليه حقوقه على الوجه الأكمل عند استعمالها ولّى النفس نيابة عنه مع بيان الانتقادات فقد اوضحت هذه الدراسة الحماية الواجبة للصغير قبل مولده وهى اولا تكمن بصفه عامه بتنظيم الشرع والقانون التواء بضبط العلاقة بين الرجال والنساء بالزواج حتى لا يضيع نسب الأولاد ان الصغير أولى بالحماية القانونية لمنعه نظراً لعجزه عن قضاء حاجاته وحماية نفسه بسبب ضعفه الناتج عن قصوره الذى يصاحبه زمناً ليس بالقصير فبولد ضعيفاً فى الحياة يحتاج الى من يرضعه ويحضنه ويحميه ويراقبه فى أفعاله وتصرفاته ايجميه من نفسه ويحمى غيره من شروره ويحفظ عليه دينه وأخلاقه ففكرت الولاية على نفسه وباله حتى يستوى شاباً رشيداً قادراً على قضاء حاجاته ومتصرفاً فى شئون نفسه وماله ومسئولاً عن أفعاله وتصرفاته القانونية . تنظيم النسل بالمباعدة بين الولادات بموافقة الزوجين إذ دعت اليه الحاجة للحة حماية الصحة الام والاب والرضيع والجنين والمعرف بالمعول فى الشريعة الإسلامية لان القانون لا يصلح ان يكون اداة لذلك خاصة عدم اباحة الاجهاض والتعقيم كوسيلة لهذا التنظيم الذى لا تعارض الشرائع الدينية من خلال مناقشة اسبابه ووسائله بين المويد والمعارض له وطالبنا المشروع اصدار تشريعات خاص بتنظيم صرف وسائل الحمل كالقانون الفرنسى وقصرها على الصيدليات ومركز رعاية الامومة والطفولة .		
3336	10617670	الحماية المدنية لنفس الصغير :	جمعه، فكرى عبد العزيز محمد .	فكرى عبد العزيز محمد جمعه ،	بنى سويف :	1998 .	استعرضت هذه الرسالة معنى الإدارة وانهذا ذلك العضو فى المنشأة المسئول عن تحقيق النتائج التى وجدت من اجلها تلك المنشأة وان مصطلح الإدارة لا يقتصر على المستوى القيادى فقط مثل رئيس مجلس إدارة الشركة أو العضو المنتدب للإدارة بل ينطبق على جميع مستويات القيادة فى الشركة وان الإدارة السليمة تعنى تسليح العضو الذى يقود بجميع المقومات شخصية وعلمية وخبرات واتصالات بجانب توافر الإمكانات المادية ثم سردت الرسالة الصفات الواجب توافرها فى المدير الناجح ثم تحدثت عن أسباب فشل الإدارة فى دول العالم الثالث ومن أهمها عدم الأهتمام بالبحث والتطوير وصعوبة رؤية الهدف الحقيقى وعدم تدريب المديرين على مواجهة التغييرات التى طرأت على الأعمال فى الوقت الحاضر أيضاً المركزية وتعددية الوظائف فى يد مدير واحد فضلاً عن عدم أهتمام الإدارة بإشراك العاملين فى اتخاذ القرار ثم انتقلت الرسالة بعد ذلك الى الحديث عن تشكيل مجلس الإدارة وشروط تعيين أعضاء المجلس وشروط انعقد المجلس . ومن خلال هذه الدراسة وجدنا ان القواعد والمنصوص عليها فى قنون الشركات المنظمة لإدارة شركات المساهمة فى مصر لا تكفى لتحقيق الغاية المنشودمن نجاحهذه الشركات ذلك أن قوة الاقتصاد فى الدول المتقدمة ترجع اساسا الى نجاح ادارة المشروعات فى هذه الدول . واستعرضنا فى المبحث الثانى من هذا الفصل شروط انعقاد المجلس وصدرنا لهذا المبحث بمطلب اول يبيننا فيه الزم القانونى ان يتولى الادرة مجلس مؤلف من عدة اعضاء وهو ما يستفاد منه ان ادارة الشركة جماعية لذلك لا يجوز ان يعهد بادارة الشركة الى شخص واحد وان تنظيمالخاص بعددا اعضاء مجلس الادارة وهو الذى عشر عضوا يزداد الى اربعة وعشرين عضوا فى حالة اندماج شريطة الا يزيدعدد اعضاء مجلس ادارة الشركة عن ذلك العدد .		
3337	10617940		علي، أماني حسن أحمد محمد .	أماني حسن أحمد محمد علي ،	بنى سويف :	2002 .	إن نظرية المخاطر هي الصى مايلغه التطور سواء التشريعي او القضائي في موضوع مسئولية الدولة والسلطات العامة بها هذا القرار الذي بداء باقرار مسئولية الدولة في بادى الامر استنادا الى نظرية الخطاء. نظرية المخاطر هي النظرية التي تقرر مسئولية الدولة عن الاضرار التي ترتب على عمل او تصرف او نشاط مشروع قامت به الدولة ويهدف الي تحقيق مصلحة عامة وعلى ذلك فالعناصر الاساسية التي تشتمل عليها المخاطر هي عمل او تصرف او نشاط به الدولة كثيرة ومتنوعة وعديدة وخاصة فى العصر الحديث وبعد ان تثلت الدولة فى كثير من الميادين وواجه النشاط من المختلفة فقد يتمثل هذا العمل ان تصرف فى اجراءات من الاجراءات التي تتخذها الدولة فى الظروف الاستثنائية وحالات الطوارئ التي تنتج لا التدخل باختلاف الظروف العادية فتصبح هذه الاجراءات مشروعة وقد يكون هذا العمل تشريعيا تصدره السلطة التشريعية وهى احدى السلطات الثلاث فى الدولة وايضا قد يظهر هذا النشاط فى صورة احد الاشغالات العامة التي تقوم بها الدولة وقد تستعمل الآلات والانوات الخطرة . ومشروعية هذا العمل او النشاط فيجب لكي تقرر مسئولية الدولة اسناد الى نظرية المخاطر ان يكون العمل او تصرف الذي قامت به اذا كان العمل او النشاط غير مشروع فمسئولية الدولة تتقرر فى هذه الحالة الى الخطأ وليس على المخاطر . ان يهدف العمل الذى تقوم به الدولة الى تحقيق مصلحة عامة وهذا العنصر يعتبر فى الحقيقة قيد على كل الاعمال والتصرفات التي تقوم بها الدولة وهو المهيمن على كل التصرفات السلطات العامة الموجود بها فالمصلحة العامة يجب ان تكون غاية كل نشاط تقوم به الدولة فلا يمكن تصور ان تقوم الدولة بعمل بقصد تحقيق نفع ذاتي لاحدى سلطاتها العامة .		
3338	10621010	نظرية المخاطر كأساس لمسئولية الدولة فى القنون الادارى :	حسن، طلعت فراج ابراهيم .	طلعت فراج ابراهيم حسن ،	القاهرة :	1998 .	واهم النتائج التى توصلنا اليها من موضوع الدراسة بالنسبة لمظاهر الحرية السياسية نجد انه فى مجال الترشيح للمجالس النيابية الاصل العام هو حرية الموظف . الدول الى حظر ممارسة الموظف العامللأنشطة السياسية اتجهت بعض الدول وهى الغالبية الى حريته مع فرض بعض القيود على مباشرته لحقوقيه السياسية وبزيد مجلس الدولة الفرنسى اتجاه ممارسة الموظف لحقوقه السياسية شأن اى مواطن شريطة الا يرتكب الموظف تجاوزات من شأنها ان تمس مكانة الإدارة او تعكس بأثر سلبى على الوظيفة العامة وقد اشارة الدراسة الى ان ممارسة الموظف للحقوق والحریات السياسية اختلفت من دولة الى اخرى فبينما اتجهت بعض كما يسمح النظام الفرنسى للموظف العام بحرية الانضمام الى الاحزاب السياسية للمشروع حيث لا يمكن المساس بموظف بمجرد التئمانه لحزب معين اما فى مصر فإن الموضوع المشاركة السياسية للموظف العام قد مر بتطورات كثيرة فى قوانين التوظف المتعاقبة ولم يكن الحق الثابت على اتجاه واحد بل تغير حسب الظروف التاريخية والسياسية التي مرت بها البلاد ومن اهم النتائج التى توصلنا اليها فى البحث . بالنسبة لمظاهر الحرية السياسية نجد انه فى مجال الترشيح النيابية الاصل العام هو حرية الموظف العام فى الترشيح لعضوية المجالس النيابية وان كان هناك بعض الفئات لا يجوز ترشيح لها الا بعد تقديم الاستقالة وهو ما تعرضنا له فى النقاط الخاصة بمجالات عدم القابلية للترشيح .		
3339	10621072	الموظف العام وممارسة الحرية السياسية /	خليل، على عبدالفتاح .	على عبدالفتاح خليل ،	القاهرة :	2006 .	ان الدستور المصرى بعد تعديل المادة الثانية منه يجعل الشريعة الإسلامية المصدر الرئيسى للتشريع بوجب ان تكون كل التشريعات موافقة لإحكام الشريعة الإسلامية والإا وصمت بعدم الدستورية وعلى ذلك فإن معنى المشروعية من الناحية الموضوعية فى القانون المصرى يجب ان يتطابق مع معناها فى إطار المبادئ العامة فى الشريعة الإسلامية وعلى كل ما تقدم فكل تصرف انطوى على مخالفة لنص أمر أو ناه سواء كان فى القانون او الشريعة فيهدى هي عدم المشروعية بعينها ، القاعدة العامة فى ظل القانون هو جواز التعامل فى الأشياء المستقلة إلا ما استثنى بنص خاص أما القاعدة العامة فى الشريعة الإسلامية عدم جواز التعامل فى هذه الأشياء إلا ما استثناء بعض الفقهاء فقد اوجب جمهور فقهاء الشريعة وجود محل العقد وجوداً حقيقاً عند إبرامه حيث لا يكفى ان يكون محل العقد ممكناً وهذا يختلف مع حكم القانون الذى أجاز التعامل فى الأشياء المستقلة بشرط إمكانية وجودها . بالإضافة انه يرتب القانون على عدم التزام المتعاقدين لما يتطلبه القانون من شروط حتى تتحقق مشروعية محل العقد البطلان المطلق فلا يرتب على التصرف الثمرة التى سعى اطرافه الى تحقيقها اذا بولد هذا التصرف او ذلك العقد منعهما من يوم نشأته ويتمسك بهذا البطلان كل من اطراف العقد وكل ذى مصلحة فى ذلك واذا مالتير حول عقد انطوى على مخالفة للنظام العام امام المحكمة نزاع كان يجب على المحكمة ان تقضى ببطلان العقد من تلقاء نفسها وفى بعض الحالات المترتبة على عدم مراعاة الشروط التى يتطلبها المشرع فى العقود التى تبرم بصدد الاحوال الشخصية كعقد الزواج ويجب ان ننوه الى ان النتيجة المترتبة على مخالفة شروط المشروعية من وجهة نظر الجمهور تختلف شيء ماعن وجهة نظر السادة الاحلاف فهم يرون العقد باطلا اذا كان غير مشروع باصله ولا بوصفه اما اذا كان مشروع باصله غير مشروع بوصف ترتب عليه الفساد والذى يرتب بعض الحقوق كالتملك بالقبض وقد راينا ان العقد الفاسد يتفق مع العقد القابل للإبطال فى بعض النواحي القليلة ويكون لاطراف العقد وورثتهم الحق فى التمسك بالبطلان ويجوز لكل فرد احتسابا فى غير مسائل الاحوال الشخصية التى تخص بالاحتساب فيها النيابة العامة .		
3340	10621675	مشروعية محل الالتزام بين الشريعة والقانون /	أحمد، طه محمد إبراهيم سيد .	طه محمد إبراهيم سيد أحمد ،	بنى سويف :	1997 .	أن الدستور المصرى بعد تعديل المادة الثانية منه يجعل الشريعة الإسلامية المصدر الرئيسى للتشريع بوجب ان تكون كل التشريعات موافقة لإحكام الشريعة الإسلامية والإا وصمت بعدم الدستورية وعلى ذلك فإن معنى المشروعية من الناحية الموضوعية فى القانون المصرى يجب ان يتطابق مع معناها فى إطار المبادئ العامة فى الشريعة الإسلامية وعلى كل ما تقدم فكل تصرف انطوى على مخالفة لنص أمر أو ناه سواء كان فى القانون او الشريعة فيهدى هي عدم المشروعية بعينها ، القاعدة العامة فى ظل القانون هو جواز التعامل فى الأشياء المستقلة إلا ما استثنى بنص خاص أما القاعدة العامة فى الشريعة الإسلامية عدم جواز التعامل فى هذه الأشياء إلا ما استثناء بعض الفقهاء فقد اوجب جمهور فقهاء الشريعة وجود محل العقد وجوداً حقيقاً عند إبرامه حيث لا يكفى ان يكون محل العقد ممكناً وهذا يختلف مع حكم القانون الذى أجاز التعامل فى الأشياء المستقلة بشرط إمكانية وجودها . بالإضافة انه يرتب القانون على عدم التزام المتعاقدين لما يتطلبه القانون من شروط حتى تتحقق مشروعية محل العقد البطلان المطلق فلا يرتب على التصرف الثمرة التى سعى اطرافه الى تحقيقها اذا بولد هذا التصرف او ذلك العقد منعهما من يوم نشأته ويتمسك بهذا البطلان كل من اطراف العقد وكل ذى مصلحة فى ذلك واذا مالتير حول عقد انطوى على مخالفة للنظام العام امام المحكمة نزاع كان يجب على المحكمة ان تقضى ببطلان العقد من تلقاء نفسها وفى بعض الحالات المترتبة على عدم مراعاة الشروط التى يتطلبها المشرع فى العقود التى تبرم بصدد الاحوال الشخصية كعقد الزواج ويجب ان ننوه الى ان النتيجة المترتبة على مخالفة شروط المشروعية من وجهة نظر الجمهور تختلف شيء ماعن وجهة نظر السادة الاحلاف فهم يرون العقد باطلا اذا كان غير مشروع باصله ولا بوصفه اما اذا كان مشروع باصله غير مشروع بوصف ترتب عليه الفساد والذى يرتب بعض الحقوق كالتملك بالقبض وقد راينا ان العقد الفاسد يتفق مع العقد القابل للإبطال فى بعض النواحي القليلة ويكون لاطراف العقد وورثتهم الحق فى التمسك بالبطلان ويجوز لكل فرد احتسابا فى غير مسائل الاحوال الشخصية التى تخص بالاحتساب فيها النيابة العامة .		

							أن مقومات النظام الاقتصاد العتاسى الجديد بإضلاعه الثلاث الصندوق والبنك ومنظمة التجارة العالمية قد عبت الطريق للشركات دولية النشاط للاستثمار وإن كثير من الدول النامية قد علق آمال عريضة على الاستثمارات الأجنبية المباشرة التي تجلبها الشركات دولية النشاط في الدفع بعملية التنمية وأنه بالرغم من تبني عديد من الدول النامية لسياسات التحرر الاقتصادى ومنح العديد من المزايا وتقديم المزيد من الضمانات والإعفاءات للشركات دولية النشاط وقد ترتب على تبنيها هذه السياسات نتائج عكسية مثل تركيز السوق وارتفاع الأسعار وزيادة اعداد العاطلين عن العمل . إن اتفاقية الجوانب المتصلة بالتجارة لحقوق الملكية الفكرية التريس تمثل نموذج آخر لتنصير ارادة الشركات دولية النشاط على الدول النامية أو بالأحرى على الفقراء في هذه الدول أوصى:-1-فى مجال جذب الاستثمارات الأجنبية التي تقودها الشركات دولية النشاط الأجنبية إليها إما لانها لاستطيع على أو القطاع الخاص المحلي الاستثمار فيها وإما لان الشركات دولية النشاط أكثر كفاءة في هذه المجالات كان تتطلب تكنولوجيا متطورة . فى مجال المحافظة على المنافسة وهيكى السوق فى الدول المضيفة يتعين على الدولة تفعيل البات ضبط السوق والتي باتى-2- فى مقدمتها الآليات التشريعية وذلك لتفادى مضار الممارسات غير التنافسية التي قد تلجا إليها بعض الشركات . إن تحدد هذه الدول المجالات التي ترغب فى جذب الاستثمارات-3- فى مجال الاتفاقيات الدولية يجب أن تكون من المفيد للدول النامية بصفة خاصة ولخدمة أهداف تحرير التجارة العالمية-3- بصفة عامة وأن توضع أولويات أجندة المفاوضات فى جولة الدوحة 1-ضرورة التركيز على وضع مجموعة من القواعد والمبادئ الملزمة لكل الاعضاء . يجب التركيز على تسهيل النفاذ الى الاسواق امام المنتجات الصناعية للدول النامية كثيفة الاستخدام-2- ضرورة التركيز على تحرير الخدمات التي لاتتطلب عمالة ماهرة والتي تتمتع الدول النامية بميزة نسبية فى تقديمها مثل خدمات النقل الحرى والاتصالات .	بنى سوف : 2008	سامى سلامة نعمان ، نعمان، سامى سلامة .	السياسة المالية للشركات دولية النشاط واثرا على التنمية فى الدول النامية :	3341	10625067	
							تنتاول الرسالة: أهمية تقرير وتفعيل الشفافية كمبدأ عام فى إدارة الشؤون العامة لايمكن باى حال حصر فوائده فى شتى مجالات حياة الإنسان والشعوب والحكومات علوجه العموم ذلك أن الاهداف التنموية على الفقر ورفع المستويات المعيشة للشعوب وتحقيق الحكم والادارة الديمقراطية وحماية حقوق الإنسان والإصلاح الإدارى والسياسى والاقتصادى والاجتماعى والتعليمى والابتكارى التطويرى والوقاية من الفساد ونجاح الادارة فى اداء وظائفها بل والسلطتين التشريعية والقضائية وغيرها وامور لايمكن تحقيقها الا مع وجود مبدأ عام للشفافية والمشاركة فى ادارة كافة الشؤون العامة فى الدولة بكافة مؤسساتها بصفة عامة واعمال الادارة بصفة خاصة وذلك ان سلطة التكنم على حقائق الحكومة ماهى الا سلطة تدمير لتلك الحكومة وتذنى الاداء والفساد الذى يتميز به النظام الإدارى حيث ان الشفافية فى الاداء هو السبب فى تطوير الاداء البشرى والمؤسس والشفافية كمدخل رقابى للإصلاح الإدارى واعتباره من اهم الموضوعات الاساسية والتعرف على ماهية مبدأ السرية واعمال الادارة تعد هى اساس الشفافية. ومن حيث الجهات الخاضعة للشفافية والمشاركة 1: الوزارت المركزية ووحدات الادارة المحلية الهيئات والمصالح الحكومية العامة . 3: الهيئات المنتجة على المستوى المركزى 5: منظمات المجتمع المدني وكافة 2: الجهات التي تتلقى الدعم	الفاهرة : 2006	سامى الطوخى ، الطوخى، سامى .	الادارة بالشفافية الطريق للتنمية والإصلاح الإدارى /	3342	10626715	
							تنتاول الرسالة : نشأة المالية العامة وتطورها وقد ارتبطت بنشأة الدولة وتطورها قبل وجود الدولة لسلطة منظمة للمجتمع لم يكن هناك مجالا يسمح بالحديث عن سياسة مالية حيث ان الافراد والجماعات الرحالة التي اعتمدت على الاشباع الذاتي لحاجتها وتنتاول ايضا الرسالة . هيكى بورصة الاوراق المالية وكيفية عمل سوق الاوراق المالية وايضا فرص تطوير بورصة الاوراق المالية والربط بين البورصة المصرية والبورصات العالمية . ومن اهم النتائج التي توصل اليها البحث ز تعتمد سوق اصدار الاسهم فى البورصة المصرية بصفة اساسية على الشركات المغلفة والنسبة الاقل على الشركات التي تطرح للاكتتاب العام بهدف تغطية راسمالها وبعض الشركات وتنفذ عملية الطرح للسندات الحكومية المصرية للآليات اللازمة للترويج لنجاح برنامج الاكتتاب فى الطرح الاولى وادراج مصر كسوق اشنة واعدة ضمن مؤشر مؤسسة التمويل الدولية اعتبارا من سبتمبر 1996 وماتب ذلك من قيام المؤسسات المالية الكبرى بوضع مصر على خريطة استثمارات ارتفاع حجم تعاملات الاجانب فى البورصة المصرية مقارنة بحجم استثمارهم بها بما يعنى ارتفاع معدل دوران هذه الاستثمارات وهو مايشير الى ان المستثمرين الاجانب يلعبون دورا مؤثرا فى قيادة السوق ويتسم اداء صناديق الاستثمار فى مصر بالضعف الشديد حيث لم يتجاوز اجمالى رؤوس اموالها مقارنة بجمالى راس المال السوفى للشركات المقيدة ادى الى تغير اسلوب تنفيذ برنامج الخصصة المصرى من اسلوب الطرح للاكتتاب العام الذى اعتمدت عليه الحكومة منذ بدء تنفيذ الحكومة هذا البرنامج على الرغم من قصر الفترة منذ اعادة النشاط الفعلى للبورصة المصرية فى اوائل التسعينيات الماضية وماصادفها من مشاكل ومعوقات حدث من انطلاقتهاوتطورها وضعف الدعم المصاحب لها من اجهزة الوساطة المالية. اهم التوصيات:- 1. تطوير هيكى التنظيم الإدارى والتشريعى المتصل باداء سوق راس المال-1 2. تنشيط سوق السندات فى بورصة الاوراق المالية المصرية-2 3. ايقاف قيد الشركة او المنشأة المسجلة ببورصة الاوراق المالية فى حالة تعرضها للخسائر خلال عدد متتالى من السنوات-2 رفع كفاءة بورصة الاوراق المالية المصرية فيما يتعلق بمستوى الشفافية والافصاح والمعلومات المتوفرة عن الاوراق-3 المالية . 4. العمل على تحقيق واستقرار التوازن المالى ببورصة الاوراق المالية فى مصر-4 5. العمل على دعم وتنمية الانشطة المالية الحديثة المرتبطة باداء سوق الاوراق المالية كنشاط راس المال المخاطر-5	جامعة الفاهرة : [دت]	محمد حلمى عبدالوهاب ابراهيم ، ابراهيم، محمد حلمى عبدالوهاب .	استراتيجية تطور البورصة وتحقيق الربط بالبورصات العالمية /	3343	10626717	دكتوراه .
							تتاولت هذه الرسالة الضمانات الإدارية والقضائية للموظف الدولى وايضا تحدثت عن الآراء الاستشارية لمحكمة العدل الدولية كوسيلة استئناف لأحكام بعض المحاكم الإدارية الدولية وهما محكمتان فقط المحكمة الإدارية لمنظمة الأمم المتحدة والمحكمة الإدارية لمنظمة العمل الدولية حسبما ورد بالنظام الأساسى للمحكمتين سالفتى الذكر بعد ذلك توصى الرسالة ببعض التوصيات منها تعديل نص المادة الثالثة عشر من نظام موظفى جامعة الدول العربية حيث تشترط هذه المادة أن تقوم الدول الاعضاء فى الجامعة العربية بالترشيح او بالموافقة على تعيين الموظفين الدوليين بأمانة الجامعة العامة وفى هذا الخصوص فإنه يراعى ضرورة تعديل نص المادة لتجعل تعيين موظفى الأمانة العامة للجامعة من سلطة الأمين العام فقط دون أن يكون هناك ادنى ضغط عليه مع وضع بعض الشروط الواجب توافرها فى المتقدم لشغل الوظيفة كمرعاة للتوزيع الجغرافى العادل وتحقيق من جيزة الموظف على الدرجات العلمية المتطلبة لشغل الوظيفة وكذلك الخبرات العملية . استعرض الباحث رسالته فى بابين تحدث فى الباب الأول عن النظرية العامة للموظف الدولى فعرض فى الفصل الأول تعريف الموظف الدولى . وعرض فى الفصل الثانى تعيين الموظف الدولى من خلال الحديث فى المبحث الأول عن سلطة التعيين ثم تتاول فى المبحث الثانى شروط وطرق التعيين فى الوظيفة العامة الدولية. ثم تحدث فى الباب الثانى من الرسالة الى الحديث عن الضمانات الإدارية والقضائية للموظف الدولى من خلال فصلين الفصل الأول للحديث عن الضمانات الإدارية وطرق الحماية الإدارية المقررة لصالح الموظفين الدوليين وهى تنقسم الى مبحثين تتاول فى المبحث الأول الحديث عن الضمانات الإدارية السابقة على صدور القرار الإدارى الدولى بتوقيع أى نوع من الجزاء على الموظف الدولى والثانى عن الضمانات الإدارية التالية على صدور القرار الإدارى الدولى.أم بالنسبة للفصل الثانى عن الضمانات القضائية المقررة للموظفين الدوليين وتمثلت فى مجموعة المحاكم الإدارية.	بنى سوف : 2000	محمد ربيع هاشم جاد ، جاد، محمد ربيع هاشم .	ضمانات الموظف الدولى /	3344	10627892	

						تتلخص هذه الرسالة في أن أدلة إثبات جريمة الحراية المعاقب عليها حدا عند جمهور الفقهاء اقتصرت على الإقرار والشهادة بالإقرار يعتبر من أهم الأدلة في إثبات هذه الجريمة وهو يعني أن يخبر الشخص العاقل البالغ المختار به بأسر عن نفسه يتعلق به حق اللغير ويعتبر الإقرار دليلاً شرعياً بالنص والاجماع ومقت شروط الإقرار أن يكون صادراً عن إرادة حرة وأن يكون صادراً عن شخص مميز أى المقر بالغاً عاقلأ مختاراً وأن يكون صريحاً لا خفاء فيه وأن يتسم هذا الإقرار في مجلس القضاء لا خارجه أما الشهادة فهي عماد الإثبات في الدعاوى الجنائية الإسلامية واشترط الفقهاء عدة شروط سواء في الشاهد وهي العقل والذكورة والنطق والتبصر والإسلام والعذالة والاختيار وأن تكون الشهادة أصلية وأن يتحدد الشهود وأن تتفق أقوالهم وأن لا يتقدم العهد بالشهادة ولا يكفي أن تتوفر الشهادة لكي يترتب عليها أثرها الشرعى بل يجب أن تكون متحررة من كل غرض أو تهمة حتى تقل لذا تعتبر القراية والعداوة والتهمة من أهم موانع الشهادة . وإن هناك دوائر قضائية عادية لعادبة لجرائم الإرهاب حيث أن القضاء العادى هو صاحب الاختصاص الاصيل في جرائم القانون العام ومن الممكن تقادى مايؤخذ على القضاء العادى من البطء في التقاضى الذى من شأنه ان يضعف من الردع العام الذى هو أحد اهداف العقوبة عن طريق النص في قانون الاجراءات الجنائية على اعطاء اسبقية النظر قضائيا الارهاب على غير ها من القضايا . اناطة الاختصاص بجرائم الارهاب لمحاكم امن الدولة وهذا الاختصاص يتفق مع القانون رقم 150 لسنة 1980 وما- يرجح اناطة الاختصاص بجرائم الارهاب لمحاكم امن الدولة الدائمة انها تشكل من قضاء عادى يتمتع بمقرمات الثقة في شخص القاضي كما تتمتع هذه المحاكم بقانونية الاختصاص وبكفالة حق الطعن في الأحكام وحق الدفاع .	بنى سويف : 2000	نصر السعدى عبد الجيد ، عبد الجيد، نصر السعدى . الأحكام العامة لجرائم الإرهاب :	3345	10631425	
						تتلخص هذه الرسالة في أن قيام القاضي بالتكميل يستلزم تمتعه بسلطة تقديرية وقد منح المشرع المدني قاضى الموضوع هذه السلطة للقيام بتكميل العقد ولكن هذه السلطة ليست مطلقة فراقب قضاء القفض قاضى الموضوع في مباشرته لسلطته التقديرية في تكميل العقد ويعتبر حكم القاضي في تكميل العقد حكماً منشأً فلا يكون له أى اثر الا منذ لحظة صدوره ويتبين من تلك الدراسة ان التشريعات والفقه والقضاء المقارن قد اقرت نظرية التكميل كما تضمنتها مبادئ عقود التجارة الدولية ويرتبط بالنتيجة السالبة نتيجة اخرى لا تبتعد عنها كثيراً وهي ان القضاء المقارن قد استحدث استناداً الى نظرية التكميل عدة التزامات مثل الالتزام بالتبصير وتقديم النصح ومن هذا تظهر مرونة القضاء الفرنسى وقدرته على تطويع هذه النظرية من أجل تحقيق التكافؤ في المراكز المعنية بين المتعاقدين فضلاً عن رغبته في حماية المتعاهد الجاهل . واستخلصنا من الدراسة السابقة امرين رئيسيين 1: ان تدخل القاضى الموضوع لتكميل العقد من مرون باردة المتعاقدين ان قيام قاضى بالتكميل باتى لاحقا لايام العقد 2: . يستلزم قيام القاضي بالتكميل الاتفاق على جميع بنود العقد الجوهرية 3: يستترشد القاضي بعدة مواجهات حددها له المشروع على سبيل الحصر للقيام بعملية التكميل . وتبين ان التشريعات والفقه 4: . والقضاء المقارن قد اقرت نظرية التكميل كما تتضمنها مبادئ عقود التجارة الدولية	بنى سويف : 2008	سحر البكياشي ، البكياشي، سحر . دور القاضي في تكميل العقد :	3346	10631626	
			مسئولية الواعد بجائزة عن تعويض الأضرار المترتبة على الرجوع	عبد الغنى، فرج الشافعى فرج . فى وعده :	بنى سويف : 2000	تتلخص هذه الرسالة في أن الواعد بجائزة (الجمالة) هو التزام المكلف بجعل معين أو قابل للتعيين لمن يتم له علا معينا (معلوماً أو مجهولاً) ان الجمالة جوازها ثابت بنص القرآن والأحاديث الصحيحة وأن جمهور الفقهاء على جوازها استناداً الى نص القرآن والأحاديث الصحيحة ولأنها كانت موجودة في المعاملات جاهليةً وإسلاماً وأقرها القرآن والأحاديث الصحيحة ولم يتعرض لإبطالها وأن الضرورة تقتضى جوازها لمواجهة الأعمال المجهولة التى لا يستطيع أى عقد آخر خلالها أن يحتويها ولذا جاز فيها ما لم تجز في غير ها وأن القانون المدني المصرى المادة 162 على جوازها واجماع الفقه المصرى على ذلك ولم يشكل أحد في هذا الجواز وكذلك القوانين المقارنة وفقهها على جوازها لما لهذا النظام من عظيم الفضل في انجاز افضل الأعمال في مختلف العلوم والفنون والآداب	بنى سويف : 2000	فرج الشافعى فرج عبد الغنى ، عبد الغنى، فرج الشافعى فرج . فى وعده :	3347	10631956	
			مبدأ الصلاحية في الوظائف العامة وضمانات تطبيقه :	محمد، بندى عبد العليم سيد . مبدأ الصلاحية في الوظائف العامة وضمانات تطبيقه :	بنى سويف : 2005	تتلخص هذه الرسالة في أن الواعد بجائزة (الجمالة) هو التزام المكلف بجعل معين أو قابل للتعيين لمن يتم له علا معينا (معلوماً أو مجهولاً) ان الجمالة جوازها ثابت بنص القرآن والأحاديث الصحيحة وأن جمهور الفقهاء على جوازها استناداً الى نص القرآن والأحاديث الصحيحة ولأنها كانت موجودة في المعاملات جاهليةً وإسلاماً وأقرها القرآن والأحاديث الصحيحة ولم يتعرض لإبطالها وأن الضرورة تقتضى جوازها لمواجهة الأعمال المجهولة التى لا يستطيع أى عقد آخر خلالها أن يحتويها ولذا جاز فيها ما لم تجز في غير ها وأن القانون المدني المصرى المادة 162 على جوازها واجماع الفقه المصرى على ذلك ولم يشكل أحد في هذا الجواز وكذلك القوانين المقارنة وفقهها على جوازها لما لهذا النظام من عظيم الفضل في انجاز افضل الأعمال في مختلف العلوم والفنون والآداب	بنى سويف : 2005	بندى عبد العليم سيد محمد ، بندى عبد العليم سيد . مبدأ الصلاحية في الوظائف العامة وضمانات تطبيقه :	3348	10632091	
			مستقبل القانون الإدارى :	محمد، وفاء سيد رجب . مستقبل القانون الإدارى :	بنى سويف : 2007	تتلخص هذه الرسالة في أن الإدارة هي مجموعات نشاطات الحكومة والسلطات الامركزية العربية عن قيادة العلاقات الدولية أو العلاقات بين السلطات العامة وهي تمارس في ظل نظام ولاية عامة ويمكن اعتبار القانون الإدارى قانون الإدارة وهى المعنى لكل دولة مختصرة قانون إدارى طالما انه يملك بالضرورة مجموعة قواعد تسوس العمل الإدارى ليس هناك قانون إدارى بالمعنى الدقيق للتعبير إلا بمقدار ما يكون جسم القواعد هذا مختلفاً جوهرياً عن جسم القواعد المطبقة بين الأفراد والاشك في اى حال في انه لا يمكن تطبيق القانون الخاص على العمل الإدارى وعلى العلاقات التى يولدها بلا قيد او شرط وينبغي على سبيل المثال وجود قوانين خاصة لتحديد التنظيم الإدارى لتعبير ممارسة بعض الامتيازات المعطاة للأشخاص العاملين وحدهم ، ان القانون الإدارى شئ آخر تماماً بالنسبة الى مجموعة الشذوذات التى تكبى بها القوانين في شأن تطبيق القانون الخاص فيما يتعلق بالحياة الإدارية . والقانون الإدارى قانون صنفه القاضى على وجه الخصوص ليس للقانون الإدارى مدونة قوانين ولا شك في ان عمل التقنين هو موضوع يتم القيام به المادة الادرية الأخرى بيد انه يختلف عن التقنيات لابولونية الكبرى لانه مكون من مواد دقيقة الى حد كبير ويكونه لا يستهدف اعادة التفكير . وربما كانت هناك درجة إلى حد كبير في فرنسا في مدح القانون الإدارى بصورة عمية إنه يوفر بمرورته وأصالته لمن يتعمق فيه منعة فكرية وليس من التناقض قبول البناء المدهش الذى شيده القاضى الإدارى مع التفكير فى أن زمن تقنين النتائج المكشبة الذى يشكّل مناسبة تسمية بعض المشاكل المعقدة .	بنى سويف : 2007	وفاء سيد رجب محمد ، محمد، وفاء سيد رجب . مستقبل القانون الإدارى :	3349	10632219	

							هذه الدراسة قامت على عمل توازن بين حق الإدارة في ممارسة هذه السلطة (سحب العمل من المأول) بتوقيع الجزاء وبين ضمانات المأول تجاه الإدارة عند استعمالها لحقها في توقيع هذا الجزاء مركزين على الوضع في مصر وفرنسا الرسالة في البداية تشير إلى ان الفقه قد اختلف في وضع تعريف لعقد الأشغال العامة وركزت أغلبها على تعريفه بأنه عقد يرد على عتار بهدف تنفيذ عمل من أعمال الصيانة أو الترميم أو البناء في مقابل مبلغ نقدي وفي هذه النقطة فإن عقد الأشغال العامة هو عقد يعهد فيه أحد الأشخاص القانون العام لمأول أو شركة بتنفيذ أشغال عامة في مقابل ثمن أما فيما يتعلق بالطبيعة القانونية لسحب العمل وأساسه القانوني فسحب العمل هو ذلك الجزاء الذي بموجبه تحل الإدارة بنفسها محل المأول المقصر أو تسند هذه الأعمال لغيره فإنه يرد على عتار بهدف تنفيذ عمل من أعمال الصيانة أو الترميم أو البناء وفي مقابل مبلغ نقدي وفي هذه النقطة اشترنا إلى ان عقد الأشغال العامة . في البداية تشير إلى ان الفقه قد اختلف في وضع تعريف لعقد الأشغال العامة وركزت أغلبها بأنه عقد يرد على عتار بهدف تنفيذ عمل من الأعمال الصيانة والترميم في مقابل مبلغ نقدي وفي هذه النقطة اشترنا إلى ان عقد الأشغال العامة وهو عقد يعهد فيه أحد أشخاص القانون لعام و 2: فيما يتعلق بالطبيعة القانونية لسحب العمل وأساسه القانوني فسحب العمل هو ذلك الجزاء الذي بموجبه تحل الإدارة بنفسها محل المأول المقصر أو تسند هذه الأعمال لمأول آخر لتنفيذها .		
3350	10632393	سحب العمل من المأول في عقود الأشغال العامة :	عبد الرحمن ، سامح عبد الله	سامح عبد الله عبد الرحمن ،	بنى سويف :	2007 .	تناولت هذه الرسالة بحث موضوع المسؤولية الدولية عن نقل وتخزين النفايات الخطرة وتوصلت إلى وضع قانوني لحماية البيئة ضد التلوث بالنفايات الخطرة على أساس من الاتفاقيات الدولية العالمية والإقليمية وقواعد المسؤولية الدولية التي استقر عليها الفقه والقضاء الدوليين . ليس من شك ان مشكلة النفايات الخطرة ومخاطر تخزينها مشكلة القرن الحالي بلا منازع لاسيما بعد ما تبين لنا ان احدا ليس يمان من اضرارها ومخاطرها ، الخطورة الشديدة لتلك النفايات السامة واثارها الضارة على البيئة والصحة الإنسانية فالتأثيرات ان مخاطر النفايات الخطرة تتضامن امامها جميع الاخطار الأخرى كخطر المخدرات وتجارة السلاح وغسيل الأموال وغيرها مما يؤكد على ان العالم مغل على كارثة حقيقية لن تبقى على أخضر أو يابس ولن يفلت منها إنسان أو حيوان أو حتى جماد في حال وقوعها كما ان خطر تلك النفايات أصبح شبحاً يخيف الدول الكبرى والصغرى على حد سواء فإذا حدث تسرب إشعاعي أو كيميائي لن يعرف حدوداً أو فواصل وسوف يكتسح الجميع براً وبحراً وجواً هناك أسباب متنوعة لقول الدول النامية بفن النفايات الخطرة في اراضيها وتتنوع تلك الأسباب ما بين أسباب سياسية تتلخص في طبيعة بعض النظم الاستبدادية الفردية ذات الحكم المطلق والتي لا تستند في شرعيتها إلى الأصول الديمقراطية المتعارف عليها أو إلى التنظيمات السياسية المستقرة مثل الأحزاب السياسية ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني وهذه أسباب اقتصادية تنحصر في الظروف الاقتصادية السيئة التي تعاني منها الدول النامية. ان الفروق الفردية بين التلاميذ حقيقة مسلم بها فكل منهم قدراته التحصيلية والطرفية التي يتعلم بها كما ان له ميوله وقدراته الحركية والاجتماعية وايضا هم مختلفون من حيث الاستعدادات والخبرات والمواهب والاتجاهات. ومن الصعب ان يتعلم جميع الافراد نفس المحتوى بنفس الكفاءة وفي نفس الوقت ذلك يتم حسب قدرات كل فرد. ان استخدام اسلوب التعليم الفردي الارشادي ذا فائدة كبيرة لمواجهة الفروق الفردية لدى التلاميذ لانه يعطي التلميذ دورا فعالا ونشاطا كبيرا في تعلمه على اساس فردي حسب امكاناته وسرعة في التعلم. وترجع أهمية هذه الدراسة إلى مراعاة مبدأ الفروق الفردية في العملية التعليمية. استخدام طريقة التعليم الفردي الارشادي في اعداد برنامج لتدريس مادة العلوم في الصف السابع من التعليم الاساسي 2- البحث عن اساليب جديدة للتعليم والتعلم تنتج اعطاء التلاميذ فرص الاستمرار في التعلم بنجاح. كما تهدف هذه الدراسة أيضا إلى :- بناء وحدة من وحدات مقرر العلوم للصف السابع بطريقة تسمح بالتعلم الفردي. التعرف على مدى فاعلية استخدام طريقة التعليم الفردي الارشادي في تعليم مفاهيم وحدة استعمار الإنسان للموارد غير المتجددة من مقرر العلوم للصف السابع من التعليم الاساسي		
3351	10633966	المسؤولية الدولية عن نقل وتخزين النفايات الخطرة/	عبد الحافظ، معمر رتيب محمد	معمر رتيب محمد عبد الحافظ ،	أسيوط :	2006 .	إن الفروق الفردية بين التلاميذ حقيقة مسلم بها فكل منهم قدراته التحصيلية والطرفية التي يتعلم بها كما ان له ميوله وقدراته الحركية والاجتماعية وايضا هم مختلفون من حيث الاستعدادات والخبرات والمواهب والاتجاهات. ومن الصعب ان يتعلم جميع الافراد نفس المحتوى بنفس الكفاءة وفي نفس الوقت ذلك يتم حسب قدرات كل فرد. ان استخدام اسلوب التعليم الفردي الارشادي ذا فائدة كبيرة لمواجهة الفروق الفردية لدى التلاميذ لانه يعطي التلميذ دورا فعالا ونشاطا كبيرا في تعلمه على اساس فردي حسب امكاناته وسرعة في التعلم. وترجع أهمية هذه الدراسة إلى مراعاة مبدأ الفروق الفردية في العملية التعليمية. استخدام طريقة التعليم الفردي الارشادي في اعداد برنامج لتدريس مادة العلوم في الصف السابع من التعليم الاساسي 2- البحث عن اساليب جديدة للتعليم والتعلم تنتج اعطاء التلاميذ فرص الاستمرار في التعلم بنجاح. كما تهدف هذه الدراسة أيضا إلى :- بناء وحدة من وحدات مقرر العلوم للصف السابع بطريقة تسمح بالتعلم الفردي. التعرف على مدى فاعلية استخدام طريقة التعليم الفردي الارشادي في تعليم مفاهيم وحدة استعمار الإنسان للموارد غير المتجددة من مقرر العلوم للصف السابع من التعليم الاساسي		
3352	10634036	أثر استخدام طريقة التعليم الفردي الارشادي على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف السابع من مرحلة التعليم الاساسي لبعض مفاهيم مقرر العلوم ومدى احتفاظهم بالمادة /	الجندي، نادرة ابراهيم أحمد.	نادرة ابراهيم أحمد الجندي ،	قنا:	1997 .	عاجلت هذه الأطروحة مجلس التعاون الخليجي كإحدى المنظمات الدولية الإقليمية التي تد من أهم موضوعات التعليم الدولي ثم تناولت العوامل الأساسية والتي كان لها عظيم الأثر في قيام دول الخليج العربي والاتفاق فيما بينهم على قيام مجلس التعاون الخليجي ثم بعد ذلك قامت الرسالة بتوضيح الهيكل التنظيمي للمجلس باعتباره منظمة دولية ثم تناولت الأحكام الأساسية من حيث الأهداف والمبادئ وايضا أحكام العضوية داخل المجلس ومدى مساهمتها للقواعد العامة والخاصة بالعضوية في التنظيم الدولي ثم بعد ذلك تناولت الإطار القانوني للمجلس من حيث تكييفه القانوني وتمتعه بالشخصية القانونية الدولية كغيره من المنظمات الدولية واشترنا إلى نظامه الأساسي باعتباره معاهدة دولية ذات طبيعة خاصة أي لا تغل تحتفظ عليها من قبل أي من الأعضاء وفي النهاية تحدثت الرسالة عن مدى فاعلية مجلس التعاون الخليجي وأوضحت مدى موافقة المجلس لمواثيق كل من الجامعة العربية ومنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي . وبالنسبة للتعاون الأمني او الدفاعي فقد قرر المجلس في بياناته الختامية التأكيد على أمن وسلامة الدول الاعضاء وهذا المجال يعد من الأمور الهامة له ومن الملاحظ انه مع التأكيد على أمن المنطقة والدفاع عن الدول الاعضاء الا ان ذلك مجرد توصيات وقرارات فقط ولذلك نقرر ان تقوم الدول الاعضاء بالمجلس على تقوية قوة درع الجزيرة حتى تغف في مواجهة الاعتداءات التي تتعرض لها كل من الكويت والبحرين من قبل ايران والعراق ولو ان قوة درع الجزيرة كانت قوية ومجهزة ومدنية تدريبا عسكريا حديثا لاستطاعت الوقوف في مواجهة العراق عندما غزا الكويت . وهذا بالنسبة للامن الناحي اما بالنسبة للوضع الداخلي للدول الاعضاء فوصى بان على وزراء داخلية دول المجلس الاتفاق فيما بينهم على استراتيجية أمنية شاملة لمواجهة الارهاب والتخريب الداخلي حتى يحافظوا على أمن وسلامة دولهم من الداخل .		
3353	10634065	مجلس التعاون الخليجي :	طه، سيد ابراهيم الدسوقي .	سيد ابراهيم الدسوقي طه ،	بنى سويف :	2003 .	تقوم هذه الدراسة بتقديم قائمة باهم المفاهيم البيئية التي ينبغي توافرها لدى معلمي العلوم من خريجي كليات التربية . ويقدم كذلك إطارا عاما لبرنامج مقترح لتنمية مفاهيم التربية البيئية ونموذج لوحدة دراسية قائمة على المفاهيم للإفادة منها عند إعادة النظر في برامج المعلم بكليات التربية وخاصة معلم العلوم.بكليات التربية وخاصة معلم العلوم ويركز الباحث على إعداد معلم العلوم لتحقيق أهداف التربية البيئية وحيث ان المعلم هو العنصر الحيوي الفعال في نجاح التربية البيئية.		
3354	10634139	مدى فاعلية برنامج مقترح لطلاب كلية التربية شعبة العلوم لأكسابهم المفاهيم الأساسية للتربية البيئية /	عوض، محمد محمد أحمد.	محمد محمد أحمد عوض ،	أسيوط :	1997			
3355	10634221	النظام القانوني للمنظمة الدولية في ضوء اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لقانون البحار لسنة 1982 م .	محمود ، عبد القادر محمود محمد .	عبد القادر محمود محمد محمود ،	أسيوط :	2008 .	توصى هذه الدراسة بإعادة النظر في الاتفاق التنفيذى لاتفاقية قانون البحار لسنة 1994 وذلك لمخالفته لأهداف ومبادئ الأمم المتحدة وإعلان المبادئ الصادرة عن الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة ومخالفته لقانون المعاهدات الدولية وذلك لمحاباته للدول الغربية التي رفضت التوقيع على الاتفاقية . أهمية الموضوع تعود أهمية المنطقة إلى ما تحويه من عدد كبير من الثروات الحيوانية والمعدنية التي لا تقدر بثمن لا سيما بعد ان ادرك العالم ان ما تم تحويله اليابسة من هذه الثروات قد اخذ في التضويع مع تزايد الضغط السكاني على هذه الموارد مما يهدد حياة كثير من البشر وهو ما جعل كثير من دول العالم تلجأ إلى البحث في قاع البحار للكشف عن الموارد التي يمكن ان تستفيد منها الاجيال القادمة وترجع أهمية الكبرى إلى اكتشاف التي أدت اكتشاف عقد المنجزات الذي يعتبر من أهم المعادن ومن أهم هذه الاكتشافات الرحلة العلمية التي قامت بها سفينة الإبحار الإنجليزى تشانجير ما بين 1872-1876 وهذه الأهمية أكد عليها سفير مالملة في الاسم المتحدة بادور الذى يعود إليه الفضل في إبراز أهمية هذه الثروات التي لا تخص الدولة بعينها .		
3356	10634337	منهج مقترح في علم الفيزياء لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة لمقابلة متطلبات المواطنة الأساسية من التثور الفيزيائي في مصر /	محمود، مصطفى ابراهيم.	مصطفى ابراهيم محمود،	أسيوط:	1997 .	يقوم الباحث في دراسة تحليل محتوى المقررات في الفيزياء والتعرف على محتواها من الموضوعات الأساسية ومحاوله الوقوف على مدى معالجة المنهج الحالي للمفاهيم الفيزيائية وثيقة الصلة بحياة الطالب وبيئته. وتتلخص مشكلة هذا البحث في كيفية بناء منهج مقترح في علم الفيزياء بالمدرسة الثانوية العامة لمقابلة متطلبات المواطنة الأساسية من التثور الفيزيائي للتحور من الإمية العلمية في مصر? وتحول الدراسة معرفة أهمية مفاهيم متطلبات المواطنة الاساية من التثور الفيزيائي ومدى ملائمة تلك المفاهيم للدراسة بالمدرسة الثانوية العامة. يهدف هذا البحث إلى عدة نقاط كالآتي : إعداد قائمة بالأسس التي يجب ان تراعى عند بناء تعليم الرياضيات للتلاميذ المعوقين عقليا بمدارس التربية الفكرية.		

					إعداد قائمة بالمفاهيم والمهارات الرياضية التي يجب أن يكتسبها التلاميذ المعرفون عليها بمدارس التربية الفكرية. إعداد - 20 قائمة بالمفاهيم والمهارات الرياضية التي يجب أن يكتسبها التلاميذ المعرفون عليها بمدارس التربية الفكرية. وضع إطار عام لبرنامج في تعليم الرياضيات لتلاميذ مرحلة الإعداد المهني بمدارس التربية الفكرية.إعداد وحدة من البرنامج المقترح وتوجيهاتها لبيان مدى فعاليتها	1992 .	اسيوط: مهروك حسن علي عبد الله ، مهروك حسن علي.	عبد الله، مهروك حسن علي.	برنامج مقترح لتعليم الرياضيات للتلاميذ المعوقين عليها بمدارس التربية الفكرية /	10634375	3357
					تهدف الرسالة إلى الدور الذي يمكن أن يسهم به نوع التعليم في أدراك الطلاب لتأثيرات وفوائد السياحة المختلفة وإتجاهاتهم نحوها، وطبيعة الفروق بين الطلاب في السمات الشخصية التي تسهم في إدراكهم لتأثيرات وفوائد السياحة المختلفة. يهدف هذا البحث إلى إبراز ما يجب أن تكون عليه الرعايا الطلابية، ودور الأجهزة المعنية بها بما يكفل تحقيق أهدافها وفلسفتها من خلال ما يقدم من أنشطة مختلفة لطلاب الجامعة	1996 .	قنا: ممدوح كامل حساني،	حساني، ممدوح كامل .	دراسة مقارنة لإدراك طلاب بعض التخصصات المختلفة واتجاهاتهم نحو تأثيرات وفوائد السياحة في محافظة قنا /	10634462	3358
					تتلخص مشكلة الدراسة في ما مدى توفر أبعاد الديمقراطية في أهداف ومحتويات مناهج التاريخ بالمرحلة الإعدادية. خصص الباب الأول للمتعاق من الباطن والمقالة من الباطن حيث عر ض شروط التعاقد من الباطن والتنازل عن العقد وفي الباب الثاني عرض الباحث العلاقات التي تنشأ من التعاقد الباطن حيث عرض اللائزمات المقولة من الباطن الإيجابية والفرعية وفي الباب الثالث عرض الباحث مسئولية المقولة من الباطن وفي الباب الرابع خصص الباحث دراسته لانتهاه عقد المقولة من الباطن الاسباب العامة والاسباب الخاصة.	1996 .	قنا: رشاد أبو المجد مصطفى،	مصطفى، رشاد أبو المجد .	الدور التربوي للأنشطة الطلابية في الجامعة :	10634482	3359
					ومن أهم التوصيات :- أن يدرج دائما في المقولة من الباطن شرط يلزم المقول من الباطن باعتبار عقد المقولة الأصلي جزءا لا يتجزأ من عقد-1 المقولة من الباطن مما لم يرد ما يخالفه يجب أن يلزم القانون الأصلي الحصول على موافقة رب العمل في حالة قيام المقول الأصلي بإعطاء جزء من العمل أو-2 أن ينص القانون بالتزام المقول من الباطن بالمحافظة على المواد التي سلمت اليه وعلى التصميمات-3 أن يفرض التأمين الإجباري للأثار التي تترتب على المسئولية العقيدة للمقول من الباطن تأسيسا على أن هذا الامر من-4 الناحية الفعلية أن المقول من الباطن متبذرا شأنه في ذلك شأن سائر الأشخاص فرض التأمين الإجباري للمسئولية على المقول من الباطن التصورية لصالح رب العمل وكافة المضروورين من جراء-4 فعله أن ينص المشرع على حق رب العمل برفع دعوى مباشرة ضد المقول من الباطن ولايكتفى بالقواعد العامة-6 النص صراحة على إخضاع المقول من الباطن لإحكام المسئولية العشرية وذلك بتعديل صياغة نص المادة 651/1 من-7 مصر . بل اذهب الى أكثر من ذلك بأن يخضع المشرع كل من المهندسين المعماريين والفنيين الذي اسفر التطبيق المعاصر على-8 مشاركته في عمليات تشييد البناء .	1997 .	قنا: فائزة أحمد السيد،	السيد، فائزة أحمد أحمد.	أبعاد مفهوم الديمقراطية /	10634505	3360
					أن العرف مصدر مهم من مصادر القاعدة القانونية في كافة الأنظمة القانونية على مر العصور ، فهو المصدر التقالتي للقانون وهو المصدر المعبر اصدق تعبير عن ضروريات العمل داخل المجتمع الإنساني وما يحتاج إليه من تنظيم ، فالعرف الصحيح نشأ ويطبق ويتمتع بقوة إلزام بصورة تلقائية دون تدخل من أى سلطة ، ولا يستطيع أى نسق قانوني أن يلغى دور العرف أو أن يتجاهل دوره بين المصادر التي يعتمد عليها ، فبالعرف يقوى القانون داخل المجتمع ويتمكن من أداء دوره دون قصور أو خلل أو جمود ، ويكون مواكبا لحاجات المجتمع وملائما للبيئة التي صدر عنها ويطبق فيها ، وتعد نظرية العرف في التشريع الإسلامي دليلا على علميته وصلاحيته لكل زمان ومكان ، وأنه يراعى مصالح العباد وحاجاتهم ويسمى إلى التيسير عليهم ودفع المشقة والحر ج عنهم، واجمع علماء تاريخ وفلسفة القانون على أن العرف هو مصدر مهم من ناحية الوجود التاريخي للقاعدة القانونية فهو الصورة الأولى لكثير من الشرائع القانونية التي عرفها العالم قديما وحديثا .						
					ويحتوى منهج البحث على دور العرف في الشريعة الإسلامية وأهميته كدور ومصدر للقاعدة القانونية على مر العصور لدى كافة الامم وبخاصة في العصور الأولى فعند الرومان كان العرف المصدر الأول والاساس لقانون الاواح الاثني عشر وكان أيضا المصدر الوحيد عند عرب الجاهلية واستمرت أهمية في الانظمة القانونية المعاصرة فرغم الاتجاه نحو تنويع القوانين ظل العرف مصدرا لاغنى عنه يساند التشريع بتفسيره ونصوصه وضبط أحكامه وسد ما به من نقص كما جاء التشريع الإسلامي مراعيًا له والخاتمة تمثل مقارنة بين القانون الروماني والشريعة الإسلامية من العرف كمصدر للقاعدة القانونية .	2006 .	القاهرة : جامعة القاهرة . كلية الحقوق،	الفراش، إيهاب عباس عبد الفتاح.	دور العرف كمصدر للقاعدة القانونية في القانون الروماني والشريعة الإسلامية.	10635213	3362
					يفترض قيام مسئولية المؤمن العقيدة تجاه الدائن بمبلغ التأمين وجود عقد تأمين نافذ وصحيح تغطي مقلته الخطر الذي تحقق وتوازيا مع ذلك فإن إعفاء المؤمن من مسئولية يفترض قيام سبب حال دون إنفاذ التزام المؤمن بإداء مبلغ التأمين إلى مستحقه وتلكى هذه الرسالة لتجمل من اسباب إعفاء المؤمن من مسئولية موضوعها الرئيس ومحل جميع محاورها وقد يجد إعفاء المؤمن من مسئولية سنده وإساسه في نصوص القانون وذلك عندما يقرر المشرع صراحة تحلل المؤمن من مسئولية التعاقدية.						
					وتبين من الدراسة ان إعفاء المؤمن من مسئولية قد يجد مصدره في نصوص القانون وذلك حين يقرر المشرع في فروض معينة عدم مسئولية المؤمن تجاه له او المستفيد وتبين أيضا من خلال الدراسة ان وفاة المؤمن على حياته بانتحاره الارادى لايشكل موجبا لإعفاء المؤمن من مسئولية ضمن القانون المدني المصري حتى لم يرد شرط تعطيلته صريحا في وثيقة التأمين او وقع قبل سنتين من نفاذ العقد عملا بحكم المادة(753) من القانون والتي تقر ترجيح مصلحة المستفيد حتى لو تعارض موجهها مع صريح احكام القانون .						
					وتأسيسا على ذلك تتمنى على المشرع المصري ان يعدل عن جواز تغطية الوفاة الناشئة عن انتحار المؤمن على حياته عن ادراك وارادة التامين من الانتحار الارادى تعارض مع النظام العام الذي يرفض ان ينتفع المخطئ عددا من خطئه وكذا تعارض مع القواعد القانونية المستقرة التي لاحتيز الاتراء دون سبب مشروع فضلا عن ان مملك المشرع فيه اغفال منه لوظيفة الاجتماعية التي تقتضى منه ان يوائم ما يضمنه من قيم المجتمع وأخلاقية وإذا كان ما نطرحه سابقا غير مقبول لدى المشرع قلنا نرجو منه على الأقل ان تكون الضوابط التي رسمها لجواز التامين من الانتحار الارادى فعلية وحقيقية وذلك انما تغدو مع تطبيق المادة(753) من القانون المدني ضوابط نظرية لاكثر فالفمستفيد سيدفع في فرض الانتحار الذي وقع قبل مرور سنتين على نفاذ العقد او لم يرد بشأن تغطية الانتحار شرح صريح بمؤدى هذه المادة التي ترجح مصلحته على كل اتفاق يخالف احكام النصوص القانونية الناطقة بالتامين .	2009 .	القاهرة : بمحمد خير " محمود العنوان"	العنوان، "محمد خير" محمود .	إعفاء شركه التأمين من المسئولية :	10635217	3363
					تناولت هذه الدراسة موضوع "المركز القانون للطفل في مجال القانون الخاص" في فصل تمهيدي وثلاثة أبواب، وقد تناول الباحث في الفصل التمهيدي مفهوم الطفل في الموائيق الدولية والتشريع المصري، وأهمية هذا التعريف، كما تعرض إلى بيان المخاطر التي يتعرض لها الطفل وتشكل تهديدا مباشرا لحقوقه المختلفة، وهي المخاطر التي تستدعي حشد طاقات المجتمع ككل، الرسمي والمدني، لمواجهة بشكل علمي منظم، للتخلص منها ومن أثارها المدمرة على الطفل والطفولة، بينما اقتصص الباب الأول ببيان المعالم المميزة لمركز الطفل في الاتفاقيات الدولية المختلفة، والتي صاغت حقوقه على الصعيد العالمي في اتفاقيات القانون الدولي لحقوق الانسان واتفاقيات القانون الدولي الإنساني، كما تناولت الدراسة المصادر الدولية لقواعد مركز الطفل التي تحكم علاقاته ووجوده بمجتمعه، والتي انقسمت في التناول إلى قواعد مصدرها ذات طابع دولي، وهي المعاهدات الدولية والعرف الدولي والمبادئ العامة للقانون الدولي، وقواعد يفرضها المشرع الوطني استنادا إلى مصادرته الخاصة ذات الصفة الوطنية، وهي التشريع والعرف الوطني وأعمال الفقه والقضاء، وتشكل هذه المصادر بكاملها البناء التنظيمي الذي يشكل قواعد مركز الطفل في أي مجتمع أو نظام قانوني. ويقودنا هذا التناول إلى تلمس أحكام مركز الطفل في أهم موضوعات القانون الدولي الخاص قاطبة وهي الجنسية ومركز الأجانب، وهما موضوع الدراسة في الباب الثاني.						

و قد تناول الباحث في الباب الثاني كيفية تناول القواعد العامة لمسألة منح الجنسية الأصلية للطفل الوليد، و الاتجاهات الرئيسية في ترتيب الجنسية متمثلة في حق الدم وحق الإقليم، كما تعرضنا إلى المشرع المصري، وكيف نظم قانون الجنسية الحالي، القانون رقم 26 لسنة 1975 هذا الأمر والتعديلات التي استحدثتها التعديل بقانون رقم 154 لسنة 2004، والتي جعلت إكساب الجنسية المصرية الأصلية بحق الدم من الأم يتساوى في قيمته مع حق الدم من الأب المصري وكيف نظم المقتن مسألة منح الجنسية في بعض الحالات الاستثنائية التي رتب فيها المنح بناءً على حق الإقليم وذلك مبرزاً بعض الشروط الإضافية تأليفاً لمشكلة تعدد الجنسية وتوخيًا لصالح الطفل أحياناً مثل حالة الطفل اللقيط، كما تعرضنا لتناقض الآخر في منح الجنسية وهي الجنسية المأترنة والتي اكتسبت بواقعة لاحقة على الميلاد، من حيث أسباب المنح وتنظيمها كما نراه القواعد العامة للقانون الدولي الخاص، وكما نظمناها قواعد قانون الجنسية المصري، وتناولنا كيف نظم المشرع المصري مسألة حقوق الأجانب عامة وذلك مع الأخذ بالاعتبار الطفل الأجنبي بصفة خاصة، وتناول طائفة الحقوق العامة والخاصة التي تمنحها الدول عادة للأجانب على إقليمها، وفقاً للقواعد العامة المقررة، وتناولنا نفس الموضوع من وجهة نظر المشرع المصري تحديداً. أما الباب الثالث، فقد تناولنا فيه المركز القانوني للطفل في تنازع القوانين، وبخاصة في مسائل الأحوال المدنية، وتناول أيضاً كيفية حسم تنازع القوانين بشأن مسألة الزواج ومسائل الأهلية، في القواعد العامة وفي القانون المصري. وفيّ الباحث كيف راعت أحكام القانون المدني المصري المختلفة وقوانين الأحوال الشخصية، عوامل صغر السن في تقرير أحكام التعامل مع الطفل في هذه الموضوعات، ثم تعرض الباحث لمركز الطفل في شأن المسائل التجارية، وصلاحيات الطفل في موضوعات التجارة، وهل يجوز له الإيجار من عدمه، وكيفية مراعاة اعتبارات صغر السن في تقرير القانون التجاري المصري لبعض الأحكام التي قصد بها حماية مال الصغير المتاجر به، إما بمعرفته هو أو بوساطة نائب عنه تعيينه المحكمة، لهذا الغرض، كما تناولت الدراسة حقوق الطفل الأجنبي وحدود صلاحياته للتجارة بمصر وفقاً للقانون المصري، وقد تعرضت الدراسة في هذا الباب أيضاً لمسألة مركز الطفل في مسائل الوصاية والولاية على المال، وكيف يحمي القانون المصري هذه الفئة من الأفراد بأحكام خاصة، وفقاً لأحكام عمرية مفقئة بشكل محدد.	و تعرض هذا الباب أيضاً لموضوع المركز القانوني للطفل في مجال الاختصاص القضائي الدولي، مدققاً في التفرقة بين الاختصاص القضائي والاختصاص القانوني، من حيث أوجه الشبه وأوجه الاختلاف بينهما، ومركز الطفل في ضوء ضوابط الاختصاص القضائي في القواعد العامة وفي التشريع المصري، بشأن مسائل الحالة، ثم تعرض الباحث لمسألة تنفيذ الحكم الأجنبي في القواعد العامة وفي التشريع المصري، وشروط قبول تنفيذ الحكم في دولة أخرى غير دولة الإصدار، في ضوء الغيورات التي اكتسفت العلاقات الدولية في الآونة المعاصرة، ومدى حرية الدولة في القبول بتنفيذ الحكم الأجنبي على إقليمها، ثم خصصنا في شأن قواعد تنفيذ الأحكام الأجنبية بمصر إلى عدم اختصاص المشرع المصري للطفل بأية أحكام مغايرة عن الوضع العادي للتنفيذ، فلم يرد في نصوص القانون المصري ما يميز الطفل في شأن تنفيذ الأحكام الأجنبية بوضع خاصة، خلاصة الأمر الذي يراه الباحث خروجاً عن سياق الرعية التي يسيغها المشرع المصري على موضوعات الطفل عامة. ثاني أهمية دراسة التعاقد عن طريق وسائل الاتصال الإلكتروني من الأهمية التي اكتسبها التجاره الإلكترونية بعد ظهورها وتنامي هذه الخطوات المتلاحقة حيث أصبح من الضروري الوقوف على كافة دقائقها خاصة بعد ان تشابك مع الكثير من الممارسات بشكل لايمكن معه الا يتعامل معها المجتمع الجني والملي بالتقنر الواجب من الاهتمام والبحث او نقل بالتأصيل والتنظير لها وتحديد الوضع القانوني والتشريعي اللازم للتعامل بواسطتها كما تأتي هذه الدراسة اسهاما في بحث القضية اما تتطلبه من تعظيمه بحتيه تبلور ها وتضع مشكلاتها امام المجتمع المدني وقهااته . النتائج : أجازت القواعد العامة الواردة في القانون المدني والقواعد الخاصة التي استقلت بها قوانين المعاملات الإلكترونية التعبير-1- عن الإرادة إلكترونيا الدور الكبير للانترنت في انجاز المعاملات المدنية بسرعة تفوق انجاز المعاملات بالاسلوب التقليدي فإن العقود التي يتم-2- ابرامها عبر هذه الشبكة وقد اختلف الآراء حول طبيعة التعاقد عبر الوسائل الإلكترونية بشأن طبيعة التعاقد عبر الوسائل الإلكترونية بشأن طبيعة-3- التعاقد الإلكتروني من خلال القواعد القانونية الحالية في قانون الاثبات اتضح ان غياب الكتابة البدوية والتوقيع الخطي في المعاملات المدنية-4- التي تتم عبر الانترنت وعدم الدعاية الورقية ويعتبر المبادئ الاساسية في الاثبات على الانترنت تبين ان مبدأ عبء الاثبات ومايقتضيه به مبدأ المجابية بالدليل ومبدأ-5- عدم الزام الشخص بتقديم دليل ضد نفسه عدم جواز ان يصنع الشخص دليل نفسه يكون الاخلاخ بالانترام الالكتروني واضحا عند عدم التنفيذ او التأخير في التنفيذ غير ان الصعوبة تبدو في التنفيذ المعيب-6- في عقود وبرامج الحاسب الآلي ومن اهم التوصيات :- 1- اعادة صياغة القوانين المعلوماتية بشكل يضمن سلامة المعاملات التقنية من الناحية بشكل يظهر اسس التعامل العقدى-1- العمل على اتحاد التشريعات العربية بشأن تحديد زمان ومكان انعقاد العقد عبر الانترنت باعتماد نظرية العلم بالقبول-2- الاستفادة من التقنيات الفنية التي تسمح بتحديد هوية المستخدم وأهليته للتعاقد وأهمها تقنية خاتم الجدار الناري الذي يرسل-3- رسالة تحذيرية عند اختراق القراصنة للانترنت تطوير نصوص الاثبات التقليدية في الدول العربية خاصة معالجة الكتابة الإلكترونية والتوقيع الإلكتروني ومنها المجبة-4- القانونية لمواجهة هذا التطور	مقدمة لما كانت الأسرة هي المجتمع الأصغر ومن مجموع الأسر تتكون القرى والمدن والتي من مجموعها تنشأ الدول وكان صلاح الدول وبقائها ورفقها وازدهارها معقودا على صلاح تلك المجتمعات الصغيرة . وتتكون الأسرة من الأب والأم والأولاد وقد يعيش داخاها أحيانا الجد والأحفاد وبعض الأخوة والأخوات . قال تعالى في هذا الشأن " والله جعل لكم من أنفسكم أزواجا وجعل لكم من أزواجكم بنين وحفدة ورزقكم من الطيبات أفبالباطل يومنون وينعمة الله هم يكفرون " ونظرا لأهمية الأسرة ومكانتها وتوقف نمو الحضارات على صلاحها دعت كافة الأديان السماوية والتشريعات الوضعية الى الاهتمام بها ورعايتها واصلاح شأنها والنهوض بأبنائها وتشجيع تنشئة الصالحة وإزالة الخلافات التي قد تنشب بين أفرادها . فهذا نبى الله ابراهيم عليه السلام لما ترك زوجته هاجر وابنه اسماعيل عند الكعبة بامر من الله دعا لهما بالرزق ومحبة الناس لهما . قال الله تعالى " ربنا انى أسكنت من ذريتي بواد غير ذي زرع عند بيتك المحرم ربنا ليقيموا الصلاة فاجلهم أفئدة من الناس تهوى اليهم وأرزقهم من الثمرات لعلهم يشكرون " وهذا نبى الله زكريا يدعو ربه أن يهبه ذرية سالحة قال تعالى " هذلك دعا زكريا ربه قال رب هب لى من لدنك ذرية طيبة لك سمع الدعاء . وقد دعا الإسلام الى نبذ الشقاق والخلاف بين الزوج والزوجة والعمل على الإصلاح بينهما قال تعالى " وان خفتم شقاق بينهما فابعثوا حكما من أهله ان يريدوا اصلاحا يوفق الله بينهما ان الله كان عليما خبيرا " وحرصا من عمر بن الخطاب عنه على الإصلاح بين الزوجين اصلا لهذه الآية كان يضرب الحكمين اللذين لم يوفقا الى الإصلاح بين الزوجين معتبرا أنهما لم يريدها . والشريعة الإسلامية دعت الى رعاية الطفل والاهتمام به وعدم اللجوء الى قتله خشية الفقر وأوضحت أن الله هو الرزاق ذو القوة المتين . قال تعالى " قل تعاملوا ائلا ما حرم ربكم عليكم الا تشركو به شيئا وبالذين احسانا ولاتقتلوا اولادكم من املاق نحن نرزكم واباهم "	2007 .	2007 . إبراهيم حسن محمد عمر الغزاوي، الغزاوي ،إبراهيم حسن محمد المركز القانوني للطفل في مجال القانون الدولي الخاص / 10635218 3364	2007 . مرد محمود يوسف مطلق ، مطلق، مراد محمود يوسف . 10635248 3365	2007 . محمد علي محمد سيكيكر ، سيكيكر، محمد علي محمد . فقہ الاجراءات أمام محاكم الأسرة : 10635251 3366	2007 . محمد علي محمد سيكيكر
--	---	---	---------------	---	---	---	---

							تكتسب هذه الدراسة أهمية بالغة باعتبارها : br- دراسة تحليلية متعمقة للقانون رقم 7 لسنة 2000م والصادر بإنشاء لجان التوفيق في بعض المنازعات الإدارية . مع ملاحظتنا للتطور الفقهي والتشريعي والقضائي المتعلق بها . br -فضلا عن متبعة فلسفة اللجان المشابهة التي تبناها النظام القانوني في بعض الدول الأجنبية سواء تلك المنتمية لطائفة ما يعرف بدول النظام القانوني اللاتيني ، مثل فرنسا أو سواء تلك المتبعة للنظام القانوني الأنجلوسكسوني مثل إنجلترا وأصبح في الاعتبار قبل هذا وذلك أن نصل بهذه اللجان من خلال ما أوردها إلى المأمول من وراء إنشائها بعد دراستها من ناحية الشكل والمضمون والاختصاصات والآثار المترتبة على أداء مهامها ، واضعين أصولا وقواعد راسخة تتكامل مع تطور الحياة الاجتماعية والأجيال القادمة والبيئة المصرية . ومن أهم التوصيات :- صدور التوصية غير ملزمة للأطراف حتى ولو كانت صادرة بآرائتهم ويتألفهم من اللجنة فيلزم لها مرة ثانية الحصول . على موافقة الطرفين موافقة مكتوبة ومعتمدة من السلطة المختصة في مدة 21 يوم من تاريخ صدور التوصية ان القانون قد ألزم الأطراف باللجوء امام اللجان ولكنه لم يلزمهم بما يصدر عنها من توصيات ونعتقد ان هذا تباين في شأنه- . الاخلال بفلسفة هذه اللجان وبإهدار الدور الذي وجدت من اجله صدور الكتاب الدوري رقم 5 لسنة 2000 والتهامه كل مابقى للتوصيات من قوة تتمتع بها فلايجوز تنفيذ اى توصية- صادرة حتى ولو تم الاتفاق عليها وحتى لو حرر محضر اتفاق واصبحت التوصية لها قوة السند التنفيذي لايعتد بها الا بعد . الرجوع الى الجهات المختصة
3367	10635253	فلسفة لجان التوفيق في المنازعات الإدارية وأهدافها /	عيسى، غازي عبد الحليم عيسى .	عيسى غازى عبد الحليم عيسى ،	ملطأ :	2007 .	ومن المقترحات الخاصة بلجان التوفيق سير على نفس المنطق تبنيه بشأن تحديد طائفة الملاحظات الواردة في لجان التوفيق ويتصل بالتوصية وحجيتها واثارها غير اننا نبادر بها وهناك مقترحات خاصة بتحريك واختصاصات عمل اللجان .
3368	10635259	النظام القانوني لإبرام عقد الأشغال العامة في دولة الكويت :	العنزي، فهد مرزوق فهد.	فهد مرزوق العنزي،	الجزيرة :	2008 .	لقد تناولت رسالتنا "النظام القانوني لإبرام عقد الأشغال العامة في دولة الكويت" ، وذلك في منظومة مقارنة تجمع كل من القانون الفرنسي والمصري. لذا قامت رسالتنا على أربعة أبواب رئيسية، يسبقها مبحث تمهيدي لتحديد ماهية الأشغال العامة في القانون الإداري. وقد تناول الباب الأول الشروط الموضوعية والشكلية لتكوين عقد الأشغال العامة وتلك بجانب الشروط الإجرائية لهذا العقد. أما الباب الثاني فقد خصصناه لدراسة الأساليب التقليدية في إبرام عقد الأشغال العامة " المناقصة "، وذلك مقارنة مع أسلوب الممارسة والتفتيت الحديثة في إبرام عقود الأشغال العامة (الباب الثالث). وللتعرف على دور القاضي الإداري في مرحلة إبرام عقد الأشغال العامة، كان من المفيد أن نخصص باباً مستقلاً يتناول "الدعوى القضائية الخاصة بإبرام عقود الأشغال العامة" (الباب الرابع).
3369	10635264	التحكيم الدولي في منازعات الاستثمار الاجنبي وفقاً لأحكام القانون الدولي العام:	ابو طالب، فؤاد محمد محمد .	فؤاد محمد محمد ابو طالب،	اسيوط :	2007 .	تتناول الرسالة:القضاء الإداري المصري منذ نشأته وحتى الآن يطبق قواعد قانون المرافعات المدنية والتجارية بما لايتعارض مع طبيعة المنازعة الادارية لذا وضحت الدراسة أن طبيعة المنازعة الاداريةأضيفت على وظيفة الطعن الاستئناف في القانون الفرنسي ذاتيه خاصة تختلف عن قانون المرافعات المدنية والتجارية وقد وضع ذلك جليا في فرنسا بفضل التطور الذي استحدثته مجلس الدولة الذي يباشر رقابة قضائية فعالة من حيث أمام مجلس الدولة C.A.A تأكيد التزام القضاء الفرنسي بتبني الطعون الاستئنافية المقامة أمام المحاكم الاستئناف الادارية-1 من الطاعن المستأنف والتي يتعين أن تشمل على تجريح لحكم أول درجة لامجرد إقامة طعن بالاستئناف يخلو من هذا C.E. التسبب ترتب على هذا الالتزام بتسبب صفح الطعن بالاستئناف تغير في وظيفة ودور قاضي الاستئناف ليكون قاضي يراقب-3 . حكم صادر من قضاة أول درجة من حيث الواقع والقانون حظر تصدى قاضي الاستئناف للموضوع حتى ولو ألغى الحكم المطعون فيه من مذمك مجلس الدولة الفرنسي في قضية -3 مالتيسفا والذي ألغى حق التصدى كسلطة اختيارية ومع ذلك يتصدى قاضي الاستئناف في القانون المصري على نطاق واسع . حيث أن الطعن بالاستئناف أمام محكمة النقض يطرح المنازعة في الحكم المطعون فيه خول المشرع الفرنسي لقاضي فرد السلطة إصدار أمرا قضائيا وقيل نظر الموضوع في الدعوى الادارية أو الطعن-4 بالاستئناف من ثم قام الدفوع المتعلقة بعدم القبول الظاهر الذي يشوب الطعن ولايمكن تغطيته أثناء سير الخصومة أصبح مجلس الدولة الفرنسي القاضي الطبيعي للنقض في جهة القضاء الإداري الفرنسي والمحكمة العليا التي تقوم على-5 التوحيد في التطبيق والتفسير لسانن قواعد القانون الإداري .
							قد تضمنت الرسالة تحليلاً للطعن بالاستئناف في التقنين الحالي للقضاء الإداري الفرنسي في كافة قواعده وذلك من حيث : شرح تقنين القضاء الإداري الفرنسي الصادر في مايو 2005-1 . عرض النظم الحديثة التي تتولها التقنين في القانون الفرنسي-2 أهم التوصيات :- مناقشة القضاء الإداري المصري الشامخ بالتوجه نحو مفهوم ووظيفة القاضي الا على أمام محكمة ثاني درجة . نثيب بالمشرع التدخل بتعديل الفصل الثالث من الباب الاول والخاصبالاجراءات أمام محاكم القضاء الإداري . يتعين تنظيم طرق الطعن في الاحكام الادارية بشكل شامل وبد النص والقصور التشريعي في التنظيم الاجرائي للطعن--3 . بالاستئناف على نحو يكفل تحقيق العدالة ويقضي على البطء في الاجراءات القضائية توصى الدراسة باقتراح التعديل التشريعي -4 تعديل المادة 6 من قانون مجلس الدولة الحالي لسنة72 وذلك في اطار تدعيم دور السوابق القضائية في القضاء -1 . الإداري المصري
3370	10635278	الطعن بالاستئناف في الاحكام الإدارية :	حسين، عبدالحكيم محمد .	عبد الحكيم محمد جيسين ،	بني سويف :	2007 .	يقول الدكتور عنعان على رضا: أن رئيس الدولة حين يحل مجلساً نيابياً، فإنه يعطى طاقات ومواهب إن وجدت، وينتقل من" فترة إلى فترة، ومن خلاف إلى خلاف، فشتان بين مجلس ومجلس، وشورى وشورى، وبين رابطة ورابطة. عندما فكرت في موضوع هذه الدراسة، وبعد أن استشرت بعض أساتذتي من المحامين وأساتذة الجامعات، لم يستقر لي الرأي الكامل والتمام في هذا الموضوع. وبعد أن تم حل مجلس النواب الأردني عام 2000م وبعد أن تجاوزت الحكومة كل المعقول والممكن في إصدار القوانين المؤقتة، التي فلتت المائتي قانوناً مؤقتاً، وكثر الحديث في الشارع الأردني والأساطير القانونية، وأصبح هذا الموضوع، الشغل الشاغل لأطراف مختلفة من الأردنيين، خاصة مجتمع النقابات المهنية، وبعد أن لجأ العديد من الأشخاص والمؤسسات إلى محكمة العدل العليا - صاحبة الاختصاص بالنظر في الطعون القانونية - لإيقاف السلطة التنفيذية وتحويلها على الشعب بفاته، وإصدار القانون ثلثي الآخر، وبمدة زمنية قصيرة جداً كانت الحكومة قد أصدرت العدد الهائل من القوانين المؤقتة، الأمر الذي لم يجعل مجلس النواب القادم قادراً على إنهاء مناقشة تلك القوانين المناقشة التي تستحق، وبالتالي فإن "السلطة التنفيذية قد أغرقت المجلس القادم بهذه القوانين، وجعلته مغلول اليدين في سواها من القوانين
3371	10635285	مرايم الضرورة وتطبيقاتها في الدستور الاردنى :	ملحم، محمد سالم .	محمد ملحم ،	القاهرة :	2006 .	تنقسم هذه الدراسة إلى ثلاثة أبواب كالتالي :- br- الباب الأول : مبدأ الاثر غير الواقع للطعون ويتعرض فيه لأثر الطعن على التنفيذ في القانون الاجرائي والإجراءات الإدارية القضائية والتأجيل القانوني للمبدأ br الباب الثاني : موازنة مبدأ الأثر غير الواقع للطعون. ويتناول فيه نظام وقف التنفيذ من حيث الشروط الشكلية والموضوعية اللازمة br الباب الثالث : تقدير مبدأ غير الواقع للطعون وموازنته - يبين فيه المساوىء المترتبة على أهمال المبدأ ودور وقف التنفيذ من هذه المساوىء وهناك اوجه قصور منها العمل بمبدأ الاثر الواقع للطعون الادارية ومواجهة عنصر الوقت وبطء اجراءات الفصل فى الدعوى . ضمانات تنفيذ الاحكام الادارية حيث عرضت تحليلاً لقانون 16 يوليو 1980 فى القانون الفرنسى بشأن الغرامة المالية فى- المواد الادارية كما اظهرت قصور المادة 123 عقوبات المصرى

						توصى الدراسة فضلاً عن المقترحات سالفة بما يلي تعديل نص المادة 49 من قانون 47 لسنة 1972 بشأن مجلس الدولة- . بإلغاء شرط وجوب ورود طلب وقف التنفيذ وطلب الإلغاء في صحيفة واحدة تحديد ميعاد للفصل في طلب وقف التنفيذ وجعل ميعاد الطعن في الحكم الصادر بوقف التنفيذ خمسة عشر يوماً من تاريخ- . صدوره . توحيد ميعاد الطعن في الحكم بالتماس اعادة النظر مع الميعاد المنصوص عليه في قانون مجلس الدولة- تقنين الاتجاه القضائي بشأن اعفاء طلبات وقف تنفيذ القرارات الإدارية من التحضير والمطالبة باعفاء طلبات وقف التنفيذ- . الأحكام من شرط التحضير بمعرفة هيئة مفوض الدولة وتوصى الرسالة ايضاً بإلغاء التفرقة بين طلبات وقف التنفيذ المقدمة من الأشخاص الطبيعية والأشخاص المعنوية في- القانون الفرنسي (قطاع الاعمال)تعديل نص المادة 123 غوياً لينطبق على العاملين في شركات القطاع العام - العمل بالنظم الخاصة لوقف تنفيذ بعض القرارات الادارية التي لايستغرق نفاذها وقت طويلا حتى تضمن الحكم الصادر- . بإلغائها فيما بعد	1991 .	أسيوط :	عبد المحسن سيد ريان عمار ،	عمار، عبد المحسن سيد ريان .	أثر الطعن على التنفيذ في القانونين المصري والفرنسي :	10635286	3372
						تناولت في هذه الدراسة ظاهرة معينة تتمثل في أن الغالبية العظمى من الأحكام الدستورية يكون مصيرها عدم القبول لأسباب شكلية دون اللجوء في موضوع هذه الدعوى ، وسنقوم - في هذه الدراسة - بتتبع إجراءات هذه الدعوى بمنهج استقرائي ابتداء من موضوع الاختصاص مروراً بوسائل اتصال جهة الرقابة الدستورية بها وشروط قبولها وانتهاء بإجراءات الحكم الدستوري والدعوى المتعلقة به . Dr وسنقوم بتحليل القواعد القانونية التي تنظم إجراءات الدعوى الدستورية ، وموقف القضاء الدستوري منها ، وذلك بالمقارنة بين ثلاثة أنظمة هي فرنسا ومصر والكويت ، وتحديد أسباب هذه الظاهرة وما إذا كانت تعود للنصوص التشريعية المنظمة للدعوى الدستورية ، أم يعود ذلك إلى سياسة متحفظة تتبعها جهة الرقابة الدستورية، وبعد ذلك سنحاول اقتراح وسائل معالجة هذه الظاهرة ، سواء تمثلت بتعديلات تشريعية ، أم بإجتهادات سائغة يمكن لجهة الرقابة الدستورية تبنيها . Dr وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التخلص من هذه الظاهرة أو التخفيف من غلوها، مما يتوافق أهمية الرقابة الدستورية ، ويميز من دورها في حماية الشرعية الدستورية ، وصيانة سمو الدستور ، وحماية الحقوق والحريات العامة.	2008 .	الجيزة :	جامعة القاهرة . كلية الحقوق . قسم القانون العام .	المطيري، تركي سطلام .	الجوانب الإجرائية في الدعوى الدستورية :	10635291	3373
						تناولت الرسالة تعريف القرار القابل للانفصال بأنه قرار إداري يكون جزء في بيان عملية قانونية مركبة يدخل في اختصاص القضاء العادي أو الإداري بهيئة قضاء كامل . وانتهت الرسالة من تعريف مانع لفكرة القرارات الإدارية القابلة للانفصال ويمثل التعريف المثالي للقرار المنفصل يحمل في طياته أفكار وعناصر الموضوع على وجه جامع مانع وانتهت أيضا إلى أن فكرة القرارات الإدارية القابلة للانفصال تشابه مع كل من نظريات الإلغاء الجزئي ونظرية التحول في القرارات القابلة للانفصال تشابه مع كل من نظريات الإلغاء الجزئي ونظرية التحول في القرارات الإدارية والدعوى الموازنة وإن الإلغاء الجزئي يقتصر على بنى لبعض عناصر القرار أو أثاره مع المحافظة دائما على ركيزة القرار الأساسية بمعنى أن ماتبقى في القرار لابد أن يكون كافيًا بذاته لضمان حياة القرار وتحقيق هدفه والغاية منه وهذا مالا ينطبق في حالة فصل القرار الإداري عن العملية المركبة حيث يتم فصل القرار الإداري وانتهى البحث أيضا إلى أن التفرقة بين نظرية التحول في القرار الإداري ونظرية القرارات المنفصلة تتمثل في أن الأولى تستلزم قيام القاضي بإلغاء قرار ما اعتباره أن شروط تطبيق الانفصال هي أن يكون القرار محل الانفصال إداريا ووجود عملية قانونية تقوم بها جهة الإدارة وخروج هذه العملية عن اختصاص قضاء الإلغاء وانتهت الرسالة أيضا برفض القضاء الفرنسي في مرحلة أولى الأخذ بها وتبدأ هذه المرحلة منذ صدور تشريع 1864 وتنتهي في مطلع القرن العشرين وبالنسبة بصدور عدد من الأحكام الهامة وراينا في مجلس الدولة الفرنسي في مرحلة ثانية قد عدل عن قضائه السابق واخذ بفكرة القرارات الإدارية المنفصلة منذ القرن العشرين حيث هجر مجلس الدولة الفرنسي المنهج التركيبي الذي ينظر إلى العملية العقدية	2007 .	القاهرة :	عاطف محمد شوقي سيد احمد الشهاوى ،	الشهاوى، عاطف محمد شوقي سيد احمد .	القرارات الادارية القابلة للانفصال في مجلسي الدولة الفرنسي والمصري /	10635300	3374
						بدأ الباحث الرسالة بفصل تمهيدي: عن الضبط في الحقبات التاريخية المختلفة، ويابين: الأول: سلطة الضبط الإداري أساس فكرة الضبط وأغراض الضبط وأساليب الضبط الإداري. الثاني: حدود سلطة الضبط الإداري : الحدود الدستورية والقانونية كفيدي على سلطة الضبط وحدود وقيد الإجراءات والضوابط، والرقابة القضائية على أعمال الضبط الإداري . الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	1992 .	السوف :	عادل السعيد محمد أبو الخير ،	أبو الخير ، عادل السعيد محمد.	الضبط الإداري وحدوده /	10635324	3375
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	1997 .	قا :	رفعت عمر عزوز ،	عزوز، رفعت عمر.	التربية الإجتماعية في السنة النبوية /	10635630	3376
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	1997 .	قا :	عبد الناصر راضي محمد حسن ،	حسن، عبد الناصر راضي محمد.	بعض المشكلات المجتمعية المعاصرة في مصر ومدى تأثيرها بالتربية :	10635634	3377
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	1997 .	قا :	صلاح محمد أحمد عبد مننور ،	مننور، صلاح محمد أحمد على .	التخطيط للتربية السياسية لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية وعلاقته بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للمجتمع المصري /	10635639	3378
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	1998 .	قا :	جابر محمد عبدالله عيسى،	عيسى، جابر محمد عبد الله.	بعض الأساليب المعرفية وعلاقتها بصعوبات تعلم الرياضيات لدى" /تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية بقا	10635649	3379
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	2001 .	قا :	عبدالفتاح محمد أحمد،	أحمد، عبد الفتاح محمد .	فعالية إستخدام مدخلى المعلم وبعض البرامج بمصاحبة الكمبيوتر على تحصيل تلاميذ مدارس التربية الفكرية(ذوى الإحتياجات الخاصة)إسادة الرياضيات وأثر ذلك على إحتياجاتهم /	10635724	3380
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	2002 .	قا :	مصطفى أبو المجد سليمان مفضل ،	سليمان، مفضل مصطفى أبو المجد.	فعالية أسلوبي التعزيز التقاضي وتكلفة الاستجابة في خفض حدة السلوك الفوضوي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية /	10635751	3381
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	2004 .	قا :	محسوب عبد القادر الضوي حسن ،	حسن، محسوب عبد القادر الضوي.	قوة وحجم تأثير بعض البدائل اللابرامترية لاختبار تحليل التباين العامل في مجال الدراسات النفسية /	10636012	3382
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	2004 .	قا :	راشد مزروق راشد،	مزروق، راشد راشد.	الذكاء المتعدد والدافع المعرفي وعلاقتها بالأساليب التعلم لدى طلاب الجامعة /	10636110	3383
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	2004 .	قا :	حجاج غانم أحمد على،	علي، حجاج غانم أحمد .	أثر الكفاءة الذاتية لدى معلمى التربية الخاصة كنتاج لبعض التغييرات على التوافق الاجتماعي لدى تلاميذهم /	10636135	3384
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	2004 .	قا :	عصام علي الطيب مزروق ،	مزروق، عصام علي الطيب .	أساليب التفكير وعلاقتها بمهارات التعلم والاستدكار ودافعية الإنجاز لدى طلاب الجامعة /	10636147	3385
						الغرض من البحث:البحث عن تربية إجتماعية من خلال السنة النبوية،تمكنا من وجود مجتمع يسوده الألفة والمحبة في علاقات إجتماعية بين الأبن والأب،الزوج والزوجة،الجار وجاره،المعلم والمعلم. تناول الرسالة دراسة أسباب مشكلة البطالة ،وآثارها،والتعرف على آثار مشكلة التطرفوالتعرف على علاقة التربية والبطالة والتطرف مع وضع تصور مقترح لدور التربية في مواجهة مشكلتي البطالة والتطرف. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على ماهية التربية السياسية وأهدافها ووظائفها ومحاورها ووسائلها وعلاقتها بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والإجتماعية والسياسية في المجتمع المصري .	2004 .	قا :	أمل عبد الكريم ،	عبد الكريم، أمل.	فعالية برنامج في التصميم الزخرفي للفانوس الشعبي على تنمية المهارات الفنية والإبتكارية لطلاب شعبة التربية الفنية /	10636247	3386

					تتألف هذه الدراسة في رضاه المجنى عليه باعتباره الوجه الناطق للإرادة الحديث عن ماهية رضاه المجنى عليه مبيها ماهيته وتعرفه من خلال وجهات النظر المختلفة في الفقه والقضاء وبعض التشريعات الأجنبية والفقه الإسلامي ثم حددت الرسالة الطبيعة القانونية للرضاء والأراء المختلفة لبعض الفقه الأجنبي والعربي وفقه الشريعة الإسلامية ثم تحدثت الرسالة عن أهمية الرضاء في النظام القانوني المقارن وتشمل أهمية الرضاء في القوانين الوضعية المقارنة سواء الأجنبية أو العربية وكذلك أهمية الرضاء في فقه الشريعة الإسلامية وقد استعرضت الرسالة موقف غالبية الفقه وبعض التشريعات الأجنبية والعربية بشأن أهمية الرضاء وأثره في مجال التجريم والعقاب وانتهت الى ان القاعدة العامة التي تحكم هذا الموضوع ان الجريمة تقع على المجنى عليه رغماً عنه ودون اعتبار لإرادته ورضائه وذلك لأن التجريم والعقاب رهن باعتباريات تتعلق بالمصلحة العامة للمجتمع دون اعتبار لمصلحة فردية خاصة ومن ثم يكون الأصل العام في هذا الشأن انه لا اثر لرضاء المجنى عليه على الجريمة او العقوبة المقررة لها إذا كان الاعتداء يقع على حق ومصلحة المجتمع مما لا يجوز للشخص التصرف في هذا الحق او تلك المصلحة أو الرضاء بالإعتداء الذي يصيب هذا الحق او المصلحة العامة للمجتمع .	1996 .	بنى سويف : عبد العظيم صابر حسن ، حسن، عبد العظيم صابر .	مدى تأثير رضاه المجنى عليه في مجال التجريم والعقاب /	10636765	3387
					درست في هذا البحث بدائل الحبس الاحتياطي لتحديد جوانبه وشروطه المختلفة ورغبه في ايجاد اجراءات اخرى محل الحبس الاحتياطي والبديل الاساسي هو الكفالة اى يدفع مبلغ من المال الى خزينة الدولة كضمان يوجه بصفه اساسيه الى احترام الالتزامات التي تفرض على المتهم والبديل الثاني هو المرافقه القضائية وهو نظام نص عليه المشرع الفرنسي حيث نص على مجموعه من الاجراءات والتدابير التي تفرض على المتهم ويترتب عليها تقييد حريته ولكنه في الوقت نفسه يستطيع ان يباشر عمله او دراست او تدريبيه او علاجه اما البديل الجديد هو المرافقه الالكترونيه وقد نص عليها المشرع الفرنسي وهي طريقه لتنفيذ الحبس الاحتياطي بحيث يكون في منزل المتهم بدلا ان يكون في السجن وذلك تحت مراقبه جهاز الكتروني. واهم توصيات الرسالة الاتي 1: ضرورة اعادة صياغة النصوص في الامارات ومصر بحيث تكون البدائل هي الاصل والحبس الاحتياطي هو الاستثناء 2: قانون الاجراءات الجزائية الاتحادي والخاص بالحبس الاحتياطي يحتاج الى تحديث بعض النصوص من حيث شروط 3: الحبس الاحتياطي وتحديد الحالات التي يجوز فيها الحبس الاحتياطي اسوة بالقانون الاجراءات الجنائية المصرية رقم 145 مع الوضع بدائل الحبس الاحتياطي 4: تغيير بعض احكام الكفالة في القانون الاتحاد وخاصة بالنسبة لتقدير مبلغ الكفالة وايضا النصوص على عقوبات الكفيل 5: الشخصى في تخلف المتهم عن الحضور او عدم الوفاء بالتزامات المفروض عليه بالاضافة لوضع البديل 6: وجوب وضع قانون خاص عدم قدرة المتهم على الدفع مثل البدل الاحترازية 7: الزم سلطة التحقيق في التشريع الاتحادي بتمكين المحامي من الحضور قبل صدور امر الحبس الاحتياطي 8: ضرورة تطبيق نظام المراقبة القضائية في الامارات ومصر مع اجراء التعديلات التي تجعله متوائمة مع ظروف البلدين استخدام المراقبة الالكتروني كبديل اصلي للحبس الاحتياطي وليس مجرد طريقة للتنفيذ 9: تدعيم الكفالة باجراءات اخرى حتي لا ينظر اليها على انها ثمن للحصول علي الحرية	2008 .	القاهرة : علي مفتاح سلطان العرياني ، العرياني، علي مفتاح سلطان .	بدائل الحبس الاحتياطي /	10637219	3388
					تتناول هذه الدراسة المشكلات السلوكية التي يعاني منها اطفال الاسر المتصدعة بسبب الطلاق ولتعدد الزوجات من الذكور والاناث والتعرف على الفروق بين الجنسين في هذه المشكلات ، وتتعرض الدراسة الى التعرف على المستوى التوافق النفسي لاطفال الاسر المتصدعة. ودراسة العلاقة بين المشكلات السلوكية لاطفال هذه الاسر وكذلك دراسة البناء النفسي لشخصية الاطفال المنتمين الى اسر متصدعة بسبب الطلاق او تعدد الزوجات. وتركز الدراسة ايضا على هؤلاء الاطفال المحرومين من الر اعليه الاسرية العادية ومتطلباتهم التربوية والنفسية التي تختلف عن متطلبات اطفال الاسر العادية ويوضح البحث مشكلة التصدع الاسرى كمشكلة حقيقية يجب العمل لمواجهة اثارها السلبية وعواقبها على الاطفال على وجه الخصوص.	1990 .	اسيوط :	المشكلات السلوكية والتوافق النفسي لاطفال الاسر المتصدعة في المرحلة الابتدائية /	10637825	3389
					تعد الدراسة الحالية من الدراسات الامبيريقية الكليلنيكية التي تهدف إلى : التعرف على العلاقة بين الاتجاه نحو العمل بالسياحة وكل من القيم وسمات الشخصية لدى العاملين بقطاعات السياحة المختلفة بمدينة أسوان والكشف عن الفروق بين العاملين في قطاع السياحة من المتعلمين وغير المتعلمين في اتجاهاتهم وقيمهم وسماتهم الشخصية والكشف إكلينيكا عن العوامل المهيئة أو العروسة التي تؤدي إلى التطرف في الاتجاه إرتقاعا أو إنخفاضا (إيجابا أو سلبا) لدى العاملين بالقطاع السياحي بمدينة أسوان اشتملت عينة الدراسة علي 303 فردا من الذكور العاملين في قطاعات السياحة المختلفة بمدينة أسوان تتراوح مدة خبرتهم ما بين 5-10 سنوات وقد اظهرت نتائج الدراسة وجود ارتباط دال بين بعض قيم العاملين بالسياحة وبعض سمات الشخصية لديهم كما وجدت فروق بين العاملين بالسياحة غير المتزوجين المؤهلين وغير المؤهلين لصالح غير المتزوجين المؤهلين في كل ابعاد الاتجاه نحو العمل بالسياحة وجاءت فروق دالة احصائيا لصالح غير المتزوجين المؤهلين في معظم ابعاد القيم الإجماعية الاخلاقية ، الدينية ، الجمالية ، الاسرية ، قيم العمل الوطنية والعالمية.	1991 .	اسيوط : عبد الحميد محمد علي، علي، عبد الحميد محمد علي.	دراسة امبيريقية كليلنيكية لاتجاهات العاملين بالسياحة وعلاقه تلك الاتجاهات بالقيم وبعض سمات الشخصية بمدينة اسوان /	10637992	3390
					This study is concerned mainly with measuring the effectiveness of an integrative interactive writing programme on the students' writing skills.to this end,the programme took into consideration the student's needs as undergraduates and prospective teachers.	1996 .	Qena:	Designing a programme for developing the writing skill:an integrative- interactive approach/	10638085	3391
					تلقى فكره الخطأ المهني وصوره في نطاق المسئولية المدنية الضوء على ركن الخطأ بصفه عامه وركن الخطأ المهني بصفه خاصه في مسئوليه اصحاب المهن الحرة مع استعراض لبعض تطبيقات الخطأ المهني وتشمل أخطاء الطبيب والصيدلي والمحامي والمهندس المعماري br ويختتم الباحث هذا البحث بباب يتضمن تطبيقات قضائية لمحكمة النقض المصري للوقوف على ما استقرت عليه من أحكام بشأن ركن الخطأ في مسئوليه اصحاب المهن الحرة السالف ذكره. هناك ارتباط بين النشاط التجاري بوجه عام وبين الأنشطة الاقتصادية المختلفة حيث يرتبط النشاط التجاري بالنشاط الاقتصادي برباطه عضوي ويمثل جزء لا يتجزأ منه اذ يزدهر النشاط التجاري مع ازدهار النشاط الصناعي والزراعي والخدمي والعكس صحيح حيث يوجد نوع من العلاقة الدائرية بين جميع الأنشطة وظهرت التجارة الالكترونية وتنمى استخدامها بشكل ملحوظ في البلدان المتقدمة منذ منتصف التسعينات من القرن الماضي واصبحت تمارس اثر ايجابي على اقتصادات تلك البلدان ومن المتوقع ان يكون تفعيل هذا النوع من التجارة في البلدان النامية له اثار وتداعيات على اقتصاديات تلك البلدان بصفه عامه وقطاع التجاره الخارجيه بصفه خاصه.	2009 .	القاهرة : جامعة عين شمس. كلية الحقوق، طه، احمد شعبان محمد.	فكره الخطأ المهني وصوره في نطاق المسئولية المدنية	10638703	3392

						وفقد خلصت الدراسة ان هناك معوقات لانتشار البنوك الالكترونية خاصة في البلداناميةوتتمثل المعوقات في الاستعمال غير المشروع لادوات الدفع الالكتروني وصعوبة تحديد المسؤولية والقانون الواجب التطبيق بالإضافة الى صعوبة توفير عنصر الثقة والامان في المعاملات الالكترونية وقد خلصت الدراسة ايضا الى تطور القطاع المصرفي في البلدان النامية لحركة التطور العالمي في القطاع المصرفي وتغير اداء البنوك في البلدان النامية وقد ساعد على هذا التطور عوامل اهمها الكفاءة المصرفية وتطبيق تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتجاه الى تخصصية البنوك والقدرة على التكيف والانماج المصرفي فمن الناحية استجابات البنوك الدولية النامية لحركة التطور العالمي في القطاع المصرفي وتغير الاداء البنوك بع ادخال الحاسبات الالية في عملها وبرهنت الدراسة الى ان تطبيق التكنولوجيا المعلومات في البنوك قد ادى الى انخفاض تكلفة اعالها عن تكلفتها اعالها في البنوك قد ادى الى انخفاض تكلفة اعالها عن تكلفتها قبل التطبيق فتكلفة تخزين المعلومات قد انخفضت 1999 بنحو 30 مرة مما كانت عليه في عام 1970 اما تكلفة تحليل المعلومات فقد انخفضت بنحو 45 مرة مما كانت عليه التكلفة في عام 1970 وتكلفة نقل المعلومات فقد انخفضت بنحو 1250 مرة مما كانت عليه في عام 1970 ومن الناحية الثانية تغيرت فلسفة الادارية للبنوك في البلدان النامية حيث سادت السياسة الادارية القائمة .ومن الناحية الثالثة اتجهت البنوك في البلدان النامية الى التخصصية في ظل تحول الكثير ممن هذه البلدان الى تطبيق برامج اصلاح الاقتصادى والتحول الى اليات السوق.	2008 .	طنطا:	جامعة طنطا\كلية الحقوق،	احمد، السيد عبدالفتاح محمد سيد.	اقتصاديات التجاره الالكترونيه في البلدان النامية:	10638712	3393
					الزقازيق	يتناول هذا البحث باب تمهيدي : عن التطور التاريخي للفصل في صحة العضوية ، وباين : الاول : تكيف المنازعة الانتخابية ، فيه ثلاثة فصول : 1- المنازعة القضائية العادية ، 2-المنازعة القضائية الادارية ، 3- المنازعة الانتخابية ، الثاني : الاختصاص بالفصل في صحة العضوية وفيه ثلاثة فصول : 1- الاختصاص بالفصل في صحة العضوية في فرنسا، 2- الاختصاص بالفصل في صحة العضوية في مصر ، 3- الاتجاهات الفقهية الخاصة بصحة العضوية في فرنسا ومصر . وتتناول الرسالة ايضا موقف القضاء في فرنسا فيجتأ في موقف محكمة النقض كذلك محكمة التنازع وموقف المجلس الدستوري اخيرا مجلس الدولة ثم انتقلنا الى بحث موقف القضاء المصري سواء محكمة النقض او القضاء الاداري ثم تعرضنا لموقف مجلس الشعب ثم موقف المحكمة الدستورية العليا يمكن القول انه لاملجا للشعب الا ان تسود فيه الارادة وترجع له العصمة ويصبح هو دون غيره سيد قراره . المقترحات :- يعد كل الآراء الفقهية التي نودى وماتعرضت له من انتقادات من انصار الإبقاء على الفصل في الطعون الانتخابية للمجلس النيابي فإن علاج هذا الوضع يكون عن طريق عدة اقتراحات عملية تتلام مع الوضع السياسي الحالي في سبيله لاصلاح السبلات التي حدثت منذ زمن طويل نتيجة وجود مصالح خاصة للبعض في الإبقاء على هذه السبلات لذلك الإبقاء على نص المادة 93 من الدستور كما بحيث يظل مجلس الشعب مختصا بالفصل في صحة عضوية اعضائه وتختص محكمة النقض بالتحقيق في الطعون التي تحال اليها من المجلس على ان يفتح الطعن في القرارات التي يصدرها المجلس في هذه الطعون امام المحكمة الدستورية العليا .	2002 .		ابو الحسن عبد الغني ابراهيم ،	ابراهيم، ابو الحسن عبد الغني .	النظريه العامه للطعون الانتخابيه :	10638718	3394
					الجزيرة :	إن عقوبة الإعدام من أهم العقوبات التي اثارث جدلا عسيفا بين الفقهاء والباحثين الذين اهتموا بالدراسات القانونية وفقا للمخلفات القانونية المختلفة والمتعاقبة منذ زمن بعيد فقد اتجه فريق من الفقهاء إلى ضرورة إلغاء عقوبة الموت لقسوة هذه العقوبة ولأنها تتنافى مع أغراض العقوبة . br فلا تهدف إلى إصلاح المتهم ولا ردة ولكنها تؤدي إلى استئصال المتهم من الحياة وسلب حق الحياة منه . وكان لهذا الاتجاه صدى واسع في أغلب التشريعات والتي قامت بإلغاء عقوبة الإعدام . br واتجه فريق آخر إلى المناداة بالإبقاء على عقوبة الإعدام لأهميتها ولأنها العقوبة الوحيدة الراجعة لعامة المجرمين فلا يمكن إلغاؤها ولكن بشرط وضع بعض الضمانات والقيود لممارسة عقوبة الموت وسوف نقوم بالأفراد والتفصيل في توضيح الأسباب التي يرتكن إليها كل فريق في إثبات رأيه . br ومن ناحية أخرى لابد أن نذكر أن المكتبة القانونية غنية جدا بالأبحاث القيمة عن عقوبة الإعدام . br وقد تم تناول عقوبة الإعدام من جوانب عديدة من الفقهاء القدامى وأبحاث أخرى عديدة من الأساتذة والباحثين في الوقت الحالي . . br فمن هذا المنطلق المزوج لأهمية عقوبة الإعدام التاريخية وكثرة الأبحاث والجدل بين الفقهاء حول إلغاء العقوبة أو الإبقاء عليها . والذي أدى إلى اختلاف التشريعات أيضا بين إبقاء الدول على عقوبة الإعدام أو إلغاء العقوبة . br فمن هذا كان الاتجاه للبحث في موضوع مثيرا للجدل بين الفقهاء واجتهد للخروج برأي مسبب حول العقوبة العظمى . br وذلك وفقا لحطة البحث من حيث قيمة عقوبة الإعدام وأهميتها والبحث في حجج المؤيدين والمعارضين للعقوبة العظمى وسرد آراء كل فريق على حدة وتوضيح الفكر الفلسفي والقانوني حول عقوبة الموت . ثم ذكر الضمانات الواردة عليها وكيفية التنفيذ ثم بالنظر إلى عقوبة الإعدام في مصر الفرعونية . br ومقارنة التشريعات المختلفة حول العقوبة في النظم التاريخية المختلفة وموقف الديانات السابقة للإسلام في العقوبة العظمى ثم موقف الشريعة الإسلامية من العقوبة العظمى.	2008 .	الجزيرة :	عمرو رجب السيد ،	السيد، عمرو رجب .	فلسفة وتاريخ عقوبة الإعدام /	10638719	3395
					القاهرة :	استهدف هذا البحث مناقشة قضيه الخصخصة وتأثيرها على البطالة في مصر من خلال عرض المراحل الرئيسية التي مر بها الاقتصاد المصري بدايه من الاشتراكية وحتى تطبيق هذه السياسة خاصة في ظل التحولات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية عالميا ومحليا وما أدت اليه من آثار اقتصادية واثار اجتماعية متمثلة في وضع العماله في ظل هذا التحول من التخطيط المركزي الى نظام السوق ودور الاتحاد العام لنقابة عمال مصر وتأثير هذه السياسة ايضا على معدل البطالة وانتهت الدراسة الى ان هذا التأثير يتوقف على حسن تطبيق هذه السياسة . وانتقلت الدراسة للتعرض لماهية الخصخصة وكذلك تعرضت لمشاكل القطاع العام والمستوى المتداني الذي وصل اليه وانخفضت ربحيته وتدهور اوضاعه وانت الدراسة الى ضرورة تطبيق الخصخصة لاسباب اقتصادية واجتماعية وسياسية وتلك للخروج من هذا الموضوع المتدني للقطاع العام والارتقاء بالاقتصاد المصري خاصة في ظل التحولات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية عالميا واقلها ومحليا واستعرضت الدراسة أيضا الأثر الاقتصادية للخصخصة وما يمكن ان تؤدي اليه سواء من الناحية الإيجابية وتأثيرها على المجتمع بالتقدم والرخاء او العكس من تلك الناحية السلبية وما يمكن ان تؤدي اليه من زيادة البطالة واهدار المال العام والتفكك الذي يصيب الحكومية وبعد ذلك تعرضت لدراساترالى تحليل اثر الخصخصة على البطالة وبداناً بمشكلة البطالة في مصر من خلال وضع العماله في ظل التخطيط المركزي للقطاع العام وما تادى اليه هذا التخطيط الى عمالة زائدة حيث انه كان لا يعتمد على كفاة بقدر ما كان يعتمد على اسباب سياسة أدت الى نهاية البطالة المقنعة نتيجة لتكدس المصالح الحكومية بأعد لا يحتاج اليها العمل .	2009 .	القاهرة :	علاء محمد محمد مهران ،	مهران، علاء محمد محمد .	الخصخصة وتأثيرها على البطالة /	10638725	3396
					القاهرة :	عرض الباحث رسالته من خلال قسمين سبقهم باب تمهيدي ،الباب التمهيدي خصصه لتاريخ الإثبات الجنائي بشهادة الشهود . br والقسم الأول وهو ما هية الشهادات وما تخضع له من احكام . قسمه الى باين، تناول الأول التعريف بشهادة الشهود وشروط صحة الشهادة وذلك من خلال فصيلين . والباب الثاني جعله لموانع الشهادة وكم شهادة المرأة وقد عرضه في فصيلين أيضا . br والقسم الثاني من الرسالة وهو تقدير الشهادة وقيمتها في الإثبات عرضه من خلال باين، الأول جعله لتقدير الشهادة وقد عرضه فيه نظمالاثبات وذلك في الفصل الأول . أما الفصل الثاني فجعله للشهادة ومبدأ الإقناع القضائي .والباب الثاني تناول فيه الباحث الشهادة ووسائل الإثبات الأخرى في الفصل الأول . أما الفصل الثاني فجعله لتقدير الشهادة . هذا وقد سبق عرض الرسالة مقدمة وثلاث خاتمة :إهم التوصيات والاقتراحات .1: في شأن بيان تاريخ الإثبات الجنئي بشهادة الشهود خرج الباحث بحقيقة علمية وهي ان شهادة الشهود دليل يضرب بجذوره في اعماق التاريخ القديم . وفي شأن تعريف الشهادة اقترح الباحث تعريفها على النحو التالي الشهادة اخبار صادق من الشاهد امام السلطة المختصة :2 بما يمكن قد رآه او سمعه بنفسه او من غيره وفي شأن التاكيد من الة في الشاهد اقترح الباحث ضرورة تعيين شخص يسمى امين الشهادة يكون رئيسه المباشرة :3 قاضي المحكمة وتكون وظيفة التحري عن الشهودوكتابة التقارير عن الشاهد في شأن تعريف اليمين اقترح الباحث تعريفه بانه قسم بالله العظيم يصدر من الشاهد ومن في حكمة امام قضاء وقبل اداء :4 الشاهدة	2004 .	القاهرة :	أمين فاروق عبد المعبود حمد،	حمد، أمين فاروق عبد المعبود .	الاثبات الجنائي بشهادة الشهود في الفقه الجنائي الاسلامي والقانون الجنائي الوضعي /	10638729	3397

						تتبع أهمية البحث من أهمية العنصر البشري باعتباره الهدف النهائي لأي نظام اقتصادي والعنصر الأهم من عناصر الإنتاج التي تمكننا بتطویرها وقیادتها لعناصر الإنتاج الأخرى من الوصول للأهداف الاقتصادية المرجوة ومما لاقاه هذا العنصر من تعطل متمثلاً في مشكلة البطالة التي تزداد حدتها مع مرور الزمن ومما لهذه المشكلة من آثار اقتصادية واجتماعية وسياسية خطيرة ومن ناحية أخرى تكمن أهمية البحث في انتهاز أغلب الدول التنمية والدول المتخولة للاقتصاد الرأسمالي سياسات اصلاح اقتصادي كان لها اثار على التوظيف والبطالة في الدول التي طبقتها.	2008 .	ملنطا :	خالد محمد عبد العلي السروجي ،	السروجي، خالد محمد عبد العلي .	الآثار التوظيفية لسياسات الإصلاح الاقتصادي في مصر /	10638733	3398
						لقد اختلف الفقه في تحديد الأساس الذي يبنى عليه القضاء الحكم بالتعويض الناتج عن التعدي على الحق الادبي للمؤلف من جانب الناشر فيري بعض الفقه ان المسؤولية التقصيرية حتى لو كانت مترتبة على مخالفة الالتزام العقدي كما ان هناك اتجاه اخر يري انه وجود عقد بين المؤلف والناشر تكون المسؤولية الناتجة عن مخالفة الالتزام باحترام الحق الادبي مسؤولية عقدية وفي حالة عدم وجود عقد تكون مسؤولية المتعدي على الحق الادبي مسؤولية تقصيرية . ومن اهم التوصيات أيضا : اذا كان يحق للمؤلف في المصنفات المشتركة استغلال اسهامه في المصنف المشترك الا ان ظاهر نص المادة-1-174 من القانون 82 لسنة 2002 لايفيد ذلك الا اذا كانت الاسهامات تتدرج تحت نوع مختلف من الفن اذا كانت القاعدة العامة ان المصنف ينسب الى المؤلفه وايا كان اهميته فالقانون يحميه بشرط تمتعه بصفة الابتكار الا ان-2- المشرع في المادة 177 من القانون 82 لسنة 2002 والتي حدد فيها شركاء التأليف في المصنف المسمى المصري لم يأخذ بهذه القاعدة بل قسمهم الى قسمين مسهمون باسهامات أدبية وفنية وهم (مؤلف القصة الادبي ومؤلف السيناريو ، مؤلف الحوار ، وواضع الموسيقى) ومسهمون باسهامات مالية كالمنتج استلزم المشرع المصري طبقا لنص المادة 185 من القانون 82 لسنة 2002 قيد كل تصرف يرد على الاستغلال الحق المالي للمؤلف على مصنفه ليتم الاحتجاج بهذا التصرف على الكافة الا أنه لم يشترط اتخاذ هذا الاجراء لنفاذ التصرف بين طرفي التصرف "المؤلف والمتنازل إليه" ولذا فلتنا نرى أنه يجب قيد التصرفات التي يبرمها المؤلف مع الغير في السجل المعد لذلك في الوزارة المختصة حتى ينفذ التصرف سواء بين المتعاقدين أو بين الغير لحماية الحق الادبي للمؤلف من خلال تحديد نطاق الحقوق المتنازل عنها تحديدا دقيقا منعا من الاعتداء عليها . لم ينظم المشرع المصري ثمة عقد من عقود استغلال المصنفات بصفة عامة واكتفى بوضع القواعد العامة لهذه العقود-4- وبهذا فقد تجاهل المشرع ان لكل عقد من هذه العقود طبيعته وخصوصيته التي تميزه عن غيره من العقود الأخرى ورغم قرار المشرع المصري في المادة 184 من القانون رقم 82 لسنة 2002 ان يلزم الناشر والطابع والمنتج للمصنفات-5- والتسجيلات الصوتية بالتضامن فيما بينهم على ايداع نسخة منها أو أكثر لايجاوز عشر نسخ .	2007 .	ملنطا :	سمير السعيد محمد أبو ابراهيم ،	أبو ابراهيم، سمير السعيد محمد .	أثر الحق الادبي للمؤلف على القواعد العامة للعقود /	10638740	3399
						إذا كان مبدأ الفصل بين السلطات يعتبر أحد دعائم الدولة القانونية المعاصرة، وبمقتضاه توزع وظائف الدولة التشريعية والتنفيذية والقضائية على سلطات ثلاث متميزة، حيث تستغل كل سلطة منها في أداء وظيفتها، فإن هذا الاستقلال لايمكن أن يكون مطلقاً وإنما على العكس نسبياً يسمح بوجود بعض مظاهر التعاون بين هذه السلطات. غير أن الفصل المطلق بين سلطة الدولة المدنية وجهازها العسكري، وخضوع هذا الجهاز _ شأنه شأن كل أجهزة الدولة – لهيمنة السلطة المدنية، يعد في تقديرنا _ حجر الأساس في الدولة الديمقراطية. وذلك بحسبان أن جهاز الدولة العسكري المتمثل في قواتها المسلحة ليس سلطة حكم، وإنما جهاز من أجهزة السلطة التنفيذية التي تشارك في الحكم مع السلطتين التشريعية والقضائية، وهذا هو المعنى الذي يتسق مع مقتضيات الشريعة الدستورية. ولأرباب في أن للحياة المدنية من الخصائص والمقومات مايرجعها من طائفة النظام العسكري، كما أن النظام العسكري _ بما يفرضه من واجبات الطاعة والخضوع الكامل لأوامر السلطة العسكرية والالتزام بالترتيب الرئاسي الصارم _ لايتكف مع الحياة المدنية التي تقوم أساساً على المناقشة وإبداء الرأي واختلاف وجهات النظر وحق النقد، وليس على تلقي الأوامر وتنفيذها. ومن ثم فإن الأصول الدستورية والقانونية السليمة تقتضي بأن يكون لكل من السلطتين المدنية والعسكرية فلكها الذي تدور فيه، وأن تكون الحياة المدنية هي الأصل، وأن يكون النظام العسكري هو الاستثناء الذي ينبغي أن يكون محصوراً في أضيق الحدود، من حيث تحديد صفة من يخضعون له ومدى هذا الخضوع.							
						وإذا كان مبدأ الفصل بين السلطات قد تفرع عنه مبدأ آخر يتمثل في عدم التدخل في شئون العدالة، فإن تطبيق هذا المبدأ على العلاقة بين السلطتين التشريعية والقضائية، يقتضي من المشرع أن يقتصر دوره على إنشاء جهات القضاء وتحديد اختصاصاتها، وبيان الإجراءات المتبعة أمامها ووضع القواعد الموضوعية التي تطبقها، دون التدخل في الفصل في القضايا المطروحة أمام المحاكم، بالتأثير على القضاء لكي يصدروا أحكامهم على نحو معين، وذلك ضماناً لاستقلال القضاء وحياده. وإذا كانت التشريعات المنظمة للسلطة القضائية تضع الشروط التي يلزم توافرها فيمن يلي منصب القضاء، وأنواع المحاكم ودرجاتها واختصاص كل محكمة على وجه دائم ومستقر، إلا أنه ليس ثمة مايمنع المشرع من أن يُشكل قضاء من نوع خاص، وفقاً لقانون خاص به بهدف حماية مصلحة مستجدة لم تطلها يد التشريع العام ولم تدخل في اختصاص قضائه. وذلك كي يختص بنوع معين من القضايا يتوافر على دراسته لماله من طبيعة ذاتية "خاصة" تحتاج إلى خبرة ومراس معين، حيث يخضع له فريق من الأفراد تقتضي طبيعة أعمالهم هذا التنظيم، ولايحكم أعمال قضائه قانون السلطة القضائية. وهذا هو شأن القضاء العسكري الذي يحاكم أمامه أفراد القوات المسلحة، والذي يختلف في تشكيله وإجراءاته عما هو مقرر في هذا الصدد بالنسبة للقضاء العام. ذلك أن القواعد التي تحكم سلوك أفراد المجتمع العسكري ترتبط دوما بوجود الجيش، حيث توجه هذه القواعد خطابها إلى أفراد المؤسسة العسكرية، فتقتصر على سلوكهم المتصل بالوظيفة العسكرية فحسب. باعتبار أن قواعد النظام العسكري إنما تقوم على الانضباط الذي يتكون من مجموعة القواعد السلوكية والأخلاقية، التي تنظم علاقات الأفراد العسكريين بعضهم البعض وعلاقتهم بالقوات المسلحة، وهي قواعد تنحصر في المثل العليا "كالطاعة والولاء وحسن الأداء". ولذلك فإن البعض بخلاف طبيعة وسلوك المجتمع العسكري عن نظيره المدني مرده _ في تقديرنا _ توافر أمران معاً أولهما وجود القوات المسلحة، وثانيهما وجود النظام الذي يحكم هذه القوات. كما يعزى إلى توافر هذين الأمرين معاً نشأة قواعد التأديب والتجريم العسكرية، الأمر الذي نتج عنه اتسام هذه القواعد بالمطابعين التأديبي والجنائي معاً، وذلك بهدف الحفاظ على الانضبط والربط ومقتضيات النظام والصالح العام العسكري.	2006 .	القاهرة :	عمر علي نجم ،	نجم، عمر علي .	دستورية القضاء العسكري بين الإطلاق والتقييد /	10638755	3400

فمن أهم الأمور التي عنت بها الشريعة الإسلامية، ونظمت أحكامها، تداول الأموال بين الناس حتى يتحقق بينهم العدل ، ولا يجوز أحد منهم على ملك أخيه ، فهبت نهياً قاطعاً عن أكل أموال الناس بالباطل، وحُرمت على المرء أن يأخذ مال أخيه بغير سبب شرعي br 0 وهو ذات المعنى الذي قرره القانون الوضعي في نظرية الإثراء بلا سبب التي تمنع إثراء شخص على حساب غيره بدون مرور لذلك br 0 ولقد أخذت هذه النظرية حظها من الدراسة القانونية المتخصصة في الوقت الذي لم تحظ بهذا القدر من الدراسة الشرعية ، الأمر الذي حدا ببعض الكتاب إلى إنكارهم على الشريعة الإسلامية أخذها بهذه النظرية على الرغم من وجود تطبيقات جمة لها متناثرة في كتب الفقه الإسلامي على اختلاف مذاهبه ووجود قواعد فقهية كثيرة تنطلق بوجود هذه النظرية بين أحكام الشريعة الإسلامية br 0 وهو الأمر الذي حدا بي إلى اختيار دراسة هذه النظرية في الفقه الإسلامي وبيان تطبيقاتها في المذاهب الفقهية المختلفة مع مقارنة ذلك بموقف القانون الوضعي وأحكام القضاء br 0 ولا يفوتني أن أشيد ببعض الدراسات القيمة التي تناولت هذه النظرية في الفقه الإسلامي والتي استندت منها كثيراً في دراستي لهذا الموضوع ()	الاسكندر	2007 .	به : وليد ابو الوفا علي حفني ،	حفني، وليد ابو الوفا علي . نظريه الإثراء بلا سبب وتطبيقاتها في الفقه الاسلامي :	10638761	3401				
تم عرض الآراء التي تتناول موضوع البحث بحيدانية وموضوعية وتم الرجوع الى المصادر المختلفة لخدمة موضوع البحث بوقد استخدم الباحث المنهج التاريخي في رصد دور النول الاقتصادي في المذاهب الفكرية الاقتصادية المختلفة وكذلك رصد تطور سياسة الخصخصة في الدول النامية والمتقدمة وقد استعان الباحث بالمنهج الاستنباطي والمقارن في دراسة برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي في الدول النامية محل الدراسة وكذلك برامج الخصخصة وبيان دورها في التحرير الاقتصادي لقد بدأت هذه الدراسة ببيان المفاهيم المختلفة للخصخصة ومفهوم ودونات التحرير الاقتصادي في الفصل التمهيدي وفي الباب الأول للرسالة تناولت دور الخصخصة في التحرير الإقتصادي وتم تقسيم هذا الباب الى ثلاثة فصول تناول الفصل الأول الخصخصة في الفكر المقارن حيث تم تناول دوافع انتباه الخصخصة وتعرض فيه لكافة الدوافع الاقتصادية والمالية والسياسية والاجتماعية والإدارية وفي الفصل الثالث تناولت الأساليب الفنية للخصخصة حيث تعرض لخصخصة الملكية من خلال بيع حصة الدولة والخصخصة الجزئية من خلال عقود الإدارة والإيجار وعقود اداء للخدمات ومشروعات البنية الأساسية "عقود الامتياز والتحول نحو القطاع الخاص وتناولت أيضاً كيف تدار الخصخصة والآراء المؤيدة والمعارضة لها ثم تناولت الرسالة بعد ذلك في الباب الثاني الاقتصاديات المعاصرة وخيار الخصخصة وتم تقسيم هذا الباب الى ثلاثة فصول تناول الفصل الأول خصخصة المرافق العامة في الدول النامية وتعرض فيه لمفهوم وأنواع المرافق العامة وتحرير المرافق العامة والضوابط المؤسسية التي تضمن فعالية هذا التحرير والتنظيم الدستوري والقانوني لخصخصة المرافق العامة والإصلاحات الهيكلية للمرافق العامة وتناول الفصل الثاني المعوقات التي تواجه الخصخصة في ظل برامج التحرير الاقتصادي حيث استعرضت المعوقات السابقة والمصاحبة لتنفيذ الخصخصة والإطار العام لبرامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي وفي الفصل الثالث تناولت تجارب المقارنة في سياسيه التحرير الاقتصادي حيث استعرضت تجربة الأردن وماليزيا وتركيا وتشيلي والمكسيك وبريطانيا وفرنسا وفي الباب الثالث تم تخصيصه لتجربة التحرير الاقتصادي في مصر .	2008 .	بنها : عصام حسني محمد عبد الحليم ،	عبد الحليم، عصام حسني محمد . تحرير اقتصاديات الدول النامية في ظل نظام الخصخصة :	10638764	3402					
تتناول هذه الرسالة حماية البيئة من التلوث ،أن البيئة هي الوسط الذي يعيش فيه الإنسان في غير هذه المخلفات وتتوفر به وسائل الحياه وأسباب البقاء وبهذا المفهوم تبدو البيئة في ملتقى اهتمام العديد من العلوم ان الميلاد الحقيقي للقواعد القانونية الوضعية الخاصة بحماية البيئة يرجع فقط الى مشارف النصف الثاني من القرن العشرين بل ان الدراسات القانونية لم تأخذ قضايا البيئة والحفاظ عليها مأخذ الجد إلا بعدما دعت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة الى مؤتمر دولي لمناقشة الأخطار المحدقة بالبيئة وذلك عام 1972 م حينما بدأت الموارد الطبيعية في الضوب والاستنزاف غير الرشيد لها وبعد ان شرعت الدول المتقدمة بالاتار السينة التي تنبج عن تطبيق بعض انواع التكنولوجيا الحديثة وتعد مبادئ وتوصيات هذا المؤتمر هي الذخيرة التي اتخذت منها البحوث القانونية والقوانين الوضعية في مجال حماية البيئة لينتجها الأولى .	من أهم التوصيات :- 1- ضرورة اصدار تشريعات الضبط لحماية البيئة ومواجهة اخطار التلوث وان تقوم على التوجيهات العلمية الحديثة ذات-1 2- الحزم في تطبيق التشريعات المتعلقة بحماية البيئة تطبيقاً فعلياً وعد تركها معطلة لكثير من التشريعات الاخرى وذلك لان-2 3- التشريعات التي تصدر عن الدولة مهما كانت متكاملة ويتوخى فيها الدقة في تنظيم وضع قانوني معين على هيئةا الضبط الادارى المنوط بها حماية البيئة استخدام الاساليب والوسائل التي كلها لها القانون من أجل الحفاظ-3 4- . على البيئة ومنع التلوث 5- . ضرورة تعديل النصوص التي لاثقق الحماية الكاملة للبيئة-4 6- . الاكثار من استخدام اسلوب الترغيب كمظهر من مظاهر الضبط الادارى لحماية البيئة-5 7- . الاهتمام بالضبط الادارى الخاص بحماية البيئة حيث ان اغلب انواع الضبط الادارى الخاص تتصل ببعض عناصر البيئة-6 8- ضرورة اخذ القضاء الادارى المصرى بفكرة المسؤولية بدون خطأ عن اضرار التلوث البيئي الى جانب المسؤولية القائمة-7 9- على اساس الخطأ وذلك نظرا للصعوبات التي تواجه المسؤولية عن اضرار التلوث البيئي على اساس الخطأ 10- ضرورة اثناء قضاء متخصص للنظر في منازعات التلوث البيئي لان هذا النوع من المنازعات له طبيعة خاصة من-8 11- . حيث الخبرات المطلوبة في هذا المجال او الطبيعية الخاصة باضرار التلوث البيئي 12- لذا على ولاة الامر من العلماء والحكام ان يبرزوا معالم الشريعة الاسلامية في موضوع حماية البيئة من التلوث وذلك-9 13- ينشر الوعي البيئي بين الناس ومخاربة هذه المشكلة من منطلق ديني لان الباعث من اقوى البواعث على حمل النفس 14- البشرية على الاستجابة	2009 .	أسيوط : عبد الله جاد الرب أحمد ،	أحمد، عبد الله جاد الرب . حماية البيئة من التلوث :	10639671	3403				
تتناول الرسالة : بعض النظم التأديبية في بعض الدول العربية وهي (مصر-الكويت - قطر - عمان- البحرين - الإمارات العربية)والدول الأوربية هي (فرنسا-انجلترا) واجراء المقارنة فيما بينها وذلك بهدف تبين مدى شمول أحكام التأديب واقتصرت هذه الدراسة على تأديب الموظف العام عن عداه ومنغير المدنيين كالعسكريين أو غيرها والقيام بالتطبيقات للسلطات بتحديد الجرائم التأديبية ومدى خضوعها لمبدأ الشريعة وايضا تناول الباحث قوانين الخدمة المدنية في الانظمة التأديبية تم تعديل القوانين التأديبية في البحرين ومعظم الدول العربية .	وقد تم بحث كل ما تقدم في قوانين الخدمة المدنية في الانظمة التأديبية محل الدراسة وتم تتبع النهج التأديبي للمشعر في هذه الانظمة وما إذا كان قانون الاحداث قد تضمن أحكاما أفضل أم أنه هجر أحكاما يجب العود إلى الاخذ بها وقد أفرزت هذه المقارنة تطبيقا في بعض أحكام قانون خدمة مدنية أو أكثر من قوانين الخدمة المدنية في الانظمة التأديبية .	لذا يجب إعلام الموظف بلائحة الجزاءات ويتعدلاتها الاعلام الكافي وفي الوقت المعاصر لسريتها-1	يجب أن ترد العقوبات التأديبية وكافة أحكام تأديب الموظف العام في قوانين الخدمة المدنية-2	تحديد النظام التأديبي لبعض شاغلي الوظائف-3	ضرورة الاعتدال في توقيع الجزاء التأديبي بالقانون السارى وقت ارتكاب المخالفة-4	النص على عدم جواز تعدد العقوبة التأديبية بتعدد الجهات-5	عدم جواز الاخذ بعقوبة التذويب بالعمل-6	التميز في العقوبات بين شاغلي الوظائف العليا وغير شاغلي الوظائف العليا-7	النص على عقوبات تأديبية وسطى بالنسبة للعاملين من شاغلي الوظائف العليا-8	العدول عن عقوبة الوقف عن العمل كعقوبة تأديبية في قوانين الخدمة المدنية-8

					بنى سويف :	2009 .	. يجب أن ترد العقوبات التأديبية في قانون الخدمة المدنية-9 وأوصى في الرسالة على ضرورة النص على إنشاء هيئة النيابة الإدارية في الأنظمة التأديبية التي لا توجد بها هذه الهيئة كى تمثل الادعاء التأديبي أمام المحاكم التأديبية اذا ما نشئت في الأنظمة التأديبية الأخرى عدا مصر التي توجد بها بالفعل (النيابة الإدارية) بالنسبة للأنظمة التأديبية في الحدود التي نصت عليها هذه القوانين فانه يجب أن يحدد القانون عدد وصفة أعضاء مجلس التأديب ولا يترك تحديدهم دون ضابط للسلطة الادراية . تتناول هذه الرسالة الظروف الطارئة التي تقاها المتعاقدين أثناء تنفيذ العقود خاصة عقد الأشغال والإنشاءات ، إن تلك النظرية لم تولد فجأة ولكنها نتجت عن تطور الأفكار القانونية في النظم المختلفة باعتبارها نظرية تقوم على فكرة العدالة المطلقة وكفالة حسن سير المرافق العامة بانتظام واضطراد ويقصد تحقيق التوازن المالي الذى يحتل نتيجة تلك الظروف غير المتوقعة كما تبين من خلال تلك الدراسة ان دول العالم المختلفة لم تعد كما كان الحال سابقاً وحدات جغرافية وإدارية واقتصادية مستقلة عن بعضها البعض بل ان التطور الحديث اجبر تلك الدول على ان تعمل معاً في تعاون مطلق لتحقيق رفاهية وتقدم شعوبها من خلال تبادل المعلومات والخبرات الفنية والتقنية خاصة في مجال الإنشاءات التي تهدف من خلالها الدول الى إنشاء بنية أساسية قوية ومشاريع عملاقة تواجه بها المستقبل . من أهم التوصيات :- نظراً لأاه من النادر ان تستجيب المحاكم الدولية وقضاء التحكيم لفكرة الظروف الطارئة اذا لم تكن هناك شروط اتفاقية-1 واضحة ومحددة ضمن بنود العقد لذا يجب على شركتنا العاملة في مجال المقاولات والأشغال وكذا الجهات الحكومية التي ترغب في عمل أية اشاءات ان تقوم بالأعداد الجيد ان على الدولة اعداد نموذج لعقد اشغال دولي يكون للاحكام المنظمة لتلك العقود ويتم اعاده بمعرفة لجنة من كبار اساتذة-2 القانون والهندسة بغرضها المختلفة واعضاء مجلس الدولة والفنيين والمختصين والمحكمين الدوليين يتعين على رب العمل في العقود التي تعتمد على نظام الفيديو ان يعهد الى مكتب استشاري متخصص وذو خبرة فنية في-3 . عمل التصميمات اللازمة للإنشاءات تحسباً لمخاطر التربة يجب على المتعاقدين في أى عقد إنشاءات دولي يتخذ الفيديو اساساً له ان يتفقا معاً على آلية محددة لتعديل بنود عقدهم في-4 . حالة مواجهة ظروف طارئة ويتضمن العقد تلك الآلية بحيث في حالة وقوع هذه الظروف الطارئة ضرورة ان يضمن الأطراف بنود عقودهم مفهوماً محدداً لما يعد ظرفاً طارئاً او حادثاً قهرياً حتى لا تتورأ أى منازعة-5 . مستقبلية يجب على الأطراف المتعاقدة الاتفاق على ان يكون التحكيم هو الفاصل في منازعاتهم المتعلقة بالطوارئء في حالة-6 . حدوثها وتزى استبعاد دور المهندس الاستشاري كمحكم في هذا الشأن لما يشوب دوره من شبهة عدم الحياد
3404	10639741	النظام القانوني لتأديب الموظف العام في بعض الدول العربية والأوروبية :	فراج، أماني زين بدر .	أماني زين بدر فراج ،			
3405	10639769	أثر الظروف الطارئة في عقدى الأشغال العامة والفيديك /	مخير، جمال محمود .	جمال محمود مخير ،	بنى سويف :	2000	يتابع الباحث في هذه الرسالة الشروط المفروضة على الأحزاب السياسية في مصر ابتداء من اجراءات او شروط تأسيسها او لحرية الانتماء اليها او في قيادتها او لادارتها او حريتها في ممارسه نشاطها وحتى وقف قراراتها وصحفا وتصرفاتها بل وتجميدها او حلها ويرى الباحث ان هذه القيود اصبحت لازمه ليس للتأسيس بل ايضا لاستمرار الحزب السياسي وتلاحظ ان كل تدخل للمشروع يعنى مزيداً من القيود ونرى ايضا الى اى مدى حاول القضاء تقرير الحماية القضائية لها سواء في مرحلة التأسيس او بالنسبة لوسائل ممارستها لنشاطها كالصحافة الحزبيه وحريه الاجتماع والرأى الحزبى او حمايه وجودها . ومن اهم التوصيات بالنسبة لتأسيس الاحزاب السياسية : ان المراقب لمنحى الحريات صوما وحرية تأسيس الاحزاب السياسية بصفة خاصة في مصر يكثف بسهولة ويسر ان القيود الواردة على الاحزاب السياسية سواء بالنسبة لشروط تأسيسها او اجراءات تكوينها او حتى مباشرتها لنشاطها في تزايد مستمر . وبالنسبة للصحافة الحزبية تابعنا في البحث الاول ان هذه الرسالة احتوت على المشروع بصفة عامة نرى الاشغاط الحصول على ترخيص لاصدار الحزب لاي عدد من الصحف وعدم الاكتفاء باعفاء صحفيين فقط من شرط الترخيص كما نصت المادة(15) من قانون الاحزاب السياسية المعدل بالقانون رقم 177 لسنة 2005 لان من شأن تقييد الصحافة والسيطرة على اجهزة الاعلام والصحف انعدام التنوع والتباين في الافكار والآراء .
3406	10640979	الحماية القضائية لحرية تأسيس واداء الاحزاب السياسية:	عبد الكريم، رجب حسن .	رجب حسن عبد الكريم ،	القاهرة :	2006 .	تقوم الدراسة على فرض اساسي، وهو أن لكل من السياسة المالية وسياسة الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر تأثيراً فيما بينهما، وأن هذه العلاقة المرتبطة بينهما قد تؤثر في تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي. وعلى مصر أن تعمل بكامل جهدها على الاستفادة من التأثير الإيجابي لهذه العلاقة بين السياسة المالية وسياسة الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر كي تصل إلى هدف تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي لها، ومن ثم إلى تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية. أهداف الدراسة: تستهدف الدراسة محل البحث تحقيق ما يلي: اتجاه الدول إلى تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي في حالة وجود مشاكل اقتصادية بها قد يؤثر سلبياً على الدولة من النواحي • الاجتماعية والسياسية والاقتصادية والإدارية دور السياسة المالية في تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي ومن ثم دورها في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية • دور سياسة الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر بأنواعه المتعددة في تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي • إلقاء الضوء على الدول التي قامت بالإصلاح الاقتصادي ونجحت فيه • إلقاء الضوء على التطورات التي حدثت نتيجة لاتباع مصر لبرنامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي المصري • التعرف على التطورات التي حدثت في السياسة المالية وسياسة الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر في مصر، ودورها في • تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي ،إلقاء الضوء على بعض الانعكاسات التي قد تؤثر من خلال العلاقة بين السياسة المالية وسياسة الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر • .والتي يمكن أن تكون هدفاً نحو تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي المصري منهج الدراسة: حتى يتحقق هدف الدراسة، استخدم الباحث من خلال الدراسة النظرية التحليلية ذات الرؤية العلمية من خلال استقراء العديد من الدراسات السابقة والحالية التي تطورت لتعالج هذا الموضوع، مع الاستفادة بمجموعة من الأساليب والأدوات الإحصائية والمعلومات لإجراء دراسة منهجية متكاملة عن الاقتصاد العالمي بوجه عام والاقتصاد المصري بوجه خاص، وذلك من خلال تطبيق برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي المصري.
3407	10641005	التأثيرات المتبادلة بين السياسة المالية و سياسة الاستثمار في تحقيق الإصلاح الاقتصادي المصري/	محمد، أحمد محمد عبد العظيم .	أحمد محمد عبد العظيم محمد ،	القاهرة :	2008 .	نتج أهمية هذا البحث من أن هناك ضرورة حتمية لدراسة آثار وانعكاسات الطوابق والتحديات التي يفرضها النظام العالمي الجديد على نظمها الاقتصادية والمالية بمختلف أقسامها وأنواعها ويختص البحث بدراسة تلك الآثار والانعكاسات على النظام الضريبي المصري كأحد أهم النظم المالية للدولة وكيف يستطيع أن يتطور حتى يواجه تلك الآثار والتحديات ويتواءم معها ويستفيد مما تقدمه من مزايا ويحاول تجنب آثارها السلبية حتى يستطيع أن يحقق هدفه . وهناك التعديلات التشريعية في مجال الضرائب على الدخل يمكن تطويرها عن طريق التشريع ليستوعب المحاسبة على التجارة الالكترونية وتطوير التشريع الضريبي المصري للحد من الآثار السلبية لاتفاقية منظمة التجارة العالمية تعديل نص المادة 30 من القانون 187 لسنة 1993 بالنص على إعفاء العشرة آلاف جنيهها الأولى لنشاط التصدير من الخضوع للضريبة وذلك تشجيعاً للمصدر الصغير أن يدخل في وعاء الضريبة 50% فقط لنشاط التصدير 70% للصنيع . وتقتصر الدراسة تخفيض سعر الضريبة على شركات الأفراد والأموال ويجب أيضاً تجميع الإعفاءات الضريبية وتدرجها في ضوء مدى مساهمة المشروع في تحقيق أهداف خطط التنمية الاقتصادية مع ضرورة الربط بين استفادة المشروع من الإعفاء واستمرار مزاولة النشاط وعدم تصفية المشروع لمدة معينة خمس سنوات على الأقل . والمطالبة بتحقيق المساواة بين الممولين وبعضهم البعض مثل المحاسبة عن نشاط تجار مفرش سواء أكان المبنى داخل كردون المدينة أم خارجها حيث تخضع المادة 23 من القانون 187 لسنة 1993 نشاط التجار مفرش للمباني وتحقيق المساواة بين شركات الأفراد وشركات الأموال .
3408	10641028	تطوير النظام الضريبي المصري لمواجهة التحديات المستقبلية /	عشرى، إسامة محمد احمد .	إسامة محمد احمد عشرى ،	القاهرة :	2004 .	

							إن المتبع لتاريخ الإنسان يلاحظ أن علاقته بالبيئة تراوحت دائماً بين السلبية المطفلة التي برزت في الخوض شبه التام للطرف الطبيعية والخوف منها، والاجابية الصارخة التي تمثلت في الثورة على الطبيعة، وفي العمل بمختلف الوسائل على إخضاعها لسلطته، كما هو الحال في عصرنا الحاضر ، حيث تمكن الإنسان بما توافر لديه من عقل وعلم أن يغزو بقوة، محيطه الحيوي ويخضعه تقريباً لنفوذه وسلطانه. br ولكن التقدم الصناعي والتكنولوجي الهائل والتوسع الكبير في استخدام مصادر الطاقة المختلفة، وانتشار وسائل المواصلات وكثافة استخدامها، وما إلى ذلك من طرق وأدوات ومنتجات الحضارة الصناعية المعاصرة، قد أدى إلى زيادة التدهور البيئي واتساع نطاقه. br ويعتبر التلوث البيئي المشكلة الأبرز والأخطر، إلى الدرجة التي طغت فيها على كافة قضايا البيئة ومشكلاتها. br وفي عصرنا الراهن ازداد تدخل الدولة في مختلف المجالات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والتنمية، مما أدى إلى تسببها بحدوث بعض الأضرار نتيجة للدور الذي تلعبه في التنمية الصناعية والتكنولوجية الحديثة وإدارتها للمرافق العامة. br وقد قمت بتقسيم البحث إضافة للمقدمة، إلى بابين رئيسيين، وخاتمة تتضمن النتائج والتوصيات والمقترحات. br تناولت في الباب الأول ماهية التلوث البيئي وتطبيقاته، حيث يعتبر التلوث من أبرز الأخطار التي تحدى بيئة الإنسان، وقد أصبح ظاهرة خطيرة من ظواهر العصر الذي نعيش فيه. br فقد أصاب التلوث كل عناصر البيئة المحيطة بالإنسان من ماء وهواء وتربة وغذاء، وازدادت الضجة المؤرقة، والإشعاعات المؤينة، فأخل ذلك بالتوازن الدقيق الذي خلقه الله تعالى في هذا الكون الواسع. br ويمكن تعريف التلوث بأنه " كل تغير في أنظمة البيئة يسبب ضرراً مباشراً أو غير مباشر، للكائنات الحية، ويشمل الهواء والماء والتربة والغذاء ". br وتتنق كل التعريفات التي وضعت لتوضيح مفهوم التلوث البيئي في أن التلوث يقوم على ثلاثة عناصر أساسية هي: br أولاً ، حدوث تغير بالبيئة أو الوسط الطبيعي سواء كان هذا الوسط مائياً أو جوياً أو أرضياً. br ثانياً - وجود يد خارجية وراء هذا التغيرير قد تكون يد الإنسان أو يد القضاء والقدر. br ثالثاً - إلحاق أو احتمال إلحاق الضرر بالبيئة، وأن ينعكس هذا الضرر على الإنسان والكائنات الحية وغير الحية.	
3409	10642970	مسئولية الدولة عن أضرار التلوث البيئي :	التركاي، عمار خليل المحيميد الدريس .	جامعة عين شمس. كلية الحقوق ،	القاهرة :	2006 .	يعتبر الدستور القانون الاسمي في بناء الدولة الديمقراطية لذا يجب ان تنصدر أحكامه وقواعده مرتبه كما يجب على جميع السلطات ان تجرى كافة أعمالها وتصرفاتها وفق مبادئه وأحكامه التزاماً بمبدأ سمو الدستور وإذا كانت أحكام الدستور تمنع تلك بالتوازن الدقيق الذي خلقه الله تعالى في هذا الكون الواسع. br ويمكن تعريف التلوث بأنه " كل تغير في أنظمة البيئة يسبب ضرراً مباشراً أو غير مباشر، للكائنات الحية، ويشمل الهواء والماء والتربة والغذاء ". br وتتنق كل التعريفات التي وضعت لتوضيح مفهوم التلوث البيئي في أن التلوث يقوم على ثلاثة عناصر أساسية هي: br أولاً ، حدوث تغير بالبيئة أو الوسط الطبيعي سواء كان هذا الوسط مائياً أو جوياً أو أرضياً. br ثانياً - وجود يد خارجية وراء هذا التغيرير قد تكون يد الإنسان أو يد القضاء والقدر. br ثالثاً - إلحاق أو احتمال إلحاق الضرر بالبيئة، وأن ينعكس هذا الضرر على الإنسان والكائنات الحية وغير الحية.	
3410	10642984	الاتجاهات السياسية وأثرها على الرقابة الدستورية /	زيادة، مجدى محمد .	مجدى محمد زيادة ،	عين شمس :	2009 .	يعتبر الدستور القانون الاسمي في بناء الدولة الديمقراطية لذا يجب ان تنصدر أحكامه وقواعده مرتبه كما يجب على جميع السلطات ان تجرى كافة أعمالها وتصرفاتها وفق مبادئه وأحكامه التزاماً بمبدأ سمو الدستور وإذا كانت أحكام الدستور تمنع تلك بالتوازن الدقيق الذي خلقه الله تعالى في هذا الكون الواسع. br ويمكن تعريف التلوث بأنه " كل تغير في أنظمة البيئة يسبب ضرراً مباشراً أو غير مباشر، للكائنات الحية، ويشمل الهواء والماء والتربة والغذاء ". br وتتنق كل التعريفات التي وضعت لتوضيح مفهوم التلوث البيئي في أن التلوث يقوم على ثلاثة عناصر أساسية هي: br أولاً ، حدوث تغير بالبيئة أو الوسط الطبيعي سواء كان هذا الوسط مائياً أو جوياً أو أرضياً. br ثانياً - وجود يد خارجية وراء هذا التغيرير قد تكون يد الإنسان أو يد القضاء والقدر. br ثالثاً - إلحاق أو احتمال إلحاق الضرر بالبيئة، وأن ينعكس هذا الضرر على الإنسان والكائنات الحية وغير الحية.	
3411	10642986	دور السياسة الضريبية في التوزيع القطاعي للاستثمارات في مصر /	حامد، جمال الدين ابو بكر محمد .	جمال الدين ابو بكر محمد حامد ،	القاهرة :	2009 .	تقوم هذه الدراسة على فرضين اساسيين هما :- 1- br أن نجاح ايه سياسه ضريبية في تحقيق اهدافها يتوقف على دراسته الواقع الاقتصادى والاجتماعى والسياسى الذى ستمثل السياسه الضريبية في ظله وتؤثر فيه وتتأثر به وتحديد الاهداف المراد تحقيقها وتحديد الالات المناسبة لتحقيق تلك الاهداف 2- br أن السياسه الضريبية يمكن ان تكون لها دورا واضحا ومؤثر في جذب وتوزيع اكبر قدر ممكن من الاستثمارات على القطاعات الاقتصادية والاقليم ذات الاولويه اذا جمعت في طياتها منظومه متكامله ومتوافقه ومرئنه من الحوافز الضريبية المناسبه بالاضافه الى العوامل الاخرى المؤثره على قرار الاستثمار بحيث يحقق التوازن بين مصلحه المستثمر ومصلحه الدوله هناك توصيات اشار اليها الباحث: ضرورة وضع السياسة الضريبية اهداف استثمارية محددة خطة تنمية شاملة تتناسب مع الظروف الاقتصادية- الاجتماعية السائدة في الدولة . اما في مجال التشريع تجميع كل احكام الضرائب في موسوعة تشريعية واحدة متكاملة وصياغة احكام التشريعات- الضريبية ولوائحها التنفيذية واضح ومحدد وضبطها ضبطا محكما واما في مجال الجهاز الضريبى تصميم قاعدة معلومات متطورة توفر كل البيانات والمعلومات الوافيه والدقيقة عن الموالين وعن الانشطة التى يمارسونها مع توفير مقومات تحديثها اولا بول اما في مجال المجتمع الضريبى دعم جسور الثقة بين الموالين والادارة الضريبية عن طريق الحصر الشامل للمجتمع الضريبى ومكافحة التهرب الضريبى وتنمية الوعى الضريبى الموالين من خلال وسائل الاعلام ووجود جهاز ضريبى منظم وقادر على التطبيق الصحيح للقانون . زيادة الاهتمام بالجان التحكيم واللجان الداخلية للتصالح الضريبى وتوسيع نطاق اختصاصاتها وقياس كفاءتها دوريا- . مراعاة تطبيق مجموعة المعايير المتعلقة بضمان فاعلية سياسة الاعفاءات الضريبية عند التخطيط لممارستها-	
3412	10643003	الشريع الدستورية لاعمال الضبطيه القضائيه /	تاووضروس، جمال جرجس مجلج .	جمال جرجس مجلج تاووضروس ،	القاهرة :	2005 .	التظيمات الجنائية تعد قيودا ترد على مدى حرية التصرف المتاحة للأفراد وعلى الرغم من أنها تهدف إلى تحقيق الصالح العام ، إلا أنه ينبغي أن يكون ذلك في إطار مبدأ المشروعية في جانب الموضوعي والإجرائي . فإذا كانت القواعد الموضوعية والقواعد الإجرائية تعنيتان بمكافحة الجريمة ، فانه يتعين أن يكون ذلك في إطار الشرعية والحرص على حماية الحقوق والحريات ، بحيث لاينبغي تقرير قيد على الحرية الفردية مالم يكن مستندا إلى اساس قانونى . النتائج والتوصيات:- أن الشرعية التي يجب ان تنسم بها الاعمال التي يقوم بها مامور الضبط القضائى من رجال الشرطة لها ضرورتها-1 المزدوجة إذا كان الدستور المصرى قد اعطى جهاز الشرطة سلطاته باعتباره أداته في فرض سلطان القانون تحقيقا للصالح المشترك-2 للمجموع الا انه من الجانب الآخر قد وفر الحماية القانونية لحرية الفرد باعتبارها هى الأخرى احد اساسيات تطور الشعوب والمحقة لصالح المجتمع . ان الاعمال التي يتخذها مامورى الضبط القضائى من رجال الشرطة وفقا لقانون الإجراءات الجنائية ليست اعمال فنية-3 بحته وبالنسبة لضمنات اجراء القبض بومضى الباحث نص المادة(52) من القانون رقم 260 لسنة 1960 والذي يجيز لامامور الضبط القضائى طلب البطاقة الشخصية من كل شخص فرض عليه القانون التزاما بحملها وبالنسبة لضمنات تفتيش . الممكن بومضى الباحث بأنه في حالة مباشرة مامور الضبط القضائى لتفتيش مسكن غير مستند الى اذن من سلطة التحقيق وبالنسبة لضمنات الاعتداء على حرمة الحياة الخاصة بومضى الباحث ان يقوم مامور الضبط القضائى القائم بتنفيذ امر المراقبة التليفونية او التسجيل بتقديم تقرير يومى الى القاضي مصدره .	

							هدف البحث إلى دراسة أثر المعرفة المسبقة للأهداف السلوكية على تحصيل التلاميذ في مادة العلوم وأهداف تدريس كل درس، حيث أن تحديد الهدف بدقة هو أفضل الطرق لتحقيقه وفي هذا تحدث كثير من رجال التربية عن أهمية تعريف الأهداف التربوية وتحديدوها ويكون بأهميتها في عملية التعليم ودراسة أثر المعرفة المسبقة للأهداف السلوكية على تحصيل التلاميذ في مادة العلوم وكذلك رأى تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية في تحديد الأهداف السلوكية للدرس قبل بدئه. كانت العينة فصل من مدرسة كفر سقر الإعدادية بنات وأخرى من مدرسة السادات (فصول تجريبية) والفصول الضابطة من مدرسة ابوكبير الإعدادية الحديثة ومدرسة ابوكبير الإعدادية بنات. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الطريقة التجريبية للتدريس أكثر تأثيراً من الطريقة التقليدية للتدريس بالنسبة للبنين. الطريقة التجريبية لتكون أكثر أو أقل تأثيراً بين البنين والبنات. استخدم الأهداف السلوكية يفيد في عملية التدريس وأن هناك اتجاه مفضل لصالح استخدام الأهداف السلوكية لكل من البنين والبنات. تهتم هذه الدراسة بابرار أهمية التكامل بين وسائط اكتساب المعرفة في مجال لعين ، والتي تتمثل هنا في التعليم المدرسي ، والتعلم من خلال نوادي العلوم وأهميه الاستفادة من مميزات كل وسط منهما في مجال تعلم العلوم باستخدام مجموعه من المواقف (خبرات عليه متنوعة) والتي تخرج عن فلك المنهج الدراسي وتعمل على توجيه الطلاب إلى اكتشاف الحقائق العلمية بأنفسهم وفي أثناء عليه الاستكشاف هذه يتعلم الطلاب مهارات ذهنية أساسيه خاصه بعمليات العلم كما قد تنمو لديهم بعض الاتجاهات نحو التعلم الذاتي انطلاقاً من مبدأ أن العلم ليساده فحسب بل ماده وطريقه.		
			صقر، محمد حسين سالم.	محمد حسين سالم صقر.	المنصورة	1981 .	هدف البحث: يمكن صياغة هدف الدراسة الحالية في النقاط التالية: - دراسة علاقة غياب الاب (للعمل بالخارج) بالتوافق النفسي للإبناء - دراسة الفروق في التوافق النفسي بين أبناء غائبي الاب لفترات مختلفة. دراسة الفروق في التوافق النفسي بين البنين والبنات غائبي الاب. أهمية البحث: تم اختيار عينة متجانسة من تلاميذ وتلميذات الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي (المرحلة الإعدادية) بمحافظة قنا. باع عدد افراد العينة 516 تلميذا وتلميذة مقسمة الى 178 تلميذا غائبي الاب ، 160 تلميذا موجودي الاب ، 98 تلميذة غائبة الاب ، 80 تلميذة موجودة الاب . وزعت كل من عينة البنين والبنات غائبي الاب الى عينات فرعية كما يلي: 1- عينة البنين غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 3 سنوات. 2- عينة البنين غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 5 سنوات. 3- عينة البنات غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 3 سنوات. 4- عينة البنات غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 5 سنوات. يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على دور التعليم في إعداد القوى العاملة اللازمة لاحتياجات التنمية الصناعية بأسوان من بعدي الحكم (هيكل القوى العاملة) والكيف (هيكل المهارة) وكيفية الارتقاء بهذا الدور من خلال التعرف على ملاحظ النظم التعليمي بأسوان وكفاءته الكمية والتنبؤ بأعداد الخريجين في السنوات المستهدفة. وتهدف الدراسة كذلك الى التعرف على احتياجات التنمية الصناعية من العمالة الماهرة من خريجي المدارس الثانوية الصناعية والقطاعات الصناعية القادرة على قيادة العملية التنموية بأسوان والتعجيل بها، وكذلك ايجاد اتصال منظم بين مضمون التنويع وحاجات قطاعات التنمية الصناعية من العمالية.		
			فليد، محمد ابراهيم عبد الرحمن.	محمد ابراهيم عبد الرحمن فايد،	اسيوط	1990 .	هدف البحث: يمكن صياغة هدف الدراسة الحالية في النقاط التالية: - دراسة علاقة غياب الاب (للعمل بالخارج) بالتوافق النفسي للإبناء - دراسة الفروق في التوافق النفسي بين أبناء غائبي الاب لفترات مختلفة. دراسة الفروق في التوافق النفسي بين البنين والبنات غائبي الاب. أهمية البحث: تم اختيار عينة متجانسة من تلاميذ وتلميذات الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي (المرحلة الإعدادية) بمحافظة قنا. باع عدد افراد العينة 516 تلميذا وتلميذة مقسمة الى 178 تلميذا غائبي الاب ، 160 تلميذا موجودي الاب ، 98 تلميذة غائبة الاب ، 80 تلميذة موجودة الاب . وزعت كل من عينة البنين والبنات غائبي الاب الى عينات فرعية كما يلي: 1- عينة البنين غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 3 سنوات. 2- عينة البنين غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 5 سنوات. 3- عينة البنات غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 3 سنوات. 4- عينة البنات غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 5 سنوات. يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على دور التعليم في إعداد القوى العاملة اللازمة لاحتياجات التنمية الصناعية بأسوان من بعدي الحكم (هيكل القوى العاملة) والكيف (هيكل المهارة) وكيفية الارتقاء بهذا الدور من خلال التعرف على ملاحظ النظم التعليمي بأسوان وكفاءته الكمية والتنبؤ بأعداد الخريجين في السنوات المستهدفة. وتهدف الدراسة كذلك الى التعرف على احتياجات التنمية الصناعية من العمالة الماهرة من خريجي المدارس الثانوية الصناعية والقطاعات الصناعية القادرة على قيادة العملية التنموية بأسوان والتعجيل بها، وكذلك ايجاد اتصال منظم بين مضمون التنويع وحاجات قطاعات التنمية الصناعية من العمالية.		
			عبد الظاهر، عبد الجابر عبد اللاه.	عبد الجابر عبد اللاه عبد الظاهر،	القاهرة	1990 .	هدف البحث: يمكن صياغة هدف الدراسة الحالية في النقاط التالية: - دراسة علاقة غياب الاب (للعمل بالخارج) بالتوافق النفسي للإبناء - دراسة الفروق في التوافق النفسي بين أبناء غائبي الاب لفترات مختلفة. دراسة الفروق في التوافق النفسي بين البنين والبنات غائبي الاب. أهمية البحث: تم اختيار عينة متجانسة من تلاميذ وتلميذات الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي (المرحلة الإعدادية) بمحافظة قنا. باع عدد افراد العينة 516 تلميذا وتلميذة مقسمة الى 178 تلميذا غائبي الاب ، 160 تلميذا موجودي الاب ، 98 تلميذة غائبة الاب ، 80 تلميذة موجودة الاب . وزعت كل من عينة البنين والبنات غائبي الاب الى عينات فرعية كما يلي: 1- عينة البنين غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 3 سنوات. 2- عينة البنين غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 5 سنوات. 3- عينة البنات غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 3 سنوات. 4- عينة البنات غائبي الاب لفترة اقل من 5 سنوات. يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على دور التعليم في إعداد القوى العاملة اللازمة لاحتياجات التنمية الصناعية بأسوان من بعدي الحكم (هيكل القوى العاملة) والكيف (هيكل المهارة) وكيفية الارتقاء بهذا الدور من خلال التعرف على ملاحظ النظم التعليمي بأسوان وكفاءته الكمية والتنبؤ بأعداد الخريجين في السنوات المستهدفة. وتهدف الدراسة كذلك الى التعرف على احتياجات التنمية الصناعية من العمالة الماهرة من خريجي المدارس الثانوية الصناعية والقطاعات الصناعية القادرة على قيادة العملية التنموية بأسوان والتعجيل بها، وكذلك ايجاد اتصال منظم بين مضمون التنويع وحاجات قطاعات التنمية الصناعية من العمالية.		
			علي، صلاح محمد احمد.	صلاح محمد احمد على،	اسيوط	1991 .	يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على دور التعليم في إعداد القوى العاملة اللازمة لاحتياجات التنمية الصناعية بأسوان من بعدي الحكم (هيكل القوى العاملة) والكيف (هيكل المهارة) وكيفية الارتقاء بهذا الدور من خلال التعرف على ملاحظ النظم التعليمي بأسوان وكفاءته الكمية والتنبؤ بأعداد الخريجين في السنوات المستهدفة. وتهدف الدراسة كذلك الى التعرف على احتياجات التنمية الصناعية من العمالة الماهرة من خريجي المدارس الثانوية الصناعية والقطاعات الصناعية القادرة على قيادة العملية التنموية بأسوان والتعجيل بها، وكذلك ايجاد اتصال منظم بين مضمون التنويع وحاجات قطاعات التنمية الصناعية من العمالية.		
			محمد، منصور عبد الفتاح أحمد .	منصور عبد الفتاح أحمد محمد،	سوهاج	1996 .	يعتبر البحث دراسة وصفية تشخيصية تتبعية للتعرف على واقع التربية البيئية في مقررات العلوم التي درسها طلاب شعبة التعليم الابتدائي تخصص علوم بـكلية التربية بقنا ودورها في تنمية المفاهيم والاتجاهات البيئية لديهم		
			حسين، كنانة فجرى ابو جبل .	كنانة فجرى أبو جبل حسين،	قنا	1997 .	يهدف هذا البحث الى التعرف على دور المدخل الكشفي في تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض مهارات البحث العلمي لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي.		
			صادق، علاء محمود.	علاء محمود صادق،	قنا	1997 .	تهدف الرسالة الى التعرف على فعالية برنامج كمبيوتر مقترح في الدوال والمعادلات الجبرية في تحصيل طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي. التعرف على أثر دراسة الدوال والمعادلات الجبرية بيانياً بمصاحبة الكمبيوتر على تنمية مهارة ترجمة الأشكال البيانية لدى طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي.		
			محمود، محمد رفعت احمد محمد .	محمد رفعت أحمد محمد محمود،	قنا	1997 .	تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على العلاقة بين حب الاستطلاع والتحصيل الدراسي في مادة العلوم عند مستويات ذكاء مختلفة لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي		
			مفضل، مصطفى ابو المجد سليمان .	مصطفى أبو المجد سليمان مفضل،	قنا	1998 .	تهدف الدراسة الى تبين مدى فعالية برنامج مقترح لعلاج صعوبات التعلم في العمليات الحسابية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية		
			حسائين، حفنى حماد نصر.	حفنى حماد نصر حسائين،	قنا	1997 .	توضيح الرسالة بعض المشكلات او الموقفات التي تعوق أداء الموجه الفني بالمرحلة الإعدادية بمحافظة سوهاج بحيث تساهم هذه الدراسة في تحقيق توجيه فني فعال لتحسين العملية التعليمية والتربوية.		
			خضر، عزة عبد الحميد سيد مصطفى .	عزة عبد الحميد سيد مصطفى خضر،	قنا	1998 .	استهدف البحث تحديد فعالية استخدام بعض عمليات العلم الأساسية في تدريس العلوم في تنمية هذه العمليات وبعض المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي .		
			إسماعيل، سعيد عباس محمد.	سعيد عباس محمد اسماعيل،	قنا	1999 .	القراءة من أهم المهارات التي ينبغي أن يكتسبها الفرد يعمل على تنميتها لذلك كانت لها مكانتها المتميزة في منهج تعليم اللغة العربية بالمرحلة الابتدائية ولما كان لمهرجان القراءة للجميع أنشطته القرائية المتعددة التي يمكن أن يكون لها أثرها على تقدم الأطفال في القراءة وإقبالهم عليها فقد هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على أثر المهرجان على إماء مهارات القراءة الجهرية والصلصة لدى تلاميذ الصفوف الثلاثة الأخيرة من المرحلة الابتدائية وربما يبين ذلك أهمية الدراسة الحالية.		
			حسين، هالة حجاجي عبد الرحمن.	هالة حجاجي عبد الرحمن حسين،	قنا	1999 .	الهدف من الدراسة التعرف علىالقيم التربوية ومصادرها للطفل في مرحلة رياض الأطفال والتعرف على خصائص نمو الطفل في مرحلة رياض الأطفال والوقوف على المتغيرات المعاصرة التي تؤثر على قيمة. الوقوف على مقومات عمل معلمة الأطفال إزاء تربية الطفل في هذه المرحلة.		
						1999 .	التعرف على واقع الدور الحالي لمعلمة رياض الأطفال في تنمية بعض القيم التربوية لدى أطفال هذه المرحلة ومعرفة. تتناول الرسالة أهمية التعليم الجمعي تطوير مفهوم الديمقراطية والمناداة بتطبيق العدالة الاجتماعية مع التسليق العلمي والاقتصادي لذا في الوقت الحالي لاتعاقس التقدم لدى المجتمعات بما لديها من موارد طبيعية ولا مادية بل تقاس بالقدرة البشرية التي تستغل هذا الامكانيات وكل ذلك عن طريق التعليمولكن هناك مشلات تواجه تحقيق النجاح وهي عدم تكافؤ الفرص في التعليم الجامعي وهناك مشلات متعلقة بالجوانب الاجتماعية من ناحية النظام الطبقي من أجل هذه المشاكل وغيره التي تتولده الباحث ومحاولة ايجاد الحلول .		
			محمود، أحمد عباس السيد.	أحمد عباس السيد محمود،	قنا	1999 .	بعد البحث الحالي محاولة لتوظيف تكنولوجيا المعلومات في تحقيق بعض الأهداف التعليمية بالمرحلة الثانوية. يهتم البحث الحالي بتنمية المهارات البحثية لدى الطلاب،والتي تعد من الأهداف الأساسية لتعليم الجغرافيا بالمرحلة الثانوية كما يستند في تدريسها أسلوبا قد يتيح للطلاب فرصة اكتسابهم للمهارات البحثية ،بما يكفل لهم مواجهة تحديات القرن الحادي والعشرين.		
			عبد الباسط، حسين محمد أحمد.	حسين محمد أحمد عبدالباسط،	قنا	2001 .	تتناول الرسالةتعد الدراسة الحالية محاولة على أحد الأنشطة العقلية المعرفية وهـو (النشاط الخيالي) الذي يعد هو الركيزة الأساسية للابتكار		
			الطبيب، عصام علي.	عصام علي الطبيب،	قنا	2001 .	أهمية عينة الدراسة التي تمثل مرحلة تعليمية (الثانوي) يعتبرها علماء النفس والتربية من أهم المراحل التعليمية التي يمر بها الطالب		
			بعض أنماط السلوك الخيالي وعلاقتها بالتفكير الابتكاري لدى طلاب التعليم الثانوي الفني الصناعية بمحافظة قنا /				تتناول نوعية هامة من أنواع التعليم والتي تمثل الفني الصناعي		
							تتناول الرسالة : النظام القانوني لخطابات الضمان انه يعتبر من اهم العمليات المصرفية التي تقوم بها البنوك في الحياة التجارية وخطاب الضمان المصرفي بوصفه احدى عمليات البنوك الائتمانية الناشئة عن مجرد توقيع البنك هو صك يصدر من بنك بناء على طلب عميله يتعهد فيه بدفع مبلغ معين اوف قبل لتعيين خلال مدة محددة إلى المستفيد دون قيد أو شرط وتناولت الرسالة تعريف خطاب الضمان وماهيته ونشأته في الحياة التجارية والغش في خطاب الضمان وفي نهاية البحث اوضح ان خطاب الضمان هو احدى العمليات المصرفية التي تقوم بها البنوك ومدى ابراز الاختلاف والتوافق بينه وبين العمليات المصرفية .		

							وفي الباب الثالث: يتناول الطبيعة القانونية لخطاب الضمان قبل صدور قانون التجارة المصري الجديد وبعد صدوره وغذا كانت الكفالات التي تمنحها البنوك المصرفية لعملائها وهذا ما اختلف عليه الفقه والقضاء في تأصيل ميراث على اصدار خطاب الضمان من آثار قانونية . وتناولت أيضا الرسالة: الغش الظاهر في خطاب الضمان وذكرنا أن القضاء الفرنسي فيما عدا الغش الظاهر يرفض عموما للمميل أو البنك وقف صرف قيمة خطاب الضمان عند المطالبة بها خلال المدة المحددة أن القضاء الفرنسي في تكييفه للتعسف الظاهر تبني في حكم صادر له عام 1987 بأنه سوى بين التعسف الظاهر والغش وبذلك أصبح الغش هو طلب وفاء الضمان في حين عند الأساس لا يعطى للمستفيد أى حق قبل الامر ولذا أصبح خطاب الضمان هو احدى العمليات المصرفية التي تقوم بها البنوك . أهم التوصيات :- وضع نموذج موحد بصياغة وعبارات واحدة لخطاب الضمان يصدر من البنك المركزي . . أوصى بعدم الحجز على قيمة الخطاب قبل تسيله من المستفيد-2 . عدم تعديل مدة الخطاب من قبل البنك أو المستفيد-3 عدم مصادرة الضمان لغير الغرض الذي صدر من أجله-4 . الإفراج على غطاء الضمان في اليوم التالي لانتهاء مدة الضمان -5 رفض أى طلب للبنك يتزويده بكتاب يفيد وجود نقص في تنفيذ شروط العقد .
3429	10649981	دكتوراء .	النظم القانوني لخطابات الضمان /	السيد، هندی عبدالعظيم صوفى	هندي عبدالعظيم صوفى السيد ،	سوف : جامعة بنى	2008
							يتناول الرسالة التعرف على الفروق بين افراد العينة في ابعاد الاساليب المعرفية موضوع الدرس وتلك باختلاف الجنس والتخصص التعرف على مدى تميز أو استقلال أبعاد الاساليب المعرفية والتعرف على العامل العام الذي يتضمن دافعية الانجاز وأبعاد-2 الاساليب المعرفية وموضوع الدراسة عينة البحث هدف الدراسة الحالية إلى إعادة تدريج وتحليل بنود الاختبارات الفرعية الثلاثة المتضمنة في بعد(علم)الاستدلال العام (اختبار الاستعداد الحسابي، اختبار الاستعداد الرياضي.
3430	10651601		بعض الاساليب المعرفية وعلاقتها بدافعية الانجاز لدى طلاب الجامعة :	أحمد، راشد مرزوق راشد رزق.	صلاح عبدالمعتم حوطر،	قنا:	2001
3431	10651629		استخدام نموذج رائش لتطوير بعدي الاستلال العام والاستدلال المنطقي من بطارية الاختبارات المعرفية العالمية :	حسن، محسوب عبد القادر حسن.	محسوب عيادالقادر الصوى حسن،	قنا:	2001
3432	10651653		بعض العوامل النفسية والاجتماعية الكامنة وراء اضطراب عجز الانتباه المصحوب بالنشاط الحركي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية :	علي، حجاج غانم أحمد.	حجاج غانم أحمد علي ،	قنا:	2001
3433	10651677		دور برامج محو الأمية في تحقيق التربية التنموية :	أحمد، محمد جاد حسين.	محمد جاد حسين أحمد ،	قنا:	2001
3434	10651694		فعالية برنامج مقترح لتنمية بعض مهارات الفهم الإداعي في القراءة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول من المرحلة الثانوية /	أمين، عبد الرحيم عباس خليل، عبد الناصر أحمد محمد .	عبدالرحيم عباس أمين،	قنا:	2001
3435	10651706		الكفاية الخارجية لمعاداد إعداد الدعاة في صعيد مصر :		عبدالناصر أحمد محمد خليل،	قنا:	2001
3436	10651749		إستراتيجية مقترحة لعلاج القصور في بعض مهارات الخرائط لدى معلمى الدراسات الاجتماعية بالمرحلة الابتدائية وأثر ذلك على عينة من تلاميذهم /	محمد، محمد عبد فارس .	محمد عبد فارس محمد،	قنا:	2001
3437	10651772		أثر استخدام أسلوب تحليل المهمة بالمفاهيم المرئية على تنمية التحصيل والاتجاه نحو دراسة العلوم بالصف الخامس الابتدائي /	محمود، فراج رمضان.	فراج رمضان محمود ،	قنا:	2002
3438	10651819		فعالية استخدام الألعاب اللغوية في تنمية بعض مهارات الاستعداد للقراءة في رياض الأطفال /	حنفي، أحلام بدوى السيد.	أحلام بدوى السيد حنفي،	قنا:	2002
3439	10651985		فعالية استخدام الألعاب اللغوية في تنمية بعض مهارات الاستعداد للقراءة في رياض الأطفال /	حنفي ، أحلام بدوي السيد.	أحلام بدوي السيد حنفي ،	قنا:	2002
3440	10652003		واقع رياض الأطفال بمحافظة قنا في ضوء بعض الاتجاهات المعاصرة :	رضوان، عبد الرحمن أبو المجد.	عبد الرحمن أبو المجد رضوان ،	قنا:	2002
3441	10652084		دور المؤسسات التربوية تجاه تأثير التقاى على بعض القيم لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية /	فؤاد، ننسي أحمد.	ننسي أحمد فؤاد:	قنا:	2001
3442	10653381		تصميم برنامج في الإقتصاد المنزلى لمحو أمية المرأة الريفية في ضوء [احتياجاتها /	الشاوري، عطيات محمود.	عطيات محمودالشاوري،	قنا:	2002

						يعد السلوك النمطي واحداً من أكثر الاضطرابات السلوكية الحركية لدى الطفل المتخلفين عقلياً .وتقدم هذه الدراسة برنامج سلوكي لخفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم والوقوف على مدى فاعلية بومن ثم إمكانية الإفادة من النتائج الممكنة المتوصل إليها على المؤسسات المختلفة التي تقدم لهذه الفئة المون والرعاية بعد السلوك النمطي واحداً من أكثر الاضطرابات السلوكية الحركية شيوعا لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا ويصاحب هذا الاضطراب مضاعفات كثيرة تؤثر على الطفل المتخلف حيث يعمل هذا السلوك على الحد من تفاعل الطفل المتخلف مع بيئته مما يؤثر سلبا على قدرته على التعلم كما يعمل هذا السلوك على فشل عملية التعليم والتدريب لهذه الفئة علاوة على ما يسببه هذا الاضطراب من عدم استفادة الطفل المتخلف عقليا من برامج التأهيل والتدريب المقدمة له ونظرا للمضاعفات العديدة لهذا الاضطراب فقد تعددت الأساليب والطرق لعلاج السلوك النمطي وكان على رأسها أساليب تعديل السلوك المختلفة حيث تعتبر أكثر ملائمة للأطفال المتخلفين عقليا من غيرها من أساليب العلاج الأخرى التي تستلزم استخدام القدرات العقلية المعرفية تتبع مشكلة الدراسة الحالية في الإجابة عن التساؤل التالي: ما فاعلية برنامج سلوكي باستخدام أسلوب التعزيز التفاضلي للسلوك الآخر والتصحيح الذاتي في خفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم؟ ويتفرع من هذا التساؤل عدة تساؤلات فرعية تهدف الدراسة الحالية عنها وهي: ما مظاهر السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم؟ ما مدى فاعلية التعزيز التفاضلي للسلوك الآخر في خفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم؟ ما مدى فاعلية التصحيح الزائد في خفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم؟ ما مدى فاعلية التعزيز التفاضلي للسلوك الآخر والتصحيح الزائد معا في خفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم؟ تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى: تحديد مظاهر السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم. التعرف على مدى انتشار السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم		
3443	10653389	فاعلية أسلوب التعزيز التفاضلي والتصحيح الزائد في خفض حدة السلوك النمطي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم /	إسماعيل، هالة خير سنارى.	هالة خير سنارى إسماعيل ،	2002 قنا:	أكدت الرسالة على أن الدين وعلم النفس يركزان على السلوك الإنساني من النواحي الأخلاقية والاجتماعية والإنفعالية وأن كل منهما يساعد في تكوين الشخصية السوية.		
3444	10653392	بعض العوامل النفسية المرتبطة بالوعي الديني لدى طلاب الجامعة : فعالية برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي /	حسن، ياسر عبد الله حنفي.	ياسر عبد الله حنفي حسن ،	2002 قنا :	تتناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3445	10653394	العنف المدرسي لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية :	عبد الله، حسن تهامي.	حسن تهامي عبد الله ،	2002 قنا :	تتناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3446	10653400	الكفاية الداخلية لنظام التعليم الثانوي الفني في مصر في ضوء بعض الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة /	إبراهيم، محفوظ عبد الستار	محفوظ عبد الستار أبو الفضل إبراهيم ،	2002 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3447	10653453	مدى فاعلية التعزيز في تعديل سلوك الانسحاب الاجتماعي لدى الأطفال المتخلفين عقليا القابلين للتعلم /	محمود، أشرف محمود أحمد.	أشرف محمود أحمد محمود،	2002 قنا:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3448	10653493	الشعور بالوحدة النفسية وعلاقته ببعض المتغيرات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	دنفل، عبيد أحمد أبو الوفا .	عبيد أحمد أبو الوفا دنفل،	2002 قنا:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3449	10653614	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	خليل، هدى أحمد خلف.	هدى أحمد خلف خليل،	2002 قنا:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3450	10653692	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	أبو الحسن، احمد عبدالسلام عطيتو.	احمد عبدالسلام عطيتو ابو الحسن ،	2002 حلوان:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3451	10653816	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	علي، أكرم فتحى مصطفى .	أكرم فتحى مصطفى علي،	2003 قنا:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3452	10653846	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	رشوان، ربيع عبده أحمد.	ربيع عبده أحمدرشوان،	2002 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3453	10653876	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	علي، علاء مصطفى محمد.	علاء مصطفى محمد علي،	2003 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3454	10653908	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	علي، رقية محمود أحمد.	رقية محمودأحمد علي،	2003 قنا:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3455	10653919	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	حسن، بدرية حسن علي.	بدرية حسن علي حسن ،	2003 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3456	10653936	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	رشوان، فاطمة الزهراء كمال أحمد.	فاطمة الزهراء كمال أحمد رشوان ،	2003 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3457	10654062	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	طه، حنان فوزى .	حنان فوزى طه محمد،	2003 قنا:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3458	10655241	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	إبراهيم، وائل سماح محمد.	وائل سماح محمد إبراهيم ،	2003 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3459	10655263	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	محمد، محمود عبدالرحمن.	محمود عبدالرحمن محمد،	2003 قنا:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3460	10655277	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	عبد العزيز، دعاء محمد.	دعاء محمد عبد العزيز ،	2004 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3461	10655440	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	عبد الدائم، انتصار فيض السيد.	انتصار فيض السيد عبد الدائم ،	2004 قنا :	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		
3462	10655638	الافتقار إلى مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة في ضوء بعض سمات الشخصية والاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المعاقين بصريا /	حسين، أحمد عبد العاطي.	أحمد عبد العاطي حسين ،	2002 أسبوط:	تناول الرسالة اعداد برنامج مقترح في الثقافة الإسلامية لتنمية بعض القيم الدينية اللائمة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الثانوي.		

							تعد سباقات المسافات القصيرة من أمتع سباقات المضمار والتي تحقق المتعة للمشاهدين لأنها تجمع بين السرعة والعدو والتوافق التام والمرونة في حركات الجسم. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى تصميم برنامج مقترح لتحسين زمن رد الفعل لدى متسابقى عدو المسافات القصيرة- ناشئين. ولتحقيق ذلك، استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي لملائمة وطبيعة هذا البحث بتصميم المجموعتين (تجريبية – ضابطة) باستخدام طريقة القياس القبلي – البعدي لكل من المجموعتين، اشتملت عينة البحث على 15 لاعب من لاعبي مراكز الشباب بمحافظة أسيوط في 100 متر عدو تحت 20 سنة، واستخدم الباحث الأدوات المناسبة لجمع البيانات متمثلة في تحليل المراجع والأبحاث العلمية، استمارة استطلاع رأي الخبراء، الاختبارات البدنية، أسلوب التحليل الإحصائي وأسفرت أهم النتائج على أن البرنامج المقترح له أثر إيجابي على سرعة رد الفعل لدى عينة البحث.	2002 .	أسيوط:	محمود محمد لييب سليمان،	سليمان، محمود محمد لييب.	برنامج تدريبي مقترح لتحسين زمن رد الفعل لدى متسابقى عدو المسافات القصيرة /	10655682	3463
							هدف البحث إلى الوصول إلى محتوى مقترح لمقررات التمرينات البدنية بكلية التربية الرياضية - جامعة أسيوط من خلال تحديد كل من أهداف ومحتوى وطرق وأساليب تدريس وتقديم الخبرات العملية والنظرية لمادة التمرينات. احتوت العينة على 12 خبيراً من الخبراء أساتذة التمرينات بكلية التربية الرياضية بجامعة مصر خلال العام الدراسي 2001. توصل البحث إلى ضرورة أن يكون لمادة التمرينات دليل مقرر يوضح الأهداف والمحتوى وطرق وأساليب تدريس وتقديم هذا المحتوى.	2002 .	أسيوط:	ياسر حسن حامد،	حامد، ياسر حسن.	محتوى مقترح لمقررات التمرينات البدنية بكلية التربية الرياضية جامعة أسيوط /	10655732	3464
							تحتل رياضة السباحة أهمية مميزة بين أنواع سائر الرياضيات الأخرى لما تكسبه للأنسان من فوائد بدنية ونفسية واجتماعية من خلال معايشة الباحث لمجال السباحة في مصر وفي الصعيد لاحظ أن هناك انخفاض في المستوى الرقعي لفرق الصعيد في السباحة وهذا ما دفع الباحث للقيام بالدراسة. أهداف الدراسة : التعرف على المعوقات المؤثرة على تقدم رياضة السباحة في صعيد مصر. التعرف على أكثر المعوقات شيوعا للسباحة بالصعيد. أكثر المعوقات شيوعا لكل محافظة من محافظات الصعيد. منهج البحث : استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي بخطواته وإجراءاته وذلك لمناسبته لتلك الدراسة " أدوات جمع البيانات " المقابلة الشخصية. المراجع. الاستبيان مجتمع وعينة البحث : تم اختيار لعينة بالطريقة المعدية من محافظات صعيد مصر وبلغ حجم العينة 20 فرداً ، 15 ، حكم ، 135 ، لاعب ، 35 ، مدرب ، 15 إداري. المعالجة الإحصائية : المتوسط الحسابي ، الانحراف المعياري ، معامل الالتواء والتقطع ، النسبة المئوية ، تحليل التباين نتائج البحث : معوق الاعلام أحتل المركز الأول ، نظام التعليم الثاني ، التحكم الثالث ، الإمكانيات الرابع ، المدرب الخامس ، الواحي الاجتماعية السادس ، التخطيط السابع ، اللاعبين الثاني ، الإدارة التاسع. التوصيات : ضرورة اهتمام الاعلام المصري برياضة السباحة بالصعيد. الاهتمام بتنظيم أوقات الدراسة مع أوقات ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية. الاهتمام بتخريج كوادر عديدة من الحكام بالصعيد. الاهتمام بتجهيز حمامات السباحة الموجودة. الاهتمام بعمل دورات للمدربين بالصعيد. الاهتمام بأعداد إداريون متخصصون في شئون إدارة السباحة. الاهتمام بتنقيف مجتمع صعيد مصر بدور رياضة السباحة في تربية الفرد.	2001 .	أسيوط:	عبد الحق سيد عبد الباسط،	عبد الباسط، عبد الحق سيد.	المعوقات المؤثرة على تقدم رياضة السباحة في صعيد مصر /	10655778	3465
							تتناول الرسالة : الاقتراحات من خلال الصندوق الدولي وتعلق الجوانب الإيجابية والسلبية والعيوب واقتراح الحلول ومعرفة النقد الدولي وعلاقته بالقانون الدولي حيث أنه جزء من العلاقات التقنية الدولية التي تحكمها قواعد القانون الدولي وتناولت أيضا : نظام النقد الولي السائد قبل الحرب العالمية الثانية ورأى رجال الاقتصاد وهي : قاعدة الذهب الدولية لكونها ساعدت في إيجاد نوع الاستقرار النسبي في اسعار الصرف عالميا	[2000]	القاهرة :	ابراهيم بن عيسى الطلي العيسى ،	العيسى، ابراهيم بن عيسى العلمي .	صندوق النقد الدولي :	10655871	3466
							2- نظام النقود الورقية المستقلة - 3- توضيح اتفاقية الصندوق الذي اعتمدت على مشروعين اساسين اما بخصوص نظام النقد الدولي فيما بين الحربين - العالميتين فقد تعرضا للازمات النقدية والفوضى الاقتصادية وكان نظام النقد الدولي قبل قيام الحرب العالمية الثانية يتمثل في قاعدة الذهب الدولية لكونها ساعدت في ايجاد نوع من الاستقرار النسبي- 1- نظام النقود الورقية المستقلة وهي تلك النقود التي لارتبطت بيلة قاعدة نقدية- لقد لاحظت ان اتفاقية الصندوق قد اعتمدت على مشروعين اساسيين قدا الولايات الامريكية (مشروع (هوايت)ومن-3 اما بالنسبة لازمة الديون :- 1- قيام الدولة المدنية بالاعتماد على خطط غير مدروسة مع العمل بجدية على زيادة الانتاج- يجب على الدول الصناعية الدافئة ان تساهم وتساعد بشكل جاد في تسوية الديون مباشرة او عن طريق صندوق النقد- الدولي 2- التقليل من عملية الاقتراض وجدولة الديون في ضوء السياسة التي ترسم لتسوية الديون-2 3- ان تقوم الصندوق بتقديم تسهيلات مالية في حدود الشريحة الاحتياطية بعد رفع نسبتها-3 التنسيق بين الصندوق والبنك الدولي ومجموعته للقيام بدور فعال في المساهمة في حل ازمة الديون بتقديم قروض ميسرة-4 طويلة الاجل اما عن اداة التعامل واسلوبه بحقوق السحب الخاصة فان هذا لايمكن تنظيمه من قبل رجال الاقتصاد عن طريق(الفيد الحسابي) .							
							تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على معالم الاخلاق الاسلامية كما تتضح من خلال السنة النبوية المطهرة . وكذلك التعرف على طرق تربية الخلق في ضوء السنة النبوية المطهرة وتوضيح مدى ملائمة الاخلاق الاسلامية لكل عصر ولكل مكان وقد استخدم الباحث في دراسته المنهج التحليلي المقارن الذي اتاح لنا التعرف على الاخلاق الاسلامية في السنة النبوية المطهرة وركز الباحث في دراسته على الصلة بين التربية والاخلاق والعلاقة الوثيقة بينهما .. لذا نجدته يتعرض للتربية عموما والتربية الاسلامية على وجه الخصوص وانه يجب على كل امة تسعى الى التقدم والرخاء ان تتمسك بقيمها واخلاقها وتعمل على تهذيبها وتقديمها وتلك بالتربية التي تهدف الى تهذيب الاخلاق.	1990 .	أسيوط:	محمد فؤاد عبد الله ابراهيم مازن،	مازن، محمد فؤاد عبد الله ابراهيم.	التربية الخلفية في ضوء السنة النبويه /	10659464	3467
							تعود النظرية السياسية الإسلامية صراعا مفتوحا مع النظرية الليبرالية وذلك في اطار المشروع الاسلامي المقام لمحاولات فرض الثقافة الغربية بثتى تداعياتها على المنطقة الاسلامية ومن هذا تبرز اهمية توضيح جوانب تفوق النظرية السياسية الاسلامية .	2005 .	القاهرة :	طارق عبدالموجود الزمر ،	الزمر ، طارق عبدالموجود .	أهداف ومجالات السلطة وأثرها على الحقوق والحريات العامة (دراسة مقارنة) :	10659538	3468
							نظرية الجراعات العنصرية في الفقه والقضاء المصري يميل الفقه والقضاء المصري إلى الأخذ بنظرية الراجحة في الله الفرنسي والتي تقر سلطة الإدارة في تطبيق الجزاءات الضاغطة والفاصلة في عقود الاعمال والتوريد ولم يعترف لقضاء المصري للإدارة	2008 .	الإسكندر ية :	عبدالله نوافي العنزوى ،	العنزى، عبدالله نواف .	النظام القانوني للجزاءات التعاقدية في القانون الإداري الكويتي والمقارن :	10659629	3469
							تعتبر سلطة الضبط الإداري أهم وسيلة من وسائل القانون الإداري في حماية البيئة وذلك لأن أهداف الضبط الإداري تتمثل في المحافظة على النظام العام بمدلولاتها الثلاثة أو عناصره . واهم نتائج ابحت 1:أن البيئة هي الوسيط الذي يعيش فيها الإنسان من غيره من مخلوقات الله الحية وغير الحية وتوفر به وسائل الحياة واسباب البقاء وبهذا المفهوم تبند البيئة في ملتقى اهتمام العديد من العلوم 2:أن الميلاد الحقيقي للقواعد القانونية الوضعية الخاصة بحماية البيئة ويرجع فقط الى مشارف النصف الثاني من القرن العشرين بل ان الدراسات القانونية لم تأخذ قضايا البيئة والحفاظ عليها مأخذ الجد الا بعد ما دعت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة الى مؤتمر البيئة والحفاظ عليها الجد الابعدا الى مؤتمر دولي لمناقشة اخطار المحفظة بالبيئة وذلك عا1972 حينما بدأت الموارد الطبيعية في التضاوب والاستنزاف غير الرشيد لها وبعد ان شعرت الدول المتقدمة بالاثار السلبية التي تنتج عن تطبيق بعض انواع التكنولوجيا الحديثة وتعد مبادئ وتوصيات هذا المؤتمرات . ان التشريعات الخاصة بحماية البيئة أصبحت في الآونة الأخيرة حريصة على ايراد تعريف لها غير تاركة هذا الامر للعلوم الأخرى التي تتخذ من البيئة موضوعا ومجالالبحوث الدراسة فيها .	2009 .	أسيوط:	عبدالله جاد الرب أحمد ،	احمد، عبدالله جاد الرب .	حماية البيئة من التلوث في القانون الإداري والفقه الاسلامي :	10659801	3470

							إن تقرير الحقوق والحريات العامة في صلب دستورنا الدولة اوتغيريرها من قبل المشروع العادى لايعد كافيًا لممارستها في الواقع العلمى لاسيما في الظروف الاستثنائية .وفي القسم الاول تناولنا تنظيم المشروع الدستوري للظروف الاستثنائية حيث عرضنا لاسلوب مواجهة حالة الأزمة في كل من مصر وفرنسا وآثر الحقوق والحريات العامة في الباب الاول ثم تناولنا التفويض التشريعي ولوائح الضرورة واتراهما في الحقوق والحريات العامة في الباب الثاني ثم عرضنا في القسم الثاني لقانون الطوارئ في التشريع المقارن ونظام الاحكام العرفية المصرى السابق على نظام قانون الطوارئ الحالى ثم تناولنا القانون بالتفصيل وللتدابير التى يخولها للسلطة المؤثرة في الحقوق والحريات العامة لا سيما الاعتقال ونظام فرض الحراسة فى ظل القانون في الباب الاول من القسم ثم عرضنا في الباب الثاني لمواجهة التشريعية لخطر الارهاب فى التشريع المقارن والتشريع المصرى الحالى والوضع فى ضوء التعديل الحالى للمادة 179 الخاصة بتنظيم تلك المواجهة وما يشكله من تهديد بالغ الحقوق والحريات العامة بمقتضى التعديل وفيما بلى لاهم النتائج التى توصلنا اليها نعبه بأهم التوصيات التى انتهينا اليها . ان تقرير الحقوق والحريات العامة في صلب دستور الدولة اوتغيريرها من قبل المشروع العادى لايعد كافيًا لممارستها في الواقع العلمى لاسيما في الظروف الاستثنائية وانما لابد فضلا عن وجود . ضمانات قانونية تتمثل في التزام الدولة بمبدأ الشرعية واعمال مبدأ الفصل بين السلطة والالتزم بتحقيق المساوة بين الافراد وقيام رقابة قضائية مستقلة على اعمال السلطتين .	. 2009 القاهرة : عاصم رمضان مرسى يونس .	. يونس , عاصم رمضان مرسى	. الحريات العامة في الظروف الاستثنائية ؟(دراسة مقارنة) :	10660927 3471	
							تناول الباحث تحليل هذا المفهوم يقوم على اساس المنهج التحليلي المقارن ليس من السهولة التوصل الى تعريف محدد ودقيق لمفهوم الادارة لتعدد ادوارها التى تقوم بها فى واقع حياة الجماعة داخل النظام السياسى. والعدل حق لكل شعب ولاته امرت به الاديان السماوية والشرائع الوضعية فلا يستقيم حكم لا يقوم على اساس متين وطيد من العدل . وقد تكرت مادة العدل بمشقاتها نحو ثلاثين مرة فى القرآن الكريم مما يدل على مدى تقدير التنزيل المجيد للعدل وقد استعمل فى بعض الايات كلمة الميزان بمعنى العدل والله يأمرنا ان نقيم العدل حتى مع من نبغضهم . وقدحمل القضاء امانة العدل منذ فجر التاريخ فهو قديم قدم الجماعات البشرية وذلك ان الانسان لا يعيش فى الاى في جماعة وحيثما تكون الجماعة يكون تبادل المنافع والمصالح وتنشأ الروبط الاجتماعية وما يترتب عليها من معاملات وخصومة تأثيرها غرائز الالة والطمع وحب الغلبة بما يشعر النبا بحاجة ملحة الى من يحسم هذه المشاكل برد الحقوق الى ذويها ويقر الامن والطمأنينة فى النفوس وهكذا نشأت وظيفة القاضى بين الجماعة وكان يختار للبهوض وبهذه الرسالة الجليلة اشخاص تؤهلهم لحملها صفات خاصة من سداد الراى واصالة الحكم ورجاحة العقل وسلامة التقدير .وكنو يعضون في مشكلات فوضعت القوانين والنظم .	. 2006 القاهرة : محمد ابراهيم درويش ,	. درويش, محمد ابراهيم .	. الادارة القضائية للعدالة :	10661133 3472	
							بالنسبة لسلطة مجلس التأديب والتي تتضمن سماع الشهود دون ضرورة حلف بمن فقد رايت انه نظرا لمحورية شهادة الشهود واهمية في الدعوة التأديبية تناول البحث التحقيق باعتباره أهم الضمانات والسلطة المختصة باجرانه ثم الاحالة الى مجلس التأديب والطبيعة القانونية لقرارات مجلس التأديب كما اشتمل البحث على مراحل تطور مجالس التأديب والسلطات المنوطة له اذ يعد بمثابة محاكم تأديبية وفي هذا السياق تعرض البحث للعقوبات التي يجوز لمجلس التأديب توقيعها على عضو هيئة التدريس المخالف ومايدخل منها ضمن اختصاص رئيس الجامعة ثم ناقش البحث دور المحكمة الادارية العليا في الرقابة على احكام مجلس التأديب باعتبار ان الرقابة ضمانة هامة من الضمانات المكفولة لعضو هيئة التدريس .وبالرغم من اللجوء الى المبادئ العامة والقوانين الاجرائية الاخرى مثل قانون الاجراءات الجنائية وقانون المرافعات الان العقاب التأديبي يختلف عن العقاب الجنائي سواء من حيث الباعث عليه وهو الخطا الوظيفى او من حيث الجزاء فهو عقوبة وظيفية الا ان جيز بوضوح الفرق بين القانون التأديبي والقانون الجنائي من حيث الهدف في القانون الجنائي هو العدالة الطبيعية الادارية للتأديب فيقول انه امتداد للسلطة الرئاسية لتقويم الخطا ودفع عجلة العمل فى المرفق المنوط بالرئيس الادارى تسيره ونظرا لعدم وجود حصر للجرائم التأديبية فيكون للادارة سلطة تقدير الجريمة التأديبية التى يرتكبها الموظف على حسب مركزها القانونى وعلى طبيعة الوظيفة نفسها بالإضافة الى طبيعة المرفق وكيفية اداء العمل داخله ويلاحظ ان عدم الحصر هذا يودى الى حسن سير المرفق العام بالتنظام حيث لايمكن لسلطة التأديب العقاب الا عن المخالفات المحددة سلفا مما يقيد سلطة الادارة .	. 2009 القاهرة : وجنت وهبه وردخان ,	. وردخان, وجنت وهبه .	. نظام تأديب أعضاء هيئة التدريس بالجامعات المصرية /	10661221 3473	
							يهدف البحث من خلال دراسته لبعض الأساليب المعرفية والتوافق النفسي لدى العاديين والمتأخرين دراسيا الى الاجابة على الأسئلة الآتية :- 1-هل يختلف التلاميذ المتأخرين دراسيا عن العاديين في أسلوب الاندفاع - التروي - 2-هل يختلف التلاميذ المتأخرين دراسيا عن العاديين في أسلوب تكوين المдрكات - 3-هل يختلف التلاميذ المتأخرين دراسيا عن العاديين في مستوى التوافق النفسي - 4-هل توجد علاقة بين أسلوب الاندفاع- التروي عند التلميذ (متأخر أو عادي دراسيا) وبين مستوى توافقه النفسي - 5-هل توجد علاقة بين أسلوب تكوين المдрكات لدى التلميذ (متأخر أو عادي دراسيا) وبين مستوى توافقه النفسي - ومن نتائج هذا البحث خرج الباحث باستنتاجات أو مضمّنات عن مشكلات التأخر الدراسي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية والعوامل المسببة لها في حدود البحث الحالي بمقتضىاته وعيّنته المستخدمة	. 1991 المنوفية: جابر محمد عبد الله عيسى,	. عيسى, جابر محمد عبد الله.	. بعض العوامل المعرفية والوجدانية المرتبطة بصعوبات تعلم الرياضيات لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الاساسي	10663036 3474	
							تهدف هذه الدراسة بالتوصل إلى قائمة تشتمل على القيم الاجتماعية المتضمنة بوحدة ظهور الإسلام وبناء الدولة الإسلامية من كتاب الدراسات الاجتماعية لتلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي والإستفادة منها أثناء عملية التدريس وغرسها وتنميّتها لدى التلاميذ وضرورة التنوع في أساليب تدريس التاريخ وعدم تعقيد المعلم بطريقة واحدة للأهتمام بالجانب الوجداني أيضا حتى يتم التوازن بين الإهتمام بالجانب المعرفي والجانب الوجداني أثناء تدريس مادة التاريخ وتوصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التي تدل على أن تفوق تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية الأولى التي درست الوحدة المختارة بأسلوب حل المشكلات على تلاميذ المجموعة الضابطة والتي درست نفس الوحدة بالطريقة العادية في مقياس القيم المعد وكان الفرق ذو دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى(0.1) لصالح تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية الأولى وتفوق تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية الثانية التي درست الوحدة المختارة بأسلوب التعلم بالاكشاف الموجه على تلاميذ المجموعة الضابطة التي درست نفس الوحدة بالطريقة العادية في مقياس القيم المعد وكانت الفرق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الثانية وتفوق تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية الأولى التي درست الوحدة المختارة بأسلوب حل المشكلات وتلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية الثانية التي درست نفس الوحدة بأسلوب التعلم بالاكشاف الموجه في مقياس القيم لمعد لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الأولى.	. 1993 أسبوط: فايزة أحمد أحمد السيد,	. السيد, فايزة أحمد أحمد.	. أثر استخدام بعض أساليب تدريس التاريخ على تنمية بعض القيم الإيجابية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي /	10663067 3475	
							تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على معنى تربية الطفل في الإسلام ومسئولياتها والتعرف على مسئولية الأسرة المسلمة نحو تربية الطفل ومسئولية المدرسة نحو تربية الطفل في النظام الإسلامى ومسئولية المسجد نحو تربية الطفل المسلم ومسئولية وسائل الإعلام نحو تربية الطفل المسلم في المرحلة من الميلاد إلى البلوغ والمسئوليات التربوية (الجسمية والعقلية والخلقية والإجتماعية والإيمانية والفكر التربوى الإسلامى) ممثلة في القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية وآراء علماء التربية الإسلامية وأسفرت نتائج الدراسة عن أن التربية الإسلامية النظامية المستمدة من القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية والتي تتمثل إليها الناشئة المسلمة من خلال المؤسسات التربوية الإسلامية القائمة داخل المجتمع تؤدى دورا في التنشئة السوية لأبناء المسلمين حتى يساهموا في حركة التنمية الإسلامية الشاملة داخل المجتمع وإن المؤسسات التربوية الإسلامية غير النظامية تؤدى إسهاما واضحا مع بناء الشخصية الإسلامية على أساس من المنهج الإسلامى وقصور وسائل الإعلام في تأثيرها على عقلية التنشئة الإسلامية من الإلتزام بأمر الدين.	. 1993 أسبوط: محمد النصر حسن محمد,	. محمد, محمد النصر حسن.	. المسئولية المجتمعية نحو تربية الطفل في النظام الإسلامى /	10663096 3476	
							تهدف الدراسة الى معرفة أثر الموديولات التعليمية على تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى في وحدة المساحات.	. 1994 قنا : عبد الغنى محمد عوض يوسف,	. يوسف, عبد الغنى محمد عوض .	. تدريس وحدة المساحات باستخدام طريقة الموديول وقياس أثرها على التحصيل لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى /	10663188 3477	
							تتناول الرسالة محاولة رفع مستوى كفاءة التعليم الثانوى الصناعى بالتعليم جنوب الوادى من خلال النهوض بقيادته التربوية والقيادية التى تسهم فى تحقيق التنمية الشاملة.	. 2000 قنا: خالد سعد سيد محمد,	. محمد, خالد سعد سيد.	. فعالية برنامج للتدريب على بعض المهارات الإجتماعية في تخفيف حدة النشاط الزائد لدى أطفال الدرس الابتدائية بمدينة قنا /	10664405 3478	

							اخضاع السلوك الإداري للمديرين داخل المدارس الثانوية الصناعية للبحث والدراسة من وجهة نظر العاملين ودراسة العوامل المرتبطة بهذا السلوك الإداري بعد ذو أهمية خاصة تدفع بالعمل التربوي ويتم في ضوء نتائج الدراسة تبصير المديرين بالأساليب القيادية المرغوبة بمعرفة نمط مديرهم وكيفية التعامل معه.	2001 . قنا:	علاء محمد مبارك محمد، علاء محمد مبارك محمد،	محمد، علاء محمد مبارك .	القيادة التربوية بالتعليم الثانوي الصناعي في ضوء الاتجاهات المعاصرة :	3479	10664507	
							التطور العلمي يشكل امتدادا للتطورات الفكرية لعقل الإنسان في التفكير في هذا الخلق العميق واكتشاف الاسرار الكامنه فيه والتي يكشفها الله عز وجل لمن شاء من عباده غير انا العقل البشرى الذى يسمى دوما الى التطور والبحث قد لا تقف عند حد المشروع . ان التطور العلمى يشكل امتداد للتطورات الفكرية لعقل الإنسان في التفكير في هذا الخلق العميق واكتشاف الاسرار الكامنه فيه والتي يكشفه الله عز وجل لمن شاء من عباده غير ان عقل البشرى الذى يسمى دوما الى تطوير والبحث قد لا تقف عند حد المشروع وانما يتطلع احيان الى ما هو ليس مشروع وبما يشكل تحديا صارخا على ارادة الله ز وجل او حتى مخالفة صريحة للتوابعين والاخلاقيات الاجتماعية والدينية في المجتمع وهذا في النهاية يبين الصلة الوثيقة بين التطور العلمى والتشريع الوضعى او السماوى لتلخص فى ان التطور العلمى ولكى يوصف بالمشروعية فلا بد ان يكون موافقا لمقتضيات التشريع بكافة صوره وبآثره وبأومره وينتهى بنواهيه وان عملية الاستنساخ المزمع تطبيقها على البشر تعتبر من التفتيات العلمية الحديثة التى لم تزل حتى الان قيد التجربة والبحث العلمى وتختلف فى مدى تقبلها باختلاف الهدف من ورائها كما بينت الدراسة . ان وضع الحكم الشرعى والقانونى المناسب لاي تقنية علمية حديثة والمواد بهاتطبيقها على البشر .	2008 . القاهرة :	نسرين سلمان حسن منصور .	منصور، سلمان حسن منصور	مشكلات المسؤولية المدنية الناجمة عن اجراء عمليات الاستنساخ على البشر :	3480	10664743	
							أصبحت التربية الرياضية وعلوم الرياضة من الأنشطة الإنسانية المتكحلة في وجدان الناس ، نظرا لارتباطها مع باقى العلوم مثل علم النفس وعلم التشريح وعلم الحركة ، بهدف خدمة الإنسان والعناية به ، وذلك من خلال ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية المختلفة للمحافظة على لياقته البدنية ، مما أدى إلى قيام كثير من الباحثين بتصميم برامج للأنشطة الحركية لمجابهة العديد من المشكلات الصحية التى يتعرض لها الإنسان في العصر الحديث ، وذلك لفلة الحركةO4 وتعتبر المفاصل من أكثر المناطق التى تتعرض لكثير من الإصابات مثل الخشونة أو التيبس أو حالات الشلل ويعتبر مفصل الركبة من أكبر المفاصل الزلالية في جسم الإنسان وأكثرها تعقيدا ، حيث يعتبر مفصلا مسطحا وحيد المحور تحيط به أربعة عضلات قوية ، حيث يستطيع تحمل وزن الجسم ، ومع التقدم فى السن فى وجود زيادة الوزن أو قلة الحركة قد يؤدى ذلك إلى خشونة بمفصل الركبة نتيجة لتآكل الطبقة الغضروفية به ، حيث يشعر الفرد المصاب بالآلام شديدة قد تقعه عن الحركة ، وذلك بسبب الإهمال فى عملية النشاط الرياضى أو يكون بسبب طبيعة المهنة التى يؤديها الفرد حيث تتطلب منه الجلوس أو الوقوف لفترات طويلة ، مما يؤدى إلى آلام بالمعضلات أو خشونة بالمفاصل أو الألم الرقية والكثيرين ، هذا بجانب بعض الأمراض الأخرى كالمسمنة وإرتفاع ضغط الدمO ومن أهداف البحث زيادة كفاءة مجموعة العضلات القابضة والباسطة لمفصل الركبة المصابة للجنة قيد البحثO وزيادة الكفاءة الحركية لمفصل الركبة المصابة(ROM) وتخفيف حدة الألمO ومن فروض البحث أنه توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات القياسات القليلة والبدنية لأفراد المجموعة التجريبية في كفاءة مجموعة العضلات القابضة والباسطة والكفاءة الحركية لمفصل الركبة المصابة ودرجة الألم لصالح متوسطات القياسات البدنيةO وتوجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات القياسات القليلة والبدنية لأفراد المجموعة المضابطة في كفاءة مجموعة العضلات القابضة والباسطة والكفاءة الحركية لمفصل الركبة المصابة ودرجة الألم لصالح متوسطات القياسات البدنيةO	2006 . أسيوط:	أحمد عبد السلام عطيتو أبو الحسن،	أبو الحسن، أحمد عبد السلام عطيتو.	الفكر الحركي للأطفال من سن 7-8 سنوات /	3481	10664831	
							تكتسب علاقة العمل الفردية منها أو الجامعية أهمية بالغة في ظل تلك التحولات التي تشهدها العالم وذلك من عدة أمور لعل أبرزها ما فقرة تاريخ العمل ذاته فالعمل ليس مجرد وسيلة للبقاء وإنما هو تجسيد لتطوؤور الحياة ذاتها ومראה صادقة عن مدى ماروصلت اليه المجتمعات من تطور وبتنتج تطور فكرة العمل	2007 . القاهرة :	تامر محمد سيفان .	سيفان، تامر محمد .	المفاوضة الجماعية كآلية نقابة لحل النزاع الجماعية بين المضمون والحجية :	3482	10664838	
							تأملت هذه الرسالة الحرية الشخصية للمتهم ،إن حرية الفرد الشخصية بصفة عامة وحرية المتهم بصفة خاصة من أهم الحريات التى يجب الحفاظ عليها حيث أن الحفاظ يمثل أساس التطور والارتقاء بالمجتمعات إلا أنه حتى الان عجزت غالبية التشريعات عن تحقيق وسائل الحماية المثلى ومن وسائل الضعف انه فى الغالب ما يتم الإخلال بمبدأ التوازن بين حق المتهم فى العقال وحرية المتهم الشخصية ويتضح ذلك من تفوق الإجراءات التى تمارسها السلطة تجاه المتهم بالإضافة الى كثرة التجاوزات وذلك بخلاف ما هو مقرر للمتهم من ضمانات تعد عاجزة امام طغيان الإجراءات الباطلة والتي تمثل فى الغالب ادلة يترتب عليها عقاب المتهم ، إن بارقة الأمل تكمن فى إعادة النظرة فى السياسة التشريعية بالنسبة لحقوق وضمانات المتهم وذلك من أجل توفير حماية فعالة لحرية الشخصية . وهناك ضمانات الاستجواب أثناء المحاكمة ويعرف قانون الاجراءات الفرنسى الاستجواب امام محكمة الجنج وكذلك الاستجواب امام محكمة الجنايات والذي يقوم به رئيس محكمة الجنايات او من ينوبه وهو اجراء اوجبه القانون اذا يهدف الى تأكد المحكمة من شخصية المتهم .	2003 . القاهرة :	كمال محمد علي الصغير ،	الصغير، كمال محمد علي .	الحرية الشخصية للمتهم في إطار نظام الشرعية الإجرائية :	3483	10666083	
							إن الرقابة البرلمانية في الكويت قد تأثرت بعوامل أخرى غير النصوص القانونية ومآلات بعض النخب السياسية غير مقتنعة بالنظام السياسي بشكل عام وبالرقابة البرلمانية بشكل خاص ومآلت تحاول تقيد الحريات السياسية والادوات الرقابية كما أن هناك من يستخدم الدستوري بوصفه مجرد أداة للضغط على السلطة الحاكمة لتحقيق أهدافه الخاصة وتتناول الرسالة أيضا النظام السياسي في الكويت بعد علم السياسة بالنسبة للقانون الدستوري بمثابة الجزء المتهم له بحيث لايمكن الاستغناء عنه وهناك رأى يذهب الى أن المصدر الأساسي لشرعية الوضع الراهن في بلدان شبه الجزيرة العربية يكمن في مجموعة من العوامل التي تتلخص في مفهوم قديم ومهمل هو القبيلة السياسية ولايمكن الاكتفاء بدراسة القواعد القانونية في النظم السياسية دون النظر للنظام القائم من جميع جميع جوانبه لأن الدولة التي يتحدث عنها الحقوقيون لاتتطابق مع الواقع الفعلى داخل المجتمع إذ أن هناك داخل الدولة ولى جانبها احزابا ونقابات وجماعات ضاعطة ووسائل اتصال وغير ذلك من المؤسسات التي تلعب دورا سياسيا. اما بالنسبة لمرحلة الحكم العرفي التقليدي اختلف المؤرخون في تحديد التاريخ الذي نشأت فيه الكويت ونظامها السياسي فمن المؤرخين من يزعم أن تاريخ تأسيسها في عام 1672-1083 ومنهم من زعم أن تاريخ تأسيسها في عام 1713-1125 ومنهم من يرى أن تأسيسها كان في عام 1613-ويعد الحكم في هذه المرحلة تقليديا بالنسبة للاوضاع السائدة في تلك الحقبة من الزمن على أساس عشارى مرتبط بالجماعة وذلك لتسيير امورهم العامة وهناك خصلصن العامة لنظام الحكم العرفي التقليدي.	2009 . القاهرة :	فالح عبدالله علي العزب ،	العزب، فالح عبد الله علي .	الرقابة البرلمانية وحدودها في الدستور الكويتي :	3484	10668623	
							يعتبر الحق في التنقل سواء داخل حدود الدولة أو عبر حدودها واحدا من حقوق الأساسية لكل إنسان حيث يمثل جزءا مهما من الحرية الشخصية التي تتكامل بها الشخصية الإنسانية . وقد أرسى الإسلام دعائم الحرية الشخصية بأن كفل لكل إنسان رجلا كان أو امرأة حرية في التنقل من مكان الى مكان كما شاء . ضرورة اصدار تشريع لتنظيم المنع من السفر وذلك اتساقا مع ما نصت عله المادة(41) من الدستور ويقترح ان تتضمن- باضافة الى ذلك طرق التظلم من القرارات الصادرة بالمنع من السفر امام الجهة القضائية المختصة التي يحددها القانون-							
							زيادة وعى الافراد بالحقوق والحريات المقررة لهم وفقا للمعيير الدولية وذلك من خلال الاهتمام بتدريس مادة حقوق الانسان- . في المدارس والجامعات خاصة كليات الحقوق ونشر ثقافة حقوق الانسان في المجتمع بالتعاون مع منظمات المجتمع المدني عدم استخدام مفهوم حقوق الانسان لتحقيق اغراض سياسية بل على العكس يجب ان يكون واضحا ان الهدف الرئيسي- لمؤسسات الدولة هو رعاية مصالح الافراد واحترام حقوقهم وحرياتهم وتمكينهم من ممارستها على ضوء المعايير المستقرة . في القانون الدولي							

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							اما القسم الثاني فتناول الجرف القاري في منطقة الخليج العربي وخصص الباب الاول لدراسة تعيين الجرف القاري لدولة الخليج العربي واثّر الاتفاقيات الثنائية عليه وعلاوة على ذلك فقد تم النزاع الاماراتى الايرانى حول الجزر الثلاثة مطّبق الكبرى وطّبق الصغرى وابوموسى من حيث اهميتها واسبابى الخلاف عليها وابرزت الدراسة الحجج المقدمة من الدول المتنازعة عليها ثم انتقلنا بعد ذلك الى منازعات الحدود البحرية بين الكويت والدول المجاورة وتم بحث الوضع الشائك بين الكويت والدول المجاورة التى تتداخل معها فى الحدود البحرية كما تناولت الدراسة منازعات الحدود حيث اصدر مجلس الامن عدة قرارات هامة فى شأن وقف اطلاق النار وتسوية الحالة بين الكويت والعراق دون قيد او شرط حيث شكّل مجلس الامن لجنة مخصصة بترسيم الحدود بين الكويت والعراق .وقد انتهت الدراسة بتحليل منازعات الحدود على الجرف القارى بين الكويت وايران حيث تم استعراض اسباب الخلاف الكويتى الايرانى بشأن تحديد الجرف القارى وكذلك الجوانب القانونية التى يؤثرها الخلاف وخلصت الى اقتراح بعض الحلول للنزاع والمتمثلة فى ان المعيار الواجب التطبيق لكى يتحقّق الحل العادل والمنصف فى الحالة بين الكويت وايران .	
3490	10668795	النظام القانوني للجرف القاري :	المري، راشد فهد محمد .				التعامل فى حقوق الانسان وحريته لاحظ انها عديده ومتنوعة واحد اهم تلك الحريات وهي حرية التنّقل ولاهية تلك الحرية اختصنتها نصوص الموائيق الدولية والاقليمية والوطنية ورغم ان الشريعة الاسلامية والنظم والوضعية المعاصرة قد اقرت بممارسة تلك الحرية الا ان ممارستها يحتاج الى تنظيم والتامين فيتنظيم تلك الحرية بتحقيق الهدف من ممارستها. واهم توصيات الرسالة 1: نوصي باشتاء محكمة عربية لحقوق الانسان على غرار المحكمة الاوربية لحقوق الانسان	
3491	10668816	دور الشرطة فى حماية حق التنّقل مع التطبيق على المنع من السفر	محمود،طارق حسين	اكاديمية مبارك للامن كلية الدراسات العليا	القاهرة	2005	نوصى بإبرام اتفاقية عربية على غرار اتفاقية الاوربية بين الدول العربية خاصة وان الاتجاه العالمى يسير نحو تكتلات 2: . الاقليمية التى تقتضى ازالة القيود المفروضة على حق التنّقل بين حدود الدول الراغبة فى الدخول فى تلك التكتلات . نوصى باستحداث نص جديد ينظم عمل مكاتب الهجرة الدائمة حيث انها تمارس نشاطها فى ظل الغياب 3: نوصى بسرعة صدور القرارات وزارى باشتاء ادارة لمكافحة الهجرة غير المشروعة تتبع مصلحة الجوات والهجرة 4: .والجنسية	
3492	10668822	عبد الحميد، حسام رضا السيد. الإدارة المؤقتة للشركات	عبد الحميد، حسام رضا السيد.		القاهرة :	2009	نوصى بتشديد العقوبة المفروضة على من يجتاز الحدود البلاد من غير المنافذ المشروع فى اطار مكافحة الهجرة غير المشروعة	
3493	10668834	علي، داليا عبد المعطي حسين . التراضي كأساس لاتفاق التحكيم /	علي، داليا عبد المعطي حسين .	داليا عبدالمعطي حسين على ،	القاهرة :	[دب]	نوصى باستحداث نص جديد يضاف الى القانون 97 لسنة 1959 يجرم لى كل دولة من الدول يسهل للغير الخروج من 6: . غير المنافذ المشروعة مع مصاريد الانوات المستخدمة فى عملية النقل المهاجرين غير الشرعيين	
							الشركة عقد يتم ابرامه بنوافق الايجاب والقبول بين اطرافه واذا كانت النقل المهاجرين غير الشرعيين	
							ويتميز فى كل العقود الأخرى ومن اهم الوجوه التى يفرق فيها عقد الشركة عن باقى العقود انه يولد شخصا له كيان قانونى ويتمتع بشخصية معنوية وذمه مالىة مستقلة هي الشركة كما انه يقوم على توافق مصالح اطرافه وليس تعارضها كما ان اهم ماهيمز الشركة كعقد عن غيره من العقود الأخرى ان مايرتبه من آثار وما يمس من مصالح لا يكون قاصرا ا على اطرافه فقط فيعد تكوين الشركة تنشأ مصالح الغير الذين يتعاملون معها ومصلحه العاملين فيها ومصلحه الشركة ذاتها استقلا عن مصلحة المساهمين والشركاء ٥٢ إلا ان الشركة قد تتعرض لصعوبات تؤثر على مسئوليتها إما بسبب احتدام الخلاف بين الأجهزة القائمة على الادارة او غياب الجهاز المنوط به حل الصعوبة الناشئة او نسبة مخالفات جسيمه لمجلس الادارة فى هذه الحالات فلا مناص من اللجوء الى جهة اخرى .	
3494	10670375	محمد، نجاح عبدالمقصود عبدالعظيم .	نجاح عبدالمقصود	نجاح عبدالمقصود عبدالعظيم محمد .	القاهرة :	2008	ان انتشار التحكيم وقبوله بواسطة مختلف الدول لم يكن امرا سهلا سواء بالنسبة للدول النامية او المتقدمة . ان انتشار اللجوء الى التحكيم فى مجال المنازعات التجارة الدولية ادى الى غياب حقيقة وطبيعته عن انظار الدارسين فى هذا المجال سواء فى العلاقات بين الأشخاص فى القانون الخاص او فى العقود التى تكون الدولة فيها .وسواء اعتبرنا ان التحكيم قد اصبح الوسيلة العادية لتسوية منازعات التجارة الدولية او انه كما تقول محكمة النقض المصرية طريق استثنائى لتسوية المنازعات فان اتفاق الاطراف على اللجوء اليه يظل الركيزة الاساسية التى يقوم عليها نظام التحكيم وعلى هذا يظل معيار الرضاء واعتبار الأشخاص المعينة اطراف فى العقد المتضمن الشرط اساس استناده داخل مجموعة الشركات والتجمعات العقيدة ويظل قبول انتقال شرط التحكيم مع الحق المحال به هو اساس هذا الانتقال فى حالات حوالة الحق والدين وحوالة العقود كما يتطلب لجوء الدولة الى التحكيم وخاصة فى منازعات الاستثمار التاكّد من رضائهم بذلك وعلى هذا فان وعلى هذا فان الوسائل الجديدة التى اخذ بها قضاء التحكيم الدولى لاستخلاص رضاء الدولة لاتعبر فى كل الاحوال عن رضائهم كما تنسب فى العديد من المشكلات الامر الذى يفرض على الدول اعادة النظر فى صياغة القوانين والاتفاقيات الدولية التى يستخلص منها رضاءها باللجوء الى التحكيم .	
							تبين ان اساس الاخلاقي للسلطة فى الشريعة الاسلامية يختلف باختلاف واضعاه فى القانون الرومانى والفروعى حيث ان غاية للشرعية الاسلامية غاية مثالية مما ادى الى عدم الفصل بين القواعد الاخلاقية والدينية اما القانون الرومانى يتوخى غاية نفعية بين الدين والقانون والاخلاق وتتناول ايضا مفهوم السلطة فى النظم الوضعى والانتماء لاي مجتمع كبر هذا او صغر انما يعنى فى حقيقة الامر الخضوع لسلطته اى لتلك السلطة التى ترسم لعضائه اطار محدد لمسوكهم ونشاطهم يخدم الاهداف الاجتماعية المقررة فيلتزم الافراد الحفاظ على هذا الاطار بغية الحفاظ على الرابطة الاجتماعية ودرءا لتفككها والحلاليا فسلطة الدولة اذن تتميز بقدرتها الفعالة على حفظ كيان المجتمع وسلامته ومع ذلك فقد تكون سلطة القاهرة فى يد من يمارسها وهو الانسان الحاكم بالاضافة الى ذلك توضيح مفهوم السلطة واساسها ان عنصر القوة فى هذه الحالة لا تقتصر على القوة اى القائمة على الخوف والارهاب والتهديد وانما تعداها لتشمل كل قوة يمكن ان تحقّق اقتفاف المحكومين حول السلطة فقد يمثّل فى قوة العقيدة الدينية التى تكون السلطة تجسيدا لها كما قد تتمثل فى قوة تأثير الوسائل الدعاية التى تجوزها الحومات فى الوقت الحاضر وباختصار شديد يمكن القول ان القوة كاحد عناصر السلطة انما تعتمد ليس فقط على القوة المادية وانما يضا على عوامل نفسية واجتماعية وتاريخية .	
							انا مفهوم اصطلاح التجارة الالكترونية يدور حول ثلاثة محاور هي الوسيلة والنشاط والاطراف وهو عبارة عن جزئين هما التجارة والالكترونية ويتميز بالعديد من المزايا من اهمها عدم وجود دعائم ورفيقا للمنافسة وزيادة الانتاج مع انخفاض تكلفة الوسيلة . ويطلق اصطلاح القانون الدولى الخاص على مجموعة القواعد القانونية التى تنظم العلاقات ذات الطابع الدولى وهذا الاصطلاح لم تهمله الشريعة الاسلامية فهم لم تتوازن عن تحديد اى شكل من اشكال المعاملات التى يمكن ان تنشأ فى اى مجتمع من المجتمعات ووضعت حلولا للعديد من المسائل التى تدرج ضمن نطاق هذا القانون منها على سبيل المثال مبدأ المساواة بين بني الانسان . ورغم ان هذا القانون ماهو الا مجموعة من قواعد لحل النزاعات التى قد تنشأ فى العلاقات القانونية من خلال المعاملات العابرة للحدود الا ان هذه القواعد فى الاساس دولية التطبيق محلية الاصدار لا انها منبثقة من الانظمة القواعد فى الاساس دولية التطبيق محلية الاصدار لانها منبثقة عن انظمة القانون الدولى الخاص لكل دولة وقد تقوم من خلالها محاكم كل دولة وفقا لقانون الوطنى بتطبيق قانون اجنبى عند بحث ما اذا كان المورد قد قام بتنفيذ لقانونها الوطنى بتطبيق قانون اجنبى عند بحث ما اذا كانت الموارد قد قام بتنفيذ الالتزام او لم يقم بالتنفيذ بصورة جهرية ولا شك ان امتناع احد الطرفين عن تنفيذ التزاماته عادة ما يدفع الطرف المتضرر للتضامن لتعويضه عما احقق به من ضرر .	
							واهم التوصيات :-	
							عند وضع تعريف لاصطلاح التجارة الالكترونية يكون من الضروري التوسع فى تحديد مفهوم كل من الوسيلة والنشاط-1 والاطراف بحيث يشمل كافة الانشطة التجارية للمنتجات والخدمات التى تتم باستخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات وعر شبكة . اتصال دولية وباستخدام التبادل الالكترونى للبيانات لتنفيذ المعايير التجارية	
							يتعين مراعاة ان العلاقة بين الحكومة والمواطنين فى التعامل الالكترونى لاتندرج ضمن مفهوم الربحية منازط العمل-2 . التجارى	
							تهييب بكل من المشرعين المصرى والسعودى ان يبادر الى اصدار تشريعات تنظم التجارة الالكترونية والتحكيم-3 الالكترونى وانشاء محاكم حكومية افتراضية .	

					ينادى الباحث بسرعة العمل على اعداد اتفاقية عربية موحدة يعمل بها كتشريع داخل الدول العربية بدلا من النصوص-4 الحماية الحالية شريطة ان تكون مستقاة من احكام الشريعة الاسلامية الغراء التى بينت بجلاء كيف يحصل الضعيف على حقه .	2007 .	عين شمس :	ابراهيم احمد ابراهيم .	زمزمى . ابراهيم احمد سعيد .			
3495	10670424				الثأر في اللغة الدمي نفسه او المطالبة بالدم اذا اصابه الطالب شفيت وهذا باله فهو بهذا المعنى قتل قاتل والثأر فى اصطلاح القانونيين فعل القتل بدافع الانتقام يقوم به فرد او اكثر من اقرابه المجنى عليه ضد الجاني نفسه او احد اقرابه وعند علماء الاجتماع هو نظام اجتماعى يقوم على مبدأ رد العدوان بالعدوان وذلك اغلالا للقانون السائد الذى تطيقه السلطة المختصة فى الدولة ومعنى القصاص فى اللغة العربية ان يفعل بالجاني مثل فعله من قتل او قطع او ضرب اوجرح فهو يعنى المساواة والمماتلة اما القصاص فى الشرع معناه المساواة والمماتلة بين الجريمة والعقوبة وهو مشروع بالكتاب والسنة والاجماع واثر وان كان يققن مع القصاص فى ان كلا منهما يهدف الى قتل القاتل فهو ليؤمن معه التعدي والزيادة .	2007 .	اسيوط :	محمد عماد احمد عبدالجواد .	عبدالجواد . محمد عماد احمد .	الثأر عند العرب مقارنا بالقصاص فى الشريعة الاسلامية :		3496
3497	10673809				يبدو من الاهمية بمكان التحرير المرفق العام من القيود التى تفرضها النظرية التقليدية للمرافق العامة وذلك بالاعتراف بهذا الوصف لاي نشاط يبتغى النفع العام يقطع النظر عن القائم عليه او المالك لامواله وهذا مايدعو الى تقبل	2009 .	عين شمس :	محمود احمد سليمان البراشدى .	الورشادى . محمود احمد سليمان .	النظام القانوني لاموال المرفق العام فى ظل سياسة الخصخصة :		
					تتناول الرسالة : قواعد القانون الدولى العام وتطورها بشكل كبير وسريع بعد ظهور المنظمات الدولية خاصة منظمة الأمم المتحدة عام 1945تعد أدى ظهور تلك المنظمة إلى تغير الكثير من قواعد القانون الدولي العام خاصة بما يتصل بتسوية المنازعات الدولية التى تنور بين الدول المتنازعةعلى الحدود المشتركة فيما بينهم لذا فإن هذه الدراسة تعرض لتقصية الحدود بين الاردن واسرائيل . ومن اهم النتائج :- بالنسبة لمفاوضات ابرام المعاهدة :- عقدت هذه المعاهدة فى اطار المفاوضات المباشرة والثنائية بين الاردن واسرائيل كما انها جمعت بين الدبلوماسية العلنية والسرية . ثانيا :-بالنسبة لشروط صحة المعاهدة فمن حيث شرط الاهلية وجدنا ان الطرفين لها الاهلية القانونية فى ابرام المعاهدات الدوليةولكن لاتوافر الاهلية القانونية الكاملة لاسرائيل فى المعاهدات ترسيم الحدود مع الأردن كما ان المعاهدة لم تخل من عيب الاكراه لوقوع الاردن تحت وطأة الاحتلال الاسرائيلي اضافة الى مراعاة المعاهدة التى حققت السيادة القانونية الكاملة وبالنسبة للاعتراف الصادر من كل طرف للطرف الاخر تضمنت المعاهدة اعتراف كل طرف للطرف الاخر باستقلاله السياسى وسلامة اراضيه . من اهم التوصيات :- يجب ان يقوم الاردن بتصحيح الوضع الوارد بهذه المعاهدة بخصوص منطقتين الباقورة والغمر واستعادة ابار المياه الجوفية فى وادى عربة باتتاج الطرق الواردة فى اتفاقية فينا لقانون المعاهدات وبحلها بالطرق السلمية ومنها عقد اتفاق جديد لتعديل هذا الوضع .	2007 .	بنى سويف :	لطفي نبيه عبدالعظيم محمد ،	محمد ، لطفي نبيه عبدالعظيم .	معاهدة السلام الأردنية الاسرائيلية فى ضوء أحكام القانون الدولي العام /		3498
3499	10696726					2009 .	الوادي :	محمود أحمد يوسف إبراهيم،	ابراهيم . محمود أحمد يوسف .	شعر النساء فى العصر العباسي الاول من 132ء إلى 232ء :		3499
3500	10699833					2009	قنا :	فيصل فتحى محمد حسن،	حسن، فيصل فتحى محمد .	محمد (عبد) :		3500
3501	10699931				دراسة ماهية التجديد فى الشعر الإبرانى من واقع النظرية الشكلية "الفرماليست" والتي تبتنها المدرسة الشكلية الروسية من حيث الانحراف والالتزام بالأصول العامة والعرف الشعرى لدى النقاد والقاء الضوء على ملامح الأدب الطاجيكي المعاصر (الشعر)ومراحل تطوره والقاء الضوء على قضية التأثير فى الشعر الإبرانى الحديث والقضايا الموضوعية والشكلية للشعر الطاجيكي المعاصر وعناصر الإبداع ومحاولات التجديد فى هذا الشعر .	2009 .	قنا :	حمدي عبد الراضى على محمد،	محمد، حمدي عبد الراضى طاجيكستان :	التجديد فى الشعر الحديث وأثره على الشعر الفارسى فى طاجيكستان :		3501
3502	10699971					1979 .	عين شمس :	سعيد السيد محمد الباجورى،	الباجورى . سعيد السيد محمد .	جمال الدين الاصفهاني :		3502
3503	10700239					1980 .	اسيوط :	أحمد يوسف محمد خليفة؟	خليفة، أحمد يوسف محمد .	محمد الخضر حسين (1293=1873/1377م-1958) :		3503
3504	10700341					1980 .	الازهر :	عبد الحميد السيد محمد عبد الحميد،	عبد الحميد، عبد الحميد السيد محمد .	ابن جابر الاعصى وتحقيق كتابتة شرح الالفية لابن مالك/		3504
3505	10700676				تشتمل الدراسة لمجموعة من المنشآت الاثرية المختلفة التى تمد تخالف التقسيم المتبع فى الدراسات الاثرية من منشآت دينية وميدانية.	1980 .	اسيوط :	محمد سيف النصر أبو الفتوح،	أبو الفتوح ، محمد سيف النصر منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بالقاهرة حتى نهاية عصر المماليك /			3505
3506	10700826				تتمثل أهمية هذا البحث فى انه يعالج فترة زمنية من أهم فترات التكالب الاستعماري على افريقيا بوجه عام وعلى وسط القارة فى الفترة 1881-1899.	1981 .	اسيوط :	فوزى محمد عبد الرحمن،	فوزى، فوزى محمد عبد الرحمن .	التنافس الدولي حول حوض الكونغو :		3506
3507	10703486				الصناعة فى المجتمع الحديث هى محور نشاطه وهى لذلك تتطلب طاقات بشرية تتمثل فى الاداريين المشرفين والمديرين والفنيين والمهندسين والعمال من ناحية الانتاج.	1989 .	اسيوط :	سعيد عثمان محمد حسن،	حسن، سعيد عثمان محمد .	التصنيع ودوره فى تنمية المجتمع المحلي :		3507
3508	10703532				تتناول الرسالة مفهومالنص عند ابي العلاء بين النظرية والتطبيق فوسمات نقد ابي العلاء مفهوم الشعر بين النظرية والتطبيق		اسيوط :	م . ا . بدران	محمد ابو الفضل بدران	قضايا النقد والبلاغة		3508
					تتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع دراسة مقارنة للآثار الباقية فى مراكز مقاطعات شرق الدلتا فى العصر المتأخر حيث بدأت الدراسة بمقدمة ضمت أهمية الموضوع ومبررات اختياره والدراسات السابقة ثم تناولت الدراسة مقدمة تاريخية من خلال معابد شرق الدلتا مثل معابد تانيس ثم معابد امت، معابد منديس، ناووس، ومعابد تل بسطة، معبد اتريب، وتل اليهودية br ثم تناولت الدراسة مقابر شرق الدلتا من خلال مقابر تانيس مثل مقابر الملوك ومقابر الأفراد ثم مقابر مدينة امت (تل نيشة) ثم مقارنة بين مقابر مراكز مقاطعات شرق الدلتا ثم تناولت الدراسة التوابيت مثل توابيت تانيس للملوك وللأفراد وللأفراد الأسرة والتابيت والعشرين ثم توابيت امت ثم توابيت اتريب ثم مقارنة بين توابيت مراكز مقاطعات شرق الدلتا br كما تناولت الدراسة اللوحات من خلال اللوحات النذرية ثم اللوحات التذكارية ثم اللوحات الجنائزية ومواد القبريين ومقارنة بين لوحات مراكز مقاطعات شرق الدلتا br ثم تناولت التماثيل فى كل من تانيس، ومنديس، وتل المقام، وتل بسطة، اتريب، بيثوم(تل المسخوطة) ثم مقارنة بين تماثيل مراكز مقاطعات شرق الدلتا br كما تناولت الفنون الصغرى من خلال لفائف المومياء، وحلى الرقية والصدر، والفلاند والعقود، والصدريات، والسلاسل، والملاقات، والأساور، وتليسيات الأصابع - الخواتم - الصنادل، الجعازين - أشكال القلب، والتمائم، التماثيل الصغيرة الجنائزية (الشوايى)، ثم الأواني الكفويى ثم الأواني ثم الأسلحة والصونجات ثم خاتمة ضمت أهم النتائج التى تم التوصل إليها خلال تلك الدراسة.	1999 .	الإسكندرية :	فاطمة عبد الغنى سالم محمد،	محمد، فاطمة عبد الغنى سالم .	دراسة مقارنة للآثار الباقية فى مراكز مقاطعات شرق الدلتا فى العصر المتأخر /		3509
3510	10705311				تتناول الرسالة مفهومالنص عند ابي العلاء بين النظرية والتطبيق فوسمات نقد ابي العلاء مفهوم الشعر بين النظرية والتطبيق.	1990 .	اسيوط :	محمد أبو الفضل بدران،	بدران، محمد أبو الفضل .	قضايا النقد والبلاغة :		3510
3511	10705342				تتناول الدراسة تاريخ مصر الاقتصادية فى الفترة من 1850 حتى 1914 لم يبحث بشكل شمولي فى دائرة الاستثمارات الأجنبية خاصة، وان دراسة التاريخ الاقتصادى فى واقعها تعكس الواقع السياسى وتحركاته.	1993 .	اسيوط :	حامد على دسوقي،	دسوقي، حامد على .	الاستثمارات الاجنبية فى مصر عامي 1850- 1914 :		3511
3512	10705393				التشنة الاجتماعية هى العملية التى تتشكل خلالها معايير الفرد ومهاراته ودوافعه واتجاهاته وسلوكه لكى تتوافق وتتفق مع تلك التى يعتبرها المجتمع مرغوبة.	1993 .	اسيوط :	فتحى عبد الواحد أمين،	أمين، فتحى عبد الواحد .	التفكك الاسرى وعلاقته بالانحرافات السلوكية للابناء :		3512
3513	10705432				اللهجات العربية الحديثة امتدت فى اكثر طواهرها للغوية للهجات العربية القديمةأحداث فيها من تطور سواء من حيث الاصوات او النية او التركيب.	1994 .	اسيوط :	أبو الحمد محمد الاقويونى،	الاقويونى، ابو الحمد احمد	لهجة البسايعة :		3513

							يتناول موضوع الدراسة "النقل والتنمية في محافظة الشرقية دراسة جغرافية " وترجع أهمية في التعرف على شبكات النقل بمنطقة الدراسة وتحليلها تحليلًا كمياً لإظهار دور النقل في العلاقة المكانية بين مدن المحافظة ثم التعرف على ان عاصمة المحافظة تمثل عقدة مركزية على شبكات النقل ثم التحليل شبكات النقل بالاساليب الكمية ودراسة العلاقة بينهما مابين السكان العمران والمساكن من حيث الكثافة كما يتم ابراز دور التنمية للسكان والعمران في الانتاج الزراعي والصناعي والسياحة ثم ايجاد العلاقة بين النقل والتنمية هل: هي ايجابية ام سلبية كما يتبين من دراسة النقل والتنمية التعرف على حجم الحركة للمركبات ثم الركاب والبضائع على شبكات النقل وادى الطرق اكثر ايجابية لحركة نقل الركاب والبضائع مع ابراز دور الطرق والشبكات الحديثة في التنمية بالمحافظة كما ان دراسة النقل والتنمية تمثل دراسة تطبيقية في اطار مكاني محدد يمكن الوصول الي نتائج اقرب الي النقة باستخدام الاساليب الكمية في تحليل دراسة هذا الموضوع خامسا المنهج المتبع في دراسة الموضوع: 1-المنهج التاريخي، 2-المنهج الاقليمي، 3-المنهج الكمي، 4- المنهج الموضوعي		
3514	10705456	النقل والتنمية في محافظة الشرقية :	المراكبي، فتحى السيد ابراهيم احمد	فتحى السيد ابراهيم احمد المراكبي،	الزقازيق	1994 .	تناول الرسالة دراسة تطور المئذنة المصرية بمدينة القاهرة منذ الفتح العربى حتى نهاية العصر المملوكي، كما تتناول التأثيرات المتبادلة من مآذن ومآذن الشرق وغرب العالم الاسلامي من الناحيتين المعمارية والزخرفية.		
3515	10705760	تطور المئذنة المصرية بمدينة القاهرة من الفتح العربى حتى نهاية العصر المملوكي :	عبد، عبد الله كامل موسى.	عبد الله كامل موسى،	القاهرة :	1994	كانت تاتسب هي مدينة العصر الوسيطى والعاصمة الدينية الثانية للبلاد فى الوجه البحرى، كان الشكا العلم للمدينة خاصة العمارة الدينية في كرتك طيبة وكانت تاتسب ذاتها من الاملاك الامونية في الشمال.		
3516	10705900	تلتبس في العصر الوسيطى /	الفتنيرى، شكرى حسين على.	شكرى حسين على الفتنيرى،	قا :	1997	تناول الرسالة موضوع عمائر مئذنة ذى السفال الدينية الموجوده باليمن حتى العصر العثماني ثم دراستها دراسة أثرية معمارية من خلال المساجد والمدارس و القباب الضريحية .		
3517	10708164	عمائر مدينة ذى السفال الدينية باليمن حتى العصر العثماني :	جار الله، عبد الرحمن حسن.	عبد الرحمن حسن جار الله،	قا :	2000			
3518	10708421	المؤثرات اليونانية في فكرتى الطبيعة والانسان عند التوحيدى وابن سينا وابن باجة:	ابراهيم، ابراهيم محمد رشاد.	ابراهيم محمد رشاد ابراهيم،	قا :	2001			
3519	10708429	شعر سبط بن التعاويذى :	بكرى، حسن عبدالرحيم احمد	حسن عبدالرحيم احمد بكرى،	قا :	2001	تناول الرسالة br الدراسة الصوتية ومطلع القصيدة ومعرفة ظواهر التكرار معرفة الاساليب أسلوب الشرط واسلوب الاستفهام واسلوب النداء واسلوب القسم والتحدث عن الدراسة الدلالية والمعجم اللغوى للشاعر ابن التعاويذى.		
3520	10708524	إستخدامات وسائل الإعلام الإقليمية وإشباعها لدى جمهور جنوب الصعيد :	ابوشادى، صفاء محمد حسن	صفاء محمد حسن أبو شاددى،	قا:	2005	يتناول البحث موضوع الاعياد والمواسم في الديانة اليهودية دراسة تاريخية وديانات أخرى ومدى تآكر اليهودية بتلك الشعوب.		
3521	10708626	استخدامات وسائل الإعلام الإقليمية وإشباعها لدى جمهور جنوب الصعيد :	عبد العزيز، عبد العزيز السيد.	عبد العزيز السيد عبد العزيز،	قا :	2002	يحظى منخل الإستخدامات والإشباعات بإهتمام خاص في الدراسات الإعلامية لتركيزه على الفرد كمتلقى إيجابى نشط للرسائل والمضامين التي تقدمها وسائل الاتصال الحقيقية في المجتمع تكمن في حقيقة الوظائف التي تقدمها لجمهورها.		
3522	10711635	مظاهر الحضارة في بلاد ما وراء النهر 521-638هـ/1127-1240م /	السمان، محمود عبد الوهاب.	محمود عبد الوهاب السمان ،	قا :	2004	تلقى الرسالة الضوء على بلاد ما وراء النهر في فترة من فترات تاريخها وذلك منذ بداية الحكم الخوارزمي أى منذ حكم أنوشكين 491-628/1098-1231م حتى سنة 638-1240م.		
3523	10711643	تغير القيم في الريف المصرى :	مصطفى، نسرين صلاح.	نسرين صلاح مصطفى،	قا:	2005	تناول الرسالة br أن هناك علاقة سلبية بين اندماج أعضاء البناء الاجتماعي في النشاط الصناعي تغير النظرة إلى الأرض والعمل العمل الزراعى br هناك علاقة ايجابية بين تغير النشاط الاقتصادي لأفراد مجتمع البحث وبين القيم الاستهلاكية التي يتبنّاها هؤلاء الافراد br هناك علاقة ايجابية بين دخول الريفيين في مجال العمل الصناعي وتغير القيم الخاصة بالزواج مثل اختيار شريك الحياة والسن المناسب للزواج br هناك علاقة سلبية بين اشتغال الريفيين بالمشروعات الصناعية وتغير نظرتهم إلى القيم القروية والاسرية.		
3524	10711653	الفكر اليوناني اليوناني بين أوغسطين والفارابي /	أحمد، محمود حسين محمد.	محمود حسين محمد أحمد،	قا :	2004	تناول الرسالة دراسة الفكر اليوناني اليوناني عند كلاً من أوغسطين والفارابي في دراسة تحمل في طياتها منهجاً تحليلياً مقارناً.		
3525	10711942	الموتيف "العربي في القصص الشعبي ليهود"	الفرخاني ، فرح قدرى خضيرى	فرح قدرى خضيرى الفرخاني	قا	2002	تهتم الدراسة بآليات وحدة الثقافة الشعبية بين المصريين ويهود مصر من خلال التتبع التاريخي، وعليه يمكن الادعاء بان القصص الشعبي الذي رواه يهود مصر بعد هجرتهم إلى اسرائيل،والذي تم تجميعه وارشفته وحفظه في أرشيف القصص الشعبي في اسرائيل، هو قصص مصري/ عربي لا يقل الشك.		
3526	10711977	الموتيف "العربي في القصص الشعبي ليهود مصر"	الفرخاني، فرح قدرى خضيرى	فرح قدرى خضيرى الفرخاني،	قا :	2002	تهتم الدراسة بآليات وحدة الثقافة الشعبية بين المصريين ويهود مصر من خلال التتبع التاريخي، وعليه يمكن الادعاء بان القصص الشعبي الذي رواه يهود مصر بعد هجرتهم إلى اسرائيل،والذي تم تجميعه وارشفته وحفظه في أرشيف القصص الشعبي في اسرائيل، هو قصص مصري/ عربي لا يقل الشك.		
3527	10712004	ات الاستثمارية /	يوسف ، محمد احمد .	محمد احمد يوسف ،	سوهاج :	1995	خنت		
3528	10712082	دراسة اختبارية لمدى توافر الثقة في معلومات القوائم المالية المنشورة	حسن ، أسامة قبيصي محمد عبد المولى .	أسامة قبيصي محمد عبدالمولى حسن ،	سوهاج:	2003	سمعت الدراسة الى تحقيق الاهداف التالية 1_التأصيل النظرى للثققة 2_تحديد الدور الذى يمكن ان تلعبه في مجال فعالية الوظيفة المحاسبية 3 _تحديد الأساليب المناسب لقياس الثقة		
3529	10712136	التطور التنظيمي في البنوك الإسلامية /	الشيخ ، سمير رمضان	سمير رمضان الشيخ،	سوهاج :	1994	ا		
3530	10712161	أثر سلوك المستهلك على إستراتيجية تسويق السلع الاستهلاكية المعمره:		طارق محمد على ،	سوهاج:	1997	يعتبر المستهلك ضمن التوجه التسويقي الحديث محور العملية التسويقية غير أن دراسته ليست بالشئ الهين وهذا راجع إلى طبيعته المعقدة، ونظرا لأهمية والمكانة الرئيسية التي يحتلها المستهلك بالجميع المؤسسات بغض النظر عن نوع النشاط الذي تمارسه باعتباره العنصر المحرك لكل نشاط كون كل المنتجات موجهة أساساً إليه بغرض تلبية رغبته وحاجاته المختلفة. كان لابد من دراسة سلوكه ومحاولة فهم أبعاد قراراته الشرائية. وسنحاول من خلال هذه الدراسة التطرق إلى كل ما يتعلق بالمستهلك.		
3531	10712220	إطار مقترح لتقييم دور المتغيرات الشخصية في تحسين جودة أداء المراجع بالتطبيق على البيئة المصرية :	إسماعيل، عاصم المصرى.	عاصم المصرى إسماعيل ،	سوهاج :	2004	تهدف الدراسة الى تحديد طبيعة جودة الأداء في المراجعة والمؤشرات المرتبطة بها وتقييم الوضع الحالي لمهنة المراجعة في ج.م.ع وعلاقتها بتأهيل وأداء المراجع وتحديد دور المتغيرات الشخصية للمراجع وأثرها على جودة الأداء في المراجعة.		
3532	10712244	تقويم السياسات الاستثمارية النفطية الخارجية لدولة الكويت /	الشراح ، رمضان علي	رمضان علي الشراح،	سوهاج :	1993	د		
3533	10712248	مدخل التكلفة على أساس النشاط كأداة لقياس تكاليف الجودة (مدخل بيتي) /	بركات، محمود ابراهيم محمد عبد الموجود.	محمود ابراهيم محمد عبد الموجود بركات ،	سوهاج :	2003	ذ		
							يتمثل الهدف الاساسي للدراسة في إمكانية تطوير قائمة القيمة المضافة بما يخدم احتياجات المتعاملين مع سوق المال بمصر ولتحقيق ذلك تم تقسيم الدراسة إلى ثلاثة أجزاء تناولت الجوانب التالية: 1- تحليل وتقييم الإصاحح المحاسبى في سوق المال بمصر في ضوء احتياجات المستثمرين بسوق المال		
							التأصيل النظري للقيمة المضافة وتقييم نموذج القيمة المضافة الوارد بتعديلات النظام المحاسبى الموحد كنموذج مصرى-2 دراسة ميدانية للكشف عن مدى قبول الإصاحح عن القيمة المضافة فى التقارير المالية بسوق المال زإمكانية صياغة-3 نموذج مقترح للقيمة المضافة يأخذ فى الاعتبار احتياجات المتعاملين مع سوق المال		
							وقد يشهد المجتمع المصرى حاليا مرحلة الإصلاح الاقتصادى واقتصاديات السوق من خلال توسيع قاعدة ملكية القطاع الخاص فى الشركات المملوكة للدولة وهو ما عرف بالخصخصة ويعد صدور قانون سوق المال رقم 95 لعام 92 من أهم آثار التوجه إلى الخصخصة وذلك بهدف تنشيط سوق المال بمصر وتبعه بعد ذلك صدور قرار وزير الاقتصاد لعام 1997باصدار اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون سوق المال ومؤخرا صدر القراران الوزاريان رقم 345عام2002ورقم 156عام2003بتعديل بعض أحكام القرارات السابقة بشأن معايير المحاسبة المصرية التى تلزم بها الشركات المسجلة بسوق المال عند إعدادها نماذج الإصاحح.		
							يمثل الاستهلاك الخاص أحد المتغيرات الاقتصادية الهامة التى تؤثر على مسار عملية التنمية الاقتصادية فى الدول النامية وذلك لتأثيره على حجم الموارد المحلية المتاحة وللأزمة لتمويل التنمية الاقتصادية.		
3534	10712261	تطوير معلومات القيمة المضافة لتحسين كفاءة وفاعلية الإصاحح المحاسبى في سوق الأوراق المالية:مدخل بيتي/	هلالى،إسماء احمد جمال			2003 .			
3535	10712292	أثر تغير السياسة الاقتصادية على محددات الإنفاق الاستهلاكي الخاص في ج.م.ع(دراسة قياسية مقارنة بين قترني الستينات والتسعينات)=	عيسى ، راضى السيد عبد الجواد .	راضى السيد عبدالجواد عيسى	سوهاج	2001			
3536	10712309	مدخل مقترح للقياس المحاسبى بهدف زيادة فاعلية البيانات المحاسبية في سوق الأوراق المالية /	يوسف ، ماهر رسمي	ماهر رسمي يوسف،	سوهاج :	1993	حج		

								من المتوقع أن انخفاض مستوى أداء مراكز التدريب لدورها في مجال التدريب على الحاسبات الإلكترونية يعزى إلى وجود قصور في بعض الجوانب التنظيمية لمراكز التدريب على الحاسبات الإلكترونية ووجود قصور في علاقات المتعاونين والتتبع بين مراكز التدريب المختلفة ووجود قصور في مجال تحديد الاحتياجات التدريبية لغات المستفيدين من التدريب ووجود قصور في مجال تسويق نشاط التدريب على الحاسبات الإلكترونية ومن ثم تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى توصيف وتقييم الدور الحالي لمراكز التدريب موضع الدراسة في مجال ممارسة نشاط التدريب على الحاسبات الإلكترونية والتعرف على المشكلات التي قد تواجه تلك المراكز وتعوق النشاط التدريسي الذي تقدمه وتحد من دورها على المستوى القومي وتقديم عدد من المقترحات التي يمكن أن تساهم في التغلب على المشكلات التي قد تكشف عنها الدراسة أو التقليل منها ومن النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة أن حجم النشاط التدريبي في مجال الحاسبات الإلكترونية محدود بالنسبة للنشاط الأخرى التي تمارسها مراكز التدريب وأن هناك نقص في عدد وأنواع الوظائف اللازمة لممارسة نشاط التدريب في مجال الحاسبات الإلكترونية وأن هناك قصور في الأساليب المستخدمة في دراسة المستفيدين من التدريب وأن عدم مسؤوليه معظم مراكز التدريب من تحديد مجموعة المعلومات التي يمكن أن تكشف عن الاحتياجات التدريبية وتوصلت الدراسة أيضا إلى أن هناك قصور في استخدام الأساليب التدريبية حيث يستخدم أسلوب المحاضرة كوسيلة أساسية من وسائل التدريب وعدم كفاية التدريب العملي مما يعكس الميل إلى الجانب التعليمي أكثر من التدريب.		
3556	10719238	تقيم دورمراكز التدريب علي الحاسبات الالكترونية في جمهورية مصر العربية :	محمد ، علاء تاج الدين	سوهاج : علاء تاج الدين محمد،	1993 .	سوهاج : علي سيد بخيت ،	1989 .	تهدف الدراسة إلى اختيار نموذج موضوعي من النماذج الرياضية التي تعكس القيمة الاقتصادية لحياة الإنسان بحيث يمكن أن يسترشد به القضاء المصري في التوصل إلى مقدار التعويض المادي المناسب للمضرورين أو أسرهم من حوادث السيارات في دعاوي الوفاة والإصابات البدنية التي قد تلحق بهم من جراء حوادث السيارات في جمهورية مصر العربية مع دراسة بعض الأساليب والطرق المتبعة في بعض الدول النامية الأخرى في شأن تعويض الوفيات والإصابات البدنية التي تنتج عن حوادث السيارات في تلك الدول وقد أظهرت الدراسة أن النظام القانوني المتبع بشأن التعويض في التأمين الإخباري من المسؤولية المدنية الناشئة عن حوادث السيارات في جمهورية مصر العربية يقوم على منح المضرور وأسرتة تعويض بذلك القدر الذي يستطيع أن يثبت فيه أن السائق أو قائد المركبة كان هو المخطئ في الحادث مما ترتب على هذا النظام الكثير من المساوئ والسلبيات.		
3557	10719243	تأمين جميع اخطار التركيب وتسعيرة /	بخيت ،علي سيد	علي سيد بخيت ،	1989 .					
3558	10719253	استخدام مفهوم القيمة الاقتصادية لحياة الفرد كأساس لتقدير قيمة التعويض في التأمين الإجبارى للسيارات فى جمهورية مصر العربية/	واصف جمال عبد الباقي.	جمال عبد الباقي واصف.	1991 .	اسيوط:		تهدف الدراسة إلى اختيار نموذج موضوعي من النماذج الرياضية التي تعكس القيمة الاقتصادية لحياة الإنسان بحيث يمكن أن يسترشد به القضاء المصري في التوصل إلى مقدار التعويض المادي المناسب للمضرورين أو أسرهم من حوادث السيارات في دعاوي الوفاة والإصابات البدنية التي قد تلحق بهم من جراء حوادث السيارات في جمهورية مصر العربية مع دراسة بعض الأساليب والطرق المتبعة في بعض الدول النامية الأخرى في شأن تعويض الوفيات والإصابات البدنية التي تنتج عن حوادث السيارات في تلك الدول وقد أظهرت الدراسة أن النظام القانوني المتبع بشأن التعويض في التأمين الإخباري من المسؤولية المدنية الناشئة عن حوادث السيارات في جمهورية مصر العربية يقوم على منح المضرور وأسرتة تعويض بذلك القدر الذي يستطيع أن يثبت فيه أن السائق أو قائد المركبة كان هو المخطئ في الحادث مما ترتب على هذا النظام الكثير من المساوئ والسلبيات.		
3559	10719265	دور البيانات المحاسبية في تصويب الهياكل التمويلية لوحدات القطاع العام :	عبد ربه ،عاطف حسن	عاطف حسن عبد ربه،	1988 .	سوهاج :		ملخص		
3560	10719280	اثر البيئة المحيطة علي قرارات التوظيف الاستثماري في البنوك الاسلامية /	همام ، اشرف يوسف سليم	اشرف يوسف سليم ،	1994 .	سوهاج :		مح		
3561	10719303	تخطيط حجم الاحتياجات من الطاقة في مصر حتى سنة 2010:	حسن ،جمال ابراهيم	جمال ابراهيم حسن،	1988 .	سوهاج :		ملخص		
3562	10719310	دور التخطيط الاقليمي في مصر اشارة خاصة لأقليم أسيوط	زكي. نرجس إدوارد	جامعة أسيوط. كلية التجارة بسوهاج. قسم الاقتصاد	1991 .	اسيوط:		تهدف الدراسة إلى : 1- دراسة وتقييم تجربة التخطيط الاقليمي في مصر وتحديد نقاط القوة والضعف 2- ابراز دور الوحدات المحلية في دعم أهداف التخطيط الاقليمي من خلال المشاركة الشعبية في اقتراح وتمويل وتنفيذ - ومتابعة أداء مشروعات التنمية الاقليمية 3- تقديم بعض التوصيات القابلة للتطبيق للاسراع بتنمية اقليم أسيوط الذي يضم محافظتي أسيوط والوادي الجديد 4- الكشف عن أهم أسباب الفوارق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية بين الأقاليم 5- إمكانية توفير الأدوات التي تحقق التكامل الاقتصادي الاقليمي 6- اصفاء الواقعية على خطط المحلية وترشيد استثمارات الحليات بميزانية من معدلات نموها		
3563	10720864	الجزء الثامن والعشرون من القرآن الكريم (قد سمع) الظواهر النحوية والصرفية في كتاب سبل الهدى والرشاد في سيرة خير العباد للإمام محمد بن يوسف الصالحى المشقى الشامى (المتوفى 932هـ)	عبد التواب،تهاني عبدالعارف زهران	تهاني عبدالعارف زهران عبد التواب،	2008	قا:		نظرية علم اللغة النصي من النظريات الحديثة التي شغلت علماء اللغة فتعددت دراساتهم التي تتصل بها للتعريف بأصولها وتحديد مصطلحاتها وبيان نوعية النصوص التي يمكن تطبيق هذه النظرية عليها . br وينبع اهتمام علماء اللغة بدراسة هذه النظرية وتطبيقها من عدم كون التحليل على مستوى الجملة كافياً لإشباع حاجة المحلل اللغوي فكان لابد من الانتقال من التحليل على مستوى الجملة إلى التحليل على مستوى أكبر هو التحليل على مستوى النص وذلك لأن نحو النص يتخذ من النص كلة وحدة للتحليل وليست كما كانت الحال عليه في النحاء السابقة عليها التي عرفت بنحو الجملة.		
3564	10720869	أبو دوح ، عبد العاطي أحمد حنفي	عبد العاطي أحمد حنفي أبو دوح	عبد العاطي أحمد حنفي أبو دوح	2006	قا:		هدف هذا البحث إلى تصنيف الظواهر وتوحيدها تبويبا علميا اقتضيت في أثر العلامة المخمشري فذكرت فيه جوانب حياته وصفاته وأثاره العلمية كما تهتم الرسالة بالظواهر النحوية منصوبات السماء		
3565	10720873	فقه السياسة بين ليفكر الإغريقي والفكر الإسلامي دراسة مقارنة	الميناوي،ثناء عبد الرشيد محمد	ثناء عبد الرشيد محمدالميناوي،	2005 .	قا:		إن الفكر على اختلاف أنماطه وموضوعاته صفة ينفرد بها الإنسان دون سواه من بين سائر المخلوقات في هذا الكون وهو ثمره من ثمار العقل البشري ينشأ ويتراكم على مر العصور نتيجة للجد الذهني الذي يبذله الإنسان في سعيه لمعرفة الظواهر المتعددة المتباينة التي يعيش في كنفها. br والفكر السياسي بصفة خاصة ينفق كل ضروب الفكر البشري الأخرى وذلك لإعتبارات كثيرة في مقدمتها :عراقة هذا الضرب من الفكر		
3566	10720877	معالجة الجريمة في الإعمال الدرامية التي يعرضها التلفزيون :	عمار، محمد محمد على هندی.	محمد محمد علي هندی عمار ،	2006 .	قا :		تأكي أهمية الدراسة في الأمور التالية: 1- br خطورة الآثار المترتبة على الجريمة على جميع الأطراف من الضحية والجاني على حد سواء وانتشارها في السنوات الأخيرة . 2- br أهمية الدور الذي يمكن أن تلعبه الأعمال الدرامية العربية المعروضة على شاشة التلفزيون في حياة الأفراد بالمجتمع من أحد أسباب أهمية موضوع الدراسة حيث تعتبر المواد الدرامية من أكثر المواد التي يقبل عليها المشاهد. 3- br- قلة الدراسات الإعلامية العربية التي سعت لإختبار نظرية الغرس الثقافي والتي تمثل إقراضات نظرية منهجية ووسائل سمعت لمعرفة إسهامات مشاهدة التلفزيون . 4- br- قلة الدراسات الإعلامية العربية التي تعرضت لتحليل محتوى الجريمة في الأعمال الدرامية.		
3567	10721416	الشعر الفارسي الحديث والحركة الوطنية الإيرانية :	ابراهيم، صديق محمود حسن.	صديق محمود حسن ابراهيم،	2009 .	قا :		بعد تأتالي محمد رضا شاه حكم إيران أخذ التيار الوطني يتنامى وينوي ساعده يوما بعد يوم، وبلغ ثروته على يد محمد مصدق الذي استطاع تأسيس الجبهة الوطنية بهدف التصدي للاطماع والتوجهيات الاستعمارية في إيران.		
3568	10722835	فكاح الوطنيين ضد الاستعمار والعنصرية في روديسيا من 1890- / 1965	مغايروس، فايز بشارة.	فايز بشارة مغايروس،	1978 .	القاهرة:		يعد موضوع فكاح الأفريقيين في روديسيا ضد الاستعمار والعنصرية من الموضوعات الهامة التي تحتاج إلى الدراسة والبحث.		
3569	10722926	مملكة مالي الاسلامية/	علي، حسن جلال الدين محمد.	حسن جلال الدين محمد علي،	1978 .	القاهرة:		ازدهرت في عهد خلفاء ماري جامطة الذي توفية سنة 1255، وكما ابن خلدون أن أهل مالي كثروا أمم السودان في نواحيهم تلك واستطالوا على الأمم المجاورة لهم		
3570	10723033	الخصائص النحوية في كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم بشرح النووي/	عبدالله، علي السيد حسن.		2008			في كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم دراسة نحوية دلالية تحنى بالكشف عن العلاقات القائمة بين أجزاء الجملة ، وعلاقات الجمل فيما بينها ، لمعرفة الخصائص النحوية في كلامه □ ، ولاستجلاء بعض أسرار البيان النبوي وروايعه ، ولعلها تكون خطوط على طريق هذا النوع من الدراسات الموجهة إلى لغة الحديث الشريف وأسلوبه . وأحسب أن الدراسات التي دارت حول الحديث النبوي لا تقل في عددها عن الدراسات التي كتبت حول القرآن الكريم . لكن جُلَّ هذه الدراسات موجه نحو الجانب التشريعي في الحديث ، أما الجانب اللغوي فيه فقد كانت الدراسات والبحوث فيه قليلة للقياس إلى ما حُطَّ حول القرآن من كتب في إعرابه ، وبيان إعجازه وبلاغته ، فقد اقتصرت الجهود اللغوية في الحديث على ما ألف في غريبه ، وعلى بعض الجهود في إعرابه ، وفي الكشف عن وجوه البلاغة فيه . () ومن هنا تأتى أهمية هذه الدراسة الموجهة إلى لغة الحديث الشريف لمعرفة الخصائص النحوية في كلامه من خلال مجموعة من الأحاديث في كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم . تلك الأحاديث هي أحاديث قرولية () اخترتها من كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم . وعدد هذه الأحاديث المختارة مائة وعشرة أحاديث من جملة ثلاثمائة وأربعين حديثاً في كتاب الإيمان () ، والسبب في اختيار هذه الأحاديث وترك الباقي هو تحاشي تكرار الجمل المدروسة ، حيث إنه في كل باب من أبواب الكتاب أحاديث تتعلق بموضوع واحد ، فتأتى هذه الأحاديث متشابهة إلى حد كبير في منتها ، فتحزّرا من تكرار منى لتكرار الجمل المدروسة اخترت من أحاديث كل باب حديثاً أو حديثين على أكثر تقدير . تكون الجمل فيه متنوعة		
3571	10725297	محمد، محمد عزت عبد القادر. مصطفى عبد الرازق واثره في الحركة الادبية /	محمد، محمد عزت عبد القادر.	محمد عزت عبد القادر محمد،	1978 .	أسيوط :		شخصية عظيمة، متعددة الجوانب رحبة الافاق وعلم من اعلام الفكر والادب، اسهم في إحياء الثقافة العربية، فيلسوف له منهج خاص جمع فيه بين خير ما في الشرق وأحسن ما في الغرب.		

				دويب، رفعت محمد عبد الله خليفة.	رفعت محمد عبد الله خليفة دويب،	القاهرة: . 1980	لأقت الدراسات الفولكلورية اهتماما كبيرا ذلك لأنها من التراث المدون الي التراث الحي والممتد شغافيا من افواه مؤيديه.		
3572	10725388			أعالي الاعراس في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة :		القاهرة: . 1980	شهدت القصيدة العربية - منذ القرن العشرين تطورا لم تشهده من قبل، وأصبح تطورها واقعا ماموسا شكلا ومضمونا، فتخذت من الشكل الحر اطارا لها.		
3573	10725488			الزعة الدرامية في الشعر العربي المعاصر /	السيد، السيد محمد علي.	القاهرة: . 1980	تزايدت أهمية البحث في إشكالية الإصلاح السياسي خلال السنوات الأخيرة، خاصة بعد أحداث الحادي عشر من سبتمبر 2001.		
3574	10726244			إنعكاسات الخطاب الصحفي على تشكيل اتجاهات الجمهور العام والنخبة في مصر نحو قضايا الإصلاح :	موسى، عيسى عبد الباقي.	قا : . 2008			
3575	10727406			المصادر العبرية للقصص الشعبي ليهود المغرب :	ملططاري، ياسر عبد الحكم علي.	قا: . 2007			
3576	10727412			التنافس في شعر البهاء زهير وابن مطروح	محمد،إيمان عبد العال سيد.	قا: . 2008	إن الدراسة تهدف من حيث كونها عملاً إطارياً معرفة مصادر إنتاج الشعرية عند الأخوين (البهاء وابن مطروح) وأن تقرأ هذا المنتج في ضوء علاقةه بالمنتجات الأخرى وتهدف من حيث كونها عملاً تشكلياً معرفة الور التناسية التي تكون بها الخطاب الشعري عندها وتهدف من حيث كونها عملاً إستراتيجياً حقيقة هذا الطرح التزاماً وقطعية وتدميراً وبناء مع الخطاب الأيوبي ومركزية خاصة.ومن البديهي إذن ألا نجد لدى قراءة النصوص القديمة ما نتطلق به من تحديد "المصلح" ومساراة المعاصرة إنما نجد أعمالاً تنور حول المقاربات النقدية القديمة للتلاصق أو إن شئنا الدقة" المصادر التلاصقية"		
3577	10728063			تقيم ملاعة سوق التأمين واعادة التأمين المصري :	سليمان ، مصطفى كمال اسماعيل مطهر سليمان،	سوهاج : . 1994	يهدف إلى الاعتماد على الموضوعية المطلقة عند التصريح بإنشاء شركات تأمين أو اعادة تأمين جديدة ودراسة صيغ جديدة للشركات الممكن التصريح بإنشائها للتخصص في الاكتتاب في بعض انواع التأمين التي تغطي أخطارا لم تغط من قبل وتوحيد الاسس والمعايير الخاصة بالتسعير والعمولات ومعدلات المخصصات والاحتياطيات وطرح صيغ تكفل تحقيق النفع الأمثل من عمليات اعادة التأمين الى خارج السوق.		
3578	10728083			تقييم الأداء ومدى فاعلية السياسات الاقتصادية المطبقة في القطاع الزراعي المصري :	البدوي، جمال ابراهيم حسن.	سوهاج : . 1996	هت		
3579	10728114			مدخل الرفاهية كأداة لتطوير القياس والإفصاح المحاسبي عن كفاءة الاداء بالوحدات الانتاجية :	عبد زيه ، عاطف حسن .	سوهاج : . 1995	خن		
3580	10728221			اثر المتغيرات التنظيمية والشخصية على قدرات التفاوض للمديرين في الشركات الصناعية بجمهورية مصر العربية:	احمد،السيد الحضري .	سوهاج: . 2006	هناك اختلاف بين مفهوم التفاوض وبعض المفاهيم الأخرى التي ارتبطت به مثل المساومة الوساطة التعاون - تعدد وتنوع مجالات العمل التفاوضي حيث يعتبر التفاوض التجاري أحد أشكال التفاوض التي تتم بين الافراد أو الشركات أو الدول .		
3581	10729324			نثر أبي حيان التوحيدي :	حسين، يوسف عباس علي.	قا : . 2005	اهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها هذه الدراسة: br المقدمة: تناولت نبذة مختصرة عن أبي حيان التوحيدي والأسباب التي دفعتني إلى تناول هذا الموضوع . br الفصل الأول: يتناول أيا حيان التوحيدي موسوعيا ذلك الرجل الذي وصفه عارفو فضله بأنه فيلسوف الأدباء وأديب الفلاسفة ومحقق التكملين ومتكلم المحققين وشيخ الصوفية. br الفصل الثاني: يتناول أسلوب أبي حيان التوحيدي الخيري،وأوضحت من خلاله ظاهرة التقديم والتأخير. br الفصل الثالث: يتناول الأساليب الانشائية الطلبية وغير الطلبية فوضحت أسلوب الاستفهام وأدواته المتبانية . وعرضت أيضا لأسلوب الداء وأسلوب الأمر وأسلوب النهي وأسلوب المدح والذم وأسلوب التعجب وأسلوب القسم لتأكيد كلمة. br الفصل الرابع: يتناول ظواهر أسلوبية أخرى وأسلوب الاعتراض وأسلوب التفضيل. br الفصل الخامس: يتناول أسلوب أبي حيان التوحيدي في ضوء الدرس اللغوي الحديث، فعرضت لمفهوم الأسلوب والاداء المتبانية حوله ثم عرضت للظواهر اللغوية عنده. br الفصل السادس: يتناول موسيقا اللغةعند أبي حيان التوحيدي، متحدثا عن اللغة لأن لكل لغة مدلولها.		
3582	10729331			الهيئة العلمية للدولة السامانية (475-1010/1083-999م)	أحمد محمود الطيرى أحمد	قا : . 2006	دراسة شتى صنوف العلم والمعرفة ومعرفة تاريخ نشأتها وتطورها عبر العصور		
3583	10729335			إمارة بني مرداس في حلب(400-475/1010-1083) /	عبد القادر، عبد القادر حسن أحمد.	قا : . 2005	تتناول الرسالة دراسة إمارة بني مرداس في حلين الجوانب التالية تطورها السياسي،علاقة الإمارة المرديسية بالفاطميين والعباسيين والسلاجقة،وكذلك بالإمراطورية البيزنطية والتركمان،ثم تعرض المظاهر الحضارية للإمارة المرديسية.		
3584	10730023			التحقيق الباهر شرح الأشياء والنظائر للعلامة محمد هبة الله بن محمد بن يحيى التاجي الحنفي المتوفى سنة 1224هـ لزين الدين بن إبراهيم بن محمد بن محمد المشهور بابن نجيم الحنفي المتوفى سنة 970هـ الفن الثاني من فنون كتاب الأشياء والنظائر (كتاب الطهارة والمصلاة فالزكاة والصوم ثم الحج:	حسين، أمل رمضان.	قا : . 2006	عرف العلماء القاعدة الفقهية تعريفات عديدة ومما جاء في تعريف الأشياء والنظائر قول الحموي : المراد بها المسائل الت يشبه بعضها بعضا مع اختلاف في الحكم؛الأمور خفية أدركها الفقهاء بدقة أنظارهم.		
3585	10730393			المكاييل والموازين في مصر القديمة /	أحمد، محمد صلاح بن محمد.	1980	يبحث موضوع هذه الرسالة في المكاييل المصرية ونظمها، والموازين وتطورها ثم صنح الوزن ومعاييرها في مصر القديمة دراسة نظرية وعملية.		
3586	10730476			تسجير خطر عطل الآلات :	العمرى ، شريف محمد علي	سوهاج : . 1993	وأهمية هذا الموضوع في أنه يبحث في جانب هام من جوانب الحضارة المصرية وهو الجانب الاقتصادي الذي تمثل المكاييل والموازين ركيزة أساسية فيه فعلى أساسها تتحدد معاملات الأفراد وعلاقاتهم التجارية ويتحدد معاملهم وماعيلهم وتحفظ بذلك حقوقهم.		
							وتتقسم هذه الرسالة إلى ثلاث أبواب يضم كل باب موضوعا من الموضوعات الثلاث: المكاييل والموازين وصنح الوزن. ويشتمل أول هذه الموضوعات وهو المكاييل على دراسة موضوعين منفصلين أولهما هو مكاييل الجيوب والثاني هو مكاييل السوائل.		
							ويتناول الموضوع الثاني في هذه الرسالة : دراسة الموازين، ولقد إرتبط الميزان كما هو معروف لدينا بالمعاملات التجارية اليومية بين الأفراد، وأصبح من أكثر الوسائل التي تحدد العلاقة بين المتعاملين في الأسواق فقة وبساطة وأصبح من البسير على البائع والمشتري معرفة مقدار وقية ما يتعاملان فيه من سلع.		
							الموضوع الثالث والأخير هو : صنح الوزن، ارتبطت صنح الوزن بالموازين فهنصة الوزن هو هي عبارة عن قطعة من الحجر أو المعدن لها شكل ومعيار متعارف عليه كانت توزع في كفة الميزان بينما يوضع الشئ المراد وزنه في الكفة المقابلة ومن ثم يمكن تحديد قيمته.		
							دج		
							هدفت الدراسة إلى توصيف الوحدات غير الهادفة للربح وتصنيفها، وتحديد السمات الأساسية لها مع تجلية أهميتها وحاجاتها لترشيد الإنفاق وأهميته لها والتعرف على المنهج المحاسبي الإسلامي ومفاهيمه حول النفقة والترشيد واستنباط خصائصه وتميزه، تقويم الأداء في الوحدات غير الهادفة للربح محل التطبيق على ضوء طبيعة الأنشطة بها، تقديم نموذج مقترح لترشيد الإنفاق في الوحدات غير الهادفة للربح في إطار الفكر المحاسبي والفكر الإسلامي. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الوحدات غير الهادفة للربح هي وحدات حكومية وأخرى غير حكومية. إهتم المنهج المحاسبي الإسلامي لترشيد الإنفاق بالوحدات غير الهادفة للربح لدورها الإهام والفاعل في التنمية المجتمعية الشاملة. للمنهج المحاسبي الإسلامي من الخصائص مايميزه عن غيره من المناهج وهو مايشير إلى توازنه ونفعيته للوحدات غير الهادفة للربح وحماية المال العام بها. تبين من تقويم الأداء بالوحدات محل التطبيق إلى وجود تجاوزات تشير إلى عدم رشد في الإنفاق. تتمثل عناصر النموذج المقترح لترشيد الإنفاق في عناصر معنوية وأيضاً عناصر تجريدية تضم التخطيط والتنظيم للرقابة.		
3587	10730810			ترشيد الإنفاق في الوحدات غير الهادفة للربح في إطار الفكر المحاسبي والفكر الاسلامي /	الاتصاري ، خالد محمد حلمي ابو المكارم علي .	سوهاج: . 2001			

							هدفت الدراسة إلى تطوير إطار فكري للمحاسبة الإدارية تمثلياً مع التطورات المعاصرة للفكر المحاسبي والفكر الإداري. ناقشت الدراسة اتجاهات كل من الفكر المحاسبي والفكر الإداري وأثرها على مقومات البناء الفكري للمحاسبة الإدارية. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الأطر الحالية للمحاسبة الإدارية ليست أطراً فكرية واقعية حيث تنقذ إلى كثير من معايير الصلاحية الداخلية والخارجية اللازم توافرها في الإطار الفكري، وتبعاً لذلك لا تتسق تلك الأطر ولا تتماشى مع المتغيرات البيئية للممارسة العملية في الوقت الحاضر. أن كل اتجاه من اتجاهات تطور الفكر المحاسبي والفكر الإداري له تأثير مختلف على مقومات البناء الفكري للمحاسبة الإدارية، وتبعاً لذلك يجب أن تؤخذ تلك الاتجاهات التطورية في الاعتبار كمرجعية لإعادة صياغة الإطار الفكري للمحاسبة الإدارية.		
3588	10730824	امطار فكري مقترح للمحاسبة الادارية في ظل تطور الفكر المحاسبي والفكر الاداري :	ايو الغيط ، جلال محمد .	جامعة جنوب الوادي ،	سوهاج :	2001	هذا نقض الاساليب المتأخلة لإدارة تقييم مدي كفاءة وفاعلية استخدام المحاسبات الالية في تشغيل نظم المعلومات وأن الجهود التي بذلت في هذا المجال قدمت بعض العناصر التي تساعد الإدارة على التقييم إلا أنه لا يوجد أسلوب متكامل يعطي كافة جوانب التقييم .		
3589	10730905	مدخل يبني لتطور التقارير المالية المنشورة ل وحدات القطاع العام الصناعي :	بركات، إبراهيم محمد أحمد.	إبراهيم محمد أحمد بركات ،	سوهاج :	1999	بعد إنخفاض مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية والكفاءة التوعية للالات والعمالة ومستلزمات الإنتاج السلعية في المشروعات الصناعية اليمنية من أهم المشكلات، ولذلك تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى قياس مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية والتوعية في المشروعات الصناعية اليمنية، ودراسة وتحليل العوامل المؤثرة على الكفاءة الإنتاجية للمشروعات الصناعية اليمنية وتحديد أهمية وفرة واتجاه هذه العوامل ودرجة تأثيرها على الكفاءة الإنتاجية ثم دراسة وتحليل المداخل المختلفة لتحسين الكفاءة الإنتاجية مع اقتراح مدخل متكامل لتحسين الكفاءة الإنتاجية للمشروع يكونها نظام متكامل له مداخله ومخرجاته وبنيتها، ثم تقديم مقترحات لتحسين الكفاءة الإنتاجية. وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج منها:- أن أبسط صورة للكفاءة الإنتاجية تمثل بالعلاقة بين المخرجات والمدخلات، ومنها أيضاً أنه فيما يتعلق بالمصطلحات المرتبطة بالكفاءة الإنتاجية مثل الفاعلية فقد تبين أنها جميعاً ترتبط ارتباطاً عضوياً بمفهوم الكفاءة الإنتاجية، وتوصلت الدراسة أيضاً إلى أنه قد تم بذل جهود كبيرة خلال فترة السبعينات والثمانينات كان لها الأثر الكبير على أداء وتطور الاقتصاد اليمني بالرغم مما واجهته اليمن من ظروف صعبة في تلك الفترة، وقد تبين أن هناك تفاوت ملحوظ في معدلات نمو الاقتصاد اليمني خلال عقدي السبعينات والثمانينات، وقد تبين أنه يوجد اتجاه عام نحو إنخفاض مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية طبقاً لمؤشر الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية بالأسعار الثابتة، وأن الإنخفاض في مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية يعود إلى معدل التطور في تكلفة الإنتاج، وأن التحسن في مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية بالأسعار الجارية في بعض المشروعات يعود إلى تحسن حقيقي في استخدام عوامل الإنتاج بغير ما يعود ذلك إلى تحسن جزء كبير منه إلى المتغيرات السعريّة. بعد تاريخ الخطط وانشاؤها، وتبنت معالمها، أثارها بالوصف والتدوين من الأمور الهامة في تاريخ الحضارات، ورغم الأهمية التي تمثلها دراسة مثل هذه الموضوعات، فإن الأبحاث التي صدرت عنها قليلة جداً.		
3591	10731379	مداخل تحسين الكفاءة الإنتاجية للمشروعات الصناعية في الجمهورية العربية اليمنية :	السنفي، عبدالله.			1993	أن أبسط صورة للكفاءة الإنتاجية تمثل بالعلاقة بين المخرجات والمدخلات، ومنها أيضاً أنه فيما يتعلق بالمصطلحات المرتبطة بالكفاءة الإنتاجية مثل الفاعلية فقد تبين أنها جميعاً ترتبط ارتباطاً عضوياً بمفهوم الكفاءة الإنتاجية، وتوصلت الدراسة أيضاً إلى أنه قد تم بذل جهود كبيرة خلال فترة السبعينات والثمانينات كان لها الأثر الكبير على أداء وتطور الاقتصاد اليمني بالرغم مما واجهته اليمن من ظروف صعبة في تلك الفترة، وقد تبين أن هناك تفاوت ملحوظ في معدلات نمو الاقتصاد اليمني خلال عقدي السبعينات والثمانينات، وقد تبين أنه يوجد اتجاه عام نحو إنخفاض مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية طبقاً لمؤشر الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية بالأسعار الثابتة، وأن الإنخفاض في مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية يعود إلى معدل التطور في تكلفة الإنتاج، وأن التحسن في مستوى الكفاءة الإنتاجية الكلية بالأسعار الجارية في بعض المشروعات يعود إلى تحسن حقيقي في استخدام عوامل الإنتاج بغير ما يعود ذلك إلى تحسن جزء كبير منه إلى المتغيرات السعريّة. بعد تاريخ الخطط وانشاؤها، وتبنت معالمها، أثارها بالوصف والتدوين من الأمور الهامة في تاريخ الحضارات، ورغم الأهمية التي تمثلها دراسة مثل هذه الموضوعات، فإن الأبحاث التي صدرت عنها قليلة جداً.		
3592	10732825	شارع باب البحر منذ نشأته وحتى نهاية العصر العثماني :	الجهيني، محمد محمود علي.	محمد محمود علي الجهيني،	القاهرة :	1988			
3593	10733298	التمثلن الضياعي حياته وشعره /	بسطاوي، منى ربيع.	منى ربيع بستاوي،	اسيوط :	1989			
3594	10733789	رسالة المسجد الاعلامية :	عبد المطلب، مصطفى سيد عبد الله.	مصطفى سيد عبد الله عبد المطلب،	اسيوط :	1987			
3595	10737199	دور انظمة التكاليف في قياس تكلفه المنتجات كاسبان للتسعير	عبد العاطي، نعيمه احمد	جامعة سوهاج. كلية التجارة قسم المحاسبة،	سوهاج :	1990			
3596	10737509	تقييم تأمين المعدات الإلكترونية في السوق المصري :	ماجستير	جامعة أسيوط، كلية التجارة بسوهاج.	جامعة أسيوط :	1994			
3597	10739357	financial reporting and contemporary changes in the egyption enviroment/	rawy,ali abdelkarim	ali abdelkarim rawy,	assiu:	2004			
3598	10739375	Doctoral. Structural and optical properties of rf plasma carbonitride and electron beam evaporated indium ten oxider thin films /	Ahmad, Kahlid Mahmoud Mohamed.			2010	Amorphous carbon nitride thin films were deposited on polmer substrates using radio frequency (rf) plasma in a mixture of nitrogen (N2) and acetylene (C2H2) gasses. the samples were prepared at different rf plasma power (350,300,450,500,and 550 w), at constant plasma exposure time of 10 min.	29/3/2010.	G. A. Gamal, Fayez Mahmoud aly El-hossary, Sodky Hamed Mohamed Abo Laila.
3599	10741762	Master Response of some durum wheat varieties to mineral nitrogen and organic manure fertilization in new reclaimed soils in sohag /	Hofeny, Yasser Ahmed Mohamed.			2008	استجابة ثلاثة اصناف من القمح الذكر للتسميد النيتروجيني العضوي والكميائي اقيمت تجربتان حقليتان بمزرعة كلية الزراعة جامعة سوهاج بمحافظة سوهاج في خلال موسمي الزراعة 2004/2005 و2005/5006 لدراسة استجابة ثلاث اصناف من قمح الديورم للتسميد النيتروجيني المعدني والعضوي وتأثير ذلك على الانتاجية والمحتوى البروتيني في الاراضي حديثة الاستصلاح في محافظة سوهاج . اشتملت التجربة على سبع وعشرين معاملة تمثل التوافق بين تسعة معاملات من السماد المعدني والعضوي وثلاثة اصناف من قمح الديورم. استخدم تصميم القطع المنشقة مره واحدة في اربعة مكررات في كلا الموسمين حيث تم وضع معاملات الاسمدة المعدني والعضوي في القطع الرئيسية ووزعت الاصناف داخل القطع الشقية وتمت الزراعة في 29 نوفمبر في الموسم الاول و 1 ديسمير في الموسم الثاني وكانت مساحة القطعة التجريبية 9.6 مترا مربعا بطول 4م وعرض 2.4م واشتملت القطعة على 12 سطر بمسافة 20 سم بين الصفوف اوضحت النتائج وجود تأثير معنوي للتسميد النيتروجيني المعدني والعضوي والاصناف على عدد الاشطاء/م مربع عند عمر 90 : 105 يوم في كلا الموسمين كما زادت عدد الاشطاء/م مربع بزيادة السماد المعدني وانخفاض السماد العضوي وان استخدام 25% سماد عضوي مائتية + 75% سماد معدني اعطت القيم اعلى لعدد الاشطاء /م مربع عند عمر 90 ، 105 يوم في كلا الموسمين.		S. F. El-Ashmoony, M. A. Salem, S. Sh. Abdullah.
3600	10742116	ماجستير دراسة الاخطار التي تتعرض لها شركات نقل البضائع البهري وإدارة هذه الاخطار مع التطبيق على الشركات المصرية :	عطاي ، محمد محمد محمد .	محمد محمد محمد عطاي ،	سوهاج :	1987			
3601	10743088		محمد، أميرة شعبان هاشم	أميرة شعبان هاشم محمد،	قنا:	2007			
3602	10743662	المؤثرات اليونانية في فلسفة إخوان الصفا ومسكوية الأخلاقية :	المريسي، جمال عبده علي السيد.	جمال عبده علي السيد المريسي ،	سوهاج :	1996			

						فإنطلاقاً من النظريات النقدية واللغوية كالبنيوية والنصية والأسلوبية وغيرها من النظريات التي اهتمت بوحدة العمل الأدبي والتي قننت معايير لهذه الوحدة فكانت المناسبة بين أجزاء إحدى هذه المعايير جاء الفصل الأول من فصول الدراسة يحمل عنوان "ثنائية الظلام والنور في ضوء المناسبة ووحدة السياق القرآني" br وقد أخصت هذا الفصل بإلقاء الضوء على العلاقة الدلالية التي تربط بين الظلام والنور ودلالاتهما داخل النص القرآني مع بيان الوسائل التي أدت إلى الوحدة والانساق في النصوص الواردة فيها الثنائية فكان من هذه الوسائل براعة الإستهلال وحسن التخصص وبراعة الختام وحسن التناقض بين الفواصل والآيات المشتملة عليها ورد العجز على المصدر فيها وعلاقة الجزء بالكل وغير ذلك مما يخدم فكرة الوحدة الفنية التي كانت من السمات الجمالية البارزة في أسلوب القرآن المكي.		
3603	10743750	ثنائية الظلام والنور في السور المكية " : الشكل والوظيفة في الفغار الإسلامي في ضوء مجموعات المتاحف المصرية	عبد الرازق، شوزان نشأت	شوزان نشأت عبد الرازق،	قنا: . 2008	تعتبر صناعة الفغار من أعرق الصناعات لأنها متصلة بحياة الإنسان اتصالاً وثيقاً فمن الطين خلق الإنسان كما ورد في سورة المؤمنون آية 12 والمصالح هو طينة تتميز باللزابة كما ورد في سورة الصفات		
3604	10743841	الأوصاف التي شاركت فيها الأمة الإسلامية الأنبياء (عليهم السلام) وأنزها على الإنسانية	يوسف،ممدوح أحمد محمد	ممدوح أحمد محمد يوسف،	قنا: . 2008	تكمن أهمية الموضوع في المشاركة الواضحة بين الأنبياء والأمة الإسلامية في الأوصاف القرائية ففقد وصف المولى عز وجل أمة محمد بتأليتين وصفاً عشرة أوصاف منها أوصاف الخليل إبراهيم وعشرة أوصاف منها أوصاف محمد الحبيب فسوى بينهم وبين الخليل والكليم والحبيب في تلك الأوصاف. br ظهور آثار تلك الأوصاف في الإنسانية كلها والأنبياء والأمة الإسلامية وغيرهم ممن ينطلق عليهم الوصف بالإنسانية.		
3605	10743847	حافظ،محمد ضاحي عبد الرؤف	محمد ضاحي عبد الرؤف حافظ،	قنا: . 2008	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.			
3606	10743871	النص الظل في شعر صلاح عبد الصبور /	محمود، عبد التعميم محمود	عبد التعميم محمود محمود،	قنا: . 2009	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3607	10743891	الإمام جعفر الصادق وأراؤه الكلامية والفقهية وآثاره العلمية /	أحمد، ولاء حامد ضرار	ولاء حامد ضرار أحمد،	قنا: . 2008	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3608	10743927	إقليم الشاش منذ الفتح الإسلامي حتى سقوط الدولة الخورازمية : تطوير معلومات القوائم المالية المنشورة للوفاء باحتياجات مستخدميه :	عبد المنعم، محمد مهدي خليفة.	محمد مهدي خليفة عبد المنعم،	قنا : . 2008	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3609	10744609	ماجستير	المريسي ، جمال عبده السيد .	جمال عبده علي السيد المريسي ،	سوهاج: . 1988	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3610	10744741	أثر ضرائب الاستهلاك على الإنتاج مع التطبيق على بعض السلع المختارة في مصر :	إبراهيم ، عبدالحمد أحمد .	عبدالحمد أحمد إبراهيم ،	سوهاج: . 1990	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3611	10745195	Master. Studies on bacterial viruses (Baktreophages) of certain bacteria contribute to soil fertility /	Elsharouny, Tarek Hassan Mousa.		2007	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.	A. R. Abdallah, A. M. M. Hammad, Samia Farahat Mohamed.	2007
3612	10745788	شعر نازك الملائكة : دراسة معيارية مقارنة للسمات الدينية عصر الدولة الصليحية في اليمن والفاطمية في مصر/	طه، إيمان محمد الياس.	إيمان محمد الياس طه،	سيوط : . 1993	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3613	10745896	عديده، عبد الله كامل موسى.	عديده، عبد الله كامل موسى.	عبد الله كامل موسى عديده،	القاهرة: . 1990	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3614	10745994	ثقافة الإعاقة :	عبد اللطيف، سماح محمد لطفي محمد.	سماح محمد لطفي محمدعبد اللطيف،	قنا : . 2007	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3615	10746101	ملاحم حنا سنث في المسرحية العبرية الحديثة :	علي، احمد عبد الوارث محمد.	احمد عبد الوارث محمد علي،	قنا : . 2009	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3616	10746185	صورة المجتمع العباسي في شعر السرى الرفاء:	احمد، حسن عبد الرحيم	حسن عبد الرحيم احمد،	سيوط: . 1993	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3617	10746244	مدينة الموصل خلال القرنين الأول والثاني الهجريين السابع والثامن الميلاديين	ممدوح ، عبد الرحمن عبد الرحيم هبة	هبة ممدوح عبد الرحمن عبد الرحيم	قنا: . 2006	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3618	10746616	مناظر المنافع بمقايير الافراد بغرب طيبة في عصر الدوله الحديثه :	رشيدى، نيفن يحيى.	نيفن يحيى رشيدى،	قنا : . 2009	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3619	10747786	الجغرى حياة وشعره :	أحمد، مجدى أحمد عبد المجيد.	مجدى أحمد عبد المجيد أحمد ،	قنا : . 1996	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3620	10747847	الحياة الدينية في عهد محمد على(1805-1848)/	عبد العال، سيد محمد.	سيد محمد عبد العال،	سيوط: . 1992	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3621	10748037	دراسة الفنون (النحت- الفسلى - الرسم - الفنون الصغرى) :	عبد المقصود، عبد عبد العزيز.	عبد عبد العزيز عبد المقصود،	القاهرة: . 1990	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3622	10748548	المصاحبات الإجتماعية للتصنيع في الأسرة :	إبراهيم ، علي طلبة محمد.	علي طلبة محمدإبراهيم :	1995 .	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3623	10748876	صعيد مصر في عصر المماليك البحرية(648-784هـ-1250م) / (1382م) /	يونس، سعيد عثمان	سعيد عثمان يونس،	سوهاج : . 1995	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		
3624	10750930	سورنا القمر والرحمن :	نصير، أحمد عبد الله أحمد	أحمد عبد الله أحمد نصير،	قنا: . 1995	يعتبر صلاح عبد الصبور- أحد أهم شعراء العصر الحديث، وهو من مؤسسي رواد حركة الشعر الحر العربي، ومن رموزها الحديثين، كما يعد واحداً من الشعراء العرب القلائل الذين اضافوا مساهمة بارزة في التأليف المسرحي، وفي التنظير للشعر الحر.		

						تتناول الرسالة التغيرات الصوتية ذات الوظيفة الدلالية من حيث صيغ تغيرت أوزانها الصرفية نتيجة تغير أبنيتهاصيغ تغيرت اشتقاقها نتيجة تغير أبنيتهاوتتناولها من حيث اللغة والأدغام والتفخيم والقلقة.	1995 . قنا :	محمد محمود محمد علي،	علي، محمد محمود محمد	سورة المائدة :	3625 10750986
						تتناول هذه الرسالة أن تقول إن القصيدة الجاهلية شكل بنائي ذو أبعاد خاصة وتقنية مستقلة حاول الباحث التوصل إليها من خلال تفكيك وتحليل المضامين الغرضية للشعر الجاهلي.	199 . قنا :	وائل محمد عبد الوهاب محمد ،	محمد، وائل محمد عبد الوهاب.	البناء الكلي للقصيدة الجاهلية /	3626 10751008
						تمثل هذه الدراسة وهي "العلاقات السياسية والثقافية بين فارس و غرناطة" في الفترة الممتدة بين (614هـ إلى 862هـ/ 1217-1458م) صورة حية لسمات بلاد المغرب العربي في هذه الفترة التي تعبر تعبيراً دقيقاً عن مرحلة هامة من مراحل التاريخ الإسلامي بوجه عام، وتاريخ فارس و غرناطة بوجه خاص، لما شهده من تحولات خطيرة، كان لها جل الأثر في تشكيل تاريخ البلدين، وإبراز أهمية الدور الذي قام به رجال بني مرين، في الوقت الذي عانى فيه المسلمون من تمزق سياسي في عدوتي المغرب والأندلس على حد سواء، تمكنت خلالها الموجة الأيبانية الباغية على الإسلام من بسط نفوذها على معظم المدن الأندلسية، ماعدا مدينة غرناطة التي إستطاعت الصمود أمام ضربات النصارى المتلاحقة، وذلك بفضل أمراء بني مرين في فارس، الذين حملوا راية الجهاد بالأندلس خلفا للموحدين، دون أن تنزل بهم رهبة أو خوف لمن حل بمن سبقهم من ضربات وجهها إليهم الأسبان، أو يترددوا لحظة في تقديم دمايتهم وأرواحهم، ومقومات بلادهم المادية في سبيل حفظ هيبة الإسلام من القوي النصرانية المتربصة به، فكان بنو مرين سدا منيعا حل دون تحقيق الأطماع الأيبانية في إبتلاع مملكة غرناطة آخر معاقل المسلمين في الأندلس طوال فترة بغاتها من سنة (614هـ-869هـ/1217-1467م).	2000			أحمد، يحيى صلاح الدين.	3627 10751642
						تتناول الرسالة: المحلات العمرانية لمركز قنا في العصر الفرعوني والعصر البطلمي وتطور المحلات العمرانية منذ دخول العرب حتى العهد العثماني وتتحدث أيضا عن الخصائص التوزيعية لمراكز العمران بمركز قنا والذمو السكاني من حيث العدد والكثافة ومكونات النمو الطبيعي من المواليد والوفيات والهجرة.	2005 . قنا:	مصطفى كمال كامل مصليح،	مصليح، مصطفى كمال كامل.	مركز قنا: دراسة في جغرافية العمران الريفي باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية /	3628 10751671
						تتناول الرسالة إدراك اللون والشكل في تصميم المجلة والإدراك اللوني للتصميم المطبوع معرفة قواعد ونظريات إدراك الشكل في التصميم المطبوع أيضا الصور والرسوم والجدوال والفواصل وأساس التصميم الفني للمجلة وأساليب تصميم الصفحات الداخلية بالمجلة السنائية.	2000 . قنا:	هيه محمد فهمي العطار،	العطار، هيه محمد فهمي	تصميم المجلة السنائية المصرية :	3629 10751681
						تعد الصحافة المكتوبة أكثر انجازات المجتمع الصناعي انتشارا فقد ارتبطت مظاهر تقدمها تاريخيا بتطور الحضارة الغربية منذ اوائل القرن السابع عشر حيث بدأ البعض في نشر البدايات الاولى لما نعرفه بالصحافة وان لم تكن بالتطور الذي نشهده مؤخرا وإنما تقدمت مع ازدياد حاجة القراء الى المعرفة والخبار ويتقدم صناعة الات الطباعة والات صف الحروف وصناعة الورق والاحبار وتقنية التصوير الضوئي وفصل الألوان اى كل ما يرتبط بتقنية تكنولوجيا صناعة الصحافة ودخلت الصحافة مصر مع دخول المطبعة اليها مع الحملة الفرنسية 1798 وعند انشاء مطبعة بولاق في عصر محمد علي اصدرت اول جريدة مصرية الواقع المصرية 1828 ثم تولى صدور الجرائد المختلفة	2008 . قنا:	محمود محمد مرشد،	مرشد،محمود محمد	مدينة الأقصر	3630 10751710
						تناولت الرسالة الدراسة في المقام بالقرارات التي يصدرها مجلس الأمن على أساس أن مجلس الأمن هو المحرك الرسمي للأمم المتحدتين أهداف مدى التغيير الذي لحق الأمم المتحدة بعد انهيار الاتحاد السوفيتي والتعرف على مدى ارتباط الصراع العربي الاسرائيلي بصورة الأمم المتحدة. والتعرف على صورة قرارات الأمم المتحدة بالقضايا العربية المتمثلة في الغزو لجوار اسرائيل والغزو العراقي للكويت والحصار الدولي المفروض على ليبيا والحرب الأهلية في الصومال وأثر هذه الأزمات على صورة الأمم المتحدة.	2000 . قنا:	حلمي محمود محمد أحمد محسب،	أحمد، حلمي محمود محمد	صورة الأمم المتحدة في الصحف العربية :	3631 10751839
							1997 . قنا :	صالح أبو الوفا العادلي ،	العادلي ، صالح أبو الوفا .	سورة يونس :	3632 10751879
						تتناول الرسالة سورة يونس من الناحية الصوتية،الدراسة الصرفية،الدراسة النحوية،الدراسة المعجمية.	2005 . قنا:	نادية مصطفى بكرى محمد،	محمد، نادية مصطفى بكرى.	الأبعاد الرمزية لصورة الناقة في شعر صدر الاسلام وبني أمية /	3633 10751887
						تتناول الرسالة: br الثقافة والنص الشعري بين التأويل والقراءة العمياء والناقة في الشعر العربي وعلاقتها بالحيوانات الأخرى وصورة الناقة بين المستوى السطحي والمستوى العميق والناقة بين كعب والأخطل.	2007 . قنا:	هبة طلعت خليفة،	خليفة،هبة طلعت	تأثير العولمة على أداء العلاقات العامة	3635 10756285
						يدرس هذا البحث طرق السبك في الجملة العربية من خلال تطبيق عدد من القرائن النحوية فيها وقد توزع بحث فصوله الستة على تلك القرائن	2006 . قنا:	فاطمة الزهراء عبدالله محمد	عبدالله محمد فاطمة الزهراء	القرائن النحوية اللازمة في سبك الجملة العربية	3636 10756307
						تتناول الرسالة: br على معرفة الفقرات لغة واصطلاحا ونشأة الفقرات والمصود بالاحرف في الاحاديث وتتكلّم عن الدراسة الصوتية سواء التوافق الحركي الابدال الادغام والامالة وتتكلّم أيضا على الهمز والوقف والدراسة الصرفية وتصريف الفاعل.	2004 . قنا :	عبد محمود عبده،	عبد، عبد محمود.	الخصائص اللغوية للقرآنية في كتاب الفتوحات الإلهية لشليمان بن عمر العجيلي الشهير بالجل (المتوفي1204هـ) /	3637 10756335
						إن الحديث عن التحالف السياسي في الإسلام يحمل أبعاد كثيرة ،وفي وقت تتجه فيه الحركة الإسلامية في ظل أنظمة نومن بالإسلام عقيدة وتختلف سلوكا ،فكان الحل المناسب هو طرح المفهوم المتكامل للإسلام بصفته عقيدة وشرعة ونظام حياة.	2002 . قنا :	ثناء عبد الرشيد محمد العنباري ،	المنباري، ثناء عبد الرشيد محمد.	التحالف السياسي في الإسلام وانعكاساته على النظام السياسي الحديث /	3638 10758224
						يتناول البحث من: آراء السيوطي وتجديداته البلاغية 2-مؤلفات السيوطي البلاغية 3-آراء السيوطي وتجديداته البلاغية في شرح عقود الجمان: ألّفى علم البلاغة والفحاصصة بـحلى علم المعاني.	2002 . قنا :	عالية مبارك حسين،	حسين ، عالية مبارك	آراء السيوطي البلاغية مع تحقيق كتابة "شرح عقود الجمان في علم المعاني والبيان /	3639 10758232
						تتناول الرسالة موضوع التأويل في تراث ابن هشام الأنصاري من خلال مظاهره.	2002 . قنا :	عاطف على عبد القادر ،	عبد القادر، عاطف على.	التأويل في تراث ابن هشام الأنصاري(ت-761هـ) /	3640 10758256
						تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقصي قبيلة ربيعة العربية إلى منطقة عريستان، ثم تتبع سكانها.	2002 . قنا :	عبد الناصر مرعي محمد ،	محمد، عبد الناصر مرعي.	أثر قبيلة ربيعة في عريستان في القرن الأول و الثاني الهجري /	3641 10758405
						تتناول الرسالة أهمية التعليم الجامعي للبحث الاجتماعي حيث يشمل قطاع الشباب حيث أنه اهم قطاع وهناك تغيرات في النظام الدولي والاقيمي وعلاقات التفاعل والتكتلات الاقتصادية وبدء المهتمون بعمليات التغيير الاجتماعي في الدول النامية ومنها مصر إدراك أهمية العنصر البشرى كشروط أولية النجاح ولذا كان يجب معرفة المشكلات التي تواجه التعليم الجامعي .	1996 . قنا:	أنور إبراهيم عبدالحافظ سعادة	سعادة ، أنور إبراهيم عبدالحافظ	مشكلات التعليم الجامعي وأثارها علي الشباب :	3642 10758560
						تتناول الرسالة موضوع الطير والحيوان في ألف ليلة وليلة من ناحية الحكايات الليالي التي وصفت الطير والحيوان.	2004 . قنا :	خالد حسن أحمد طايح ،	طايح، خالد حسن أحمد .	الطيور والحيوان في ألف ليلة وليلة تجليات الحضور وفاعليته في البنيات الحكائية /	3643 10758626
						تعد قضية الإقناع من أهم القضايا التي تحتل الصدارة الأكبر في النقد الأدبي. فالإقناع مرتبط ارتباطا وثيقا بكل حركات التجديد الشعري على مر العصور. والمعروف أن حركات التجديد التي أصابت المضمون لم تكن ذات بآل ولم يلفت إليها الكثيرون.	2004 . قنا:	محمود عبد الوهاب أحمد اسماعيل،	إسماعيل، محمود عبد الوهاب أحمد .	البينة الإقناعية في شعر أحمد عبد المعطي حجازي /	3644 10758720
						تتناول الرسالة br دراسة المستوى الأول للتأجبات التطبيقية وهي "الدراسات المنهجية" ولذا نتحدث عن علاقة المنطق بعلوم الكمبيوتر وأبعاده ودقاتها وبيان شارح لكيفية تطبيق المنطق ويمكن معالجة مشكلات تصميم وبناء نظم حاسوبية في مجال من المجالات.	2004 . قنا:	هيثم السيد إبراهيم،	إبراهيم، هيثم السيد السيد	منهجية منطق المحمول في علم الذكاء الاصطناعي/	3645 10758790
						تحدث أولا عن عصر ابن زيدون من الناحية السياسية والاجتماعية والعظيمة بتم اقل للحديث عن نشأته وحيه ولولادة وسجنه وعلاقته ببني جهور وبني عباده ثم تناول ديوانه وأهم الأغراض الشعرية التي دارت حديثا حولها أشعاره وتحدث عن شاعريته ومكانته وتأثيره في العرب وغير العرب.	2003 . قنا :	إيمان فاروق عبدالله،	عبد الله، إيمان فاروق	شعر ابن زيدون:	3646 10758840
						هذه الرسالة عبارة عن دراسة أسلوبية دلالية لأنماط التراكيب الزمنية في صحتي الأخبار والأهرام تحقيقات وحورات في الفترة من 1998 إلى2001.	2003 . قنا :	شاذلي سيد عبد الراضي ،	عبد الراضي، شاذلي سيد .	التراكيب الزمنية في صحتي الأخبار والأهرام من (1999) إلى(2001) م :	3647 10758952

							تناول البحث قضية التعليم، والتي تكاد تكون السبب الرئيسي في تخلف القارة الأفريقية ، حيث كانت الدول الكبرى مخططات في صياغة عقول البشر حسب الروى الاستعمارية والتي كان من نتائجها الملموسة حالياً انخفاض معدلات التنمية بصورة كبيرة ومهينة على مستوى القارة . كما تحدث عن جنوب افريقيا من الناحية الاجتماعية وانعكاس تلك الناحية على أوضاعها السياسية الاقتصادية مما يؤثر سلباً على مستقبل جنوب افريقيا ونقاش التعليم الفئوى ، والذي كان يتم طبقاً لفلسفة معينة تحكمها قواعد الجنس واللون . وكانت جنوب افريقيا نموذجاً متفرداً في هذا المجال ، يخالف كافة القواعد والنظم التعليمية المتعارف عليها دولياً ، ودراسة التعليم في جنوب افريقيا تجلّي الصورة السلبية للسياسة العنصرية، والتي تدخلت في تكوين وصياغة عقلية وأفكار الأفراد ، لتخلق هذا التباين الواضح بين الفئات واضعاف الرغبة في احداث تغيرات تستهدف انهاء تحكم البيض على المسعد الاقصاى وعلى مسعيد الوظائف القيادية والاشرافية والمهارية فى الدولة ، فلازال البيض هم المتحكمون فى عالم المال والأعمال.		
3648	10759012	التعليم والعنصرية في جنوب افريقيا فى الفترة من 1948 - 1976/	حسين، احمد عبدالدايم محمد.	أحمد عبد الدايم محمد،	القاهره:	2000	تناول الرسالة تتحدث عن ابن كثير العالم الفقيه والمؤرخ والمفسر وهو أحد أئمة القراءات العشر حيث أنه ولد بمكة و التحدث عن اقامته وتعليمه وتنشئته وتربيته وأثر كل ذلك على علمه .		
3649	10759070	الشعر في كتاب البداية والنهاية لابن كثير :	ابراهيم، محمود أحمد يوسف	محمود أحمد يوسف ابراهيم،	قنا:	1999	تناول الرسالة موضوع الشعر الصوفى الحديث بين التقليد والتجديد في ديوان الشيخ صالح الجعفرى. وقد قامت هذه الرسالة على اتباع المنهج التكاملى ،كما أفادت من المناهج الفنى والتاريخى .		
3650	10759126	الشعر الصوفى الحديث بين التقليد والتجديد فى ديوان الشيخ صالح الجعفرى /	أمبارك، على أحمد .	على أحمد أمبارك ،	قنا :	1999	تناول الدراسة الجملة الفعلية في ديوان ابن هرمة دراسة تحوية تحليلية ، وكان اختياري للجملة الفعلية دون غيرها لأن التعبير بالفعل هو الأساس في اللغة العربية.		
3651	10759221	الجملة الفعلية في ديوان ابراهيم بن هرمة :	يوسف، ليلى يوسف حميد.	ليلى حميد يوسف،	قنا:	1996	يعتبر البحث في مشكاة الظاهر والحقيقة ذات أهمية خاصة في الفكر الفلسفي ،وقد اتضح ذلك بصورة واضحة في الفلسفة الحديثة وحاول الباحث أن يضع يده على جذور هذه المشكلة في الفكر الفلسفى اليونانى باعتباره المنبع الذى استقلت منه الفلسفات الأخرى ما بها من أفكار فلسفية يعتد بها.		
3652	10759258	الظاهر والحقيقة لدى فلاسفة اليونان/	ثندى ، أيمن عبد الله .	أيمن عبد ثندى،	قنا:	1999	تعد دراسة الأسحلة عموماً من الموضوعات الشبيهة والشاقة في أن واحد فقد يكتنف الحديث عن السلاح وتطورة عبر العصور المختلفة بعض الغموض خصوصاً وأن السلاح تكتنفه السرية وبالنسبة للمدافع الحربية والتي تعد من وسائل الدفاع عن الإنسان والهجوم في وقت واحد حتى يستطیع البقاء والاستمرار في الحياة		
3653	10759417	المخطوطات العثمانية من الفتح العثماني حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر (923-1320م)(1517-1898م) /	الخضري، علاء الدين بدوى محمود محمد	علاء الدين بدوى محمود محمدالخضري،	قنا:	2007	تتمتع جزيرة صقلية بموقع جغرافي هام ،حيث أجمع الجغرافيون القدامى على أنها تقع في الحوض الغربى للبحر المتوسط (بحر الروم)كما تسمية المصادر القديمة وهي على شكل مثلث متساوى الساقين زاوية الحادة من غربى الجزيرة ،وبحاديها من الشرق بلاد الأندلس ومن الجنوب بلاد المغرب ،ومن الشمال أرض الروم الكبيرة (إيطاليا)، فهي تعد بذلك حلقة الوصل بين شمال أفريقيا من جهة ،وبين إيطاليا وغرب أوروبا من جهة أخرى . br وقد أدرك الأغالية -حكام إفريقيا من قبل الخلافة العباسية -أهمية جزيرة صقلية ،فعملوا على امتلاكها ،وأخذوا يتجون الفرصة المناسبة لذلك.ويقوم هذا البحث بدراسة الفترة الهامة من تاريخ الجزيرة وأهم الأحداث السياسية والحضارية بها ،ولذا قمت بتقسيمه الى ستة فصول يسبقها مقدمة ثم دراسة تحليلية لأهم مصادر البحث ،ثم تمهيد ،ويتلواها الخاتمة ثم قائمة للمصادر والمراجع.		
3654	10760242	صقلية في عهد الأسرة الكلبية(336-444-948-1052) /	جويلي، إيمان فؤاد على أحمد	إيمان فؤاد على أحمد جويلي،	قنا:	2004	تناول الرسالة دراسة ديوان أبى الأسود الدؤلى دراسة لغوية حيث تعرض لأهم الظواهر اللغوية التي حفل بها الديوان ودراستها على المستويات اللغوية:الصوتية ،الصرفية،والتركيب النحوية ،والدالية المعجمية بالإضافة الى بعض الجوانب العروضية.		
3655	10760248	ديوان أبى الأسود الدؤلى :	محمد، علي حسين.	علي حسين محمد ،	قنا :	2004	تناول الرسالة تمثل قضية الفساد أحد المشكلات الرئيسية التي تواجه مصر في الفترة الراحة وأصبحت تتصدر القضايا القومية المهمة نظرا لتشابك خيوطها مع كثير من القضايا.وتهتم الدراسة الراحة بالكشف عن نوعية قضايا الفساد التي عكستها الصحف المصرية خلال العامين الماضين وبيان طريقة التناول لمثل هذه القضايا.		
3656	10760253	معالجة الصحف المصرية لقضايا الفساد:	موسى، عيسى عبدالباقي	عيسى عبدالباقي موسى،	قنا:	2004	تناول الرسالة: تتحدث الرسالة عن موقع بلاد تركستان بأهميةجغرافية وتاريخية في تاريخ آسيا بوجه عام ونظرا لأهمية تركستان من الناحية الجغرافية فيها كانت محط أنظار العرب حتى تعلموا لفتح بلاد تركستان ولعبت خراسان دورا حيويا في ذلك الفتح وتناولت الحياة الاقتصادية في بلاد تركستانالحياة الاجتماعية.		
3657	10760268	تركستان في العصر العباسي الاول 132-232هـ-750-847م :	رائد، شربت أحمد مصطفى أحمد	شربت أحمد مصطفى أحمد رائد،	قنا:	2005	من عجائب التوفيق ان رصيد الامة الإسلامية من وسائل نهوضها في حاضرنا مستمد من منابع ماضئها في تاريخ ومن هذا المنطلق تعد هذه النوعية من الدراسات السياسية والحضارية للندن الاسلامية مجالاً مهما يكثف النقاب عن حضارة الاسلام الزدهرة عبر العصور.		
3658	10760336	مدينة الموصل خلال القرنين الأول والثاني الهجريين السابع والثامن (1159م) /	عبد الرحمن، محمد إسماعيل علي	محمد أسماعيل على عبد الرحمن،	قنا:	2005	أشارت الدراسة إلى أهمية موقع مدينة الموصل وتاريخ نشأتها والروايات التي ذكرت عنها مع ذكر حدود هذه المدينة وتاريخها قبل الإسلام		
3659	10760365	عبدالرحمن . هبة ممدوح عبدالرحمن .	هبة ممدوح عبد الرحمن عبد الرحيم،	هبة ممدوح عبد الرحمن عبد الرحيم،	قنا:	2006	There is a interest in the study of natural enviromental radiation and radioactivity in soil because the population is exposed to natural radioactivity at different levels depending on the activity concentration .	28/12/ 2009.	A. Rizk-Alla, A. M. M. Yousef, G. A. Gamal, S. O. Elkateeb.
3660	10760633	Natural radioactivity in soil along the red sea coast and its internal hazard doses to human /	Hassan, Mahmoud Mohamed Hammam.			2009	التحور العربي علم من أفضل العلوم أثراء به يقوم اللسان، ويعرف البيان في اللغة.		
3661	10760691	المدراس التوفيقية وأثرها في النحو العربي :	محمد، علي أحمد محمود الصادق، أيمن بركات أبو المجد.	علي أحمد محمد خليفة،	قنا:	2009	التشبيه المباشر في الشعر العباسي بحث من ضمن مباحث التشبيه، فمن الجدير بالذكر ان مصطلح التشبيه المباشر ليس جديداً تماماً على مصطلحات التشبيه التي اشار اليها الباحثون.		
3662	10760847	التشبيه المباشر في الشعر العباسي(في العصر العباسي الاول) :	سعد، أبو بكر عبد السلام مصطفى	أبو بكر عبد السلام مصطفى سعد،	قنا:	2005	تعريف اللوحة هي قطعة مستقلة من الحجر أو من الخشب ذات أشكال مربعة أو مستطيلة أو غير منتظمة الشكل وذات قسم مسطحة أو قسم مستديرة، وتحمل نقوشاً ورسوماً تخدم الأغراض التي أعدت من أجلها هذه اللوحات، وغالباً ما يترك سطحها الخلفي خشن.		
3663	10761231	لوحات الأفراد الجلتازية في عصر الاسرة التاسعة عشر :	محمود، مروة صلاح الدين عبد الله	مروة صلاح الدين عبد الله محمود،	قنا:	2005	في ظل المتغيرات العالمية العنيفة التي يشهدها المجتمع الانساني في مطلع الالفية الجديدة تتعاظم أهمية العلم والمعلومات كأداة أساسية للتقدم الانساني.		
3664	10761363	الخصائص النحوية في كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم بشرح النووي/	عبدالله، علي السيد حسن	علي السيد حسن عبدالله،	قنا:	2008	تأتي أهمية هذه الدراسة الموجهة إلى الحديث الشريف لمعرفة الخصائص النحوية في كلامه من خلال مجموعة من الأحاديث في كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم تلك الأحاديث هي أحاديث قولية اخترتها من كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم وعدد هذه الأحاديث المختارة مائة وعشرون أحاديث من جملة ثلاثمائة وأربعين حديثاً في كتاب الإيمان والسبب في اختيار وتترك الباقي هو تحاشي تكرار الجمل المدروسة حيث أنه في كل باب من أبواب أحاديث تتعلق بموضوع واحد فتأتي هذه الأحاديث متشابهة إلى حد كبير في منتها فقرزاً من تكرار الجمل المدروسة اخترت من أحاديث كل باب حديثاً أو حديثين على أكثر تقدير تكون الجمل فيه متنوعة.		
3665	10762145	الخصائص النحوية في كتاب الإيمان في صحيح مسلم بشرح النووي/	عبدالله، علي السيد حسن	علي السيد حسن عبدالله،	قنا:	2008	يدور موضوع البحث حول الوبة العقلية عند عاطف العراقي ونحن نعلم ان فكر العراقي يمثل تجديدا في الفكر الإنساني بصفة عامة وفي الفلسفة بصفة خاصة . br والعراقي له العديد من المؤلفات والكتب الفلسفية المتمعة في دراسة قضايا ومشكلات وتحليل هذه المشكلات بمنهجة العقل التتويري مثل قضية الإستشراق وحوار الحضارات وقضية الأصالة والمعاصرة والتتوير وإحياء التراث وغيره.		
3666	10762200	الروية العقلية عند عاطف العراقي /	حنفي، محمد سيد	حمد سيد حنفي،	قنا:	2007	سورة القصص من السور المكية عند جمهور التاجين كما أنها تميزت بما تميز به القرآن المكي من تأسيس ادعائم الدين وذكرها لهاتين القصتين يوضح ذلك فقد بينت ما لاقاه بنو إسرائيل من التعذيب والهوان على يد هذا الطاغية المتكبر وما حدث من معجزات.		
3667	10762255	الخصائص البلاغية في سورة القصص /	حمد الله، حمدالله عبد الحكيم محمد	حمدالله عبد الحكيم محمد حمد الله،	قنا:	2007	يدرس هذا البحث طرق السبك في الجملة العربية من خلال تطبيق عدد من القرائن النحوية فيها وقد توزعت فصوله الستة على تلك القرائن.		
3668	10762298	القرائن النحوية اللازمة في سبك الجملة العربية/	محمد، فاطمة الزهراء عبد الله محمد، حنان عبد الوهاب عبد الحميد	فاطمة الزهراء عبدالله محمد،	قنا:	2006	الجرمية ظاهرة انسانية لا يخلو منها اى مجتمع بشرى، وتتعدد صور أشكال الجريمة من مجتمع إلى آخر، ومن فترة زمنية إلى أخرى داخل المجتمع الواحد.		
3669	10762615	تأثير التعرض لمصغحة الحوادث بالصحف المصرية على إدراك قضايا الجريمة :	حنان عبد الوهاب عبد الحميد محمد،	حنان عبد الوهاب عبد الحميد محمد،	قنا:	2009			

							تعد السياحة من الأنشطة الاقتصادية سريعة النمو وهي تفوق كثيرا من الصناعات الأخرى في معدل نموها السنوي هذا فضلا عن دورها السياسي الهام في تقريب وجهات النظر بين الدول وتحقيق الألفة والمودة بين شعوب الدول السياحية والسياحة دورها الهام في تغيير التركيب الجغرافي للدول حيث يؤدي التطور السياحي الى كبر حجم العديد من المدن السياحية وخلق مواضع جديدة ودورها في تغيير اللاندسكيپ لكثير من المدن والدول.	
3670	10763068	مدينة الأقصر :	مزشد، محمود محمد	محمود محمد مرشد،	قنا:	2008	تعتبر المعرفة العلمية من أهم الموضوعات التي يتناولها الفلسفة المعاصرة، وإذا كانت المعرفة العلمية تحتل مكانة عظيمة، وتمثل دورا حيويا في مناقشات، وكتابات فلاسفة العلم المعاصرين.	
3671	10763316	المعرفة العلمية عند أبي الريحان البيروني(ت440هـ)/	سلامة، محمد عبد الحميد.	محمد عبد الحميد سلامة،	قنا :	2009		
3672	10763392	العري في مصر القديمة/ تنمية مجموعات الدوريات بمكتبات الكليات العملية بجنتى جنوب (الوادى(قنا) وسوهاج :	بطرس، وائل كرم نصر الله.	وائل كرم نصرالله،	قنا:	2008	رغم ان العري في مصر القديمة لم يكن موضوعا شائعا إلا انه في القلة القليلة التي ظهر فيها، تنوعت مجالاته وارتباطاته فلم يكن العري في مصر القديمة لمجرد التسلية أو للاستمتاع برؤية مفاتن الجسد، وإنما كانت له أغراض عديدة ومتنوعة يعتبر العصر الذي نعيش فيه الآن عصر المعلومات بنوع مصادرها وتعدد أشكالها، وتعتبر الدوريات أحد هذه المصادر الرئيسية والمهمة لنشر المعلومات الحديثة وتنمية البحث العلمي في عصرنا.	
3673	10763714	مدينة تيريز منذ العصر السلجوقي حتى نهاية العصر المغولي(الإلخاني)(429-736-1037م1336) /	حجي، حسن رضوان محمود	حسن رضوان محمود حجي،	قنا:	2009	تعتبر دراسة التاريخ الإسلامي ذات أهمية كبرى في التاريخ الإسلامي، وذلك لمعرفة الأحداث السياسية والأوضاع الحضارية الخاصة بتلك المدن.	
3675	10763741	اتجاهات الخطاب الصحفي الإلكتروني نحو الحركات الإسلامية :	دهمش، سلوى إبراهيم حسن	سلوى إبراهيم حسن دهمش،	قنا :	2009	تزايد الزخم الاعلامي حول الحركات الإسلامية خاصة في أعقاب أحداث 11سبتمبر 2001م، التي سارعت الولايات المتحدة الى اتهام تنظيم القاعدة بقيادة السعودي اسامة بن لادن بالوقوف وراءها.	
3676	10763749	فقه الاولويات وعلاقته بغيره من اصول الشريعة /	على، الشيماء السيد محمود	الشيماء السيد محمود على،	قنا :	2009	الشرعة الإسلامية جاءت لرعاية مصالح العباد في العاجل والاجل، ودرء المقاصد عنهم، وهي صالحة لكل زمان ومكان، لذا كان من واجبا استيعاب الاحكام الشرعية من مصادرها والسعي الى الوصول الى مقصود الشارع الحكيم.	
3677	10764309	sources of mark twain,s major fiction	خليل، أحمد حسين.	أحمد حسين خليل،	أسبوط:	1991		
3678	10764417	the function of cohesive devices in modern drama.	الامام، أحمد	أحمد الامام،	أسبوط:	1991		
3679	10766196	the thematic and structural use of time in the major novels of william faulkner	عبد البصير، محمد على	محمد على عبد البصير،	أسبوط:	1991		
3680	10766528	صقلية في عهد الأسرة الكلبية(336-444-948-1052م) =	جولي؛ إيمان فؤاد على أحمد	إيمان فؤاد على أحمد جولي	قنا	2004	تتمتع جزيرة صقلية بموقع جغرافي هام، حيث أجمع الجغرافيون القدامى على أنها تقع في الحوض الغربي للبحر المتوسط (بحر الروم) (كما تسمية المصادر القديمة وهي على شكل مثلث متساوي الساقين زاوية الحادة من غربي الجزيرة ،وبحاديها من الشرق بلاد الأندلس ومن الجنوب بلاد المغرب ،ومن الشمال أرض الروم الكبيرة (إيطاليا)، فهي تعد بذلك حلقة الوصل بين شمال أفريقيا من جهة ،وبين إيطاليا وغرب أوروبا من جهة أخرى. وقد أدرك الأغالية -حكام إفريقية من قبل الخلافة العباسية -أهمية جزيرة صقلية ،فعملوا على امتلاكها ،وأخذوا يتيجون الفرصة المناسبة لذلك.ويقوم هذا البحث بدراسة الفترة الهامة من تاريخ الجزيرة وأهم الأحداث السياسية والحضارية بها ،ولذا قمت بتقسيمه الى ستة فصول يسيقها مقدمة ثم دراسة تحليلية لأهم مصادر البحث ،ثم تمهيد ،ويتلوا الخاتمة ثم قائمة بالمصادر والمراجع.	
3681	10766551	أشكال الأواني الإيرانية في العصرين اليموري والصفوي من خلال التحف الباقية وتصاوير المخطوطات /	أحمد، نيفين محمد حازم شبيه	نيفين محمد حازم شبيه أحمد،	قنا:	2006	تعد دراسة أشكال الأواني في العصرين اليموري والصفوي من فروع دراسة الفن الإسلامي للفنون التطبيقية حيث يلقي الضوء على الفترة التاريخية في هذين العصرين وتوضح مدى اهتمام ملوك الدولتين ورعايتهم للفنون التطبيقية سواء التحف الباقية أو تصاوير المخطوطات وتعتمد مصادر أشكال الأواني على ما عثر عليه من لقى أثرية وما عثر عليه قد لا يغطي جميع ما كان مستخدماً.	
3682	10766555	حاشية الأمير على شرح الأزهرية :	عبد القادر، عاطف على.	عاطف على عبد القادر،	قنا :	2006	تتناول الرسالة حاشية الأمير على شرح الأزهرية حيث تعد من الحواشي المتميزة.	
3683	10766574	ماثيو أرنولد ووليم وردزورث :	عثمان، أحمد محمود	أحمد محمود عثمان،	أسبوط:	1997		
3684	10766862	دراسة للاتوات الربط في أربع مسرحيات ليزناردشو واسكار وايلر /	عبد الناصر، منال محمد	منال محمد عبد الناصر،	قنا:	1996		
3685	10769049	الرؤية العقلية عند عاطف العراقي	حنفي،محمد سيد	حمد سيد حنفي،	قنا:	2007	يدور موضوع البحث حول الؤية العقلية عند عاطف العراقي ونحن نعلم ان فكر العراقي يمثل تجديدا في الفكر الإنساني بصفة عامة وفي الفلسفة بصفة خاصة. b7 والعراقي له العديد من المؤلفات والكتب الفلسفية المتعمقة في دراسة قضايا ومشكلات وتحليل هذه المشكلات بمنهجية العقل النقدي التتويري مثل قضية الإستشراق وحوار الحضارات وقضية الأصالة والمعاصرة والتتوير وإحياء التراث وغيرها.	
3686	10770263	التغيرات الارتباطية في اللهجة النمطية :	محمد، مصطفى ثابت.	مصطفى ثابت محمد،	أسبوط:	1993		
3687	10770280	sociol visions in selected plays by lady augusta gregory and paul vincent carroll.	محمود، أحمد صابر محمد.	أحمد صابر محمد محمود،	أسبوط:	1994		
3688	10770305	the portrayal of the west in the novels of john steinbeck.	عبد الله، عاطف محمد	عاطف محمد عبد الله،	قنا:	1998		
3689	10770331	رؤية آرثر ميللر للإنسان كما عبر عنها في أبرز مسرحياته/	سرور، وفاء حمدي حسن	وفاء حمدي حسن سرور،	قنا:	1997		
3690	10770362	تطور العناصر الدرامية في شعر روبرت فروست :	يونس، حسن محمد محمد	حسن محمد محمد يونس،	قنا:	1996		
3691	10770396	the major short stoires of edgar allan poe.	عبد الرحيم، مصطفى محمد	مصطفى محمد عبد الرحيم،	أسبوط:	1993		
3692	10770434	the concept of evil in nathaniel hawthorne fiction.	فهييم، نادر سامي	نادر سامي فهييم،	أسبوط:	1991		
3693	10770504	المدخل التداولي في الترجمة :	حسن، بهاء الدين أبو الحسن	بهاء الدين أبو الحسن حسن،	قنا:	2008		
3694	10770573	تقييم مسرحيات يوجين أونيل الواقعية الاجتماعية /	سالم، قحى محمد محمد	قحى محمد محمد سالم،	قنا:	2003		
3695	10770690	المواطن الأمريكي ما بين الانتماء والاعتراب في الادب القصصي لوشنجنجتن إيرفينج /	الحمد	أشرف قحى عبد الحميد الدسوقي،	قنا:	2002		
3696	10770768	أعمال جايلز كوبر المسرحية تحليل الخطاب في ثلاثية نصوص/	جاد الله، نادية أمين حسن.	نادية أمين حسن جاد الله،	قنا:	1999		
3697	10770946	القيم الانسانية في روايات ثورتون وايلدر/	عبد السلام، نبيل عبد الفتاح	نبيل عبد الفتاح عبد السلام،	قنا:	1998		
3698	10771025	التصوير في شعر اتقوني ثويت وذلك خلال سياق شعراء الحركة /	على، محمد سعيد أحمد	محمد سعيد أحمد على،	قنا:	1999		
3699	10771085	أزمة الإنسان المعاصر في روايات جراهام جرين الرئيسية /	الرفاعي، عيبر عبد الله محمد	عيبر عبد الله محمد الرفاعي،	قنا:	2000		
3700	10771138	دراسة أسلوبية لرويات بيتر اكرويد الأولى/	الأشقر، حصام محمود	حصام محمود الأشقر،	قنا:	2004		
3701	10771245	INTERNET USE BY STUDENTS IN THE SOUTH VALLY UNIVERSITY	منصور، عصام عبد الحليم حسن.	عصام عبد الحليم حسن منصور،	القاهرة:	2002		
3702	10772364	الملاحم الغربية البارزة في مسرح فرناندو ارابال /	الدين أحمد.	عبد المحسن عز الدين أحمد الشريف،	قنا :	1997		
3703	10772382	المذهب الطبيعي في الرويات الرئيسية لجون ستاينيك /	ابراهيم، محمد جلال	محمد جلال ابراهيم،	قنا :	1997		
3704	10772463	prominent grotesque features in the theatre of fernando arrabal /	الشريف، عبد المحسن عز الدين أحمد	عبد المحسن عز الدين أحمد الشريف،	قنا:	1997		
3705	10772530	نساء عصافيات في معظم مسرحيات تيسبي وليامز /	وشاحي، نجاة رياض محمود	نجاة رياض محمودوشاحي،	قنا :	1999		
3706	10772878	the tragicomic elememts in samuel beckett's pays /	مرسي، وفاء عبد العزيز	وفاء عبد العزيز مرسي،	قنا:	1999		
3707	10773365	the portrait of moslems in dantes(1265-1321) the divine comedy	ابراهيم، هالة محمد	هالة محمد ابراهيم،	قنا :	2000		

3708	10773439	rabah belamri: regard blessé	سليمان، عادل كمال محمد	عادل كامل محمد سليمان،	قنا: 2000 .			
3709	10773524	relite et fiction dans l'oeuvre romanesque alain robbe- grillet	محمد، ممدوح أحمد	ممدوح أحمد محمد،	قنا: 2000 .			
3710	10773570	the de magistere marivaux les fausses confidences traduction en arabe et étude /	سباق، محمد فكري	محمد فكري سباق،	قنا: 2000 .			
3711	10776025	an application of leechs foregrounding approach to some of owens war poems.	أحمد، ممدوح علي	ممدوح علي أحمد،	أسيوط: 1995 .			
3712	10776041	charles dickens as fefender of the childrens cause.	عبد الرحيم، مصطفى محمد	مصطفى محمد عبد الرحيم،	أسيوط: 1988 .			
3713	10776064	syndobism in the poetry of the hughes.	يونس، حسين محمدمحمد	حسين محمد محمد يونس،	أسيوط: 1992 .			
3714	10776253	التعبية السببية في اللغتين الانجليزية والعربية :	حسن، حسن عبد الشفيق	حسن عبد الشفيق حسن،	أسيوط: 1992 .			
3715	10776432	dramatic conflict in the major plays of arthur miller	سليم، فتحي محمد محمد	فتحي محمد محمد سليم،	أسيوط: 1991 .			
3716	10776508	symbolism in the potry of willim butler yeats	داود، محمد السيد	محمد السيد داود،	قنا: 1987 .			
3717	10776650	the satirical poetry of john dryden	الشمسي، أحمد عبد الله	أحمد عبد الله لشمسي،	أسيوط: 1987 .			
3718	10776700	d.h. lawrences view of man with speciel referennce to sons and lovers women in love	خليل، أحمد حسين	أحمد حسين خليل،	أسيوط: 1986 .			
3719	10776741	beckett and the absurd theatre.	أحمد، هدي بكري	هدي بكري أحمد،	أسيوط: 1985 .			
3720	10776809	the impact of t s eliot on the poetic drama of salah abdel sabur.	أحمد، جمال نجيب	جمال نجيب أحمد،	أسيوط: 1987 .			
3721	10776913	elegy in the poetry of emily dickinson	ابراهيم، محمد هشام عبد الفتاح	محمد هشام عبد الفتاح،	أسيوط: 1994 .			
3722	10776953	دراسة لغوية عن أدوات الخطاب في لهجة الحديث ببلدة بلاط بالوادي الجديد/	زنگور، سيف النصر صالح	سيف النصر صالح زنگور،	أسيوط: 1993 .			
3723	10777001	the treatment of the tragic themes in some of sean ogasegs plags.	سرور، وفاء حمادي	وفاء حمادي سرور،	أسيوط: 1993 .			
3724	10777673	astudy of hardy usa of some linguistic features in the moroy of casterbridge.	محمد، حسين صالح	حسين صالح محمد،	قنا: 1996 .			
3725	10777685	die gotterwelt im grab des siamun in siwa	أحمد، نادية سمير	نادية سمير أحمد،	قنا: 1994 .			
3726	10777704	the element of mystery in joseph conrands heart of darkness.	أبو الضيف، سيد أحمد	سيد أحمد أبو الضيف،	أسيوط: 1995 .			
3727	10777738	astudy of the translations of w-h auden with rerence to his english i mage in the thirties	علي، محمد سيد أحمد	محمدسيد أحمد علي،	أسيوط: 1995 .			
3728	10777764	the rendering of metaphors in the qudsi hadiths.	القاضي، هبة عبد الرحيم.	هبة عبد الرحيم القاضي،	قنا: 2008 .			
3729	10777855	U rhetorical structure theory: anew scope of the social activist in hbnsens pillars of socitety adollis houseand an enemy of the people/	عبد الوارث، حسام الدينU أحمد	حسام الدين أحمد عبد الوارث،	قنا: 2005 .			
3730	10777892	FORMAL REGULARITIES AND IRREGULARITIES IN THE MAJOR POEMS OF PHILIP LARKIN/	محمد، حسام عبد الحميد جاد	حسام عبد الحميد جاد محمد،	قنا: 2008 .			
3731	10777936	THE SPIRIT OF ANGER IN FAULKNERS TWO MAJOR NOVELS THE SOUND AND THE FURY AND LIGHT IN AUGUST/	محمد، سماح عبد الكريم ابراهيم	سماح عبد الكريم ابراهيم محمد،	قنا: 2009 .			
3732	10777972	ASMANIC STUDY OF PROVERBS IN SOME AFRICAN NOVELS/	مكي، محمود محمد أحمد	محمود محمد أحمد مكي،	قنا: 2009 .			
3733	10778011	POST-COLONIALISM:	هلال، محمد عرفة محمد	محمد عرفة محمد هلال،	قنا: 2009 .			
3734	10778049	CHARACTERISTIC USE OF COHESIVES IN T. S.ELLOTS THE FAMILY REUNION	عوض، عبد النعيم ابراهيم	عبد النعيم عوض،	قنا: 2006 .			
3735	10778085	THE STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS IN THE POETRY OF ROBOTRY FORTS.	حسن، نادية أمين	نادية أمين حسن،	قنا: 1993 .			
3736	10778138	ALIENATION IN EUGENR ONEILL PLAYS:	مهران، غادة محمد علي	غادة محمد علي مهران،	قنا: 2008 .			
3737	10778188	THE PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF FADDICCA	أحمد، أحمد محمد علي	أحمد محمد علي أحمد،	قنا: 2002 .			
3738	10778230	النص الأدبي بين أشكالية الأحادية والروية التكاملية	علي، بهاء الدين أبو الحسن	بهاء الدين أبو الحسن،	قنا: 2002 .			
3739	10785557	الحمد، محمد عبد	دار الوفاء		2002			
3740	10828708	كتاب نهاية الرتبة في طلب الحسية	عبد الرحمن بن نصر الشيرازي	دار الثقافة للنشر بيروت				
3741	10833327	الرواد في فن التنقيب عن الآثار	فوزي عبد الرحمن الفخراني	جامعة قاريونسي	1993			
3742	10836822	اصول الجيومورفولوجيا	أبو العينين، حسن سيد أحمد	مؤسسة الثقافة الجامعية	1995			
3743	10836882	مناظرة العصر:	دييات، أحمد	دار الفضيلة				
3744	10838423	تأثير الإسلام على الوثنية:	اسماعيل، فاروق.	دار المعرفة الجامعية،	1987 .			
3745	10839333	موسوعة القضايا الفقهية المعاصرة والإقتصاد الإسلامي/	السلاوس، علي أحمد.	مؤسسة الريان،	2002 .			
3746	10839517	قضية فلسطين:	الخطيب، عبدالكريم.	دار الفكر العربي .	[إدت] القاهرة:			
3747	10839953	تفسير الجلا لين للقران العظيم	السيوطي، جلال الدين	مطبعة مصطفى البابي الحلبي	1954			
3748	10841789	مهارة التخريج وعلوم الحديث:	سعيد، محمد رافت.	دار الوفاء للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع .	2002 .			
3749	10842453	الإسكافي، لأبي عبد الله محمد بن عبدالله الخطيب.	الإسكافي، لأبي عبد الله محمد بن عبدالله الخطيب.	دار الفضيلة،	2000 .			
3750	10842592	تهذيب سيرة ابن هشام.	هارون، عبدالسلام	المؤسسة العربية للدراسات والنشر،	1967 .			
3751	10844251	البلاغة العربية :	الجويني ، مصطفى الصاوي .	منشأة المعارف ،	1992 .			

3752	10844523		الإطناب:	القطان، محمود شاكر.	دار التراث المدنية المنورة،	الرياض:	1986 .				
3753	10845058		أندرية مألرو شاعر الغربة والنضال/	كامل، فؤاد.	دار المعارف ،	القاهرة :	1974 .				
3754	10845694		ملخص قواعد اللغة العربية:	نعم، فؤاد	نهضة مصر للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع.	القاهرة :	[د. ت]				
3755	10846256		أحلام في الظهيره/	أبناهم ثروت.	مكتبة غريب	القاهرة:					
3756	10849775	master.	Synthesis of Some Heterocyclic Compounds Through the 1,3- Dipolar Cycloaddition Reactions /	Mohammed, Mostafa Mohammed Younes.			2010	من المعروف ان العديد من النواتج الطبيعية التي تحتوي على حلقة البيرولدين لها نشاط بيولوجي هام مثل حمض الكتيك و مضادات الفيروسات (A-315675) و مضادات البكتريا (سيبروترينير A وB -هورسطين).	28/6/2010.	Mostafa Fawzy Aly, Aiman Salah Eldeen Abdel Hamed.	
3757	10859733		The Technique Of Oil Painting	richmond, leonard	SIR Isaac Pitman	Englan- d- Londo n	1950				
3758	10860920		موسيقار من سيناطا/	الطويل، محمد.	دار المعارف.	القاهرة :	1982 .				
3759	10867982		الإسماعيليون :	دقري، فرهاد.	دار النبايع،	سوريا- دمشق :	1995 .				
3760	10869134		مقدمة في تاريخ فلسطين الحديث 1514/-1831	عوض، عبدالعزيز محمد.	المؤسسة العربية للدراسات والنشر،	القاهرة :	1983 .				
3761	10881712	Master.	Improving waiting time of tasks scheduled under preemptive round robin algorithm /	Mostafa, Samih Mohammed.			2010	An operatig system is a set of manual and automatic procedures that enable a group of people to share a computer installation efficiently. the key word in this definition is sharing : it means that people will compete for the use of physical resources such as processor time, storge space, and peripheral devices ; but it also means that people can cooperate by exacting programs and data on the same installation.	#####	Saad Zaghloul Rida, safwat Helmy Hamd.	
3762	10882861	Doctoral.	Air pollution modelling in urban environment /	Amer, Ewad Ali Ahmed.			2010	One of the dominant sorces of air pollution affecting environmental living quality in urban areas is road traffic-induced air pollution. providing information about traffic air pollution and finding out its disributing is therefore a crucial starting point for planning effective measures to improve air quality. such information helps decision makers to optimized e.g. urban design. in the present work, a line source model, developed in laboratory of envirnoment physics, faculty of science at qena, egypt is proposed to describe the downwind dispersion of pollutants near roadways, at different cities in egypt. the model is adopted completly graphical user interface (gui)technique for operating in avarious windows-based microcompyters.	24/7/2010.	Sayed M. El-Shazy, M. El-Nougy Adam, Kasem Kh. O.	
3763	10884195	دكتوراه	كفاءة الإدارة المحلية في القانون الوضعي والفقه الاسلامي :	السيد، هدى محمد عبدالرحمن .	هدى محمد عبدالرحمن السيد ،	اسيوط :	2008 .	تتناول الرسالة :اهمية الإدارة المحلية في نظام الحكم الداخلي كما تقوم بدور فعال في التنمية القومية وتتميز بأنها أداة قريبة من المواطنين نابعة من صميم الشعب واصبحت الادارة تلعب دورا اساسيا في عملية التنمية الشاملة التي لا توجد دولة الا يدفعها الطموح ان تقطع اشواط ملموسة على طريقها.لذلك فان عملية التطوير الادارى تصبح حتمية اولى على جدول اولويات المجتمع الامتائية ، فالتطوير الادارى هو الذى يستهدف أولا خلق امتائية قادرة ولذلك كان هذا مضمون الرسالة المتمثل في كفاءة الادارة المحلية في القانون الوضعي والفقه الاسلامي وايضا دراسة المحليات في العديد من الدول المتقدمة والتي نجحت فيها هذه الادارات مثل انجلترا وفرنسا مع مقارنتهما جاءت به مبادئ الشريعة الاسلامية للوصول على كيفية الارتقاء بالادارة المحلية في مصر والوصول بها الى كفاءة عالية لتسهيل مهمة المواطن وتسهيل العلاقة بين الاجهزة المركزية والهيئات المحلية . وتناولت ايضا نظام الادارة المحلية في ظل القانون رقم 43 لسنة 1979 وتعديلاته المختلفة وتناولت ايضا الحكومة الالكترونية ودورها في كفاءة الادارة المحلية . من أهم التوصيات ايضا			
3764	10885055		التطورات الاقتصادية الحديثة وأثرها على مركز المتعاقدين في العقد الإداري :	المصري، حازم بيومي .	حازم بيومي المصري ،	القاهرة :	2008 .	تحدد الاختصاصات بين الوحدات الادارية المحلية يجب القضاء على ظاهرة تعدد الاجهزة التي تمارس الانشطة نفسها او الانشطة متشابهة داخل الوحدة الادارية مما يترتب عليه ازدواج وتضارب في تخطيط وتنفيذ العديد من المشروعات الجديدة . تحديد الاختصاصات بين السلطات المركزية والمحلية وانه على الرغم من ان الحكومة المركزية هي صاحبة الولاية على- المحليات في وضع السياسة العامة والخطط العامة للدولة والمتابعة والرقابة على اداء المحليات الرقابة المحلية وتفعيل دور المجالس الشعبية :يجب تطوير مفهوم الرقابة المحلية لان الرقابة الحالية تنتم من خلال القوانين- . واللوائح اى انها تركز على التصرفات والانشطة التي تمارس من قبل الاجهزة المعنية تدعم الموارد المالية المحلية:يجب العمل على زيادة الموارد للوحدات الادارية المحلية لانها تشكل عصبها اساسيا من- الحوافز الايجابية والسلبية :يجب وضع نظام متكامل للحوافز الايجابية والسلبية يعتمد بصفة اساسية على ربط الحافز- الحوافز الايجابية والسلبية :يجب وضع نظام متكامل للحوافز الايجابية والسلبية يعتمد بصفة اساسية على ربط الحافز- بالايجاز المحقق			
								تتناول الرسالة:تطور وجودا"وعما" في تلك التطورات الاقتصادية الحديثة وأثرها على مركز المتعاقدين في العقد الإداري وذلك من خلال مناقشة التطورات الاقتصادية الحديثة والنظرية التقليدية للعقد الإداري عن طريق بيان التطورات الاقتصادية الحديثة الاتجاه نحو تزايد أهمية العقود الادارية دوليا "واسس النظرية التقليدية للعقد الإداري . وتم ايضاح هذه التطورات على مركز التعاقدين في مرحلة العقد متناولين معالجة اختلال التوازن بين المتعاقدين في هذه المرحلة ومظاهر اختلال التوازن بين المتعاقدين في مرحلة اسناد العقد.وتم استعراض الاطر الجديدة لأبرام العقد الإداري في القانون الدولي وذلك عن طريق تفصيل القواعد الاساسية التي تحكم ابرام العقد الإداري في عقود الفيديك واليونسترال ومدى توازن مركز المتعاقدين في هذين العقدين وتم تفصيل أثر التطورات الاقتصادية الحديثة على مركز المتعاقدين في مرحلة تنفيذ العقد من خلال تناول تنفيذ سلطات الادارة في العقد الإداري الدولي والتوازن المالي في العقد الإداري وضرورة تعادل الالتزامات بين طرفيه . من أهم التوصيات :- يتعين على الادارة عدم اللجوء الى القطاع الخاص ايا كانت شكل مشاركته . لما كان المشرع المصري في القانون رقم 89 لسنة 1998 بشأن المناقصات والمزايدات يتبنى طريقة العرض الفنى-2 . والعرض المالي . نموذج عقد الفيدليك هو الأكثر استخداما لدى الدول الصناعية المتقدمة وخاصة الانشاءات الدولية-3 في نطاق عقود البيع الدولي للبضائع فانه يتعين أن يقع عبء اثبات العيب في البضاعة على المشتري لكونه صاحب-4 . المصلحة الحقيقية من وراء الاتبات . النظرية العامة للموظف الدولي فعرضنا تعريف الموظف وتعيين الموظف الدولي من خلال الحديث عن سلطة التعيين وشروط وطرق تعيين في الوظيفة العامة الدولية وعن الضمانات الادارية والقضائية للموظف الدولي من خلال الحديث عن الضمانات الادارية وطرق الحماية الادارية للموظف العام .ودور الاراء الاستشارية لمحكمة العدل الدولية كوسيلة استئناف لاحكام بعض المحاكم الادارية الدولية وهما محكمتان فقط المحكمة الادارية لمنظمة الامم المتحدة والمحكمة الادارية لمنظمة العمل الدولية حسبما ورد بالنظام الاساسي للمحكمتين سالفتي الذكر.			

							نتائج الباحث.1: ان التحكيم لحل المنازعات التي تنشأ بين الافراد وفي جميع الحالات فالنزاع القائم او المحتمل هو سبب الالتجاء الى التحكيم , وهو لا يكون الا اذا حقق الالية منه بصدر حكم عادل سريع وصحيح خال من العيوب غير متعارض مع النظام العام الداخلي او الدولي .2: يجب على المحكم مراعاة المبادئ الاساسية الحاكمة للصحة والمواجهة لسير الاجراءات فيها واهمها مبدأ المواجهة بصورة مستقلة ونزيه ومحايدة وليس طبقا للمفهوم الشخصي للمحكم والمستمدة من ثقافته وتقاليد وذلك من منطلق ان التحكيم قضاء وان الحكم الصادر عنه حكما قضائيا فلا بد وان يتوفر في المحم شرط الاستقلال والحيدة والنزاهة ويكون دينية البحث عن الحقيقة حتى ولو كانت متعارضة مع مصالح الطرف الذي اختاره .3: ان مبدأ المواجهة الذي افرد المشروع المصري في قانون التحكيم الجديد رقم27 لسنة 1994 لم يتضمن القدر الكافي من كل الضمانات فيجب على المشروع ان يضمه وبصورة صريحة كل الضمانات اللازمة لاعماله والالتزام هيئة التحكيم به بصورة صريحة كل الضمانات الازمة لاعماله والالتزام هيئة التحكيم به وبصورة لا تحتمل التأويل حيث يوجد قصور وعدم وجود نص صريح يلزم المحكم باحترام مبدأ المواجهة في المسائل القانونية والواقعية التي يثيرها من تلقاء نفسه بينما نظم قانون المرافعات الفرنسي الجديد .4: يجب على المشروع المصري الزم المحكم بتسبيب حكم التحكيم وذلك لانه الوسيلة الاساسية التي من خلالها تستطيع الهيئات القضائية الرقابة على احكام التحكيم خاصة في حالات رفع الدعوى البطلان لعدم احترام حق الدفاع وهذا مطلب عادل لان المحاكمة التحكيمية لا تتطلب فيها العلانية بل تقوم في الاصل على مبدأ السرية .5: يجب على المشروع المصري اعمال النظر مرة اخرى وبمنظرة متعمقة في الاخذ بالملين بالاستئناف او التماس اعادة النظر في احكام التحكيم على درجة واحدة من التقاضي .	2007 .	الزقازيق	محمد على حسن عويضة ,	عويضة, محمد على حسن .	حق الدفاع كضمانة اجرائية في خصومة التحكيم :	3776	10907524	
							عرف التحكيم عند العرب قبل الإسلام وكان الوسيلة السائدة لفرض المنازعات لدى غالبية مجتمعات العرب قبل الإسلام إذ كان يقوم لديهم بنفس المهمة التي يقوم بها القضاء في المجتمعات المدنية ويعزى ذلك الى افتقار مجتمعات العرب قبل الإسلام غالبيتهم الى التنظيمات السياسية المرنة والسلطة المركزية القوية وقد تلاحظ ان اللجوء الى التحكيم في فض المنازعات منوط بتوافق الاطراف المتخاصمة وهو اختياري مهما كان نوع المنازعة وطبيعتها بمعنى ان الركيزة الاساسية لنظام التحكيم عند العرب قبل الإسلام هي ارادة الأطراف او الخصوم .	1996 .	طنطا :	عبد الكريم محمد عبد الكريم نصير ,	نصير , عبد الكريم محمد عبد الكريم .	التحكيم عند العرب كوسيلة لفرض المنازعات بين الافراد :	3777	10907536	
							يتضح من خلال الدراسة ان هناك قصورا في النظام التشريعي في مصر يتمثل في عدم توفير الضمانات الكافية للمشترين في مواجهه ممارسات المنتجين والبايعين وعلمنا ان القانون المدني سمح بالنص في عقود البيع المبرمة على بنود من شأنها أن يفلت البائع من ضمان عيوب مبيعته الخفية طالما انه لم يتعمد اخفاء العيب عن المشتري وطالما ان المشتري قد قبل بذلك طواعيه منه .وتعرض الدراسة مدى علاقة شروط تعديل ضمان العيب الخفي بشروط تعديل المسؤولية وقام الباحث بتوضيح أبرز الصور التقليدية والغير تقليدية لشروط الاعفاء والتخفيف من ضمان العيوب الخفية . وتناولت أيضا الرسالة التشريعي الذي يمكن تطبيقه حكم القاضي بمقتضى العرف في مبادئ الشريعة الاسلامية معرفة آراء الفقهاء ورجال القانون مع معرفة القانون المدني في مصر وفي فرنسا .	2009 .	القاهرة :	عمرو احمد عبد المنعم ديش ,	ديش, عمرو احمد عبد المنعم .	النظام القانوني لضمان العيوب الخفية في عقد البيع في إطار القانون المدني المصري /	3778	10907775	
							النظام القانوني الخاص لشركات السمسرة في الأوراق المالية بالدراسة والبحث والذي يعد من اهم الموضوعات الملغلة ببورصة الأوراق المالية فالوسطاء في عمليات التداول الأوراق المالية هم ركيزة الاساسية لتنشيط سوق الأوراق المالية لجذب المدخرات جلب المدخرات وجلب مستثمرين جدد من اجل تمويل المشروعات ودعم وتنمية الاقتصاد القومي وقد قسمت الدراسة الى ثلاث اقسام الاول هو الدراسة بفصل تمهيدي عن ماهية شركات السمسرة في الأوراق المالية بينا من خلاله اوجه التمييز بين السمسرة العادية والسمسرة في الأوراق المالية ثم عرفنا شركة السمسرة في الأوراق المالية واهم خصائصها ثم بينا المركزي والقانون لسمسارة الأوراق المالية للوقوف على القواعد والاحكام التي يخضع لها وتحديد حقوق والزاماته ومسؤوليته . وقد ادت الدراسة الى عدد نتائج 1: سمسارة الأوراق المالية ليس في المركز القانوني لسمسارة العادي ولا وكيل بالمعولة طبقا للرأي الائد في الفقه المصري والفرنسي على السواء وانما هو وكيل تجاري منظم بقانون خاص ونقترح تسميته وكيل التداول بالبورصة 2: خضوع الشركات العاملة في مجال الأوراق المالية عامة وشركات السمسرة خاصة لاجراءات متكررة ومتماثلة عند طلب الحصول على الموافقة الميدانية للتأسيس ونفس الاجراءات عند التقدم بطلب الحصول على الترخيص واخير عند طلب قيدها في عضوية البورصة . 3: وجود تعارض بين نصوص قانون سوق رأس المال ولائحته التنفيذية وبين القرارات الصادرة من مجلس الادارة الهيئة العامة لسوق المال والقرارات الصادرة من رئيس الهيئة . 4: تمتع الهيئة العامة بسلطات مطلقة في منح الموافقة الميدانية على التأسيس ومنح الترخيص وعدم تقييد الهيئة بأسباب محددة على سبيل الحصر في حالة الرفض .	2008 .	حلون :	ماهر مصطفى محمود امام ,	امام ماهر مصطفى محمود .	النظام القانوني الخاص لشركات السمسرة في الأوراق المالية :	3779	10907802	
							أن التعاقد باستخدام وسائل التقنية الحديثة يؤثر اهتمام رجال القانون وفكره , مشرعا , وقاضيا , وفقيها , لما في ذلك من مسائل شائكة لكل طرف من هذه الأطراف كل في مجال تخصصه . br 2 . بعد التلفزيون والانترنت المثاليين النموذجيين للتعاقد بوسائل الاتصال الحديثة حيث يمثل الاتصال التزامني والتزامني بين المتعاقدين , كما انهما أكثر الطرق المستخدمة في هذا المجال . br 3 . هناك ارتباط وثيق بين تنظيم التعاقد والتعاقد بوسائل الاتصال الحديثة واثاره وبين حماية المستهلك تلك الغاية المنشودة والواجب الملقي على علق الدولة في توثيا المعاصر وخاصة في ظل عقود الإعلان والتي اتخذت شكلا مختلفا كما كانت عليه من ذي قبل . وذلك للخلل الواضح بين طرفي العلاقة العقدية في ظل هذا النوع من التعاقد . br 4 . عدم كفاية نصوص النظرية التقليدية للالتزامات والموسسة على تغليب المذهب الشخصي لتحقيق حماية فاعلة لمستهلكين . ومن ثم فلا بد من تدخل تشريعي كما حدث في فرنسا وغيرها من الدول الأوربية تنفيذا للتوجيه الأوروبي رقم 97/7 CE بشأن حماية المستهلكين في التعاقدات المبرمة عن بعد والصادر في 5.20/5/1997 br . اتساع مفهوم التجارة الالكترونية لتشتمل عمليات بيع وشراء المعلومات بجانب بيع وشراء السلع وتقديم الخدمات عبر الانترنت بما يعني أن التجارة الالكترونية تشتمل على ما هو مادي من المبيعات وما هو معنوي . br 6 . لايمنع الفقه الإسلامي حسب الرأي الراجح وهو ما ذهب اليه جمهور الفقهاء من جواز التعاقد كتابي ويكون ذلك بالطريقة التي اتعاد عليها الناس في زمنهم , ومن ثم فلا مانع من الأخذ بالكتابة الالكترونية في التعاقد مادامت لها الحجية والصلاحية الكافية .	2007 .	طنطا :	اشرف محمد مصطفى ابو حسين ,	ابو حسين, اشرف محمد مصطفى .	التزامات البائع في التعاقد بوسائل الاتصال الحديثة في ظل احكام القانون المدني والفقه الاسلامي /	3780	10907876	
							يوصى الباحث بضرورة مراجعة كافة التشريعات الضريبية المعمول بها في مصر بهدف توحى الحذر دقة الصياغة وإزالة ماقد يعين بين النصوص من تعارض أو تضاد فضلا عن إزالة ما قد يلتبس ببعضها من غموض أو إبهام وبما ييسد الطرق أمام الممولين الذين يحاولون النفاذ بين ثغراتها والاستفادة من غموضها ويقترح الباحث هنا تجميع كافة التشريعات المتصلة بموضوع الضرائب في متن أو حيز واحد وليسمى مثلا بالموسوعة الضريبية المبررة وان تكون في متناول من يطلبها من الممولين كما يمكن أيضا إصدار موسوعة للأجرائات الضريبية تحوى نماذج للمستندات المطلوبة للمحاسبة الضريبية بشأن كل ضريبة فضلا عن خطوات العمل في صورة مختصرة ومبسطة وبما يجعل منها اعلناالحقوق الممولين . ويوصى الباحث أيضا بتشكيل هيئة قوامه العمل الضريبي في مصر وليكن مسماه مثلا المجلس القومي للضريبة يتألف من ذوي الاختصاص من رجال الجامعات وال نقابات المهنية والغرف التجارية وخبراء الضرائب والمحامين وبعض اعضاء هيئة المصلتين التشريعية والقضائية .وقد توصل الباحث الى عدة نتائج من خلال البحث 1.1: ان التسرب الضريبي ظاهرة مركبة ذات مظاهر عدة وطرق مثشعبة فهي تضم كل مظاهر السلوك الهادفة الى تللتخلص من الالتزام الضريبي وبالتالي فهي تشمل على أنشطة الهرب الضريبي والتخطيط الضريبي بالإضافة الى ممارسة الاقتصاد الخفى . 2 : ان التجنب الضريبي ينصرف الى مجموعة الأنشطة الهادفة الى التحايل على روح القانون دون نصه وذلك باستغلال ثغراته او ما قد يقع من تعارض بين بعض احكامه بهدف تكييف التصرف الاقتصادي على نحو يخرج به عن مجال وجواب الضريبة تصرفا احتياليا متضمنا لسوء النية . 3 : ان التخطيط الضريبي يتم من جانب الممول وهو حق مشروع له كلفته كل الدساتير كما يتم من جانب المشروع نفسه عند استخدام الضريبة كأحدى أدوات التوجيه والتحفيز الاقتصادي .	2003 .	الزقازيق	محمد نجيب محمد محمد جادو ,	جادو , محمد نجيب محمد محمد .	ظاهرة التسرب الضريبي واثارها المالية والاقتصادية :	3781	10907982	

							انتهت الدراسة الى ان التسميات التي تمكن التفكير في توحيد تسميتها بمكثك حصرها في ثلاث مجموعات br المجموعه الاولى الوحدات الحكومية التي تهدف كل منها هدفا رئيسيا من اهداف الخدمة الحكومية سواء كانت تلك اهداف مباشرة او تكميلية br المجموعه الثانيه التقسيمات الهيكلية لتلك الوحدات الكبرى وهي مستويات تتضمن عدة مستويات تنظيميه وقد اشتمل التحليل على المستويات الثلاثه br المجموعه الثالثه تسميات الوظائف الاشرافيه لتلك التقسيمات على مستوياتها المذكوره . لعله من المتفق عليه ان الاصلاح الادارى هو أحد القضايا الادارية الهامة التي تشد اهتمام الدارسين والممارسين للعملية الادارية على السواء وقد زاد الاهتمام بها والتيقظ لأبعادها بوجه خاص فى الثلاثينات نتيجة للدراسة الشهيرة التي قامت بها كلية إدارة الأعمال بجامعة هارفارد مع شركة وسترن إليكتريك فى مصنعها بيهوثورن بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ثم تضاعف الاهتمام بعملية الإصلاح فى أعقاب الحرب العالمية الثانية عندما أستردت كثير من الدول حريتها واكتسبت كثيراً من الشعوب كياناً مستقلاً ربما لأول مرة فى النواحي السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية . ونعتقد فى أهمية معاودة المنظمة واستمرارها فى مياثره هذا النشاط على ميايراعى ان يكون ذلك بناء على دراسة ميدانية تتعاون فيها المنظمات مع المعاهدات ومؤسسات التنمية الادارية المعنية وذلك ليبان وتحديد المبادئ المتعلقة بدعم استخدام اللغة العربية فى الادارة وبيان وفحص المناهج المطبقة فى المعاهد والكليات والجامعات فى هذه الدول بغرضالبحث عن المواد التي تدرس بالغات الاجنبية .
3782	10908592	المنظمة العربية للتنمية الاداريه ودورها فى تحقيق الاصلاح الادارى فى الوطن العربى /	بدوى، ناصر فتحى محمد احمد	ناصر فتحى محمد احمد بدوى ،	القاهرة :	2000	
3783	10908638	الحمايه الجنائيه للمال العام :	بخيت، ناصر خلف .	ناصر خلف بخيت ،	القاهرة :	2008	تناولت الرسالة موضوع الحماية الجنائية للمال العام ويحظى هذا الموضوع بأهمية كبيرة سواء على المستوى النظري أو العملي ولعل ذلك يرجع الى تناوله فى قانون العقوبات فضلا عن ارتباطه الوثيق بكيان الدولة الاقتصادى.وبدأت الدراسة بباب تمهيدى تدور حول التطور التاريخي لحماية المال العام والباب الأول فى القانون الروماني والثاني فى تطور الحماية الجنائية للمال العام فى ظل الشريعة الإسلامية وتناولت هذا الموضوع فى فرنسا ومصر وفى مرحلة ما بعد الثورة تناولت حماية الاموال العامة فى القانون المقارن . وفى النظامين الرأسمالي والاشتراكي ، ووسائل هذه الحماية ، وكذا فى النظام السوفيتي و اليوغسلافي و الشريعة الإسلامية ، والمذهب الفردي ، ومذهب التدخل ، وموقف الفقه الفرنس والمصري ، ثم تركز الدراسة على القانون العراقي وتبين الفرق بين أموال الدولة العامة وأموالها الخاصة و الحماية الدستورية ، والجنائية للأموال العامة ، ومبدأ عدم جواز الحجز عليها، ويقترح الباحث وجوب تشديد الحماية الجنائية للمال العام. وقد تناول فى القسم الاول من هذه الرسالة مقومات الحماية الجنائية للمال العام من حيث الطبيعة القانونية لجرائم المال العام ومدى ارتباطهم بجرائم امن الدولة سواء من جهة الداخل او من جهة الخارج ووضع اطار للقاعدة العقابية لجرائم الاعتداء على المال العام ووسائل الحماية الادارية والمدنية والجنائية وارتباط جرائم الاعتداء على المال العام بصفة المال كونه مال عام وانواع المال العام فى مصر وفى التشريعات المقارنة وكذلك الارتباط تلك الجرائم بصفة الموظف العام وما هو الموظف العام وكيفية حيازته للمال العام ومدى توافر تلك الصفات ليتحقق وقوع الاعتداء .
3784	10908657	مجلس الشورى ونظام ازدواج الهيئة التشريعية (نظام المجلس) :	راتب، على ذكي.	على زكي راتب ،	القاهرة :	2006	يتناول الباحث موضوع مجلس الشوري ونظام ازدواج الهيئة التشريعية (نظام المجلس) وتطبيقه على النظام الدستوري المصري ودساتير كل من : الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية - ألمانيا - إنجلترا - فرنسا - المملكة العربية السعودية - قطر - عمان - البحرين - مصر ، كما استخدم الباحث منهج البحث المقارن وتوصل فى النهاية الى عدة توصيات كان أهمها ضرورة اتحاد الدول العربية فى صورة اتحاد فيدرالى عربى و اصلاح النظام الانتخابي المصري وانشاء مجلس شورى عربى كبرلمان عربى موحد. ثم تناول نظام ازدواج الهيئة التشريعية (نظام المجلس) فى دساتير بعض الدول (الغير عربية) الغربية منها وذلك فى تناول نظام ازدواج الهيئة التشريعية فى بعض الدول البسيطة وذلك بتحديد المقصود بهذه الدول وانواعها ثم الاساسية التي يقوم عليها نظام ازدواج الهيئة التشريعية مع تطبيقات النظام ازدواج الهيئة التشريعية (نظام المجلس) فى هذه الدول . وتناول مجلس الشورى والسلطة التشريعية فى دساتير كل من المملكة العربية السعودية وقطر وعمانومملكة البحرين . ومجلس الشورى والسلطة التشريعية فى النظام الاساسي (الدستورى) للملكة العربية السعودية . وفى النهاية تناولنا تقيم لنظام مجلس الشورى والسلطة التشريعية فى مصر فى الوقت الحالي والصعوبات التي تواجه تطبيقه وكيفية التصدى لها ثم اثر وأهمية نظام ازدواج الهيئة التشريعية فى تحقيق اتساع المشاركة السياسية وذلك فى ظل التحولات والتطورات الجارية فى مصر حاليا وما يندور حول النظام الشرق الاوسط الكبير او الموسع .
3785	10908666	الحمايه القانونيه لقواعد البيانات :	الحنيطي، علي احمد مطح .	علي احمد مطح الحنيطي،	القاهرة :	2009	تعتبر قواعد البيانات من المصنفات الفكرية المستحدثة والهامة فى مجال حق المؤلف وبعد تناول الحماية القانونية لقواعد البيانات بالبحث والمقارنة لتحديد مفهومها وطبيعتها التقنيه والقانونيه والاطر القانونى المترتب على الاختلاف التقنى الذى يودى الى تباين فى جوهر وشكل الحماية ومن ثم البحث عن التشريع الانجح لتحقيق حمايه شامله ومتوازنه تكتل حقوق مؤلفيها بالشكل الذى يضمن حقوق الغير بما يحقق الهدف المرجو من غايه قواعد البيانات على الوجه الامثل هو جوهر البحث. وتتناول الرسالة أيضا: التوصيات حيث أن المشروع الاردنى فى المادة الثالثة على "تتمتع بالحماية بموجب هذا القانون المصنفات المبتكرة ويدعو المشرع الاردنى لاجراء التعديلات بشكل يدخل فى اختصاص الفقه والقضاء ويخرج عن اختصاص المشرع وذلك لسرعة التطور فى المفاهيم .ودعا المشرع الاردنى إلى اعطاء القاضى صلاحية اتخاذ مابراه مناسباً من اجراءات تحفظية اسوة بالمشرع المصرى وعدم تعيقه باجراءات تحفظية محددة . دعوة المشرع المصرى إلى ضرورة تقديم كفالة مالية من مقدم طلب اتخاذ الاجراءات التحفظية أسوة بالمشرع الاردنى وعدم ترك ذلك للسلطة التقديرية لرئيس المحكمة .
3786	10908686	حجية المحررات والتوقيع الالكتروني فى الإثبات عبر شبكة الانترنت /	العبد الرزاق، نور خالد عبد الحسن .	نور خالد عبد المحسن العبد الرزاق ،	القاهرة :	2009	تناول الباحث فى رسالته مفهوم وضور التوقيع الالكتروني حيث اختلف الفقه والقضاء وكذا التشريعات بشأن تعريف التوقيع الالكتروني وقد عرض وجهات نظر الفقه والقضاء بخصوص ذلك فى ضوء النصوص القانونية كما وضح أوجه التشابه بين التوقيع الالكتروني والتوقيع التقليدى ثم تناول صور الالكتروني الذى يتم باستخدام القلم الالكتروني أو من خلال إعطاء الأمر بالموافقة أو عن طريق البطاقات البنكية كبطاقات الحاسب الالى ، وبمطابقات الشيكات والوفاء والائتمان . ثم عرض الباحث المزايا والعيوب لكل صوره من الصور .لاشك ان هناك مظاهر للتشابه بين التوقيع الالكترونى والتوقيع القادى والمتمثلة فى صعوبة تحديد الموقع والتعبير عن رضاه بالمضمون واكتساب صفة الحجية فى الإثبات وهناك ايضا مظاهر الاختلاف بينهما سواء من ناحية الشكل او الدعامه او المخاطر التي يتعرض لها كل منهم وللتوقيع الالكتروني صور عده منها 1-br التوقيع من خلال فكرة المسح الضوئى. 2-br التوقيع المرئى. 3-br التوقيع البيومترى. 4-br التوقيع من خلال الحاسب الالى. 5-br وقد اوضح الباحث فى رسالته عيوب كل صوره وخاصه الاشكاليات المتعلقة بالتوقيع بالبطاقات ثم تطرق الباحث الى حجية التوقيع الالكتروني فى الإثبات حيث حاول العديد من الفقهاء تطويع القواعد التقليديه لتستوعب التصرفات الالكترونيه ولكن واجهوا العديد من المشاكل كما ان التوقيع يجب ان يدل على صاحبه وان يعبر عن رضاه ثم اوضح الباحث المخاطر التي تحيط بالتوقيع الالكتروني والمحرر الالكتروني. 1-br العقبات المستمدة من المخاطر التي تحيط بالتوقيع الالكتروني. 2-br العقبات المستمدة من الطعن بالتزوير. 3-br العقبات المستمدة من المبادئ العامة فى الإثبات.

							يتناول الباحث موضوع نظام التعددية الحزبية الخالصة باعتبارها عماد النظام الديمقراطي وسندهو بخاصة النظام النيابي توجهت النية نحو معالجة نظام التعددية الحزبية في النظام السياسي المصري مع المقارنة بالوضع في الانظمة الديمقراطية الغربية و ذلك من خلال دراسة التاوصل الفكري لنظام التعددية الحزبية و كذلك الاسس التي تحكم قيام النظام في كل من النظام السياسي المصري و الانظمة السياسية الغربية حيث تتجلى اهمية الاحزاب السياسية باعتبارها اهم الهيئات او التنظيمات الوسيطة بين الحاكمين والمحكومين و قد استخدم الباحث عدة مناهج للدراسة و هي : المنهج التاريخي و المنهج الوصفي التحليلي و المنهج البنائي الوظيفي و المنهج المقارن و قد توصل الباحث الى مجموعة من النتائج والتوصيات كان اهمها:ثابر الخلاف حول حاجة مصر الى الاحزاب السياسيةحيث ذهب البعض الى عدم حاجة مصر الى وجود احزاب سياسية. ب2ر هناك تناقض صاروخي موقف النظام السياسي المصري من مبدأ التعددية الحزبية ب2ر على الرغم من ان تأثير التعددية الحزبية في النظام السياسي المصري مازال محدودا. ويمثل نظام التعددية الحزبية قاعدة اساسية في دول الديمقراطية التقليدية حيث تسود قاعدة تعدد الاحزاب السياسية والتي تقتضى وجود اكثر من حزبين ساسين في كل دولة من هذه الدوال ويقوم تعدد الاحزاب السياسية الدوال الديمقراطية لليرير الية على اساس الاعتراف بحرية تكوين الاحزاب السياسية وعلى هذا الاساس يميز جانب من الفكر السياسي الغربى بين الدولة التي تأخذ بنظام تعددية الحزبية والتي يصنفها بأنها دولة الاحزاب والدولة التي تأخذ بنظام الحزب السياسى الواحد والتي يصنفها بأنها دولة حزبية .	
	3787	10908750	ربيع، خالد محمد حسن أحمد .	خالد محمد حسن أحمد ربيع ،	القاهرة :	2007	تعد الوظيفة العامة بمثابة ثقة تمنحها الدولة للموظف العام ،وكان لزاما على هذا الموظف ان يمارس هذه الثقة في سياح من الكرامة وذلك لان الموظفين العموميين هم الصورة المرئية والواقع الملموس للوظيفة العامة حتى ان الحكم على على هذه الاخيرة انما يتم من خلال الحكم على اداء هؤلاء الموظفين،فالموظف العام كما قالت المحكمة الادارية العليا لا يمكن باى حال من الاحوال ان ينسب او يتناسى انه موظف عام تحوطة سمعة الدولة وتزخر فيه عليه مثلها دون اعتبار لحند الزمان والمكان اما بالنسبة لتقسيم البحث فانه يشتمل على فصل تمهيدي وقد تناول في هذا الفصل مفهوم الموظف العام باعتباره الملتزم بهذا الواجب وذلك من خلال ثلاث مباحث مفهوم الموظف العام في القانون وايضا في الشريعة الاسلامية وكذلك مفهوم كرامة الوظيفة العامة ومجالات تطبيق المحافظة على كرامة الوظيفة العامة ويناقش ايضا ضوابط واجب المحافظة على كرامة الوظيفة وضوابط السلوك المخل بكرامة الوظيفة العامة وضمانات المحافظة على كرامة الوظيفة العامة . ومن اهم المقترحات والتوصيات :-	
	3788	10908789	واجب المحافظة على كرامة الوظيفة العامة في القانون المقارن والشريعة الاسلامية :	حسن، حمدي محمد العمجي .	القاهرة :	2004	على الادارة وهي تقوم باختيار الموظفين ان تتأكد تماما من الصلاحية الاخلاقية للمرشحين وذلك بكل الطرق الممكنة ومن-1 خلال وضع شروط للتعيين واضحة وصريحة بعيدا عن التناهات حتى لا تترك مجالا للمحسوبية واستغلال واضحة النفوذ الذي تقضى اخيرا واصبح ظاهرا للعيان . حتى ان بعض الوظائف اليوم اصبحت تباع وتشترى اما باستغلال النفوذ او بدفع مبالغ طائلة وهذا واقع لا يمكن على الاطلاق انكاره كما انه يجب على الادارة في حالة رفض المرشح للوظيفة ان تبين بجلاء الاسباب والدوافع التي حدثت بها الى هذا الرفض حتى يكن المرشح على بينة من امره . الا تترك الادارة الى حسن اختيارها وانما عليها ان تقوم بواجبها من الإصلاح والتقويم للموظف العام وذلك من خلال-2 البرامج السلوكية الاخلاقية التي يتضمنها هذا النوع من التدريب والذي لا يقل اهمية عن التدريب العلمى والعلمى وذلك لان الموظف الخلق هو الذى يسخر ماتدرب عليه من الناحية العلمية والعملية لمصلحة الوظيفة العامة	
	3789	10909027	الحماية الجنائية في مجال الطاقة النووية السلمية /	محمد عبد الرحيم الناعى ،	طنطا :	2009	لقد كان موضوع الحماية الجنائية في مجالات الطاقة النووية السلمية هو موضوع هذه الدراسة حيث بدأت الدراسة بمفهوم الطاقة النووية وما هيته حملتها جنائيا ثم بعد ذلك عرضت الرسالة النظام القانوني للجريمة في مجالات الطاقة النووية حيث عرضت الرسالة بيان الطبيعة القانونية للجرائم النووية وقسمت الرسالة وصنفت الجرائم فمن حيث التقسيم المعتاد للجرائم الى جنائيات وجنح ومخالفات وهو المعروف بالتقسيم الثلاثي للجرائم تبين ان الجرائم النووية يصدق عليها هذا التقسيم بأنواعه الثلاث إذ قد تكون الجريمة النووية جنائية وقد تكون جنحة أو مخالفة وذلك بحسب نوع العقوبة المقررة لها وبعد ذلك تناولت الرسالة موقف الجريمة النووية من التقسيم الموضوعي للجرائم ويقصد به تقسيمها الى جرائم عادية وسياسية وعسكرية وقد تبين ان الجريمة النووية ينطبق عليها هذه الأوصاف الثلاث أيضاً ثم بعد ذلك اوضحت الرسالة خصائص الجريمة النووية إذ رغم اشتراكها في كافة الأوصاف السابقة فإن لها ما يميزها عن غيرها من الجرائم ويحدد ملامحها التي تفرقها بها فهي من جرائم الضرر سواء لحق هذا الضرر بالدولة او لحق بأحد الناس فيمس حياته او سلامته او ممتلكاته او بيئته وهي كذلك من جرائم الخطر . وقد عرضنا صور للقصد الجنائي الأخرى في الجرائم النووية وبصفة خاصة القصد المباشر والقصد الاحتمالي وعرفنا القصد الاحتمالي بأنه ذلك يعضى قضا في مشروع غير عاىء بما اذا كانت النتيجة ستحدث ام لا وقبلها على فرض تحققها وعرضنا للدور الذى يلعبه القصد الاحتمالى واهميته الخاصة في مجال التجريم النووى لما تميزه به الاضرار النووية من طبيعة غير محددة وبالتالي تكون نتائج السلوك الاجرامى فيها محتملة وغير يقينية.	
	3790	10909479	ابو عيسى، جمال ابراهيم محمد .	جمال ابراهيم محمد ابو عيسى ،	طنطا :	2009	والتفرح من تطوير النظام العدالة الجنائية في مصر محكوم بالتوازن الدقيق الذى ينبغي ان يحدث بين اعتبارين هامين لا يمكن التضحية بأحدهما من أجل الآخر وهما 1: ان اى تعديل او تغيير يجب ان يكون بتحديد ضروريا لازما لنظام العدالة الجنائية ولين كما رايناه في بعض الدول وما يحقق اغراض الاستكشاف الجنائي وذلك في اطار الظروف الزمانية والمكانية التى يعيشها المجتمع .2:البناء على ما أظهرته الدراسة من وجود اصول للاستكشاف تتمثل في بعض النصوص من الدستور المصرى والتشريع وتعليمات النيابة العامة مع فهم جديد اوسع لهذه النصوص لتكون اساما لاقامة نظام الاستكشاف الجنائى على ان يكون استكشاف المتهم لادلة النيابة العامة كاملا وشاملا حتى يتوافق مع المبادئ الدستورية . 4: يتم الاخذا بنظام الاستكشاف باليات والنتائج المترتبة عليه وفقا للضوابط التالى حتى لا تحدث مشكلة التمهيدية التطبيقية بالمعمل على تغيير المفاهيم السائدة علىئذ الفقه المشروع والقضاء والنيابة العامة والمحامين وبالأذات تبني قاعدة التكافؤ بين الدفاع والنيابة والمساو في الأسلحة والتنازل عن بعض افكار النظام التفتيى السالطوية وتقبل أعضاء النيابة العامة لفكرة المساواة في الأسلحة والتنازل عن بعض افكار النظام وتقبل فكرة كون الجريمة تمثل اعتداء على مصلحة خاصة للمجنى عليه الى جانب اعتدائها على مصالح المجتمع .	
					الاسكندر	2007	من خلال هذا البحث العلمى حول الحماية الجنائية الموضوعية للأطفال المستخدمين الذى تمت فيه محاولة الاجابة عن اشكالية هامة هي مدى وجود حماية جنائية للأطفال المستخدمين في مجال التشغيل ،فقد توصلت الدراسة الى النتائج والافتراضات التى تكفل حقوق الطفل وسلامته بالنسبة للسن والذى يمثل اهم عناصر تنظيم عمل الأطفال اتضح ان كل من التشريعين المصرى والجزائرى سعيا الى تحقيق مبدأ تحديدمسن دنيا للقول في العمل التزاما بما ورد في الاتفاقية 138 المتعلقة بتحديد الحد الأدنى لسن الاستخدام والتي اعتمدت سن 15 سنة كحد ادنى في المرحلة الاولى يرتفع تدريجيا لسن 16او ينزل الى سن 14 في بعض الدول التى لم يصل اقتصادها وتسهيلاتها التعليمية درجة من التطور وقد حدد السن الأدنى في مصر ب 14 سنة وفى الجزائر 16 سنة.	
							ومن اهم الملاحظات :	
							. رفع السن الأدنى في مصر بما يتوافق ونهاية مرحلة التعليم الإلزامى بعد جعل التعليم الابتدائى ست سنوات بدل خمسة-1 مراجعة دورية لقوائم الاعمال الخطرة المذكورة بمقتضى القرار 118 لسنة 2003 بمصر أما الجزائر وبالرغم من-2 . الاعتقاد من أن المشرع احسن بعدم تحديده لقائمة الاعمال الخطرة . على المشرع الجزائرى ضبط فترة الراحة الليلية بما يتوافق والمعايير الدولية-3 . يستحسن على التشريعين من أجل تفعيل الحماية الجنائية بما يتوافق مع مصلحة الطفل-4 . تنظيم ساعات العمل الخاصة بالأطفال العمال في الجزائر وعدم الرجوع الى القواعد العامة لتشغيل البالغين-4 ضرورة سن قوانين تحظر على الأطفال العمل في مجال صنع وبيع الخمور وترويج المخدرات والاستخدام في القوات-5 . المسلحة في القانون الجزائرى .	
	3791	10909519	الحماية الجنائية الموضوعية للأطفال المستخدمين /	بحرى، فاطمة جيلالي .	القاهرة :	2007		

						تناول البحث دراسة تنازع القوانين في مجال حوادث العمل وأوضح ماهية حادث العمل والطابع الدولي لمنازعات التعويض عنه وذلك من خلال دراسة مفهوم حادث العمل والأمراض المهنية ومعالجة حادث الإجهاد أو الإرقاع. كما تناول تطور نظام المسؤولية عن إصابات العمل والطابع الدولي لمنازعاتها، وناقش القانون الواجب التطبيق على إصابات العمل في ظل قواعد المسؤولية المدنية والتشريعات الخاصة، كما ناقش قواعد التأمينات الاجتماعية وأثرها على نطاق تطبيق القانون المختص. ثم دراسة القانون الواجب التطبيق على إصابات العمل في القانون الإنفاقي، كما تم دراسة القانون الواجب التطبيق على دعوى التعويض ضد رب العمل أو المسؤول وفقا لقواعد المسؤولية التصريحية ورجوع هيئة التأمينات الاجتماعية br وقد استند الباحث المنهج التأصيلي المقارن br وكانت من أهم النتائج:- 1-br أن الحماية من مخاطر إصابات العمل من أقدام نظم الامان الاجتماعي وأن مبادئها قد مرت بالعديد من التطورات 2-br أن الطابع الدولي لمنازعات التعويض عن إصابات العمل يبدو كثر لتدويل علاقه العمل.وقد أوضحت الدراسة موضوع تنازع القوانين في مجال حوادث العمل وقد أفرزت العديد من النتائج ومنها 1: إذا كانت الحماية من المخاطر الناجمة عن إصابات العمل تعد من أقدام نظم الامان الاجتماعي فإين مبادئ تلك الحماية قد مرت بالعديد من التطورات وهي تتعلق بأعمال قواعد المسؤولية المدنية والثانية قد شملت تطبيق التشريعات الخاصة بحوادث العمل والثالثة قد ارتبطت بتطبيق نظام التأمينات الاجتماعية سؤ تتعلق بمصر او غيرها من الدول الاجنبية . 2: فيما يتعلق بدولية منازعات التعويض عن إصابات العمل وتحديد طبيعة تلك المنازعات وما إذا كانت تعد منازعات دولية اما دخلية فقد تبين لنا من البحث ان الطابع الدولي لمنازعات التعويض عن إصابات العمل يبدو كثر لتدويل علاقه العمل .		
3792	10909576	تنازع القوانين في مجال حوادث العمل /	عبد الجواد، جابر سالم عبد الغفار .	جابر سالم عبدالغفار عبد الجواد ،	القاهرة : 2001 .	نظام الحسبة في الإسلام نظام قانوني يعتمد في أساسه على فصول من القرآن والسنة للاحتساب على نوى السلطان وتغيير المنكرات التي تقع منهم على حقوق الله كالأعتداء على مبدأ الشورى والحريه والمساواه ويجاول الباحث في هذه الدراسة ابراز الدور السياسي الذي يمكن ان تلعبه الحسبة في تنظيم العلاقة بين الحاكم والمحكوم ويجاول الباحث الوصول الى تصور صحيح ومقبول لنظام الحسبة في الإسلام في الوقت الحاضر ويمكن ان يؤدي دوره في الاحتساب على نوى الجاه والسلطان وواجب الامر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر لمقاومه الظلم بكافه صوره ومحاربه انواع الفساد الذي تقع من نوى الجاه والسلطان في المجتمع أن مقاومة الظلم والاحتساب على الحاكم واجب ديني ومن أجل ذلك شرع الاسلام مقاومة الظلم ووجب على الأمة الإنكار على حكام الجور ما وجدوا الى ذلك سبيلا . أن جوهر الديمقراطية مقبول في الإسلام مع الإقرار بأن ثمة فوارق من أهمها أن سلطة الأغلبية التي هي إحدى ركائز نظام الحكم الديمقراطي النبائي ليست مطلقة في الإسلام وإنما هي محكومة بما قرره الإسلام من مبادئ وأصول جاءت بها نصوص القرآن والسنة على وجه القطع والإلزام التشريعي .		
3793	10909613	الاحتساب على نوى الجاه والسلطان :	عبد الخالق، محمد فريد .	محمد فريد عبد الخالق ،	القاهرة : 2009 .	تناول البحث التطور التاريخي للإدعاء المدني، ثم عرض لعناصر الدعوى المدنية من حيث الأشخاص (المدعى بالحق المدني، المدعى عليه)، وناقش سبب الدعوى المدنية وعناصر السبب وشرط الضرر، ثم تحدث عن الدعوى من حيث: صور التعويض، أسس تقدير التعويض، كما تحدث عن مباشرة الدعوى المدنية أمام القضاء الجنائي وتحدث عن حق الخيار بين الطريق الجنائي والمدني وكيفية مباشرة الإدعاء المدني، كما عرض لتبعية الدعوى المدنية للدعوى الجنائية وقبورها واستثناءات قادة التبعية ومدى تأثير الحكم المدني على الدعوى الجنائية، واستعرض الاتجاهات الحديثة في التشريع والفقه والقضاء في مصر وفرنسا، ثم نوقشت النتائج. وهي 1-قبول الادعاء المدني على الرغم من عدم اختصاص القضاء الجنائي بالفصل في التعويض المدني . قبول الادعاء المباشر في بعض الحالات رغم عدم وجود الحق في التعويض-2 قبول الادعاء بالحق المدني من المجنى عليه أمام القضاء الجنائي حتى لو كان في مركز غير مشروع-3 قبول دعوى التعويض المدنية أمام القضاء الجنائي حتى ولو كان الضرر الذي أصاب المضرور من الجريمة ضرر غير مباشر قبول الادعاء المدني في جرائم المصلحة العامة -5		
3794	10909618	ذاتية الدعوى المدنية الناشئة عن الجريمة /	يوسف، توفيق لويس توفيق .	توفيق لويس توفيق ،	الزقازيق : 2004 .	لقد بدأت هذه الرسالة بلحمة تاريخية عن إختصاصات المحكمة الدستورية في كل من مصر والكويت حيث أوضحت حول الاستير السابفة على الدستور الحالي من الإشارة الى القضاء الدستوري المتخصص في مصر ثم أوضحت اختصاصات المحكمة العليا في مصر حيث كانت تخص بالفصل في دستورية القوانين وتفسير النصوص القانونية كما كانت تخص بالفصل في طلبات وقف تنفيذ الأحكام الصادرة من هيئات التحكيم وفي النهاية كانت تختص بفرض تنازع الاختصاص ثم عرضت بعد ذلك لاختصاصات المحكمة الدستورية العليا حيث تختص تلك المحكمة بالرقابة على دستورية القوانين واللوائح كما تختص بالفصل في تنازع الاختصاص بين جهات القضاء كذلك الفصل في النزاع الذي يقوم بشأن تنفيذ حكمين نهائيين متناقضين كما أسندت المادة 26 من قانون المحكمة الدستورية العليا لهذه المحكمة سلطة تعتر نصوص القوانين الصادرة من السلطة التشريعية ،إن الرقابة على دستورية القوانين ، هي عملية من طبيعة قانونية معينة وإذاكانت هذه الرقابة والآثار المترتبة على ممارستها لها انعكاسات هامة في مجال الحياة السياسية. من أهم المقترحات :- 1. لم ينص الدستور الكويتي على تحديد اعضاء الجهة القضائية التي تختص بالرقابة على دستورية القوانين واللوائح-1 كنا نود ان يكون المشرع الدستوري أكثر وضوحا في كيفية تشكيل اعضاء المحكمة الدستورية الكويتية وتحديد نسبة كل-2 . من الحكومة ومجلس الامة نوصي بتوسيع اختصاص المحكمة الدستورية العليا في مصر والكويت بان يسند اليها الاختصاص بنظر الطعون-3 . الانتخابية نوصي بان ينص قانون المحكمة الدستورية على أن قرارات مجلس الامة بأقرار او رفض اقرار المراسيم بقوانين على-4 خضوعها لرقابة المحكمة الدستورية		
3795	10909898	حجية الحكم الصادر في الدعوى الدستورية وآثاره :	البندر، نواف إدريس محمود .	نواف إدريس محمود البندر ،	بني سويف : 2008 .	يتناول الباحث في بحثه :- نشأة الفسخ في القانونين الروماني والفرنسي والقانونين المصري واليمني كما يتناول مفهوم فسخ العقد في إطار المجموع العقدي ومفهوم الفسخ وأساسه وتميزه عن غيره من المصطلحات القانونية المقاربة له كما قام الباحث بالتعرف على مفهوم المجموع العقدي بذكر نشأتها ومفهومها وتمييزها عن غيرها واستعرض الباحث فكرة فسخ العقد في إطار المجموع العقدي وذلك بمعرفة مدى جوازها وضوابطها كما سيندر الباحث مدى جواز العلاقة العقديه المباشره بين اطراف المجموع العقديه وأهميتها وأساسها كما سيرشح الباحث احكام فسخ العقد في إطار المجموع العقديه ومنها احكام فسخ العقد كعقود البيع المتواليه على مال واحد وعقود الاجازة من الباطن المتواليه عن عين واحدة وعقود المفاوضه من الباطن المترابطه بقصد تحقيق مشروع مشترك. ومن أهم التوصيات :- يوصي الباحث المشرع اليمني بعدم الاشراف في تغيير القانون المدني الذي يعد اصل القوانين كما يوصي ايضا المشرع-1 . اليمني عند وضع القوانين ان تكون المواد في نصوص عامة نوصي المشرع عين المصري واليمني بالأخذ بمفهوم المجموع العقديه والتي تدخل في المفهوم الموضوعي لمبدأ نسبية اثر-2 . التصرفات يجعل العلاقة العقديه المباشرة بين اطراف المجموعه العقديه في عقد الإيجار من الباطن وكذلك نوصي المشرع السابق بالأخذ بالمفهوم السابق للمجموعه العقديه بما تتضمنه من حقوق عقديه مباشرة بما فيها-3 . الفسخ واخير فالتنا نوصي الفقه القانوني في كل من مصر واليمن بالمناداة بفكرة مفهوم المجموعه العقديه وما يتضمنه عليه من-4 علاقة مباشرة بين أطرافها تشمل كافة الدعاوى العقديه المباشرة من مسئولية وتنفيذ وفسخ كما ندعو أيضا القضاء في البلدين إلى الأخذ بالمجموعه العقديه وذلك لأهميتها السابفة		
3796	10910120	النظام القانوني لفسخ العقد في إطار المجموع العقديه :	المحيشي، محمد عبد الملك محسن .	محمد عبد الملك محسن المحيشي ،	القاهرة : 2006 .			

						2009 .	القاهرة :	حازم سالم محمد الشوايكه ،	الشوايكه، حازم سالم محمد .	نطاق سلطه القاضي في تعديل العقد :	10910207	3797
						1997 .	الزقازيق :	ممنوح محمد خيرى هاشم ،	المسلمي، ممنوح محمد خيرى هاشم السيد .	الانجاب الصناعي في القانون المدني :	10910266	3798
						2009 .	القاهرة :	جيهان فرحات ،	فرحات، جيهان .	حمایه برامج الحاسب الالى /	10910746	3799
						2009 .	الزقازيق :	عبدالرؤف احمد سيد احمد الحنفى ،	الحنفى، عبدالرؤف احمد سيد احمد .	اثر تحرير سعر صرف الجنية المصرى على تجارة مصر الخارجيه /	10910782	3800
						2009 .	القاهرة :	حازم سالم محمد الشوايكه ،	الشوايكه، حازم سالم محمد .	نطاق سلطه القاضي في تعديل العقد :	10910207	3797
						1997 .	الزقازيق :	ممنوح محمد خيرى هاشم ،	المسلمي، ممنوح محمد خيرى هاشم السيد .	الانجاب الصناعي في القانون المدني :	10910266	3798
						2009 .	القاهرة :	جيهان فرحات ،	فرحات، جيهان .	حمایه برامج الحاسب الالى /	10910746	3799
						2009 .	الزقازيق :	عبدالرؤف احمد سيد احمد الحنفى ،	الحنفى، عبدالرؤف احمد سيد احمد .	اثر تحرير سعر صرف الجنية المصرى على تجارة مصر الخارجيه /	10910782	3800
						2009 .	القاهرة :	حازم سالم محمد الشوايكه ،	الشوايكه، حازم سالم محمد .	نطاق سلطه القاضي في تعديل العقد :	10910207	3797
						1997 .	الزقازيق :	ممنوح محمد خيرى هاشم ،	المسلمي، ممنوح محمد خيرى هاشم السيد .	الانجاب الصناعي في القانون المدني :	10910266	3798
						2009 .	القاهرة :	جيهان فرحات ،	فرحات، جيهان .	حمایه برامج الحاسب الالى /	10910746	3799
						2009 .	الزقازيق :	عبدالرؤف احمد سيد احمد الحنفى ،	الحنفى، عبدالرؤف احمد سيد احمد .	اثر تحرير سعر صرف الجنية المصرى على تجارة مصر الخارجيه /	10910782	3800

					يطلب لي في نهاية المطاف "الجريمة الزنى في القانون المصري والنظام السعودي ان اختتم الكلام بمستخلص لاه ثمرات هذه الدراسة ان القانون المصري كغيره من القوانين الوضعية لا يعاقب على وطء غير مشروع وإنما حصر عقوبة الزنا على نوع واحد وهو الذي يكون احد طرفيه مرتبطا بعلاقة زوجية إما النظام السعودي يعاقب على جريمة الزنا طبقا لإحكام الشريعة الإسلامية التي تعتبر الزنا فيها اشمل واع منه في القانون المصري فهو يطلق على كل وطء خارج نطاق الزواج سواء أكان الفاعل تربطه علاقة زوجية أم لا وقد فرق القانون المصري بين زنا الزوجة وزنى الرجل كان الجريمة زنى الزوجة هي ثلاث أركان متمثلة في : - الاتصال الجنسي بغير الزوج - إبتداء قيام علاقة زوجية فعلا أو حكما - اتجاه إرادة الزوجة للقيام بهذا الوطء غير المشروع برضاها المعترف قانونيا ويضاف إليها ركن رابع لزنى الزوج وهو ارتكاب الزنا في منزل الزوجة بينما أركان جريمة الزنا في الشريعة الإسلامية هي ركنين وهما الوطء المحرم وتعمد الوطء وذلك باتفاق الفقهاء وعرفنا الوطء المعترف زنا وهو اتصال الرجل بامرأة جنسيا بالحرام كاتصاله بزوجه في الحلال وقد أجاز المشرع المصري إثبات زنى الزوجة وزنا الزوج وشريكه بكافة طرق الإثبات القانونية أم شريك الزوجة الزانية فقد حصر المشرع الأدلة التي تكون حجة عليه في أربعة أدلة فقط على سبيل الحصر وهي : - التلبس بالجريمة - الاعتراف - المكتيب والأوراق التي تصدر من الشريك والمتضمنة اعترافا صريحا أو ضمنيا بالجريمة بشرط ان تكون مكتوبة بخط يده - وجود الشريك في منزل مسلم في المحل المخصص للحريم بينما نجد ان الزنا في الشريعة لا يثبت إلا بالشهادة أو الإقرار أو بثبوت العمل عند بعض الأئمة وقد اشترط القانون المصري لتحريك دعوى الزنا في النظام السعودي هي وفقا لإحكام الشريعة التي عالجتها هذه الجريمة باعتبارها تعديا على المجتمع وأعطت حق التبليغ عن الجريمة للمجنى عليه أو وكيله أو احد أفراد المجتمع على سبيل الشهادة أو قد يكون المبلغ هو الجاني على سبيل الإقرار وقد فرق القانون المصري بين عقوبة زنى الزوجة وزنى الزوج فجعل عقوبة الزوجة الزانية وشريكها هي الحبس لمدة لا تزيد على سنتين وجعل عقوبة الزوج الزاني الحبس لمدة لا تزيد عن ستة شهور ولم ينطرق لعقوبة شريكة الزوج الزاني ولم يجرم القانون المصري زنى المحارم متأثرا بالقانون الفرنسي بينما نجد ان الشريعة الإسلامية قد فرقت في العقوبة بين الزاني المحصن وغير المحصن فجعلت عقوبة الأول هي الرجم وعقوبة الثاني هي الجلد مدة جلده والتعزير وهذا من سماحة الشريعة التي لم تجعل عقوبة المحصن الحلاب بالزواج ثم سلك طريق الحرام كعقوبة الغير الذي لم يسبق له الزواج	2007 .	القاهرة :	حاتم بن أحمد الساهر ،	الساهر ، حاتم بن احمد .	جريمة الزنى في القانون المصري والنظام السعودي :	10910790	3801
					وتكمن أهمية هذه الدراسة بوضوح في أن الحد من الجريمة الدولية ومسألة مقترفيها وعقابهم يشكل الهدف الرئيسي للقانون الدولي الجنائي باعتباره فرعاً حديثاً من فروع القانون الدولي ، فهو بمثابة الشق الجنائي له . فالقانون الدولي الجنائي باعتباره نبتاً علمياً جديداً ، لم يستقر على عوده بعد بقر العقاب على انتهاك النظام العام الدولي في أشد صور هذا الانتهاك من حيث الجسمانية . إذ أن الجرائم في نطاق القانون الدولي الجنائي لا تقتصر فحسب على قتل إنسان أو إصابته في سلامته الجسدية ، بل تشمل جرائم هذا القانون في مخالفة قوانين الحرب وأعرافها (أى جرائم الحرب) وما يرتكب فيها من فظائع وأعمال وحشية جسيمة يندى لها جبين البشرية ، كما تتمثل في إبادة الجنس البشري والجريمة ضد الإنسانية ، وأخيراً جريمة العدوان . br . وتبرز أهمية هذا القانون في الآثار الجسيمة الناجمة عن ارتكاب تلك الجرائم ، والتي تتزايد حدتها ، ويتسع نطاقها بمرور الزمن ، وما ذلك إلا نتيجة حتمية لتشابك وتعقد المصالح الدولية وتداخلها ، وكذلك تعدد صور السلوك الإجرامي .. كذلك تبرز أهمية هذا القانون في الأحداث المتلاحقة على الساحة الدولية ، والتي إن دلّت على شئ ، فإنما تدل على أن المجتمع الدولي لا يمكن أن يستقر وينمو بدون قانون يترصد بالعقاب كل من تهفو نفسه إلى العبث بأمن المجتمع الدولي واستقراره وسلامته . br . إذن فوجود قانون دولي جنائي " يحدد الجرائم الدولية ويبين العقاب عليها ، يمكن أن يكون وسيلة لتحقيق التوازن العادل بين المحافظة على المصالح العليا للمجتمع الدولي من ناحية ، واحتمالات العبث بمقرراتها من ناحية أخرى .. فالجزاء الجنائي يتعين أن يصبح عنصرأ من عناصر الردع والجزر في القانون الدولي الجنائي ، وما ذلك إلا من أجل منع كل من قد تهفو نفسه – رئيساً كان أو مروضاً - للعبث بأمن ومقررات الشعوب ، وانطلاقاً من هنا ، وإدراكاً منى لهذا الهدف فسوف أحاول من خلال هذه الدراسة تناول الموضوعات التي من شأنها إزاحة بعض الغموض والتدقيق الذي يكتنف كلاً من الجرائم الدولية والقانون الدولي الجنائي . فإذا ما انتهيت من ذلك عرجت على الأحكام العامة والموضوعية للجرائم الدولية طبقاً لقانون الدولي الجنائي الموضوعي ، والتي تعرضت لها كل المراجع بالبحث .	2007 .	طنطا :	مصطفى شكرى الدقاق ،	الدقاق ، مصطفى شكرى .	الجريمة الدولية /	10910835	3802
					تتازع القوانين في مجال حق المؤلف يقتضي دراسة شقين رئيسيين هما القانون واجب التطبيق فيما يتعلق بتحديد المؤلف باختلاف النظم في تعريف المؤلف وهذا الاختلاف ينقسم حول قانون الدولة المطلوب تقرير الحماية بها وقانون الدولة الأصلية أو مايعرف بقانون دولة النشر الأول اما الشق الثاني فهو دراسته القانون الواجب التطبيق على حق المؤلف وقد خلسنا فيه الى اختلاف القانون باختلاف الطريقة التي تم فيها الاعتداء على حق المؤلف فلن كان وفقا للمسنولين الاتفاقية والقانون الواجب التطبيق هو قانون الارادة كما هو الحال في سائر العقود اما اذا كان الاعتداء وفقا للمسنولين التصديرية فالقانون واجب التطبيق هو قونن الدولة المطلوب تقرير الحماية بها على ما يرد عليها من إستثناء في بعض الحالات كما لو كانت مدة حماية الحق في قانون الدولة المطلوب تقدير الحماية بها أطول من المدة المقررة في قانون الدولة الأصلية . أن الحديث عن تتازع القوانين فيما يخص حق المؤلف يستلزم منا ابتداء بيان نقاط رئيسية تتمثل في بيان التطور التاريخي لحق المؤلف في المعاهدات الدولية والتشريعات الوطنية وهو ما سيتم دراسته في المطلب الأول . ثم لابد بعدها من بيان مفهوم العمل الذهني المستحق لهذه الحماية ؛ فهناك الكثير من الاعمال الذهنية والتي لا تدخل في نطاق حماية قوانين حق المؤلف وعليه فلا بد من بيان هذه الاعمال الذهنية ، إذ لا يمكن فهم طبيعة حق المؤلف ومن ثم القول بالقانون الواجب التطبيق عليه قبل فهم وبيان محتوى هذا الحق .	2009 .	القاهرة :	احمد محمد يوسف الشحى ،	الشحى، احمد محمد يوسف .	تتازع القوانين في مجال حق المؤلف /	10910836	3803
					تدعو هذه الدراسة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الى مراجعة موقفها الرافض للمحكمة الجنائية الدولية والذي يبدو من خلال تطلن عزمها على انتهاك القانون الدولي الانساني وارتكاب الجرائم الدولية حول العالم فهذا الموقف ان ينتج عنه تضاعف المحكمة الجنائية الدولية اوقلها بل كل نتيجة هي عزله للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ومزيد من السمعة السيئة لها في المجال الدولي وعلاوة على التوصيات السابقة فتدعو هذه الدراسة المجتمع الدولي والدوال الاطراف في المحكمة الجنائية الدولية بل المحكمة ذاتها عدم الاعتداد بالاتفاقيات الثنائية التي ابرمتها الولايات المتحدة لمنع تسليم رعاياها والسير في اجراءات المحكمة والاتهام بصورة عادية دون ان تعبر هذه الاتفاقيات الثقلا لكونه غير قانونية وتدعو المزيد من دول العالم للانضمام الى المحكمة الجنائية الدولية والتصديق على نظامها الاساسي وان تبدل الدول كل الجيد لتعاون مع هذه المحكمة حيث انها المثلد الهامى الحالي للعدالة الجنائية الدولية في ايشع الجرائم واكثرها ضررا بالانسان . وقد توصل الى عدة توصيات 1: على المستوى الدولي تدعو هذه الدراسة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الى مراجعته موقفها الرافض للمحكم الجنائية والتي يبدو عليه وكأنها من خلالها تعلن عزمها على انتهاك القانون الدولي العام الانساني وارتكاب الجرائم الجنائية الدولية وعلاوة على التوصيات السابقة فتدعو هذه الدراسة المجتمع الدولي والدوال الاطراف في المحكمة الجنائية الدولية الى عدم الاعتداد بالاتفاقيات الثنائية التي ابرمتها الولايات المتحدة الامريكية لمنع تسليم رعاياها والسير في اجراء المحاكمة والاتهام بصورة عادية دون تعبر هذه الاتفاقيات وتدعو المزيد من دول العالم للانضمام الى المحكمة الجنائية الدولية والتصديق على نظامها .	2009 .	القازاق :	امجد احمد محمد هيكل ،	هيكل ، امجداحمد محمد .	المسئولية الجنائية الفردية الدولية امام القضاء الجنائي الدولي :	10910922	3804

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

					يجب ان تقتصر وظيفة مامورى الضبط القضائى على ضبط الشرطة فقط الحاصلين على ليسانس الحقوق وعلوم الشرطة دون ماسواهم من باقى اعضاء هيئة الشرطة من الانماء والمساعدين وغيرهم . الزاوية الثانية :- ان افضل الوسائل لتأكيد وتدعيم حماية الحقوق والحريات الفردية أثناء مياثرة الإجراءات في مرحلة جمع الاستدلال في اطار من التوازن بين تلك الحقوق والحريات والمصلحة العامة عند مياثرة مامورى الضبط القضائى لاعمالهم في الكشف عن الجرائم وضبط مرتكبيها لا يكون من خلال سن النصوص التشريعية . الزاوية الثالثة :- وضع الضوابط والقواعد التى تخول مامور الضبط القضائى سلطة القيام بالاجراءات فى تلك المرحلة بصورة واضحة لاتدعو والبعد عن العبارات العامة التى تحتمل التوسع فى التفسير بما يخرجها عن مرادها الحقيقى والحكمة التى تغياها المشروع من هذه النصوص . الزاوية الرابعة :- ان يكون لدى مامور الضبط القضائى الوعى الكامل وهذا لايتواجد الا اذا اقتصرت وظيفة الضبط القضائى على ضبط الشرطة . الزاوية الخامسة :- يجب احترام حرية البراءة فى الانسان فعلى مامورى الضبط القضائى ان يعامل كافة المشتبه بهم والمتهمين معاملة على اسس ان الاصل فى الانسان البراءة . الزاوية السادسة :- لما كان المشرع الفرنسى قد وفر الكثير من الضمانات فى مرحلة جمع الاستدلالات اعتبار من قانون 1993 دعم هذه الضمانات واكد عليها قانون 15مايو سنة 2000. لما كان الاستيقاف لاستجلاء حقيقة المستوقف والتأكد من شخصيته بسؤاله عن بطاقته الشخصية ولايجوز لرجل السلطة اقتياد المستوقف الى قسم الشرطة رغم عنه . اما فى حالة عجز المستوقف عن تقديم ما يثبت شخصيته فانه فى هذه الحالة يكون توافرت فى حقه حالة التلبس بجريمة عدم حمل بطاقة اثبات الشخصية المنصوص عليها بالمادتين(52+60) من القانون رقم 260 لسنة 1960 فى شأن الاحوال المدنية .	2007 . القاهره :	سمير محمد شعبان , شعبان, سمير محمد محمد .	ضمانات حقوق الإنسان في مرحلة الإستدلال /	10912132 3810	
					تناول الباحث بالدراسة ضمانات المتهم أثناء مرحلة التحقيق الابتدائى فى النظام السعودى وتتخلص الدراسة بالقاء الضوء على ماهية التحقيق الابتدائى من ناحية مفهومه ومفهوم المتهم ثم سلط الباحث الضوء على الضمانات العامة بين أن هناك ضمانات متعلقة بحماية المتهم وضمانات تستمد من اختصاص التحقيق الابتدائى وتناول الباحث بعد ذلك الضمانات الخاصة وهى ضمانات الدفاع عن المتهم وضمانات عدم المساس بحرمته الخاصة وعدم التأثير على ارادته أصبحت شخصية المتهم محل اهتمام ودراسة من الناحيتين النفسية والاجتماعية لمعرفة العوامل الدافعة لارتكاب الجريمة وذلك لمساعدة القاضي من ناحية اختيار العقوبة المناسبة بالرغم مما يمثلته الحبس الاحتياطى من سلب حرية المتهم فترة من الزمن قد تطول أو تقصر اما بالنسبة لقانون الاجراءات الجنائية المصرى فقد افر ضمانات مهمة للمتهم بموجب قانون رقم 145 لسنة 2006م وكشفت الدراسة عن مدى اهتمام المنظم السعودى والقانون المصرى ببعض طوائف المتهمين ككل كل من المنظم السعودى والقانون المصرى حق الدفاع للمتهم باعتبار هذا الحق من أهم الحقوق له بالرغم من أن المنظم السعودى اوجب عند حضور المتهم التحقيق لأول مرة أن يحاط علما بالتهمة المنسوبة اليه مع اثبات اقواله فى المحضر نظرا لما تشكله الشهادة من اهمية أثناء مرحلة التحقيق الابتدائى فانه يلاحظ ان المنظم السعودى لم تنص على الزام الشاهد بالحضور لم يأخذ المنظم السعودى بميعال جسامنة العقوبة او تحديد نوع الجريمة وذلك عندما اشترط لتفتيش المسكن أن يكون هناك اتهام موجه الى الشخص المعين فى المسكن المراد تفتيشه يارتكاب جريمة او ياشترأكه فى ارتكابها (المادة 80 من نظام الاجراءات الجزائية . بعد ان اتفهيما بحمد الله وتوفيقه من دراسة موضوع مشروعية الصوت والصورة فى الإثبات الجنائي ، وتلك من خلال بيان موقف المشرع الأمريكى والفرنسي ، وكذلك المشرع المصرى والأردني من الدليل المستمد من مراقبة المحادثات التليفونية والتسجيل الصوتي والصورة ، ومدى حجة في الإثبات الجنائي ، فضلاً عن بيان الضمانات القانونية التي نصت عليها التشريعات المقارنة ، كضوابط كفيلة بإقامة نوع من التوازن بين حق المجتمع في إقامة العدالة ، وكشف غموض الجرائم وضبط الجناة ، وبين حق المتهم في حرمة حياته الخاصة ، وهو ما تناوله في الباب الأول . Dr ولم ينف الأمر في النظم القانونية المختلفة عند هذا الحد ، بل امتدت رعاية المشرع لتحيط تلك الحقوق والضمانات بسياج من الحماية القانونية التي تكفل احترامها من عدوان السلطة أو الغير ، فبدون هذه الحماية تبقى الضمانات المختلفة التي تقرها التشريعات المقارنة لضيافة حقوق الأفراد عديمة الجدوى وغير محققة لغايتها ، فالضمانات التي تحاطب بها إجراءات البحث عن الألة يترتب على مخالفتها جزاءات تجعل من هذه الضمانات حصن يقي المتهم من الاعتداء على حقوقه أو اتخاذ أي إجراء يمس حرمة حياته الخاصة . وأهم التوصيات الخاصة بالقانون المصرى :- اولاً:-تعديل الفقرة الاولى من المادة (45) من الدستور والتي نصن على ان لحياة المواطنين الخاصة حرمة بحميها القانون والفقرة الاولى من المادة (57) من الدستور والتي تنص على ان كل اعتداء على الحرية الشخصية او حرمة الحياة الخاصة للمواطنين وغيرها من الحقوق والحريات العامة التي يكفلها الدستور والقانون . ثانياً:-حذف كلمة(الموطن) الواردة بصدر المادة (309) مكرر من قانون العقوبات المصرى على ان يحل محلها كلمة (القرء) . ثالثاً:-إلغاء لفظ (المحادثات) ويحل محلها لفظ الحديث من أجل بسط الحماية الجنائية على الحديث . رابعاً:-أظهرت الدراسة اتجاه القوانين المقارنة الى تحديد مدة المراقبة لخطورتها على الحياة الخاصة . خامساً:-كشفت الدراسة عن مدى انتشار جهاز الفيديو في المجال الجنائي في الأونة الأخيرة . سادساً:-أظهرت الدراسة حرص المشرع الفرنسى على شمول الحماية الجنائية الموضوعية لكل من يقيم على الاراضى الفرنسية . اما القانون الاردني :- تشير الى ان المشرع الاردني لم يات بنصوص تعالج موضوع المراقبة الالكترونية بالشكل فلم يوازن بين حق المجتمع فى إقامة العدالة وكشف غموض الجرائم وضبط الجناة وبين حق المتهم فى حرمة حياته الخاصة وضرورة النص فى قانون العقوبات على تجريم الاعتداء على الحق فى الخصوصية والتي تضم جريمة التقاط أو تسجيل أو نقل الاحاديث الخاصة وجريمة التقاط أو التسجيل أو نقل الصوروجريمة اذاعة أو استعمال التسجيل أو المستند أو التهديد بالقضاء . ضرورة النص فى قانون العقوبات على تجريم تصنيع أو استيراد أو الاعلان عن الاجهزة التى تستخدم فى التجسس على الحياة الخاصة بكافة عناصرها ويتعين على المشرع الاردني ان يضع ضمانات وضوابط تتكافأ مع شدة المراقبة ومن هذه الضمانات ان يكون اصدار الاذن بالمراقبة من اختصاص السلطة القضائية مع تسبب امر المراقبة وتجنب الاحاديث البرينة وقصر المراقبة على المتهم الذى تنوافر دلائل كافية على ارتكابه الجريمة .	2009 . القاهرة :	محمد أمين الرشيدة , الخرشة, محمد أمين فلاح .	مشروعية الصوت والصورة في الإثبات الجنائي :	10912337 3812	

							لكي تحقق الدراسة أهدافها، سوف نتناول موضوع البحث (أثر التقنيات الحديثة في مجال الدليل الكتابي) من خلال ثلاثة أبواب، وذلك على النحو التالي : br الباب الأول br الإثبات بالدليل الكتابي التقليدي br وينقسم إلى ثلاثة فصول : br الفصل الأول : أنواع الدليل الكتابي التقليدي، ويندرج تحته مبحثان : br المبحث الأول : المحررات الرسمية . br المبحث الثاني : المحررات العرفية . br الفصل الثاني : قاعدة الدليل الكتابي التقليدي، ويندرج تحته مبحثان : br المبحث الأول : الحالات التي يجب فيها الإثبات بالكتابة . br المبحث الثاني : الاستثناءات القانونية من ضرورة الإثبات بالكتابة . br الفصل الثالث : عناصر الدليل الكتابي التقليدي، ويندرج تحته مبحثان : br المبحث الأول : عنصر الكتابة . br المبحث الثاني : عنصر التوقيع . br الباب الثاني br التقنيات الحديثة وانعكاسها على الدليل الكتابي في الإثبات br وينقسم إلى فصلين: br الفصل الأول : تقنيات الاتصال الحديثة، ويندرج تحته ثلاثة مباحث : br المبحث الأول : التلكس . br المبحث الثاني : الفاكس . br المبحث الثالث : الحاسوب والإنترنت . br الفصل الثاني : المحرر الإلكتروني، ويندرج تحته ثلاثة مباحث : br المبحث الأول : تعريف المحرر الإلكتروني . br المبحث الثاني : أنواع المحررات الإلكترونية . br المبحث الثالث : مدى استيعاب قواعد الإثبات التقليدية لفكرة المحرر الإلكتروني . br المبحث الرابع : عناصر المحرر الإلكتروني . br الباب الثالث br حجية المحررات الإلكترونية في الإثبات br وينقسم إلى ثلاثة فصول : br الفصل الأول : المحاولات التي بذلت من أجل قبول المحررات الإلكترونية في الإثبات في br ظل قواعد الإثبات التقليدية، ويندرج تحته مبحثان : br المبحث الأول : محاولة اللجوء إلى مبدأ حرية الإثبات كمنفذ لقبول المحررات الإلكترونية في br الإثبات . br المبحث الثاني : محاولة اللجوء إلى الاستثناءات التي أوردها المشرع على قاعدة وجوب br الإثبات بالكتابة كمنفذ لقبول المحررات الإلكترونية في الإثبات . br الفصل الثاني : التنظيم التشريعي لحجية المحررات الإلكترونية في الإثبات، ويندرج تحته ثلاثة مباحث : br المبحث الأول : الأعداد التشريعي بحجية المحررات الإلكترونية في الإثبات . br المبحث الثاني : الشروط الواجب توافرها في المحرر الإلكتروني حتى يتمتع بحجية الدليل الكتابي الكامل في الإثبات . br المبحث الثالث :الاستثناءات الواردة على نطاق الأعداد التشريعي بالمحررات الإلكترونية br الفصل الثالث : مقدم خدمات التصديق الإلكتروني، ويندرج تحته أربعة مباحث : br المبحث الأول : ماهية مقدم خدمات التصديق الإلكتروني . br المبحث الثاني : الرقابة على مقدم خدمات التصديق الإلكتروني . br المبحث الثالث : مسؤولية مقدم خدمات التصديق الإلكتروني . br المبحث الرابع : شهادة التصديق الإلكتروني .	
3813	10912356	أثر التقنيات الحديثة في مجال الدليل الكتابي :	إبراهيم ، محمد جميل .	محمد جميل إبراهيم ،	الرقازيق	2009 .		
							تتناول البحث مفهوم عولمة الجريمة ، خاصة تلك التي عرفت باسم الجريمة المنظمة العابرة للحدود والقارات وتحدث عن استعانة المنظمات الإجرامية ، بالخبراء والمتخصصين في مختلف الاختصاصات والقطاعات من (مالية - اقتصاد والمتخصصين في مختلف الاختصاصات والقطاعات من (مالية - اقتصاد - كيمياء - قانون - محاسبة - حواسيب) وغيرها من المجالات التخصصية التي مهدت لها الطريق لتطوير أساليبها والتهرب من الوقوع تحت طائلة القانون وتتناول ما تشكله الجريمة عموما والجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية بوجه خاص من تهديد للأمن الشخصي للأفراد والجماعة البشرية والبيئة دون تمتعهم بحقوقهم وتأثيرها على عملية التنمية الاجتماعية للدول خاصة منها الدول النامية ، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أن الجريمة محل الدراسة هي جريمة خطيرة ترتكب من قبل جماعة من الأفراد ثلاثة أو أكثر ، تحت لواء تنظيم له هيكلية ويتبع الأسلوب الإداري القائم على المنهج العلمي في سياسته ، مما يجعله قريب الشبه بالشركات والمؤسسات الاقتصادية الخاصة ، فضلا عن تمسكه بقوانين الطاعة والولاء ، وهي جريمة مستمرة لفترة غير محدودة ، ترتكب عبر الحدود الإقليمية. هناك بعض المحاور الأساسية للوصول الى الاستراتيجية المثلى لمواجهة الجريمة المنظمة الصعيد الوطني :-تطوير التشريعات الجنائية وإقرار سياسة تجريبية تند أوجه القصور امام الجريمة المنظمة عبر-1 الوطنية وتمنح القضاء فرصة تحقيق العدالة وإحصاء الجريمة لوصف قانوني يستوعب خصوصيتها ويحرم القاتمين عليها من الموارد المالية للاستمرارية الصعيد الاقليمي :-تشير الى ماحققة الاتحاد الأوربي من نجاح في صياغة استراتيجية أكثر تقدما واستجابة لما تتطلبه الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية . الصعيد الدولي :-التعجيل باعتماد وتصديق اتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية والاتفاقيات المكملة لها وتستوعب الاشكال المختلفة لهذه الجريمة . كما نؤكد على ان السياسة الجنائية لكل دولة بمفرد هان تنجح في التصدي لهذه الجريمة ويجدر الاستفادة من تجربة ايطاليا التي حازت الجريمة المنظمة نوع المافيا في صقلية ،باليرمو،ونابولي وهذا الامر يلزم خلق وعى مشترك بين شعوب الدول المختلفة بخطورة الجريمة للحد من تعاونهم معها وان تولي المنظمات والجمعيات الاهلية الحكومية وغير الحكومية قدرا اكبر من الاهتمام لدورها الفعال والبناء في مجال الوقاية ونشر الوعي .	
3814	10912487	الجريمة المنظمة في ظل الاتفاقيات الدولية والقوانين الوطنية /	الباشا، فائزة بونس .	فائزة بونس الباشا ،	القاهرة :	2001 .		
							تتمثل اهمية البحث في التعمق في كافة الجوانب العملية الانتخابية وتوضيح الدور الحقيقي لرجال الشرطة فيها لتحقيق النزاهة الكاملة في اجراءات الانتخابات والقضاء على كافة المشكلات التي تؤثر وتجعل تلك العملية معقدة وغير سليمة وكذلك ايضاح الجوانب السلبية والمشكلات التي تواجه تلك العملية من قبل رجال الشرطة وتجعلها غير قادرة على أن تصبح مرآة حقيقيه لارادة المواطنين كما يرمى الباحث الى توعية كل فرد لاهمية اشتراكه في العملية الانتخابية والقاء الضوء على التشريعات التي صدرت في هذا المجال لتحقيق أكبر قدر من الديمقراطية قتهتم الدراسة بالتعرف على مفهوم الديمقراطية باعتبارها الهدف المنشود من إجراء انتخابات حرة ونزيهة وذلك عن طريق تصانيف جهود أجهزة الدولة وبالأخص وزارة الداخلية في تحقيق المناخ الملائم والذي يساعد على مشاركة الناخبين في العملية الانتخابية دون اى ضغوط تؤثر سلباً على أصواتهم الحرة . ومن أهم التوصيات :-: . التوصيات الخاصة بالمشرع وهي ضرورة رفع سن الرشد السياسي ليتماشى مع سن الرشد المدني-1 . خفض سن الترشيح لعضوية مجلس الشعب الى 28سنة لزيادة مشاركة الشباب-2 . ضرورة ان يكون المرشح لعضوية مجلس الشعب حاصلًا على الأقل على شهادة الثانوية او احدى الدبلومات كشرط-3 . لقبول طلب ترشيحه التوصيات الخاصة بالناخب:-: . يعي كل مواطن أهمية حقه الانتخابي وان يدرك ان صوته امانة-1 . ضرورة حرص كل مواطن على المشاركة الفعالة في ادارة شئون الدولة-2 . ان يعي كل مواطن بأهمية صوته وانه لايفقد بثمن-3 . التوصيات الخاصة بالمرشح :-: . ضرورة التزام المرشحين بقواعد الدعاية الانتخابية التي نص عليها المشرع-1 . التزام المرشحين بعدم اللجوء الى الوعود الكاذبة او المستحيل تحقيقها بهدف الحصول على اصوات-2 . الابتعاد عن الاساليب غير الشرعية التي تؤثر على حرية ونزاهة التصويت-3 . وهناك توصيات خاصة بالاحزاب السياسيةوالتوصيات الموجهة لوزارة الداخلية -وفي مجال اعداد وتنقية الجداول الانتخابية -وتوصيات خاصة بتنقية الجداول الانتخابية .	
3815	10912515	الانتخاب ودور الشرطة في إدارة العملية الانتخابية /	حبيب، إبراهيم حامد شاكر علي .	إبراهيم حامد شاكر علي حبيب ،	القاهرة :	2008 .		

						يتناول موضوع البحث دراسة الإشراف القضائي على التنفيذ الجنائي وقد أثار هذا الموضوع جدلاً فقهيًا وتشريعياً باعتباره أحد المحاور الأساسية لتدعيم حقوق الإنسان أثناء مرحلة التنفيذ الجنائي التي أصبح ينظر إليها بأنها أهم مراحل الدعوى الجنائية باعتبارها مرحلة البناء والتأهيل. br وإذا كانت معظم التشريعات تفر مبدأ تدخل القضاء في التنفيذ إلا أنها اختلفت في أسلوب هذا التدخل وفي الاختصاصات الممنوحة له فإذا كان بعضها يمنح مجرد الرقابة والتفتيش فإن من بينها ما جعل لقضاء الإشراف على التنفيذ دور مهم في تحديد أسلوب المعاملة العقابية داخل المؤسسات بل أكثر من ذلك فهناك من قرر إشراف القضاء على أنظمة المعاملة العقابية سواء داخل المؤسسات العقابية أو خارجها. br ويعتبر القانون الفرنسي من أكثر التشريعات المتطورة في تنظيم قضاء تطبيق العقوبات فهو يرى في التنفيذ الجنائي مرحلة من مراحل الدعوى الجنائي التي لا تنتهي إلا بتأهيل وإصلاح المحكوم عليه، وفي سبيل ذلك نجده يفر مجموعة من الأنظمة التي تهدف إلى تطوير المعاملة العقابية لمصلحة المحكوم عليهم. br وقد تأثر المشرع المغربي بهذا التوجه وأنشأ مؤسسة قاضي تطبيق العقوبات ومنحها اختصاصات جد محدودة لا ترقى إلى ما وصل إليه القانون الفرنسي ويتضح مدى التباين الشاسع بين القانونين سواء في الآليات القانونية للتدخل وسواء في الاختصاصات الممنوحة له إذ نلاحظ مدى تواضع البناء القانوني لمؤسسة قاضي تطبيق العقوبات المغربي هذه المؤسسة التي أريد لها أن تكون محور العدالة الجنائية
3816	10912553	الإشراف القضائي على التنفيذ الجنائي :	أقروو، محمد عبد الله .	محمد عبد الله أقروو ،	القاهرة :	2008 .
						تتأملت الرسالة : التطور التاريخي لجريمة النصب بوصفها ظاهرة اجتماعية قيمة حديثة تؤدي إليها عوامل كثيرة فطرية واجتماعية واقتصادية وسياسية وثقافية أحياناً . والمجرم مرتكب الجريمة والعوامل التي أدت به إلى ارتكاب الجريمة وطبيعته تكوينه والمجنى عليه وتعريفات العلماء والعوامل المؤدية إلى قوعه ضحية الجريمة . وفي كل ماسبق يطبق على جريمة النصب من حيث الجريمة في ذاتها ومدى خطورتها وازديادها بحسب إحصائيات الامن العام والاحصائيات حصل عليها الباحث أثناء بعثته لجمع المادة العلمية من دولة إنجلترا في المدن الكبرى وخصوصا القاهرة والجيزة وانتشارها في فئات معينة . كما تناولت الدراسة جريمة النصب في التشريع المقارن حيث عرجت الرسالة على دراسة النصب في التشريع المقارن القديم :التشريع الفرعوني والاغريقي والروماني والاسلامي .وقام الباحث بدراسة النصب التشريعي المقارن الحديث : التشريع المصري والفرنسي وتناولت أركان جريمة النصب : الركن المادي والركن المعنوي وعلاقة السببية بينهما . وتنتاج الدراسة : أن جريمة النصب عموما ظاهرة اجتماعية ناشئة عن عوامل مختلفة داخلية في طبع المجرم وتكثر في المدن الكبرى في مصر خاصة القاهرة حيث كثرة المعاملات الاقتصادية . العوامل الدينية-العوامل الاقتصادية-العوامل الاجتماعية - وعوامل أخرى.
3817	10912573	جريمة النصب ودور الشرطة في مواجهتها :	الشناوي، محمد محمود .	محمد محمود الشناوي ،	قاهرة :	2006 .
						لا شك ان مصالح الدولة الاساسية هي محط انظار المشرع و هدفه لان حماية هذه المصالح تهدف الى تحقيق التقدم والرفى من ناحية و تأمين هذه المصالح من ناحية اخرى لذلك يسعى المشرع الى حماية هذه المصالح من مصادر الاعداء المختلفة سواء اكانت داخلية او خارجية . و هذه المصالح تمثل القيم الاجتماعية العليا للمجتمع و يسعى المشرع الى حمايتها بالتشريعات المختلفة و اهمها قانون العقوبات و لهذا حاول الباحث الوقوف على هذه المصالح لتحديد محل الاعداء و خطة المشرع في مواجهه هذا الاعداء و الى اى مدى تحققت هذه الحماية الجنائية المستهدفة . و الباحث في عصر الحرية والمسواة يحاول ان يقق على الحقيقة الجادة ليشارك في دع الضمير الانساني الى العدالة و الحق حتى يبلغ الانسان غايته التي من اجلها شرعت القوانين . و المشرع في حمايته لهذه المصالح تعرض لحرية الفرد و حقوقه الاساسية التي كفلتها كافة الدساتير سواء في الدول المتحضرة و غير المتحضرة باختلاف نسبي لهذه الكفالة لانه بين امرين : الاول هو المصلحة العامة و ما تقتضيه من حماية مصالحها و سرعة في مواجهه جرائم امن الدولة بسرعة الفصل في القضايا المتعلقة بها اما الثاني فهو المصلحة الخاصة و ما تقتضيه من حماية للحريات و الحقوق العامة التي كفلها الدستور و المعاهدات و المواثيق الدولية و القانون الوطني و ايضا سرعة الفصل ى القضايا حتى لا يظل المتهم قيد الاتهام مدة طويلة . و لذلك فقد يفرض عليها قيود دستورية و قانونية ضرورة لبقاء المجتمع و قيمه العليا يجعل تعرض المشرع لها تعرضا قانونيا منظما بالقدر الذي تقتضيه مصلحه المجتمع في حمايته لمصالحه الاساسية دون غلو او انتهاك لهذه الحرية و المشرع في تنظيمه لجرائم امن الدولة تعرض للحريات بقيدو تقتضيها مصلحه المجتمع خرج عن القواعد العامة في قانون العقوبات و قانون الاجراءات الجنائية لحماية مصالح الدولة الاساسية و ما ورد في القواعد العامة في قانون العقوبات و قانون الاجراءات الجنائية لحماية مصالح الدولة الاساسية و ما ورد في القواعد العامة حتى في تحديده لقانون العقوبات و الاجراءات بالقانون 95 لسنة 2003 و إلغاء عقوبات الاشغال الشاقة المؤبدية و المؤقتة و استبدالهما بالسجن المؤبد و المؤقت.
3818	10912888	الحماية الجنائية لأمن الدولة /	الليبي، إبراهيم محمود السيد .	إبراهيم محمود السيد الليبي ،	قاهرة :	2004 .
						بعد الانتهاء من دراسة الجزاءات الضاغطة في العقود الإدارية حيث بينت الدراسة في بادئ الأمر مدى سلطة جهة الإدارة في توقيع جزاءات على المتعاقد معها سواء المنصوص عليها أو التي أغفل ذكرها وأوضحت الخصائص العامة التي تتمتع بها تلك الجزاءات ومدى اختلافها عن نظيرتها العقود المدنية والإرادة المفردة لجهة الإدارة في توقيع تلك الجزاءات دون حاجة للجوء إلى القضاء مسبقاً شرطية احترام مبدأ المشروعية. br ثم تم التطرق إلى أنواع الجزاءات في العقود الإدارية والتي تنبئان ما بين جنائية ومالية وتنفيذ عيني وأخيراً فسح العقد كلية. br ثم تم بيان مفهوم الجزاءات الضاغطة والغرض من توقيعها والتي تهدف إلى إرغام المتعاقد المقصر على الوفاء بالتزاماتها وليس من شأن هذه الجزاءات إنهاء العقد بل يظل هذا المتعاقد مسئولاً أمام الإدارة حتى تمام العملية على حسابه وتحث مسئوليته. br ثم تم استعراض صور الجزاءات الضاغطة والتي تتمثل أولاً في وضع المرفق تحت الحراسة في عقد الالتزام وموذي ذلك عل يد الملتزم عن إدارة المرفق مؤقتاً على أن تقوم السلطة مانحة الالتزام بإدارته بنفسها أو بمن تكل إليه ذلك. br على أن ذلك يفترض وقوع خطأ جسيم من المتعاقد أو إذا كان هناك سبب من شأنه التأثير سلباً على سير المرفق دون خطأ من الملتزم. br وتم إيضاح أن هذه الأخيرة لا تعد جزاءاً بقدر ما هي تدبير احترازي ويينا أن القاعدة العامة في هذا المتضمار موداها أن هذا الجزاء يثبت لجهة الإدارة ولو لم يكن منصوباً عليه في العقد، كونه إجراءً متصلاً بالنظام العام على أسس من أن الإدارة هي القوامه على سير المرفق بتنظيم وإطراد ومن ثم فإذا حدث ما يعكر الصفو لمحل القوامه فلجهة الإدارة أن تقصى الملتزم أو تحل محله في إدارة المرفق وتم إيضاح أن هذا الإجراء يشتم بخصائص عدة: أولها أنه إجراء عاجل والهدف منه الجبولة دون توقف المرفق ولذلك لا يشترط إعدار الملتزم به ويتم دون تدخل القضاء وثانيها أنه إجراء مؤقت ولا يؤدي إلى إنهاء الالتزام بل يظل هذا الأخير قائماً لحين إسقاطه أو انتهاء العقد، كما أنه يفترض وقوع خطأ جسيم من الملتزم من شأنه تعريض المرفق للخطر أو عدم كفاية الملتزم في إدارته وللملتزم أن يناعز أمام القاضي في مدى ملائمة وضع المرفق تحت الحراسة.
3819	10912914	الجزاءات الضاغطة في العقود الادارية :	الديحاني، ماجد ملفي زايد .	ماجد ملفي زايد الديجاني ،	قاهرة :	2008 .
						الصحيح الاستمرار ضرورة ملحه يفرضها واقع التجارة الدولية في ظل النظام العالمي الجديد والافتتاح الاقتصادي خاصة للدول النامية وقد أدى تدفق الاستثمارات الى زياده المنازعات سواء الناشئة عن الاجراءات الانفرادية التي تتخذها الدوله او التي تنجم عن تغير الظروف التي تم التعاقد فيها لعل في التحكيم الوسيله المثلى والفعاله لتسويتها اذ يشكل الضمانه الاساسيه لقبول المستثمر الاستثمار في الدوله المضيفة كما ان جميع الشركات الاجنبية تتشبت بشرط التحكيم في عقودها لما به من مزايا كبريره بالمقارنه مع اجراءات التقاضي العادى. فضلا عما يتمتع به من سرية تحفظ سمعة ومصالح تلك الشركات ويخفف من قلقها تجاه القانون الوطنى للدولة المضيفو . ذلك لان التحكيم يتميز بخاصية أساسية ألاهي تطبيق مبدأ سلطان الادارة فالأطراف حرية الاتفاق على القانون الذى يحكم اجراءات التحكيم أوحتى موضوع النزاع . وتأسدت أهمية اللجوء الى التحكيم بعد صدور قوانين الاستثمار في كثير من دول العالم الثالث حيث حرصت العديد من الدول على إدراج ضمانات لحل منازعات الاستثمار فقد عمل جانب منهم على تخصيص باب مستقل له ضمن قانون الاجراءات المدنية مثل الجزائر التي علاج مشرعها التحكيم الدولى . كما كان التحكيم محلا لعديد من الاتفاقيات والبروتوكولات الدولية وأنشأت له الكثير من مراكز التحكيم الدائمة ذات الطابع الدولى ولعل أهمها في مجال الاستثمار " المركز الدولى لتسوية منازعات الاستثمار CIRDI "
3820	10912964	التحكيم كنظام لتسوية منازعات الاستثمار الاجنبى في ظل القانونين الجزائى والمصرى :	جمعي، مونية .	مونية جمعي ،	قاهرة :	2009 .

							بعد دراسة لموضوع جرائم المادية تناولها في ثلاث فصول اولها الى ان الجرائم المادية قد مرت بثلاث مراحل تاريخية متعاقبة قبل ان تصل الى عصرنا الحاضر اذا عرفتها البشرية في بدايتها واسست المسؤولية الجنائية عليها بمجرد مادييتها دون اشتغال بالبحث في مدى تحقيق الركن المعنوي فيها كما انها عاقبت الحيوان والجماد وحملت النبات والانسان عديم الاهلية تبعة خرقه للقانون الجنائي وقد ساعد ذلك الطابع الجماعي الذي يتميز به اذا تبنت كافة القوانين القديمة قواعدها وفي العصور الوسطى دخلت الاعتبارات الشخصية في تقييم سلوك الجاني واخذت الارادة حيزها في التجريم والعقاب دون ان تقتضي على مفهوم المسؤولية المادية وايران العصر الحديث استقر ذلك المبدأ الذي يؤسس الجريمة على مفهوم المسؤولية المادية وايران العصر الحديث استقر ذلك المبدأ الذي يؤسس الجريمة على مفهوم الخطأ بمعناه الواسع وان ظلت التشريعات المعاصرة تحتفظ بنطاق محدود من المسؤولية التي تقوم على السببية المادية بين السلوك والخطر المهدد به بالنظر الى التطور الذي لحق مختلف المجالات الحيوية في حياة الانسان كذلك اختلف منظور الفكر الجنائي لهذه الطائفة من الجرائم في اتجاهات تماقت تاريخيا اذا جعلت المدرسة التقليدية .
3821	10912974	طبيعةالمسؤولية الجنائية في الجرائم المادية :	روفيق، وفاء .	وفاء روفيق .	القاهرة :	2009	تناولت الرسالة لمحمة عامه عن مفهوم العنف ودوافعه واثاره ومفهوم العنف ضد المرأة واثاره على المرأة والطفل والمجتمع فتكلمت الباحثة عن العنف الذي يمارس ضد المرأة في المحيط الاسرى واحتوى ختان الاثلاث وجرائم الايذاء البدني ضد المرأة من تجاوز حق التأديب والاجهاض وهجر العائلة المادى والمعنوى كما عرضت الباحثة صورا من العنف الاجتماعى ضد المرأة كما تناولت في رسالتها الجرائم الحدية وهى جريمة الاغتصاب والاىذاء البدنى والسب والقتل اما الجرائم الغير حدية فتناولت فيها الاعمال الماسية بالعرض والتي لاتصل الى حد الزنا مثل هتك العرض والاتجار بالمرأة كما عرضت الباحثة الحلول الشرعية لحماية المرأة من جرائم العنف في عرض موجز لحماية الشريعة الاسلامية للمرأة في ضوء الكتب والسنة ، وكذلك الحلول التي اقترتها لحماية المرأة من العنف . الاسلام قد سوى بين الرجل والمرأة في كافة الحقوق والواجبات وإن كانت هناك بعض الفروق فذلك احتراماً لأصل الفطرة التي خلق الله الناس عليها من تفاوت الوظائف الإنسانية . وأن هناك نظاماً وعادات وضعها الناس ولم يضعها الله عز وجل تندت بالوضع الاجتماعى للمرأة واتبعت في ظلمات الجاهلية الأولى ورفضت إعمال تعاليم الدين الاسلامى فلم يكن هناك بد من أن يميل ميزان الأمة كلها مع التجهيل المعتمد لدور المرأة والانتقاص الشديد لحقوقها والتعني على مركزها الذي وهبه لها الاسلام
3822	10913282	العنف ضد المرأة والحماية المقررة لمواجهته في الشريعة الاسلامية /	عامر، عبلة عبد العزيز .	عبلة عبد العزيز عامر،	القاهرة :	2009	جاءت هذه الرسالة في فصل تمهيدي وباين رئيسيين فصل تمهيدي يتحدث عن التطور التاريخي للقضاء الجنائي الدولي ويتحدث الباب الاول عن ضوابط اختصاصات المحكمة الجنائية الدولية وقد جاءت في ثلاث فصول عرضت في الفصل الاول لاختصاص المحكمة من حيث الموضوع وفي الفصل الثاني لاختصاص المحكمة من حيث الأشخاص وفي الفصل الثالث يتناول اختصاصها من حيث الزمان اما الباب الثاني فيتناول شروط اتصال المحكمة للدعوى وقد جاء في فصلين تناول الاول عدم قيام القضاء الوطني بواجبه في التحقيق والمحكمة كشرط ضرورى لصحة اتصال المحكمة الجنائية الدوليةبالدعوى المعروضة عليها ويتناول الفصل الثانى اجراءات تحريك الدعوى امام المحكمة والجزاء المترتب على مخالفه كل او بعض شروط صحة اتصالها بالدعوى من أهم التوصيات :- اذا كان من المسلم به ان اتفاقية انشاء المحكمة الجنائية الدولية لم تلزم الدول الاطراف فيها او غير الاطراف بسن تشريع-1 وطنى للمعاقبة على الجرائم الواقعة في اختصاصات المحكمة الجنائية الدولية ان هذه المحكمة وكما جاء بنوصيات الندوة القانونية لجامعة الدول العربية حول "اثار التصديق والانضمام للنظام-2 الاساسى" وتمثل صمام امان اذا مارست اختصاصها كهيئة قضائية دولية مستقلة ومحايدة خاصة في ظل تزايد التوجه نحو ادراج ميدا عالمية الاختصاص الجنائى انه يجب الاسراع بالاتفاق على وضع تعريف لجريمة العنوان الدولى وشروطه ممارسة المحكمة الجنائية الدولية-3 اختصاصها عليها وذلك فى المؤتمر الاستعراضى الذى سيعقد عام 2009 ارى ضرورة العمل فى المؤتمر الاستعرضى على الغاء-4
3823	10913400	اختصاص المحكمة الجنائية الدولية/	عبد المحسن ، علا عزت .	علا عزت عبد المحسن ،	القاهرة :	2007	تبدو اهمية البحث في ان حدثائه شبكة الانترنت وتداول شبكات الاتصال قد خلقت فراغا تشريعيا واذا كانت بعض الدول مثل فرنسا قد اقرت بعض الوسائل الرقابية التي يقوم بها مورد و الخدمات الخاصة بالاتصالات الصوتية المرئية وحول التنظيم الذاتي لحماية المعلومات التي تمر عبر شبكة الانترنت وحماية القصر ضد جرائم الاعداء على الاداب العامة الا ان قانون العقوبات هو الاقصر من بين تلك الوسائل على تطويق الظاهره . b7c ومن هنا يجب على رجال الفقه ان يضعوا الحلول القانونية اللازمة لما ينشأ عن الجرائم المتعلقة بالانترنت من مشاكل اجرائيه حيث ان الجرائم المتعلقة بالانترنت تثير بعض المشاكل في مجال جمع الأدلة الجنائية فسلطات جمع الأدلة اعتادت ان يكون الإثبات ماديا ملموسا ولكن في محيط الإنترنت لا يستطيع المتحري او المحقق تطبيق إجراءات الإثبات التقليدية على المعلومات وهى من طبيعة معنوية . والتنتج 1: الجريمة المعلوماتية هي كل نشاط إجرامى يودى فيه نظام الحاسب الالى دورا لاتمام على ان يكون هذا الدور على قدر من الاهمية ولا يختلف الامر سواء اكان الحاسب الالى اداة لاتمام النشاط الاجرامى ام كان محلا له الجريمة الالكترونية تتميز عن الجريمة المعلوماتية في انها ترتكب عبر شبكة الانترنت يتميز المجرم المعلوماتى بالثقافة والذكاء الشديدين ويعتبر بقاء المعلومات فى الواقع الخاص بها على الانترنت مدة طويلة من الزمن احدى سمات النشر الالكترونى الذى يتيح للنشر الاطلاع عليها فى اى وقت ما دامت موجودة بالموقع ويترتب على هذا اثر قانونى هام يتعلق بتطبيق التقادم على جرائم النشر التى تتم عبر الانترنت
3824	10914090	المواجهه التشريعيه والامنيه للجرائم الناشئه عن استخدام شبكه المعلومات الدولية(الانترنت) /	فضل، سليمان احمد محمد .	سليمان احمد محمد فضل ،	القاهرة :	2007	ترجع اهميه هذا الموضوع حذا جعلنا نتعرض له بالبحث للوقوف على اخر ما توصلت اليه المعاهدات الدولية والتشريعات الوطنية والاحكام القضائية من قواعد ومبادئ تتعلق بأركان المسؤولية عن التصادم ومدى الاعتراف بالقرائن القانونية في التصادم البحرى وصور المسؤولية عن التصادم وكذلك الحلول التي تم التوصل اليها بشأن الاختصاص القضائى بنظر دعوى التصادم ومدى تحمل المسئول عن التصادم للتعويض الكامل لاضرار التصادم وتتضمن الدراسه مقارنه بين كيفيه معالجه ذلك الموضوع داخل النظام القانونى الواحد. بالرغم من ان القانون البحرى يعد قانونا قديما منذ ان عرف الانسان البحر الا انه يمكننا القول بات قانون التصادم البحرى بمعنى تلك القواعد الخاصة والمتميزه عن القواعد العامة السائده فى القانون البحرى والتي تحكم المسئولية الناشئه عن التصادم وكذلك العلاقات المترتبة على التصادم . واهم التوصيات فى البحث . ضرورة ان يعمل المشروع الدولى على اقرار القانون الأمريكى المعروف باسم الخاص المسئولية عن ثلوث البيئة البحرية:1 بالزيت وتطبيقه على المستوى الدولى نظرا لمعالجة هذا القانون لمشكلة التلوث البيئة البحرية بحسم وبفاعلية أكثر من الانظمة الدولية العديدة والمعددةالتي تم التوصل اليها ن خلال المعاهدات الدولية المبرمة فى هذا الشأن ضرورة ان يتبنى المشروع الأمريكى موقف المشروع الوطنى الدولى بشأن عدم اعتبار البضاعة من الغير عند رجوع :2 ملاكها على اى من السفن المتصادمة وعدم التسوية بين ملاك البضاعة والمصابين بدنيا وحالات الوفاة الناتجة عن التصادم حيث تقرر المسئولية التضامنة فى حالات الاضرار الدائنية لاعتبارات انسانية بحته كما ان تقرير المسئولية التضامنية تجاه البضاعة من شأنها ان يلحق ضرار كبير بالسفينة غير النافذة وذلك فى الفرض الذى تكون فيه مسئولية هذه السفينة عن التصادم مسئولية بسيطة بالمقارنة بمسئولية السفينة النافذة يقتضى التوازن بين المصالح المختلفة ضرورة تماثل الاحكام المتعلقة بالحرمان من تحديد المسئولية سواء بالنسبة لمالك:3 السفينة او الناقل بالحرمان من تحديد المسئولية سواء بالنسبة لمالك السفينة او الناقل البحرى وبالتالي نرى ضرورة ان يتبع المشروع الوطنى والدولى ذات الاتجاه المتبع بشأن السلوك الذى يترتب عليه حرمان الناقل البحرى من تحديد مسئولية
3825	10914133	المسئولية عن الاضرار الناشئه عن التصادم البحرى :	عبد الفتاح، راوى محمد .	راوى محمد عبد الفتاح ،	اسيوط :	2008	

							ان عمليات نقل وزراعة الأعضاء من المعجزات التي توصل اليها العلم الحديث.واثبت الطب الحديث ان جميع اعضاء الانسان تقبل النقل والزراع ولقد حققت هذه الاعضاء نجاح كبير وحتى وصلت نسبة النجاح في بعض الاعضاء كالكلى الى 93%في حالة النقل من الاحياء 83 في حالة النقل من الاموات الى الاحياء فهناك العديد من المرضى يعيشون بقرانيات غيرهم وكانو قد فقدو الابصار تمام ويتفق القانون الاممصرى مع الفقه الاسلامى على اعتبار التطبيب عملا مباح فالتدوى والامر به والحث عليه وممارسته وامر دعا اليه الاسلام منذ ان ظهر في الوجود فقد وضع الاسلام قواعد التي استفاد منها جميع اطباء منها جميع اطباء العالم ويتفق كذلك القانون المصرى مع الفقه الاسلامى واهم الشروط 1:ان يكون الطبيب مؤهلا علميا وعلميا ومرخصة له بمباشرة المهنة 2: ان يكون قصده من القيام بعمله شفاء المريض وتخليصه من الالام التي يعانى منها 3: ان يتوفر رضاه المريض وتخليصه من الالام 4 : ان يتفق عمل الطبيب مع الاصول العلمية المعترف بها فى عالم الطب . 5: ان تكون المنافع المتوقعة من الاجراء عمليات الزرع متفوقة من الاخطار المحتملة فيجب ال يكون رضاه المتبرع سببا في اتلال صحته او اثناء حياته .6: يجب الا يكون الاقطاع والزرع مخالفا للنظام العام والاداب فلا تنقل خصية الرجل ومبيض المرأة لما يؤدى اليه نقل الاعضاء من اختلاط الانساب . 7: يجب الحصول على رضا الشخص قبل وفاته لنقل عضو من جسده وموافقته اقاربه اذا لم يبدو اعتراضا اثناء حياته ولا يؤخذ بفكرة الموافقة المفترضة او تأميم الجثة .		
3826	10914167	نقل وزراعة الأعضاء بين التجريم والإباحة:	عطية، ياسر حسين حسين 0	ياسر حسين حسين عطيه ,	الزقازيق	2009 .	إن الصلات والعلاقات بين الشعوب أمر طبيعي وفطرة الله التي فطر الناس عليها ومن الصلات تنشأ الخلافات والنزاعات لاختلاف المبادئ وكذا تضارب المصالح والأغراض لذلك تناولنا في هذه الدراسة العديد من الموضوعات المتعلقة بالحدود ونزاعاتها وكيفية تسويتها واتضح لنا أن فكرة الحدود بمفهومها المعاصر لم تظهر بشكل مباشر وإنما مرت بمراحل زمنية عدة حتى أصبح لفظ الحدود موازي للدولة . فالدولة لها الحق في ممارسة كامل سلطاتها ضمن إقليمها البري الأمر الذي يستوجب رسم الحدود كي لا تتجاوز الدول المتجاورة بعضها البعض ولكي تستطيع أن تعيش في سلام وأمان . وقد حاولنا قدر استطاعتنا أن نتعرض بشئ من التحليل والتفصيل لكل الجزئيات المرتبطة بموضوع الدراسة حتى يمكن أن تقدم رؤية متكاملة عن ماهية الحدود ومراحل تطورها وكذا عن أنواع الحدود ثم كيفية تحديد الحدود وتخطيطها في الفصل التمهيدي للرسالة تناولنا المبادئ الأساسية للحدود الدولية واتضح لنا أن لفظ الحدود يفيد في أن واحد الخطوط الفاصلة بين دولتين والمنطقة التي تتضمن هذه الخطوط كما أن فكرة الحدود في العصور القديمة كانت محاولة بحالة من التقديس . وتناول أيضا أسس تحديد الحدود وتخطيطها باعتبارهما عنصرين أساسيين لاستقرار الحدود ومظهر من مظاهر السيادة .وان التحديد والتخطيط الحدودي يتم عن طريق التراضي وبموجب اتفاقيات خاصة وبموجب قرار تحكيم قضائي صادر من هيئة قضائية وتتناول أيضا المساعي الحميدة والوساطة كاحد الأساليب للتسوية السلمية للنزعات الحدودية .		
3827	10914170	الحدود الدولية وطرق تسوية نزاعاتها :	ناجي، محمد جميل محمد .	محمد جميل محمد ناجي ،	أسيوط :	2006 .	اصبحت الحاجة ملحة لتدخل المشرع الجنائي المصري بتجريم وغالب الانماط المختلفة للجريمة المعلوماتية تلك الظاهرة الاجرامية المستحدثة فعرض الباحث في رسالته للحاسب الالى ومكوناته المادية والمنطقية وعن المعلوماتية كعلم من العلوم وكجريمة من الجرائم وقام الباحث بدراسة الظاهرة الاجرامية لجرائم المعلومات المسجلة الكترونيا وتحدث فيها عن السمات الرئيسية للجرائم المعلوماتية كما تحدث عن الشرع الجنائي للجريمة المعلوماتية واستعرض الباحث الجوانب القانونية لجرائم المعلومات المسجلة الكترونيا بالنسبة لجرائم المعلومات المرتكبة في اطار جرائم الاموال كما تحدث عن جرائم المعلومات المرتكبة في اطار جرائم الغش المعلوماتي.		
3828	10914174	الحماية الجنائية للمعلومات المسجلة الكترونيا /	الحمامي، عمر ابو الفتوح عبد العظيم .	عمر ابو الفتوح عبد العظيم الحمامي ،	القاهرة :	2009 .	واهم خطط البحث الظاهرة الاجرامية لجرائم نظم المعلومات بان لفظ المعلومات المسجلة الكترونيا ينصرف الى المعلومات المسجلة الكترونيا والمخزنة داخل النظام المعلوماتي وقد سلك الباحث منهجا مقارنا بين الوضع في القانون المصري والوضع في القانون المقارن كالولايات المتحدة وانجلترا وفرنسا ولقد ركز الباحث في هذه المقارنة على التشريع الاخير باعتبار ان التشريع الفرنسي هو المصدر الفني الغالب لنصوص القانون المصري مسترشدين في ذلك ببيان رأى الفقه المقارن ومايجرى عليه العمل في القضاء في التشريعات المقارنة . والعلة النهائية من هذه المقارنة بين تلك التشريعات هي الوصول الى مدى ملائمة وكفاية النصوص القانونية الجنائية القائمة في التشريع المصري للتطبيق على جرائم المعلوماتية وفي حالة عدم الملائمة التفتش فإن التساؤل يثار حول المقترحات الخاصة في هذا الصدد .		
3829	10914236	النظام القانوني لأموال المرفق العام في ظل سياسته الخصخصة :	البراشدى، محمود احمد سليمان .	محمود احمد سليمان البراشيدي،	القاهرة :	2009 .	يعد البحث اهميته في كونه محاوله للاسهام في البحوث الرامية الى وضع الخصخصة في اطارها القانوني السليم كما أن موضوع الخصخصة يقع من الاهمية في ظل نحو الخصخصة فإن اهمية هذا الموضوع في سلطته عمان تأتي في مرتبه موازیه فقد وضعت الخصخصة قدمها في مخطط الحكومه وحصدت العديد من المشروعات والاملاك العامه وقد وضعها المشرع العماني في قالب قانوني انتظمته التشريعات المعدله لها. hr اما الوجه الآخر لاهميه البحث فيمكن في محاوله وضع لبنیه اولیه لاطر قانوني يحكم اموال المرفق العام بعد الخصخصة استلهاها من النظام الذي يحكم تلك الاموال وذلك بدافع حمايه هذه الاموال وبالرغم من طبيعته الخاصه لهذه الاموال إلا أنها بعد رصدھا للمرفق تكون محمله بحق سائر للمستفيدين من خدمات المرفق العام في ان تظل هذه المنظمه مؤديه لكل مايطب من خدمات على الوجه المنشود.		
							من أهم النتائج والتوصيلت .-		
							يبدو من الاهمية بمكان تحرير المرفق العام من القيود التي تفرضها النظرية التقليدية للمرفق العام وذلك بالاعتراف بهذا-1 الوصف لای نشاط يتنعى النفع العام بقطع النظر عن القائم عليه اوالمالك لامواله ان النظرية التقليدية للاموال العامة تعد تنظيميا متكاملًا لاملاك الدولة العمومية نشأت في كنف القانون العام ونظمت في-2 قواعد القانون الخاص .		
							ان الطبيعة الخاصة لاموال المرفق العام بعد الخصخصة لاتمنع المشرع من اخضاعها لنظام معايير للنظام المقرر بمقتضى-3 القانون الخاص من أجل حماية وظيفة هذه الاموال وصون مصالح الجمهور المستندة .		
							ان وظيفة اموال المرافق العامة بعد الخصخصة تقتضى احاطتها بسياس من الحماية من الوجهتين المدنية والجنائية بنصوص-4 صريحة في ضوء مايتفق وطبيعتها القانونية من ناحية ومصلحة المرفق العام من ناحية اخرى		
							انه اذا كانت الخصخصة لاتزال خيار الحكومات في الاصلاح الاقتصادي وادًا كان بريق هذه السياسة لايزال يخطف ابصار-5 المصلحين بالرغم مما تلقته الراسمالية من ضربة في مقتل بفعل الازمة الاقتصادية التي شهدها العالم مؤخرا .		
							تعني هذه الدراسة بجانب مهم من الجوانب التي تنتظم عقود الأشغال العامة ذات الطبيعة الدولية ، وهو بيان الطبيعة القانونية لهذا النوع من العقود في ظل الشروط الجديدة التي تحتويها والتي تعد شروطا دخیلة على العقد الإداري ، قد تتناظر مع الأطار العام للنظرية الموضوعية لهذا العقد . كما تعني هذه الدراسة ببيان الآثار المرتبة على هذه الطبيعة الجديدة من حيث الإخلال بالاتزامات والجزاءات التي توقعها الدولة على المتعاقد الأجنبي واثار هذه العقود بالنسبة للغير ، وكذا وسائل تسوية الأخرى دون اللجوء للقضاء ، ومعالجة المشكلات الناتجة عن هذه الوسائل الحديثة ومقترحاتنا في هذا الصدد. hr وخلال هذه الدراسة سنري شروط الثبات التشريعي التي تحمي المتعاقد الأجنبي من المتغيرات التشريعية في قوانين الضرائب والجمارك والتأمين الاجتماعي والاجور وخلافه من التشريعات التي قد تدخل بالتوازن المالي للعقد .		
							من أهم التوصيات :-		
							أنه بصدد مشروعات عقود الأشغال الدولية الكبرى يتعين على جهة الإدارة حفاظا على المال العام -التحقق من توافق-1 الاعتماد المالي للآلزام للاتفاق على المشروع قبل الإعلان عن المناقصة وذلك تلافيا للإعلان عن المناقصة وعدم صرف مستحقات المقاولين ممايؤدى الى التأخير في تنفيذ الأعمال ويحقق بالمال العام أبلغ الضرر يتعين على جهة الإدارة ان يتعهد الى احد المكاتب الاستشارية الكبرى لاعاداد تصميمات المشروع المعمارية والإنشائية-2 . وكذا أبحاث التربة قبل الإعلان عن المناقصة		
							يتعين على جهة الإدارة التحقق من خلو مواقع تنفيذ الأعمال من الموانع الطبيعية اوالقانونية وخلافة قبل الإعلان عن-3 المناقصة .		

					يجب على الدولة اعداد نموذج لعقد الاشغال العامة ضابطا للاحكام المنظمة لها على ان يكون هناك نموذج محلي وآخر-4 دولي باعداده لجنة من كبار الاساتذة المختصين واعضاء مجلس الدولة ذوى الخبرة في عقود الدولة واصول برامها وفقا لتقانون المناقصات والمزايدات . ان تعديل قانون المناقصات الجديد والصادر بالقانون رقم 89 لسنة 1998 ولائحته التنفيذية لم يأت بالإصلاح المرجو في-5 مجال تعادف الدولة فقد كان يتعين عليه التوسع في الاخذ بنظام الممارسة المحدودة والاتفاق المباشر في تعادلات الدولة في . صدد بعض عقود الاشغال الدولية التي قد تستلزم السرية والسرعة	2000 .	القاهرة :	محمد عبد المجيد اسماعيل ،	اسماعيل، محمد عبد المجيد .	عقود الاشغال الدولية :	10914263	3830
					تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى محاولة بيان الإشكاليات القانونية والعملية التي تصادف القضاء عند رقابته على مشروعية أعمال هيئات الضبط الإداري ، من حيث أسباب هذه الإشكاليات وكيفية التغلب عليها. br واختيار هذه الدراسة مرده ، من ناحية أولى : الوقوف على دور القضاء عندما يتصدى لفحص مدى مشروعية أعمال هيئات الضبط الإداري ، وكيف يوفق فيما يصدر عنه من أحكام بين مصلحة المجتمع ، وحقوق وحريات الأفراد المعنيين بالأعمال الضبطية ،خصوصا أن الوصول إلى إيجاد نقطة التوازن بين هاتين المصلحتين يقع ضمن منطقة تتداخل فيها عناصر الواقع ، والقانون ، والعدالة وبعد أن ينتهي القاضي إلى حلول بشأن ما طرح عليه من طعون ودفعو تتعلق بمشروعية أعمال الضبط الإداري ، ماذا يفعل عند تصديه لما يعرض عليه من طعون ودفعو أخرى ؟ هل يرى ، دائما ، مناسبة تطبيق الحلول السابقة على هذه الطعون والدفعو الجديدة ؟ وهل هو في أداء واجبه في تحري الحقيقة وتحقيق العدالة يهتم بالبحث عن الحلول العملية أم ينشغل أكثر بوضع مبادئ قضائية عامة ولا يفوتنا أن نذكر أن جهود الفقه للوقوف على دور القاضي في التغلب على الإشكاليات العملية والقانونية في الرقابة على قرارات الضبط الإداري لم وإن تتوقف ؛ لأن موضوعات الضبط الإداري العام والخاص ، وغايتها تتطور بحكم صلتها الوثيقة بالحياة في المجتمع ، وتتجدد، بحكم الزوم ، الإشكاليات القانونية والعملية التي تتولد عن أعمال الضبط الإداري ، ويستمر السعي المتواصل من القضاء والفقهاء وهيئات الضبط الإداري ، وإصرارهم الدائم على إيجاد الحلول المناسبة لهذه الإشكاليات ؛ لتلحق الأمر بحياة أفراد المجتمع وأنشطتهم فيه .	2006 .	القاهرة :	محمد عبد الحميد مسعود صباح ،	صباح، محمد عبد الحميد مسعود .	إشكاليات الرقابة القضائية :	10914273	3831
					تناول البحث تعريف الحدود الدولية وأنواعها ومراحل انشاءها وتناول ماهية نزاع الحدود ودور القضاء الدولي في تسويته سلميا تعرض لمفهوم نزاع الحدود وأسبابه كما تناول دراسة دور القضاء الدولي في تسوية منازعات الحدود الدولية وتعرض لمبدأ ثبات ونهائية الحدود الدولية ومبدأ الإغلاق ومفهومه وشروط تطبيقه أمام القضاء الدولي كما تناول دراسة بعض أدلة الإثبات وأثر تحديد التاريخ الحاسم على قيمتها الاستدلالية ونوقشت النتائج والتوصيات. أن تقوم الدول وهي بصدد ترسيم حدودها المشتركة بالاستفادة مما قدمه التقدم التكنولوجي في مجال المسح الجغرافي عن-1 يجب على الدول المعنية أن تقوم بتكليف لجان مشتركة للإشراف على علامات الحدود القائمة بسمح للدول المعنية أن تتخذ-2 التدابير اللازمة لإعادة نصب هذه العلامات Densification يجب على الدول المعنية أن تنظر في مدى كفاية العلامات الحدودية الموجودة وأن تقوم بعملية تكثيف-3 العلامات . لهذه العلامات كما يجب على الأطراف المعنية أن تنجز عملية الترسيم خلال فترة زمنية قصيرة بعد الانتهاء من عملية التتعيين-4	1997 .		عادل عبدالله حسن المسدي ،	المسدي، عادل عبدالله حسن .	التسوية القضائية لمنازعات الحدود الدولية /	10914379	3832
					يُقسم هذا البحث الي قسمين يندرج الأول منها تحت عنوان " الاعداد والتدريب السابق على الاتحاق بالوظيفة العامة" ويتناول الباب الأول من هذا القسم المبادئ والقضايا التي تنظم الاعداد والتدريب السابق أما الباب الثاني فيختص بالاعداد والتدريب السابق في ظل نظام مهنية الوظيفة العامة ويتناول الباب الثالث الاعداد والتدريب السابق في ظل نظام الوظيفة ثم يتناول القسم الثاني موضوع التدريب اللاحق على الاتحاق بالوظيفة العامة حيث يخصص الباب الأول من هذا القسم للوصول النظرية للتدريب اللاحق والباب الثاني لتطبيقات التدريب اللاحق في الدول التي تأخذ بنظام مهنية الوظيفة العامة والتي تأخذ بنظام الوظيفة ثم يأتي الباب الثالث ليعالج موضوع التدريب اللاحق في جمهورية مصر العربية وقد أتبع في البحث منهج الدراسة الفنية المقارنة مع التركيز بشكل خاص على التطور التاريخي للنظم الوظيفية المختلفة إذ يعتقد الباحث أن الأنظمة الادارية ليست وليدة الفكر القانوني وحده وإنما هي في المحل الاول وليدة البيئة الاجتماعية والظروف التاريخية وأنه بالدراسة التي تتعمق فيها الناحية الفنية مع القانونية يبدو لنا النظام الاداري كأنه كائن حي إذ يتبين لنا كيف نشأ وكيف نما ثم سما أوكيف بعد ان نشأ فني.	1978 .	القاهرة :	السيد محمد يوسف المعداوى ،	المعداوى، السيد محمد يوسف .	النظرية العامة للتدريب في الوظيفة العامة :	10914386	3833
					تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحقيق النتائج الآتية وهي إيجاد نظرية عامة للإصلاح الإداري مع إيضاح المقصود بالإصلاح الإداري وتحديد المفاهيم المختلفة في هذا الصدد وبيان المداخل الأساسية لتحقيق الإصلاح الإداري وعلاقتها بخطة التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية وذلك عن طريق تحديد أسلوب علمي للتخطيط لعمليات الإصلاح الإداري والتنفيذ الفعال لها ووضع الإرشادات في هذا المجال مع بيان أساليب المتابعة المختلفة والتقييم السليم لنتائج الإصلاحات الإدارية كل ذلك في القسم النظري. br تحليل مجهودات القومية للإصلاح الإداري في الجمهورية العربية اليمنية كمثال للتطبيق مع الربط بخطة التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في ضوء النظرية العامة بجميع أبعادها كتحليل عمل ووضع مؤشرات بالنسبة للمستقبل على أسس وتقديرات ترتبط بالدارة العلمية والواقع البشري والامكانيات البشرية والمادية.	1970 .	القاهرة :	محمد حسان رستم ،	حسان، محمد رستم .	النظرية العامة للإصلاح الإداري :	10914410	3834
					كان تحديد مفهوم العقد الدولي في بداية الموضوع للدراسة وفقا للمعيار محدد وواضح ويتفق مع واقع وطبيعة العقد الدولي وخصائصه الذاتية امر هاماً حتى نقف على حدود السلطة وطبيعة مادة الدراسة ومايندرج تحت عنوانها وما يخرج عنها وكان المعيار الدولي القانوني الحديث والذي ايداه الباحث وهو الضابط والمؤشر لتحديد الدولة العقد وبالتالي فامن الضوابط والمعايير للآخرى لا تصلح من وجهة نظر الباحث للقول بتوافر وصف الدولية وذلك لانها ان لم توازن جيد بين العناصر العلاقة العقدية وسأوت تمام بينهم من حيث تأثير مدى ارتباط الصفة الاجنبية فهي تكون قد تأثرت بطبيعة العلاقة فتقرر بتوافر عنصر الدولية ونون وجه الحق استنادا لوظيفة الاقتصادية وما يتحقق خلالها من دوران لرووس الاموال وهو الامر الذي حول الباحث قدر جهده لتوضيح عدم صوابه . وقد تعرض الباحث الى مراحل من اهم مراحل الباحث وهي المفاوضات في العقود الدولية ويجب ان يهتم اطراف العقود الدولية بهذه الفترة والتحرز لها جيدا فالمفاوضات التي تنتهي بالفشل خير وافضل للطرف من العقد الذي يتم ابرامه ثم للإنجح في تحقيق وتلبية احتياجات اطرافه ويجب تحديد مسؤوليات الاطراف أثناء مرحلة التفاوض في ابرام العقد من عدمه ويجب تحديد قيمة واثر المستندات التي يوقع عليها الاطراف ومدى علاقتها بالوثيقة الأساسية للعقد . وقد انتهت الدراسة الى تناول بدائل تسوية المنازعات العقود اوضحت كيف ان طبيعة العقود الدولية وخصائصها قد أثرت على طبيعة منازعات الامر الذي افرد لها منازعات خصوصية معينة ابرزتها الدراسة مثل رغبة اطرافها في احتواء .	2008 .	عين شمس :	محمد احمد حسن محمود الشربيني ،	الشربيني، محمد احمد حسن محمود .	النظام القانوني للعقد الدولي :	10914450	3835
					تناول الباحث في تلك الدراسة التحكيم في المنازعات الادارية ذات الطبيعة التعاقدية في كل من القانون الفرنسي والقانون المصري وقوانين دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي ولقد تناول في سبيل ذلك العديد من الموضوعات وتكلم عن المعيار المميز للعقود الادارية والتعريف بأهم صور هذه العقود كما تناول الباحث ايضا ماهية التحكيم من حيث تعريفه وبيان مخزوره التاريخية عند العرب وفي فرنسا وتحديد طبيعته القانونية وأنواعه والإشكالية التي ثارت بشأن خضوع المنازعات الادارية لمجال التحكيم الداخلي كما استعرض اتجاهات محل الدراسة وأوضح اختلاف مذاهبهم بشأن تطبيق أسلوب التحكيم على منازعات العقود الادارية وهذا مادفع الباحث الى محاوله البحث عن تنظيم منقرد للتحكيم في المنازعات الادارية تكون قاعدته القواعد القانونية الواردة في الشريعة العامة للتحكيم ولذا تناول التنظيم الاجرائي للتحكيم في منازعات العقود الادارية كما تعرض للتنظيم الموضوعي للتحكيم في منازعات العقود الادارية وعرض لفكره التحكيم المطلق والذي يطلق عليها التحكيم بالصلح او التحكيم بالعدالة.							
					أهم التوصيات :- الاخذ الاخير الذي وضعته الجمعية العمومية لقسمى الفتوى والتشريع في فتاوها الصادرة بتاريخ 5 أبريل عام 2006-1 والذي مفاد حظر الانتجاع إلى التحكيم في المنازعات التي تتور بين الاشخاص العامة . تقنين المبدأ الذي وضعته محكمة القضاء الادارى في حكمها الصادر في قضية مالكوكرب والذي مفاده جواز تعرض-2 . القضاء الوطني لفحص مشروعية اتفاق التحكيم في حالة ما اذا كان هذا الاتفاق طاهر البطلان .							

						الإبقاء على مضمينه قانون التحكيم من اشتراط موافقة الوزير المختص أما بالنسبة للعقود الادارية ذات الطابع الدولى-3 . فيكون الاتفاق على التحكيم بموافقة مجلس الوزراء . 4 . اسبعاد التشكيل الفردى والاخذ بالتشكيل الجماعى لهيئة التحكيم- حظر تعرض هيئة التحكيم لفحص مشروعية القرارات الادارية القابلة للانفصال عن العقد واعتبارها من المسائل الاولى-5 . التي ينعقد الاختصاص بشأنها للقضاء الادارى . 6 . إلزام المحكم بتسبيب كل الاحكام الصادرة عنه سواء كانت منبهة للخصومة كلها أو بعضها- 7 . الإبقاء على حظر الطعن بالاستئناف ولكن مع منح الاطراف حق الاتفاق عليه والاخذ بطرق الطعن والبطالان- 8 . تفسير ميعاد رفع دعوى البطلان إلى 60يوما تبدأ من تاريخ صدور الحكم إذا كان حضوريا- 9 . ضرورة تعديل نص المادة 39/2 من قانون التحكيم فيما تضمنته من منح هيئة التحكيم سلطة تحديد القواعد القانونية- 10- استكمال لما تقدم ينبغى على المشرع العمل على تحقيق الفاعلية اللازمة لتنفيذ أحكام التحكيم حتى لا يتسنى إلا عن طريق إصدار قانون يقرر إمكانية تدخل القاضى الإدارى .		
3836	10914452	يوسف، وليد محمد عباس .	التحكيم في المنازعات الاداريه ذات الطابعه التعاقدية :	القاهرة :	وليد محمد عباس يوسف ،	2009 .		
3837	10914466	احمد، عبد الله سيد احمد .	تظريه القرارات الاداريه القابله للانفصال في القانون الادارى في فرنسا ومصر :	اسيوط :	احمد عبد الله سيد احمد ،	2008 .		
3838	10914506	عبدالعالم، احمد السيد عبدالعزيز .	النظام القانونى لتسوية منازعات عقود الاستثمار في نطاق القانون الدولى العام :	المنوفية :	أحمد السيد عبد العزيز عبد العال ،	2009 .		
3839	10914515	العربى، عبدالله أحمد عبدالقادر سويد .	الحماية الدبلوماسية في القانون الدولى المعاصر /	القاهرة :	عبدالله أحمد عبدالقادر سويد العربى ،	2006 .		
3840	10914578	جمعه، امين محمد .	اثار عقد الاشغال العامه بين المتعاقدين /	الزقازيق :	امين محمد جمعه ،	2000 .		
						تناول البحث ماهية عقد الاشغال العامة، وحقوق جهة الإدارة المتعاقدة تجاه المقاول وسلطة الإدارة في مراقبة عقد الاشغال العامة وسلطتها في تعديل هذا العقد بإدارتها المفردة، كما تحدث عن جزاءات مخالفة المقاول لالتزاماته، غرامات التأخير، مصادرته التأمين، التعويضات، وضع العقولة تحت الإدارة المباشرة، كما تحدث عن الفسخ الجزئى لعقد الاشغال العامة، واستعرض الالتزامات الهندسية للمقاول، والعمل على تأمين سير المرقق العام وسلامة الأعمال، كما تحدث عن حق المقاول فى الثمن وفى إعادة التوازن المالى للعقد،وأهم التوصيات . تعريف عقد الاشغال بأنه عقد مقولة عامة بين شخص عام ومقاول يلتزم بالقيام بعمل فى عتار عام أو عتار خاص لحساب شخص عام أو بتدخل منه فى اطار مهمة مرقق عام تحقيقاً للرفع العام مقابل ثمن يدفعه الشخص العام وهذا ازدواجاً فى اختصاص الجهاز المركزى للحسابات والهيئة العامة للخدمات الحكومية وجهاز التفتيش المالى بوزارة المالية فى خصوص الرقابة المالية بعد الصرف وان عقد الاشغال العامة يخضع لرقابة كل منها وفى حالة التعارض بين أى من اجهزة الرقابة وأحدى الجهات الادارية وراينا اللجوء الى الجمعية العمومية لتسعى الفتوى والتشريع لحسم الخلاف بينهم وراينا أن ينص المشرع صراحة فى هذا القانون على التزام الجهات الادارية بأجراء جسات اصلية للتربة بالموقع المزمع تنفيذ العملية محل عقد الاشغال العامة وهناك مشكلات يسبب عدم توافر الاعتمادات المالية المخصصة للمشروعات التى يتم تنفيذها من خلال عقود الاشغال العامة وتعرض المتقنى من هذه الاعتمادات للاتداء على بنك الاستثمار القومى . تناول الرقابة الوظيفية التقليدية التى تتمثل فى رد اعتداء السلطة التشريعية على الدستور فقط ولكنها تجاوزت ذلك الى القيام بوظائف غير تقليدية التى تتمثل فى رد اعتداء السلطة التشريعية على دستور ولكنها تجاوزت ذلك الى القيام بوظائف غير تقليدية تتمثل فى فرض احترام حقوق الأفراد وحرياتهم بصورة غير تقليدية فضلاً عن مساهمتها الفعالة فى الإبقاء على نصوص الوثيقة الدستورية .وآثار منحه المحكمة الدستورية العليا فى تطبيق المادة الثانية من الدستور اختلافاً بين الفقه الدستورى بين مؤيد لمسلكتها يسند الى حجج تخلص فى ان القوانين المطبقة فى مصر منذ انشا المحاكم الاهلية سنة 1883 تتباعد تماماً عن الشريعة الإسلامية . وقد انتهينا الى تأييد الاتجاه المعروض لمنهج المحكمة فى تطبيق المادة الثانية من الدستور لم تتبع المحكمة الدستورية القواعد الأصولية والقانونية لتفسير نص المادة الثانية فقد تحدث هذه القواعد التفسير . يخالف نهج المحكمة القواعد القانونية لفرض التنازع بين النصوص القانونية من حيث الزمان بل لا نجاوز أن قلنا ان مسلك- ان الاستناد الى تقرير اللجنة العامة لمجلس الشعب فى تحديد مجال تطبيق مادة دستورية استناد غير مستساغ لان اللجنة- العامة التى تعد احدى اجهزة المشرع العادى ليست ذا صفة فى تحديد نطاق تطبيق نص دستورى .زمانيا او موضوعيا من اهم التوصيات :- ترتب المادة الثانية التزاما على القاضى وآخر على المشرع و يمثّل الإلزام الملقى على عاتق القضاء فى الزاما القاضى بان يحكم الاحكام الشرعية قطعية الثبوت والدلالة من تلقاء نفسه دون انتظار لتدخل المشرع وتقنين هذه الاحكام . وهذه المغايرة فى الحكم فرضتها الضرورة العملية رغما عن ان المنطق القانونى المجرد يفرض المساواة فى الحكم بين كافة احكام الشريعة الإسلامية باعتبارها كلا لا يتجزأ من ناحية للطبيعة الامرة للنصوص الدستورية من ناحية اخرى .		
3841	10915607	يوسف، وائل محمد .	نطاق تطبيق المحكمة الدستورية العليا للمادة الثانية من الدستور :	القاهرة :	وائل محمد يوسف عبدالعال ،	2009 .		
3842	10933408	جورمان، ميشيل	موجز قواعد الفهرسة الانجلو أمريكية	مصر - القاهرة	الدار المصرية اللبنانية	1992		

							تناول هذه الرسالة في الباب التمهيدى جهود توحيد قانون التجارة الدولية سواء فيما يتعلق بتوحيد قواعد تنازع في هذا الشأن ثم يركز في الباب الأول على لجنة الاستيرال ونشأتها ووظائفها ونظام العضوية بها وأهم جهودها وفي الباب الثاني يتناول أربعة من أهم الأعمال التي قامت بها وهي اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة للبيع الدولي لبضائع والقانون النموذجي للتحكيم التجاري 1985 واتفاقية الأمم المتحدة للضمانات المستقلة وخطابات الاعتماد الضامنة وفي الباب الثالث تناول مدى نجاح اللجنة في أداء دورها من حيث وضع قواعد قانونية موحدة أو المساهمة إرساء عادات التجارة الدولية ودورها في وضع مبادئ عامة لقانون التجارة الدولية . وقد تناول الطرق المختلفة لتوحيد القانون التجاري الدولية ووضع الشروط العامة والعقود النموذجية وهي مجموعة شروط يتفق عليها تجار السلعة في منطقة جغرافية معينة ويلتزمون بتابعها في الصفقات التي تتعلق بهذا النسل بأدائهم تطبيقاً لمبدأ حرية الإدارة ولقد ذاع صيت هذه الشروط حتى صارت تشمل عدداً كبير من السلع وتغطي مناطق جغرافية كبيرة وتقوم بوضعها العديد من الجماعات المهنية وتقرب من هذه العامة العقود النموذجية التي يتم وضعها ويكون للمتعاقب اختيار النموذج الملانم الطبيعية الصفة محل التعاقد وظروفها ولقد ظهرت هذه العقود في إنجلترا على يد الجماعات المهنية .		
3854	11002738	دور لجنة الأمم المتحدة لقانون التجارة الدولية في توحيد قواعده /	أحمد، بهجت صلاح علي .	بهجت صلاح علي احمد ,	القاهرة :	2009	ثم يركز في الباب الأول على لجنة الاستيرال ونشأتها ووظائفها ونظام العضوية بها وأهم جهودها وفي الباب الثاني يتناول أربعة من أهم الأعمال التي قامت بها وهي اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة للبيع الدولي لبضائع والقانون النموذجي للتحكيم التجاري 1985 واتفاقية الأمم المتحدة للضمانات المستقلة وخطابات الاعتماد الضامنة وفي الباب الثالث تناول مدى نجاح اللجنة في أداء دورها من حيث وضع قواعد قانونية موحدة أو المساهمة إرساء عادات التجارة الدولية ودورها في وضع مبادئ عامة لقانون التجارة الدولية . وقد تناول الطرق المختلفة لتوحيد القانون التجاري الدولية ووضع الشروط العامة والعقود النموذجية وهي مجموعة شروط يتفق عليها تجار السلعة في منطقة جغرافية معينة ويلتزمون بتابعها في الصفقات التي تتعلق بهذا النسل بأدائهم تطبيقاً لمبدأ حرية الإدارة ولقد ذاع صيت هذه الشروط حتى صارت تشمل عدداً كبير من السلع وتغطي مناطق جغرافية كبيرة وتقوم بوضعها العديد من الجماعات المهنية وتقرب من هذه العامة العقود النموذجية التي يتم وضعها ويكون للمتعاقب اختيار النموذج الملانم الطبيعية الصفة محل التعاقد وظروفها ولقد ظهرت هذه العقود في إنجلترا على يد الجماعات المهنية .		
3855	11024133	دور الدراما التلفزيونية في معالجة أعمال نجيب محفوظ /	أمين، عبد الغفار رشدى.			2009	تأتي قيم هذه الدراسة من اهتمامها بدور الدراما التلفزيونية في معالجة أعمال الكاتب الكبير نجيب محفوظ حيث يعد النص الأدبي هو الأساس الفكرى والفنى الذى تقوم عليه العملية الإبداعية من كتابة السيناريو والحوار للدراما الى تنفيذ ذلك من خلال تصوير العمل الذى يعرض على الجمهور بشكل متكامل وبذلك تكون المقارنة في هذه الدراسة بين الأعمال الأدبية لنجيب محفوظ والدراما التلفزيونية المأخوذة عنها في شكلها النهائي كما تم تقديمها على الشاشة الصغير.		
3856	11024144	علاقات اليمن الخارجية في عصر الدولة الرسولية(626-1354/1229-858م).	عبد الرحمن، محمد إسماعيل علي.	محمد إسماعيل علي عبد الرحمن،	قا:	2010 م.	تعتبر دولة بنى رسول من أعظم الدول التي حكمت بلاد اليمن إذ اكتسبت شهرتها من الفترة الطويلة التي حكمت فيها والتي استمرت قرنان وثلاث القرن هذا فضلاً عن حالة الاستقرار النسبي الذي عاشته اليمن في ظلها وكذلك لإستماع الرقعة الجغرافية التي سيطرت عليها هذه الدولة حيث امتد حكمها حتى شمل مكة شمالاً وظفار شرقاً بعد أن استقلت بحكم اليمن عن الدولة الأيوبية في مصر سنة 630هـ/1232م وخطبوا للخلافة العباسية في بغداد.		
3857	11024172	التنظيمات الحربية في الجيش المغولى (576-1167-1514م).	عبد القادر، عبد القادر حسن أحمد.	عبد القادر حسن أحمد عبد القادر،	قا:	2010 م.	ترجع أهمية الدراسة الى وضع دراسة متكاملة عن هذا الجيش حيث كانت الدراسات التي وضعت آنفاً قد ركزت على الجانب الدينامي دون النظر الى الجيش وأهميته في حياة المغول وكذلك أهم القواد في الجيش المغولى وربيتهم العسكرية وكفائتهم والجنود بالجيش المغولى وكيفية تجميعهم في حالة الحرب والتزامهم بالميعاد والمكان المحددان.		
3858	11024208	دور الصحافة المصرية في تشكيل اتجاهات الجمهور نحو أداء الأجهزة التنفيذية في محافظات الصعيد :	عزام، أسماء محمد مصطفى.	أسماء محمد مصطفى عزام،	قا:	2010 م.	تعد وسائل الإعلام والصحافة بشكل خاص أحد الأدوات الرئيسية التي تقوم بدور فعال وجزء لا يتجزأ من الكيان السياسي والاجتماعى لأى دولة من الدول وقناة أساسية من قنوات الرأي والتغيير نظراً لما تقوم به من دور فعال في تكوين الجمهور والتأثير عليه وتغيير آرائه واتجاهاته الى جانب تزويدها للمجتمع بالمعرفة المستنيرة في حل مشكلاته.		
3859	11024230	فاعلية استخدام الأنترنت في تدريس التاريخ على التحصيل وتنمية التفكير الاستدلالي والاتجاه نحو التعلم الإلكتروني لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية/	أحمد ،علاء الدين أحمد عبد الراضى.	علاء الدين أحمد عبد الراضى أحمد،	أسوان:	2010 م.	ترجع أهمية البحث الى: توظيف بيئة التعلم الإلكتروني في تعليم التاريخ وتعلمه عبر شبكة انترنت مما يساعد الطلاب على فهم أكثر للمادة -1 التاريخية التغلب على بعض المشكلات والصعوبات التي تواجه تدريس التاريخ بالمرحلة الثانوية -2 يمكن ان يسهم في تنمية التفكير الاستدلالي بوضفه من النتائج التعليمية المهمة لتدريس التاريخ -3 يمكن ان يسهم في تغطية النقص في البحوث العربية والأجنبية التي عالجت موضوع تنظيم بيئة التعليم عبر شبكة -4 الأنترنت		
3860	11024295	شعر النساء في العصر العباسي الأول من 132ء الى 232ء :	إبراهيم، محمود أحمد يوسف .	محمود أحمد يوسف إبراهيم،	قا:	2009 م.	ترجع أهمية هذه الدراسة الى كثرة الشواهد في العصر العباسي ما بين حرة وجارية ومعظمهن نكرات مجهولات الأسماء -1 شعر المرأة العباسية شذات ممزق مغزق في ثلثيا الكتب المختلفة من أدب ولغة وبلاغة وطبقات وتراجم وتاريخ وعلوم -2 أسلامية تخوف الباحثين من قلة المادة الشعرية التي يقوم عليها البحث الأدبي في مقامة الأول -3		
3861	11031681	تصور مقترح للتعليم الجامعي عن بعد بجمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء خيرات بعض الدول /	عبد النعيم، إيمان محمود محمد.	إيمان محمود محمد عبد النعيم،	أسوان:	2009 م.	تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى وضع تصور مقترح للتعليم الجامعي عن بعد بجمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء خيرات بعض الدول التي تتبنى صيغ التعليم الجامعي عن بعد في جامعتها لتحقيق مبدأ تكافؤ الفرص التعليمية للرعايين في مواصلة تعليمهم وتوعوهم ظروفهم عن تحقيق ذلك من خلال الاهداف الآتية: 1- تشخيص الوضع الحالي للتعليم الجامعي عن بعد في الجامعات المصرية -1 التعرف على أبرز الخبرات والتجارب المعاصرة في مجال التعليم الجامعي عن بعد -2 تقديم تصور مقترح للتعليم الجامعي عن بعد للمسؤولين عن التعليم الجامعي بجمهورية مصر العربية للاستفادة منها في -3 تطويره بما يناسب المجتمع المصري وأمكانياته المادية والبشرية		
3862	11031789	تطوير خدمات الجهاز الإدارى للجامعة في ضوء المتطلبات التربوية للوجود/	حسين، منى محمود عبد المولى.	منى محمود عبد المولى حسين،	أسوان:	2009 م.	سمعت الدراسة الحالية الى تحقيق الاهداف التالية: الوقوف على خدمات الجهاز الإدارى للجامعة ومحاور ومبررات تطورها وكذا عرض التجارب الحالية المستقبلية وما -1 تمحله تلك التجارب من خبرات وممارسات إدارية ناجحة بما يتيح الاستفادة القصوى منها في مجال التنمية الإدارية التعرف على أهمية تحسين جودة خدمات الجهاز الإدارى وأبعادها ومعايير تطبيقها ونماذج قياسها والعوامل المؤثرة على -2 رضاء العملاء عنها		
3863	11039101	ضمانات المتهم في مرحلة المحاكمة الجنائية :	أبو شقة، محمد بهاء الدين .	جامعة القاهرة . كلية الحقوق .	القاهرة :	2005	يعتبر البحث في ضمانات المتهم في المرحلة المحاكمة الجنائية من أهم موضوعات قانون الإجراءات بالنظر الى خطورة تلك المرحلة بحسبانه تستهدف الفصل في الموضوع الدعوى بحكم قد يتضمن ادانة المتهم بما يعينه ذلك من تعرضه لا عقوبة جنائية لا يقتصر اثرها عليه فحسب وانما يمتد الى اسرته كذلك وتعالج الدراسة هذا الموضوع في فصل تمهيدى يستعرض المقصود بالمحاكمة الجنائية وبيان ذاتيتها وتحديد نطاقها الزمنى وتعقيبه ابواب أربعة تتناول الضمانات المتعلقة بعناصر تلك المحاكمة سواء ما اتصل منها بقضاء الحكم وجلسات المحاكمة او بتحقيق الواقعة وأعمال القانون عليها واخير ما تعلق منها بحق المتهم في الدفاع وتلى ذلك خاتمة تتضمن أهم نتائج البحث وتوصياته . وتعتبر المحاكمة الجنائية اهم واخطر مرحلة تمر بها الدعوى الجنائية وذلك بالنظر الى غايته المتمثلة في الوصول الى حكم فاصل في الدعوى الجنائية . ومن هذا المنطق فهي تتميز بمجموعة من الخصائص والسمات تجعل لها طبيعتها وكما تعكس خطورة واهمية هذه المرحلة فلي شكل اهتمام بالغ بالمتهم باعتباره العنصر الضعيف في الدعوى الجنائية الذى يواجه سيف الاتهام . اهم خصائصها . انها ذات طابع قضائى يمتد ليشتمل جميع اجراءاتها والذى يكتسب من انعقاد الاختصاص في هذه المرحلة لقضاء الحكم :1 فحسب . انها تختص ببعض القواعد الشكلية التي عن المشروع بها سوء من حيث الشكل الاجرائات :2 انها تسم بتأثرها بنظام الاتهامى والذى تعتبر الشفوية والغلبية والمواجهة بين الخصوم من أهم مظاهره :3 . انها تستهدف غاية معينة هي السعي نحو انهاء الدعوى الجنائية بحكم الفصل في موضوعها :4		
3864	11039480	الجوانب الروحية لدى شيوخ المدرسة الفلسفية في القرن الثامن الهجرى :	عبد السيد، سيد طواب.	عبد السيد سيد طواب،	قا:	2010 م.	بواجهة الفكر الصوفي في العالم الإسلامى أزمة شرسة وذلك أن كثيرا من المفكرين المسلمين ينكرون على الصوفية مشاريهم وإتجاهاتهم ويحكمون سلفاً بأن اتباع التصوف هم دائماً من الخارجين على الشريعة الإسلامية لذا فقد حاولت هذه الأطروحة توضيح حقيقة التصوف المشروع وأهم الجوانب الإيجابية والسلبية في التصوف.		
3865	11039507	كتاب الأحكام ل " إيشو عيوخت " :	محمد، فاطمة الزهراء نايل .	فاطمة الزهراء نايل محمد،	قا:	2010 م.	يعد كتاب الأحكام أفضل مؤلف قانونى وضعه مؤلف من كنيسة المشرق وقد بحث فيه الجانب المدنى من القوانين ويرجع تاريخه الى القرن الثامن الهجرى ويمكن عده أول مؤلف قبهى في تاريخ الشريعة المسيحية مكتوب باللغة البهلوية وهو يستند في جزء منه الى المصادر من كتاب هزار دادستان وهو كتاب الألف حكم ولا توجد اية اشارة الى النص الفارسي الأصلى. يرجع السبب في دراسة هذا الموضوع الى عدة أسباب ومنها:		
							قلة المعلومات الواردة عن آثار هذه المنطقة في بطون المصادر والمراجع -1		

						وجاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وقسمين، أما القسم الأول فقد حوى ثلاثة فصول، ضم الفصل الأول وهو بعنوان: كتاب (داستنهاي كوتاه جنك در ايران) مهاد ومقاربة، ثلاث مباحث، تحدث المبحث الأول عن الحرب العراقية الإيرانية بين التاريخ والفكر، والثاني عن القصة الفارسية القصيرة نَشأتها وتطورها. بينما جاء المبحث الثالث ليعرض دراسة خارجية لكتّاب (داستنهاي كوتاه جنك در ايران) عرضا تفصيليا. أما الفصل الثاني الذي جاء بعنوان "الظواهر الدلالية داخل القصة الفارسية القصيرة" وقد توقفنا أمام علم الدلالة ليكون بدوره أربعة مباحث جاءت على هذا النحو؛ التغيير الدلالي ثم الترادف ثم المشترك اللفظي ثم التضاد، بينما عالج الفصل الثالث "التغيير في التركيب وأثره الدلالي" ومن خلال دراسة ظاهرتي الحذف والتقديم والتأخير في اللغة الفارسية وأثرها الدلالي.	
3888	11045364	البنية اللغوية للقصة الفارسية :	حسانين، محمد السبيع فاضل.		2009	أما القسم الثاني الخاص بالترجمة فقد قام الباحث بالتعريف بكتّاب (داستنهاي كوتاه جنك در ايران) ثم ترجمة مجموعة من قصص هذا الكتّاب، وأخيرا جاءت خاتمة الدراسة متضمنة النتائج التي يرفعها الباحث إلى أستاذه والمعينين باللغة والأدب الفارسي في مصر وإيران، مثيلا إياها باستشرافات يراها منطوق تحتاج إلى إضاءة وتتنوير علميين.	
3889	11046102	لهجة أرمنت الحيط	أحمد نجوى محمد أبوالمجد	نجوى محمد ابوالمجد احمد	م 2010	تعد دراسة اللهجات من أحدث الاتجاهات في البحوث اللغوية.واللهجة هي مجموعة من الصفات اللغوية تنتمي الى بيئة خاصة ويشترك في هذه الصفات جميع افراد هذه البيئة. وقد افرد الباحثون والمستشرقون ابحاثا في دراسة اللهجات العربية الى جانب ابحاث العلماء العرب. وقامت الدراسة هنا على المنهج الوصفي من خلال وصف الاصوات والكلمات ومقارنتها بالماضي وما هي عليه الان. وهذه اللهجة تتميز بسمات اخلاقية غير موجودة في كثير من اللهجات الاخرى	
3890	11046293	الاضواغ السياسية والحضارية لمدينة اودغشت [ووغشت]	عبدىنبيلة عبد التظير باكير	نبيلة عبد التظير باكير عيادى	2010 .	اتخذ عنوان الدراسة في تلك الفترة لانهاشكلت منطقتاخظيرا في تاريخ مدينة اودغشت وايضا في تاريخ بلاد السودان الغربى وقادواضع الكثير من معالمها السياسية والحضارية. وكان مدينة اودغشت اثر كبير في نشر الاسلام والثقافة العربية في بلاد السودان	
3891	11046430	مدينة تبريز منذ العصر السلجوقي حتى نهاية العصر المغولي الأيلخاني	حجي، حسن رضوان محمود.	حسن رضوان محمود حجي.	2009	تعتبر دراسة المدن الإسلامية ذات أهمية كبرى في التاريخ الإسلامي وقد اختلفت مدينة تبريز مكانة مرموقة .وازدهرت ازدهارا كبيرا في عصر الأيلخانيين وصارت عاصمة لهم منذ عصر اول سلاطينهم أباقا خاتحي عصر السلطان اولجايتوخان.وقد انجبت مدينة تبريز على مر العصور مشاهير ففشتي مجالات العلم، والمعرفة خلدت كتب التاريخ والسير اسمائهمفي تشيد الحضارة الإسلامية.	
3892	11046492	مواقف معلمى المرحلة الابتدائية من بعض القضايا التربوية وتأثيرها على أداثهم المهني.	محمد، عبد الناصر عبد الفتاح.	عبد الناصر عبد الفتاح محمد،	م 2009	هذفت الدراسة الى استنباط القضايا المرتبطة بالآداء المهني لمعلمى المرحلة الابتدائية والتعرف على مواقفهم من تلك القضايا وتأثيرها على أداثهم المهني .	
3893	11046494	نظرية الشعر في الشعر العربي والانجليزى الحديثين	رمضان، هاني اسماعيل محمد	هاني اسماعيل محمد رمضان	2010	نزل البوت بمكة سائمة في الأدب العالمى والأدب العربى على وجه الأخص .ولالبوت مكانة خاصة في الأدب العربى الحديث ولقد زاع صيت البوت في الأدب العربى وتعلقت الأصوات التى تردد اسمه وتقبس افكاره سرا وعلانية مما اصاب ابداعا الادبى ومما اضافاه البوت للثقافة العربية اثره القاموس النقدى بالمصطلحات الجديدة كمصطلح "المعادن الموضوعى الذى انتشر في حقل الدراسات النقدية واسهم في اثره المكتبة الشعرية .	
3894	11047458	دراسة تقييمية لمدارس المجتمع بجمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول/	أحمد، رضا محمد.	رضا محمد أحمد،	م 2009	هذفت الدراسة الى التعرف على واقع مدارس المجتمع في كلا من مصر والهند والولايات المتحدة وما هى السبلات والمعوقات التى تحد من كفاءة مدارس المجتمع بمحافظات اسيوط ، قا عن القيام بدورها به على اكمل وجه مع وضع بعض التوصيات والمقترحات التى يمكن الاستفادة منها في تطوير مدارس المجتمع بجمهورية مصر العربية.	
3895	11047472	فاعلية برنامج مقترح لتنمية مهارات الخطابية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية	مكي، إبراهيم عبد النعيم محمد.	إبراهيم عبد النعيم محمد مكي،	م 2008	هذفت الدراسة الى تنمية مهارات الخطبة لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تم اعداد قائمة مهارات الخطابة المناسبة لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية التى اشتملت على خمس مهارات رئيسية هى مهارات المقدمة ومهارات الموضوع ومهارات الخاتمة ومهارات اللغة والأساليب.	
3896	11048025	الجوانب الروحية لدى شيوخ المدرسة السلفية	عبد السيد سيد طواب	سيد طواب عبد السيد	2010	لا شك فيه ان الدين الاسلامى الحنيف يشتمل على مبادئ وروحية لا نظير لها في سموها وبسرعة استجابةالنفس لها لذا استهدف ابن قيم الجوزية ابراز كنه التصوف كمدرسة تربوية هدفها تهذيب النفس .اما عن المنهج الذى استعان به في هذه الدراسة فهو المنهج التحليلي المقارن النقدي .ويواجه الفكر الصوفي فئ العالم الاسلامى ازمة شرسة وذلك ان كثيرا من المفكرين المسلمين ينكرون على الصوفية مشاربهم واتجاهاتهم. وقد شرح موقف ابن قيم من المتكلمين	
3897	11048496	دور الصحافة المصرية في تشكيل اتجاهات الجمهور	عرام، أسماء محمد مصطفى	اسماء محمد مصطفى عرام	2010	يوضح هذا البحث اهمية دور الصحافة في الكشف عن ايجاد وسيلة فعالة لحاسبية المقصرين من القيادات التنفيذية والشعبية وان تحدد لهم مهامهم بدقة ووضوح وما الذى ينبغي عليه ان يؤديه وقد اثبتت الدراسات العلمية انه يوجد اشكالية في علاقة الجمهور بالصحافة. وبستت الدراسة الى التعرف على دور وسائل الاعلام في امداد الجمهور المصرى بالمعلومات عن الاحداث الخارجية	
3898	11048650	علاقات اليمن الخارجية في عصر الدولة الرسولية	عبد الرحمن، محمد اسماعيل على	محمد اسماعيل على عبد الرحمن	م 2010	تناولت هذه الدراسة كيفية نشأة بنى رسول ومناقشة تسديم ودخولهم في خدمة بنى ايوب. وتعتبر الدولة الرسولية من اعظم الدول التى حكمت بلاد اليمن ووصلت من القوة ما جعلها تتعامل مع الدولة المملوكية ندا بند وقد توقفت العلاقات بين اليمن وبلاد الهند وتبادل السفراء الهدايا والتشريف. وقد لعبت اليمن دورا ثقافيا في عصر الدولة الرسولية حتى اصبحت محط رحال العلماء في كل فن وعلم	
3899	11049275	علاج وصيانة التماثيل البرونزية المجوفة تطبيقا على نموذج مختار /	على ، يسرى سالم محروس .	يسرى سالم محروس على،	م 2011	تهدف الرسالة الى محاربة فهم اسباب تلف ومكونات هذا التلف والتي قد يصل الى حديصعب التعرف عليه ولذاكيستخدم الفحوص والتحليل المختلفة التى تساعد في تفسير هذه الظواهر لذلك جاء المنهج لهذه الدراسة .	
3900	11049828	دور الدراما التلفزيونية في معالجة أعمال نجيب محفوظ	أمين، عبدالغفار رشدى	عبدالغفار رشدى امين	2009	تعد الدراما التلفزيونية من الفنون الدرامية في العصر الحاضر، ومن خلال الدراسة الاستطلاعية تم حصر الاعمال التلفزيونية المأخوذة عن اعمال نجيب محفوظ من مسلسلات او افلام او تمثليات. ويعد هذا البحث خطوة نحو تكوين رؤية واضحة لطبيعة العلاقة بين الابداع الادبى والابداع الفنى .	
3901	11049874	ميكاناتيكة تدور الألعاب الخشبية بالمنشآت الأثرية المدنية بمدينة [اسنا]	على ، محمود سيد محمود .	محمود سيد محمود على ،	م 2011	وتعد الدراسة محاولة لاقاء ائضوء على نقطة التماس بين الادب القصصى المطبوع والدراما التلفزيونية المستمدة منه.	
3902	11049911	التوظيف السياسى للصحف الحزبية والخاصة في انتخابات الرئاسة المصرية 2005م بالمقارنة مع الصحافة الإلكترونية:	عبد المجود، الشيماء عادل عبد المجيد .	الشيماء عادل عبد المجيد عبد المجود،	م 2009	من خلال هذه الدراسة تم تقسيم الألعاب الخشبية الى آعاب داخلية وهى التى تخلو تماماً من العناصر ووظيفتها الأساسية هى حمل الاحمال الواقعة عليها والنتيجة عن استكمال البناء فقها وآعاب خارجية وهى تلعب دوراً فنياً ومعمارياً	
3903	11049967	التنظيمات الحربية في الجيش المغولي	عبدالقادر ، عبدالقادر حسن احمد	عبدالقادر حسن احمد عبدالقادر	م 2010	جاءت الصحافة بدورها المعروف والهام كوسيلة من وسائل الاتصال الجماهيرى مشاركة في العملية الانتخابية وكانت الصحافة المصرية بشكل عام في قلب الاحداث ومشاركة في العملية الانتخابية وكانت الصحافة المصرية بشكل عام وسط الاحداث .	
3904	11049978	علاج وترميم وصيانة الألباستر المصرى المستخدم فى المنشآت الأثرية تطبيقاً على نموذج مختار /	محمود، عصام حشمت محمد.	عصام حشمت محمد محمود،	م 2010	تتبع أهمية دراسة التاريخ من كونه ذاكرة الشعوب ولقد كان المغول بحق مهرة بنظام حصار المدن والامبراطورية المغولية حكمت بواسطة دستور لاحكام القانون ابتكرها جنكيزخان وتسمى الياسا وتعنى الحكم اوالقانون وقد دفع الى هذه الدراسة أهمية التنظيمات الحربية فى الجيش المغولى وكذلك الرغبة فى وضع دراسة متكاملة عن هذا الجيش	
3905	11050156	المصطلح العلمى في تذكرة داود الانطاكي	مدني، فرح حسين محمود	فرح حسين محمود مدني	2010	تتناول الرسالة علاج وترميم وصيانة الألباستر المصرى المستخدم فى المنشآت الأثرية تطبيقاً على نموذج مختار ليس ثمة شك فى ان اللغة العلمية ومصطلحاتها فى كتب التراث العلمى العربى من لاهمية يمكن فى الدراسات اللغوية الحديثة ودراسة الجانب الدلالى للمصطلحات من القضايا المهمة فى الدرس اللغوى الحديث حيث اوضح القدماء دور المجاز فى التعبير الدالالى عند انتقال اللفظة من معناها الغوى الى معناها الاصطلاحي. ودراسة بنية المصطلحات جانب مهم فى الدراسات اللغوية الحديثة .	
3906	11050247	اخلاقيات الاداء الصحفى فى الصحف الالكترونية	محمود، ممي احمد صالح	مي احمد صالح محمود	2011	قامت الباحثة باجراء الداسة على عينة عشوائية من الصحف الالكترونية العربية وكانت نتائج هذه الدراسة تدل على عدم الالتزام ببنود موثائق الشرفى هذه الصحف حيث اتضح تجاهل مصادر المعلومات .وفى ضوء ذلك يسعى البث للتعرف على اخلاقيات الاداء الصحفى فى الصحف الالكترونية ومدى ارتباط هذا الشكل الجديد بالصحافة التقليديةوقواعدها واخلاقيات ممارستها فى ظل مجتمع المعلومات.	
3907	11050345	الوحدات الخدميةالدور العثمانية الباقية	عبدالله، اسماء سامى الشرقاوى	اسماء سامى الشرقاوى عبدالله	2011	جاءت الدراسة فى هذا الموضوع لابرار الوحدات الخدمية .والوقوف عليها تفصيلا من حيث مواضعها المختلفة بالدور وشكلها المعمارى ومدى تأثيرها وعلاقة هذه الوحدات ببعضها ووظيفتها وكيفية تشغيلها .ودراسة تحليلية لبعض الدور والقصور المملوكية والركبة بالقاهرة .	

			اهتم علماء الأمة بالسنة النبوية جمعاً وتدويناً وشرحاً وتبلياً وتمحيصاً يتبين عنها كيد الغرضين ومكر المبيغضين حفاظاً على الحق وحمايةً للدين فكان من ثمر هذا الاهتمام كثيراً من المصنفات الجامع لتراجم الرجال وما قيل في تجريحهم أو توقيهم والمصنفات الشارحة لمعاني الحديث.	2011	قنا	راوية ممنوح رياض بريري	بريري ،راوية ممنوح رياض	مرويات سلمان الفارسي وصهيبي الرومي(رضى الله عنهم)فى الكتب الستة	11050460	3908	
			تتناول الدراسة موضوع "السفن في العصر الإسلامي من خلال تصاوير المخطوطات والتحف التطبيقية"، وهو موضوع له أهميته نظراً لمكانة السفن كوسيلة من أبرز وسائل المواصلات التي استخدمت في العصور الإسلامية المختلفة؛ حيث ربطت بين أقاليم العالم الإسلامي المترامية الأطراف، فضلاً عن الإقليم الواحد، ومن جهة أخرى فقد أدت دوراً مهماً في التجارة والرحلات البحرية.								
			لقد بلغت أهمية السفن في العالم صورة جعلت أحد الباحثين يجمّلها بقوله : " السفينة حاملة البضائع والناس والأفكار ". كما تدل كثرة التصاویر الواردة في المخطوطات المزوقة، وعلى التحف التطبيقية –التي تحتفظ بها المتاحف العلمية ودور الكتب والوثائق- على حقيقتين ؛ الأولى: أن الفنان المسلم لم يكن بمعزل عن الدور البارز الذي لعبته السفن في التاريخ الإسلامي بشعبه المختلفة (الحربي، والإقتصادي، والإجتماعي)، فلا يخفى على أحد أمجاد الأسطول الإسلامي، كما كان تجار المسلمون هم سادة البحر المتوسط والمحيط الهندي، وأخيراً أرتبطت السفن ببعض الإحتفالات الإجتماعية، بالإضافة إلى اشتراكها في مواكب الأمراء والأثرياء البحرية. الثانية : إن كثرة تصاویر السفن جعل من الجدير إفرادها بدراسة خاصة. هذا وتبرز أهمية دراسة هذه السفن الواردة في تصاویر المخطوطات والتحف التطبيقية في أنها توضح مآكثت عليه السفن في العصر الإسلامي، والوقوف من خلالها على مدى تطور السفن وأشكالها في العصر الإسلامي؛ إضافة إلى ذلك فإن هذه التصاویر متمكن من المقارنة بينها وبين ما كتبه المؤرخون والرحالة عن السفن الإسلامية، لرصد مدى التطويق بين بني الفنان ووصف المؤرخ، والمقارنة بين السفن في مشرق العالم الإسلامي وغربه.	2010				السفن في العصر الإسلامي من خلال تصاویر المخطوطات والتحف التطبيقية /	11050475	3909	
			وبالنسبة لمنهج البحث فقد جمعت الدراسة بين كل من المنهج الوصفي والمنهج التحليلي. هذا وقد اقتضى البحث دراسة واسعة ومستفيضة في ميدانين؛ فأولهما: هو الميدان الأكاديمي، وتمثل في جمع المعلومات من الوثائق والمصادر والمراجع. أما الميدان الثاني : فتمثل في زيارة ورش صناعة السفن بمنطقة الأنفوشي بمدينة الإسكندرية، والتحدث مع التجارين وصناع السفن، كل حسب إختصاصه. كذلك قام الباحث بزيارة قسم الهندسة البحرية بكلية الهندسة –جامعة الإسكندرية؛ لمحاولة الاستفادة منهم في قواعد بناء السفن، لاسيما السفن القديمة، ومحاولة نقد أشكال السفن الواردة في تصاویر المخطوطات والتحف التطبيقية؛ لملاحظة مدى دقة الفنان في رسم السفن وأوضاعها في البحر، وعلى الرغم من التشجيع الذي قوبل به الباحث، فإن الأمر لم يتعد هذا التشجيع.								
			مشكلة الدراسة وأهميتها :- تتمثل المشكلة البحثية للدراسة الراحه في الإجابة عن تساؤل رئيسي مؤداه : ما طبيعة التأثير الذي تحدثه العولمة الثقافية على تغيير منظومة القيم الأسرية في الأسرة المصرية؟ ومشكلة الدراسة بالصياغة السابقة لا تمثل مجرد ترف فكري ولكن في الوقت الراهن تمثل ضرورة ملحة وعلى درجة كبيرة من الأهمية وتتمتد هذه الأهمية وتلك الضرورة من خلال مجموعة من الأسباب لعل أهمها مايلي :- أولاً:- أهمية ماطروحته العولمة الثقافية بالياتها – بما تنسم به من شمول وجذرية- من تساؤلات عديدة على العقل العربي ويدور قسم لا يستهان به منها حول ماهية هذه العولمة الثقافية وتأثيراتها على مختلف النظم الإجتماعية إضافة إلى العديد من التساؤلات التي الحت على عقول الكثيرين على إتساع العالم وتم تناول هذه التساؤلات من زوايا وروى مختلفة ومتباينة وحقا لطبيعة السياقات الإجتماعية والثقافية التي انطلقت منها رغم كثرة هذه الطروح وتنوعها فإن الحاجة إلى المزيد نطل قائمة وذلك لأن الرؤي المتبينة تخصب بعضها بعضا وتزداد ثراء بتجادلها الدائم ومن هنا تتأكد أهمية الكشف عن طيبة هذه العولمة الثقافية وتأثيراتها.	2009				العراقي، مروة حسين عبده.	العولمة الثقافية وتغير القيم الأسرية :	11050684	3910
			ثانياً:- الأهمية المتزايدة لدراسة تأثيرات هذه العلوم على تغير القيم الأسرية في الأسرة المصرية من منطلق أن القيم لها دور كبير في حياة الفرد وأساس بث القيم في الفرد يأتي في المرتبة الأولى على الأسرة فإذا صلحت الأسرة صلح المجتمع بأكمله.								
			ثالثاً :- الإيمان بأن المجتمع المصري وخاصة الأسرة المصرية لا تعيش بمعزل عن هذه التغيرات والتحولات العالمية ولذلك لايمكن فهم واقعها المحلي إلا من خلال أعلى درجات التنظير والتجريد فمن يظل متصلا بواقعه المباشر غير متجاوزا له لايدركه في كليته وتركيبته وخصوصيته.								
			وهذا من ناحية يتفق مع ما أشار إليه "ميللز" في مؤلفه الخيال السوسيولوجي من خلال فكرة جوهرية مؤداها أن الفرد صنيعة تايخ إجتماعي عام والمشكلات التي يعاني منها الأفراد لا يمكن حلها أو فهمها دون إدراك لمشكلات الآخرين ليس في المحيط المباشر ولا في المجتمع المحلي ولكن في الإطار العالمي.								
			ويتفق من ناحية أخرى مع أشار إليه "على ليلة" وهو أن التحولات العالمية الراحه تحتاج إلى حس أو خيال سوسيولوجي جديد قادر على المعاصرة قدرة هذا العالم الإنطلاق.								
			رابعاً :- إتيان هذه الدراسة تحقيقاً لإحدى المهام الأساسية لعلم الإجتماع وهي الإستجابة للتطورات والتحولات والتغيرات التي يشهدها العالم المعاصر وذلك لأن العالم يمثل وحدة أساسية تتطلب ملاحظة شاملة وبحث دقيق ولاشك في أن تحقيق هذه المهمة يضمن لعلم الإجتماع الخروج من أزماه القاسية ولعل إحدى النتائج المترتبة على ذلك إتساع مجالات إهتمام علم الإجتماع وقدرته على مواجهة المشكلات العامة.								
			خامساً :- التعرف على روية عينة مجتمع قنا لأهمية الفضائيات كآلية العولمة الثقافية وتأثيرها على تغير القيم في الأسرة المصرية لما تحمل أهمية في حد ذاتها لأن عينة مجتمع قنا هي التي تمكس المجتمع ككل وهي القادرة على إعطاء صورة شبيهة كاملة عن المجتمع والكشف عن التأثيرات الإيجابية والسلبية لهذه التغيرات من جراء العولمة الثقافية والإستفادة منها في تدعيم وتماسك الأسرة والعمل على زيادة ترابطها.								
			يسير هذا البحث بين جنبات علم المناخ الفسيولوجي الذي يتناول بالدرس والتحليل تأثير المناخ على راحة الإنسان وتشمل هذه الدراسة جميع اراضى جمهورية مصر العربية سواء من حيث دراسة درجة الحرارة والرطوبة النسبية وتقع منطقة الدراسة بين دائرتي عرض 22,36,31 شمال خط الاستواء وبين خطي طول 25,36 شرق خط جرينتش .	2011 م	قنا	طارق محمد ابو الفضل ابراهيم	ابراهيم،طارق محمد ابو الفضل	درجة حرارة الهواء والرطوبة النسبيقي جمهورية مصر العربية واثارها على راحة الإنسان	11050806	3911	
			قد تصاربت الاراء حول اول الفترات التي عرفت في مصر القديمة فهناك من يرجع ان الحلس اول الفترات التي عرفت وقد عثر المصري القديم على مصصور الفلز عن طريق صهر انواع من الكتل الحجرية مخلوطة مع الفحم	2011 م	قنا	يسرى سالم محروس على	على يسرى سالم محروس	علاج وصيانة التماثيل البرونزية المجوفة	11050958	3912	
			spores of fungi,bacteria and actinomycetes are always present in large numbers in dusts of school .these spores are proved to be associated with human and animal diseases such as chronic bronchitis	2001 .	quna:	noha mohamed abdelraouf gaad,	gaad, noha mohamed abdel-raouf	studies on kerationophilic fungi of schools in sohag region/	11051052	3913	
			تركز هذه الدراسة على إحدى العناصر الهامة في العمارة والتي تنتشر بصفة خاصة بالمنشآت الأثرية بمدينة أسنا، ألا وهي الاعتاب الخشبية والتي تعد من أهم العناصر المعمارية والزخرفية التي انتشرت في العمارن الإسلامية. وقد تتعرض هذه الاعتاب إلى مزيد من التلف الأمر الذي يؤدي إلى حدوث فقد تام لهذه الاعتاب الخشبية بما تحمله من عناصر زخرفية هامة	2011			على، محمود سيد محمود.	ميكانيكية تدهور الاعتاب الخشبية بالمنشآت الأثرية المدنية بمدينة أسنا :	11051094	3914	
			this research aimed to study the effect two fungicides and two insecticides on the mycoflora of faba bean plant.obtained during this investigation could be summarized as follows:	2009 .	qena:	abdallah hamed elsayed	abdallah hamed elsayed	effect of some fungicides and insecticides on fungi associated with faba bean plant (vicia faba l.)in upper egypt.	11051443	3915	
			in the present investigation we study the cytological and physiological effect of three herbicides metosulam roundup and fusilade super on vicia faba blant.	2009 .	qena:	hoida zaki ahmad,	ahmad, hoida zaki	effekt of som pesticides on vicia faba plant/	11051698	3916	
			fifty species and one species variety belonging to 22 genera were collected in the present investigation	2007 .	qena:	mohamed ahmed hussein mahmoud,	mahmoud, mohamed ahmed hussein	studies on keratinophilic fungi of south valley university,egypt.	11052253	3917	

							يعد القرن الرابع الهجري قرن انبعاث الحضارة الإسلامية (حضارة العلم والفكر) حضارة الكتاب والقلم والمدرسة حضارة الادب العربي (شعرا ونثرا وحكمة) وظهر اذئاذ العلماء والادباء والمفكرين والفلاسفة وعلماء الكلام والصوفية. ويدور موضوع البحث حول شخصية الشيخ المفيد بن النعمان بين التشيع والاعتزال وكيف كان له تأثير كبير في بلورة عقائد الشيعة الإسلامية الاثني عشرية وامتزاجها بعقائد المعتزلة وظهورها في ثوب جديد من خلال مراحل عديدة (روحية - سياسية -عقيدية) .اما عن المنهج الذي اعتمد عليه الباحث فقد اثر المنهج التاريخي التحليلي النقدي المقارن	م 2010	قفا	محمد فيصل فؤاد توفيق	توفيق محمد فيصل فؤاد	الشيخ المفيد بن النعمان بين التشيع والاعتزال	11056157	3918
							يعد الشعور بالرضا عن العمل غاية ومطلب هام يسعى جاحدا لا يتفاته كل انسان حيث ان الرضا عن العمل له تأثير ايجابي على سلوك الانسان والشخص الراضي عن عمله بالطبع راضى عن حياته ومجتمعته وترجع اهمية دراسة الرضا عن العمل في كونه يذيد في انتاجية العامل .وحظى موضوع الرضا عن العمل باهتمام الباحثين في الادارة والاجتماع وعلم النفس والعلوم الأخرى .	م 2010	قفا	سعاد سعيد محمود	محمود سعاد سعيد	الرضا عن العمل وعلاقته ببعض سمات الشخصية	11056200	3919
							يعد هذا الموضوع على جانب كبير من الاهمية بالنسبة للدراسات الاثرية والحضارية سواء من الجانب التاريخي والحضارى او الجانب الاثرى المعمارى .حيث تهدف الدراسة الى دراسة المنطقة الشمالية من مدينة القاهرة منذ بدايتها وحتى نهاية القرن الثالث عشر الهجرى التاسع عشر الميلادى وذلك من كافة الجوانب .كما تتناول الدراسة تحليل للمعاصر سواء من حيث التخطيط او الوحدات والعناصر المعمارية والزخرفية بامضاح الطرز المعمارية لها في ضوء العوامل الدينية والبيئية .تزداد أهمية العلاقات العامة الدولية في العالم .نتيجة للتغيرات التكنولوجية والسياسية والاقتصادية التي طرأت عليها .وتعد العلاقات العامة حلقة الوصل بين مؤسسات المجتمع الواحد وبين المجتمعات الأخرى عن طريق تقديم خدمات معينة لها مبنية على الثقة المتبادلة وقوة تأثير الرأي العام في المجتمعات على مختلف المؤسسات الاقتصادية .وقد تكون العلاقات الدولية للنجاح هي البديل الوحيد المتاح لحلق المناخ الإيجابي الذي تعمل فيه المنظمات والشركات المتعددة الجنسية مع الشعوب في الدول المضيفة .	م 2011	قفا	محمد ابراهيم عبدالعزيز عكاشة	عكاشة محمد ابراهيم عبدالعزيز	خطة القاهرة في نصفها الشمالى منذ نشأتها	11056293	3920
							جاءت أهمية هذه الدراسة في أنها تحاول الكشف عن الآثار الاجتماعية الناجمة عن تطبيق الخصخصة سواء على العاملين أو المحالين للمعاش الميكرو، ومدى الكشف عن الارتباط بين إتباع تلك السياسة وإرتفاع معدلات البطالة في محافظة قنا، حيث أنها من المحافظات البكر في الدراسات السببولوجية ومن المحافظات التي ظلت لفترة طويلة بعيدة عن دائرة التنمية، وذلك بغية الكشف عن ما قد تمارسه الخصخصة من ضغوط علي ذلك المجتمع المغلق، من حيث تقليص فرص العمل الجديدة والإستغناء عن جزء من العمالة بالشركات التي تم خصخصتها وما قد يترتب على ذلك من آثار سلبية على الأفراد والمجتمع. وقد تحدت أهداف الدراسة في ضوء ذلك، حيث كان الهدف الرئيسي للدراسة هو التعرف على مدى تأثير السياسات الليبرالية الجديدة على إرتفاع معدلات البطالة، أما الأدهاف الفرعية تمثلت في الكشف عن تأثير الخصخصة على أوضاع العاملين بالشركات التي تم إختيارها لتطبيق الدراسة وكذلك أوضاع المحالين للتقاعد المبكر، والكشف عن مدى مشاركة الخصصة في إرتفاع معدلات البطالة في مدينة قنا. وقد استخدمت الدراسة منهج المسح الإجتماعى والعينة والمنهج الإحصائى كما أنها استخدمت أسلوب دراسة الحالة وإستعانت بالإستبيان وأستخدمت دليل المقابلة.	م 2010	قفا	وليد خلف الله محمد دياب	دياب وليد خلف الله محمد	دور العلاقات العامة في القطاع الدبلوماسى	11056944	3921
							يتناول موضوع الدراسة سكان الغردقة وإرتباطه بالتنمية في المدينة عام 1976-2006م وترجع أهمية الدراسة إلى دراسة سكان المدينة وما تتميز به من بيئة طبيعية فريدة وإمكانيات إقتصادية ساعدت على ازدهار النشاط الساحلي. وتعد مدينة الغردقة هي منطقة الدراسة حيث تقع على ساحل البحر الأحمر إمام مدينة أسبوط على وادى النيل وتبعد عن رأس غارب في الشمال بـ150 كم وعن مدينة سفاجا في الجنوب بـ61كم وقد لعب الأسلوب الإحصائى دورا مهما في هذه الدراسة. لقد تجلت صورة الشهيد والشهادة أثناء الحرب العراقية الإيرانية واحتلت مساحة كبيرة ويرجع ذلك لطول مدة الحرب من الناحية الزمنية وكثرة الشهداء .فقد تجاوز عدد الشهداء من الجانبين مليوني شهيد بالإضافة الى تبني الشعراء في اشعارهم اثارة الروح الحماسية .وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج المقارن الذى اتبعته المدرسة الامريكي ة في دراسات الادب المقارن وقد قُلت الدراسات التى تتناولت الشعر الفارسى بعد الثورة	. 2011	قفا :	شرين أحمد مصطفى،	مصطفى، شرين أحمد.	البير الية الجديدة وظاهرة البطالة :	11060816	3922
							يتناول موضوع الدراسة سكان الغردقة وإرتباطه بالتنمية في المدينة عام 1976-2006م وترجع أهمية الدراسة إلى دراسة سكان المدينة وما تتميز به من بيئة طبيعية فريدة وإمكانيات إقتصادية ساعدت على ازدهار النشاط الساحلي. وتعد مدينة الغردقة هي منطقة الدراسة حيث تقع على ساحل البحر الأحمر إمام مدينة أسبوط على وادى النيل وتبعد عن رأس غارب في الشمال بـ150 كم وعن مدينة سفاجا في الجنوب بـ61كم وقد لعب الأسلوب الإحصائى دورا مهما في هذه الدراسة. لقد تجلت صورة الشهيد والشهادة أثناء الحرب العراقية الإيرانية واحتلت مساحة كبيرة ويرجع ذلك لطول مدة الحرب من الناحية الزمنية وكثرة الشهداء .فقد تجاوز عدد الشهداء من الجانبين مليوني شهيد بالإضافة الى تبني الشعراء في اشعارهم اثارة الروح الحماسية .وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج المقارن الذى اتبعته المدرسة الامريكي ة في دراسات الادب المقارن وقد قُلت الدراسات التى تتناولت الشعر الفارسى بعد الثورة	. 2011	قفا :	عمر و كامل محمد أحمد،	أحمد، عمرو كامل محمد.	السكان والتنمية في مدينة الغردقة 1976-2006 :	11060837	3923
							لقد واجه الباحثون صعوبة في تتبع مراحل اضطرابات الشخصية ومعرفة بداية الاضطرابات ومن الصعوبات التي تواجه الاكاديميين مشكلة التشخيص والتنبؤ بالاضطرابات الشخصية النفسية ويرجع ذلك لعدة اسباب منها عدم اعتراف المصابين باضطرابات الشخصية وايضا الخلط المستمر بين اضطرابات الشخصية وسمات الشخصية .لذا تهدف الدراسة الراهة الى تناول احد انواع اضطرابات الشخصية وهو اضطراب الشخصية ذات النمط القسامي ونقترح بعض المتغيرات النفسية المتمثلة في ابعاد الذكاء الوجداني .واساليب مواجهة المشقة التي تغيد في التنبؤ .	م 2011	قفا	هاشم محمد هاشم	هاشم هاشم محمد	صورة الشهيد في الشعر الفارسي والعربي	11062359	3924
							لقد واجه الباحثون صعوبة في تتبع مراحل اضطرابات الشخصية ومعرفة بداية الاضطرابات ومن الصعوبات التي تواجه الاكاديميين مشكلة التشخيص والتنبؤ بالاضطرابات الشخصية النفسية ويرجع ذلك لعدة اسباب منها عدم اعتراف المصابين باضطرابات الشخصية وايضا الخلط المستمر بين اضطرابات الشخصية وسمات الشخصية .لذا تهدف الدراسة الراهة الى تناول احد انواع اضطرابات الشخصية وهو اضطراب الشخصية ذات النمط القسامي ونقترح بعض المتغيرات النفسية المتمثلة في ابعاد الذكاء الوجداني .واساليب مواجهة المشقة التي تغيد في التنبؤ .	. 2010	الفاخرة :	دار النهضة العربية ،	أبو العز، عبدالباسط علي.	حق الدفاع وضمانات المحال للمحاكمة التأديبية في القانون الادارى وقانون المرافعات المصرى :	11063819	3925
							لقد واجه الباحثون صعوبة في تتبع مراحل اضطرابات الشخصية ومعرفة بداية الاضطرابات ومن الصعوبات التي تواجه الاكاديميين مشكلة التشخيص والتنبؤ بالاضطرابات الشخصية النفسية ويرجع ذلك لعدة اسباب منها عدم اعتراف المصابين باضطرابات الشخصية وايضا الخلط المستمر بين اضطرابات الشخصية وسمات الشخصية .لذا تهدف الدراسة الراهة الى تناول احد انواع اضطرابات الشخصية وهو اضطراب الشخصية ذات النمط القسامي ونقترح بعض المتغيرات النفسية المتمثلة في ابعاد الذكاء الوجداني .واساليب مواجهة المشقة التي تغيد في التنبؤ .	م 2011	قفا	محمد عبداللطيف شمروخ محمد	محمد،محمد عبداللطيف شمروخ	ابعاد الذكاء الوجداني واساليب مواجهة المشقة كمنبئات باضطراب الشخصية ذات النمط القسامى	11064375	3926
							التفكير العقلى هو الاساس الذى جاء الاسلام بدعوة صريحة في طلبه ومن ثم في طلب العلم والمعرفة ففى مقدمة العلوم التى تشاع على سلامة الفكر يقع علم المنطق .واذا تحدثنا عن الطوسى نجد انه سار على نهج سابقيه فى تقديم علم المنطق على سائر علوم الحكمة بوصفه ميزان يميز الحق من الباطل بل واعتبره بمثابة القاعدة والاساس .معنى ذلك ان تأثير المنطق على اللغة قديم منذ نشأة علم المنطق وتأثيره باللغة اليونانية وترجع أهمية الدراسة في إلقاء الضوء على إسهامات ذلك المنطق في تحديد وتحديث المنطق العربى وقد استخدم المنهج التحليلي والمنهج النقدي كمنهج اساسي لهذه الدراسة	م 2010	قفا	سيدة راعى محمد	محمد سيدة راعى	المنطق وفلسفة اللغة عند نصير الدين الطوسى	11065442	3927
							ذهب بعض علماء المصريات الى اعتبار نصوص الاهرامات ومتون التوابيت وكتاب الموتى نصوص واحدة متطورة يشرح في وحدة متكاملة تطور الفكر المصرى حيال مشكلة الموت باعتبار ان الهدف من جميع هذه النصوص هو تزويد المتوفى بكل ما يمكن في رحلته الشاقة الى السماء او الى العالم الآخر .ابناء حور الاربعة كانوا من ضمن الالهة الذين يصحبون المتوفى للعالم الآخر حيث يصور المتوفى وذراعه تتعلقان بحابى ودواموت افب ،بينما قدماه تتعلقان بامستى وقبح سنواف وكانوا يقفون بجانب المتوفى ليخلصوه من الجوع والعطش ويحموه .وعندما بدأت عملية التحنيط ووضع الجثث فى اوانى مستقلة كانت هذه الالوانى تحت حماية ابناء حور وقد سميت هذه الالوانى بالالوانى الكتونية.	2007	قفا	شيماء عبدالستار احمد محمد	محمد شيماء عبدالستار احمد	أبناء حور والالوانى الكتونية	11065517	3928
							يتناول هذا البحث بالدراسة الأحوال الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في بلاد ما وراء النهر منذ الفتح الإسلامى الى نهاية الدولة السامانية في مرحلة مهمتين تاريخ الدولة الإسلامية .وقد قسمت البحث الى تمهيد وثلاثة ابواب وخاتمة وتعود أهمية تلك المنطقة الى وقوعها بين ثلاث قوى كبرى هي فارس والصين والهند بما لها من ثقل حضارى أثر فيها الى جانب الموقع الاستراتيجى ووفرة مصادر المياه المتنوعة بالإضافة الى وقوع تلك المنطقة على طريق الحرير جعلها محط انظار القوى السياسية المحيطة بها	2004	عين شمس	محمد احمد محمد جوده	جوده،محمد احمد محمد	الحياة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في بلاد ماوراءالنهر من الفتح الاسلامى الى سقوط الدولة السامانية	11068474	3929

								Airborne gamma-ray spectrometry (AGS) is essentially a remote sensing technique since short-wavelength bands of the electromagnetic spectrum are measured by detectors and sensing such as optical and thermal remote sensing in that point measurements are collected along closely spaced flight lines and the data are interpolated to create images with a regular cell size. AGS, also known as "gamma radiometrics" or "radiometrics" in geology circles, uses gamma-ray emission in multiple wavelengths (typically 256) to derive abundances of the major gamma-emitting elements : potassium (K), thorium (TH) and uranium (U). This conversion to element abundances is necessary since in practices gamma-ray spectra are mixtures of the emissions of these three elements due to an effect known as Compton scattering. As such, the display of wavelength-range counts, such as in optical remote sensing, is of little value. The derived element concentrations provide spatial images of the geochemistry of the upper rock/soil layer to a depth of about 30-45 cm, largely passing through vegetation. Although lacking in depth of penetration compared to some geophysical techniques, the distribution of these element concentrations at the surface can often be related to subsurface properties, the information are presented as images. It differs from other traditional forms of remote.		
3930	11068546	Geophysical study on the area of Gebel UMM Laseifa and its surroundings, central eastern desert, Egypt /	Ahmed, Mahmoud Ahmed Abbas.					ان دراسة الجيش في مصر في العصرين الطولوني والاختنيدمن الموضوعات الهامة في تاريخ العسكرية الإسلامية والتي من خلالها نعلم أهل البلاد المصريون بالسيادة على وروح الخصوصية والقدرة على حماية البلاد من مطامع الأعداء .إن هذه الدراسة لم تكن سهلة فقد اتضح أن المادة العلمية والمصادر التي تناولت هذه الفترة ر غم كثرتها إلا أنها لم تكن تتعمق فيما يخص موضوع الدراسة وهو الجيش .		
3931	11069773	الجيش في مصر في العصرين الطولوني والاختنيدى	الشيخ فائق محمدالبندارى	فاتن محمد البندارى الشيخ	قا	2001		وقد قسم البحث الى مقدمة والرابعة فصول وخاتمة . تدور الدراسة في تلك علم لغة النص ويعنى هذا العلم بالانتقال من بوثقة نحو الجملة الى نحو النص .وتهدف الدراسة الى الانتقال من نحو الجملة الى نحو النص عبر الدرس التطبيقي الذى يكشف اللثام عن معالم هذه النظرية وقد اختار الباحث القران الكريم مجالا للتطبيق لكونه نصا مليئا بالالفاظ والمفردات التى تجعل منه مجالا خصبا ينبثق من خلاله كل شمين وسورتا القوية والافلا من السور المدنية التى تحدثت عن امور العقيدة ومعاملاته مع المجتمعات الأخرى . وقد اتخذ من المنهج النصي منهجا للدراسة باعتباره يحمل في طيه معايير تحليلية .		
3932	11069985	سورتا الانفال والتوبة	حسين ,عبد محمود عبده	عبد محمود عبده حسين	قا	2011 م		كان من اسباب اختيار الموضوع انه لاتوجد دراسة أثرية تتناول هذا الموضوع وهو تراكيب القبور بمدينة القاهرة والتي تعود الى العصر العثماني وقواجهت الباحث عدة صعوبات منها صعوبة العثور على تراجم لأصحاب هذه المدافن والتراكيب .وكانت الكتابات هي القاسم المشترك في دراسة التراكيب .وقد جاءت الدراسة على نحو يتحقق فيه الجانب الأثرى الحضارى مراعية في ذلك الجوانب الفنية من ناحية الوصف والتحليل وقد قسمت الدراسة الى ستة فصول .		
								يتناول موضوع الرسالة بنوعقلب في اقليم الجزيرة منذ ظهور الاسلام حثتهاية العصر الأموى يعد البحث في تاريخ القبائل العربية محورا مهما في محاور فهم حركة التاريخ الاسلامى .وتلقى اهمية موضوع الدراسة باعتباره ان قبيلة تغلب هي احدى القبائل العربية العدنانية الهامة التى كان لها شان في العصر الجاهلى وحتى بعد الاسلام .ولم تكن الاخطاة بجوانب البحث مهمة سهلة .لقد جاءت هذه الدراسة في ستة فصول مسبوقة بمقدمة ودراسة عن المصادر الهامة وقد زيلت بخاتمة سجلت فيها الملاحظات التى خرجت بها الدراسة		
3933	11070160	تراكيب القبور بمدينة القاهرة منذ بداية	محمود,عاطف سعد محمد	عاطف سعد محمدمحمود	قا	2006		ارتبطت الزراعة بحياة العامة ونشاطهم وكان للزراعة أثر كبير على المجتمع ومستوى معيشة الافراد .ومما لا شك فيه ان الفاطميين اتوا بسياسة زراعية محددة الى مصر .وتبدو اهمية هذه الدراسة في انها تهتم بالفلاح والسياسة الزراعية وما كان عليه وضع الفلاح الاقتصادى والاجتماعى تحت حكم الفاطميين كما توضح السياسة المالية للاراض الزراعية في ظل الحكم الفاطمى ,إما عن المنهج المتبع في هذه الدراسة فهو المنهج الوصفى التحليلي المعتمد على الوصف الدقيق والتحليل الشامل لما ورد في المصادر التاريخية وتنتمي هذه الدراسة الى التاريخ الاقتصادى والاجتماعى .		
3934	11071846	بنو تغلب في اقليم الجزيرة منذظهور الاسلام	عطية ,صلاح شمردل	صلاح شمردل عطية	القاهرة	2002		نص القرآن الكريم صراحة على ضرورة اقامة العدل بين الناس لانه اساس المبادئ التى قام عليها الحكم في الإسلام لذلك كان النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم يتولى بنفسه شئون القضاء فيحكم بين المتخاصمين ولقد انب عنه الصحابة .ونظرا لأهمية القاضى فقد كانت لهم شروط يجب ان تتوفر فيهم فقد كان القاضى يختار من بين اعلام الفقهاء والافتاء فلا بد له من كمال العلم مع الفقه والتقوى .وقد تطور القضاء في مصر الإسلامية تطورا كبيرا حيث دونت الأحكام في سجلات .وقد انقسمت هذه الدراسة الى تمهيد واربعة فصول		
3935	11072251	سياسة الفاطميين الزراعية في مصر (1171م-969/567-358م)	بركات,احمد هاشم محمد عبدالعال	احمد هاشم محمد عبدالعال بركات	المنصورة	2007 م		تعد دراسة تاريخ المدن الإسلامية مجالا هاما يكشف القالب عن الحضارة الإسلامية الزاهرة عبر عصورها المختلفة وتعد مدينة صنعاء من اهم المدن في اليمن والجزيرة العربية وهى اولى عواصم الاقطار الإسلامية الموجودة الان دخولا في الاسلام .وقد مرت صنعاء سياسيا بعصور مختلفة ولم تقل عن مثيلاتها من حواضر الامصار الإسلامية الكبرى في تخطيطها العمرانى ونظمها الادارية وحياتها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافيةكما اكسبها اهمية كبرى بجانب كونها حاضرة لليمن منذ قبل الاسلام		
3936	11073100	تاريخ القضاء والمظالم في مصر من الفتح الاسلامى وحتى نهاية العصر الفاطمى	الشريف ,عبدالناصر هاشم محمد قاسم	عبدالناصر هاشم محمد قاسم الشريف	سوهاج	1999 م		ان الوسيلة الوحيدة لدراسة الانقلاب في ميدان المسكوكات الإسلامية في عصر المماليك ليس فقط من واقع دراسة المسكوكات المملوكية وحسب وهو امر يأتى بالدرجة الاولى في دراسة وثائقية لمجموعة وثائق مماليك البحرية التى امكن منها تحديد الخطوط الرئيسية لمسار السكة الإسلامية المملوكية من حيث الاشارة الى الرواتب والمصرفوات العينية والنقدية . وقد قسم البحث الى ثمانية فصول وخاتمة وملاحق عن المسكوكات المدروسة بالإضافة الى كتالوجين وقد اتبع في بعض الفصول نظام تقسيم الوحدات		
3937	11073178	صنعاء منذ فجر الاسلام حتى سقوط دولة بنى يعفر 393/1003م	محمد,طارق ابوالوفا	طارق ابوالوفا محمد	الرقزريق أفرع بنها	2004 م		منطقة تخب -الكاب تعتبر من اهم المناطق الأثرية التى شكلت جوارها العاصمة نحن اساس الديانة المصرية بمعبدونها القديمة نخبت .وقد استطاع الباحث ان يلم بأثار المنطقة موضوع البحث.وكان منجز الدراسة ان تم تقسيم الموضوعو الى مقدمة واربعة فصول ثم اكتملت الرسالة بخاتمة ولحقت بها قائمة للمصادر والمراجع ثم ملحق لاشكال التوضيحية.		
3938	11073320	المسكوكات والقيم النقدية في وثائق المماليك البحرية في مصر (1390-1250/648-792م)	محمد,سامح عبدالرحمن فهمى	سامح عبدالرحمن فهمى محمد	القاهرة	1980 م		ان الدراسة الى دراسة الأشغال المعدنية المعمارية الموجودة بعمائر القرن الثالث عشر الهجري/ التاسع عشر الميلادي سواء كانت العمائر دينية أو مدنية أو إجتماعية أو منشآت عامة ، ومعرفة مدي التطور الذي وصل إليه فن أشغال المعادن بعمائر هذه الفترة، حيث استخدم المنهج الوصفي التحليلي في هذه الدراسة، واتضح لنا من خلال هذه الدراسة أن أشغال المعادن لعبت دورا هاما وبارزا في العمار المختلفة التي شيدت خلال هذه الفترة، حيث تنوعت وتعددت أشكال الأشغال المعدنية التي وجدناها بعمائر هذه الفترة، حيث وجدناها تشتمل على السقائف والمقاعد الصيفية المعدنية، وتغشيات للوافظ وعقود المداخل، ودرابزينات للسلال والشرافات والوافد، وأسوار وأبواب معدنية ومصفحة ومقاصير معدنية، كما استخدمت أشغال معدنية بهيئة عناصر إنشائية، مثل : الأعمدة والبوابات والعقود المعدنية، وكان معظم الأشغال المعدنية المعمارية تصنع من الحديد سواء كان مسبوكا أو مشغولا، بالإضافة إلى استخدام النحاس والبرونز والفضاض والقصدير.		
3939	11074906	اثار الكاب "نخب-نخن"في عصر الدولة الحديثة	وزيرى,مصطفى قحى عبدالله	مصطفى قحى عبدالله وزيرى	قا	2010 م		وقد أسفرت هذه الدراسة إلى التوصل إلى النتائج الآتية:- يمكن دراسة وتحليل عدد (105) مشغولة معدنيةمعمارية منها (32) مشغولة تنشر لأول مرة • يمكن الوقوف على بعض الأخطاء الواردة بالمصادر التي تناولت العمارة خلال هذه الفترة، كما يمكن الوقوف على بعض - الأخطاء الكتابية الواردة على بعض الأشغال المعدنية المعمارية		

									انتشار إستخدام مادة الحديد على نطاق واسع في عمل العديد من الأشغال المعدنية المعمارية فترة القرن التاسع عشر - ظهور أساليب صناعية جديدة لم تكن مألوفة قبل هذه الفترة مثل أسلوب اللحام المعدني والرباط المعدني بالإضافة إلى تنوع - الأساليب الصناعية من صب وقطع وطرق ولتني وقترع وحفر وجز - إنتشار إستخدام أسلوب المشبكات المعدنية في عمل تعشيتات نوافذ الأسبلة والقصور، إقتصار إستخدام أسلوب المصبيعات - على تعشيتات نوافذ المساجد خلال هذه الفترة تنوع إستخدامات الدرابزينات المعدنية خلال تلك الفترة فقد إستخدمت درابزينات السلام والشرفات والنوافذ، حيث أتمت درابزينات السلام الرئيسية بطابع الفخامة والضخامة والروعة من حيث التصميم والزخارف، وأما درتزينات السلام الفرعية أتمت بطابع البساطة وخلوها من الزخارف تنوع الزخارف المستخدمة علي الأشغال المعدنية المعمارية بين زخارف نباتية وهندسية وكتائية، وككتات حية وحيوانات - ظهور العديد من التأثيرات الفنية الوافدة على الأشغال المعدنية المعمارية خلال تلك الفترة من أوروبية وأندلسية وتركية إلى - جانب التأثيرات المحلية المتمثلة في الطراز العربي الإسلامي		
3940	11075153		أشغال المعادن المعمارية بالقاهرة والأقاليم في القرن الثالث عشر الهجري/ التاسع عشر الميلادي :	حسين، أبو العباس ركابي رمضان.			2010	جاء موضوع الدراسة تأكيداً على مكانة إبي الأسود اللغوية .وقد حاولت الدراسة إبراز الظواهر اللغوية التي حفل بها الديوان وقد اعتمدت الدراسة في هذا البحث على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والذي يقوم باستقراء النصوص لرصد ما فيها من ظواهر لغوية مختلفة			
3941	11076551		ديوان إبي الأسود الدولي	محمد علي حسين	علي حسين محمد	قنا	2004	تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى اجراء دراسات ترسيبية لرواسب الوديان الحديثة في سبع اودية تم اختيارها حيث تعد من اخطر الاديوية في محافظة قنا على الجانب الشرقي من نهر النيل تتناول الدراسة ايضا التعرف على نوعية هذه الرواسب ومدى الاستفادة منها في عملية التنمية كما تناولت الدراسة ايضا الدراسة الجيومورفولوجية الهامة لتقدير مناطق السيول الخطرة وتعيين مواقع استخدام الاراضي والتعريف بالاحواض شديدة الخطورة وكذلك الى اقتراح مقاييس وقائية للسيور.			
3942	11077550		STUDY OF THE RECENT SEDIMENTS FOR SOME WADIS IN QENA GOVERNORATE AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT /	Abu El-Ella,Khaled Abd El-Fattah Ahmed	Khaled Abd El-Fattah Ahmed Abu El-Ella ,	Qena, South Valley Univer sity :	2004 .	شهدت السنوات الأخيرة تطورا مذهلا في وسائل الاتصال بصفة عامة .. وفي التلفزيون بصفة خاصة، بعد دخول عصر القنوات الفضائية. استعمرت مصر هذا التطور والثورة في عالم الاتصالات ، فقررت أن تدخل هذه الثورة فكانت أول دولة عربية تطلق قناة فضائية عربية مصرية في عام 1990م ثم قناة النيل الدولية وقناة المعلومات المرئية في عام 1992م. قد أثر هذا التطور ايجابيا على جميع البرامج التلفزيونية ، بما فيها الإعلان . ولما كان التلفزيون هو أحد المؤثرات التي تحدد الثقافة العامة للمجتمع .. فقد كان لهذا التطور أثره الكبير في صياغة الإعلان وانتشاره بسبب اتساع رقعة المشاهدة الإعلانية – الزمنية والمكانية – إلى جانب ما يقوم به التلفزيون من وظائف إعلامية أخرى، باعتباره أحد المصادر الأساسية في تزويد المواطنين بالخبرات والمهارات والقيم الاجتماعية . وكان للتقدم الكبير في أبحاث سلوك المستهلك ودراسات السوق أن زادت قدرة المعن على تحسين الرسالة الإعلانية. وتحديد مقومات نجاحها، كما كان لهذه الدراسات والأبحاث الفضل في اختيار أفضل الوسائل الإعلامية ونقاء المعلومات المرئية في عام 1992م. قد أثر هذا التطور ايجابيا على جميع البرامج التلفزيونية ، بما فيها الإعلان . ولما كان التلفزيون هو أحد المؤثرات التي تحدد الثقافة العامة للمجتمع .. فقد كان لهذا التطور أثره الكبير في صياغة الإعلان وانتشاره بسبب اتساع رقعة المشاهدة الإعلانية – الزمنية والمكانية – إلى جانب ما يقوم به التلفزيون من وظائف إعلامية أخرى، باعتباره أحد المصادر الأساسية في تزويد المواطنين بالخبرات والمهارات والقيم الاجتماعية . وكان للتقدم الكبير في أبحاث سلوك المستهلك ودراسات السوق أن زادت قدرة المعن على تحسين الرسالة الإعلانية. وتحديد مقومات نجاحها، كما كان لهذه الدراسات والأبحاث الفضل في اختيار أفضل الوسائل الإعلامية نتيجة لجهاهيتها، فكان الإعلان التلفزيوني واحدا من أقوى المؤثرات الثقافية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في مجتمعنا حتى أصبح لا يحد ما نشره فقط بل ويشكل نظرتنا للحياة.			
3943	11101016		المسؤولية الاجتماعية للإعلان التلفزيوني:	عبد المطلب ، مصطفى سيد عبد اللاه.	جامعة جنوب الوادي. كلية الآداب بقنا. الإعلام	جنوب الوادي:	2001	Natural radioactivity originates from extraterrestrial sources as well as from radioactive elements in the earth's crust. many materials that are usually found in the earth's crust contain small but measurable amount of naturally occurring radioactivity material(NORM		Abd El-Baset Abbady, Shaban Ramadan Mohamed, Khaled Salah El-Din.	
3944	11103457	Master.	Environmental impacts of non nuclear industries in upper-egypt /	Khalel, Mahmoud Hashim Mahmoud.			2011	تناولت الدراسة الوحدات الخدمية والوقوف عليها تفصيليا من حيث موضوعاتها المختلفة بالدور وشكلها المعماري ومدى تأثير الفقه على ذلك وعلاقة هذه الوحدات ببعضها ووظيفتها وكيفية تشغيلها وتقنياتها ومسمياتها الوثائقية المختلفة والتي قل التركيز عليها في الدراسات السابقة.	27/6/2011.		
3945	11103462		الوحدات الخدمية بالدور العمرانية الباقية في مدينة القاهرة 933-	أسماء سامي الشوقاوى عبدالله.	أسماء سامي الشوقاوى عبدالله،	قنا:	2011م	هدفت الرسالة إلى التعرف على واقع تنفيذ برامج تدريب المعلمين أثناء الخدمة في مصر في ضوء معايير الجودة والإعتماد التي توصلت اليها الباحثة من خلال الدراسة النظرية ومن ثم بناء تصور مقترح لتطوير برامج تدريب المعلمين في مصر في ضوء تلك المعايير .			
3946	11103473		تطوير برامج تدريب المعلمين أثناء الخدمة ب ج.م.ع في ضوء معايير الجودة والأعتماد/	عبد الحافظ، فايزه عوض الله.	فايزه عوض الله عبد الحافظ	أسوان:	2011م	هدفت الرسالة إلى التعرف على إدارة الجودة الشاملة وكيفية الاستفادة منها في تطوير إدارة المكتبات الجامعية بجامعه جنوب الوادي وأستخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي لوصف الوضع الراهن لإدارة مكتبات كليات جامعه جنوب الوادي وذلك تمهيدا لإقتراح تطبيق إدارة الجودة الشاملة.			
3947	11103485		دراسة تقييمية لإدارة مكتبات جامعة جنوب الوادي في ضوء مفهوم إدارة الجودة الشاملة /	حسنين، منى محمود عبد المولى.			2002	هدفت الرسالة إلى تحديد الأدوات التي قامت بها بعض المنظمات للتنمية الدولية في تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي وكذلك معرفة مدى الاستفادة منها في إصلاح وتطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في محافظة أسوان تمهيدا للوصول الى مجموع من المقترحات التي تسهم في تفعيل اهم الأدوات التي قامت بها هذه المنظمات للاستفادة القصوى منها.			
3948	11103537		دور بعض المنظمات الدولية في تطوير التعليم قبل الجامعي في جمهورية مصر العربية:	صفاء حامد بدر حامد.	صفاء حامد بدر حامد،	أسوان:	2009م				
3949	11104426	doctor.	Studies on Some Microbial Enzymes Involved in the Biosynthesis of some Antibiotics/	El-Tahtawi, Noha Fathy Ahmed Osman.			2011		21/4/2011.	Ahmed Mohammed Moharram, Rageb Mohammed Abd-Al-Aziz, Abd-Al-Rahman Seleem.	
3950	11108945		Facta devices for energy storage and power quality improement of aircraft electric power system/	Mohamed,ahmed mohamed eid.	Ahmed mohamed eid mohamed,	Aswan :	2010 .	This work investigates the applications of facts devices for energy storage use and to mitigate the power quality the power quality problems in the aircraft electric system the aircraft electric power system is modeled and analyzed in steady state and in transient operations.			
3951	11108951		Studies on maternal behavioural patterns of dairy cattle and its correlation with passive immunity of calves/	Ahmed,fatma A.mahmoud.	Fatma A. mahmoud ahmed,	gena:	2010 .	The main objectives of our study are study the mother - young behaviour in dairy cattle and how is affected by environmental effects previous experiences and endocrine.			
3952	11109092		Microbiological quality assessment of some locally manufactured dairy products in qena governorate/	el- zamkan,mona ahmed.	mona ahmed el- zamkan,	gena:	2010 .	goal of the work dairy products are considered ideal media for the growth and multiplication of many microorganisms which impair its utility and usally render the product unsuitable for human			
								Although cisplatin(cis-diamminedichloro platinum)is one of the most important antineoplastic agent used in the treatment of several types of solid tumors with very efficient but has many side effects including kidney,liver and gonads toxicity.			

3953	11116344	Master.	Ameliorating role of vitamin "E" And silymarin on oxidative stress induced by cisplatin drug on liver and blood of albino rats /	Hares, Naglaa Rashad Attalah.			2011 .	the recent investigations indicated that the cytotoxic activity of cisplatin is one of the most important mechanisms involved in cisplatin-induced toxicity results from its oxidative stress.	27/6/2011.	abd EL-Raheim A.EL-SHATER,Mohammed M.A.Salman.
3954	11124020		some concept in fuzzy topolgical spaces	احمد,صلاح الدين عباس/	سوهاج: كلية العلوم بسوهاج.	1999		in this thesis,which consists of five chapter, we continue the study of some various notions of retract in fuzzy topolgical spaces		
3955	11124033		Ecological and alleopathic studies on chenopodin muralel in different habitats/	جلال,هنا كمال	سوهاج: هنا كمال جلال,	2000 .		Field studies were carried out to investigate the ecological characteristic of chenopodium murale along a transect stretched from the estarn side to the western side of sohag.the transect crossed different habitat types that include newly reclaimed agricultural lands,old cultivated lands, canal banks and fallow lands.		
3956	11127754		التثقيف الصحي وسلوك المرض	حسن ,هالة على محمد	هالة على محمد حسن	2011	قا	زادت الاهمية الاجتماعية للصحة والمرض بعد تعريف منظمة الصحة العالمية للصحة بانها حالة السلامة والكلية البدنية والعقلية والاجتماعية الكاملة وليست الخلو من المرض ومن هنا فان التثقيف الصحي ذات دور كبير في تزويد الافراد بالمعارف اللازمة من اجل الوقاية ومن هنا جاء موضوع الدراسة في محاولة لفهم دور المتغيرات الاجتماعية في الجوء الى الخدمة العلاجية ويتمثل الهدف الرئيسي للدراسة في محاولة الوقوف على الدور الذي يحثه التثقيف الصحي داخل مجتمع الدراسة		
3957	11127883		تخصيص العام وأثره في التفسير والاحكام عند الامام الشوكاني في تفسير :فتح القدير :1173-1255ء	محمد,صبرى فايز مدني	صبرى فايز مدني محمد	2011	قا	ترجع اهمية البحث الى بيان جهود الامام الشوكاني في التفسير واستنباط الاحكام وإبراز معرفه قواعد العام والخاص والزمها في استنباط الحكم وتفسير الابه والاشارة الى الدور البارز لتفسير الامام الشوكاني في احدث نقله نوعيه ويظهه اسلاميه على المجتمعات الاسلاميه في شتى العلوم الاسلاميه .		
3958	11128176		شعرية المفارقة في شعر أبى تمام والبحترى	أحمد ,عزت عبدالمليم محمود	عزت عبدالمليم محمود أحمد	2011	قا	تهدف الدراسةالى تناول هذين الشاعرين اللذين ارتبط كلا منهما بالآخر وقراءة ابداع الشاعرين وقد اعتمد منهج الدراسة على النظرية البنوية بتجاهاتهاويأتى هذا البحث في مقدمة وتمهيد وأربعة فصول وخاتمة وقائمة بالمراجع والمصادر وقهرس للموضوعات		
3959	11128516		تشكيل جماعات الصفوة في ضوء التحولات المعاصرة في الريف المصري :	سعيد, محمد محمود خضر.		2011		تكتسى دراسة الصفوة أهمية بالغة ؛ لما تملكه من أدوات مؤثرة في تكوين واستقرار المجتمعات وتشكيل نسق الحكم والأيدولوجية واتخاذ القرار . والتوجه العام ؛ وتعمل حلقة وصل رئيسية بين المجتمعات المحلية والمجتمع القومى ؛ كما تسهم بشكل كبير في فهم وتفسير السلطة السياسية داخل الدولة ؛ بالإضافة إلى إعلانها وضع استراتيجى داخل مختلف المؤسسات الإدارية والتنظيمات السياسية والمجتمعات المحلية. فإذا كانت تلك الصفوة تهيمن على حشود غفيرة من المواطنين كالصفوة الريفية فإن دراسة تشكل بنية تلك الصفوة وممارساتها وعلاقتها في ظل التحولات المعاصرة في الريف المصري تصبح من الأمور ذات الأهمية البالغة التى لا مناص منها . وهذا موضوع الدراسة الراضة فعنوان هذا البحث هو تشكل جماعات الصفوة في ضوء التحولات المعاصرة في الريف المصرى ؛ دراسة سوسيولوجية ميدانية مقارنة. وقد اهتم هذا البحث بدراسة تشكل جماعات الصفوة في ضوء التحولات المعاصرة في الريف المصرى وبنية علاقاتهم وممارساتهم وتفاعلاتهم المختلفة باعتبارهم نموذج لصفوة المجتمع المحلي.		
3960	11129477		الاحتيايل في مقامات الحريزبالعبرية مصادره واشكاله واهدافه	أحمد , هيثم محمود إبراهيم	هيثم محمود ابراهيم احمد	2011	قا	وتتمحور إشكالية البحث نحو التساؤلات الجوهرية التالية : كيف أثرت التحولات المعاصرة في الريف المصرى على تشكل بنية وتكوين جماعات الصفوة الريفية؟ وكيف تتشكل؟ وما أشكال التفاعلات والممارسات التى تتخذها في علاقاتها المختلفة؟ وكيف تساعد الصفوة الريفية على تدعيم العلاقات الأولية بالمجتمع الريفي؟ وهى تساؤلات تثير بدورها أسئلة عديدة منها ما يتعلق بتشكيل بنية الصفوة الريفية وبنية علاقاتها وأخرى بممارسات الصفوة الريفية وتفاعلاتها.		
3961	11131876		العلاقات السياسية المصرية البريطانية 1956-1965م	على,رقيةعبدالكريم فرج الله	رقية عبدالكريم فرج الله على	2011 م	قا	ولاشك فيه ان الفترة التى عاشها اليهود فى العصور الوسطى فى كف الامة الاسلامية فترة البحث للحياة اليهودية بكل ابعادها وقد قام الحريزى بترجمة اعمال كثيرة من العربية الى العبرية واشبه ترجمة لقلمات الحريزى البصرى وتعتبر الاحتيايل من ابرز الموضوعات التى ظهرت بشكل واضح فى مقامات الحريزى ويحتوى البحث على بابين		
3962	11131910		ديوان الشماخ بن ضرار الذيباني (ت:30-32هـ)	محمد,عبدالغنى أحمد عبدالغنى	عبدالغنى احمد عبدالغنى محمد	2011	قا	مرت العلاقات المصرية البريطانية طوال فترة الدراسة بمراحل متفاوتة اتخذت طابع التوتر الى حد الانقطاع ثم العودة وادى فقدان بريطانيا مكانتهاالى رغبتها فى الانتقام من نظام مصر فراحت تضع العراقيل داخل وخارجها هذه الدراسة تعنى بتطبيق نحو النص بما هو انجاز لمسلنى معاصر لدراسة نصوص عربية شعرية جاهلية مخضمة تمثلت فى ديوان الشماخ بن ضرار الذيباني ونحو النص منهج يقوم على علوم اللغة اعتمدت الدراسة على تحليل النصوص وجاءت الدراسة فى مقدمة تلاها تمهيد فاربعة فصول فختامة		
3963	11161322		الحركة الدستورية فى ألمانيا فى فترة ما بين الحربين العالميتين(1919-1939م))	محمد, عرفة محمود مصطفى.	عرفه محمود مصطفى محمد,	2011م	قا:	تتناول الدراسة الحركة الدستورية فى ألمانيا فى فترة ما بين الحربين اى فترة ما بعد الحرب العالمية الأولى ويقام ديمقراطية تولت الحكم فى ألمانيا عام 1919 وهى جمهورية فايمار نسبية لمدينة فايمار لبعدها عن القلاقل والاضطرابات التى انتشرت فى العاصمة برلين بعد الحرب العالمية الأولى .		
3964	11171139	Master.	Light meson decays in the standard model /	Mohammed, Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed.		2011		Particle physicsis the study of the fundamental constituents of matter and their interactions However ,which particles are regarded as fundamental has changed with time as physicists knowledge has improved the aim of particle physics is to find the basic building blocks of matter and to understand how they are bound together by the forces of nature .	27/9/2011.	EL-Shazly M. Hassan, Yasser M. A. Mustafa, Mohamed A. Fawzy
3965	11182342		بنوك المعلومات المحلية ودورها فى التنمية الاجتماعية فى الوطن العربى /	الهادي, محمد محمد.	الرياض : دار المريح ,	1983				
3966	11184298		علم النفس الحضارى المقارن :		مكتبة الانجلو المصرية,	1994	القااهرة :			
								Fourteen species of Egyptian snakes representing four different families (Colubridae, Elapidae, Viperidae and Boidae), belong to suborder: Serpents, order: Squamata, class: Reptilia, were morphologically and cytogenetically studied. The results of the chromosomal analysis were compared with those obtained from the classical methods in taxonomy using morphological and anatomical characters alone, the following is a summary of the results. Class : Reptilia order : Squamata. Suborder : Serpentes (Ophidians; Snakes). 1) Family: colubridae Eight species belong to family colubridae were cytogenetically studied . A.) Two species of genus Psammophis, Psammophis schokari & P. sibilans were studied. The two species of these snakes are living in different habitates . Psammophis schokari is living in sandy habitats, so it is characterized by sandy color from dorsal side and yellowish khwhite from ventral side; while P. silibans inhinite vegetated labitats, the body color is yellow from the ventral side and triated with yellow and green strands from the dorsal side. Moving very fast with very strong muscle.		

The chromosomal analysis indicated that, although the two species have the same diploid number of chromosomes $42 + ZW$ in females and $42 + ZZ$ in males. However the fundamental number was different in two species, it is 46 in the first and 60 in the second. Furthermore the karyotypes of the two species were distinctly different. In the case of *Psammophis schokari* karyotype is composed of three groups, two pairs of autosomal metacentrics, nine pairs of autosomal telocentrics, ten pairs of micro chromosomes and a single or pair of sex chromosomes which is ZW in female and ZZ in male respectively, where Z is metacentric and W is telocentric. On the other hand, the karyotype of *P. silibans* was composed of four groups: one pair of autosomal submetacentrics, six pairs of subtelocentric chromosomes, one pair of autosomal telocentrics, ten pairs of microchromosomes and pair of sex chromosomes, Z is subtelocentric and W is telocentric.

(B) *Malpolon monspessulana* & *M. moileensis*

They are preferred the north part of Egypt in sandy habitats, East and West desert and Siwa Oasis. The two species are recognized by moderate size, the head distinct from the neck. *Malpolon monspessulana* is similar to *M. moileensis* but have green body color and small eyes. While *M. moileensis* appeared to be sandy, yellowish brown in body color with yellow spots and orange large eyes.

The chromosomal analysis of the two species indicated that, they both have the same haploid chromosome number of $n = 20 - jZW$ in females and $n = 20 + ZZ$ in males, however the fundamental number was different in the two species ($FN = 46$ in the female and $FN = 60$ in male). Furthermore the karyotype of *Malpolon monspessulana* is composed of four different groups: two pairs of autosomal metacentrics, two submetacentric chromosomes, six pairs of telocentrics, and ten pairs of microchromosomes in addition to a single pair of sex chromosomes (ZW) in females and (ZZ) in males, where Z is metacentric and W is telocentric.

While they are arranged in four groups in *M. moileensis* as: Six pairs of metacentric chromosomes, three pairs of submetacentric chromosomes, one pair of telocentrics and ten pairs of microchromosomes in addition to one pair of sex chromosomes Z metacentric and W is submetacentric.

(C) *Coluber nummifer* & *C. flourentus*

Although the two species are living in different habitats where *C. nummifer* is living in Cairo, Giza and in Sinai especially in Al Arish, *C. flourentus* is found in Upper Egypt in vegetated lands in Qena and Luxor. *Coluber nummifer* has creamy body color from the ventral side with dark scales on the third or the fourth ventral scale. On the other hand *C. flourentus* has dark olive brown color with dark transverse strands and dark spots.

The chromosomal analysis shows that the two species have the same haploid number of chromosomes $17 + ZW$ in females and $17 + ZZ$ in males. However the karyotypes of the two species were different. The karyotype of *Coluber nummifer* is composed of four groups, five pairs of metacentric chromosomes, one pair of submetacentric chromosomes, one pair of subtelocentrics and ten pairs of micro chromosomes together with a pair of sex chromosome where Z element is metacentric and W is submetacentric. In *C. flourentus* the chromosomes are arranged in three groups: five pairs of metacentric chromosomes, two pairs of subtelocentrics and ten pairs of microchromosomes together with a pair of sex chromosome which have Z element is metacentric and W is submetacentric.

(D) *Telescopus dhara*

It is distributed in Wadi Feiran arid Wadi El Notrun and Sinai. Head is oval distinct from the neck, size is moderate and the body color is reddish brown. Feeds on birds and bats.

The haploid chromosome number of this species is $18 + ZW$ in females and $18 + ZZ$ in males, arranged in four different groups: five pairs of metacentrics, one pair of submetacentric, one pair of telocentric and eleven pairs of micro chromosomes in addition to one pair of sex chromosomes Z is submetacentric and W is telocentric.

(E) *Natrix tessellata*

Aquatic snake live in water, head is narrow and elongated. The body color varies from brown, green to olive, with four longitudinal dark blotches. It feeds on fishes and amphibians.

The chromosomal analysis of this species showed that the haploid chromosome number is $17 + ZW$ in females and $17 + ZZ$ in males and (FN) = 48. The chromosomes were arranged in two groups: seven pairs of metacentrics and ten pairs of microchromosomes together with metacentric Z chromosome and a submetacentric W .

2) Family: Elapidae

Naja haje & *N. nigricollis*

They are preferred vegetated lands, while *Naja haje* inhabit the desert regions. *N. nigricollis* usually found in Upper Egypt swimming in the river Nile especially in the winter, both species feeding on rodents, frogs and sometimes other snakes, *N. nigricollis* can be distinguished from *N. haje* by the presence of black collar around the neck.

In general, the biological control is very important method to control the harmful insects or invertebrate animals as snails of Bilharzias and fascioliasis. So, The present study is an attempt to demonstrate number of predators deployed in the ponds and marshes in the governorate of Qena to determine the efficiency of predators under laboratory conditions or other factors such as the temperatures and pH values. Therefore, Five aquatic predators were collected from the field and their efficiency as predators of snails was studied under laboratory conditions. The predators under investigation included: two species of Hemiptera adults *Limnogeton fieberi* Mayr and *Sphaerodema urinator* Duf. (Belostomatidae), and nymphs of three species of Odonata, *Anax imperator* Leach (Aeshnidae), *Crocothemis erythraea* Brulle (Libellulidae) and *Ischnura pumilio* Charp. (Coenagrionidae), which they studied against different types of snails (preys). *Bulinus truncatus* Audouin (Thiaridae) which it is the main intermediate host of *Schistosoma haematobium* in Egypt and Middle East countries, *Biomphalaria alexandrina* (Planorbidae), acts as an intermediate host of *Schistosoma mansoni* in Egypt. *Cleopatra bulimoides* (Thiaridae), acts as intermediate host for *Gastrodiscus aegypticus* and *Prohemistomum vivax*, *Melanoides tuberculata* (Thiaridae), as first intermediate host for *Lecithodendrium pyramidum* which has the adult stage in bats.

The data of these experiments were analyzed by the program (statistical package for social science) (SPSS).

The First Experiment
1. Consumption capability of insects (predators) on different types of snails under laboratory and five constant temperatures (°C):
In the present work, the consumption capability of the five predators were examined on four snail species (as preys), *Bulinus truncatus* Audouin, *Biomphalaria alexandrina* Ehrenberg, *Cleopatra bulimoides* Olivier and *Melanoides tuberculata* Muller under five constant degrees of temperatures (20°C, 25°C, 30°C, 35°C and 40°C) in addition to room temperature. Regarding to a comparison between the consumed snails, the maximum consumed number of the preys was represented by *Bulinus truncatus*, to all types of predators, while the minimum number was observed in case of the snail *Biomphalaria alexandrina* to all types of predators. Except, *Limnogeton fieberi* which the minimum number was observed in case of the snail *Cleopatra bulimoides*. These results were confirmed statistically as highly significance at $P > 0.1\%$ probability level of error for predation of the present predators.

Limnogeton fieberi (the only insect) prefer the snail of *Biomphalaria alexandrina* after the snail of *Bulinus truncatus* at all experiments.

On the other hand, the current study showed highly consumption of the preys under both 30°C and 35°C. In contrast, the lowest number of consumed snails was under 40°C, and the consumption rate was gradually higher with the increase of temperature from 20°C to 35°C., and had the ability on consumption the different types of snails and tolerate the high temperature. *Limnogeton fieberi*, the best predator at this experiment which achieved the best results, and the lowest results with *Ischnura pumilio*. These results indicated that the all predators were active in the different temperatures and had the ability on consumption the different types of snails and showed the important role can be played by these predators under investigation in controlling these harmful snails.

The Second Experiment
2. Consumption capability of insects (predators) on different types of snails under laboratory and four values of pH:

In this experiment, the effect of low and high values of pH on consumption capacity of aquatic insects (predators) on the snails (preys) were studied. The predators under investigation examined against four types of snails (preys), under laboratory conditions and four values of pH (5, 7, 9 and 11pH). The incubator to control was used to the temperature at (30°C), which it was suitable degree to give the best consumed snails. So, the experiments were prepared and placed in incubator (30°C) for ten days. Regarding to a comparison between the consumed snails, the maximum consumed number of the preys was represented by *Bulinus truncatus*, to all types of predators, while the minimum number was observed in case of the snail *Biomphalaria alexandrina* to all types of predators. Except, *Limnogeton fieberi* which the minimum number was observed in case of the snail *Cleopatra bulimoides*. These results were confirmed statistically as highly significance at $P > 0.1\%$ probability level of error for predation of the present predators. On the other hand, the current study showed highly consumption of the preys under both 7pH and 9pH. In contrast, the lowest number of feed snails was under 11pH value. *Limnogeton fieberi*, the best predator at this experiment which achieved the best results, and the lowest results with *Ischnura pumilio*. Thereby, the result indicated that the predator *L. fieberi* had highly predatory efficiency of consumption capacity under the different pH values, while the lowest predatory efficiency of consumption capacity was *Ischnura pumilio*. In addition, these results indicated that the maximum predation under 7pH value regardless the laboratory result. These results indicated that the all predators were active in the different pH values and had the ability on consumption the different types of snails.

The third Experiment
Prey preference

3968	11202784	doctor.	Studies On Some Aquatic Insects Including Their Predation for The Different Snails/	Mohamed, Shadia Mostafa Bakry.		2011	The experiment was conducted in the laboratory to study the preference of the five predators on the four types of snails which exist in its natural habitat/The consumption capability of the predators in non choice experiment under laboratory conditions was determined. Thereby, the result indicated that when all predators were provided with equal numbers of the snails species recorded above, the first preferred for attack was directed towards <i>Bulinus truncatus</i>. However, the tested preys could be arranged descendingly according to the preference as follow: <i>Bulinus truncatus</i>, <i>Biomphalaria alexandrina</i>, <i>Melanoides tuberculata</i> and <i>Cleopatra bulimoides</i>. The experiment was repeated again in the laboratory to study the preference of these predators on the three types of snails, <i>Biomphalaria alexandrina</i>, <i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>, and <i>Cleopatra bulimoides</i>, after isolated the preference snail <i>Bulinus truncatus</i>. however, the three tested preys could be arranged descendingly by <i>Limnogeton fieberi</i> according to the preference as follow: <i>Biomphalaria alexandrina</i>, <i>Melanoides tuberculata</i> and lastly <i>Cleopatra bulimoides</i>. But, the three tested preys could be arranged descendingly by the other four predators according to the preference as follow: <i>Melanoides tuberculata</i> <i>Cleopatra bulimoides</i> and lastly <i>Biomphalaria alexandrina</i>. The <i>Belostomatidae</i> (<i>Limnogeton fieberi</i> and <i>Sphaerodema urinator</i>), and <i>Odonata</i> (<i>Anax imperator</i>, <i>Crocothemis erythraea</i> and <i>Ischnura pumilio</i>), <i>WQTQ</i> active as predators of harmful snails (<i>Bulinus truncatus</i>, <i>Melanoides tuberculata</i>, <i>Biomphalaria alexandrina</i> and <i>Cleopatra bulimoides</i>) thus they can be reared in large numbers and then released in the breeding places of snails to achieve biological control of these pests. So, the results of such studies would enable us to formulate the biological control program in a more effective way. Finely, The current study hope that this study along with the aforementioned studies provide a better understanding of this promising biocontrol agent and the best conditions for rearing and releasing of this important predator of snails to conserve (nature and human health).	27/6/2011.	Mohamed Zaky Youssef Aly, Ibrahim Essa Essa Mohamed.
							The Egyptian <i>Buthus occitanus</i>, scorpion venom contains a strong bradykinin potentiating factor (BPF) that augments bradykinin effects through enhancing its release. BPF has been shown to be cytoprotectant in a model for burn wound healing in Guinea pig, male and female germ cell proliferation and improvement of kidney functions. Based on the protective ability" of BPF. the present work / hypothesized that it would be hepatoprotectant. and that after determining its sub-lethal dose. For that purpose, injection of carbon tetrachloride (CC14) in Guinea pigs (for liver injury) was used. This protection can be detected thought some physiological studies including hematological and biochemical studies. It is worth to mention that, the assessment of the blood has become a routine procedure in the investigation of hematological disorders in toxicology and biosafety assessment studies. Furthermore, Oxidative stress derived from CC14 metabolism has been a major focus in the study of CC14-induced tissue injury, and that sustain the important of monitoring the oxidative biochemical parameter. For study the effect of BPF as a treatment, Three to four weeks-aged Guinea pigs were grouped into three major groups as the following: Group 1: each animal of this group were intraperitoneal injected (i.p.) with 0.9% isotonic saline solution at a dose (1uOl ml/kg body weight) per 5 days along the experimental period and served as normal group. Group II: Each animal of which were injected intraperitoneal with CC14 (0.5 ml/kg b. w. for 4 days) and served as a positive control and left out treatment. First half of group (8 animals) sacrificed after 15 days and the rest of animals were sacrificed after 30 days, but they are starved one day before sacrificing. i Group III: This group was injected with CC14 (0.5 ml/kg b. w. for 4 days) and then treated by BPF as the following. 4 animals of group was (i.p.) injected with BPF dissolved in saline solution (1ugm/g body weight per 5 days) i.e. it was given 4 doses of BPF. First half of group (8 animals) sacrificed after 15 days and the rest of animals were sacrificed after 30 days (i.e. it was given 6 doses of BPF) from the beginning of treatment, but they are starved one day before sacrificing. After sacrificing, blood was collected from each animal and divided into two portions; part was taken in EDTA containing tubes for hematological studies including; blood counts (RBCs, WBCs, and Platelets), blood Hb, reduced glutathione (GSH) and Packed cell volume (PCV). The other portion of blood was collected into plain centrifuge tubes and left for 1 hr. at room temperature for clotting. Serum was separated by centrifugation for 30 minutes and analyzed for the concentration of liver enzymes (ALT, AST and ALP), total protein, albumin, globulin and nitric oxide (NO). After collection of blood, the liver tissue was removed and was perfused with a cold BPS (Phosphate buffered saline) Hardening the dissected tissue by liquid nitrogen then crushed and homogenized in 5-10 ml cold buffer per gram tissue. The tissue is centrifuged at 4000 r.p.m. for 15 minutes and then removed supernatant for assaying MDA, CAT and SOD. Consequently, after assaying aforementioned physiological studies, the CC14- injected group (i.e. group2) showed that, after 15 days from injection, the hematological parameter was decreased significantly except WBCs that was increased. With time proceeding, (i. e. after 30 days) the hematological parameter was a highly significant decrease while WBCs was a highly significant increase.		

3969	11203406	master.	Physiological Studies on the Effect of Bradykinin Potentaiting Factor (BPF) Isolated from Scorpion Venom on Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl4)-Induced Acute Hepatic Injury in Guinea Pigs/	Ismail, Asmaa Sayed Muhammad.		2011	In addition, the concentration of liver function enzymes! in serum was increased significantly after 15 days from injection, but after 30 days the concentration of liver enzymes was a highly significant increase. Furthermore the concentration of total serum protein and serum albumin were decreased significantly after 15 days from injection. But after 30 days these concentration were a highly significant decreased and from both of them we determined the concentration of globulin from the difference from total serum protein and serum albumin. On the other hand, the determining the oxidative stress take place by assaying the concentration of tissue MDA, CAT, SOD, blood reduced GSH and serum NO. It found that, the concentration of tissue MDA and serum NO was increased significantly after 15 days from injection, but after 30 days was a highly significant increase. In contrast, the concentration of tissue CAT, SOD and blood reduced GSH after 15 days from injection was a significantly decreased which became after 30 days a highly significant. The same physiological studies in the third group (treated with BPF) recorded that, after 15 days from injection, the hematological parameter was increased significantly except WBCs that was decreased, and then after 30 days the hematological parameter was a highly significant increase. while WBCs was a highly significant decrease. According to recorded results, the concentration of liver function enzymes in serum was decreased significantly after 15 days from treating with BPF, consequently, after 30 days the concentration of liver enzymes was a highly significant decrease. Furthermore the concentration of total serum protein and serum albumin were increased significantly after 15 days from treating with BPF. And hence, after 30 days these concentration were a highly significant increased and from both of them we determined the concentration of globulin from the difference from total serum protein and serum albumin. On the other hand, the determining the oxidative stress take place by assaying the concentration of tissue MDA, CATJ SOD, blood reduced GSH and serum NO. It found that, the concentration of tissue MDA and serum NO was decreased significantly after 15 days from injection, but after 30 days was a highly significant decrease. In contrast, the concentration of tissue CAT, SOD and blood reduced GSH after 15 days from injection was a significantly increased which became after 30 days a highly significant. Finally, from the present study we concluded that, BPF that isolated from Buthus occitanus venom treatment I normalized the changes which happen by a harmful effect, such as exposure to CC14. Consequently, BPF treatments may have therapeutic values in preventing CCl4-induced hepatic disorders beside some blood constituents and the oxidative stress. These findings establish a therapeutic role to the venom j animals.	27/6/2011.	Abd El-raheim Ali El-shater, Muhammad Mahmoud Ali Salman.
3970	11203675		حقوق ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة بين الفقه الإسلامى والقانون الوضعى /	عبدالعزيز, عبدالبارى حمدان سليمان .	عبدالبارى حمدان سليمان عبدالعزيز ,	2009 .	ان الشريعة الإسلامية سبقت المواثيق الدولية والتفاقيات حقوق الانسان فى العناية بذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة و اقرار الحقوق لهم من اكثر من اربعة عشرة قرنا وانا الرعاية الشريعة الإسلامية لذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة من لدن الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم ومن بعد الخلفاء ء الرشدائين رضوان الله عليهم وما نصت عليه الشريعة الإسلامية من سقوط بعض التكاليف الشرعية عنهم نتيجة لاعاقهم بين الرحمة وبسر الشريعة الإسلامية الغراء بأصحاب الاعازر وان مفهوم ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة مفهوم واسع لا يشمل المعاقين فقط ولكن يمتد ليشمل كل ما يحتاج الى عناية خاصة مثل المسنين والاطفال وخاصة اولاد الشوارع والمعتزلون ان القوانين الوضعية اهتمت بسن التشريعات التى تكفل لذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة حقوقهم ولكن تطبيق العلمى بشويه قصور شديد ان الاتفاق على ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة واجب شرعى على الاب ثم الاقارب ثم المجتمع من باب التكافل الاجتماعى ثم الدولة فالدولة كاتل ما لا كاتل له ان الوقاية خير من العلاج ولذلك فاقن الاهتمام بصحة الافراد والوقاية من الامراض لاجتناب اسباب الاعاقو العمل على تحسين الطرق الوقائية من الحوادث هو الاولى من علاج الاعاقة نفسها ان علاج الاعاقة باستخدام الاجزاء التعويضية واستخدام عمليات التجميل التى يكون الغرض منها علاج تشويه او عجز خلقى امر مشروع فى الشريعة الإسلامية والقانون الوضعى ان التربية والتعليم للصغار هما اساس نهضة الامة وتقدمها فى جميع المجالات ان تعلم ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة حق وواجب حثت عليه الشريعة الإسلامية والقانون الوضعى ان ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة يحق لهم تملك الاموال والتصرف فيها طبقا لاحكام الشريعة الإسلامية وما نصت عليه قواعد القانون مادام يتوفر فيهم شرط العقل .		
							The present study focused on studying some of the ectoparasitic monogenean parasites infecting gills of fresh water fishes belonging to 10 species (9 families) from the River Nile at Qena Governorate, Egypt. 743 fish specimens belonging to Schilbe mystus , Lates (lates) niloticus, Chrysichthys rueppelli , Tetraodon lineatus , Chrysichthys auratus , Malapterurus electricus , Oreochromis niloticus , Mormyrus kannume , Bagrus bajad , and Labeo niloticus were collected from the River Nile at Qena Governorate, Egypt. Examination of the investigated fish species in this study revealed infestation by parasitic monogeneans at a rate of 81.43 % .The highest percent of infection was recorded in Schilbe mystus with a percent of 100 % (130/130) while the lowest percentage was recorded in Lates (lates) niloticus 42.86 % (30/70). For the studied monogenean parasites, the highest percent of infection was recorded in summer for all of the examined fish with a percent of 86.89% (431/496) and the lowest percentage was recorded during winter being 70.44% (174/247). During summer, the highest percentages of infection with monogenean parasites among fish were recorded in S. mystus 100% (90/90), C. rueppelli 100%: (70/70) and in T. lineatus 100% (40/40), while the lowest percentage was recorded in L.(lates) niloticus 50% (25/50). The percentages of infection for the other fish species during summer were recorded as 95% (57/60) for C. auratus, 94.55% (52/55) for M. electricus, 80% (32/40) for O. niloticus, 76.19% (16/21) for M. kannume, 72.5% (29/40) for B. bajad, and 66.66% (20/30) for L. niloticus.		

3971	11203738	master.	Studies on Some Monogenean Parasites Infecting Fishes in Qena Province, Egypt/	Abdel-mageed, Asmaa Adel.			2011	The highest percentage of infection with these parasites during winter was recorded in S. mystus with a percent of 100% (40/40) and the lowest percentage of infection was recorded in L. (lates) niloticus with a percent of 25% (5/20). the percentages of infection in the other examined fish species were recorded as 90% (18/20) for T. lineatus , 90% (18/20) for C. rueppelli , 86% (43/50) for C. auratus, 68% (17/25) for M. electricus , 50% (10/20) for I. niloticus, 47.83% (11/23) for O. niloticus , 44.44% (4/9) for M. kannume , and 40% (8/20) for B. bajad . A positive correlation was found between the number of monogenean parasites infecting gills and skin of the infected fish hosts and the fish weights. It was also found during the present study that the number of monogenean parasites counted from infected fishes increases as the weight of the fish increased. The histopathological changes of the infected gills revealed a clear damage accompanied by gill hyperplasia due to the heavy infestation with monogenetic trematodes.	31/10/ 2011.	Fathy Abd-alaty Abdel-ghaffar, Hoda Saady Mohamedain, Kareem Said Morsy.
3972	11203917	Master Degree of Geophysics.	Geophysical Studies of wadi El-serai area on the desert road qena-luxor, eastern desert-egypt/	Abdel Gowad, Ahmed Mohammed	Abdel Gowad ,Ahmed Mohammed,	faculty of science :	2010 .	he study area is located east to qena governorate and occupies the western part of wadi el_serai in the central estern desert.	30/8/2 010.	Abdel Hady Mohamed Ibrahim El-Akraby, Assem El-Sayed Mahmoud El-Hadad, Asmail Sayed Ahmed Ismail.
3973	11206311	master.	Ecological Studies on Some Insect Predators and Their Relationship with Aphid Insects in Qena Governorate/	Abd El-rahim, Nahla Mokhtar Wahballah.			2011	This thesis presents ecological studies on predators such as hippodamia convergens guer (coleoptera) and chrysopa carnea steph (neuroptera) and preys such as aphid species (hemiptera) the present study was carried out in Qena governorate (610km,south of cairo) with sweep net for two successive years (march 2007 to february 2009).Two Predators and three preys species belonging to three families were studied.these families are Cocceinillidae,Chrysopidae and Aphididae .The first predator species was Hippodamia convergens Guer.of family Coccinellidae was illustrated and the second predator species was Chrysopa carnea Steph.belonging to family Chrysopidae.However family Aphididae comprised three preys species which were Aphis Faba Scopoli Aphis gossypii Glover and Myzus persicae Sulzer.The totalcatches of predators and preys were 39588 individuals.THE Obtained results indicated that most abundant preys species was Aphis gossypii Glover of which 25195 individuals was collected.	27/11/ 2011.	Mohamed Zaky Yousif Aly, Ibrahim Essa Essa Mohamed.
3974	11209411	Master.	Biochemical and physiological study to alleviate salinity stress on some economical plants /	Ahmed, Hassan Ahmed Ibraheem.			2011	The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of NaCl stress on growth, productivity and some related physiological activities of four broad bean cultivars.	27/11/ 2011.	M. A. k. Shaddad, A.M.Ismail, M. F. AbouAlhamd
3975	11214841		GEOLOGICAL AND ENGINEERING PROPERTIES OF EXPANSIVE SOILS OF WEST MAWHOOB AREA, DAKHLA OASIS, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	Abu Seif, El Sayed Sadek Abd Allah	Abu Seif, El Sayed Sadek Abd Allah	South Valley University:	2005 .	الخواص الجيولوجية والهندسية لتربة غرب الموهوب المنتقاة بواحة الداخلة، الصحراء الغربية، مصر تقع منطقة الدراسة غرب الموهوب في الجزء الشمالي الغربي من واحة الداخلة فهي تتمد بين دائرتي عرض 25 و 35 أن تتابع السخري في هذه المنطقة يتراوح ما بين الكيمائيين الاوسط وقد تمت الدراسة للعديد من المتكونات وهي : 1-مكون طفلة القصير- 2-مكون ضوى- 3-مكون الداخلة- 4-مكون طفلي الموهوب-		
3976	11221653		كيمياء وتكنولوجيا الزيوت والدهون :	مصطفى، محمد مجدى.	مكتبة اوزيريس، القاهرة :		2005			
3977	11230920	Master.	DNA-Based Cryptography /	AbdElAty, Ahmed Alito.			2011	The growth of the networks and internet has enabled basically anybody to send and receive information from virtually anywhere in the world.However, With this increase in communication comes an increased need for security.	26/12/ 2011.	Saad Zaghloul Rida, Amal Said Khalifa.
3978	11231718	Master.	Studies on the antimicrobial activity of Various medicinal plant Seed extracts against some bacteria and fungi /	Abd Elghany, Ashraf Khalaf.			2011	In this study, antimicrobial activities of four extracts of Nigella stiva (black cumin), Portulaca oleracea (Purslane), Allium cepa (Onion) and Allium Porrum (leek), were tested against Gram positive.	26/12/ 2011.	Ali Abd Elrahman, Waiel F. Sayed, Salah G. A. Badr.
3979	11236805	Master.	Study of some Physical properties of Nickel tetraphenyi porphyrin thin films /	Qenawe, Amr Attia Abuelwafa.			2012	The Present Thesis is devoted to investigate the structueal optical and electrical transport properties of Nitpp thin films deposited by thermal evaporation technique.	#####	M.Dongol, A. F. EL-hady, A. EL-Denglawey.
3980	11240457		المقاريد في القراءات العشر من طريقي الشاطبيوالندرة	البربراوى،قناوى محمد فاوى احمد	البربراوى،قناوى محمد فاوى احمد	قنا	2011	الاصل في كلمة المقاريد المكسر لمقرود هو اسم مفعول للفعل افرد .ويرجع سبب اختيار الموضوع خدمة كتاب الله عز وجل فالموضوع وثيق الصلة بالقران الكريم فبالقدر الانسان يستظل بالقران املا ان يقدم خدمتيكون خادما في هذا الصرح العظيم وقد جاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة		
3981	11240497		التناص في شرح النووى على صحيح مسلم في ضوء علم اللغة الحديث	اسماعيل، اشرف حسن على	اسماعيل، اشرف حسن على	قنا	2011	لقد جاء القران الكريم والمنة المطهرة باللغة العربية فكانت القواعد الاصولية اللغوية مفتاحا لفهم التصوص وتفسيرها .وقد جاء هدف الدراسة تتبع صور التناص الموجودة في كتاب المنهاج شرح صحيح مسلم بن حجاج المعروف بشرح النووى وبينان كل صورة من الصور. وتعتمد الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي في رصد صور التناص . وجاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وتمهيد وثمانية فصول وخاتمة		
3982	11240541		الانحرافات النحوية والصرفية في شعر الشاعر القروى (رشيد سليم الخورى)	احمد،غلاب حسين محمد	احمد، غلاب حسين محمد	قنا	2011	الشعر كلام موزون بقاعيل محصور في عدد معين من الحروف والحركات والسكانات وقد اثر المؤلف ان تكون الدراسة حول الانحرافات النحوية والصرفية لدى الشعراء وطبقها على شعر شاعر عاشر ونظم اغلب شعره على بيئة غربية مع عربيته وتمسكه بوطنيته وهو رشيد سليم الخورى وحاول رصد جانب من التطور اللغوى في فترة زمنية محددةوجاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وتمهيد واربعة فصول وخاتمة.		
3983	11300573	Master.	Study the molecular differences of a group of fresh water fishes in upper egypt /	Mohammad, Mohammad Allam Ahmad.			2012	Seven species of egyptian fresh water fishes representing two different families(Schilbidae and Mochokidae), belong to order : Siluriformes,class : Actinopterygii, were moeculogenetically studied using RAPD DNA.		Abdel-Basset Massoud Ebied, Ali Hussein Abu AlMaatty.
3984	11300581	Master.	Synthesis and reactions of some pyrimidine derivatives using granite and quartz as acidic catalysts /	Mahgoub, Mohamed Youssef Ahmed.			2012	in last 30 years extensive changes have occurred throughout the pharmaceutical industry because of major technological advances in almost all areas of drug discovery because of the different sensitivity of different classes of microorganisms against the antimicrobial substance such as gram positive bacteria is different from garm negative bacteria in its resistance to the antibacterial substance due to the structural difference in their cell walles.	23/4/2 012.	Abd EL-Fattah A.Harb, Awatef M .Elmaghraby, Ibrahim A.Mousa.

3985	11301405	Master.	Applications of some analytical methods to study the behavior of non-newtonian fluids /	Ali, Mahmoud Said Mubarak.			2012	The aim of this dissertation, which consists of four chapters, is provide an analyt-ical solutions for some problems of different types of non-Newtonian fluids and study their behavior. In the following abrief discussion of the chapters is given.	23/4/2012.	S. Z. Rida, R. A. Mohamed, A. A. M. Arafah.
3986	11302103		تطوير وظيفة المراجعة الداخلية ففضل متطلبات أنظمة الجودة :	عثمان، أبو الحمد مصطفى صالح.			2005	هدف البحث إلى التعرف على طبيعة وظيفية المراجعة الداخلية ومضمون ومتطلبات أنظمة الجودة وتحديد محاور التطور المطلوبة لوظيفة المراجعة الداخلية في ظل أنظمة الجودة، ومعرفة طبيعة الوضع الراهن لتلك الوظيفة وتقييمه. تتناول البحث الحديث عن وظيفة المراجعة الداخلية في ظل أنظمة الجودة، ومحاور تطويرها، ومحاور تطويرها، وتمت الدراسة الميدانية. توصل البحث إلى أن وظيفة المراجعة الداخلية تعد أداة هامة لتقييم وتحسين أداء المنشأة. وجدت اختلافات معنوية في تصورات المهتمين بالمراجعة الداخلية ولاتوجد اختلافات دالة إحصائية بين فئات المهتمين بالمراجعة الداخلية بخصوص تصوراتهم بشأن كل من: أداء وظيفة المراجعة الداخلية في المنشآت المصرية، أهمية توسيع نطاقها تلك الوظيفة، وأهمية تحسين جودتها، وأهمية تطوير كفاءتها المهنية.		
3987	11302205	ماجستير	دور نظم معلومات الإنتاج في دعم قرارات إدارة النشاط الإنتاجي :	حسام الدين موسى أبو ضيف محمد. ضيف.	سوهاج :		2011	دراسة نظم معلومات الإنتاج وإدارة النشاط الإنتاجي.		
3988	11303352		المسئولية الدولية عن الاخلال بالمعاهدات /	عبد الرحمن، فاطمة محمد سعيد.			2006	يهدف موضوع البحث المسئولية الدولية عن الاخلال بالمعاهدات الى دراسته النتائج القانونية المترتبة على الاخلال بحكام المعاهدات الدولية في كل من اتفاقية فيينا لقانون المعاهدات وقواعد المسئولية الدولية وبصوره اكثر تحديدا سوف يهتم الباحث بتوضيح العلاقة بين اتفاقية فيينا لقانون المعاهدات وقواعد المسئولية الدولية وذلك من حيث نطاقهما وغرضهما وأوجه السبب والاختلاف بينهما ومن له الاولوية في التطبيق عند وجود الاخلال كما استعرض الباحث جميع الآراء المؤيد والمعارضه وتحليلها وبيان ارجح هذه الآراء وأهميتها.		
3989	11303432	دكتوراه	نموذج مقترح لقياس جودة الأرباح المحاسبية وأثرها على قرارات الاستثمار في سوق الأوراق المالية :	عثمان، أبو الحمد مصطفى صالح.			2011	يشتمل الهدف الأساسي للدراسة في محاولة صياغة نموذج لقياس جودة الأرباح المحاسبية وتحديد أثرها على قرارات الاستثمار في سوق الأوراق المالية يأخذ في الاعتبار كل من طبيعة البيئة المصرية وتعدد محاور جودة الأرباح المحاسبية والتحقيق ذلك تناولت الدراسة الجوانب التالية : 1-طبيعته جودة الأرباح الاحاسبية 2- العوامل المؤثرة في جودة الأرباح المحاسبية 3- نماذج قياس جودة الأرباح المحاسبية في الفكر المحاسبى وأثرها على قرارات الاستثمار في سوق الأوراق المالية 4- صياغة نموذج لقياس جودة الأرباح المحاسبية وتحديد أثرها على قرارات الاستثمار في سوق الأوراق المالية يأخذ في الاعتبار كل من طبيعة البيئة المصرية وتعدد محاور جودة الأرباح المحاسبية وقد توصلت الدراسة الى عدة نتائج يتمثل اهمها في إمكانية صياغة نموذج لقياس جودة الأرباح المحاسبية وتحديد أثرها على قرارات الاستثمار في سوق الأوراق المالية يأخذ في الاعتبار كل من طبيعة البيئة المصرية وتعدد محاور جودة الأرباح المحاسبية، ويوجد تأثير معنوى لدرجة جودة الأرباح المحاسبية على كل من العلاقة بين الربح المحاسبى وأسعار الاسهم ، ومخاطر الاستثمار في سوق الأوراق المالية المصرية.		
3990	11304696		اقتصاديات ادارة عمليات الشرطة	سيد، ضياء الدين حنفي	القاهرة :	ضياء الدين حنفي سيد علاء الدين ،	2002	استعرض الباحث عملية تخطيط الموارد البشرية في المنظمة الامنية وما تسفر عنه من تقدير الاحتياجات من الموارد البشرية كما ونوعا والتي ستكون مطلوبة لمقابلة التوسع في اوجه نشاط المنظمة الامنية في المستقبل او لملائمة عمليات الاخلال نتيجة توران العمل .		
3991	11304746	دكتوراه	تقويم الأداء الوظيفي :	شعبان، محمد كمال.	وزارة الداخلية :	محمد كمال شعبان ،	2007	. 1985		
3992	11305396		الرقابة على المؤسسات الاشتراكية ذات الطابع الاقتصادي في الجزائر :	علي، محمد مصباح .	الجزائر :	مصباح محمد علي ،	1985			
3993	11332233		جرائم التهريب الجمركي ودر الشرطة في مكافحتها /	وفا، احمد كامل .	القاهرة :	احمد كامل وفا ،	2006	ان الجرائم التهريب الجمركي من اخطر الجرائم الاقتصادية والتي تمثل تحديا امام سياسة وإجراءات الإصلاح الاقتصادي منافسة متكافئة للمنتج الوطني زيادة كبية في الطلب على الدولار اهدار عائد الضرائب والرسوم الجمركية المستحقة على البضائع التي يتم تهريبها اغراق البلاد البضائع التي يتم الاستيراد التهريب الضريبي تكمن خطورة جرائم التهريب الجمركي غالبا في صعوبة اكتشافها انتتميز تلك الجرائم بزوالها وعدم ثباتها عقب ارتكابها ايضا هي غير مستهجة حيث ان الشعور العام لاجد في هذه الجرائم خدشا للشرف او الكرامة خاصة مع عدم وضوح كيفية ارتكاب او عقوبة الردع لهذه الطائفة من الجرائم من صفة عامة ان مكافهة جرائم التهريب الجمركي لا تختلف كثيرا عن مكافهة اي نشاط إجرامي اخر الا انه نظر لحساسية هذه الجرائم وأهميتها من حيث مساسها بالدخل القومي والموارد السيادية للدولة فان المكافهة لن توتى الشار المرجوة منها ولن تصل الى حد الرشد المأمول		
3994	11355222	Master.	Studies on the Riverian Vegetation of some Islands at Qena Governorate, Egypt /	Barbary, Mohamed Owis Badry.			2012	The Present Study investigates the floristic composition the ecological features and the major factors affecting the distribution and grouping the plant species that present on six sedimentary islands(Kream, Elekaat, Dandara, jebbail, Shaworia and AL kih)located throughout the Nile stream at Qena Governorate.Egypt.	2012	Mohamed G.Sheded, Sohair Thabet Hamed.
3995	11356134	ماجستير	PESTS, PARASITES AND DISEASES OF HONEYBEE COLONIES	AWAD MOHAMED AWAD			2009			
3996	11356146	دكتوراه	effect of thyme, oregano and their major active components on performance and intestinal microbial population of broilers							
3997	11356740		الوظيفة التنفسيية لرئيس الدولة في النظام الرئاسي :	الساعدي، حميد حنون خالد .	عين شمس :	حميد حنون خالد ،	1981	شملت الدراسة النظم السياسية التي تاج< بالنظام الرئاسي او ببعض مظاهره في كل من الولايات المتحدة والبرزيل وفنزويلا ومصر ود تباينت مكان رئيس الدولمن نظام الى اخر .		
3998	11356752	ماجستير	الامركزية الاقليمية بالجزائر :	مسعود، شويوب .	الجزائر :	جامعة قسنطينة ،	1983	يتضح من الدراسة مدى التباين بين النظرية والتطبيق في ارساء نظام الادارة المحلية الجزائري		
3999	11356767	ماجستير	مدى جواز التحكم في النازعات الناشئة عن العقود الادارية :	الغيض، نجلاء احمد .	الكويت :	نجلاء احمد الغيض .	2002	مدى جواز التحكم في المناعات الناشئة عن العقود الادارية من الموضوعات المتشابهة بين القانون الخاص والقانون العام		
4000	11356873		تحديث القيادة الارارية وظائفها بفكر الادارة الخاصة /	العليق، طارق عبدالمجيد .	القاهرة :	طارق عبدالمجيد العليق ،	2000	تحديث القيادة الادارية هو غايقتا من البحث بالاعتماد على الموانمة التشريعية وعلى التدريب والتتبية الادارية ثم على القيادة بفكر الادارة الخاصة بالاساليب العلمية الحديثة لتقديم الخدمة لمطالبيها بمستوى جودة يليق .		
4001	11356902	ماجستير	البيئة الخامية محكمة النزعات العمالية في ضوء العمل المصري :	عمارة، علي حسن ابراهيم .	القاهرة :	علي حسن ابراهيم عمارة ،	2006	وتستخلص من هذه الدراسة ان اللجنة الخامسة هي نتاج التطور التاريخي للقضاء العمالي جاءت تكريسا لمبدأ الخصص الوارد في قانون السلطة القضائية والذ من شأنه تعميق فهم الدعوى وسرعة انتاج الفصل فيها .		
4002	11356984		تصحيح الاحكا المدنية وتفسيرها واغفال طلبات الخصوم فيها /	ابوزيد، جمال عبدالعزيز حسن .	طنطا :	جمال عبدالعزيز حسن ابوزيد ،	2002	ما ان تصدر المحكمة حكما في نزاع كان مطروحا امها تكون الخصومة بين اطرافه قد حسمت بمجرد صدور <ما الحكم فتستقر المراكز القانونية وتنتقر الحقوق او تنشأ .		
4003	11357013		الاعتبارات السياسية في مجلس الامن وأثرها على المحكمة الجنائية الدولية /	عبيد، عبدالله محمد .	القاهرة :	عبدالله محمد عبيد ،	2009	تبين لنا من خلال الدراسة الاتية النتائج الاتية بالنسبة لمدى الاعتبارات السياسية على مجلس الامن بعد مجلس الامن الدولي احد الاجهزة الرئيسية لسياسة لمنظمة الامم :1: المتحدة والمسد له ويشكل رئيسي مهمة حفظ السلم الامن الدوليين وهو يمارس مهامه نيابة عن المجتمع الدولي وفقا لميثاق وقواعد القانون الدولي عموم من الميثاق وعلى الرغم من <كل فقد اتضح لنا من خلال ه		
4004	11357034		النظم الانتخابية وتطبيقاتها على المجالس الشعبية المحلية :	ممدت، ممدت مهيل تمساح .	اسيوط :	ممدت مهيل تمساح محمد .	2009	اشتملت دراستنا على قسمين باب تمهيدى تناولنا فيه ماهية الانتخابية وطبيعتها القانونية وبكلم من خلال تعريفه وأهميته وبيان خصائصه في النظام المصري وايراز الطبيعة القانونية له من خلال تمييزه وتحليل النظريات التي قيلت .		
4005	11357043	ماجستير	الاجراءات السابقة على ابرام العقد الاداري في القانون الكويتي /	العصيمي، مها حمد .	القاهرة :	مها حمد العصيمي ،	2009	عود الإرادة بعد الوسيلة الثانية التي تلجا اليها الإدارة نظر لعدم صلاحية الأسلوب الأول في كثير من الأحوال في تحقيق أهداف النشاط الإداري .		
4006	11357050	دكتوراه	EFFECT OF WATER DEPRIVTION AND SALTSTRESS ON BODY FLUID DISTRIBUTION AND SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTION IN POULTRY	MOHAMED MOHAMED AZAB AWAD-ALLAH		AL-AZHAR UNIVERSTITY			1994	DR.NABIL FAHMY DR.MEDHAT HUSSEIN DR. HESHAM HUSSEIN
4007	11367005		جماعات الضغط وتأثيرها على القرارات الادارية والوطنية /	باشا، محمد ابوضيف .	القاهرة :	محمد ابوضيف باشا ،	2007	جماعات الضغط هي جماعات منظمة هدفها مصالحها فالمصلحة هي هدف وجود جماعات الضع ولا شك ان كل انسان في المجتمع يسعى لمصلحته الا ان الطريق تختلف فهناك المصلحة بطريقة مشروعة.		

					السعودية	1952 .	اساس المسؤولية هو الاخلال بمبدأ هام يستفاد من اعلان حقوق الانسان 1789 وهو مبدأ المساواة اما التكاليف العامة ولما كان هذا المبدأ لم تثبت اصوله في الدستور الفرنسي فقد تشكل البعض في قيمته القانونية وانتهى الراى الغالب والذي اخذ مجلس الدولة .		
4008	11367395		مسئولية الدولة عن اعصائها المشروعة :	مدني، السيد محمد .			en cas de dissolution de l'assemblee du peuple c est le president de financieres consultaive qui se charge de toutes les competences administratives.		
4009	11383299	دكتوراه	representation et democratie :	elshelkh. ramana.	ramadan el shelkh	toulou se :	2005		
4010	11383320		lassurance resposailte conntre les risques de pollution /	kandil. said elsayed	said el sayed kandil .	paris :	2000	cette these apour objet d etudier les mecacanismes de protection des victimes des dommages des activites environnemes Il sagit de proteger les personnes les bins et a.	
			l equilibre financier des contrats administra tifs					le deuxime axe évoque la notion de lequillbre financier du contrat pour fonder l indemnite accordée au co-contractation en application de la theorie de limpervision ce sujet >	
4011	11383343	دكتوراه	/	tagen. ragab	ragb tagen .	paris :	2004		
			الحماية القانونية للملكية الادبية والفنية في التشريع المصري					تناولت الدراسة الحماية القانوني للملكية الفكرية والادبية في كلا التشيعين المصري والاردني دراسة مقارنة حيث قسمت دراستي الى بابين وفصل تمهيدي وضحت فيها التطور التشريعي لحق المؤلف في كل من انجلترا وفرنسا وامريكا ثم بعد ذلك الدول العربية ثم التنظيم التشريعي لحق المؤلف على المستوى المحلي في كلا من جمهورية مصر العربية وتناولت فيه النطاق الشخصي للحماية القانوني لحق المؤلفين حيث تحديد الاشخاص الذين يتمتعون .	
4012	11383381	دكتوراه		بنى خلف، هاشم احمد سالم	هاشم احمد سالم بنى خلف .	القاهرة :	2009 .	موضوع البحث هو دراسة الوسائل غير القضائية للفصل في المنازعات التي قد تنشأ عن عقود البنية الأساسية التي يمولها القطاع الخاص وسوف يعرض الباحث لهذه الوسائل لبيان طبيعتها وخصائص كل منها والاشارة الى كل ما يميز بينهما فضلاً عن التمييز بين هذه الوسائل والوسائل القضائية وما قد تتميز به هذه الوسائل من فوائد تفوق احكام القضاء وما قد يجره استخدام هذه الوسائل من مضار وتهدف عقود البنية الأساسية الى تحقيق أكثر من هدف واهمها تطوير وتوسيع الموارد الحكومية المحددة وتهدف المرافق العامة وإنشاء مرافق جديدة بتحويل من القطاع الخاص بما يخفف العبء عن الموارد الحكومية المحددة وتهدف عقود البنية الأساسية الى تحقيق أكثر من هدف واهمها تطوير وتوسيع وتحسين أداء المرافق العامة وإنشاء مرافق جديدة بتحويل من القطاع الخاص بما يخفف العبء عن الموارد الحكومية المحددة	
4013	11383547		تسوية المنازعات في عقود البنية الأساسية التي يمولها القطاع الخاص /	سيف، عبيد شحادة عبيد.			2010	عرضنا في هذا البحث النظام القانوني للخصخصة وتناولنا مفهوم الخصخصة ومدى دستوريها في الفصل الأول وبان لنا من خلال هذا الفصل اختلاف مفهوم الخصخصة من دولة لأخرى حسب البيئة الاقتصادية السائدة في هذه الدولة وظروفها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية لذلك يجب على أي دولة عند تطبيقها لسياسة الخصخصة أن تحدد المفهوم الذي ستتبنيه حتى تكون الخطوات التنفيذية التي ستقوم بها على دى هذا المفهوم وليس مفهوماً أو هدفاً آخر . كما اتضح لنا من خلال هذا الفصل أهمية الوقوف على النظام القانوني لأي دولة من الدول في شأن تقبل فكرة الخصخصة لكي يتحقق من خلاله التعرف على مدى تقبل هذا النظام لفكرة الخصخصة من عدمه وهذا قادنا إلى بحث دستورية الخصخصة في النظام الفرنسي ومدى دستورية الخصخصة في النظام المصري وتبين لنا من خلال بحث دستورية الخصخصة في النظام الفرنسي أن الدستور الفرنسي - وخاصة المادة (34) منه - لا تتعارض معها سياسة الخصخصة ما دامت مقررّة بنص تشريعي ينظمها وهو ماحدث بالفعل بصنور قوانين الخصخصة وبالتالي يكون برنامج الخصخصة الفرنسي في ظل هذه القوانين متقاف مع الدستور وخاصة المادة (34) منه .	
4014	11383554		أثر الخصخصة على حقوق العمال /	سنيق، الحسن محمد محمد.			2006		
4015	11383573		الرقابة الادارية وتطوير الاداء في اجهزة الشرطة :	الشاسمي، خلفان خميس خلفان	خلفان خميس خلفان الشاسمي .	القاهرة :	2007 .		
								العلاقة بين اجهزة الشرطة والجماهيم علاقة حتمية ومستمرة فرسالة الشرطة تهدف امن المواطن والمواطنين من ثم فالمواطن معها واحد وسائل في مات الوقت وتقرض معه العلاقة الحتمية ان نتناول تحليل الدراسة ان احترام الجماهيم لاجيزة الشرطة والجماهيم .	
4016	11383615	دكتوراه	يعاد الصورة الذهنية لجهات الشرطة لدى الراى العام:	تصوير، شادن ابراهيم محمد .	شادن ابراهيم محمد نصير .	القاهرة :	2004 .		
								يدور موضوع الدراسة حول مبدأ عدم التدخل في الشؤون الداخلية للدولة الذي يمثل احد الركائز الأساسية والمحورية التي يقوم عليها القانون الدولي والعلاقات الدوليةالذي يستطيع التنظيم الدولي من خلاله المحافظة على قواعد القانون الدولي والتشريعية الدولية ونظرا للتطورات الهائلة التي تشهدها الساحة الدولية في الآونة الاخيرة.يعد مبدأ عدم التدخل احد العلامات المميّزة التي تميز بها القانون الدولي حيث انه يمثل حلقة الوصل بين غياهب الماضي وتطلعات المستقبل ليربط بذلك بين قواعد القانون الدولي التقليدي وقواعد القانون الدولي المعاصر. حيث انه يعد احد مظاهر السيادة التي تقوم عليها الدول . ولا جدال ان احترام مبدأ عدم التدخل هو اول الطريق الصحيح لتحقيق اهداف ومبادئ الامم المتحدة.	
4017	11383626		مبدأ عدم التدخل في ضوء التطورات الحديثة في المجتمع الدولي /	عبدالقوى، سامح عبدالقوى السيد.	سامح عبدالقوى السيد عبدالقوى.	المنوفية :	2010	يستهدف البحث محاولة جمع ادلة الاثبات في القانون الدولي العام من خلال اراء الفقهاء واحكام المحاكم واحكام التحكيم مع مقارنة الوضع بما الت اليه احكام القانون المدني وقد تناول الباحث دور الاطراف الدولية المتنازعه في تحمل عبء الاثبات وتناول فيه الالتزام بالاثبات الدولي وشرح فيه عبء الاثبات ومجال تطبيق الالتزام الدولي وكذلك تأثير القرن على الالتزام بالاثبات كما تناول مدى الالتزام بالمساهمة في الاثبات كما تناول ايضا سلطة القاضي الدولي في مجال الاثبات وفيه تناول سطره القاضي الدولي في البحث عن ادلة الاثباتكما شرح الباحث قبول الادلة وتقديرها	
4018	11383629		قواعد الاثبات أمام المحاكم الدولية :	عبدالحليم، خالد سعد محمد.			2010		
4019	11383631		التطور المعاصر لنظرية المنطق	علي، ماهر عبدالقادر محمد	دار النهضة العربية	لبنان- بيروت	1988		
								تستهدف السياسة الجنائية الحديثة الى تطوير تباين المعلومات للتعرف على خصائص وانماط جرائم التقنيات المعاصرة وجمع المعلومات للتعرف على خصائص وانماط الجرائم التقنيات المعاصرة وجمع البيانات الوافية عن الاساليب المبكرة التي يستخدمها مرتكبو جرائم التقنيات الحديثة ومما لايريب فيه ان جرائم التقنيات الحديثة تشكل تحديدا لصنعى السياسة التشريعية الـين يقع على عاتقهم مهمة الخروج .	
4020	11383877		اثر التقنيات المعاصرة على الامن :	البادى، راشد بن سالم بن راشد	راشد بن سالم بن راشد البادى .	القاهرة :	2006 .	تناولت هذه الدراسة من تسليم المجرمين في القانونين الجنائي الوطني والدولي وتمثل الهدف منها محاولة تحقيق امرين اولها الوصول الى القواعد الصحيحة للنظم الامثل في تسليم المجرمين وثانيها هو العمل على تحقيق العدالة بضمان عدم افلاس منهم او مجرم من المحاكمة او العقاب وفي الوقت ذاته توفير الضمانات اللازمة للشخص المطلوب وتسليمه وتحقيق العدالة بضمان ونظم التسليم المجرمين مبنيا على ما هية التسليم .	
4021	11384438	دكتوراه	تسليم المجرمين في القانونين الجنائي الوطني والدولي :	مهران، محمد احمد .	محمد احمد مهران .	القاهرة :	2006 .	المحاكمة العادية هي المحاكمة التي تستوجب مقاضاة المتهم بشأن الاتهام الموجه اليه محاكمة مستقلة محايدة منشأة بحكم القانون قبل اتهامه طبقا لاجراءات علنية يتاح خلاله للدفاع عن نفسه مع احاطته بالتهمة المنسوبة اليه ادلة وادلة الاتهام المتوفرة ضدّه ينبغي ان تراعى فيها مبادئ العلانية والشفوية وتدوين الاجراءات	
4022	11384444	دكتوراه	ضمانات المتهم في مرحلة المحاكمة في التشريعات الخليجية /	البوعيين، علي فضل .	علي فضل البوعيين .	القاهرة :	2006	fetv refus d appliquer la convention ensuit nous avons abord les formes denaturation en les divisan en deux categories la denaturaion qui affecete les termes du contrat	
4023	11384705	دكتوراه	la logique del operation dinterrtation du contrat /	aly, mohamed younes mohamed.			2005	في حـضـوة النتائج المتقدمة لغاية تطوير نظام تاديب الشرطة الاحادية في دولة الامارة بما يكفل الضمانات الواجبة للمسنولية التاديبية ولا يهدر فاعلية الاجهزة الشرطة تحقيقا للصالح العام يوصى الباحث بالتوصيات والمقترحات الاتيه 1- ضرورة التوسع في تثقين الاخطاء التاديبية وكذلك من خلال لائحة مخالفات قواعد السلوك 2- ضرورة تلافى اوجه القصور في تثقين العقوبات التاديبية	
4024	11385021	دكتوراه	ضمانات المسؤولية التأديبية في الشرطة :	البكر، ناصر محمد ابراهيم .	ناصر محمد ابراهيم البكر .	القاهرة :	2006 .	ان مفهوم ادارة الجودة الشاملة هو احد اهم المفاهيم الادارية الحديثة التي تسعى الى تحسين وتطوير اداء المنظمة ونهتّم الجودة الشاملة بالمنظمة والافراد وكل على حد سوه بقديم افضل خدمة لتحقيق اكبر قدر من الرضا لدى العملاء نظرا لاهمية عقد الامتياز التجاري والدور المتنامي الـى يقوم به التفعيل حركة التجارة العالمية وجميع التعامل به اغلب الدولة المتقدمة والنامية فقد سعيّا الى تحليل بعض الجوانب القانونية لهـا العقد وخاصة اهمية العقبات والاموار القانونية التي تثيرها الاتّزامات الملقاة على عاتق طرفيه وقد اقتدينا في سبيل التوصل الى تحليل متعمق باعداد مقارنة بين التشريع المصري وكل من التشريعين الاوروبي والفرنسي .	
4025	11385092	دكتوراه	ادارة الجودة في الشرطة باستخدام التقنيات الحديثة /	الصبريدى، سعيد مطر سعيد.			2005	لقد كانت ومزالت الاموال العامة محل الاهتمام خاص من جانب كثير من الدول راينا ذلك في نصوص القوانين والتشريعات واللوائح بل وفي نصوص الدساتير الخاصة بها وبـد كذلك واضحا من خلال موضوع الدراسة حماية المال العام ودور الشرطة فيه دراسة مقارنة فراينا كيف ميز القانون المدني في اليادية الاموال العامة	
4026	11385124	دكتوراه	دور عقود الامتياز التجاري في نقل المعرفة الفنية :	قرني، ياسر سامي.			2005		
4027	11385140	دكتوراه	حماية المال العام ودور الشرطة فيه:	قطب، محمد علي احمد .	محمد علي احمد قطب .	القاهرة :	2005 .		

			Studies on the Mycoflora Associated with Some Medical Herbs in Qena Governorate/	Aly, Asmaa Sabry Yassein Mohamed.				The mycological analysis of 60 samples of Ammi visnaga seeds, Cymbopogon schoenanthus L. Sprengel leaves and stems and Zingiber officiale Roscoe rhizomes revealed the isolation of sixty-six species in addition to two varieties belonging to 27 genera with no marked correlation between fungal species and the type of medical herbs.		Soaad Abd-Al-Moeam El-Zayat, Sanaa Ahmed Magraby, Fatma Fakhry Abd-El-Motaal.
4028	11385143	ماجستير				2012		ان دراسة القانون الدولي الانساني اعظم الدراسات اهمية للانسان نظر لتعلقه بموضوعات قريبة الصلة بالوجود في الارض واهم نتائج هذه الدراسة الاتمت 1- ان تنفيى احكام القانون الدولي الانساني وممارسة الحريات تنفيى< ليست احتكاره على القوات المسلحة فقط 2- ان احكام هذا القانون ليس حديثه الشئالة فهي موجودة من الازل	2012	
4029	11385168	دكتوراه	المؤذن، سلطان احمد عبدالله محمد.	وسائل واجراءات الشرطة في تنفيى القانون الدولي الانساني /	القاهرة :	2006		ان دراسة المجنى عليه في الظاهرة الاجرامية تحوى على المعلومات المهمة التى لها اثرها الواضح فى المجال السياسية التشريعية سواء فيما يتعلق بدور المجنى عليه في وقع الجريمة واثرها في المسؤولية الجاني اوفما يتعلق بكيفية توفير الحماية الجنائية .		
4030	11385190	دكتوراه	عبدالمجيد، الشوافي عبدالدينع احمد	دور المجنى عليه في الظاهرة الاجرامية واثره على مسؤولية الجاني :	الزقزيق :	2009		موضوع البحث هو المسؤولية عن الاستعمال غير المشروع لطبقات الوفاء لـ<لك جاءت الرسالة لكافة صور الاستعمال غير المشروع للطبقة سواء حامل او الغير و<لك في باين الاول خاص بدراسة المسؤولية الجنائية عن الاستعمال غير المشروع بيد انه قبل الدراسة المسؤولية الجنائية غير المشروع للطبقة . ان مصير الدعوة الجنائية في مطاف الاجرائي ان تطرح امام المحاكم المختصة فيها وفقا لقواعد الاعاق المبنى عليه الادلة التى امكن الحصول عليه من خلال كافة المراحل السابقة على الحكم في الدعوى وهى مراحل جمع الاستلالت التى يتولاها رجال المصيط القضائي ومرحلة التحقيق .		
4031	11385213	دكتوراه	سيد، محمد نور الدين .	المسؤولية الجنائية عن الاستعمال غير المشروع لطبقات الوفاء /	القاهرة :	2001		ما هية الشرعية الاعلامية حتى يتسنى ما هية تحديد ماهية السياسة الشرعية الاعلامية تعيين علاقة الاسلام بعلمتى الاتصال الجماهيري والتخطيط حيث توصل كان الاسلام واعيا من< الحظلات الاولى لفجرة . تعتبر الخصصة وتحرير الاقتصاد قد اكتسب طابعاً عالمياً حيث شرعت معظم الدول العالم في برامج تستهدف التخلص من القطاع العام ورفع يد الدولة عن الانشطة الاقتصادية المختلفة .		
4032	11385232	دكتوراه	عزمى، برهامى ابوبكر .	الشرعية الاجرائية للادلة العلمية :	القاهرة :	2006		استعرض الباحث خلال التقسيمات السابقة للرسالة الحماية القانونية والامنية التى تغطى بها البيئة البحرية للتعرف على مواطن الخلل الموجودة فيها من اجل وضع الحلول المناسبة لمعالجها وقد خرج بمجموعة من النتائج والتوصيات سنبينها الحديث في الخاتمة وبدات الرسالة بتعريف البيئة البحرية اهميتها والاضرار التى تعرض لها وقد اشتمل <لك .		
4033	11385340	دكتوراه	اليعى، احمد عصمت ابراهيم .	السياسة الشرعية الاعلامية ودورها في التنمية الاقتصادية /	القاهرة :	2002		مذد بده الخلفية كتلت المرأة في كثير من الاحيان ضحية من ضحايا فهر وتعتسف المجتمع ورجاله ينظر اليها دائما على انها تابع للرجل لهذا جاءت الدراسة محاولة لكشف النقاب عن الدور الذى لعبته المرأة مختلف اوجه الحياة البيزنطية وهو الدور الذى اختلف مع فكر المجتمع وعقيدته تجاه المرأة العادية، وكشفت النقاب ايضا عن كيفية تمكن المرأة من الدخول في معترك الحياة العامة وسط مجتمع معارض لفكرة مشاركة المرأة وجابت الدراسة في اربعة فصول يسبقها تمهيد وانتهت الدراسة بخاتمة، لهذا جاءت الدراسة بعنوان "نسوة العرش البيزنطي في عصر أسرة		
4034	11385350	دكتوراه	حسن، عبدالله حسن رمضان.	فلسفة الخصخصة واثرها على نظرية المرفق العام /	القاهرة :	2008		م " في محاولة لكشف النقاب عن الدور الذي لعبته المرأة في - كومينيوس ١٠٨١ ١١٨٥ مختلف أوجه حياة الإمبراطورية البيزنطية، وهو الدور الذي اختلف مع فكر المجتمع وعقيدته تجاه المرأة العادية، وتحاول هذه الدراسة الكشف أي □ ضا عن كيفية تم' كن المرأة من الدخول في معترك الحياة العامة وسط مجتمع معارض لفكرة مشاركة ة المرأة، وكيف استطاعت المرأة أن تمارس سلطة ما في الإمبراطورية وأن تفرض سلطة ونفو' ذا معنينا على الرجل، وما هو موقف المجتمع البيزنطي من هذه السلطة وذاك النفوذ ، وتم اختيار عصر أسرة كومينيوس كنموذج تطبيقي لنسوة العرش في بيزنطة. وقد شهدت الأونة الأخيرة دراسات كثيرة ومتنوعة من □ قبل الباحثين الأجانب والعرب عن المرأة البيزنطية، تناولت مختلف أنشطة المرأة عبر عصور الإمبراطورية المختلفة،		
4035	11386105		الرميضى، جمال سعد .	الحماية القانونية والأمنية للبيئة البحرية في التشريع الكويتي والمقرن /	القاهرة :	2005		تؤدى العلاقات العامة دورا حيويا في حياتنا حيث يتم استخدامها بشكل دائم وتؤثر العلاقات العامة في عالم الأعمال في جميع انواع المنظومات ووكالات العلاقات العامة هي منظمات يعمل بها عديد من ممارسي مهنة العلاقات العامة كشبكة متكاملة من مختلف التخصصات والمهارات الابداعية والمهنية من اجل الوفاء باحتياجات عملاء الوكالة سواء كانوا افراد او منظمات او هيئات ، وتوجد وكالات للعلاقات العامة في 11 دولة عربية وقد قسمت الدراسة الى ثلاث فصول اساسية بالاضافة الى مقدمة وخاتمة ومقرحات الدراسة .		
4036	11423871		محمد، مصطفى محمود محمد	نسوة العرش البيزنطي في عصر أسرة كومينيوس (1081-1185)	مقاط	2012م		استطاع تنظيم الضباط الاحرار بقيادة جمال عبدالناصر الثورة على نظام الملك فاروق في مصر ان رتب مجلس قيادة الثورة أولوياته بحيث جاء انزال العلم البريطاني من قاعدة القناة كهدف رئيسي للثورة لا يتقدمه هدف اخر كما كان ايجاد حل للمسألة السودانية يمثل مطلباً استراتيجياً ملحا فهي العقبة الكروود التي تحطمت عليها معظم المفاوضات المصرية البريطانية السابقة . وبالفعل فيمجرد الانتهاء من توقيع اتفاقية السودان بدأوجود حل لمشكلة الجلاء البريطاني عن مصر وجاءت الدراسة في اربعة فصول ومقدمة وتمهيد ثم خاتمة . استطاع تنظيم الضباط الاحرار بقيادة "جمال عبد الناصر " الثورة على نظام		
4037	11424056		صابر، شيماء عبدالعاطي سعيد	دور وكالات العلاقات العامة في تطوير النشاط الاتصالي والتسويقي	شيماء عبدالعاطي سعيد صابر	مقاط	2012م	الملك فاروق في مصر يوم ٢٣ يوليو سنة ١٩٥٢ ، ثم ما لبث في ٢٦ يوليو من نفس العام أن أجبره على الرحيل من مصر ، بعد تنازله عن العرش لابنه الصغير أحمد فؤاد، لتصبح السلطة كاملة في يد مجلس قيادة الثورة (١) ، والذي كان عليه تحمل مسؤولية إدارة البلاد، إضافة إلى مواجهة تحديات عديدة، وتحقيق الأهداف التي أعلن عنها، كالقضاء على الاستعمار وأعدائه والإقطاع وسيطرة رأس المال، وإقامة حياة ديمقراطية سليمة وعدالة اجتماعية بين طبقات المجتمع، وبالطبع بناء جيش وطني قوي قادر على حماية البلاد، كما كان عليه حل مجموعة من القضايا الخارجية مثل تحديد موقفه من الصراع بين المعسكرين الشرقي والغربي، وكذلك قضية فلسطين. وقد رتب مجلس قيادة الثورة أولوياته، بحيث جاء انزال العلم البريطاني من قاعدة القناة كهدف رئيس للثورة، لا يتقدمه هدف آخر، كما كان إيجاد حل للمسألة السودانية يمثل مطلباً استراتيجياً ملح (٢) ، حيث أدركت القيادة أنه ليس من السهل البدء في مفاوضات الجلاء مع البريطانيين دون حل لمشكلة السودان، فهي العقبة الكروود التي تحطمت عليها معظم المفاوضات المصرية البريطانية السابقة، مما يفسر أسباب البدء بهذه القضية أولاً (٣) .		
4038	11424114		حسين،مصطفى السيد	الصراع المصري- الاسرائيلي 1955-1967	مصطفى السيد حسين	مقاط	2012م	أما قضية فلسطين فلم تكن حرب فلسطين أو نتائجها سببا رئيسي□□ لقيام الثورة المصرية، وإنما كانت عاملاً مساعدا ودافعا لضرورة التغيير (١)، وبالتالي لم تكن تلك القضية تحتل مكاناً رئيسي□□ في أولويات النظام الجديد في مصر، لدرجة أن "جمال عبد الناصر"، رغم علمه بعمل الحكومة الإسرائيلية على زيادة قواتها المسلحة بشكل مضطرد، إلا إنه رفض إعطاء مسألة الاهتمام بالجيش الأولوية في الانفاق الحكومي، وفضل أن تكون الأولوية لم مشاريع التنمية (٥)، وربما يرجع عدم احتلال قضية فلسطين، أو مسألة الصراع العربي الإسرائيلي مكاناً رئيسي□□ في أولويات الثورة، إلى أن هزيمة ١٩٤٨ لم ينتج عنها فقدان مصر لأي جزء من أراضيها،		

							نتائج الدراسة :- قد خلصت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية:- أن الأسرة الحادية والعشرين ليست كما يعتقد البعض أنها أسرة إهتبار وإضمحلل فقد سعي كل من الملوك وكبار الكهنة -1 إلى وضع سياسي مرضي لكلا الطرفين يؤدي بمصر إلى الإستقرار دون التورط في أي حروب من أجل الحكم والذي وصفه "كشتن" بقوله -عش ودع الآخرين يعيشوا-. وأن دل ذلك على شيء إنما يدل على أن ملوك الأسرة الحادية والعشرين وكبار كهنتها كانوا ذوي حنكة سياسية يفكرون الموقف حق تقديره؛ إذا تصدوا للفتن والثورات والفتال 2-حاول ملوك الأسرة الحادية والعشرين وكبار كهنتها التشبه بكبار ملوك مصر وإحياء تذكراهم في ألقابهم وأثارهم 3- تركت الأسرة الحادية والعشرين ميراثا حضاريا وفنيا في شمال الدلتا وجنوبها. سواء كان ذلك في داخل المعابد أو -3 المتاحف العالمية، شأها باحتفاظها للموروثات الحضارية الثقافية السابقة لها 4- لم يكن ترتيب "ماتيون السمنودي" لملوك الأسرة الحادية والعشرين صحيحا بشكل كامل؛ إن أن بعض القرائن والشواهد -4 أعطت انطبعا يعكس ذلك خاصة المدونات التي كانت علي أكتاف خبيئة الدبر البحري سواء كانت من مقابر الملوك أو كبار الكهنة، كما أن ذكر كبار الكهنة مع الملوك علي الكفن الواحد زاد الأمر تعقيدا 5- إعتاد المؤرخون والأثريون علي حدا سواء إعتبار ملوك تائيس هم الملوك الشرعيين في البلاد، وأن كبار كهنة طيبة لم -5 يكونوا سوي طامحين فقط للحكم كما سيفهم في ذلك من كان قبلهم. غير أن المدقق في أوضاع مصر خلال تلك الفترة خاصة فيما بعد "حريحور" يجد أن مصر من النوبة حتي الحبية (بمحافظة المنيا) كانت تحت إمارة كبار الكهنة الملوك بل وإستمرت -6 سيطرتهم علي هذا القطاع حتي نهاية الأسرة. فلا يجوز مطلقا إستبعادهم من حكم البلاد لم يرتبط ملوك الأسرة الحادية والعشرين بروابط أسرية قوية ولم يلبث - حتى الآن- الدليل القاطع أنهم عائلة واحدة-6 ثورات العرش، أما كبار الكهنة فقد كانت علاقتهم محددة أكثر من ذلك إذ دون السواد الأعظم منهم بأنه ابن الكاهن السابق له، كما أن فترات الحكم الخاصة بالملوك وكبار الكهنة غير واضحة. ومن الخطأ الكبير أن نطبق ما نأدي به البعض من تحديد فترات الحكم علي أسس فلكية من خلال بعض المناسبات الدينية، أو التواريخ الإقتراضية؛ إذ أنه وببساطة لا يمكن -7 تطبيق مقاييس فترات الإستقرار علي فترات الإضطراب غلب علي هذه الأسرة السياسة الدفاعية عن حدودها نتيجة للظروف الداخلية من إنقسام وزيادة الوجود الليبي، وظهور -7 نجم الدولة الليبية التي إتخذت معها سياسة مرنة، وبعض الممالك في سوريا والتي لم يعد لمصر سوي السيادة الاسمية التقليدية عليها، كما لم تسجل تلك الفترة أي ثورات إستقلالية بالنوبة 8- رغم إنقسام السلطة بين الشمال والجنوب إلا أن عبادة آمون كانت أحد السمات التي إرتبط بها البيتين، وحرص كل منهما -8 علي التبرك به وتعظيمه بعد فترة الرعامسة التي كانت تعلاوا من شأن الإله "ست" فكان لذلك وقعا حسنا في نفوس المصريين، ولم يشعروا بهذا الإنقسام رغم أنه كان واقعا ملموسا أقام ملوك تائيس العديد من المعابد في الدلتا التي تعرضت لعوامل التعرية وقد أثر ذلك بشكل كبير عليها. أما كبار كهنة -9 آمون بعظية فلم تسمح الفتال والإضطرابات التي سادت عيودهم بإقامة مثل تلك الأبنشاء؛ فكتفي كلا الطرفين بتسجيل أعمالهم علي آثار كبار ملوك مصر
4039	11424274	الأسرة الحادية والعشرين في مصر القديمة :	محمود صفاء عبدالرزوف محمد.			2012م	تتناول هذه الدراسة الرهائن السياسيين في الاندلس منذ الفتح الإسلامي حتى نهاية عصر الطوائف كظاهرة تاريخية ذات ملامح سياسية واجتماعية ونفسية جذيرة بالدراسة التي التزم الباحث من خلال الدراسة بالمنهج الاستقرائي التحليلي الذي ساعد الباحث في وصف الواقع التي حدثت في الماضي وتحليلها وتفسيرها بغية الوصول الى نتائج تساعد علي فهم الحاضر والتنبؤ بأحداث المستقبل وقد ذلك الباحث علي رصد التطورات التاريخية التي مر بها الموضوع عبر المراحل التاريخية المختلفة والبحث يحتوي على مقدمة تمهيد وخمسة فصول رئيسية تم خاتمة تستعرض أهم ما توصل اليه الباحث من نتائج خلال فترة الدراسة .
4040	11424478	الرهائن السياسيون في الاندلس منذالفتح الإسلامي حتى نهاية عصر الطوائف (479-92هـ/712-1086م)	إبراهيم منحت محمد عبدالحرث.	مدحمحمد عبدالحرث ابراهيم،	قنا:	2012م	تعرف الابواب الوهمية بمدخل الروح وهى وحدات معمارية وعقائدية استمر كيانها ثابت فى المقابر وبعض معابد الطغوس المصرية فى اغلب العصور وظهر الباب الوهمى كعنصر واضح المعالم من الاسرة الرابعة واستمر منذ الدولة القديمة الى الدولة الوسطى. وقد حددت وظيفتين للباب الوهمى الاولى الباب الوهمى المكان الرئيسى فى المقبرة والذى تقدم فيه القرابين الى الميت وتقام عنده الدعوات والصلوات من الكهنة والوظيفة الثانية ان الباب الوهمى هو المكان الوحيد الذى تستطيع الروح الدخول من الى المقبرة للانتفاع بالصلوات والقرابين وروية الزنارئين للمقبرة وقد جاءت الدراسة فى مقدمة وثلاثة فصول وخاتمةوكل لابد من توضيح شئ نام،فالباب الوهمى محل الد ارسه تقصد بو الباب الوهمى بشكمو التعميدى الذى يتكون من العضادات والعتب السفى والعموى والخير ا زنة وخمة الباب والاسطوانة مغرقين فى ذلك بين الباب الوهمى و بين الموحة ذات الباب الوهمى كما اطلق عميا حيث انتشرت فى الدولة الحديثة فى مقابر الالف ا رد لوحات تخص صاحب المقبرة الا انيا اتخذت فى شكما الفنى خاصة الشكل الخارجى شكل الباب الوهمى وخاصة الطلغ الذى يعموا. وقد جاءت الد ارسه فى مقدمة و ثلثة فصول وخاتمة . الفصل الاول : المصادر و درس فى نذا الفصل الابواب الوهمية فى الدولة الحديثة والتي تركزت التماذج منيا فى الاسرة وفى العصر المتأخر تركزفى الاسرتين 26،25 بوشمل الفصل التعريف بصاحب كل باب 18 ونمى ولقبو وموقع المقبرة بجبانة طيبة وموقع الباب الوهمى بالمقبرة ومقاسات الباب ومادة صنمو والتشر العمى لمباب ونصوصو ثم عرض لنصوص الباب بداية بالنص البيروغيمفى والترجمة الصوتية والترجمة والتعميق ان وجد بوشممت الد ارسه بعض الابواب الغير منشورة عميا حيث قام الطالب بالوصف ونقل النصوص والترجمة والتعميق عميا. الفصل الثانى: المناظر المصورة عمى الابواب الوهمية ودرس فى نذا المناظر المصورة عمى الباب نفسو وتقصد بيا مناظر لوحة القران والعتب السفى ثم المناظر المحيطة بالباب سواء المناظر الجانبية او المناظر العموية والسفمية شارحين فى ذلك لممنظر والنصوص المصاحبة لو ،وقد شممت ايضا بعض المناظر الغير منشورة
4041	11424494	الباب الوهمى فى مقابر الافراد فى عصر الدولة الحديثة والعصر التأخر فى جبانة طيبة	علي , عمرو أبو الصفا خليفة	عمرو أبو الصفا خليفة علي	قنا	2012م	اكتسبت المكتبات مكانة بارزة في حياة المجتمع وافراده نظرا للدور الذي تؤديه في بث الوعي لدى افراد المجتمع لهذا كان لابد من تحقيق الرضاء الوظيفي لهم وتحاول الدراسة الوقوف على الاثار الإيجابية الناتجة عن رضاء الفرد عن عمله مثل ارتفاع الروح المعنوية لهم ونخفاض نسبة الغياب ونخفاض معدلات ترك العمل وتهدف الدراسة بوجه عام الى التعرف على حالة الرضاء الوظيفي للماملين بالمكتبات في مركز ومدينة قنا جامعت الدراسة فى فصل تمهيدى ومقدمة وتم تلبيها اربعة فصول واخيرا قائمة المصادر والمراجع العربية والاجنبية بليها ملاحق الدراسة.ونظرا أن تقدم أي مهنة مرهون باقتناع العناصر البشرية بعملها ورضاهها عنه فقد قامت المؤسسات بمختلف أنواعها بإبتكار أساليب عدة لتشجيع وتحفيز موظفيها ، ذلك لان الأمن الوظيفي والتوافق مع بيئة العمل والتوازن بين متطلبات الوظيفة ومتطلبات المعيشة هي العوا مل المهمة التي تحقق الرضاء الوظيفي للعاملين في كل قطاعات التوظيف وإذا انتقلنا من العام إلى الخاص نجد أن هناك العديد من الدراسات والبحوث التي أجريت في مجال المكتبات أما على المجموعات أو على العمليات الفنية أو على الخدمات المقدمة للمستفيدين ، أما موضوع الرضاء الوظيفي فكان ولا يزال موضوعا منسيا أو مهملا . بالرغم من أن المكتبين عليهم دور كبير وواضح

4042	11424548		الرضاء الوظيفي لدى العاملين في المكتبات بمرکز ومدينة قنا	محمود منال غريب يسن	منال غريب يسن محمود	قنا	2012م	في دفع عجلة التطور أى هم بمثابة العمود الفقري للمكتبة ، لذلك يعد الرضاء عن يعد النقل أحد الأنشطة الاقتصادية التي تقوم بدور الوسيط بين مناطق الإنتاج ومناطق الاستهلاك أى انه نشاط اقتصادى مكمل لعملية الإنتاج وبه تزيد قيمة المنتج ومحاطة اسوان هى إحدى محافظات جنوب الصعيد وآخر المحافظات المصرية من ناحية الجنوب وتنقسم الدراسة إلى ستة فصول وتبدأ بالمقدمة وتنتهى بخاتمة . اختلفت الفرق الكلامية في مسائل العقيدة وقد كان للعلل دور مهم في كلا من التفسيرين المعنيين بالدراسة فالرازي لا يخفى تقسيمه للاستدلال العقلي حتى انه قدمه على الاستدلال النقلى وافد له كتابا اسماء تأسيس التقديس اما تفسير المنار فيتجاذبه طرفن هما الامام محمد عبده والشيخ رشيد رضا وقد استخدم المنهج التحليلي واشتملت الدراسة على مقدمة وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة.
4043	11424687		النقل البرى والتنمية الاقتصادية فى محافظة أسوان باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية	عثمان، حمدان سعد نجار	حمدان سعد نجار عثمان	قنا	2012م	
4044	11424771		محمود إمانى محسوب العطيفى عبدالرحيم	ممنهج تفسيرى مفاتيح الغيب والمنار فى عرض مسائل الايمان بالله	امانى محسوب العطيفى عبدالرحيم محمود	قنا	2012م	تعد القوة الاجتماعية واحدة من الموضوعات الهامة في علم الاجتماع بشكل عام فعلاقات القوة تتخلل بشكل واضح كل مجتمع من المجتمعات لهذا جاءت الدراسة لتكشف عن عناصر بناء القوة في المجتمع المحلي وعن أثر التحولات الاجتماعية التي طرأت على تلك العناصر في ظل المتغيرات العالمية والمحلية التي مر بها المجتمع المصرى في الفترة الأخيرة، وجاءت الدراسة في ثلاثة فصول ثم مراجع الدراسة والملاحق وينهى الباحث الدراسة بملخص باللغة العربية وآخر باللغة الأجنبية. ولهذا فقد جاءت هذه الدراسة لتكشف عن عناصر بناء القوة في المجتمع المحلي وعن أثر التحولات الاجتماعية التي طرأت على تلك العناصر في ظل المتغيرات العالمية والمحلية التي مر بها المجتمع المصرى في الفترة الأخيرة مستندة في ذلك على الاتجاه التنظيري الذي درس القوة كالنظرية الصفوية والتعددية والطبقية، مستخدما في ذلك عدة مناهج كالمنهج الانثروبولوجي، ومنهج المسح الاجتماعي، ومدخل الشبر، للوصول بشكل عام من هذه الدراسة إلى بحث مشكلات القرية المصرية وسبل تنميتها وأساليب تقدمها في محاولة لتطوير المجتمع الريفي ككل وتقدمه وجاءت هذه الدراسة في مضمونها تحتوي على ثلاثة فصول، الفصل الأول : وهو يتناول الإجراءات المنهجية للدراسة وإطار التنظير والدراسات السابقة ويشتمل على ثلاثة مباحث: المبحث الأول : الجوانب المنهجية للدراسة ويعرض فيه الباحث لإشكالية الدراسة وتساولاتها وأهمية الدراسة وأهدافها - المبحث الثاني : يوضح التوجه النظري للدراسة من خلال دراسة وتحليل آراء نظرية الصفوة والنظرية التعددية وكذلك النظرية الطبقية المبحث الثالث : الأدبيات السابقة ويعرض من خلاله الباحث للدراسات السابقة العربية وبعض الدراسات الأجنبية وثيقة - الصلة بموضوع الدراسة مع عرض لتداعج هذه الدراسات والدراسة الحالية وأوجه الشبه والإختلاف بينهم أما الفصل الثاني : فهو يتكون من ثلاثة مباحث أيضا: المبحث الأول يتحدث عن : القوة الاجتماعية في المنظور السوسيولوجي من حيث إشكالية تعريفها في التراث - السوسيولوجي وكذلك عرض لبعض المفاهيم المرتبطة بها كالسلطة والنفوذ والسيطرة والهيبة، وكذلك مفهوم بناء القوة السوسيولوجي . ويكيان تواجد داخل المجتمع
4045	11435098		التحولات الاجتماعية وبناء القوة في ريف صعيد مصر :	محمد، حسن محمود يوسف			2012 .	أن التعليم هو المشروع القومي لمصر فهو سبيلنا الوحيد لكي نواكب التطور العالمي وخلق جيل قادر على الابتكار والإبداع العلمي في جميع المجالات العلمية والفنية والثقافية وتربية الإنسان وإعادة تشكيله مهمة ليست سهلة، ومن هنا كانت المهمة الأساسية هي أن نرفع من روحه ونخترم علمه الداخلي ونعطيه قوة معنوية ونجعل كل قدرات المجتمع الفكرية وكل إمكانياته الثقافية تعمل من أجل تشكيل إنسان نشط اجتماعيا وغنى روحيا ومستقيم وحى الضمير وهنا يبرز الدور العظيم والرسالة المهمة التي تضطلع بها تلك الجمعيات الأهلية. وقد جاءت الدراسة في ثلاثة فصول تسبقها توطئة وتنتهى الدراسة بأهم المراجع ثم ملخص للرسالة. وهنا يكون إنشاء الجمعيات الأهلية أمرا ضروريا من أجل المساهمة في الارتقاء بمستوى المجتمع بشكل عام وبالتعليم بشكل خاص، ولهذا أصبحت الجمعيات الأهلية ذات صدق في المجتمعات الحديثة، ولقد لعبت إهتماما واضحا لدى المعنيين بالدراسات الاجتماعية " ونالت تلك الجمعيات الاعتراف بالفعل لما تنسم به من ميزة نسبية إزاء الحكومات لما لديها من خيرة أطول في مجال الدعوة والأنشطة البرنامجية؛ لأنها غالبا تضرب بجذورها في فئات سكانية قليلة الحظ من الخدمات، ويصعب الوصول إليها (عن طريق القنوات الحكومية " . وهنا يبرز الدور العظيم والرسالة المهمة التي تضطلع بها تلك الجمعيات الأهلية، الأمر الذي يجعل من الضروري توجيه عناية خاصة لها في مجال البحث الاجتماعى والتربوى.
4046	11435114		الجمعيات الأهلية ودورها في تطوير المجتمع المدرسى :	قمر الدين، نادية عوض أحمد.			2012 .	بدأ دور أمريكا في تحريك السياسة في إيران قبل وأثناء الحرب العالمية الثانية وددت مطالبيها بخانية فاتكة في إيران بعد الثورة البلشفية في روسيا وأن الذى ساعد الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية على توطيد نفوذها في إيران أنها رأت أن بريطانيا لم تعد قادرة على مواجهة السوفيت وقد جاءت الدراسة تمهيد وخمسة فصول وخاتمة الإسلامية، وكيفية استخدام سلاح الدين لحماية مصالحها كما شهدت هذه الفترة انهيار نظام إستبدادي ملكي قائم على النظرة الإستعمارية ليقوم مقامه نظام إسلامى . : بالنسبة للمنهج المتبع في الدراسة * المنهج التاريخي التحليلي ويتحقق ذلك باتباع الخطوات التالية : - جمع المادة العلمية من الوثائق والمراجع الأصلية والثانوية - تصنيف المادة العلمية التي يتم جمعها على أن تصبح كل مجموعة منها تعالج فصل لا من فصول الدراسة ثم تسجيلها - وتحليلها . - إجراء التحليل اللازم لكل الحقائق والوقائع - تفسير الحقائق المتصلة بالموضوع والبحث عن الأسباب الكامنة وراء هذه الحقائق والنتائج التي انتهت إليها -
4047	11435416		العلاقات السياسية الأمريكية الإيرانية من 1979-1953م /	سيد، نهى فكرى.			2012 .	تعرف الفرق الرومانية في اللغة اللاتينية بمصطلح Legio الذى يقصد به القوات المجهزة او عملية التجنيد وكان هذا المصطلح في البداية يطلق على الجيش الروماني نفسه وتهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف باهم الاليات التي من خلالها كون الرومان إمبراطوريتهم وفضلها تحولت روما من مجرد قرية صغيرة على نهر التبرير الى عاصمة الامبراطورية الممتدة الاطراف , وتكونت الدراسة من خمسة فصول يسبقها تمهيد وقد ذيلت الرسالة بقائمة المصادر والمراجع وملحق اشتمل على الصوروالاشكال.
4048	11435513		الفرقة الرومانية منذ بداية الحروب البونيقية وحتى نهاية الحرب المقوتونية الرابعة	على،محمد محمود محمد	محمد محمود محمد على	قنا	2011م	تقع منطقة الدراسة في الركن الجنوبي الشرقي من الصحراء الغربية وتمتد حدود المنطقة من خور توشكى وحوضه جنوبا حتى الحدود الجنوبية لخور كلابشة وحوضه شمالا وتهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية المميزة للمنطقة وتكثاف الدراسة من ستة فصول تسبقها مقدمة وتُعقبها خاتمة ويبدأ كل فصل بمقدمة وينتهي بخلاصة. وقد تم إختيار الموضوع لعدة أسباب منها أن هذه الدراسة تمثل إمتدادا للدراسات عديدة سابقة تناولت أجزاء من توشكى أيضا توافر المادة العلمية مادة الدراسة وأيضا رغبة في إعداد دراسة جيومورفولوجية لها أبعاد تنموية وتخطيطية. وتهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية المميزة للمنطقة ودراستها دراسة تفصيلية وإنشاء قاعدة بيانات جغرافية لمنطقة الدراسة تسهم في حصر إمكانيات المنطقة. تم إختيار الموضوع بناءً على عدة أسباب،أهمها : أن هذه الدراسة تمثل إمتدادا لدراسات عديدة سابقة تناولت أجزاء من منطقة -١ توشكى أو بعض الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية بها، ولذلك أراد الطلاب أن يواصل هذه الدراسات التي تهدف في النهاية إلى دراسة المنطقة دراسة تفصيلية يفيد منها المخططون في المستقبل القريب. ٢- محاولة تقديم دراسة جيومورفولوجية تساعد في تحديد العلاقة بين العمليات والأشكال الجيومورفولوجية من جانب وتنمية المنطقة من جانب آخر. ٣- كان تتوفر المادة العلمية من مصادر مختلفة، والتي تمثل أرضية للدراسة أثر - كبير في اختيار موضوع الدراسة، بالإضافة إلى أن هذه المنطقة من المناطق الواعدة ؛ لذا أراد الطلاب دراستها.

						،ميل الطالب إلى التخصص في الجيومورفولوجيا ذات الإهتمام بالأبعاد التطبيقية -٤ ورغبته في إعداد دراسة جيومورفولوجية لها أبعاد تنموية وتخطيطية. قدرة الطالب على تطبيق تقنيات الاستشعار عن بعد ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية – ٥ في الدراسة الجيومورفولوجية، لتوضيح إمكانية إسهام هذه التقنيات في دراسة الجيومورفولوجيا والخروج بنتائج مفيدة في البحث. وتهدف الدارسة إلى: تحديد الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية المميزة للمنطقة، ودراستها دراسة تفصيلية، ورسم ١- خريطة جيومورفولوجية تفصيلية لها). محاولة الوقوف على طبيعة العلاقة بين العمليات والأشكال الجيومورفولوجية من ٢- جانب ومواقع التنمية الموجودة بالمنطقة من جانب آخر .
4049	11435802	أبو حديد، أحمد عبدالفتاح حسين محمد.	أشكال التحت والإرساب في المنطقة بين بحيرة ناصر ومنخفض توشكي :		2011 .	يظل نص مالك بن الربيع (لا ليت شعري...) للخلوص وللعمام نصا لهاذا مدهشا يستحق أن تكتف حوله المقاربات والممارسات الحديثة والمعاصرة حيث كانت طبقة السادة تملك كل شئين وأما طبقة العبيد فلم تكن تملك أى شئ حتى حريتها وأمام هذا الفارق الحاد بين في الثروة والمكافأة الإجتماعية كان من الطبيعي أن يحدث الشقاق الذي يدفع الإنسان المعمد إلى التمرد وقد جاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وخمسة فصول وخاتمة ثم الملاحق. ومما يدعو للتعجب أكثر أن هؤلاء الذؤبان الفكك الهلاك لا يغيرون على أهل الكرم من الأغنياء، ثم إنهم ليعرضون أنفسهم للموت والقتل والهلاك ثم يعودون بما غنموا ليوزعوه على دوى الحاجة. أى نزعة هذه؟ وأى فلسفة قام عليها متناج التسعك؟ بل والأعجب من ذلك أن نجد رج لا شرفيا عنده ما يكفيه، ويتكفل برعاية وغاية الصعاليك المعوزين للدرجة التي يلقب عندها "بابي الصعاليك" وهو عروة بن الورد الذي كان إذا جذب الناس ومستمهم الضراء أسرعوا إليه، فيحفر لهم الأسراب، ويغنى عليهم الأكفاف، ثم يأخذ من قوى منهم، ليغير به ويطلعهم المرضى الباقين، حتى ليعود الرجل إلى قومه بعد تقسيم الغنائم وقد أسغنى، وعروة بذلك يعبر عن نفس كبيرة فهو لا يغزو للغزو والنهب والسلب كالشغرى وتأبط شراء وإنما يغزو ليعين الهلاك والفقراء والمرضى والمستضعفين من قبيلته، والطريف أنه لم يكن يغير على كريم يبدل ماله للناس، بل كان يخير لغاراته من عرفوا بالشح والبخل ومن لا يمدون يد. (العون للمحتاج في قبائلهم). ١ أى شعور هذا الذي يفيض من الصعلوك؟! إنها نزعة رحمة وحب، ودنقت قلب قد قست عليه جميع القلوب، ونفس ترأف لأنها ذات مرارة الظلم والحرمان، وأكبر ميزة لعروة بن الورد أنه كان رج لا يشعر بالناس أكثر مما يشعر بنفسه واخترع لذلك المعنى، التعبير الفني الجميل وهو "أقسم جسمي في جيسوم كثيرة . (وأحسو قراح الماء والماء بارد"٢ إلى هذا الحد بلغ الصعلوك اسمى معاني الرحمة، بل والإشترابية السانجة - على حد تعبير شوقي ضيف - التي يتغافى فيها الفرد من أجل بقاء الجماعة، فقد كان صعلوكا شرفيا، استطاع أن يرفع الصعلكة وأن يجعلها ضربا من ضروب السيادة والمروءة، إذ كان يستشعر في قوة فكره التضامن الإجتماعي وما يطوى فيها من إيثار وبر بالفقراء، فهو لا يسعى لنفسه، فحسب وإنما يسعى قبل كل شئء للمعوزين من عشيرته، حتى يدفع عنهم كل ما يجدون من نؤس وشقاء قد كان من نتائج الإمتداد الزمني للغة المصرية القديمة حدوث الكثير من التغيرات في النحو والصرف وقواعد الهجاء والمخصصات وفي القيم الصوتية لذا قسمت إلى عصور تميز كل منها بخصائص معينة، وكانت مرحلة القبطية قد بدأت في القرن الثالث الميلادي وإنتهت رسميا وليس فعليا بدخول الإسلام مصر عام 641م حيث اللغة العربية وقد جاءت الدراسة في تمهيد ومقدمة وأربعة فصول وخاتمة. الجملة في اللغة المصرية القديمة إما اسمية أو فعلية شأنها في ذلك شأن اللغة العربية، الاسمية هي ما بدأت باسم أو ضمير ابتدائي أو ما يعمل معاملة الاسم كالمصدر وأسماء الفاعل والمفعول، و تنقسم الجملة الاسمية إلى قسمين تبعاً لتركيبتها الجملة الاسمية البسيطة والجملة الاسمية المركبة، وتنقسم أيضاً تبعاً لنوع خبرها إلى ثلاث أنواع هم (الجملة الاسمية ذات الخبر الظرفي، الجملة الاسمية ذات الخبر الإسمي والجملة الاسمية ذات الخبر الوصفي). الجملة الفعلية هي ما بدأت بفعل ويليها الفاعل والمفعول المباشر أو غير المباشر أو شبه الجملة الظرفية حسب نوع الفعل إما لازم أو متعدي . أولاً:- الجملة الاسمية:- تنقسم الجملة الاسمية من حيث تركيبها إلى قسمين :- أ – الجملة الاسمية البسيطة وهي التي تتكون من عنصرين، المبتدأ والذي إما أن يكون اسم أو ضمير شخصي، والخبر والذي يكون إما اسم أو صفة أو مصدر أو جملة مستخدمة كاسم أو شبه جملة ظرفية. ب - الجملة الاسمية المركبة وهي تلك الجملة التي يلحق بها فعل مساعد يعبر عن أحد الأزمنة، أو فا للتعبير عن زمن المضارع يستخدم الفعل المساعد المعبر عن زمن المضارع الثاني وهو هو يلحق بالجملة الاسمية عندما تكون جملة تابعة (ثانوية)، وللتعبير عن الجملة الاسمية في زمن والجملة ، ene أو ne الماضي يستخدم الفعل المساعد الذي يعبر عن زمن الماضي الناقص وهو التي تعبر عن نفي mn المعبرة عن الوجود ouن الاسمية المركبة أيضاً هي التي يلحق بها الوجود وذلك عندما يكون مبتدأ الجملة نكرة -:- وتنقسم الجملة الاسمية تبعاً لنوع الخبر إلى ثلاث أنواع هم ٣ الجملة الاسمية ذات الخبر الظرفي تتكون الجملة ذات الخبر الظرفي في اللغة المصرية القديمة في عصرها الوسيط ١- والمتأخر من مبتدأ + حرف جر أو ظرف + اسم يكونوا معا ما يسمى بالخبر الظرفي
4050	11435836	محمد، محمد مختار حسن.	تشكلات الضعف الإنساني في أدب الصعاليك والخوارج :		2012 .	تعد العلاقات العامة جزء مهما من الأنظمة القائمة في كل دولة من دول العالم تتأثر بالنظام المحيط بها والبيئة التي تعمل فيها ولا تنفصل عن الواقع وأصبح لزاما على إدارات العلاقات العامة أن تتكيف مع التطور التكنولوجي ويمكن لأخصائي العلاقات العامة أن يكون له دور في استقبال أو نقل ونشر المعارف والمعلومات المرتبطة بأنشطة وبرامج العلاقات العامة وجايت الدراسة في مقدمة وخمسة فصول وخاتمة. ومن خلال دراسة سلوك الأفراد والجماعات دراسة علمية موضوعية، ويهدف رعاية العلاقات الإنسانية السليمة في المجتمع، وكسب ود الجماهير وضمان التقاهم بين الإدارات المحلية من جهة وجماهيرها من جهة ثانية لتهيئة جو سيكولوجيا من الفهم والثقة المتبادلة بين الإدارات المحلية وبين جماهيرها المتعلقة معها عن طريق الجهود المستمرة التي تبشر وفق خطة مدروسة. وفي ضوء ما سبق تعد العلاقات العامة نشاطا هاما واساسيا من أنشطة المنشآت التي تعمل في مجال الإدارات المحلية، كما تعد عاملا رئيسيا من عوامل نجاح الجهود التثشيطية للإدارة المحلية حيث تستهدف العلاقات العامة دعم ومساندة أنشطة الاتصال بالجمهور الداخلي والخارجي للإدارة المحلية ومحاولة تكوين صورة ايجابية عن الإدارة المحلية وخدماتها كما تشااعد العلاقات العامة الإدارة المحلية على تجنب التغيرات المحتملة في اتجاهات جمهور الإدارة المحلية (الداخلي - الخارجي) وردود أفعالهم، وتوطيد الصلات بالجمهور الخارجي للإدارة المحلية والمحافظة عليه وتوطيد الصلة أيضا بالمؤسسات الأخرى والتعاون معها لرفع مستوى الأداء والكفاءة المهنية وهي بذلك تقوم بدورها في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المحلية. ومن هذا المنطلق يهتم البحث بدرجة رئيسية لرصد طبيعة الدور الاتصالي بمكتابب العلاقات العامة بالإدارات المحلية بمحافظة (أسوان – الأقصر – قا – سوهاج) نظرا لأهمية هذه الإدارات في نشر المعلومات للجمهور المحلي بالإضافة إلى قيامها بتقديم المعلومات لأجهزة الإعلام المحلية لتحسين صورة الإدارة المحلية وتقديم المعلومات عنها للجمهور الخارجي في ضوء الواقع الفعلي لها وتقويمه لوضع سيناريو مستقبلي لعملها.
4051	11435876	عبدالجليل، دلال عابد خلف الله.	جملة الصلة الحقيقية والتقديرية في اللغة القبطية /		2012 .	تعد العلاقات العامة جزء مهما من الأنظمة القائمة في كل دولة من دول العالم تتأثر بالنظام المحيط بها والبيئة التي تعمل فيها ولا تنفصل عن الواقع وأصبح لزاما على إدارات العلاقات العامة أن تتكيف مع التطور التكنولوجي ويمكن لأخصائي العلاقات العامة أن يكون له دور في استقبال أو نقل ونشر المعارف والمعلومات المرتبطة بأنشطة وبرامج العلاقات العامة وجايت الدراسة في مقدمة وخمسة فصول وخاتمة. ومن خلال دراسة سلوك الأفراد والجماعات دراسة علمية موضوعية، ويهدف رعاية العلاقات الإنسانية السليمة في المجتمع، وكسب ود الجماهير وضمان التقاهم بين الإدارات المحلية من جهة وجماهيرها من جهة ثانية لتهيئة جو سيكولوجيا من الفهم والثقة المتبادلة بين الإدارات المحلية وبين جماهيرها المتعلقة معها عن طريق الجهود المستمرة التي تبشر وفق خطة مدروسة. وفي ضوء ما سبق تعد العلاقات العامة نشاطا هاما واساسيا من أنشطة المنشآت التي تعمل في مجال الإدارات المحلية، كما تعد عاملا رئيسيا من عوامل نجاح الجهود التثشيطية للإدارة المحلية حيث تستهدف العلاقات العامة دعم ومساندة أنشطة الاتصال بالجمهور الداخلي والخارجي للإدارة المحلية ومحاولة تكوين صورة ايجابية عن الإدارة المحلية وخدماتها كما تشااعد العلاقات العامة الإدارة المحلية على تجنب التغيرات المحتملة في اتجاهات جمهور الإدارة المحلية (الداخلي - الخارجي) وردود أفعالهم، وتوطيد الصلات بالجمهور الخارجي للإدارة المحلية والمحافظة عليه وتوطيد الصلة أيضا بالمؤسسات الأخرى والتعاون معها لرفع مستوى الأداء والكفاءة المهنية وهي بذلك تقوم بدورها في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المحلية. ومن هذا المنطلق يهتم البحث بدرجة رئيسية لرصد طبيعة الدور الاتصالي بمكتابب العلاقات العامة بالإدارات المحلية بمحافظة (أسوان – الأقصر – قا – سوهاج) نظرا لأهمية هذه الإدارات في نشر المعلومات للجمهور المحلي بالإضافة إلى قيامها بتقديم المعلومات لأجهزة الإعلام المحلية لتحسين صورة الإدارة المحلية وتقديم المعلومات عنها للجمهور الخارجي في ضوء الواقع الفعلي لها وتقويمه لوضع سيناريو مستقبلي لعملها.
4052	11435935	حسن، أيمن عبدالكريم أحمد،	الدور الاتصالي لمكاتب العلاقات العامة بالإدارة المحلية في محافظات الصعيد :		2012 .	الحياة الاقتصادية تعكس صورة واضحة المعالم لمدى استقرار أو تزدى الحياة السياسية وهو المحور الذي يدور حوله كلا من الحياة الإجتماعية والثقافية وإذا كان الاقتصاد مستقرا نعمت طبقات المجتمع بحياة مستقرة وقد جاءت الدراسة في تمهيد وأربعة فصول عاجلت الدراسة التمهيدية ثلاث نقاط أساسية ثم خاتمةالدراسة التحليلية لأهم المصادر والمراجع:

					إعتمدت في كتابة هذا البحث على مجموعة كبيرة من المصادر الأصلية، والمراجع الحديثة التي تناولت موضوع البحث بشكل مباشر أو غير مباشر، إلا أنه سوف يتم تناول بعض المصادر والمراجع بالتفصيل والدراسة التي كان لها دور في تكميل المادة العلمية الخاصة بالرسالة، وفيما يلي ذكر لأهم المصادر التاريخية مرتبة من الأقدم إلى الأحدث حسب تاريخ وفاة المؤلف، أما المراجع فحسب ترتيب الحروف الأبجدية لإسم الشهرة الخاص بالمؤلف. إبن أبي زرع: أبي الحسن علي بن محمد بن أحمد بن عمر بن أبي زرع الفاسي (ت ٧٤١ هـ / ١٣٤٠ م) صاحب كتاب الألبس المطرب بروض القرطاس في أخبار ملوك المغرب وتاريخ مدينة فاس، ولا تعرف عن حياة المؤلف الكثير، لأنه لم يذكر أى شئ عن حياته وكان الكتاب عرض لتاريخ المغرب بشكل عام ومدينة فاس بوجه محدد وذلك حتى سنة ٧٢٦ هـ / ١٢٢٥ م. وأسلوب (١) الكاتب متوسط لغوياً حيث تتباين عباراته بتباين عبارات من ينقل عنه، وأسناد البحث من الكتاب في رصد الظواهر الاقتصادية من ارتفاع في الأسعار أو هبوطها ورصد الكوارث الطبيعية مثل الأوبئة والمجاعات ونزول الأمطار أو حدوث قحط وتأثير ذلك على الحالة الاقتصادية للبلاد تكوين صورة واضحة لملامح السياسة التي سار عليها السلاطين المرينيين تجاه جيرانهم في المغربين الأوسط والأدنى - ٢ وخارج البلاد تجاه غرناطة الإسلامية هذا وينسب لابن أبي زرع كتاب (الذخيرة السنية في تاريخ الدولة المرينية العبد الحقية) وذلك لتطبيق المادة العلمية في كلا الكتائين	2012 .							
4053	11436146	النظام الإقتصادي في المغرب الأقصى في العصر الزينى (610-869هـ / 1213-1465 م) /	عاشور، مروة محمد عبدالرحيم.		ابراهيم احمد عبدالله	قنا	2012م	القران الكريم كنز الاسرار الذي أنزل على النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ونور الأنوار التي اودعها الله للبشرية ونحن مأمورون بالتدبير في الفاظه ومعانيه. وهناك دراسات عديدة تحدثت عن سورة الكهف وقد تناول الباحث خلال الدراسة المنهج التكمالى وقد قسم الدراسة إلى مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة وثبت باهم المصادر والمراجع.					
4054	11436223	الوجه البلاغية في سورة الكهف في ضوء الاسنية المعاصرة	الصالح، ابراهيم احمد عبدالله عبدالوهاب		ابراهيم احمد عبدالله	قنا	2012م	الادب الشعبي هو الادب الذي ينتجه الشعب بنفسه ليحور عن اماله واحلامه لذا يعتبر الادب الشعبي اصدق تعبير عن نفوس الشعوب وقد كان السبب في تطور السيرة على امتداد الزمن هو ميل الراوى إلى إضافة أحداث غريبة قد تصل إلى الأسطورة وقد قسم سيرة الملك سيف بحسب مراحل حياته وقد جاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وتمهيد وأربعة فصول. أسباب اختيار البحث :					
4055	11436283	أسطرة الرحلة في سيرة الملك سيف بن ذي يزن /	أحمد، جعفر حمدان مرعى.				2012 .	١ إكتشاف جواهر جديدة في كنوز الأدب الشعبي- ١ التعرف على طرق وأنماط تفكير العقليّة العربيّة المنتجة لهذا الأدب الشعبي الزاخر- ٢ المشاركة في إثبات قدرة العقل العربي على الصياغة والتأليف القصصي- ٣ الدفاع عن الأدب الشعبي الذي اتهم طويلا بالتفاهة فترك وأهمل بحثه وإكتشاف- ٤ مجهوله رغم أهميته لكونه المعبر عن وجدان الشعوب ومطوحاتها ٥ إكتشاف الطريقة الشعبية للتأريخ بعيدا عن الطريقة الرسمية المشكوك فيها أحيانا لتحيز المؤرخين أو لتعصبهم- ٦ أن الأدب الشعبي لا يمثل تسجيلا تاريخيا للواقع فقط بل إنه يمزج بين الوقائع التاريخية وأحاسيس الشعوب التي تقع هذه- ٧ الوقائع على أرضها ٨ محاولة وقف تيارات التغريب بإحياء تراثنا العربي القديم ومنه السبر الشعبية- ٩ إكتشاف بعض قصص وسير الأبياء التي علفت في أذهان الشعوب وأعاد القاص الشعبي صياغتها وإنتاجها وإصاها- ٨ بإبطال السبر الشعبية					
4056	11448306	قضية الموت في شعر المخضرمين	بكرى، نادية مصطفى	نادية مصطفى بكرى	نادية مصطفى بكرى	قنا	2011م	لقد خلق الله هذا العالم لأجل تحقيق حكمة الابتلاء فالدنيا دار امتحان واختبار وقد افترضت الحكمة الإلهية أن يكون لهذا الابتلاء امد فينتهي بالموت وقد جاء في الحديث "لولا ثلاث ما طأطأ ابن آدم راسه : الفقر والمرض والموت وقد حاولت الدراسة أن تنحو منحى بعيدا عن موضوعات الرثاء بما تناولته من حديث عن فقد المدن والبلدان واليهاتين ثم تأثرت قضية الموت في البناء الفني وفلسفة الشعراء المخضرمين لهذه القضية وبذلك جاءت الدراسة في أربعة فصول ومقدمة وانتهت بخاتمة.					
								العصر الإسلامي الأول هو عصر الحديث الذهبي فيه إنتشر حديث رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم وفيه جمعت رواياته ودونت كما صنفها أعظم كتب السنة على الإطلاق وكان طلب الحديث شرفا لا يداينه شرف وشاركت المرأة في تحمله وإدائه. ويهدف هذا البحث الى ابراز جهود المرأة في نشر الحديث وعلومه وقد جاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وتمهيد وأربعة فصول ويعقبتها خاتمة.					
								أسباب إختيار الموضوع :					
								أثرف العلوم بعد القرآن الكريم؛ لكونه وحيا من □ أولاً: لما كان الاشتغال بحديث رسول الله عند الله تعالى،لما يتضمنه من أحكام تشريعية وتوجيهات تربوية ،فهو التطبيق العملي للتشريع الرباني في القرآن الكريم، فقد رغب في العمل بهذا العلم فلخترت موضوعاً يبرز أثر النساء في نقل هذا العلم، والاستفادة منه في تربية الأجيال.					
								تَضَرُّ (١) الله ام اُر سَمِعَ (٢) مَثًا □. ولأنترب على الخوض في هذا العلم؛ ولكي أنال دعوة رسول ﷺ فَبَلَّغْهُ كَمَا سَمِعَ ، فَرُبَّ مُنْغَلٍ أَوْغَى مِنْ سَامِعٍ." (٣)					
								قال أبو عيسى: هذا حديث حسن صحيح.					
								ثانياً: التعرف على جهود التابعيات في تحمل الحديث وأدائه في القرن المفضل وكيفية نقلى التابعيات له.					
								ثالثاً: إِب اُر ز جهود التابعيات في حفظ السنة وأدائها، وأثر العنصر النسائي في نشر العلم بصفة عامة، وفي الحديث بصفة خاصة.					
								اربعاً: لأن الكتابة في هذا الجانب قليلة جداً،وبدا للناس وكان الم اُر ة في فجر الإسلام وصدره لم تكل بلوها في علم الحديث رواية ود ارية، فخصاً لطرق الحديث ورجاله، وم ارجعته ونقده؛ فأردت المساهمة ولو بقدر يسير في نقض الغبار وتجليه لحقائق باهرة سجلها التاريخ وسجلتها كتب الت ارجم عن تلك الجهود،					
4057	11448330	جهود التابعيات في القرون الثلاثة الهجرية الاولى في نشر الحديث النبوي /	الأمير، صباح ثابت،				2012	ترجع أهمية هذه الدراسة إلى ان الموضوع لم يهتم به الكثير من الباحثين الذين تعرضوا لدراسة النواحي المعمارية لعمائر القاهرة في تلك الفترة.					
								لذا فمن الأهمية بمكان إلقاء الضوء على مثل هذه الرسوم ومعرفة عناصره المختلفة، وسميوتها والألوان المختلفة المستخدمة، وطريقة تنفيذ هذه الزخارف، ومن الذين قاموا بتنفيذ هذه الزخارف، وما هي الأدوات التي كانت تستخدم لتنفيذ هذه الزخارف، كما أنه من الأهمية بمكان في تلك الفترة معرفة مدى التأثير والتأثر الذي طرأ على البلاد من الخارج والإنتفاع على العالم العربي وفنونه المختلفة وقد ظهر ذلك جليا في فنون تلك الفترة.					
								وتعد هذه الدراسة تكملة لسلسلة الدراسات التي تناولت مدينة القاهرة سواء من الناحية المعمارية أو من الناحية الفنية؟					
								وقد اعتمد البحث علي إتجاهين أساسين :-					
								الإتجاه الميداني: وتطلب القيام بالعديد من الزيارات الميدانية لجميع المنشآت الدينية (مساجد وأضرحة) والمدنية (السكنية - والتجارية والمائية) فضلا عن الزيارات الإستكشافية لجميع شوارع وحارات ودروب هذه المدينة.					
								الإتجاه الأكاديمي: وقد تمثل في جمع المادة العلمية من وثائق، ومصادر ومراجع عربية ومعربية وأجنبية -					
4058	11448557	الرسوم بالألوان المائية والزينية على عمائر القاهرة في القرن الثالث عشر الهجرى -التاسع عشر الميلادى :	هاشم، وائل بكرى رشيدى،				2010	the results reveal that:					
		phsiological studies on the antioxiidative											

4059	11493045	responses and some related metabolites of lupin and sorghum plants grown under sea water=دراسات فيسيولوجية على استجابات مضادات الأكسدة وبعض عمليات الأيض ذات الصلة لتبليق التزم والذرة الرفيعة	Mohammed,mohamm ed,hussein ailoma	Hessien alloma mohammed mohammed	Qena:	2007	1-the fresh and dry matter yields of lupin plant remained mostly unchanged up to the level of 15%sea water, then agradual reduction was re corded,while in sorghum the fresh and dry mater yields decreased markedly and progressively by increasing the sea water stress.	
4060	11493324	biodiversty and some physiological studies of myxomycetes in upper egypt	farghaly,mahamoud saad eldin bakhet	mahmoud saad eldin bakhet farghaly;	sohag:	2008	استهدف هذا البحث دراسة التنوع البيولوجي للفطريات الهلامية في صعيد مصر (المنيا- اسيوط- سوهاج- قنا واسوان) والتوزيع الموسمي لهذه الفطريات في الفترة بين فبراير 2006الى ابريل2007 في محافظة سوهاج والقت الدراسة الضوء على العلاقة بين العوامل البيئية وتوزيع الفطريات الهلامية والعلاقة بين الفطريات الهلامية والعائل في المناطق تحت الاستوائية (صعيد مصر).	
4061	11493466	isolation,characterization and certain physiological activities of some non-symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacteria in response to na-ca combinations	danial,amal william	amal william danial¹	assiu:	2008	في هذه الدراسة تم عزل 105عزلة بكتيرية من تربة موقعين هما مزرعة قسم النبات ومزرعة كلية الزراعة -جاسمة اسيوط ووجد ان 15 عزلة مثبنة للنتروجين بالإضافة للازوتوباكتر الذي تم استبعادها لانه سبق دراستهادراسة مكثفة وصعبة في المراجع العلمية وتم تعريف العزلات طبقا للمرجع العالمي بروجيز مانيويل 1984و2005تت	
4062	11493513	Genotypic Variation of the Response to Boron Toxicity of Wheat Seedlings/	El-Shazoly, Rasha Mahmoud Sayed Hassan.			2008	Experiments were carried out to study the differential responses in two selected, out of five, wheat cultivars to boron toxicity to evaluate biomass production, H2O2 and proline accumulation, photosynthetic pigments content, K+ leakage, MDA, boron concentration, soluble carbohydrates and proteins, free amino acids, ascorbic acid, phenolics and PAL enzyme, analyzing proteins using SDS-PAGE analysis, and determining the activity of POD, CAT, GR, APX, SOD enzymes.	
4063	11494700	some ecological and physiological studies on halophilic bacteria isolated from the red sea	الدين ,قحيةالحمادي	قحية الحمادي الدين؛	سوهاج:	2010	تنتمي البكتيريا المحبة للملوحة المتوسطة الي مجموعة من البكتريات المنتشرة في البيئات المحلية وتتميز بقدرتها على النمو في بيئات تركيزية ملحي يتراوح ما بين 3-25%جم/لتر من ملح كلوريد الصوديوم ولهذه الكائنات اهمية كبيرة من الناحية التصنيفية والتطبيقية نظرا لانها تصنف بخواص مميزة وقادرة على انتاج العديد من المولوات في البيئات المحلية.	
4064	11494778	role of pollen grain structue in the taxonomy of the fmily asteraceae represented in the flora of egypt.	محمد مصطفى احمد ابو العلا	مصطفى احمد ابو العلا محمد؛	اسيوط:-	2010	تتضمن الرسالة الحالية دراسة دور تركيب حبة اللقاح في تصنيف الفصيلة المركبة الممثلة في فلورة مصر لعدد 44 نوعا نباتيا تتضمن 8 تحت انواع تنمو بطريقة طبيعية في في مختلف المناطق الجغرافية النباتية. اعتمدت الدراسة الحالية وبصفة اساسية على عينات مودعة بمعشبة جامعة اسيوط مع الاستعانة ببعض العينات من مشعبة جامعة القاهرة اضافة الى عينات تم جمعها من بيئاتها الطبيعية بواسطة الباحث.	
4065	11494844	studies on ripening ,and some microbioloical and chemical aspects of comooست combinations from natural resources in qena,egypt	hassan ,neamat hamam ali	neamat hamam ali hassan¹	south valley univer silty:	2011	الهدف من الرسالة دراسات علي النضج وبعض الخصائص الكيميائية والميكروبيولوجية لتوليفات من السماد العضوي في البنية الحارة من مصادر طبيعية في قنا مصر واختيار الخصائص الكيميائية والفيزيائية لهذه التوليفات المناسبة بالتركيز المناسب للنبات	
4066	11495460	comparative study for removal of some heavy metals from liquid wastes using natural resources and bacteria.	ali ,hamdy elsayed ahmed	hamdy elsayed ahmed ali¹	sohag :	2011	تم في هذه الدراسة عزل وتنقية ثلاثة وعشرون عزلة بكتيرية من ثلاثة مصادر مختلفة من مياه الصرف الصناعي الملوثة بالمعادن وقد وزعت هذه العزلات على اوساط غذائية صلبة مزودة بخمس تركيزات مختلفة من كل عنصر من العناصر الثقيلة الثلاثة المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة وهم الامونيتوم والكوليت والنحاس.	
4067	11495479	comparative studies of chlorella and wheat under salt stress and SAتreatments.	ibrahim ,faten nasr el-deen	faten nasr el-deen ibrahim¹	south valley univer sity:	2009	تعتبر الملوحة من اهم المشكلات التي تواجه الزراعة في العالم بصة عامة ,وفي مصر بصفة خاصة حيث تزداد نسبتها عام بعد عام ومن ثم تحول الكثير من المحاصيل الرئيسية واهمها القمح الذي يعتبر من المحاصيل الاستراتيجية في مصر.	
4068	11495498	composting of date palm wastes and its effect on soil productivity and some soil properties	mahmoud ,omaima abd elmonsef	omaima amd elmonsef mahmoud¹	assiu:	2010	تهدف الدراسة الي تقليل فترة نضج كمبوست مخلفات وزيادة محتواها من العناصر باضافة بعض الكائنات الحية الدقيقة الي الكمبوست وشملت اسبرجلس نيجر, اسبرجلس صبيسيملز,ثيرموميسس لاجينوراس ونوعا واحدا من جنس باميلس . وقد اوضحت النتائج ان اضافة هذه الاحياء الدقيقة الاربعة معا قد ادت الي اختزال فترة انتاج الكمبوست لمدة قياسية مع زياده محتواه العنصري زيادة كبيرة	
4069	11495513	production of cephalosporin C by acremonium sbpecies	abd el-fattah ,mayada aref	mayada aref abd el- fattah¹	assiu:	2012	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى اكتشاف المضادات الحيوية واستخدامها في الطب والعلاج لم يصبح فعلا الا بعد اكتشاف مركبات البنيلالاكام وربما كانت اهم الاكتشافات في تاريخ الطب والعلاج في العصر الحديث.	
4070	11495921	ecological and physiological studies on thermophilic and thermotolerant in wadi el natrun.	al-bedak,osama Abdel-hafeez mohammed	اسامة عبد الحفيظ محمد شعبان؛	سوهاج:	2010	اشتملت الدراسة الحالية علي الفطريات المحبة والمتحملة للحرارة في منطقة وادي الطرون وهي الاولى من نوعها في مصر تم عمل مسح شامل علي الفطريات قيد الدراسة في منطقةوادي الطرون بالصحراء الغربية لجمهوريتهمصر العربية والتي تعتبر بيئة ذات ملوحة وقلوية عالية وقد شملت الدراسة اكبر ثماني بحيرات في الوادي وذلك خلال ستة فصول في الفترة من شتاء عام 2006 الي ربيع عام 2007 وقد الفت الدراسة الضوء علي النقاط الالية:1- التحليلات الكيميائية للمصادر قيد الدراسة وهي التربة، الطين ، الترسيبات المحلية ،المياه، 2- عزل وتعريف الفطريات المحبة والمتحملة للحرارة من التربة والطين والترسيبات المحلية في البحيرات.	
4071	11496000	Taxonomical Studies on Some Selected Genera of Aquatic Fungi in Egypt.	محمد احمد البدري عبد العزيز.	احمد البدري عبدري عبد العزيز؛	سوهاج:	2011	تصنيف فطريات المياه العذبة شائعة الظهور والجديدة علي العلم هو الهدف الاساسي لهذه الدراسة تم 56 نوع تندرج تحت 52 جنس من 740 قطعة من الاخشاب المغورة بالمياه والتي تم تجميعها من ثلاث محافظات بمصر العليا وهي سوهاج وقنا واسوان.	
4072	11496037	physiological response to heavy metals in some algae isolated from soil sohag district.	احمد, عماد عبد العزيز فاضل.	عماد عبد العزيز فاضل احمد.	سوهاج:	2010	تتضمن هذه الرسالة على دراسة حقلية لمعرفة الفلورا الطحلبية التي تعيش في بعض مناطق التربة بمحافظة سوهاج مصر وتجميع عينات التربة من ستة مواقع مختلفة.	
4073	11496560	biodegradation of natural rubber and antimicrobial activity of latex sera of some plant species	hassan ,nadia hussein mohammed	nadia hussein mohammed hassanad ؛	assiu:	2009	تتضمن الدراسة الحالية هدفين :الهدف الاول وهو عزل سلالات من البكتريا والفطريات من التربة من اماكن مختلفة من مدينة اسيوط , وذلك على اوساط غذائية خالية من المصدر الكربوني والمضاف اليها اللبن النباتي المستخلص من ثلاثة نباتات مختلفة كل علي حده	
4074	11496669	Eco-physiological Studies on the Germination of seeds under some Ecological Stresses.	محمد, داليا محمد سيد	داليا محمد سيد محمد؛	اسيوط:-	2009		
4075	11496721	Biotransformations of Steroids By Some Local Fungi Belonging TO order Mucorales Isolated from The New Valley Area Egypt.	عبد الحميد, عبد الحميد محمد رسمي.	عبد الحميد محمد رسمي عبد الحميد؛	اسيوط:-	2009		
4076	11496758	biological transformations of progesterone by dematiaceous hyphomycetes	abd-el-galil ,mahmoud samy mohamed	mahmoud samy mohamed abd- el galil¹	assiu:	1995	تم في هذا البحث اختبار 85عزلة تتبع 34نوعا تمثل 14 ننسا من اجناس الفطريات الداكنة من حيث مقارنتها علي تحويل المركبات الستروينية وقد تم استخدام مركب الازوجسترون كمادة بادنة لدراسة التحويلات لانها مادة رخصية الثمن	
4077	11496782	Ecological Studies on Mycofflora in Wadi allqi Biosphere Reserve Egypt.	رزق, احمد سيد دياب.	احمد سيد دياب رزق؛	اسوان:	2009		
4078	11496992	Electrophoretic Patterns and some metabolites of three cultivars of broad bean undrr salinity stress and hormonal treatments athesis.	محمد, حسين علومه محمد.	محمد,حسين علومه محمد؛	قنا:	2011	استهدفت هذه الدراسة التغيرات الفسيولوجية لثلاث اصناف من نبات الفول اسيوط59, اسيوط58 عند معاملتها بمستويات مختلفة من كلوريد الصوديوم وما ينجم عن بعض التغيرات الفسيولوجية عند رش هذه الاصناف خلال النمو الخضري بحلول اندول حمض الخليك.	
4079	11497100	electrophoretic patterns and some metabolites of three cultivars of broad bean under salinity stress hormonal treatments	mohamed , hussein alloma mohamed	hussein alloma mohamed mohamed¹	qena:	2011	استهدفت هذه الدراسة التعرف علي التغيرات الفسيولوجية لثلاثة اصناف من نبات الفول (اسيوط95,اسيوط85/37, اسيوط80رومي) عند معاملتها بمستويات مختلفة من كلوريد الصوديوم	

4080	11497479	دكتوره	STUDIES on human skin and nail mycocses in assiut (egypt) and tripoli(libya) . reservoir evaluation of nubia sandstone formation in rudeis-sidri area,gulf of suez egypt, utilizing well log interpretation	RL-RYANI ,MOHAMED AHMED ABULGHASEM MOHAMED AHMED ABULGHASEM rl-ryani	assiut:	2011	اجريت هذه الدراسة خلال الفترة من ابريل 2008 حتى نوفمبر 2010 حيث تم جمع 838 عينة من المرضى المصابين بالتهاب الجلد والاظافر في كل من محافظة اسيوط بمصر وطرابلس بليبيا وقد تضمنت الدراسة تعريف الفطريات الممرضة على اسس مورفولوجية وبيوكيميائية وجزيئية ومدى قدرتها على انتاج بعض الانزيمات		
4081	11498239	دكتوره	Assessment of the Groundwater quality in sohag Governorate Egypt.Astudy in the Environmental Al Geochemistry.	abd el-monium ,yousseif shaaban mohammed abd el-monium	sohag:	2010	تتناول هذه الدراسة التقييم الجيوفيزيائي لمكون الحجر الرملي النوبي بمنطقة روديس -سدر- خليج السويس -مصر باستعمال تسجيلات الابار في تسع ابار متنوعة موزعة في منطقة البحث بخليج السويس بمصر وهذا وقد تم البحث باستخدام تسجيلات الصوت والكثافة والنيوترون اشعة جاما والمقاومة النوعية المختلفة		
4082	11498503	ماجستير	isolation and identification of two necrotizing viruses isolated from broad bean	ibrahim ,dalia rawy kamal	assiut:	2011	تتميز هذه الدراسة واحدة من الدراسات الفادرة في مجال جيوكيمياء البيئية في مصر وهذا المجال يهتم بدراسة سلوك العناصر والمكونات الكيميائية والعلاقة المتبادلة بينهما خلال الاوساط الجيوبينية المختلفة وذلك بهدف تقييم تأثيرها المباشر وغير المباشر على النظام الحيوي بشكل عام وعلى صحة الانسان بشكل خاص.		
4083	11509165	ماجستير	Geochemical and Mineraloical Investigations on the Danian/Slandian (D/S) Boundary Sediments at North Wadi Qena and South Sinal,Egypt.	MOHAMED-AHMED ABDELHALIM AHMED.	assiut:	2011	يُعتبر القول واحد من اهم المحاصيل البقوليات التي تزرع على مستوى العالم حيث يعتبر مصدر جيد للبروتين ويشغل القول مساحة عليمستوي العالم سنويا تبلغ حوالي 2453686هكتار وفي مصر وفي مصر تصل المساحة المنزرة من هذا المحصولحوالي 86519		
4084	11509188	ماجستير	decreasing iron impurities content in commercial phosphoric acid		اسيوط:	2009	تم اختيار منطقتين مختلفتين تحتويان على سجل صخري كامل لنطقي الدانيان والسيلديان وتقع منطقتي الدراسة في شمال وادي قنا قطاع وادي الماحير عند خط طول 12°33'13 شرف وخط عرض 28°42'28 شمال .		
4085	11509265	دكتوره	9,10,11,15Tetrahydro-9,10 3,4-furanoanthracene-2,14-dione in synthesis of heterocyclic nitrogen compounds.		جامعة جنوب الوادي:	2008	الهدف الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة هو تقليل نسبة الحديد الذائب في حمض الفوسفوريك بحيث يكون القند في ايونات الفوسفات اقل ما يمكن خلال:1- التبادل الايوني		
4086	11510761		RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS OF TRACE ENVIRONMENTAL CHLOROACETATES BY PREPARTIVE CAPILLARY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY AND ACCELERATORMASS SPECTROMETRY.	HASAN,IBRAHEM.M. A.	BAYR EUTH:	2002	الهدف من اجراء هذا البحث هو تخليق مشتقات جديدة للبيريدازين و البيورول و البيريميدين و المتلحمة مع الانثراسين في الاوضاع 10و9 وذلك نظرا للاهمية التطبيقية لهذه المركبات في مجال الصناعات الدوائية و اجراء التأثير البيولوجي للمركبات التي تم تحضيرها ضد بعض البكتريا و الفطريات.		
4087	11510843		STUDIES ON THE USE OF OZONATION ANDADVANCED OXIDATION PROCSESES FOR THE REMOVAL OF SOME ORGANIC POLLUTANTS from AQUEOUS MEDIA.	EL-RAADY-AHMED A	JABAN :	2005	C14-CONTAINING CHLOROACETATES REQUIRED FOR METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND CALIBRATION WERE SYNTHESIZED.		
4088	11510937		SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTRIZATION OF NOVAL POLYIMINO KETONE(S VIA PALLADIUM - CATALYZED ARYL AMINATION	AL-HUSSAINI-AYMAN S	JOHANNES GUTENBERG:	2005			
4089	11511026		impacts of human activties and agriculture on drain sediments and water in farshut and abu tesht,qena,egypt	el attar ,raafat mohmoud ahmed hosien el attar	south valley univer sity:	2010	في السنوات الاخيرة بدأت تظهر معاناة بعض الدول الافريقية -خاصة مصر- من زيادة معدلات التمو السكاني والذي واكبه زيادة في التحضر بكل انواعه الزراعي والصناعي وقد تبع هاتين الزيادتين زيادة كبيرة في كمية الملوثات التي تلقى وتصرف في المياه مما جعل الحكومات في هذه الدول تفرض القوانين الصارمة		
4090	11512741	دكتوره	Studies on aphid species (Homoptera:Aphididae) infesting canola plant and their natural enemies in Assiut city	Mohamed- Asmaa Hnafy Mahmoud	Assiut Univer sity:	2011	يعتبر نبات الكتولا واحد من المحاصيل الزيتية التي تتبع العائلة الصليبية، وهو من اهم المصادر الطبيعية للبروتين وكذا صلاحية الزيت واستخدامه للاستهلاك الادمي على مستوى العالم		
4091	11513148	ماجستير	AMINES SUBSTITUTED AT THE EXOCYCLIC NITROGEN ATOM IN VIEW OF STRUCTURAL,SPECTRAL AND PHYSICOCHMICAL INVESTIGATIONS	EBEAD,YOUSSIF HASSAN AHMED	GDAN SK:	2005	FRIST TWO AMONG FOUR COMPOUNDS INVESTIGATED -METHOXYAMINO -HYDRAZINOACRIDINE -CHLOROETHYL		
4092	11513631		SYNTHESIS AND APPLICATION OF SOME NEW HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO SELENOLOPYRIDINE DERIVATIVES.		اسيوط:	2010	يستخدم السيبلاكتين كعقار مضاد للسرطان لسنوات عديدة ولايزال يستخدم حتى يومنا هذا ترتبط التأثيرات السمية للعقار بالجرعة المستخدمة وقد اثبتت بعض الدراسات الحديثة اهمية الاجهاد الاكسيدي في السمية الناتجة عن السيبلاكتين. إن الاجهاد الاكسيدي هي حالة من عدم التوازن بين انتاج وازالة الشوارد الحرة التي تنشأ عن طريقة افراط انتاج هذه المواد أو استنزاف مضادات الاكسده الامر الذي يسبب ضررا لجميع عناصر الخلية بما في ذلك البروتينات والدهون والحمض النووي DNA		
4093	11513682		Assessment of the role of some antioxidantf in protection against cisplatin drug-induced oxidative stress and toxicity in ratf	M. Ragab ,Sohair Mohamed	Assiut Univer sity:	2010	تهدف الدراسةالى تقييم الطوروف الهيدروجيولوجية في بعض المناطق المحيطة بطريق سوهاج-اسوان الصحراوي غرب نهر النيل .وقدتم اختيار منطقتين من اهم المناطقالتي تقع حول الطريق وهما منطقتي المراشدة والمنطقة الواقعة غرب ارمنت نظرا نظرا لازياد الانشطة الزراعية في هاتين المنطقتين.		
4094	11513687	ماجستير	evaluation of hydrogeological conditions in some areas along sohag-aswan desert road using geographic information systems	masoud ,ahmed mohamed ali	sohag:	2010	يُتم الدراسة باستخدام تفاعل فريدل -كرافتس على سير تفاعلات الحوالة لبعض الكحوليات و الكلوريدات لتخليق مركبات عديدة الحلقة الكاربونية و غير المتجانسة		
4095	11513747	ماجستير	FRIEDEL-CRAFTS REACTIONS AS AFACILE ROUTE TO THE SYNTHESIS OF CARBO- AND HETEROPOLYCYCLES	ABD EL- ALI,HASSAN ABDOU KOTB	ASSIUT:	2010	نظرا للاهمية الاستراتيجية والاقتصادية للسد العالي بالنسبة لمصر تم اجراء العديد من الدراسات الجيوديسية والجيوفيزيية حول حوله وبحيرة ناصر تهدف هذه الدراسات الي التعرف على تحركات القشرة الارضية في هذه المنطقة الهامة وعلاقتها بالنشاط الزلزالي.		
4096	11513841		COMMON INTERPRETATION OF GRAVITY AND GPS OBSERVATIONS ALONG ASWAN REGIONAL GEODETIC NETWORK.	HASSAN-MAHMOUD GOMMAA IBRAHIM.	اسيوط:	2009	تُهم بتخليق بعض المركبات الجديدة غير متجانسة الحلقة و التي تحتوى على عنصر الكبريت وتأثيرها البيولوجى على الكائنات الحية الدقيقة المفصلة من العمليات الصناعية الخاصة بصناعة السكر وذلك بأخذ عينات من عصارات شركة السكر بنجع حمادى		
4097	11513892	ماجستير	SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURE CONFIRMATION OF SOME NEW TRI AND TETRATHIAFULVENES AND AZA HETEROCYCLES	HASSAN, ENTESAR ABD EL- SHAFI.	QENA:	2009	تقع منطقة الدراسة شرق محافظة قنا محتللة الجزء الغربى من وادي السراي بمنتصف الصحراء الشرقية وقد تخطيط هذه المنطقة لإنشاء قرية تابعة لمشروع قري الظهير الصحراوي.		
4098	11513947		GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES OF WADIELSERAIAREA ON THE DESERT ROAD OF QENA-LUXOR,EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT.	GOWAD-AHMED MOHAMMED ADBEL.	قنا:	2010			
4099	11513965	ماجستير							

4100	11514093	ماجستير	Physiological and histological studies on the effect of propolis on some organs of albino rats (Rattus rattus) treated with aluminum chloride (AlCl3)	Badr ·Amira Hemade Badr	Amira Hemade Badr Badr	Sohag Univer sity:	2004	نظرا لخطورة العناصر الثقيلة واستخداماتها المتعددة في المجالات المختلفة فقد استهدفت الدراسة تقييم سمية أحد هذه العناصر وهو الألومونيوم على أعضاء مختلفة من كور الجرذ الأبيض وفاعلية استخدام صمغ النحل (البروبوليس) للسيطرة على سمية هذا العنصر. ولهذا تم استخدام ذكور الجرذ الأبيض البالغة التي تتراوح أوزانها ما بين 80-90 جرام والتي قسمت إلى خمسة مجموعات: المجموعة الأولى هي المجموعة الضابطة، المجموعة الثانية تم معالجتها بتركيز 40 ملجرام من كلوريد الألومونيوم/ كيلوجرام من وزن جسمالفار عن طريقة الفم لمدة شهرين. المجموعة الثالثة تم معالجتها عن طريق الفم بتركيز 150 ملجرام من البروبوليس/ كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم لمدة شهرين. المجموعة الرابعة تم معالجتها عن طريق الفم بتركيز 40 ملجرام من الألومونيوم/ كيلو جرام من وزن الجسم صباحا و بتركيز 150 ملجرام من البروبوليس/ كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم مساء لمدة شهرين. أما المجموعة الخامسة فقد تم معالجتها بتركيز 40 ملجرام/ كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم لمدة شهر تم معالجتها بنفس التركيز من كلوريد الألومونيوم متحدا بتركيز 150 ملجرام من البروبوليس/ كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم لمدة شهر آخر.		
4101	11514656	ماجستير	THE EFFECT OF POLLUTION ON FRESHWATER ZOOPLANKTON IN ASSIUT,EGYPT	Mohammed ·Wafaa Abd El- Hady	Wafaa Abd El- Hady Mohammed	Assiut Univer sity:	2008	الهائمات (البلائكتون):هي مجموعة الكائنات المائية التي تعيش معيشة حرة ولها قدرة محدودة علي الحركة ولذلك فإن حركتها تكون طبقا للتيارات المائية. تنقسم الهائمات إلى مجموعتين رئيسيتين:المجموعة الأولى هي الهائمات النباتية أو الفيتوبلانكتون وهي ذات أصل نباتي أما المجموعة الثانية وهي الهائمات الحيوانية أو الزويلانكتون وهي أصل حيواني فالهائمات الحيوانية عبارة عن حيوانات صغيرة طافية يتحكم في حركتها وتوزيعها التيارات المائية. وتعتبر الهائمات الحيوانية أحد عوامل تقييم خصوبه النظام البيئي كما تعتبر غذاء أساسيا لبعض الكائنات الأخر لأن ذلك فإن دراسة توزيع وانتشار الهائمات الحيوانية يعتبر عاملا حيويا لانتذار الميكرو لآي خلال قد يحدث في البيئة والذي قد يتسبب في بعض المشاكل للنظام البيئي علي المستويين القريب والبعيد مثل الاختلاف الهيدروجرافي وخصوبة النظام البيئي ودلالة علي التلوث. وقد زادت في الأونة الأخيرة أهمية دراسة الهائمات الحيوانية زيادة ودلالة علي التلوث.وقد زادت في الأونة الاخيره أهمية دراسة الهائمات الحيوانية زيادة مضطردة في كل من البيانات المائية العذبة والمالحة فقد أصبحت تستخدم كدأاة لمعرفة تأثير التلوث علي المجتمعات المائية العذبة والمالحة		
4102	11525265		SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF 1,3 BENZODIAZEPINES AND APPLICATION OF 1,1 DISUBSTITUTED CYCLOALKANES IN HETEROCYCLIC SYNTHESSES	ELHADY,OMAR MOHAMED	OMAR MOHAMED ELHADY,	SOHA G:	2010	THIS WORK DEALS WITH THE SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF 1,3 BENZODIAZEPINES AND APPLICATION OF 1,1 DISUBSTITUTED CYCLOALKANES IN HETEROCYCLIC SYNTHESSES		
4103	11525497	دكتوراه	treatment and improvement of the geotechnical properties of different soft fine-grained soil using chemical stabilization.	ismail-hesham ahmed.	ismail-hesham ahmed	halle:	2006	rrently in use for soil stabilization in some countries like usa.		
4104	11525629	دكتوراه	MICROPALEONTOLOGICAL AND STRATIGRAPHICAL ANALYSES OF THE LATE CRETACEOUS/EARLY TERTIARY SUCCESSION OF THE SOUTHERN NILE VALLEY(EGPT).	MOHAMED·MOHAMED YOUSSEF ALI. ismail-hesham ahmed.	MOHAMED YOUSSEF ALI:	BOCH UM:	2003	THE MARINE LATE CAMPANIAN TO EARLY EOCENE SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE OF THE SOUTHERN NILE VALLY.		
4105	11526143		synergestic effect of some selected cyanine dyes and metal cation as combined corrosion inhibitor for pickling of low carbon steel in sulphuric Acid Solution	abd -elrahman,Hala soudy	Hala soudy abd -elrahman ,	Qena:	2008	Study of Organic corrosion inhibitors is an attractive field of research due to its in various industries . Most of the Well-known Acid inhibitors are organic compounds that contain nitrogen ,sulphur,oxygen,and multiple in the molecules through which are adsorbed on the metal surface Corrosion inhibition of mild steel in acid media by leaf extracts of occimum viridis (OV) was studied at temperature of 30 and 60 C. The resits indicate that the extracts inhibit the corrosion process in acid media and inhibition efficiency increased with concentration . Synergistic effects increased the inhibition efficiency in presence of halide additives namely KCl ,KBr,KI temperature studies revealed adecrease in efficiency with rise in temperature and corrosion activation energies increased in the presence of the extract.		
4106	11526161	دكتوراه	geophysical study on the new qeft city qena egypt.	mohammed-ahussein adham basheer.	الحسين ادهم بشير محمد	قنا:	2008	مدينة قفط الجديدة تعتبر واحدة من المناطق الجديدة في الصحراء الشرقية تبعد هذه المدينة حوالي 40 كم جنوب شرق مدينة قنا وتربيا14 كم شرق مدينة قفط القديمة.		
4107	11526207	دكتوراه	GEODYNAMIC STUDIES OF THE NORTHERN PART OF EGYPT USING THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)AND SEISMIC DATA.	RADWAN·ALI MOHAMED MOHAMED.	علي محمد محمد رضوان؟	اسيوط:	2010	يتعرض كوكب الأرض بين الوقت والآخر وعلى مر العصور الي عدة كوارث طبيعية تؤثر علي حياة البشر وتعتبر الزلازل من اقوي الكوارث الطبيعية واعنفها حيث انها تحدث بصورة مفاجئة وتسبب خسائر مادية وبشرية كبيرة وتحدث انكسارات في صخور القشرة الارضية.		
4108	11526228		Investigation of a Series of Metal Coordination Polymers Drived -#102;-#114;-#111;-#109; Carboxylate Type Ligands and Donor ompounds of diferant coordination sites and their catalytic activity/	Mukred, Rasel Ahmed Ali Abdu.			2011	The thesis comprises studies of a series of coordination polymers of co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II), Cd(II) and Uo2(II) incorporating 1.2.4.5-benzenetetracarboxylic acid (H4btcc), 1.4-benzenedicarboxylic acid (H2bdc), 4-pyridylacetic acid (Hpya) and certain auxiliary ligands including 1.10-phenanthroline (phen), 2.2-bipridine(2.2-bipy), 4.4-bipyridine (4.4-bipy) 1-methylimidazole (MeHim), 2-amino-4-methylthiazole (A-Mtz), benzimidazole (Hbzim), morpholine(mrohp), quinazoline (Quz), 2.5-dimethylpyrazine (dpmz), bis(diphenylphosphino)methane (dpm)1.2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane (dpe) and 1.3-bis(diphenylphosphino) propane (dpp).		
4109	11526268	دكتوراه	GEOENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ASWAN HIGH DAM AND RECLAMARION PROJECTS THE GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS IN THE AREA TO THE WEST OF THE HIGH DAMLAKE EGYPT.	ZAKI·SAMEH REFAT.	سامح رفعت زكي؟	سوهاج:	2009	تقع منطقة الدراسة في الجنوب الغربي لبحيرة السد العالي بين خطي عرض 22-24 شمالا وخطي طول30-33=30 غربا وتصل مساحتها الي حوالي 45580كم وتحتوذ المنطقة علي اهتمام خاص في مجال استصلاح الاراضي وانشاء مجتمعات عمرانية جديدة.		
4110	11526326	دكتوراه	GEOLOGICAL AND ENGINEERING STUDIES ON THE LIMESTONES ALONG FARAFRA BAHARYIA DISTRICT WITH EMPHASIS OF ECONOMICUTILIZATION WESTERN DESERT EGYPT.	ABDELAAL·AHMED KHALAF AHMED .	احمد خلف احمد عبد العال؟	سوهاج:	2009	تهدف هذه الرسالة الي الفاء المزيد من الضوء علي خصائص ونوعيات صخور الحجر الجيري التابعة لزمى الكريتاي المتأخر الثلاثي المبكر المنتشرة في منطقة واحدة والفرافة والمناطق المحيطة بها بصحراء مصر الغربيتو .		
4111	11526410	دكتوراه	SEDIMENTOLODICAL MINERALOICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF THE NEOGENE-QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS AROUND QENA EGYPT	ISMAIL·MUSTAFA MAHMOUD.	مصطفى محمود اسماعيل؟	اسيوط:	2009	تقع منطقة الدراسة في جنوب مصر ما بين خطي عرض 2600و2700 شمالا وخطي طول 3230و3300 شرقا وتشمل منطقة جنوب وادي قنا وجزء من المناطق المحيطة ببنية النيل بمنطقة قنا وتبلغ مساحة هذه المنطقة حوالي 5980 كيلو متر مربع.		

									ان لمعرفة المكونات الكيميائية للأطعمة أهمية بالغة حيث أن ذلك دور فعال ومرتبط بالصحة العامة.وللمشروبات مثل الشاي الأخضر والاسود والقهوة والقرقة والبنسون ولحلية والكركدية والكاكاو ومكونات كيميائية لها فوائد طبية متعددة مثل علاج أو تقليل مخاطر العديد من الأمراض. فوجود العناصر الثقيلة في الأغذية مثير للاهتمام وذلك لضرورتها للجسم أو لتأثيرها السام . ولهذا أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقدير تركيز أيونات الكاديوم والرصاص والنحاس في المشروبات المختلفة شائعة الاستهلاك في مصر وذلك باستخدام طريقة النزاع الفولتاميتري وطريقة طيف الامتصاص الذري.	2009		
4112	11526429	Quantitative Determination of Cadmium , Lead and Copper in Medicinal Herbs in Libya/	Mayouf, Jamal Abd el Rahman.									
4113	11526466	Effect of some medicinal plants extracts consumption on carbohydrates metabolism and lipid profile in induced-diabetic rats	Moussa ·Mahrous Mahmoud Ahmed	Mahrous Mahmoud Ahmed Moussa١	South Valley Univer sity:	2008	استخدم لهذه التجارب الفران البيضاء وزن الواحدة منها - جرام.وقسمت الفران الي ست مجموعات(130-150					
4114	11526510	SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW SPIROHETEROCYCLES /	HUSSEIN, ESSAM EL-DEEN MUSTAFA	ESSAM EL-DEEN MUSTAFA HUSSEIN ,	Assiut :	2008	Spirheterocyclic derivatives have gained some importance in the last years.Thus the present work involves the synthesis of some new spiroheterocyclic derivatives incorporated with indoline and pyrane moieties.These syntheses were achieved by the reaction of compounds 212-C and/or 213a with some different cyclic ketones to yield some new spiropyranes and spiropyranopyrimidine dervatives containing the indoline moiety.					
4115	11526613	Histoloical and biochemical studies in the reproductive strategy of tow freshwater leeches; Barbronia assiuti (Barbroniidae) and salifa delicata (salifidae) from Assiut, Egypt	Saied ·Shimaa Mohamed	Shimaa Mohamed Saied١	Assiut Univer sity:	2007	في هذه الرسالة تم دراسته نوعين من العلق وهما باربرونيا اسيوطي وساليا ديليكتا حيث تم التجمع موسمي من منطقة الملجا بأسبوط المتنيقي وهي حوالي 80 توده تم حفظها في الديب فريزر في درجة حراره -20° م من أجل الدراسة البيوكيميائية. اشتملت الدراسة السيسجيه على تحديد اعداد الخصيات ومراحل الخصيات والمبايض وعلى تحديد شكل وتركيب الخلايا السريجه موسمي في كلا النوعين وذلك تلك العينات تم دراستها بواسطة الميكسكوب الضوئي ثم عن طريق استخدام الميكسكوب الإلكتروني					
4116	11526817	STUDIES ON SOME AQUATIC INSECTS AS BIONDICATORS OF HEAVY METALS AT DIFFERENT SITES IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE (UPPER EGYPT)	Mohamed ·Mohamed ELAeaby Abd ELAaziz	Mohamed ElAraby Abd ElAaziz Mohamed١	Sohag Univer sity:	2010	برغم أن الدراسات العالمية حول الحشرات المائية كثيرة، فإن الحشرات المائية لم تحظى بالإهتمام والدراسة في مصر وبخاصة في الوجهة القبلي. لذلك فقد صممت الرسالة الحالية الأولى من نوعها في صعيد مصر. تم عمل مسح للعديد من المناطق في محافظة سوهاج لاختيار أكثرها ملائمة للدراسة ولقد كانت وفرة الحشرات المائية وسهولة تجميعها من الاسس التي تم الاعتماد عليها في اختيار مناطق الدراسة. تم اختيار أربعة مناطق للدراسة					
4117	11527420	Impact of Ultraviolet Radiation on a Freshwater Leech; Barbronia assiuti	Mostafa ·Mohamed Ahmed	Mohamed Ahmed Mostafa١	Assiut Univer sity;	2010	الأشعة فوق البنفسجية هي موجة كهرومغناطيسية ذات طول موجي اقصر من الضوء المرئي لكنها أطول من الأشعة البنفسجية. سميت بفوق البنفسجية لأن طول موجة اللون البنفسجي هو الأقصر بين ألوان الطيف. ومداها الموجي يبدأ من 400 نانومتر الي 100 نانومتر. وهي أشعة مؤينة فقد تسبب تفاعلا كيميائيا وتعمل العديد من المواد متوهجة وتنقسم حسب طولها في الدراسة الحالية استخدم عدد 112 عينة من سمكة البلطي النيلوي Oreochromis niloticus لتحديد التأثيرات الضارة لجرعة تحت مميتة من الكاديوم (4,64 ملليجرام /لتر) على مكونات الدم الحمراء والهيموجلوبين والهيمتوكريت، حجم كرات الدم الحمراء، كمية الهيموجلوبين في كرات الدم الحمراء وكذلك تركيزه فيها) وايضا على الجلوكوز، البروتين الكلي، الدهون الكلية وإزيمات الكبد (إنزيمات النقل الاميني AST-ALT) في المصل وكذلك مؤشرات الدهون ونسبة تلف المادة الوراثية (الحماض النووي الديوكسي ريبوز) في انسجة خلايا الكبد. وتم ايضا دراسةالتغيرات الهستولوجية والهستوكيميائية في كل من الكبد والكلى والخياشيم ودرس ايضا تأثير الليكوبين (9ملليجرام/كيلوجراممن وزن الجسم)وفيتامين هـ (50ملليجرام/كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم) في تثبيط التأثيرات الضارة للكاديوم.					
4118	11527536	THE EFFECT OF CADMIUM AND ITS INTERACTION WITH SUPPLEMENTATIONS OF LYCOPENE AND VITAMINE ON SOME BIOLOGICAL, BIOCHEMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, OF OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS	Shehata ·Mervat Naguib Hana	Mervat Naguib Hana Shehata١	Assiut Univer sity;	2009	The effect Of Washing The Irradiated Skin During Radiotherapy For Cancer Is Uncertain. The Purpose Of Thisstudy Was To Evaluate The Impact Of Washing The Breast Skin With Wter And Soap During Radiotherapy On The Intensity Of Acute Skin Toxicity. Materials And Methods: 100 Patients TreatedFor Breast Cancer Were Prospectively Randomized Prior To Receivung Radiotherapy To The Breast Into Tow Groups: 1)), No Washing Was Allowed During Radiotherapy (50 Patients): And 2), Washing Was Allowed With Water And Soap (50Patients). Acute Toxicity Was Recorded According To The Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG) Acute Skin Toxicity Scale For Each Patient. Aim Of The Work br The Goal Of This Prospective Is To Determine The Effect Of Washing Irradiated Skin With Water And Soap On Acute Skin Toxicity In Breast Cancer Patients.					
4119	11528153	The Effect Of Skin Washing During Radiotherapy On Severity of AcuteSkin Reactions In Breast CancerPatients/ GEOLOGICAL AND MINNERALOGICAL STUDTES ON WHITE QUARTZ SANDS AROUND THE GULF OF SUEZ.	Mandour, Doaa AbdEl-Rahman El-Said.	Doaa AbdEl-Rahman El-Said Mandour,	Zagazi g:	2008	يتعلق هذا البحث بدراسة طيفات الرمل الكوارتزيت البيضاء حول خليج السويس وذلك لأهميتها الاقتصادية كأحد الخامات الأولية اللازمة لكثير من الصناعات ومن بينها صناعة الزجاج.					
4120	11528156	PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE CARDIAC CONTRACTILITY IN TWO SPECIES OF VERTEBRATE ANIMALS (AMPHIBIA, "Bufo regularis" and FISHES"Clarias GARIEPINUS")	MOHOUD·MAHMOUD YOUSEF.	محمود يوسف محمود؛	القاهرة:	1968	لقد صممت هذه الدراسة ونفذت لاستيضاح دور الصحفية اللحمية وقنوات كالسيوم الغشاء الخلوي في تنظيم دخول وخروج الكالسيوم الماخوذ والمفقود من خلايا القلب في سمك القط (القرموط) والتوده التي خفزت كيرياتيا لكي تنقبض عند معدل الضربات القسولوجية (12ضربة/دقيقة)وتأثير ذلك التبادل على الضربات القلبية(قوة الضربة ومعدل الانقباضه ومعدل الانبساط) التي تنمو بعد فترات مختلفة من الوقت وذلك في وجود تركيز 2,5مللي جزئ جرام من ايون البوتاسيوم واثاء زياده هذا التركيز الي 5مللي جزئ جرام.ولقد تم اختيار وظيفة الصحفية اللحمية باستخدام الادرنالين كممنشط للكالسيوم الماخوذ والمفقود من الصحفية اللحمية والكاينين كمثبط ايضا للكالسيوم الماخوذ والمفقود من الصحفية اللحمية اما دور قنوات الكالسيوم الموجوده في الغشاء الخلوي فقد اختبر باستخدام الفيرايباميل كمثبط للكالسيوم المتبادل خلال الغشاء الخلوي					
4121	11528177	synthesis of some heterocyclic compounds and their assessments of some economic insects	mekhael, antoneous mosoleni	antoneous mosoleni mekhael,	Sohag Univer sity:	2009	نظرا للتطبيقات الواسعة للسيس تتراهدروفيثاليك انهيديريد في شتى المجالات مما شجعا على تحضير مشتقات جديدة غير متجانسة الحلقة مثل التتراهدروايزواندول وداي برومو وتترايوميوكساهايدروايزواندول وتتراهدروكينازولين بناتين بالسيس 6,3,2,1 تتراهدروفيثاليك انهيديريد على امل ان يكون لها نشاط بيولوجي ضد احدى الحشرات الاقتصادية . ان توزيع جميل يخطر احد الانواع الثلاثة لتوزيعات القيمة المتطرفة ويدعي النوع الاول لتوزيع القيمة المتطرفة وهو من اقدم التوزيعات الهامة غي المجالين التطبيقي والفطري .					
4122	11528913	DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS ASSOCIATED WITH GUMBEL MODELS.	ALI·ebdullah abdu modhesh.	عبدالله عبده مدھش علي؛	اسبوط:	2008	الغرض من الدراسة الحالية هو معرفة تأثير كل من هرمون الادريونكوزر تيكونتروفين والغذاء المحتوي على نسبة عالية من الصوديوم وايضا الوجبة ذات التركيز العالي من البوتاسيوم على النسيج البين كلوي في ذكر الضفدعة المصرية الرقطاء بوفورجيو لارس روس وذلك في فصلي الصيف (شهر مايو) والشتاء (شهر ديسمبر) وقد تضمنت الدراسة فحوصات هستولوجية وفسولوجية					
4124	11529201	HISTOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE INTERRENAL TISSUE OF THE EGYPTIAN TOAD BUFO REGULARIS reuss	Al Mouslemani ·Fatma Abdullatif Ahmed	Fatma Abdullatif Ahmed Al Mouslemani١	Assiut Univer sity:	1987						
4125	11545155	electrochemical behavior of zn-ni alloys in aqueous solutions	aly,fatma el zahraa aly hassan	fatma el zahraa aly hassan aly,	qena:	2010	يهدف البحث في هذه الدراسة السلوك الكهروكيميائي و التآكل سبيكة الزنك -النيلك في الوسط المائي					

4126	11545238		synthesis and studies on some heterocyclic compounds	reda,ashraf ahmed	ashraf ahmed reda,	asswa n:	2010	تم الحصول على مركبات جديدة من الحلقات الأروماتية غير متجانسة الحلقة وذلك بتحضير 2- (2-ميوكيتو- 1- فيل (أثيلدين)مالونونتريل 1 الذي تم الحصول عليه من تفاعل الاسترification مع المالونونتريل الذي يتفاعل مع الكبريت في وجود الكحول الإيثيلي كمذيب عضوي وثلاثي إيثيل الأمين كعامل مساعد وبغليان مشقق التوتونو 1 مع خليط من حمض الخليك والتدريج حمض الخليك يعطي 5 استيل 2 امينو 4 فينيل ثيوفين 3 كربونيتيل(3)		
4127	11545367	ماجستير	ESTIMATIONS AND PREDICTIONS BASED ON PROGRESSIVELY CENSORED WITH RANDOM REMOVALS from BURR-X MODEL	Soliman ·Rashad mhohmed elsagheer	Rashad mhohmed Soliman	Sohag Univer sity:	2011	من المعلوم أن الدراسات المتعلقة بجودة وصلاحية المنتجات بمختلف أنواعها وكذلك الدراسات الخاصة بقياس العرض والطلب على منتج ما في الأسواق يتطلب تصميم ما يسمى تجارب اختبارات الحياة (Life testing) والنتائج المسجلة من عينة الدراسة في مثل هذه التجارب تعتبر متغير عشوائي يمكن توقيفه ليتبع في سلوكه أحد التوزيعات الإحصائية المعروفة والتي تعتمد على معالم (parameters) تختزن بداخلها كل خصائص التوزيع وبالتالي كل خصائص المجتمع تحت الدراسة (المنتج)		
4128	11545895	ماجستير	MANAGEMENT OF ROUTING PROTOCOLS FOR MOBILE AD-HOC SENSOR NETWORKS	Mawad ·Yasser Kamal Hassan	Yasser Kamal Hassan Mawad	south vaily univer sity:	2009	الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الرسالة «التي سوف تتألف من خمسة فصول» هو لدراسة أداء الشبكات اللاسلكية المتخصصة لتقييم الأداء للبروتوكولات اللاسلكية المتخصصة والتي تعتمد على بعض المقاييس. ومناقشة تأثير حركة النقاط داخل هذه الشبكات المتخصصة		
4129	11546127	ماجستير	Symmetry and Discrete symmetry Groups of some Partial Differential Equations	El-Nahary ·Esraa Khalil Hamed Mohammad	Esraa Khalil Hamed Mohammad El-Nahary	Assuit Univer sity:	2011	تتبع المعادلات التفاضلية العادية والجزئية دورا مهما جدا في جميع التخصصات العلمية مثل الهندسة والفيزياء والكيمياء والطب وغيرها ،لذا اهتم ويهتم كثير من الباحثين بتقديم وتطوير طرق لتبسيط وإيجاد الحلول للهدف من هذه الرسالة هو تطبيق طريقتي التحولات التشابهية والتحويلات التشابهية المتقطعة على بعض المعادلات التفاضلية الجزئية غير الخطية لتوليد حلول تشابهية او مضبوطة جديدة بطريقة لي التحليل التشابهي تمكنا من ايجاد مجموعة موادات للتحويلات		
4130	11546836	ماجستير	PALEONTOLOGICAL AND STRATIGRAPHICAL STUDIS ON THE MACROFOSSILS OF SOME UPPER CRETACEOUS SECTIONS EXPOSED IN SOUTHERN WADI QENA AND NEIGHBORING AREAS,EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT.	ELMALT·AHMED KORANY ABDELRAOF.	احمد قرني عبد الرؤف عبد العال ؟	قنا:	2008	تتميز التتابعات الجيولوجية بوسط الصحراء الشرقية في مصر بمكثف جيدة لصخور الكرباتاي العلوي الغنية بالحفريات الكبيرة ولقد حظت باهتمام العديد من الباحثين في مجالات الجيولوجيا المختلفة وخاصة في مجالي الحفريات والطبقات.		
4131	11546935	ماجستير	MASSIVE SULFIDE DEPOSIT AND ASSOCIATED METAVOLCANICS,UMSMUKI AREA, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT.	ABDELKAREEM·MO HAMED ISMAIL AHMED.	محمد اسماعيل احمد عبد الكريم؟	قنا:	2008	يهدف هذه الرسالة الى التعرف على اصل وصفات وتركيب راسب الكبريتيد الكتلتي بمنطقة ام سموكي وذلك بدراسة مكان تواجد والعلاقات الحقلية والمعادن المكونة له.		
4132	11548517	ماجستير	STRATIGRAPHY AND SEDIMENTOLOGY OF THE CLAYSTONE AND SHALE IN ASWAN AREA AND THEIR IMPLICATION IN CERAMIC INDUSTRY.	KHOZYEM·HESSAN MOHAMED.	حسن محمد احمد خزيم:	أسوان؟	2006	تتكون منطقة الدراسة من تتابع من الصخور الرسوبية يعلاها صخور ما قبل الكمبري ونواتج التجربة التي تغطيها ويمكن تقسيم نطاق التجوية الى نوعين من التجوية جليدية مع توفر المناخ البارد في حقب الباليوزوي (الكربوني الي السيلوري) وتجوية لاثيريت في مناخ حار رطب طوال فترة الترياسي- الجوراسي- الكريتاسي.		
4133	11548611	ماجستير	ASEISMOLOGICAL STUDY ON SOME LOCALITIES IN NILE DELTA ,EGYPT.	ABUHASSOUP·MOH AMMED ATEF ELSAYED.	محمد عاطف السيد محمد:	سوهاج؟	2007	تعتبر الزلازل من أكثر الظواهر الطبيعية تأثيرا من الناحية التدميرية وذلك لما لها من اثر مباشر على الانسان والمجتمع والمنشآت الهندسية لذا لابد ان تؤخذ هذه المخاطر في الاعتبار عند وضع خطط التنمية والبناء والتوسع العمراني.		
4134	11548681	ماجستير	ASEISMOLOGICAL STUDY ON SOME LOCALITIES IN NILE DELTA ,EGYPT.	HAMMAD·ABDELRA DY MOHAMED.	عبد الراضي محمد حماد:	أسيوط؟	2007	تبدل جهود كبيرة في مختلف ارجاء الدولة وخاصة الجنوب للبحث عن البترول والغاز الطبيعي بالإضافة الي بناء المدن الجديدة لمواجهة الزيادة السكانية المطردة ويستلزم لذلك دراسة الوضع الجيولوجي والتركيب لهذه المناطق عند تنفيذ تلك المشروعات وتقدم هذه الرسالة دراسة تفصيلية وتحليلية للتركيبة الجيولوجية السطحية والتحت سطحية وسمك الرسوبيات للمنطقة الواقعة حول منطقة الداخلة.		
4135	11551047	ماجستير	Convergence theorems of fixed points for classes of nonlinear operators	Saeed Mohammed Saad Ali Altwai	Saeed Mohammed Saad Ali Altwai	Assiut Univer sity	2010	الهدف من هذه الرسالة:-هو دراسة نظريات تقارب لنقاط ثابتة لفصول من المؤثرات غير الخطية في فراغات مختلفة تظهر اهمية طرق النقاط الثابتة التكرارية في ايجاد حل المعادلات غير الخطية في الفراغات المختلفة والتي لها اهمية كبيرة في كثير من العلوم التطبيقية مثل الكيمياء والفيزياء وعلم الاحياء والاقتصاد وعلوم اخري		
4136	11551102	ماجستير	Three-Dimensional Shape Reconstruction using Shape from Shading	Hussein-Ahmed M.Salah	Ahmed M.Salah Hussein	Assiut Univer sity	2010	استنباط الاشكال (ثلاثية الابعاد)من التظليل Shape from Shading او ما يطلق عليها اختصارا (SFS)هي واحدة من المشاكل التقليدية في مجال روبا الحاسب والتي تتناول طرق استنتاج او استنباط البعد الثالث للشكل من صورة واحدة ثنائية البعد يمكن استنباط الشكل المسترد باستخدام معادلة رياضية تمثل علاقة بين العمق (المراد استرداده) وسطح الانحدار (الميل بالرغم من تطوير بعض المقتنيات التحليلية للبيانات منذ زمن بعيد ولكننا لازلنا في حاجة الي المزيد من الفينات المتطورة التي بمقدورها تحليل البيانات بطرق مبتكرة حتى تتمكن من سد الفجوة بين البيانات التي تزداد يوما تلو الاخر وبين فهمها واستخراج معلومات منها ولعملية استخراج المعلومات اسماء كثيرة اهمها تنقيب البيانات Data Mining.لقد استخدم هذا التعبير في مجالات شتى مثل الاحصاء وتحليل البيانات ونظم ادارة المعلومات وتعتبر عملية استخراج المعلومات من البيانات حجر الاساس في كثير من الندوات الدولية ولقد اخذ نجم هذا العلم في السنوات في مجالات مهمة كالذكاء الاصطناعيوتعليم الآلة		
4138	11574031	دكتوراه	ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI OF THREE MEDICINAL PLANTS AND EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACTS AGAINST PATHOGENIC BACTERIA AND FUNGI.	ABDELSAMIA·YASS MINMOHAMED SHEBANY.	ياسمين محمد شيباني عبد المميع؟	قنا:	2008	تم في هذه الرسالة دراسة للفطريات الداخلية المصاحبة لثلاثة نباتات طبية وهي ام العشار الحظمييه والنظلة 40 عينة من كل نبات وتم دراسة قدرة مستخلصات هذه النباتات المحية والكازمة للام على التأثير على الفطريات المسببة لأمراض الجلدية والبكتريا الممرضة تم اختيار افضل مذيب وافضل نبات له.		
4139	11580027	Master.	Elctroanalytical studies on some phenolic compounds /	Fahmy, Nada Mohammed Nabil.			2012	The present thesis deals with the electrochemical studies and determination of some phenolic compounds:di hydroxy benzene isomers(Catechol - hydroquinoe - Resorcinol). Thee compounds were determined using cyclic and linear sweep voltammetry at glassy carbon electrode.	22/10/ 2012.	Mahmoud Khodari, Ekram M. Rabie.
4140	11580478	دكتوراه	UTILIZATION OF POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION FOR THE DETECTION CLONING AND SEQCING OF PLANT VIRUSES AND VIROIDS.	SHAMLOUL·ABFELM ONEIM MOHAMED.	عبدالمعتمد؟	سوهاج:	1995	استهدف هذا البحث الكشف عن الامراض الفيروسية النباتية بواسطة تفاعل السلسلة البانائية(rcr)في كل من مرض تورد القصة في الموز(bbtv)مرض تقزم البرقوق(pdv)مرض درنات البطاطس المزلية(pstvd)مرض موزيك الخوخ المتأخر(plmvd).		
4141	11580533	ماجستير	BIOSORPTION REDUCTION OF TOXIC CHROMIUM AND PRODUCTION OF SOME ANTIOXIDANT ENZYMES BY E.COLI ASU 7 UNDER STRESS EFFECT OF METAL.	ROMANY N.N.ADSKHARON.	روماني نبيه نصيف ايسخرون؟	أسيوط:	2008	تعد العناصر الثقيلة الناتجة من مخلفات الانشطة المختلفةلأنسان مثل الصناعة والتعقيب عن المعادن والصرف الصحي من اهم مسببات التلوث في البيئة.		
4142	11580782	Master.	Electroanalytical studies and determination of some heavy metal ions in well water /	Ali, Eman Abd Elsalam Hassan.			2012	the present thesis deals with the electrochemical studies and determination of some pollutant heavy metal icons : lead, cadmium and copper. these metals were determined using cyclic and linear sweep voltammetry. the present investigation can be summarized as follow : 1- the first chapter includes an introdaction to voltammetric techniques, stripping voltammetric analysis, types of stripping analysis techniquis and the parameters.	22/10/ 2012.	M. Khodari Maalae, Ekram M. rabie, Fathy Mohamed Ahmed.

4143	11580851	master.	Steganography based on gene expression programming /	Hussein, Hussein Ibrahim Abul-Kasim.			2012	Steganography is the art and science of invisible communication which concern with hiding information in other onformation, several different carriers file formates can be used, but digital images are the most common because of their frequency on the internet and theirinsensitivity for human visual systems.	22/10/ 2012.	Saad Zaghloul Rida, Marghny Hassen Mohamed, Sayd Ahmed Ahmed Sayed.
4144	11595805	دكتوراه	Antioxidative Potential of Selenium and Vitamin E Against Mercury Induced Toxicity in Clarias Gariepinus (Burchell; 1822) from Assiut- Egypt	Ibrahim ·Ahmed Thabet Abdel Monem	Ahmed Thabet Abdel Monem Ibrahim	Assiut Univer sity:	2011	في الدراسة الحالية استخدم عدد 322 عينة من سمكه القرموط الافريقي كلاريس جريبينس لتحديد التأثيرات الضارة لجرعات تحت ميثته من كلوريد الزئبق (0,12,0,04ملليجرام/لتر) على السلوك والاداء الانتاجي وامراض الدم مثل عدد خلايا الدم الحمراء الهيموجلوبين وخلايا الدم البيضاء الغفويات، انزيمات الكبد ، والاليومين، الجلوبيولين، البروتين الكلي، والكولسترول، الدهون الثلاثية، الكولسترول عالي ومنخفض الكافيه وهرمونات الغده الدرقيه والتستوستيرون والايستراديول وتم دراسته الملاحظات الهستوباثولوجيه على كل من انسجه الكبد والكليه . ودرس ايضا تاثير السيلينيوم (0.1جزء في المليون)وفيتامين « (100 ملليجرام/كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم) في تثبيط التأثيرات الضارة للزئبق		
4145	11595821	دكتوراه	THE CONTRIBUTION OF SIALLOW SEISMIC REFRACTION IN DEFINING THE ENGINEERING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOUNDATION MATERIALS OF SOHAGELGEDIDA CITY,NILE VALLEY,EGYPT.	TARABEES·ELHAMY ALI ABDELAZIZ.		سوهاج:	2005	تحليل لمنطقة سوهاج الصناعية الجديدة الي نطاقات سيزمية تعتمد عملية التحليل على المعاملات الجيوفتقنية لطبقة التربة وطبقة التأسيس والتي تم حسابها باستعمال معاملات المرونة وكذلك السرعات السيزمية المختلفة التي تم الحصول عليها باستعمال طريقة الانكسارية السيزمية المضحلة.		
4146	11595851	دكتوراه	SITERESPONSE AND SEISMIC HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN PART OF CAIRO CITY,EGYPT.	TONI·MOSTAFA SARHAN ABDELHAKAM.		اسيوط:	2012	تعرضت مدينة القاهرة الى العديد من الزلازل التاريخية والحديثة التي تسببت في العديد من الخسائر في الارواح والممتلكات وبالرغم من ان منطقة القاهرة تتأثر بنشاط زلزالي متوسط مقارنة ببعض المناطق الاخرى في مصر مثل منطقة شمال البحر الاحمر.		
4147	11595889	دكتوراه	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES ON GEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AT ABU-SIMBIL REGION.	EBRAHEEM·MOHAMMED OSMAN.		اسيوط:	2004	ابوسمبل مدينة سياحية متميزة تقع في الجزء الجنوبي الغربي من الصحراء الغربية على الضفة الغربية لبحيرة ناصر وتمثل احدى المناطق الحيوية الهامة في جمهورية مصر العربية لموقعها المتميز على خريطة السياحة العالمية لما تمتلكه من مقومات سياحية متنوعة.		
4148	11595922	دكتوراه	N-PHENYL SULPHONYLOXYQUINOLINIMIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF NEW HETEROCYCLIC.	WASEF·TALAAT SHAKER.		فنا:	2006	الهدف الاساسي من هذا البحث هو تخليق بعض المركبات الجديدة غير متجانسة الحلقة والمنشقة من ن-فينيل سلفونيلوكسي كينولينيميد .		
4149	11595938	دكتوراه	"EFFECTS OF 4-NONYLPHENOL ON SOME ORGANS,HORMONES,AND THE EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AFRICAN CATFISH CLARIAS GARIEPINUS (BURCHELL;1822)	Ali ·Alaa El-Din Hamid Sayed	Alaa El-Din Hamid Sayed Ali	Assuit Univer sity:	2011	في الدراسة الحالية استخدمت عذبات القرموط الافريقي للتأكد من الآثار السلبية للتركيزات الغير ميثته من ال4 نونيلفينول(0,1 و0,08 و0,05ملليجرام/لتر) على معاملات الدم، المتغيرات البيوكيميائية، واختلال الهرمونات والسمية الجينية ودرست ايضا التأثيرات الهستوباثولوجيه لكل من الخياشيم ،الكبد،الجلدوالكلي وقد استخدمت العديد من التقنيات المتقدمة مثل اختبار micronucleus وموت الخلايا المبرمج، تقنيه تحليل البروتين الكهربي، تقنيه تحليل المادة الوراثيه والميكروسكوب الالكتروني النافذ والميكروسكوب الالكتروني الماسيح لتحديد اثر ال4 نونيلفينول علي القرموط الافريقي		
4150	11596039	دكتوراه	Studies on the efficacy of Antioxidants: a-Lipoic Acid and N-Acetyl Cysteine for the Treatment of Oxidative Stress in Alloxan-Treated Rabbits	AL·Hegami ·Mohammad Abdulwali Saeed Ali	Mohammed Abdulwi Saeed Ali Al-Hegami	Assiut Univer sity:	2008	ينتج الاجهاد التأكسد عن الخلل في الاتزان بين المؤكسدات (الشوارد الحرة) ومضادات الاكسده في مرض السكري،ارتفاع نسبة سكر الدم يلعب دورا هاما في باثولوجيه المرض ومضاعفاته على معظم اعضاء الجسم حديثا تستخدم مضادات الاكسده في علاج هذا الخلل في هذه الرساله تم دراسته مدى كفاءة مضادات الاكسده(حمض الفاليبوليك وان اسيتيل سيستين) في علاج مثل هذا الاجهاد في الارباب المعالجه بالالوكزان اجريت الدراسة علي 40 ارنب قسمت في البدايه التجريه عشوائيا الي مجموعتان الاولى مكونه من 10 ارناب كمجموعه ضابطه والثانيه مكونه من 30 ارنبي كمجموعه تجريبية والتي اعطيت جرعه واحده من الالوكزان(180ملليجرام/مل/كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم		
4151	11596116	دكتوراه	COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THE HAEMOLYMPH OF SOME SNAILS	Mohammad ·Safaa Megally Ali	Safaa Megally Ali Mohammad	Assiut Univer sity:	2008	تم حقنها في التجويف البريتوني لاحداث مرض السكري،ثم بعد ثلاثة اسابيع قسمت هذه المجموعه عشوائيا الي ثلاث(مجموعت كل منها 10 ارناب تركت مجموعه ضابطه وحقت مجموعه بحمض الفاليبوليك (100ملليجرام/مل/كيلو جرام من وزن الجسم) في التجويف البريتوني، وحقت مجموعه اخري بماده إن اسيتيل سيستين(100ملليجرام/مل/كيلوجرام من وزن الجسم) في التجويف البريتوني وذلك لمدة 7 ايام متتاليه		
4152	11596357	دكتوراه	Aberration of Some Insecticides on Some Biological Aspects of The Cotton Leafworm Spodoptera Littoralis (Lepidoptera : Noctuidae)	Zohry ·Nasra Mohammed Hasaneen	Nasra Mohammed Hasaneen Zohry	Sohag Univer sity:	2006	هدف الدراسة هو تحديد الفروق بين تركيب الهيموليف(خلايا الهيموليف- الجليكوز-الببيدات-الكليه-ورثيات الكليه)لتواقع بوبومفلاريا الكسندرينا-بولينس ترنكتس-لانستس كارينتس-لمينا نثاليينس وفايزا اكوتا . تم عمل دراسته بواسطة المجهرين الضوئي والالكتروني الماسيح لدراسه انواع خلايا الهيموليف وتأثير العنوي والملوثات اليئيه على انواع مختلفه منها . وجد ثلاث انواع رئيسيه من خلايا الهيموليف وهي كالتي :خلايا زجاجيه- خلايا غير محببه- وخلايا محببه. وذلك طبقا لوجود او عدم وجود الحبيبات وقائليه الحبيبات للاصطيغ(إن وجدت حبيبات) ونسبه التواء الليستوبلازم		
4153	11596429	دكتوراه	Photosensitization Processes to Control the Population of two Dipteran Flies,Drosophila melanogaster and Parasarcophaga argyrostoma	Mohamed ·Doaa Shehata	Doaa Sehata Mohamed	Assiut Univer sity:	2010	اشتملت الرساله علي دراسته تأثير اثنان من منظمات النمو الحشريه (الفلوفينكسرون والكورفورزون) علي مختلف الانشطه البيولوجيه لنوده ورقى القطن الكريي سودويفترا لينتورالز مثل التغيرات الهيستوباثولوجيه علي اعضاء مختلفه للطور البرقي السادس والتي شملت الجليد والعصلات والمعوي المتوسط والنسيج الدهني كما تضمنت تأثير كل من الفلوفينكسرون والكورفورزون علي خلايا الدم في الهيموليف للطور البرقي السادس للحشره بالإضافة الي ذلك فقد تم لقاء الضوء علي بعض الجوانب الفسيولوجيه تاليبيوكيميائيه مثل نشاط بعض الانزيمات في مختلف مراحل النمو والتغير في التركيز لبعض الاملاح غير العضويه وكذلك تركيز المحتوى البروتيني في الهيموليف في الطور البرقي السادس للحشره.		
4154	11596607	دكتوراه	Effect of Ellagic Acid and Garlic oil on Potassium Bromate Induced Oxidative Stress in the Kidney of Rat	Yaseen ·Abdulrahman Salim Omer	Abdulrahman Salim Omer Yaseen	Assiut Univer sity:	2010	حديثا تم تسجيل البراساكوفاجيا في كثير من حالات التؤيد وتعتبر الدروسيفلا ايضا افة اقتصاديه مهمه في بعض المناطق من العلم لذلك فان مكافحه هذه الحشرات يعتبر من اهم اهداف المشتغلين بعلم مكافحه الحشرات وتعتمد مكافحه هذه الافات بصوره اساسيه علي المبيدات الكيميائيه وقد ادي الاستخدام المستمر والمترادب لهذه المبيدات الي ظهور العديد من المشاكل في مجال المكافحه فمن اهمها ظهور ظاهره المقاومه اتجاه جميع المبيدات المستخدمه في مجال المكافحه هذا بالإضافة الي التأثير الضار لهذه المبيدات علي البيئه لذا كان من الضروري البحث عن بدائل جديده للمبيدات التقليدية بحيث يصعب علي الافة اظهار مقاومه لها وفي نفس الوقت تكون غير ضاره علي الوسط المحيط بها.		

4155	11596642	دكتوراه	Protective Effect of Melatonin and Vitamin C on Ethanol-Induced Oxidative Stress and Morphological Canges in Male Albino Mouse	Youns ·Hala Abdel Fattah Mohamed	Hala Abdel Fattah Mohamed Youns ^١	Assiut Univiver sity:	2010	تمت الدراسة الحالية لمحاولة معرفة التأثيرات الوقائي للميلاتونين وفيتامين ج على الاثار الضارة الناجمة عن تعاطي الكحول الإيثيلي في اعضاء الجسم المختلفة ومتمثلة في كل من الكبد والكليه والمخ والرئة والخصيه وقد اجريت هذه الدراسة علي ذكور الجرزان البيضاء		
4156	11597278	دكتوراه	SOME PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SOME INSECTICIDES ON THE SERUM AND TISSUES OF TWO SPECIES OF BIRDS	El-Shater· Abdel- Raheem Aly Abdel- Hamid	el-Raheem Aly Abdel-Hamid El-Shater ^١	Cairo Univer sity:	1992	اخصت الرسالة بدراسة بعض مكونات مصل الدم وبعض الاعضاء لطائرين مصريين شائعين (الحمامة والنجارية) وقد تم تعيين هذه المحتويات للطائرين في الظروف الطبيعية وتحت تأثير نوعين من المبيدات الحشرية هما سبيرمثرين(CRR) واكتليك(ACT) . وغني عن التعريف اهمية هذا البحث نظرا للدرور الخطير الذي تلعبه المبيدات المنتشرة هذه الايام في تلوث البيئة . وقد اعطي كل نوع من نوعي المبيدات في هذا البحث بثلاثة تراكيز مختلفة (منخفض ، متوسط ، مرتفع) مع الحرص بان يكون حتي التركيز المنخفض امنا (غير قتل) . وقد وجد ان هذا التركيز الامن هو اقل في الحمامة منه في النجارية، مما دل علي عدم استقرار الحمامة في حاله غير طبيعيه عندما تم حبسها اثناء التجريب (وهي اصلا المعتاده طبيعيًا علي الطيران القوي بحريه) . وقد استغرق اعطاء الست تركيزات من نوعي المبيدات لنوعي الطيور المستخدمه لمدة 24 يوم لانه قد تم حقنها بشكل منتظم 12 جرعه متتاليه (واحد كل يومين)		
4157	11597315	دكتوراه	Gene Expression and Genomic Organisation of CDK105, a Candidate Gene for Diabetic Nephropathy	El-Mahdi· Mohammed Bassyouni Mohammed	Mohammed Bassyouni Mohammed El-Mahdi ^١	Londo n Univer sity:	2005	Diabetic nephropathy(DN) is the major cause of end-stage renal failure. Identification of genes and their products involved in DN may be of value in treating the condition . to that end, genes showing differential expression in the kidneys of Goto-Kakizaki(GK) non-obese diabetic rats are being characterised . the cDNA for one of these,CDK105 WAS SEQUENCED AND FOUND TO BE 1072 nucleotides long with an open reading frame encoding apolypeptid of 260 amino acids. the deduced protein sequence has an N-terminal nuclear localisation signal and is highly conserved with orthologues in man,Drosophila Cae3norhabditis,Arabidopsis and Yeast. Human CDK105 IS IDENTICAL TO PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED TRANSCRIPTS TINPI, YR29 and HCLI. Its product has 62% sequence identity with the yeast YER126C product that is a consuiuent of 66S pre-ribosomal particles,involved in 60S ribosomal subunit biogenesis.		
4158	11597810	دكتوراه	MORPHOLOGICAL, TAXONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRESH WATER COPEPODA (CRUSTACEA) OF EGYPT	HassNIEN ·Azhar Hussein Mohamad	Azhar Hussein Mohamad Hassanien ^١	Assiut Univer sity:	1994	تعتبر مجدياته الأرجل مجموعته هامة من الحيوانات القشريه الهائمه ولقد حظيت الدراسات التصنيفيه علي هذه الكائنات باهتمام ملحوظ في كل انحاء العالم ولكنها لم تثل هذا الاهتمام في مصر . وبمراجعه الأبحاث التي تمت علي مجدياته الأرجل في مصر تبين ان معظم الدراسات قد تركزت علي المياه البحريه والمليحيه والمياه الشبه ملحيه بينما القليل منها قد اجري علي المياه العذبه والتي تشمل علي نهر النيل وقنواته وبعض البرك،كما وجد ايضا ان اغلب الدراسات علي بيئه المياه العذبه المصريه قد اهتمت بسرد الانواع التي جمعت فقط بينما لم تهتم بالدراسات التصنيفيه والبيئيه . ومن هنا فان هذه الدراسات التصنيفيه والمورفولوجيه والبيئه علي مجدياته الأرجل في مصر غير كافيه وخاصه بعد ظهور مبدا عدم عالميه الانتشار لهذه المجموعه		
4159	11597909	دكتوراه	CYTOGENETICS OF A MARINE INVERTEBRATE GROUP IN THE RED SEA COAST AROUND LATITUDE 27 N	Aly ·Abdel-Basset Massoud Ebied	Abdel-Basset Massoud Ebied Aly ^١	Assiut Univer sity:	1994	يتناول هذا البحث بالدراسه ثمانية عشره نوعا من الكائنات البحريه- تنتمي لشعبيتي الرخويات والجلد شوكيات- والتي تعيش في الاوساط البيئيه المالحه سواء ملتصقه بالصخور او الاحجار او التينات او الشعب المرجانيه او مدفونه في الرمال. وقد تم جمعيعها من شاطئ البحر الأحمر من عشره مناطق مختلفه حول منينه سافجا . في الفتره من مارس 1991 حتى مارس 1994(خط عرض 27 شمالا) ولقد حظيت الرخويات والجلد شوكيا بدراسات مستقصيه علي مستوي العالمى ولكنها لم تثل الاهتمام المطلوب في مصر من الناحيه التصنيفيه باستخدام التقنيه الوراثيه الحديثه كاضافه حتميه لطريقه التصنيف القديمه المبنيه علي وصف المظاهر الخارجيه والتشريحيه والتي غالبا ما تكون غير كافيه للتعريق بين الانواع المتشابهه		
4160	11600147	ماجستير	NATURAL GAMMA-RAY SPECTROSCOPY OF BUILDING RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AT ASWAN.	ABUTALEB·AHMED ABDELMAAGEED.	أحمد عبدالمجيد أبو طالب؛	اسوان:	2008	إن تقدير شدة النشاط الطبيعي في المواد التي تستخدم كمواد بناء وحساب الجرعة الإشعاعية ومخاطر التعرض للإشعاع له أهمية كبيرة في الوقاية من أثر ذلك الإشعاع علي الأفراد حيث أن مدة بقاء الفرد داخل المباني تصل الي حوالي 80% من وقته يوميا.		
4161	11600418		STRUCTURAL,OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPETIES OF GE-SE-IN CHALCOGENIDE GLASSES.	ABDELRAZIK·AHME DMOHAMMED AHMED.	أحمد محمد أحمد عبد الرازق؛	أسيوط:	2006	يرجع الاهتمام بدراسة المواد الامورفية خاصة الشالكوجيني منها في هذه الآونة الي ما تتمتع به هذه المواد من قلة التكاليف وسهولة التصنيع وتميزها بخواص فيزيائية قد لا تتوفر في اشباه الموصلات البلورية.		
4162	11601098		PREPERATION AND STUDY OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CUGASE2 AND AGINS2 SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS.	MOSTAFA·FATMA SAAD GAMI	فاطمة سعد جامع؛	قنا:	2006	هناك بعض العناصر الطبيعية وبعض المركبات لها خواص كهربية متوسطة بين الخواص الكهربية للمواد الصلبة والخواص الكهربية للمواد العازلة ي يطلق علي هذه المواد اشباه موصلات.		
4163	11605862	دكتوراه	astudy of biapproximation spaces via topological concepts	zedan, ahmed abd allah Mohamed	ahmed abd allah Mohamed zedan.	south valley univer sity:	2010	تقوم هذه الدراسة علي التعرف بعالم المعلومات المتولدة والمتراكمة علي مر العصور فالتناجد انه لم تعد الرياضيات التقليدية قادرة علي التعامل مع هذه المعلومات والبيانات فجدد يوميا توافر ملايين المعلومات في جميع الفروع والاماكن مثلا معلومات الطقس والمناخ في فترة ما نجد انها متغيرة ومتراكمة فكان الحل هو انشاء مفاهيم رياضية جديدة تستطيع ان تعطي بعض الاجوبة والاستفسارات عن بعض هذه المعلومات من حيث انشاءها وتوجداهها وطبيعتها ومدى الاستفادة منها في حل بعض المشاكل		
4164	11607257		recurrence relations between solutions of some second order pde,s in rn and rn+	nour, fawzy abd el- aty mohammed	fawzy abd el-aty mohammed nour,	Library of Facult y of Scienc e in Qena - svu:	2010			
4165	11607262		PREPERATION AND ATUDY OF THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CUGASE2 AND AGINS2 SEMICONDUCTOR COMPOUNDS.	MOSTAFA·FATMA SAAD GAMI.	فاطمة سعد جامع مصطفي؛	قنا:	2006	هناك بعض العناصر الطبيعية وبعض المركبات لها خواص كهربية متوسطة بين الخواص الكهربية للمواد الصلبة والخواص الكهربية للمواد العازلة .		
4166	11607273		STRUCTURAL STUDY ON SE0.8-XTE0.2SX SYSTEM.	MOHAMED·NAGLAA FATHY	نجلاء قنحي محمد عبد العال؛	أسيوط:	2006	نظرا للدرور الهام الذي تلعبه المواد الزجاجية الشالكوجينية في كثير من الصناعات الهامة تميزها عن مثيلاتها البلورية وكذلك محاولة تحسين خواصها فإنه يلزم إجراء محاولات جادة ومكثفة لمعرفة المزيد من التفاصيل عن خواصها التركيبية.		
4167	11607284		INVESTIGATIONOF THE PRECIPITATES DEVELOPED IN AL-1AT.%MG-XAT.%SI ALLOYS.	ABBADY·GHADA ABBADY ELSAYED	غادة عيادي السيد عيادي؛	أسيوط:	2006	من السبائك الجديدة بالبحث سبائك AL-MG-SI وذلك لمشاركتها في العديد من التطبيقات الصناعية الهامة كصناعة الفلترات والسيارات والسفن وذلك لما لها من صلابة عالية وكثافة منخفضة وقابلية للحام ومقاومة للصدأ والتآكل وحيث انها غير سامة ولها لدية عالية فتيها تستخدم في حفظ الاطعمة والمشروبات.		

4168	11607345		STUDIES OF THE NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS AND RADIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SOME LOCAL FERTILIZERS.	HUSSEIN·HANI HUSSEIN ABDO.	هاني حسين عبده حسين؛	أسبوط؛	2009	يشكل النشاط الإشعاعي تأثيراً مباشراً على الإنسان والنبات والحيوان كما ان معرفة محتوى النشاط الإشعاعي للنباتات المشعة في التربة والأسمدة والصخور يلعبان دوراً هاماً في الغزراء الصحيحة.		
4169	11607364		STUDIES OF THE NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS AND RADIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SOME LOCAL FERTILIZERS.	KHALEL·MAHMOUD HASHIM MAHMOUD.	محمود هاشم محمود خليل؛	قنا:	2011	إن الدراسة النشاط الإشعاعي الطبيعي في البينيات المختلفة يحظى باهتمام عالمياً وذلك لتقدير نسب وجود العناصر المشعة الطبيعية في البينيات المختلفة وما يترتب على وجودها من تأثير على الإنسان الذي يعمل مع هذه البينة بطريقة مباشرة أو غير مباشرة وغيره من الكائنات الحية الأخرى الموجودة في هذه البينيات.		
4170	11607368	دكتوراه	reliable facial features detection in gray scale images	ali, mahmoud hassaballah mahmoud	mahmoud hassaballah mahmoud ali,	japan:	2011			
4171	11607376		DETERMINATION OF THE NEUTRON-PROTON TRIPLET SCATTERIN LENGTH.	ALY·KHALED MOHAMED AHMED	خالد محمد أحمد علي؛	سوهاج؛	2004	تم في هذا البحث استخدام أربعة وأربعين نموذجاً للجهد النووي في دراسة العلاقة الخطية A·B والتي تم اكتشافها في هذا البحث.		
4172	11607604		AN INVESTIGATION FOR INSIGHT INTO OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF THE AS2S3 AND AS2S3)0.95CU0.05 AMORPHOUS THIN FILMS.	AHMED·SORAYA MOHAMED MAHMOUD.	ثرى محمد محمود أحمد؛	أسوان:	2011	تمت عملية التبخر لمسحوق من التكوينات محل الدراسة في صور أمورية حيث تم الحصول على هذه التكوينات من عناصر أولية عالية النقاء أجريت القياسات الضوئية للأغشية الرقيقة محل الاهتمام في فترة من درجات الحرارة تمتد من 77 إلى 300 درجة كلفينية.		
4173	11607643		STUDIES ON SOM PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BISMUTH SELENIDE COMPOUND DOPED WITH ANTIMONY ELEMENT.	ADAM·ALAA MOHAMED MOHAMED.	علاء محمد محمد ادم؛	سوهاج؛	2011	تم تحضير العينات بطريقة الانصهار اعتماداً على وزن العناصر طبقاً للنسب الذرية المحددة ووضعها في انابيب من الكوارتز تم رفعها إلى 10 تور قبل غلقها.		
4174	11618811	دكتوراه	Photo-induced effects in colloidal nanocrystals embedded in semiconductor films	Ahmed·Mohamed Rashad Shehata	Mohamed Rashad Shehata Ahmed؛	Assuit Univer sity:	2010	يعتبر علم النانو من أقرب العلوم إلى مصطلح العلوم المتعددة التخصصات حيث ان تقنية النانو تستخدم في مجالات متنوعة كاستخدامات الطاقة وتقنياتها وفي مجال الاتصالات والمعلومات وحتى في صناعه بعض الادوات المنزليه وكذلك تم زراعه جهاز بتقنيه النانو في الجسم الانسان بحيث يغني الاشخاص المصابين بمرض السكر عن استخدام حقن الانسولين وهذا مثال على احد الاستخدامات المبدئيه لتقنيه النانو المواد الغرويه النانوبلوريه colloidal NCS لقد اسهمت اشياء الموصلات في تطور تكنولوجيا بصوره هائله من اشباه الموصلات المواد الغرويه النانوبلوريه colloidal NCS وتسمى ايضا بالنقاط الكميه quantum dots وهذه المواد تكون على شكل دقائق صغيره جدا مبعثره في السائل وغالبا ما تكون هذه الدقائق الصغيره صلبيه،واحيانا تكون قطيرات صغيره شائله او فقاعات غازيه وتتشكل المواد الغرويه اما بطريقه التجمع او التفسير وتتنقسم هذه المواد بكون نسبته مساحه السطح الى الحجم مرتفعه جدا ويمكن التحكم في شكل وحجم وكثافه هذه المواد		
4175	11618875	دكتوراه	Surface Ultraviolet Radiation Measurements in Qena "Upper Egypt"	El-Nouby ·Eman Fouad El-Said	Eman Fouad El-Said El-Nouby؛	South Valley Univer sity:	2006	يهتم المتخصصون وغير المتخصصين بالأشعة فوق البنفسجية الكليه الصادره عن الشمس لما لها من فوائد ضروريه للجسم البشري لتكوين فيتامين د الذي يساعد على تقويه العظام وحمايتها من الامراض مثل الكساح وبالرغم ذلك فان خطوره التعرض الزائد للأشعه فوق البنفسجية الكليه يؤدي الي كثير من المشكلات الصحيه فاصبح من الملائم دراسه هذه الاشعه ومن ثم يمكن تقادي اضرارها وحيث انها جزء من الاشعاع الشمسي الكلي (G) فقد تم في هذا البحث دراسه كل من الاشعاع الشمسي الكلي والاشعاه فوق البنفسجية الكليه (uv) خلال الفتره من 2001م الي 2003م في قنا/مصر العليا والذي اصبح ممكنا بعد انشاء محطه رصد الجوي البحثيه داخل جامعه جنوب الوادي		
4176	11618877		STUDIES ON EVAPORATION AT WATER SURFACES IN QENA "UPPER EGYPT" MEASUREMENTS AND MODELING.	MAHMED·AHMED KAMEL MAHMOUD.	أحمد كامل محمود محمد؛	قنا:	2009	تمثل المياه العنصر الرئيسي في حياة الإنسان لذلك فهي تعتبر مدخلا أساسيا في العملية الانتاجية والتنمية المستدامة ومن ثم فإن إدارة المياه في مصر تاريخية وديناميكية وتبذل الدولة الكثير من الجهود في تنمية وحماية المصادر المائية.		
4177	11619135	دكتوراه	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CDTE AND CDTE-RELATED (CORE-SHELL) NANOCRYSTALS	Abd EL-Sadek ·Mahmoud Sayed	Mahmmoud Sayed Abd EL-Sadek؛	Anna Univer sity Chenn ai:	2009	Aseries of Cdte nanocrystals of controlled size in strong confinement regime by asimple synthetic route were developed using new precursors in general ametal salt is reacted with the compound containing chalcogenide ions (Te2-) in the presence of an oranic solution which stabilizes or passivates the particle surfaces formed during the reaction the desired particle sizes can be achieved by adjusting the concentration of the reactants and type of thiocarboxylic acids and precursors the size-dependent properties of CdTe nanoparticles and their multi-functional (core-shell) components were characterized through optical absorption		
4178	11619243	دكتوراه	Structural and Optical Properties of rf Plasma Carbonitride and Electron Beam Evaporated Indium Ten Oxide Thin Films	Ahmad ·Kahlid Mahmoud Mohamed	Kahlid Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmad؛	South Valley Univer sity:	2010	اصبحت كلمه "البلازما" هي المرادف الحقيقي للتقدم التكنولوجي لما صادفها من تطبيقات هائله ادت بدورها الى الاهتمام بهذا الفرع التطبيقي من فروع الفيزياء وقد برزت اهميه البلازما ضمن تطبيقاتها المختلفه في علميه تحسين صفات كثير من المركبات لدي تعرضها للبلازما حيث تبين ان هذا اكتسب المركبات صفات وخصائص فيزيائيه افضل ليس هذا فحسب بل امتدت اهميتها لاسباب اخري عتيده منها : اختلاف كفييه العلاج بالبلازما عن نظيرتها الكيميائيه في كون انها لا تحتاج الى سوائل او مواد وسيطه للتفاعل ومن ثم . فهي علميه جافه تصلح للعديد من المواد والمركبات خلافا للقيود الموجوده في طرق المعالجه الاخرى. تضمن عمليات المعالجه بالبلازما بقاى الماده الاصيليه بدون تغيير في حاله الرغيه في تكوين اسطح داعمه لخواص الماده الاصيليه (البوليميرات)الانخفاض درجه حرارتها التسييه فاتها تصلح لمعالجه المواد البلاستيكيه .		
4179	11619356	دكتوراه	Surface Treatment of Ti and Ti-6Al-4V Alloy using Plasma and CO2 Laser Techniques	Mohamed ·Mohamed Raaf Ismaiel	Mohamed Raaf Ismaiel Mohamed؛	Sohag Univer sity:	2008	في الآونة الأخيرة زاد الاهتمام بدراسة البلازما وتطبيقاتها لما لها من أهمية كبيرة في الحصول على التفاعلات كيميائية وفيزيائية من مواد مختلفة كان من الصعب الحصول عليها بالطريقة التقليدية مما ادى بدوره الى تخليق مواد ذات خصائص جديده لم تكن معروفة من قبل ايضا تعتبر تكنولوجيا الليزر من العلوم المتطورة التي تدخل في العديد من التطبيقات الطبيه والا تصالات والابحاث العلميه والهندسيه والعسكريه		
4180	11619904		CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE DETERMINATION OF TRACE CONCENTRATIONS FOR SOME HEAVY METALS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES.	MOGHAZY·MARWA ABDELFATAH.	مروة عبد الفتاح مغازي؛	أسوان:	2011	لقد أدى زيادة نشاط الإنسان في البيئة وزيادة التطور التكنولوجي والصناعي إلى زيادة التلوث بالعناصر الثقيلة في البيئة وعلى الرغم من زيادة وجودها إلا أنها توجد بتركيزات ضئيلة جدا لا يمكن تقديرها بالطرق المباشرة باستخدام الأجهزة.		
4181	11619981		CHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE DETERMINATION OF TRACE CONCENTRATIONS FOR SOME HEAVY METALS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES.	SAYED·MOSTAFA AHMED.	مصطفى أحمد سيد خضر؛	أسوان:	2012	الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو اختبار السلوك التآسفي لعقار الانداباميد كlijعائد ابتدائي ولاحماض الامينيه(الجليسين) كlijعائد ثانئي مع عدة مواقع تناسفية نحو بعض ايونلت العناصر الثنائية مثل الكروم والمنجنيز والحديد والكوبالت والتيلك والنحاس والزنك.		
4182	11620094		SYNTHESIS,CHARACTERIZATION AND PHYSICOCHEMICALSTUDIES ON SOME CHARGE TRANSFER COMPLEXES.	MOHAMED·HEBA NASSAR ABEIT.	هبة نصار عييط محمد؛	قنا:	2011	تختص هذه الرسالة بدراسة المترابكات الجزئية من نوع انتقال الشحنة لمركب ثيازوليدين ثايون كمانح للشحنة مع مستقبلات من نوع سيجما مثل اليود والتي من النوع باي مثل 3·2 .		

4183	11620209		PREPARATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND CATALYTIC ACTIVITY STUDIES ON COBALT OXIDE-BASED.	MOHAMED-MOHAM ED NAGAH	محمد نجاح محمد زيدان؛	أسبوط؛	2011	وضع اكسيد النيتروز طبقا لاتفاقية كيوتو ضمن إتفاقيات الأمم المتحدة بخصوص التغير المناخي 1997 كثنائي الغازات المسببة للاحتباس الحراري طبقا لهذه الاتفاقية تعهد كلا من الاتحاد الاوربي وكندا واليابان بتقليص انبعاثاتهم من الغازات المسببة للاحتباس باكثر بظليل من 65% تحت المستويات التي كانت عليه في عام 1990.
4184	11620285	ماجستير	SPECTRAL BEHAVIOUR AND TERNARY METAL COMPLEXES OF SCHIFF BASES DERIVED from SOM AMINO ACIDS	Qenawy , Mohamed Ahmed Abdellah	Mohamed Ahmed Abdellah Qenawy؛	South Valley Univer sity؛	2010	تتضمن الرسالة دراسة التردد التوتوميري لبعض مركبات قواعد شيف المشتقة من تكاف 2-هيدروكسي-1-خفثالدهيد مع بعض الاحماض الامنيه مثل الجاليسين والالانين واليوسين والفالين والفينيل الانين(L1-LS) على الترتيب كما انها تحتوي على دراسته الخواص الطيفية لهذه المركبات وكذلك تشمل ايضا على تحضير ودراسة المتركبات الثلاثيه مع كلا من البورانيوم والنحاس تعتبر هذه الدراسة ذات اهميه خاصه نظرا الاهميه مركبات قواعد شيف وكذلك متركباتها في مختلف المجالات حيث ان مركبات قواعد شيف ومتركباتها تستخدم كموامل حفازة لبعض التفاعلات وكعلاج للسرطان وكعصادات للبكتريا والفيروسات بالإضافة الي العديد من الخواص البيولوجيه الاخرى.
4185	11621327		EFFECTS OF CHRONIC ETHANOL AND VITAMIN CADMINISTRATION ON THE ANTIOXID ANT DEFENCE SYSTEM AND THE RELEASE OF TUEFENCE SYSTEM AND THE RELEASE OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-a AND INTERLEUKIN-6 IN RATS	ALI-MARIAM SALEH EBIED.	مريم صالح عبيد؛	الاسكندر ية؛	2005	يسبب الكحول الاتيلي تأثيره الضارة سواء من خلال التولد المباشر مع معظم مكونات الخلية والتي بدورها قد تسبب حدوث تغيرات في تركيب ووظائف الخلية أو بمشاركتها في البات اأخرى قد تؤدي في النهاية الي زيادة التلف التأكسدي.
4186	11622394		SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW 1,5- BENZOTHAZEPINES	ABDELMAWGEED-N OHA SAYED HASSAN.	نهي سيد عبدال موجود؛	سوهاج؛	2008	تتعلق هذه الدراسة بتخليق بعض المركبات 3- والمشتق والمنتمية (5-19)بنزوثيازين وذلك من 2- فينيل (5-1) بنزوثيازين 4- ون 1-ولقد أمكن تحضير المركب 1- من تفاعل أرثو فيوفينول مع بنزويل استات ال ايثيل في وجود البارازيلين كمذيب وثلاثي أمين كعامل حفاز.
4187	11622459		ASSEAMMENT OF SOME HEAVY METALS IN BLOOD SERUM OF HEP ATTIS PATIENTS from ASWAN GOVERNORAT BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY AND STRIPPING VOLTAMETRY.	ABDELRAHEEM-SAF AA MAHMOUD.	صفاء محمد عبدالرحيم؛	أسوان؛	2008	مرض التهاب الكبدى الوبائى الفيروسي من اخطر الامراض الموجودة في السنوات الاخيرة والذي اصبح منتشر على مستوى العالم يرتبط مرض التهاب الكبدى الوبائى الفيروسي بنسبة الناصر الثقيلة الموجودة في الجسم الانسان حيث ان التغيرات التي تحدث في نسبة بعض العناصر الثقيلة تكون من اهم التشخيصات لهذا المرض ولكن هذه العلاقة غير واضحة بشكل كافي.
4188	11623076		PHYTOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF SOME PLANTS.	ESMAIL-SBEER MAHMOUD.	عبيد محمود إسماعيل؛	أسوان؛	2008	لقد اصبحت الدراسات الحديثة والمستمرة في مجال دراسة مدي فاعلية الادوية المختلفة من اصل طبيعي ان هذه الادوية لها فاعلية كبيرة في علاج كثير من الامراض المعنصية ومما اتضح من اثار جانبية للادوية المختلفة كيميائيا لذلك اتجهت انصار الباحث الي العودة الي الطبيعة مرة اخرى.
4189	11623177		SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME 1,8- NAPHTHYRIDINES.	AHMED-AMR HASSAN MOUATAFA.	عمرو حسن مصطفى؛	سوهاج؛	2006	تتناول الرسالة دراسته تشييد وتفاعلات مشتقات ال8-1- ناقثريدين ولقد تم اختيار هذه المركبات نظرا لاهميتها البيولوجيه و تطبيقاتها العديدة في مجال الكيمياء العلاجيه الجزء الاول من غايرساليه يهتم بتشبيد وتفاعلات الالكله والاسيله لمركب 7-امينو-2-هيدروكسي-4-ميثيل-8-1-ناقثريدين (2)، ولقد تم تشبيد عن طريق تفاعل 6-2-ثنائي امينو بيريدين مع الايثيل اسيتو اسيتيل فلقد تم دراسته تفاعلات مركب (2) مع كميه وغيره من كلا من كلوريد البنزيل او كلوريد البنزويل في وجود ثلاثي ايثيل امين كعامل حفاز معطيا الالكله له بادخال مجموعتين بنزين (6) والاسيله له بادخال مجموعع واحد من البنزويل (7) على النيتروجين لمجموعه تالامنيو على الترتيب
4190	11623222		Synthesis and Reaetions of Some Heterocyclic Compounds Containing Naphthofuran Moiety	Zaki ,Remon Melad	Remon Melad Zaki؛	Assiut Univer sity؛	2007	عند تفاعل 1-سيانو-2-خاقول(IV) او الملح الصوديومي له مع كواشف الالكله يتم الكله مجموعع (OH) ليعطي المشتقات (Va-d) والتي امكن قطلها في وجود ايثوكسيد الصوديوم لتعطي مشتقات امينوناقو [b-2,1]فيوران (Vla-d)اجراء تفاعل البرومع او النيتزده للمركب (IV) وجد ان الموضع 6هو المفضل لمهاجمه المجموعه المهاجمه ليعطي المركبات (XII),(XVI)، على التوالي والتي امكن قطلها تحت نفس ظروف التفاعل السابق لتعطي مركبات 6-بروموامينوناقو[b-2,1] فيوران 6-،نيترو وامينوناقو[b-2,1] فيوران
4191	11623523		SYNTHESIS AND REACTIONS OF SOME NEW S-TRIAZOLO[3,b]-1,3,4- THIADIAZOLE AND -THIADIAZINE DERIVATIVES.	ABDELHAMEED-ANT AR AHMED.	عنتر احمد عبد الحميد؛	سوهاج؛	2007	تتناول الرسالة دراسة تشيد وتفاعلات حلقة التريازول الممتائل وملتحم بحلقات غير متجانسة ولقد تم اختيار هذا المركب نظرا لاهميته البيولوجيه وتطبيقاته العديدة في مجال الكيمياء العلاجيه.
4192	11623542		SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS THROUGH THE 1,3-DIPOLAR CYCLOADDITION REACTIONS.	MOHAMMED-MOST AFA MOHAMMED YOUNS.	مصطفى محمد يونس محمد؛	قنا؛	2010	من المعروف ان العديد من المركبات النواتج الطبيعية التي تحتوي على حلقة البيرولدين لها نشاط بيولوجي هام مثل حمض الكليك ومضادات الفيروسات ومضادات البكتريا ولذلك قمنا بتحضير المشتقات التي تحتوي على هذه الحلقة ومثال على ذلك: مشتقات البرولين - مركبات من ثلاث حلقات ملتصمة - مركبات الثيو هيدنتونين.
4193	11623582		COORDINATION PROPERTIES OF CERTAIN ANTIBIOTICA CONTAINING NITROGEN,OXYGEN AND SULPHUR DONORS WITH SOME TRANSITION METALS.	IBRAHIM-MOHAMED ABDELMEGEED.	محمد عبد المجيد ابراهيم؛	أسبوط؛	2008	تتضمن الرسالتطرق التحضير والتعرف على بعض المتركبات الثنائية والمتركبات مختلفة الليجندات لبعض المضادات الحيوية المنتمية لعائلة السيفالوسبورينات مثل سيفوبيرازون سيفازولين سفترياكسون والسيفرادين وتتضمن الرسالة ايضا تحضير وتوصيف المتركبات المختلفة الليجندات الخاصة بالسير وهوروكساسين الذي ينتمي الي عائلة الفلوروكينولات.
4194	11623648		STRUCTURAL,CHARACTERIZATION AND CATALYTIC ACTIVITY STUDIES ON NICKEL,SILVER AND ALUMINIUM MIXED OXIDES CATALYSTS.	MOHAMED-RASHA MOHAMED KAMAL	رشا محمد كمال محمد؛	أسبوط؛	2008	ان الاجابة عن التساؤل عن الدور المنوط بالحفزات في تفاعلات الحفز غير المتجانس قد تبسط كثيرا بقولنا ان الدور الحافز يمكن في مقدرة على الارتباط بالمتفاعلات ومن ثم اتاحة الفرصة لهذه المتفاعلات لكي تتفاعل بذاتها في حالة التفاعلات احادية الجزئية او بعضها البعض كما هو الحال في التفاعلات التي تحتوي من اكثر من متفاعل.
4195	11625822		SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW NITROGEN HETEROCYCLES CONTAINING THE PYRROLE AND/OR PYRAZOLE NUCLEUS.	ESMAIL-SABAH AHMED ABDO.	SABAH AHMED ABDO ESMAIL؛	ASSIU T UNIVE RSITY ؛	2007	تهدف هذه الرسالة الي تحضير بعض مشتقات البيرازول والبيرول التي يتوقع لها اهمية بيولوجية وتم استخدام حمض 1,3- ثنائي فينيل بيرازول -4- كربوكسيليك كمادة اوليه لتحضير هيدرازيد الحمض المقابل 3وذلك عن طريق تحويل الحمض 1 الي الايثيلي المقابل 2 وعقد معالجة المركب الاخير ببهدرات الهيدرازين في الكحول الايثيلي نتج الكريو هيدرازيد3.
4196	11625977		SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM FURAN OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE.	HASSAN-MOHAMME D MOHAMMED	MOHAMMED MOHAMMED HASSAN؛	ASSIU T UNIVE RSITY ؛	2009	تهدف هذه الرسالة الي تحضير وتفاعلات بعض مشتقات الفيورو-،والبنزوفيووربيريميدين الجديدة والتي يتوقع لها اهمية بيولوجية ولية فقد تم تحضير مركب ايثيل 3-امينوبنزوفيوور-2-كاربوكسيلات(2) لاستخدامه كمادة اوليه حيث حضر عن طريق تفاعل الركب 2-هيدروكسي بنزوينتر ايل مع ايثيل كلورواسيتات.
4197	11626073		SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A SERIES OF SOME TRANSITION AND NON- TRANSITION METAL CARBOXYLATE COORDINATION POLYMERS SPECTROSCOPIC THERMAL AND ELECTROCHEMICAL STUDIES.	ALFAKEH-MAGED SHAI F ABDEULLAH	MAGED SHAI F ABDEULLAH ALFAKEH؛	ASSIU T UNIVE RSITY ؛	2009	تتضمن الرسالة طرق تحضير والتعرف على عدد من بوليمرات المتركبات مختلفة الليجندات للعناصر الانتقالية الثنائية التكافؤ (المنجنيز،الكوبالت،النكل،النحاس)والثلاثية والثنائية التكافؤ(الالومنيوم،الزنك،الكاديوم،الزئبق والرصاص).
4198	11648530		EFFECT OF ALLOYING WITH INDIUM ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF TIN AND CORROSION INHIBITION OF TIN INDIUM AND THIR ALLOYS IN ACIDIC SOLUTIONS.	AHMED-HANY MOHAMED ABDELLATEEF.	HANY MOHAMED ABDELLATEEF AHMED؛	SOHA G UNIVE RSITY ؛	2009	يستعرض الجزء الاول استخدامات كلا من القصدير والالنديوم وسبائك القصدير الالنديوم وايضا الابحاث التي تنشر في مجال السلوك الكهركيميائي والتآكلي لكل من الفازين وسبائكهم في محاليل مختلفة.

4199	11648603		SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES OF THE DETERMINATION OF STRONTIUM OXIDE IN PORTLAND CEMENT AND THE SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF STRONTIUM IN PRESENCE OF CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM.	DARDEERY: SAMYHA SAYED AHMED.	SAMYHA SAYED AHMED DARDEERY:	ASSIUT UNIVERSITY	2009	تتضمن هذه الرسالة دراسة تطبيقية عن تقدير اكسيد الاسترنتيوم في وجود اكاسيد الكالسيوم والمغنسيوم في الاسمنت وذلك باستخدام قياسات اطياف الامتصاص المرئية.		
4200	11649219	دكتوراه	monitoring oxidation reactions by photochemical techniques	el-sheshtawy, hamdy saad sadek	hamdy saad sadek el-sheshtawy:	jacobs:	2007			
								The field of nanoscience and nanotechnology has reached an interesting period of development and excitement in many scientific fields in the last few years. Many of the properties and phenomena associated with nanomaterials require the understanding of their chemistry because many of their applications are related to chemistry. A scientific and technical revolution has just begun based upon the ability to systematically organize and manipulate matter at nanoscale. The field of nanostructure science and nanotechnology is a broad and interdisciplinary area of worldwide research and development activity that has been growing explosively in the past few years. The products that are created through nanostructuring have great potential and significant commercial impacts at present. Nanotechnology is defined as fabrication of devices with atomic or molecular scale precision. Devices with minimum feature size are considered to be products of nanotechnology [5]. When matter is as small as 1 to 100 nanometers, many of its features will easily change and have many unique features both different from macro-matters and single atoms due to the quanta effect, regional confinement of matter, and huge surface or interface effects. The final objective of nanometer Chapter (1) Introduction technology is to produce products of special functions with new physical and chemical features by making atoms, molecules and matters presenting their features directly in the length of a nanometer [5]. New materials are being discovered or produced and astonishing claims are being made concerning their properties, behaviors and applications. Research in this area is motivated by the possibility of designing nanostructured materials that possess novel electronic, optical, magnetic, photochemical and catalytic properties such materials are essential for technological advances in photonics, biotechnology, quantum electronics, nonlinear optics, energy storage and information storage and processing. Nanoscience and nanotechnology is an important interdisciplinary area, which emerged in recent years due to the unusual size and shape dependent physiochemical and electronic properties of metallic and semiconducting nanoparticles. These nanoparticles can be exploited in a wide variety of technological applications like light emitting diodes, sensors, solar cells, etc. Nanotechnologies cover a wide range of fields (from Chemistry, Physics and Biology, to Medicine, Engineering and Electronics). The factors which cause the properties of nanomaterials to differ significantly from other	4	

							materials are increased relative surface area and quantum yield of nanoscience and nanotechnology has reached an interesting period of development and excitement in many scientific fields in the last few years. Many of the properties and phenomena associated with nanomaterials require the understanding of their chemistry because many of their applications are related to chemistry. The environmental applications of photocatalysis using TiO ₂ nanoparticles have attracted a great deal of research efforts over the last three decades. It is well established that nanoparticles of TiO ₂ illuminated with UV light can degrade almost any dissolved organic pollutant to the degree of mineralization. Nevertheless, photocatalysis, particularly in the aqueous media, has still not been applied commercially for environmental purposes. One reason seems to be the cost associated with the requirement of using an expensive UV radiation source. The work presented in this thesis is divided into three chapters, references, and two summaries one of them is English and the other is Arabic. This chapter includes a brief idea about nanotechnology, methods of synthesis of nanotechnology, application of nanotechnology, photocatalysis, mechanisms of photocatalysis, properties and applications of titanium dioxide. It also presents a brief idea about the synthetic methods of titanium dioxide nanoparticles and a brief idea about its modification. This chapter includes the experimental conditions and the materials used to synthesize the undoped TiO ₂ nanoparticles by two different methods (the Sol-gel and the hydrolysis methods). In addition, this chapter includes the methods used to characterize TiO ₂ nanoparticles such as: Thermal Analysis (The thermogravimetric (TG), differential thermogravimetric (DTG)) and the differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and UV-visible Spectroscopy. The XRD results also showed that the oxides obtained by the hydrolysis method, in the basic medium (ammonium hydroxide), contain only anatase phase, while calcination at the same temperature of the sample synthesized in the acidic medium (nitric acid) resulted in the formation of two phases (anatase and rutile). - The FT-IR results showed the presence of surface hydroxyl groups and water molecules adsorbed at the surface of the calcined oxides at 480 °C. The band gap has been calculated from the UV absorbance results. The results demonstrated that the band gap values agree with those of the literature. - The electronic microscope results clarified that all the oxides synthesized at different calcination temperatures have particles in the nanometer scale (less than 100 nm). These results are in good agreement with those results obtained from the corresponding XRD results by using Scherrer equation. The photocatalytic activity results showed that all the prepared oxides by different methods have high efficiency for formic acid removal, as indicated by the decrease of the TOC and the increase of the pH values of the treated solutions		
4201	11649332	Master.	Synthesis, characterization and photocatalytic activity of TiO ₂ nanoparticles /	Brekry, Mohamed Mahmoud El-Sayed.		2012		26/11/2012	Fawzy H. Assaf, Ahmed A Abd El-Rady, M. S. Abd El-Sadek.
4202	11670971		GEOLOGICAL AND ENGINEERING STUDIES ON THE LIMESTONES ALONG FARAFRA-BAHARYIA DISTRICT WITH EMPHASIS OF ECONOMIC UTILIZATION WESTERN DESERT EGYPT	ABDELAAL-AHMED KHALAF AHMED.	AHMED KHALAF AHMED ABDELAAL	2010	تهدف هذه الرسالة الىلقاء المزيد من الضوء على خصائص ونوعيات صخور الحجر الجيري التابعة لزمنى الكريتاي المتأخر-الثلاثي المبكر المنتشر في منطقة واحدة الفرافرة والمناطق المحيطة بها بصحراء مصر الغربية والتي تمتد بين خطي طول 33/28-53/27 شرقا وخطي عرض 26/27-27/26 شمالا.		
4203	11671380		geological and engineering studies on the limestones along farafra-baharyia district with emphasis of economic utilization western desert egypt.	abdelaal-ahmed khalaf ahmed	ahmed khalaf ahmed abdelaal	2010	تهدف هذه الرسالة الىلقاء المزيد من الضوء على خصائص ونوعيات صخور الحجر الجيري التابعة لزمنى الكريتاي المتأخر الثلاثي المبكر المنتشر في منطقة واحدة الفرافرة والمناطق المحيطة بها بصحراء مصر الغربية والتي تمتد بين خطي طول 33/28-53/27 شرقا وخطي عرض 26/27-27/26 شمالا.		
4204	11673645		C*- algebras associated with higher-dimensional noncommutative simplicial complexes and their K- theory	Omran ·Saleh	Saleh Omran	2005	For>_1 we consider an n-dimensional simplicial complex {which has 2n+2 vertices and represents the n-sphere} let Snc n be the C*- algebra associated to {by a construction of J. Cuntz		
4205	11674234		Fuzzy Topological Spaces	Abd El-Rahman ·Abd El- Nasser Ghareeb	Abd El-Nasser Ghareeb Abd El-Rahman	2007	اعترفت العلماء في عصرنا الحالي بحاجتهم الىيجاد صيغ ملائمة للحد وتعالج الصفات غير ثامة التحديد بشكل ايجابي. معظم الصفات التي يهتم بها العلم الحديث والتي تقابلنا في حياتنا العلمية تقتصر الى تحديد اتمام امثال تلك الصفات جيد- رديء- طويل جدا- غزير وهكذا. وعدم التحديد الذي يهنا هنا ليس من النوع الاحصائي بل هو عدم تحديد متصل في طبيعه تلك الصفات ولغوياب التحديد عن مثل تلك الصفات استحال في السابق الحصول لكل واحد منها علي مجموعها الاشياء التي تحقق تلك الصفة.		
4206	11674320		on solutions of some Partial Differential Equations of Fractional orders	Arafa ·Anas Ahmed Mohammed	Anas Ahmed Mohammed Arafa	2007	كثيرا ما تظهر المعادلات التفاضلية ذات الرتب الكسرية في مجالات البحث المختلفة والتطبيقات الهندسية والتي تتضمن سريان الموائع والشبكات الكهربائية ونظرية التحكم والنظرية الكهرومغناطيسية والاحتمالات والاحصاء ونظرية الانتشار ونظرية التآكل في الكيمياء الكهربائية ومن ثم ظهر الاحتياج الى طريقة فعالة وسهلة الاستخدام لحل مثل هذه المعادلات ولذلك استخدمنا طريقة(الاميان) لما تتمتع به من ميزات من بينها انها تستخدم لحل انواع مختلفة من المعادلات التفاضلية ذات الرتب الكسرية ذات الشروط الابتدائية.		
4207	11674428		Spectral/Spline Collocation Methods for the Solutions of some Partial Differential Equations(PDEs)	Attia ·Mohamad Ahmed Ibrahim	Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim Attia	2004	تتضمن هذه الرسالة عرضا للأسلوب جديد الأبعاد حل عددي لبعض المعادلات التفاضلية الجزئية ذات البعد الواحد وهذا الأسلوب المقترح يربط بين تقريب الدوال فلقه الكرية الطيفي (Ultraspherical Spectral) Approximation(وطرائق سيلين المجمع)Spline Collocation Methods) ويتم ذلك بان نبدا باعطاء تقريب الاعلى مشتقة لتفاضليلا جزئية في الاتجاه x والحصول علي تقريبات للمشتقات التفاضلية الأقل في الاتجاه yمن خلال التكاملات المتتالية لاعلى مشتقة في الاتجاهyوبذلك تتحول المعادلة التفاضلية الجزئية الى مجموعة من المعادلات التفاضلية العادية في الاتجاه x التي يمكن حلها باستخدام طرائق سيلين المجمع التي تعتمد علي اربعة نقاط مجمعة		

4208	11674435	master.	Studies on the Biological Control of Subterranean Termite, Psammotermes Hybostoma (Isoptera :Rhinotermitidae) and their Population Fluctuations in Qena City /	Abd Elatti, Zainab Ali Saad.			2012	Studies on the subterranean sand termite psammotermes hybostoma and its control took attention of authors as a result of their economic importance. The present work was carried out at two regions namely; El-Konooz region and the farm land of South Valley University in Qena city during the period from September 2010 till June 2012. The aim of the work was to study some different models of subterranean termite traps, annual population and cast composition, seasonal fluctuations in addition to study the effect of some microbial insecticide and some natural oils and substances against the sand termite, P. hybostoma under laboratory and field conditions.	22/3/2013.	Mohamed Zaky Yousif Aly, Khalid Said Mohamed Osman, Karem Mohammad Muhanna.
4209	11674791		Treatment of some Problems in Dynamics of Elastic Bodies	Ahmed ·Mousa Khalifa	وجهة المنح: Mousa Khalifa Ahmed	Assiut Univinst y:	1992	تتناول هذه الرسالة الاهتزازات التوافقية الحرة لقشره اسطوانيه مرنيه على الاعتبار ان ثوابت المرنه للقشره لا تعتمد على الاحداثات وكذلك لا تعتمد على اتجاه محاوره الاحداثات اي ان القشره متجانسه وايزوتروبييه(Homcgenuous and Isotropic) وايضا في غياب القوى الحجميه(Body Forces)		
4210	11674868		On Smooth Fuzzy Topological Spaces	Nafssr ·Abd-allah Aly Abd-allah	Abd-allah Aly Abd-allah Nassr	Sohag Univer sity:	2006	في عصرنا الحالي شعر العلماء بحاجتهم اليجاد ضئغ لتحدد وتعالج الصفات غير تامه التحديد بشكل ايجابي معظم الصفات التي يهتم بها العلم الحديث والتي تقابلنا في حياتنا العلميه نقتقر الي التحديد مثل صفه جيد او ردى او طويل جدا او غزير وعديم التحديد الذي يهمننا هنا ليس من النوع الاحصائي بل هو عدم تحديد متاصل في طبيعه تلك الصفات ولغياب التحديد الامثل عن مثل تلك الصفات استحال في السابق الحصول لكل واحد منها علي مجموعه الاشياء التي تحقق تلك الصفه تعتبر طريقه بيز من طرق الاستدلال الاحصائي الشائع الاستخدام في مجال البحث العلمي خاصه تحليل بيانات التجارب المعملية وذلك بدلا عن الطريقه الكلاسيكيه في تحليل هذه التجارب لما تتضمنه من اضافته المعلومات السابقه عن معالم التوزيعات الناتجه عن خبره الباحث التي يعرفها عن التجريه محل الدراسه الي البيانات الناتجه من التجريه في التحليل الاحصائي مما يحسن الاستدلال		
4211	11674921		Bayesian Estimation Based on Complete and Censored Samples from the INVERSE WEIBULL Distribution	Hassan ·Yasser Salama	Yasser Salama Hassan	South Valley Univer sity:	2007	دراسه المواد الحراريه المغناطيسيه اصبحت ذات اهميه كبيره في مجال الطب والهندسه ولها العديد من الاستخدامات في المجالات الميكانيكيه وفي التطبيقات المختلفه في العلوم والتكنولوجيا مثل علم فيزياء النجومAstrophysics وعلم الجيوفيزياءGeophysics وعلم الصوتياتAcoustics وعلم فيزياء البلازماPlasmaphysics وعلم الزلازلSeismology وهذه الدراسات لها استخدامات كبيره وتطبيقات عديده في الصناعه وهندسه التعدين والاغراض الحربيه وكذلك صناعه الطائرات والكباري المعلقه		
4212	11676171		SOLUTIONS OF SOME PROBLEMS IN MAGNETO- THERMOELASTIC BODLES	Mohamed ·Mohamed Al-Sagheer Mohamed	Mohamed Al-Sagheer Mohamed Mohamed	South Valley Univer sity:	2005	اجريت هذه الدراسه علي عدد 112 من ذكور الجرذان البالغه تم تقسيمها الي الربعه عشر مجموعه، كل منها يحتوي علي ثمانية جرذان مختبره، تتراوح اوزانها من 200-250 جرام وقد تم تخدير الجرذان المختبره عن طريق الحقن اليريتوني لماده اليريتين (600مجم/كجم من وزن الجرذ المختبر) ثم تم عمل شق طولي في البطن وبواسطه ملازمين تم كشف المناطق المراده من القناه الهضميه المراده من القناه الهضميه مع التحكم في وقف نزيف الدم باستخدام القطن المبلال بالمحلول الملحي وتم عزل اجزاء القناه الهضميه المراد فحصها لتسهيل تثبيت الاقطاب عليها مع المحافظه علي بقاء هذه الاجزاء رطبه عن طريقه المحلول الملحي في 37 _ درجة مئويه) ثم تم تثبيت الاقطاب في الطيفه العنثليه لكل من المعده والواويه والاثنى عشر والقولون.		
4213	11676983		STUDIES ON THE ROLEV OF DOPAMINE ON GASTROINTESTINAL MOTILITY IN ADULT MALE RATS	Yousef ·Mohammad Aly Othman	Mohammad Aly Othman Yousef	Assiut Univer sity:	2006	تمثل الدراسه الحاليه امتداد مهما للدراسات التي اجريت سابقا علي اسماك الباطي في مصر حيث تعتبر اسماك الباطي النيلي من اهم الاسماك الاقصاديه في المصايد الداخليه المصريه، حيث يقدر انتاجها السنوي بحوالي 70% من جمله انتاج مصايد بحيره ناصر والنيل وفروعه والبحيرات الشماليه وتمتاز هذه الاسماك بجوده لحمها وسرعه نموها ووفرة نسلها وقدرتها علي الحياه في بيئات متباينه.		
4214	11677072		BIOLOGICAL STUDIES AND FISHERIES ON OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS IN THE RIVER NILE AT SOHAG GOVERNORATE	Soliman ·Hamdy Ahmed Mohammed	Hamdy Ahmed Mohammed Soliman	Sohag Univer sity:	2008	The health consequences of cigarette smoking and of Ac mr of other tobacco products are well known. They are an important cause of increased mortality and morbidity in developed countries and the prevalence increasing in the developing world as well. The resulting of cigarette smoke is composed of a complex mixture of over 4,000 chemicals resulting from pyrolysis. Many of these chemicals exist in very small quantities just above the detection limits of sensitive toxicology assays, but many highly toxic chemicals are present in large measurable concentrations in tobacco smoke and are known to be involved in causing a variety of diseases. Nicotine represents the major harmful chemical component. The hazardous effects in pregnant mothers and their newborn are of great importance. In the present study, sixty fertile male and virgin female rats were used during experimentation. They were mated with average of 3: 1 females per each male respectively and zero date of gestation was determined. The pregnant rats were arranged into six groups, each was composed of 10 individuals as follows: 1.Control pregnant rats 2.Low dose nicotine-treated pregnant rats (0.2mg/kg body weight).- 3.High dose nicotine-treated pregnant rats (0.4mg/kg body weight). 4.Trifolium pratense seed extract-treated pregnant rats. 5.Combined trifolium seed extract and low dose-nicotine-treatment. 6.Combined trifolium seed extract and high dose nicotine-treatment. Each individual in the treated groups received the applied daily doses at the 6th day of gestation until parturition. The present findings are summarized as follows: 1. Effects on maternal tissues:		

1.1. Liver: Administration of daily subcutaneous doses of 0.2mg (low dose) and 0.4mg (high dose) nicotine /kg body weight to pregnant mothers of albino rats from the 6th day of gestation until parturition produced histological defects of hepatic tissues characterized by marked increase of dissolution of hepatic cords with prominent dilated blood sinusoids and ill defined cell boundaries) of hepatocytes. Marked apparent hypertrophied kupffer cells, ballooning degeneration of hepatocytes with prominent vacuolated cytoplasm, apoptotic cell death and focal collection of inflammatory cells in different regions on hepatic tissues were also noticed. In the perivascular regions, hyaline degenerated areas, fatty change of hepatocytes associated with increased incidence of pyknotic cell death, internal haemorrhage and congested blood vessels are apparent. Trifolium pratense seed extract-treatment showed no signs of hepatotoxicity. Treatment of nicotine (either low and high dose) in combination with trifolium seed extract revealed marked amelioration of hepatic tissue.

1.2 Pancreas: Nicotine-treatment induced degeneration of endocrine cells associated with lacked normal orientation and structural pattern of pancreas at light microscopic level. Trifolium seed extract-treatment showed normal structural pattern similar to control. Combination treatment of nicotine and trifolium revealed marked amelioration of islet cells. Regenerated blood vessels at the periphery of the islets were detected.

At TEM level, low dose nicotine-treated group affected both light and dark P cells. The nuclei possessed irregular nuclear envelope and electron-dense chromatin material. The mitochondria appeared few and their inner compartment becomes vesicular. Some light P cells exhibited degenerated nuclear materials. Many other ones showed nuclei having convoluted nuclear envelope and enclosed by numerous electron-dense chromatin materials. The granular endoplasmic reticulum appeared either degenerated or release their covering ribosomes or become fragmented. Few numbers of secretory granules of varying sizes were detected throughout cytoplasm. Experimental group received Trifolium pratense seed extract-treatment, the β cells appeared intact similar of the control.

Experimental group received low dose nicotine-treatment in combination with Trifolium pratense seed extract possessed almost normal cytological architecture of B cells. Few numbers of vacuoles were detected in-between the endocrine α cells. The cytoplasm of the cells exhibited increased intensity of secretory granules almost similar to the control.

1.3. Heart: In experimental low and high dose nicotine-treated groups, the myocardial muscle fibers showed irregular orientation pattern and become widely separated from each other. Focal necrotic zones with slight dense collection of inflammatory cells were detected. Many of the myocardial muscle fibers become eosinophilic with marked degeneration of their nuclei. Group received trifolium seed extract showed no signs of myocardial toxicity. Experimental group treated with either low or high dose-treatment in combination with oral doses of 1ml of Trifolium pratense seed extract revealed marked amelioration of myocardial tissue.

2. Effects on body weight, size and crown-rump length of newly born: Delivered newly born maternally-treated with nicotine at low and high dose level exhibited marked reduction effect on their body weight, size & crown-rump length comparing with the control and those supplemented Trifolium pratense seed extract. However, experimental group received nicotine plus Trifolium pratense seed extract showed amelioration of the tested parameter but still below the normal value.

3. Gross morphological abnormalities of newly born: Examining the gross morphology of delivered newborn of experimental groups revealed the presence of different pattern of congenital malformations including superficial haematoma, shortened neck region, kinky tail, uni- & bilateral deformity of both fore- & hind limbs and 1 abnormal skin. High rates of congenital abnormalities were detected post-high dose-nicotine treatment. Low and high dose nicotine-treatment altered the sex ratio being 40% and 35% for males and 60% and 65% for females respectively. Although trifolium seed extract ameliorate the histological picture of maternal tissues, the shift of sex ratios were still detected but less variation comparing with nicotine-treated groups.

4. Length measurements of some ossified appendicular bones: Delivered newborn maternally received nicotine-treatment exhibits marked reduction of ossified bones of mandibular, humerus, radio-ulna, femur, tibio-fibula, scapula and ilium comparing with the control and the supplemented Trifolium pratense seed extract. Newborn of mothers received nicotine-treatment plus trifolium seed extract exhibited ameliorated of measured ossified bones but was still below the normal values.

5. Histological observations on liver & heart of newly born:

5.1. Liver: Liver of newborn of maternally nicotine treated mothers with either low or high dose-treatment showed massive degeneration of hepatocytes associated with perivascular round cell infiltration, a marked congestion of the blood sinusoids, and vacuolar degeneration of most hepatic cells. Highest adverse effects were observed in those of high dose nicotine-treated mother. Newborn of mothers received Trifolium pratense seed extract revealed no signs of hepatotoxicity. Newborn of maternally-treated with either low or high dose of nicotine in combination with trifolium seed extract revealed marked ameliorating of hepatic tissue.

4215	11677224	The Role of Trifolium Seed Extract in Ameliorating the Adverse effects of Nicotine on The Pregnant Mothers of Rats and their Newborn	Mohamed ·Zeinab Kamal Sayed	Zeinab Kamal Sayed Mohamed†	South Vally Univer sity:	2010	5.2. Heart:The heart of newborn of maternally nicotine-treated mother showed massive degeneration of muscle fibers. Newborn of mothers received trifolium seed extract revealed normal structural pattern of myocardial muscle. Newborn of experimental group recieved nicotine-treatment in combination with trifolium seed extract ameliorated the histological picture of myocardial muscle fibers		
							The Red Sea is home of unique fauna due to its almost isolated position near the Indian ocean, over ten percent of its fish species are endemic found exclusively between the Suez canal in the north and the Gate of Lamentations (Bab-el-Mandab) in the south (Debelius, 2007).About 13,000 marine fish species exist (Nelson, 1994) and so far fewer than 2% of these have been Studied cytogenetically (Brum, 1996). Approximately 1,000 species of fishes occur in Red Sea , many reef fishes exhibit considerable variation in colour, some have a very different pattern as juveniles, others such as wrasses (Labridae) and parrot fishes (Scaridae) may differ markedly in colour with sexual developmentKaryological studies have provided basic information on the number, size and morphology of chromosomes that is important to undertake chromosome manipulations in fish (Khan et al., 2000). Furthermore, the karyotype might characterize a species through the determination of the details (number, size and structure) of its chromosomes (Alcocer et al., 1999). Besides karyotype analysis helps to predict, with considerable certainly, the fertility or sterility of hybrids by comparing the number and morphology of the chromosomes of parental species (Serebryakova, 1972).The use of molecular techniques has increased dramatically over the past several years, largely due to the development of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The random amplification of polymorphic DNA (RAPD), a methodology that employs a single short primer in PCRhas been widely used in several studies in animals, including the identification of fish species (Welsh and McClelland, 1990; Williams et al., 1990; Dinesh et al.,1993; Borowsky et al., 1995; Sultman et al., 1995; Partis and Wells, 1996; Callejas and Ochando, 1998) and the detection of population genetic variability in these organisms (Johanson et al., 1994; Caccone et al., 1997; Nadig et al., 1998; Cagigas et al., 1999; Chong et al., 2000). In spite of the fact there have been considerable development of cytotaxonomic studies in the last twenty years, very little information are available on the cytogenetic characteristics of marine fishes in Egypt especially in the Red Sea. So the aim of the present study is fill this gap and also to indicate the taxonomic relationship of twenty species of order Perciformes, 10 from Family Labridae; Cheilinus lunulatus, Cheilinus abudjubbe, Cheilinus mentalis, Cheilinus digrammus, Larabicus quadrilineatus, Hemigymnus melapterus, Thalassoma rueppellii, Thlassoma lunare, Gomphosus caeruleus, Cheilio inermis and 10 from Family Scaridae; Hipposcarus harid, Cetoscarus bicolor , Chlorurus sordidus, Chlorurus gibbus, Scarus ferrugineus, Scarus psittacus, Scarus frenatus, Scarus genazonatus, Scarus fuscopurpureusand Scarus niger 1.-Determination the diploid chromosome numbers and karyotype of some marine fishes of family Labridae. 2-determine parts of DNA of some coral reef fishes from Labridae and Scaridae families by using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) RAPD. 3-Studies of phylogenetic differences among fishes of two families (Labridae and Scaridae) by using eight primers (10 nucleotids). 4-demonstrate the phylogenetic relationship among the fishes inside each family and among the two families.		
4216	11678430	CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS ON GROUP OF BIRDS IN EGYPT	Mar'ie ·Zeinab Abd EL-Khaleq	Zeinab Abd EL-Khaleq Mar'ie†	South Valley Univer sity:	2007	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى بيان التغيرات الضارة ل نوعين من المبيدات الحشرية حديثة الانتاج على بيولوجيه وكذلك كيمياء الدم لنوعين شائعين من الديدان الارض هما ابوروكتويدا كاليجينوزا وفريتميا كاليفورنيكا في محافظة قا جمعت افراد النوعين ابوروكتويدا كاليجينوزا وفريتميا كاليفورنيكا لمدة عام من ثلاث امكان خاليه من التلوث وقد اثبتت الدراسة الحلقية ان كل من النوعين لا توجد له دوره حياه سنويه حيث جمعت جميع الاعمار تقريبا تكتلك الشرائق خلال العام ولكن ينسب متفاوتة		
4217	11678466	Effect of some insecticides on the biology of terrestrial oligochaetes at qena governorate	Ismail ·Randa Abdou Abdel-Rahman	Randa Abdou Abdel-Rahman Ismail†	South Valley Univer sity:	2007	تمت هذه الدراسة في ضوء استمرار العجز الطبي في مكافحه مرض قرحة المعدة مترتب على رجوع التقرح بعد التوقف عن العلاج بالبروستاجلاندينات او التخلص من البكتريا المتهمة في التسبب فيه مما يعني وجود خلل لم يتم تصليحه لانه لا يعتمد على هذين العاملين. وفي هذا الصدد كان الاتجاه لطرق جديده تستطيع السيطرة على هذا الخلل باستخدام مركبات النحاس العضويه وكان لهذا المعمل السبق في دراسه المقدره المضاده للتقرح لمركبات النحاس مع حمض النيكوتينيك (فيتامين ب3)مع الحمض الاميني الجليسين.		
4218	11678790	PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ANTI-ULCER ACTIVITY OF COPPER COMPLEXES IN EXPERIMENTAL GASTRIC ULCER IN RATS	Tuorkey ·Muobarak Jaber Fath-Allah	Muobarak Jaber Fath-Allah Tuorkey†	Assiut Univer sity:	2007	تمت هذه الدراسة لمحاولة معرفة تأثير حقن نترات الرصاص على تكاثر الخلايا وكذلك علي معدل تخليق الحمض النووي د ن ا في بعض الخلايا الانسجة المختلفة التي تم فحصها وهي طلائية الامعاء الدقيقة الخلايا الكبدية الانسيبات البولية في الكلية هشرة الكظرية كذلك الخلايا المغمية في الطحال وذلك في تكور الجرذان البيضاء.		
4219	11679768	HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF LEAD NITRATE ON SOME ORGANS OF MICE.	AREF·ABDELBASET AREF MAHAMED.	ABDELBASET AREF MAHAMED AREF†	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY :	1990	تهدف هذه الرسالة الي التحليل مركبات جديده مشتقة من سلفوناميدوجيرازولينو-ايزواوكرازولينو سيكلوهكسينو-اينيكلو هكسانو-2-او كسوريد بنو- ونيكوتينو-البينز اميدازولات وكذا سلفوناميد والبنز ثيازولات، واختيار النشط البيولوجي لهذه المركبات.		
			يراعى قلب الاسم ليبدأ باسم		بلد جهة				

4220	11684011		يكتب بلغة الرسالة ؛ أى الإنجليزية	العائلة	جهة المنح	المنح		ومن الجدير بالذكر ان بعض البحوث المنشورة عن المركبات مثلثية قد اشارت الي وجود الفعالية البيولوجية. تهدف هذه الرسالة الي التخليق مركبات جديدة مشتقة من سلفوناميدو-بيرازولينو-ايزواوكرازولينو سيكلوهكسينو- اسيكلو هكسانو-2-اوكسوريد ينو- ونيكوتينو-البنزيميدازولات وكذا سلفوناميد البنزثيازولات، واختيار النماذج البيولوجي لهذه المركبات. ومن الجدير بالذكر ان بعض البحوث المنشورة عن المركبات مثلثية قد اشارت الي وجود الفعالية البيولوجية.		
4221	11684049		SYNTHESIS OF SOME HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS RELATED TO BENZIMIDAZOLES AND BENZOTHAZOLES	Khafagy ·Zaher Abd EL-Mohsen	Zaher Abd EL-Mohsen Khafagy	Assiut Univer sity:	1982			
4222	11687647		Berichte des Meteorologischen Institutes der Universitat Freiburg	Haggagy ·Mahmoud EL-Nouby Adam	Mahmoud EL-Nouby Adam Haggagy	Freibu rg Univer sitat:	2003	the scintec FAS64 sodar was usedy the influence of thermal and roughness changes on the characteristics of the turbulent parameters such as turbulent kinetic energy per unit mass(TKE), TURBULENCE INTENSITY COMPONENTS (Iu,Iv,Iw)		
4223	11687681		On the human radiation exposure as derived from the analysis of natural and man-made radionuclides in soils	Harb ·Shaban Ramadan Mohamed	Shaban Ramadan Mohamed Harb	der Unvers itat:	2004			
4224	11690915	master	geographic information system applications in management of the soils irrigated by ground water : A case study in Qena governorate:	Mostafa ' hossny Mubark farrag .	Hosny Mubark farrag Mostafa	Assiut:	2009	المياه الجوفية تعتبر المصدر الثاني لمياه الري في مصر العليا بعد نهر النيل . وفي محافظة قنا هناك مساحات كبيرة تمثل الالف الافدنة تعتمد بشكل رئيسي على المياه الجوفية في الري وخصوصا في المناطق المستصلحة حديثا والتي تقع على حدود الصحراء الشرقية والغربية حيث تمثل المياه الجوفية المصدر الرئيسي الوحيد للري في هذه المناطق . تعتبر نظم المعلومات الجغرافية (GIS) من الوسائل التكنولوجية الحديثة ذات القدرة العالية في تخزين واسترجاع ونمذجة وتحليل وعرض البيانات المكانية والتي تمكننا من إدارة ودراسة مدى واسع من بيانات الموارد الارضية وصفات الاراضي المختلفة وعلاقتها المكانية وتيسر المعالجة والتحليل والمحاكاة لهذه البيانات ، وكذلك له إمكانية عمل ربط وتكامل للمعلومات التي يكون من الصعب الربط بينها خلال اى وسيلة أخرى وبواسطتها يمكن الكشف عن معلومات جديدة تفيد في اتخاذ القرارات الأفضل ، وبمساعدة نظم المعلومات الجغرافية (GIS) يمكن وصف أنواع الاراضي المختلفة ، كما أنها تعطى نتائج دقيقة تفيد في التقييم الطبقي والاقتصادي للاراضي وتعطى نتائج أكثر دقة لتقييم درجة تدهور التربة ، وهذا يفيد في عمل إطار أبحاث للاراضي المتدهورة ، وتساعد في اختيار المحصول المناسب زراعته حسب طبيعة المنطقة والظروف المحيطة بها. المياه الجوفية : قيمة درجة التوصيل الكهربى لعينات المياه الجوفية تتراوح بين 342 ميكروموز/سم الى 11120ميكروموز /سم -1 عموما وجد ان قيمة التوصيل الكهربى لعينات المياه الجوفية تقل في معظم العينات القريبة من النيل ويزداد في اتجاه الابار الموجودة في المناطق المجاورة للصحراء وجد ان هناك بعض الابار في المناطق القريبة من النيل (السهول الفيضية) ذات ملوحة مرتفعة وهذا بسبب انخفاض عمق هذه الابار . يتراوح من 8 الى pH 8,5 المياه الجوفية في حوالي 72,9% من العدد الكلي للمواقع كانت معتدلة القلوية ذات رقم -3 كانت(SAR) حوالي أكثر من 50% من الابار كانت في الحدود الآمنة للري طبقا لقيمة معدل انمصاص الصوديوم -4 .كانت اقل من 1,25 (RSC) اقل من 10 وقيمة كربونات الصوديوم المتبقية التسرية	2009	أ.د. محمد كمال رشدى أ.د.احمد غلاب محمد + د.محمد سليمان ابراهيم .
4225	11692865	ماجستير	Biochemical, Microbiological and Technological Studies on Fruits of some Date Cultivars in South Valley:	Abdel-Karim, Naglaa Abdel-Sabour Ahmed Ahmed.			2012	استخدام الجبس الزراعي وتحسين الصرف خصوصا في المناطق ذات القيم المرتفعة -5 Dat Plam (Phoenix dactylifera L ., a species of the Arecaceae family, is one of the oldest fruit crop mainly cultivated in North Africa and Middle East countries.It constitutes the most important plant in arid and desert area (Zaid, 1999 and Al-Shahib and Mrshall,2003) .the role of date palm has been well established the birth of the human race.Muslims consider it as a virtue to eat dates especially during the holy month of fasting (Ramadan) at Iftar.Muslims believe that "He who eats seven dates every morning will not be affected by poison or magic on the day he eats them " (Miller et al.,2003). Date Palm is widey distributed in different districts of the world.There are over 3000 varieties of dates grown world-wide.Worldwide dates prouduction is about7,527,600tones in 2009.Dates are important traditional crops. Egypt is considered as the first country of the top ten date producers (1,130,000tones) (Sidhu,2006and FAO,2009).		
4226	11703851	ماجستير	Phenotypic and molecular genetic studies natural yeasts isolated from egyptian dairy products:	Mahmoud , Zeinab El- Moghis	Zeinab Abd El-Moghis Mohmoud	Egypt :	2012	Cheese whey is a by- product of dairy industries. produced in large and has high polluting load, therefore representing a significant environmental problem all over the world. the loctose in cheese whey can be used as a substrate for bio-ethanol production by microbial fermentaion and its anaerobic digestion offers an excellent approach in terms of both energe conservation and pollution control,in addition to that this is one of the least expensive carbon sources for ethanol production The present study aimed to detect potent wild yeast strains to ferment the loctose in cheese whey, and their molecular identification Two steps needed to be carried out to realize this larget	2012	Saleh , Fatht Mohamed · Hesham, Abd El- Latif ·EL - Ameen. Tharwat M
								Ice Cream and Frozen dairy desserts are nutritious and healthful and relatively inexpensive desserts which are preferred by people of all ages .Its healthful and nutritive values make the consumers to by very conscious and prefer to use it.		

4227	11713120	ماجستير	Factors related to the technological and sensory aspects of some probiotic dairy food/	Mohammed Ibleasam Ramadan Mowafi.		17/1/ 2008.	Bifidobacteria are the major microorganisms of the Large intestine of the adolescents and adults. The healthy of these bacteria in the intestine gave the researchers and consumers the choice to give it higher attentions . Nowadays, the dairy industry focused on the production of dairy products that contain life probiotic bacteria .As the ice cream has popularity for all ages as a refreshing and a nutritious product, its value may be increased progressively in the presence of bifidobacteria . So, this study aimed to manufacture ice cream with probiotic properties and having good functional and sensory properties . The study is divided in two parts and the results are summarized . Part1: This part is studied the suitability of ice cream to be a carrier for Bifidobacteria through measuring the viability of bifidobacteria to be a live in ice cream mix, under manufacturing conditions of freezing and whipping and during storage . Part II: In this part of study the quality of the product was evaluated , when the product was fresh or stored up to 7 weeks, by measuring the functional and sensory properties of the products ,	Prof.Dr.Samweul Iskander shalabi
4228	11713138	دكتوراه	Chemical and Technological Studies on some Natural Antioxidants/	Taha Eman Mohamed Mohamed Abdel-Zaher.		2012		
4229	11713595	دكتوراه	Studies on Using some Herbal Preparations on the Productive and Reproductive Performance of Buffalo and Cattle/	Baiomy, Ahmed Abd elGail	Ahmed Abd elGail	El-Minia Univer sity	1999	Dr.M.A.A.El-Barody Associate Prof.of animal Physiology Faculty of Agric. El-Minia Univ
4230	11718356		CONFIDENTIAL DATA COMMUNICATION USING SUBSTITUTION CIPHERS.	TOUSOUN-REHAM ABDEL ELKAREEM.	REHAM ABDEL ELKAREEM TOUSOUN	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY	2009	يعتبر علم التشفير وامن المعلومات من اهم المواضيع التي تتناولها علوم الحاسب والاتصالات وتزداد اهمية امن الاتصال كنتيجة طبيعية لاستخدام الاتصالات الالكترونية في اغب الانشطة التجارية يعتبر التشفير احدي الطرق العلمية لزيادة الامن واصبح أداة قوية في العديد من تطبيقات امن المعلومات اي انه اذا امكن لتأمين او اكثر الاتصال بشكل يضمن الحفاظ على امن وسرية المعلومات المتداولة بينهم وتحقيق الاهداف.
4231	11718381		GEOPHYSICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDIES ON EL-BAHARYA AREA, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT.	SAWIRES-RASHAD FERIZ ZAKY.	RASHAD FERIZ ZAKY SAWIRES	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY	2005	تهتم الدولة اهتماما بالغا في الآونة الأخيرة بمشروعات استصلاح الأراضي والتوسع الاقفي في مناطق متعددة من الأراضي الصحراوية وغير المزروعة بها لتفادي التكنس السكاني الهائل بالشريط الضيق بوادي النيل وحيث ان تنمية المناطق الصحراوية تعتمد على ما تحويه باحدي مناطق صحراء مصر الغربية وهي منطقة الواحات البحرية تضررا لاهميتها الاقتصادية لما تحتويه من مناجم للحديد واكتشاف بترولية وامكن اثرية مختلفة ومستحاط قليلة للزراعة والاستصلاح بالاضافة الي المياه الجوفية.
4232	11742467		Genetics and biochemical Studies on Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains isolated from patients belong to different regions in Egypt	Mohamed ·Ahmed Mohamed Ali	Ahmed Mohamed Ali Mohamed	Sohag Univer sity:	2012	مصر لذلك تنصح باستخدام هذه الطرق في التشخيص في حاله اتساع الوقت (عدم الانتشار الوباء للمرض) يعتبر اختبار الحساسيه للمضادات الحيوية المعتمد على قدره البكتريا المسببه للدرن عل اختزال التترات من التقنيات الواعده حيث انه سريع وغير مكلف ولا يترك نفايات مشعه كالتي يخلفها الباكته ذو التكلفه الباهظه او الطريق المعتمد على تقنيه الحمض النووي حيث ان هذه الطرق مكلفه وتحتاج الى اجهزه غاليه الثمن وهي بحثيه اكثر منها تقنيه تشخيصيه من دراسته التنوع الوراثي للبكتريا المسببه للدرن والتشابه الشديد بين السلالات يوضح ان المقاومه للمضادات الحيوية تعود الي هذا التنوع الناتج غالبا من تناول العلاج غير المناسب او عدم اكمال المريض كورس العلاج مما يكسب البكتريا المقاومه للمضادات الحيوية مما يؤدي الي زياده نميه الوفاء بالمرض
4233	11742755		GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETIC DATA IN THE AREA SOUTH OF EL-DAKHLA OASIS, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT.	IBRAHIM, MOHAMED ABDELSABOUR.	MOHAMED ABDELSABOUR IBRAHIM	ASSIUT UNIVE RSITY	2012	في الغالب دائما ما تكون الدراسات الجيوفيزيائية هي الحل الوحيد لدراسة المناطق الوعرة التي يصعب الوصول اليها تقدم هذه الرسالة دراسة تفصيلية وتحليلية للتركيب الجيولوجية السطحية وسمك الرسوبيات للمنطقة الواقعة جنوب منطقة الواحات الداخلة.
4234	11742840		MICROPALAEONTOLOGICAL AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHICAL STUDY OF THE LATE PALEOCENE/EARLY EOCENE TRANSITION OF SOME GEOLOGICAL	TAHA, SAIDA ALI AHMED	SAIDA ALI AHMED TAHA	SOUTH VALLEY	2012	لدراسة التتابع البحري للبايوسين السطحي والايوسين العلوي على طول وادي النيل سجلت و وصفت ثلاثة قطاعات ارضية كالتالي: قطاع الترامسة: جنوبي غرب قنا حوالي 6كم على الضفة الغربية لنهر النيل خط عرض 265,326 شمالا خط طول 1-3242,244 شرقا

							تم تعريف البيانات المراقبة الهيمنة لأول مرة بواسطة Epstein (1954,1960) للتغلب على عيوب النوع الأول(Type-Illhybrid) والنوع الثاني(Type-Ilcensoring)من البيانات المراقبة كلا على حده ويوجد نوعان من البيانات المراقبة الهيمنة هما(Type-Ilhybrid)و(Type-Ihybrid).		
4235	11742886	BAYES INFERENCES AND PREDICTION BASED ON HYBRID CENSORED DATA	Ali 'Sara Mohammed Adel Mohammed	Sara Mohammed Adel Mohammed Ali'	Assiut Univer sity:	2013	تم تقديم التوزيع الاسي الخطي كنموذج الاختبارات الحياه بصورة جيدة بواسطة (1958) Broadbentو(1967)Carbone.للتوزيع الاسي الخطي العديد من الدراسات التطبيقية والنظرية وتطبيقات الصلاحية. التقدير الاحصائي هو ان نحصل على بعض التقديرات (اما نقطه او قتره) للبارامترات المجهوله للتوزيع بالاعتماد على المعلومات المتاحة عن نفس التوزيع .وعلى الجانب الآخر، فإن التنبؤ الاحصائي هو الحصول على تقديرات (اما نقطه او قتره) للبيانات المستقبلية "غير المشاهده" بالاعتماد على بيانات سابقة معلومه من نفس التوزيع ويمكن الحصول على هذه المعلومات في اشكال مختلفه .		
4236	11743068	sbase data and gis application for arid region:wadi qena,egypt.	abdelkareem,mohamed ismail ahmed	mohamed ismail ahmed abdelkareem'	south valley univer sity:	2012	تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى تطبيق بيانات وصورة الاضرار الصناعية الحديثة على منطقة وادي قنا بالصحراء الشرقية بمصر حيث يعتبر وادي قنا جيومورفولوجية فريدة في الصحراء الشرقية ويمتد الوادي حوالي 220كم من منخله الرئيسي حيث تقع مدينة قنا الى حدود مدينة راس غارب على البحر الاحمر شرقا والمنيا غربا على نهر النيل حيث طريق الشيخ فضل- راس غارب.		
4237	11743097	germination and establishment of the invasive spartina densiflora	hassan ahmed mahmoud abbas	ahmed mahmoud abbas,	univer sal de sevilla:	2012			
4238	11743201	germination and establishment of the invasive spartina densiflora	hassan ahmed mahmoud abbas	ahmed mahmoud abbas	univer sity of sevilla	2012			
4239	11743249	impact of industry along the nile vally on the sediments and water quality of the Nile river between aswan and naga hammady,egypt	abu el ella,khaledabd elfattah ahmed	khaled abd elfattah ahmed abu el ella	univer sity bonn				
4240	11743328	geophysical and stratigraphical studies on the paleocene - eocene succession in upper egypt.	khalf, ayman abdel-sabour ahmed	ayman abdel-sabour ahmed khalf'	assiuT univer sity:	2012	التغيرات المناخية ظاهرة كونية كبرى تؤثر على مكونات القشرة الأرضية وينطبع هذا التأثير في خصائص الوحدات الصخرية ومحتواها الاحفوري ولذا هذه الدراسة والتي تحمل عنوان دراسات جيوفيزيائية وطباقية على تتابع الباليوسين اويسين بمصر العليا.		
4241	11743335	HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY THE AREA BETWEEN MARSALA AND BARANES-RED SEA-EGYPT	Tahoon 'Mohamed Abbas El-Said	Mohamed Abbas El-Said Tahoon'	South Valley Univer sity:	2011	تقع منطقة الدراسة جنوب البحر الاحمر بمصر ما بين مدينة مرسى علم بالشمال وقرية برانين في الجنوب. وتقع بين خطي طول 34°35' و 34°54' وخطي عرض 24,6 و 25,4 وتمتد منطقة الدراسة والتي تبلغ مساحتها 2م7458 بمحاذاة ساحل البحر الاحمر من ناحية الشرق لمسافة تقدر بحوالي 130كم ، واما من ناحية الغرب فتمتد خلال جبال وديان الصحراء الشرقية لمسافة تقدر حوالي 60 كم ولموقع الدراسة اهمية كبيرة حيث تعاني المنطقة من ندرة مصادر المياه ونقص المعلومات عن جودتها وصلاحياتها للاستخدامات المختلفة وفيفض الوقت تشهد المنطقة نشاطات عمرانية وسياحية وكبيرة خاصة في الاعوام الاخيره.		
4242	11743728	Design Parallel Techniques Association Rules Mining on Distributed Shared Memory	Mohamed 'Hosam Eldin Refaat	Hosam Eldin Refaat Mohamed'	Assiut Univer sity:	2012	انه من المعروف ان عمليات استخلاص المعلومات من البيانات معقدة ولا يمكن ان تتم بطريقة يدويه والتي كانت تستخدم من قبل وخصوصا بعد زيادة حجم البيانات في العصر الحديث وذلك بسبب ظهور تكنولوجيا حديثة تعمل بطريقة سريعة لتجميع هذه البيانات وتخزينها ،كما قد ساعد الحاسوب ايضا على تسهيله وسرعه ادخال البيانات وهو ما ادي تكلفه التخزين وضعف حجم وسائط التخزين الى تخزين كميات هائلة من البيانات على مدار عقود من الزمان.		
4243	11743792	Adaptive Space-Time Finit Element Approximations of Parabolic Optimal Control Problems	Ibrahim 'Fatma A. M.	Fatma A. M. Ibrahim '	Fakult at der Univer sitat Augsburg:	2011	For the numerical solution of optimal control problems with distributed controls for linear second order parabolic initial-boundary value problems we have developed ,analyzed ,and implemented an adaptive finite element method based on the formulation of the optimality system as a fourth order elliptic boundary value problem which can be equivalently stated as a second order system.		
4244	11743832	An Improved Incompressible Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics to Simulate Fluid-Soil-Structure Interactions	ABD ALLAH 'ABDELRAHEEM MAHMOUD ALI	ABDELRAHEEM MAHMOUD ALIABD ALLAH'	Kyush u Univer sity :	2012	During three years PhD, the author did not only focus on the SPH method , but also studied some other topics, which provides great help for the research. the publications during the PhD time are listed as follow.		
4245	11744442	Studies on the Physical Properties of As-Se-Cu Chalcogenide Glasses	Mohamed' Abdel-Rahman Zkria	Abdel-Rahman Zkria Mohamed'	South Valley Univer sity:	2012	المواد الشالكوجينية هي نوع من اشياء الموصلات الامورفية التي تحتوي على الاقل على واحد من عناصر الكبريت او السيلينيوم او التيلوريوم وتعتبر المواد الشالكوجينية من اكثر اشياء الموصلات الموضوع محل الاهتمام للكثير من العلماء ويرجع ذلك الى تميزها بخواص فيزيائية قد لا تتوفر في اشياء الموصلات البلورية وكذلك للتغير الحادث على مدى واسع الخواص هذه المواد اعتمادا على مكوناتها وكذلك نسب هذه المكونات.		
4246	11744446	effect of some natural proucts on the myocardial force in the experiment. animals at different teperatures	Osman,Ahmed Bader Mohamed	Ahmed Bader Mohamed Osman'	sohag univer sity:	2013	لقد سمعت الدراسة الحالية ونفذت لاستكشاف تأثير درجات حرارة مختلفة تتراوح من (10الى30 درجة مئوية) وذلك على العلاقة بين عدد الضربات القلبية وقوة الضربة التي يودبها بطين قلب السمكة القبط ومتابعة مشاركة دور كل من الكالسيوم الداخل من خلال قنوات الكالسيوم البطينية الموجودة على الجدار الخلوي والكالسيوم المتردد عبر الصفيحة اللحمية عند إثارة وتنظيم الانقباضات القلبية الممثلة في قوة الضربة ومعدل الانقباض ومعدل الانبساط عند درجي الحرارة عشرون وثلاثون درجة مئوية.		
4247	11744504	EFFECT OF PREPARATION CONDITIONS AND TRANSITION ELEMENTS ON THE FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF CERAMIC SYSTEM TYPIC	Mahmoud' Abd EL-Razek Abd EL-Naem	Abd EL-Razek Abd EL-Naem Mahmoud'	South Valley Univer sity:	2012	ينتمي فرع المواد الغيرو كهربي الى عائلة فيزياء الحالة الصلبة(الجوامد) وهذا الفرع اصبح في المقدمه وذلك منذ اكتشاف ملح روثيل عام 1921 وبعد ذلك احتل مركب تيتانات الرصاص اهمية خاصة لما له من تحول طوري عند درجة 490 . وتعتبر تيتانات الرصاص من المواد الشائعة الاستخدام.		
4248	11744530	Taxonomical and ecological studies on some polyplacophora gray,1821(mollusca) inhabiting red sea coast of egypt	THABAT'ALI ABDELLATIF	ALI ABDELLATIF THABAT'	assiuT univer sity:	2012	تعرف فصيلة عديدة الدروع بالكيوتون أو الحمك وتتبع شعبة الرخويات وهي كانتات بحرية تعيش في منطقة المد والجزر وبعض الانواع يعيش في المياه العميقة على عمق 70م أو أكثر وتعيش هذه الكائنات ملتصقة بالصخور أو تحت الصخور أو أي شيء صلب في منطقة المد والجزر.		
4249	11744579	THE ULTRA-STRUCTURE STUDIES AND THE EFFECT OF SOME NATURAL OILS ON THE GREATER WAX MOTH GALLERIA MELLONELLA	ELMEKKAWY'ABEER IBRAHIM	ABEER IBRAHIM ELMEKKAWY'	ASSIU T UNIVE RSITY :	2012	تعتبر دودة الشمع الكبيرة من الافات الرئيسية لطوائف نحل العسل حيث تتغذى يرقاتها على حبوب اللقاح وشمع العسل وفي السنوات الأخيرة زاد الاهتمام بالمنتجات الطبيعية في مكافحة أهم الافات الزراعية وايضا للحد من استخدام المبيدات والحفاظ على البيئة من التلوث.		
4250	11744610	Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Carnot de Bourgogne departement Interface et Reactivite dans Les Matériaux (IRM)equipe Laser et Traitement des Matériaux (LTM)	Mostafa' Massaud	Massaud Mostafa'	Univer site De Bourg ogne:	2011	The aim of the present work is to study experimentally the formation of the capillary during the drilling and welding by laser beam and to develop the numerical simulation which allows following the dynamics and the evolution of the keyhole. the zinc was chosen as atest material because its thermodynamical properties are well known.		

4251	11744617		Role of autophagy induced by hyperglycemia in some organs of adult male mice.	alghriany.aishimaa ahmed ibraheem.	aishimaa ahmed ibraheem alghriany [†]	assiu univer sity.	2012	استهدف هذا العمل معرفة ارتفاع نسبة السكر في الدم الناتج من مرض السكر (الناتج من حقن الألوكران)ومن تناول السكر عن طريق الفم على نشاط الالتهام الذاتي في الخلايا وكذلك معرفة دور الالتهام الذاتي في الضرر النسيجي المصاحب للمرض.		
4252	11744664		FISH STOCK ASSESSMENT OF SOME COMMERCIAL FISHES IN THE RIVER NILE IN UPPER EGYPT.	HAMAM-EMAN MANSOUR HASSANIEN	EMAN MANSOUR HASSANIEN HAMAM [†]	ASIT UNEV ERSIT Y:	2013	يعتبر نهر النيل من اهم مصادر الانتاج السمكي في مصر وبالرغم من ذلك فلم تحظ الانواع المختلفة من الاسماك النيلية بالدراسات اللازمة والضرورية لتطوير وتنظيم مصائد نهر النيل وتحديد الاستغلال الأمثل للمخزون السمكي.		
4253	11744729		Physiological Studies on The EffectOf A Bradykinin Potentiating Factor (BPF) Isolated from Scorpion Venom on The Burnt Skin of Alloxan-Induced Diabetic Guinea	Mohammad- Asmaa Farouk Abd El-Hady	Asmaa Farouk Abd El-Hady Mohammad [†]	South Valley Univer sity:	2010	مما لا مريه فيه ان الجروح والحروق لدي مرضى السكر تستغرق وقتا طويلا حتي تلتئم تماما بالرغم من استخدام علاجات حديثة.وفضلا عن ذلك ان تلك الجروح (خاصه جروح القدم) في مرضى السكري لاتلتئم مما يؤدي الي الاضطراب ليرت قدم المريض وهو ما يعرف (بالقدم السكرية). والتي تعتبر مشكلة طبية مما دفع العلماء للبحث عن انواع جديده من العلاج.		
4254	11745086		TAXONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON FRESHWATER BENTHIC INVERTEDRATES AT ASSIUT GOVERNORATE,EGYPT.	ABDELHAMEE.FATM A ELZAHRAA .	FATMA ELZAHRAA ABDELHAMEE [†]	ASSIU T UNIVE RSITY :	2012	بمعنى "اعماق البحار" تلعب القاعيات دورا كبيرا في الاستجابة لمجموعة متنوعة من الظروف البيئية التي تعيش فيها لذلك يمكن استخدامها كمؤشر حيوي لتقييم نوعيه المياه حتي علي الاشياء التي يصنعها الانسان		
4255	11745095		STRUCTURE OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT OF SOME NILE FISHES IN RELATION TO THEIR FOOD FEEDING HABITS:ALIGHT AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPE STUDY	BAAOOM.KAMAL AHMED AWADH.	KAMAL AHMED AWADH BAAOOM [†]	ASSIU T UNIVE RSITY :	2012	وجد أن الطبقة المخاطية في المنطقة الامامية المتوسطة تكون اسمك من المنطقة الخلفية في جدار المرئ في انواع الاسماك المدروسة ما عدا سمكة الزمار سمك طبقة التحت مخاطية في المنطقة الامامية المتوسطة تكون اقل من المنطقة الخلفية في جدار المرئ لانواع الاسماك تحت الدراسة ماعدا سمكة الشال.		
4256	11745117		Characterization and Catalytic Activity Studies of Nano Copper-Nickel Mixed Oxides	Ibrahim ·Mohamed Nady Abdel-Hameed	Mohamed Nady Abdel-Hameed Ibrahim [†]	Assuit Univer sity:	2013	يعد مجال الحفز النانومتري واحد من اكثر المجالات اثاره في علوم النانو. وخلافا لما هو متعارف في علم الحفز، حيث تتسبب كفاءة الحافز الي نسبة السطح/ الحجم للماده الفعاله فان الحوافر النانومترية تتميز بتركدها وخصائصها الغير عاديه التي تنبع من ابعادها شديده الصغر. لذلك فان الهدف الاكبر للحفز النانومتري هو التحسين والسيطره علي التفاعلات الكيمائيه عن طريق تغير حجم وابعاد التركيب الكيمائي للحافز.تعد العوامل الحفازة ذات الجسيمات النانومترية (nano-catalysts) من اهم العوامل الحفازة المستخدمه في الصناعه وخاصه واكيد الكحولات والتي تعتبر تفاعلات صناعيا مهما.		
								DME is produced by dehydration of methanol using acidic porous materials, e.g. zeolites, alumina and silica–alumina, as the catalysts [8]. Among the several solid-acid porous catalysts studied for methanol dehydration reaction, γ-Al2O3 is mainly used as a catalyst for this reaction. This is due to its large surface area, large pore volume, uniform pore size distribution and excellent mechanical properties (attrition, resistance and crush strength) [9]. In addition, γ-Al2O3 has an excellent thermal stability and high catalytic activity for DME formation due to its surface acidity [10].1.1.4.1 Types of Alumina Aluminium oxide, alumina (Al2O3), is one of the most interesting ceramic materials for its numerous applications and its varied physical properties [11]. Because of its thermal, chemical and mechanical stability [11, 12], alumina has numerous applications. For example, it is used as a catalyst support, adsorbent, ion exchangers, in electronic-device fabrication, as a cutting-tool material, as a protective barrier against corrosion on aluminaforming alloys, or as an alternative for surgical material for implants. Alumina has the particularity to exist in a variety of metastable structures, the so-called transition aluminas, e.g. χ, κ, γ, δ, η, θ as well as its stable α-Al2O3 phase. This polymorphism can be classified in terms of the oxygen sublattice structure and the distribution into this sublattice of aluminium ions in tetrahedral and octahedral interstitial sites [11]. Thus, in α-Al2O3, the oxygen sublattice is hexagonal-close-packed (hcp) structured with 2/3 of octahedral sites occupied with cations, while γ, δ, η, θ have a face-centered cubic (fcc) arrangement of oxygen atoms and cations present in various proportions in both octahedral and tetrahedral sites. It has been established that boehmite transforms into stable α-Al2O3 via the following sequence [11]. AlO(OH) γ δ θ α -Al2O3 6 Aluminium Oxide Al2O3 can be produced in a variety of solid form. For example dehydration of boehmite at 300-500°C yields γ-Al2O3, at 700-800°C it produces δ-Al2O3, at 900-1000°C it gives θ-Al2O3, and at 1000-1200 °C, α-Al2O3 is produced [13].Zabeti et al. [14] studied the activity of solid catalysts for biodiesel production. They reported some important properties of alumina such as its use as a support, aluminium oxide can exist in the form of porous γ-Al2O3 and η-Al2O3. Nonporous crystalline α-Al2O3 has been widely used as a support in catalysis processes, such as polymerization, reforming, steam reforming, dehydration and hydrogenation. It is also used in the synthesis of biodiesel. Finally they concluded that effective factors on catalytic activity of solid catalysts are specific surface area, pore size, pore volume and active site concentration on the surface of catalyst. Moreover, the type of precursor of active materials has significant effect on the catalyst activity of supported catalysts. However, active site concentration was found to be the most important factor for solid catalyst performance. The use of catalyst supports such as alumina, silica and zinc oxide could improve the mass transfer limitation of the three phase reaction. Furthermore, by anchoring metal oxides inside pores, catalyst supports could prevent active phases from sintering in the reaction medium.		

4257	11745148	Synthesis of Dimethyl ether from methanol over pure and modified home made γ -AL2o3 /	Ahmed ·Ahmed Ibrahim Osman.			2012	Al2O3 is used as a common catalyst in the production of DME [15, 16] because of its fine particle size, high surface area, surface catalytic activity, excellent thermal stability, high mechanical resistance and wide range of chemical, physical and catalytic properties. Among the various crystalline phases of alumina, γ -Al2O3 has received much attention due to less generation of by-product [15]. Therefore, it is used as a support in heterogeneous catalysis, it allows the dispersion of active phases due to its high specific surface area. The unique properties of nanoparticles make them of interest for applications in catalysis [17]. Commercially, γ -Al2O3 is used as		
4258	11745174	PHYSICOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME AZO COMPOUNDS DERIVED from BENZOTHIAZOLE.	SOLYMAN·ALSAYAD ABDELMOATI AHMED	ALSAYAD ABDELMOATI AHMED SOLYMAN ⁺	SOUTH VALLEY UNIV. ERSITY:	2011	تتضمن الرسالة دراسة السلوك الطيفي لهذه المشتقات في منطقة الأشعة تحت الحمراء وفي منطقتي الأشعة فوق البنفسجية والمرئية فيمذنبات عضوية نقية ذات درجات قطبية مختلفة وكذلك في مخاليط من هذه المذيبات كما تتضمن تعيين ثابت الحمضية لهذه المركبات وعلاقتها بتركيبها الجزيئية .		
4259	11745240	NOVEL SERIES OF MODIFIED GUANIDINES:SYNTHESES,REACTIONS AND REACTIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT.	ALI·MAHMOUD ABDELEEM ALI.	MAHMOUD ABDELEEM ALI ALI ⁺	Sohag UNIV. ERSITY:	2012	يهدف العمل في هذه الأطروحة التحضير وتفاعل وتقدير التأثير البيولوجي لسلسلة من مركبات الجواندين المطورة عند معاملة مركب رقم 1 مع سلسلة من الأحماض الأمينية تم الحصول على مركبات البايوجواندين من 2-26 كذلك عند تفاعل مركب 1 مع مجموعة من الأميدات اعطى المركبات 27-32. بينما 33-38 تم الحصول عليها بمفاعله المركب 1 مع بعض الأمينات الأروماتية.		
4260	11746041	ORTHOCOMPLEMENTED LATTICES WITH BI-SYMMETRIC DIFFERENCE AND EFFECT ALGEBRA.	MOHAMED·HUDA HAMDAN MERDACH	HUDA HAMDAN MERDACH MOHAMED ⁺	ASSIUT UNIV. ERSITY:	2012	التحقيقات النظرية للأطوار الشبكي التي قام بها جية فون نيومن يمكن الرجوع إليها في بحثه بعنوان حول تعميم جبري للشكلية الميكانيكية للكم في 1936 جيه فون نيومن بالتعاون مع ج.بيرخوف قد اهتموا باكتشاف اي هيكل منطقي يمكن ان يوجد في النظريات الفيزيائية في ميكانيكا الكم.		
4261	11750035	مواضع التعبير عن السماء والأرض في القرآن الكريم :	حمدالله، حمدالله عبدالحكيم محمد.			2012	السماء والأرض من أعظم مخلوقات الله تعالى، وقد دعا الله تعالى عباده إلى التفكير في هذه المخلوقات في آيات كثيرة والتي على المفكرين فيها، وأخير أن فيها آيات وعبرانحن محتاجون إلى فهمها ومعرفة ما فيها لمصالح ديننا ودينانا. أهم أسباب إختيار الموضوع :- كثرة مواضع التعبير عن السماء والأرض في القرآن الكريم - لم يقف الباحث على دراسة بلاغية مستقلة للسماء والأرض تبرز قيمتها العظيمة على كثرة مواضعها وتطور حول - الظواهر البلاغية في آياتها تعلق دراستهما بالإعجاز البلاغي للقرآن الكريم هذا الإعجاز الملئ بالقيم والأسرار والجواهر والكنوز التي تحيي الأرواح - وتسعو بالعقول ويسعي الباحث في هذا الموضوع إلى:- كشف وجوه الإعجاز البلاغي للقرآن الكريم من خلال التعرض لدراسة أعظم ظاهرتين تحدث عنهما القرآن وذلك محاولة - للتعرف على الجوانب البلاغية والأسلوبية لذكر السماء والأرض في القرآن الكريم، وكيف أن القرآن عبر عن كل سياق بما يتناسب مع مقتضى الحال أن يربط الباحث بين مقامه علماء البلاغة واللغة والتفسير من جانب وما قدمه علماء الإعجاز العلمي الحديث في هاتين - الظاهرتين، وخاصة وأن السماء والأرض لهما حظ وافر من الاكتشافات العلمية الحديثة منهج الدراسة :- تسيير الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، الذي يعتمد على تحليل أجزاء الظاهرة القرآنية في سياقها، والكشف عن الظواهر البلاغية التي تميزت بها، كما ستركز الضوء على ظاهرة الإختيار الأسلوبى بكل أشكالها، هذه الظاهرة التي ساعدت على إبراز القيمة التعبيرية لتلك المواضع.		
4262	11750835	The effect of variation of barium ions on the ferroelectric properties of ceramic system {(PbxBa1-x)0.81La0.125}TiO3 /	Hanallah, Aghapy Fahem.			2013	Ferroelectricity is the phenomenon in which spontaneous polarizathon occurs in certain nonconducting crystals material below certian temperature called curie temperature in the absense of an electric field.	G.A.Gamal, M.K.gergs, A.A.Ebnalwaled.	
4263	11758436	قياس الكفاءة الفنية للبنوك التجارية في مصر :	على، عبير منصور عبد الحميد.	كلية التجارة - جامعة جنوب الوادي.	قا :	2013	تهدف الدراسة إلى التأكد من صحه أو عدم صحه الفرضيه السابقه من خلال قياس الكفاءه الفنيه للبنوك التجاريه في مصر والتي تنقسم إلى كفاءه الحجم وصافي الكفاءه الفنيه كما تهدف إلى تحديد مصادر عدم الكفاءه أن وجدت في عيئه الدراسه وتعمد الدراسه على الأسلوب الوصفي التحليلي لوصف خصائص وابعاد المشكله التي تقوم عليها الدراسه . تتناول الدراسه موضوع الدين العام المحلي المصري وتأثيراته المحتمل على السوقين النقدي والمالي . والذي ترجع اهميته إلى أن تطور الدين العام المحلي وهي الفتره محل الدراسه أخذ اتجاهات تصاعديا . فقد أصبح بمثابة المصدر الرئيسي لتمويل عجز الموازنه العامه والتوسع في الاتفاق العام , وساعد على ذلك عدم نمو دور القطاع الخاص في النشاط الاقتصادي وعجز الهيئات العامه الاقتصاديه وتشابك علاقاتها مع الخزانه العامه . وضعف أداء الماليه العامه وعدم كفاءه سوق العمل هذا بالإضافة إلى افتقار الغالبية العظمى من الجهات والهيئات المختصة إلى الشفافية والمصداقية ومحدودية سلطات الجهات الرقابيه وغير ذلك من الأسباب التي تنتز ببوقوع عواقب وخيمه مالم يتحرك صناع القرار في وضع خطط مدروسة وعاجلة لتحسين الأوضاع الاقتصاديه في مصر		
4264	11761572	الدين العام المحلي المصري وتأثيراته المحتمل على السوقين النقدي والمالي /	البيدادي، مروة فتحى السيد.			2011	نظرا للتحويلات الكبيرة التي تمر بها مصر والعالم نرى اهمية وضع سياسه شاملة لحماية المستهلك من الدعاية والاعلان الكاذب الذي يضر بالمصلحة الاقتصاديه التي تؤثر في صحته في ظل المعطيات الاجتماعيه والاقتصاديه الجديده وانتشار وسائل الاعلان وتعدد صورها التي أصبحت تقدم بيوتهم من خلال الاعلانات الصارخة أثناء مشاهد البرامج التليفزيونية المختلفه وأثناء السير في الشوارع كاللافتات المعلقة او المؤثرات الصوتية او الصوتية والتي تجعل المستهلك في دوامة كبيرة عند التصدي لشراء اى سلعة او الاستفادة من خدمة ما خاصة مع علمنا بأن المستهلك دائما هو الطرف الضعيف خاصة في ظل التحويلات الاقتصاديه التي تسود فيها البات السوق وظهور الكيانات الاقتصاديه العملاقة التي تنفق على الدعاية والاعلان الملايين من الجنيهات لكسب المزيد من المستهلكين وتوزيع المزيد من المنتجات دون مراعاة لقرارات المستهلك المباديه أو مدى استفادة المستهلك من المنتج أو السلعه محل الدعاية ولذا تعاطلمت قرة شركات الدعاية والاعلان وأصبحت تكسب الملايين من الجنيهات على حساب صحة وأموال المستهلك		
4265	11761573	حماية المستهلك من وسائل الدعاية والاعلان في ضوء قواعد القانون المدني والفقه الاسلامي /	عبد الوهاب، أماني جمال عبد المنعم.			2010	Ramlet hemeyir are lies in southwestern sinai, about 72 km, to the southeast of abu zenima city. it is located between latitudes 29° 0'-29° 2' N and longitudes 33°30'-33° 33' E. the adedia formation in the study area is up to 72 m thick. the uppermost beds of this formation are highly ferruginous and usully stained by mangancese and iron oxyhydroxides/ the studied sample consists of white to pale brownish pebbly and ferruginous sandstones from the topmost of El Adedia Formation.		
4266	11771620	Extraction of some nuclear elements from ferruginous sandstone(from west central sinsi-Egypt)/	Khalfallah, Mahmoud Sayed Mahmoud.			2013		Hassan M.A.Salman, Omneya Mohamed El Hussaini, Youssef Hassan Ebead.	27/5/2013.
4267	11776936	On Classifications of Weierstrass nts of Certain Plane Curves Using Groebner Bases/	Elraway, Amr Mohammed.			2013		M.H.Fahmy, S.S.mohamed.	29/7/2013.

4268	11777022	doctor.	Computational Differential Geometry for Modeling and Constructing Curves And Surfaces and Its Applications/	oElatn, Mohamed Mohamed Elsayed Ahmed.	Faculty of Sciences.	South Valley University.	2013		29/7/2013.	Gunter Weiss,M.A. Soliman
4269	11783240		السياسه الماليه للشركات دوليه النشاط واثرها على التنمية في الدول الناميه في ظل الاتفاقات التجاريه الدوليه المعاصره /	نعمان, سامي سلامة.			2008	يهدف البحث الى دراسة اثر الاستثمارات الاجنبيه المباشره التي تقودها الشركات دوليه النشاط على التنميه في الدول الناميه خاصه اثر هذه الشركات على خلق فرصه عمل جديده وهى المشكله الرئيسيه التي تعانى منها الدول الاناميه بالاضافه الى اثرها على زياده فرصه التصدير وتنوع صادرات الدول الناميه خاصه من السلع ذات المحتوى التكنولوجى العالى.		
4270	11783264		المعاملة الضريبية للشركات التي تقوم بتنفيذ مشروعات الخدمات والمرافق العامة بنظام حق الانتفاع :	مرقس, سمير سعد.			2010	لمعاملة الضريبية للشركات التي تقوم بتنفيذ مشروعات br الخدمات والمرافق العامة بنظام حق الانتفاع (B.O.T)إعداد الباحث: سمير سعد مرقس br تناول الباحث هذه الرسالة من خلال التقسيم التالي: br فصل تمهيدى: وتناول فيه الباحث التعريف بمشروعات تنفيذ البنية الأساسية بنظام (B.O.T) تناول أنواعه وطبيعته والعقود المنظمة له ومزاياه الاقتصادية والفنية والتمويلية. br الباب الأول: وتضمن النصوص المنظمة للمعاملة الضريبية للمشروعات المنفذة بنظام B.O.T في قانون ضريبة الدخل والقوانين الأخرى. br الباب الثاني: وقام الباحث من خلاله بمناقشة المشاكل التي أثارت بشأن المعاملة الضريبية لمشروعات البنية الأساسية المنفذة بنظام br B.O.T الباب الثالث: وتناول فيه الباحث الدراسة المقارنة للمعاملة الضريبية لمشروعات البنية الأساسية المنفذة بنظام B.O.T في كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة وفرنسا وكيفية معالجتها للمشاكل التي واجهت المعاملة الضريبية. br الباب الرابع: وتضمن الإطار المقترح للمعاملة الضريبية للمشروعات المنفذة بنظام B.O.T وأثره على تنمية البنية الأساسية وجذب الاستثمارات في هذا المجال. br وقد انتهى الباحث إلى عدم ملائمة المعاملة الضريبية الحالية في ضوء التشريعات المقارنة وأنه يجب إجراء تعديلات تشريعية وتنفيذية في مجال معاملة الاستثمارك المالي ونصيب الفرع من مصروفات المركز الرئيسي وأسعار التحويلات ومعالجة الأرباح والخسائر الرأسمالية وتكاليف الأبحاث والتطوير وكذلك تعديل المعاملة الضريبية في ضريبة المبيعات والضريبة الجمركية وذلك في ضوء الدراسة المقارنة. br واقترح الباحث إطاراً للمعاملة الضريبية التي تتناسب مع طبيعة هذه المشروعات من ناحية وتعالج مشاكل التطبيق من ناحية أخرى معذا الآثار الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمالية لجذب الاستثمارات في هذا المجال وأثره علي رفع معدل التنمية بوجه عام والتنمية المتوازية في القطاعات الاقتصادية المختلفة.		
4271	11783279		استراتيجية تطوير البورصة وتحقيق الربط بالبورصات العالمية /	ابراهيم محمد حلمي عبدالتراب.			2000	قد تناولت الدراسة موضوع استراتيجية تطوير بورصة الأوراق المالية والربط مع البورصات العالمية نظرا لأهمية البالغة لاسواق الأوراق المالية في العالم المعاصر وما تشكله كركن من اركان الهيكل المالي في اى اقتصاد حر بترك اهمية تنظيم وتطوير اساليب التمويل المتوسط والطويل الاجل للمشروعات بما يمكن الاقتصاد من النمو بمعدلات ترفع بشكل مستمر من مستوى اداءه ومن هذا المنطق فان اسواق الأوراق المالية تعتبر بمثابة العمود الفقري لسوق راس المال التي تشكل جانب من الاهمية من جوانب نشاط السوق المالية بمفهومها،وتلعب دور اساسي في تنظيم وتطوير اساليب التمويل المتوسط وطويل الاجل للمشروعات ,،وقد لاحظنا ان بورصة الأوراق المالية في بلد ما هي بمثابة المראה التي تتكسك عليها في ذات اللحظة ونفس الدرجة كافة الاوضاع والمفاهيم السياسية والاقتصادية والقانونية.		
4272	11783327	ماجستير	Environmental Impact of-Site Sewage Disposal on Groundwater at Qus City, Qena, Egypt /	Khalil, Ramadan Sadeek Ahmed.			2013	لقد اجلت قضايا المياه الصادرة في دائرة الاهتمام المحلي والدولي كاحدي القضايا المطروحة على المستويات المحلية والاقليمية والدولية ،ونظرا للزيادة المضطردة في عدد السكان والتوسع في الأنشطة الصناعية والزراعية لتحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية التي تواجه متطلبات هذه الزيادة السكانية مما أدى الى الضغط الشديد على الموارد الطبيعية وخاصة المياه.	#####	Ahmed Akawy, Fathy Ahmed Abdalla.
4273	11783897	دكتوراه	نموذج مقترح لتأثير مشاركة العميل كمستغير وسيط في العلاقة بين إدارة المعرفة وإدارة علاقات العملاء وقيمة العميل /	منصور, علي ناجح علي.	جامعة عين شمس - كلية التجارة.	عين شمس .	2012 .	يرجع الهدف الاساسي من كتابة هذا البحث الى وضع نظام قانوني يحمي المستثمر في الأوراق المالية ومخدراته وخصوصا المستثمر الصغير غير الخبير بسوق الأوراق المالية من تلاعب المحترفين وخصوصا السماسرة بتقديم نصائح له واستشارات غير مناسبة لطرقه واحواله واهدافه الاستثمارية،ويتعاملون معه وكأنه لا مسئولية ولاسلطان عليهم في ذلك مما يعرضهم لمخاطر جمة قد تصل الى ضياع مدخراتهم وافلاسهم في معظم الاحيان ويكون الغرض منها هو دفع المستثمر العادي للدخول في السوق كبائع ومشتري لاستنزاف امواله ومخدراته وهذا ما دفعني الى تناول النظام القانوني لعقد تقديم مشورة التداول في الأوراق المالية وبالتحليل والتأصيل وخصوصا في البنية التي نشأ فيها وهي التشريعات الانجلو امريكية		
4274	11784005		عقد تقديم الاستثمارات بشأن تداول الأوراق المالية :	حسن, محمد عبد اللاه احمد.			2010	تدور هذه الرسالة حول موضوع التزامات مورد التكنولوجيا ويجب بدايه توضيح مفهوم لفظ تكنولوجيا فقد تعددت تعريفاتها،وتتحقق التكنولوجيا تقدما في كافة مجالات الحياة،مماحدا ببعض القول ان التكنولوجيا الحديثة تحقق تقدما للدول التي تستعين بها في كافة المجالات يفوق بمراحل اي تقدم مماثل تحققة سائر التقنيات المعاصرة.والطرف المورد للتكنولوجيا يحقق استفادة من ذلك النقل التكنولوجي يتمثل في المقابل المادى الذى يدفعه المستورد لقاء ذلك النقل،تحقق التكنولوجيا نهوضا في الجوانب الاقتصادية وتنمقا في الاستثمارات التجارية.وتناولت الرسالة أيضا التزامات الورد ابان نقل التكنولوجيا وحددت بداية من هم اطراف عقد نقل التكنولوجيا . br أهم النتائج والتوصيات :- br قصور التشريع المصرى إلى حد ما عن مواكبة المفهوم الحقيقى لنقل التكنولوجيا وأوصى بتأكد هذا المفهوم والمتمثل في استيعاب المستورد لمحل التكنولوجيا المنقولة . br2-مبالغة المورد في تحديد ثمن التكنولوجيا مبلغ الاتوة التكنولوجية ويعزى ذلك لغياب المستورد بأفضل وسائل التكنولوجيا . br 3- غياب مفهوم عقود نقل التكنولوجيا المعلونة عن المستورد . br 4-مبالغة المستورد في فرض شرط السرية على عقود نقل التكنولوجيا مما يقيد من امكانية استفادة المستورد من التكنولوجيا المنقولة . br 5- عدم اهتمام المورد بتسليم نقل التكنولوجيا للمستورد بصورة تضمن للاخير من الاستفادة الحقيقية . br 6-عدم اهتمام المستورد بتقديم الخدمات اللازمة لنقل التكنولوجيا من خيرات وتدريب .		
4275	11784019		التزامات مورد التكنولوجيا /	ماهر, وليد علي.			2005	ان الآثار المصرية في صعيد مصر والتي عاشت الآف السنين وبهرت مئات الملايين عبر العصور،واجهت العديد من التحديات اهمها ارتفاع مستوى المياه الجوفية وضاعت بالفعل الكثير من الكتابات والرسوم الاثرية الموجودة في القسم الاسفل من الاعمدة والجدران في العديد من المعابد من اهمها معابد الكرنك والاقصر واسنا ودندرة. وتتعلق الدراسة الحالية بدراسة الاثر البيئي لارتفاع منسوب المياه الجوفية على بعض المواقع الاثرية ودراسة الظروف الهيدروجيولوجية للمناطق الاثرية المختارة وتقييم المحاولات المتوولة لخفضمنسوب المياه الجوفية لبعض هذه المواقع ومعرفة الملاح المؤثرة ودرجة تأثيرها على الحجر الرملي المكون الرئيسي لباء المعابد .		
4276	11784789	دكتوراه	Environmental Impact of Groundwater Rising Level on Some Archaeological Sites in Upper Egypt /	Moubark, Kareem Mohamed.			2013	The present study aimed to throw more ligt on the Late Cretaceous-Paleogene sequences in the nort ern desert ,egypt throughout the integration of various analses including the study of lithostraigraphy, foraminifera, geochemistry, mineralogy, microfacies analysis and some sedimentological parameters.	#####	Abass M.M. Mansour, Fathy A. Abdallah, Sayed Gaber Mawas
4277	11784976	ماجستير	Stratigraphy and Facies analysis of late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Sequences, North Desert, Egypt /	Hefiny, Mahmoud.			2013		#####	Abbas M. Masour, Mohamed Youssef Ali, Hans-Joachim Kuss

							أهداف الدراسة: br لا شك أن لكل دراسة غاية وهدف تتشده من ورائها يتفق مع الإطار العام لها وينسجم مع مفهومها الذي يشكل الفلسفة الحقيقية لها حيث يعتبر هدف الدراسة المحور الرئيسي الذي تسعى إلى الوصول إليه منذ أن كانت فكرة في ذهن الباحث إلى أن أصبحت مشروعاً له مقومات القيام وقواعد الاستمرارية، وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحقيق الأهداف التالية: 1- br محاولة إيجاد إطار قانوني لحل قضية الجزر الثلاث المتنازع عليها بين دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وإيران. 2- br التوصل إلى فك رموز مشكلة التفاهم الموقعة بين الشارقة وإيران وإنهاء هذه المشكلة في أسرع وقت ممكن وذلك من خلال تقديم نظرية جديدة للحل القانوني تقوم على تعادل الإلزامات القانونية بين الطرفين بعيداً عن الطروحات النظرية المناحزة. 3- br اقتراح استراتيجية متكاملة لحل النزاع من خلال القضاء الدولي وإيجاد إطار نظري "خارطة طريق" تكون بمثابة الخطوة الأولى لحل القضية، وذلك من خلال بيان وجهات النظر المختلفة وإبراز الوسيلة المناسبة التي تتفق مع طبيعة المشكلة فقد خلصت الدراسة إلى أن التسوية القضائية هي الوسيلة الأنسب لهذه القضية حيث تتفق والطبيعة القانونية لهذا النزاع 4- br إنهاء هذه المشكلة في أسرع وقت تقادياً لما قد يترتب على عدم تحقيق هذا الهدف من نتيجتين مهمتين: النتيجة الأولى: تدمير ما اعتبر مكسباً بالنسبة لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة. br النتيجة الثانية: حتى لا يلعب الزمن دوره المهدى بالنسبة لهذه القضية خصوصاً لدى الأجل الجديده. فالمانيا التي اقتطع جزء من أرضها لصالح "بولونيا" غداة الحرب العالمية الثانية ظلت طويلاً ترفض الاعتراف بالحدود الجديدة حتى انتهت مستلزمات أخرى باقاعها بضرورة القول(). 5- br وبالتالي فإن عنصر الزمن عاملاً أساسياً في تلك القضية، فإذا اجتمع التقادم مع قبلة نووية إيرانية "محتملة" أصبحت قضية الجزر الثلاث في ذمة التاريخ حتى ولو أن إيران لن تستخدم سلاحها النووي استخداماً فعلياً – فعلى أقل تقدير – استخداماً تهديدياً ردعاً وإجباراً- () لكسب الوقت، على اعتبار أن القانون الدولي قانون محافظ النزعة، يحافظ على الوضع القائم في العلاقات الدولية(). 6- br تقسيم الدراسة: br تنقسم الدراسة إلى بابين أساسيين: br الباب التمهيدي: النظام القانوني للجزر في القانون الدولي العام ويشتمل على أربعة فصول: br الفصل الأول: ماهية الجزر البحرية. br الفصل الثاني: النظام القانوني للجزر. br الفصل الثالث: القضاء الدولي ومنازعات الجزر. br الفصل الرابع: التسوية القضائية للنزاع القطري – البحري حول جزر حوار. br الباب الثاني: النزاع الإيراني الإماراتي حول الجزر الثلاث (منطب الكبرى – منطب الصغرى – أبي موسى) br الفصل الأول: التعريف بالجزر الثلاث محل النزاع br الفصل الثاني: وجهات نظر الأطراف br الفصل الثالث: الرهن الحيازي الدولي مذكرة التفاهم نموذجاً br الفصل الرابع: مذكرة التفاهم br الفصل الخامس: تسوية الأزمة br الفصل السادس: عقبات على طريق الحل	2010	عبد الحليم، عبد الحليم محمد.	التسوية القضائية لمنازعات الجزر :	11794635	4278
					اسيوط :	2013 .	دعوى الألغاء تعد وسيلة فاعلة في حماية مبدأ المشروعية وصيانتته وهو مبدأ ينتهي بتجسيد دولة القانون التي تتوافق فيها سلطة الحكم مع حرية المحكومين وحقوقهم وتبرز فاعلية هذه الدعوى أكثر في كونها من دعاوى القضاء الإداري التي تواجه عسف الإدارة حينما تصدر وبما لها من سلطة قرارات معيبة تتجاوز بها حدود القانون وتغتصب بها حقوق الأشخاص ذلك أن هذه الدعوى تنتهي بين يدى القضاء الأمين بحكم يكشف أوجه العوار في قرار الإدارة ويقضي بإلغائه ولكن صدور الحكم القضائي ليس نهاية المطاف بل قد تنتشر منازعات بعد صدور الحكم وقبل انشاء أو بعد تنفيذ كما أنا هناك مقدمات للتنفيذ يجب على الصادر لصالحه الحكم اتخاذها وعلى هدى ذلك بدانا دراسة اشكاليات تنفيذ الاحكام الادارية الصادرة ضد الإدارة وكيفية مواجهة امتناعها عن التنفيذ وقصصنا الباب التمهيدي لمنازعات التنفيذ في المواد الادارية فبرقا منا زعات التنفيذ وريضا طبيعتها القانونية واقسامها المختلفة.		احمد الشافعي محمود صالح احمد .	اليات تنفيذ الاحكام الصادرة ضد الادارة في مجال المنازعات الادارية/	11796309	4279
					اسيوط :	2013 .	تسعى الجهود البحثية في العلوم الاجتماعية الى الكشف عن المشكلات التي زادت حدتها وتنوعت تأثيراتها ويهدف هذا السعي الى مواجهة هذه المشكلات من كل جانب وجدير بالذكر ان بعض هذه المشكلات هو صنعها أو مسبها ولكنه لا يدرك ويعني ذلك أنه قد أسهم في صنعها ولق نالت ظاهرة المخدرات اهتماما كبيرا من جانب المتخصصين في العلوم الانسانية عامة وفي علم الاجتماع والاقتصاد خاصة وعلى كافة المستويات العالمية والقومية والمحلية ويعود ذلك على العديد من الاسباب واهمها ماحدث في ها هذا المجال من تطور في معدلات انتشار المخدرات وتحدثه المخدرات من تأثير سلبي على الوظائف الجسمية للانسان والتي جعلت الباحثين في العلوم الطبيعية يهتمون بالظاهرة .		عبدالحمد. محسن مصطفى كمال .	المخدرات والحق في السلامة الجسدية /	11796389	4280
						2013	in this, the electrodeposition of Zn-Ni-Mn alloy from acidic sulfate electrolyte is studied.the influence of the deposition potential deposition current density, deposition time,pH and manganese sulfate concentration on the deposits composition ,		Eissa, Ahmed Al-Shahat Ahmed.	Electrochemical studies on the corrosion behavior of electrodeposited Zn-Mn alloy from sulphate bath/	11800762	4281
		South Valley Univer sity.	Samar Ali Mohammed.			2013	في الآونة الأخيرة اكتسب العلاج بالأعشاب الطبية الكثير من الاهتمام والشعبية خصوصاً في الدول النامية. وذلك يرجع إلى أن تكلفته قليلة وليس له أعراض جانبية مثل العلاج الكيميائي، لذا فقد جذب ذلك اهتمام العلماء الباحثين لأجراء الكثير من الدراسات والأبحاث العلمية على النباتات الطبية والجدير بالذكر أن العلاج بالمستخلصات النباتية تم استخدامه في علاج الكثير من الأمراض مثل أمراض الكبد والكلى وأمراض أخرى.		Mohammed, Samar Ali.	Comparative studies of the effect of some medical plants and chemical drugs against toxicity of liver and kidney induced by carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) in Albino rats /	11803352	4282
						2013	Ecotones are transition zones between the neighbor ecosystems acting as sensitive indicators of environmental changes .the Red sea-Africa ecotone(as chemo ecotone) is a major ecotone encompassing three countries, Egypt, Sudan and Eretria, along Red sea shoreline (about 2200 km). Red Sea-Eastern Sesert Ecotone in Egypt extends to about 1000 km approximately.		Mohamed, Sabah Ahmed Hammad.	A study on the vegetation in several transects across the red sea coast-eastern desert ecotone between safaga and south quassier/	11806778	4283
						2013	The theory of spesces matrix functions and the theory of bases in function spaces are a fundamental area of mathematics. their applications not only to many branches of mathematics but also to science and engineering for examples in approximation theory, algebraic structures, statics, combinatorics and mathematical physics.		Abdallah, Mohamed Abdallah Mahmoud.	A study of some topics in complex analysis/	11807026	4284
						2013	The uncontrolled rapid human activities along the red sea coast has increased significantly in the last three decades in some areas, especially in the city of hurghada, causing series of disturbances and pressures destructive to the ecosystem. the different human impacts at the area invitted many researchers in recent years to examine and interpret the environmental system of the modern coastal deposits along hurghada coast.		Assran, Bakheit Borhee Metawi.	Geochemical and environmental comparative studies of recent marine sediments and surface water along hurghada coast, Red Sea.Egypt/	11808764	4285
					قا :	2013 .	تشتمل الرسالة على واقع المنشآت الصغيرة والمتوسطة وأهمية تلك المنشآت والمشكلات التي تتعرض لها في مصر.		قسم حماده محمد عبدالله.	الأبعاد الاقتصادية لأسواق الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة في ضوء التجارب الدولية وبالططبيق على الحالة المصرية (بورصة النيل) :	11823408	4286
						2013	This work aimed to study the effect of different concentrations of essential and non-essential elements on the different species of one genus of algae fresh algae (Chlorella Vulgaris)and marine algae(Chlorella salina)fresh dry weight optical density cell number and contents of photosynthetic pigments were estimated as growth parameters and the contents of carbohydrates.		Hassan, Eman Abdel-Aty.	Studies on the efficiency of some fresh and marine algae as a biological cleaners /	11836407	4287
						2013	Water (especially drinking water) pollution with organics and bacteriological species constitutes adangerous environmental problem that increased in the last decades due to industrial, agricultural and domestic wastes which are drained into surface water without sufficient treatment.		Ali, Ahmed Mohammed Kamal.	Synthesis.Characterization of Tio2 Nanoparticles andiliits Applications in Water Treatment/	11836543	4288
						2013	Water, (especially drinking water) pollution with organics and bacteriological species constitutes a dangerous environmental problem that increased in the last decades due to industrial, agricultural and domestic wastes which are drained into surface water without sufficient treatment.		Ali, Ahmed Mohammed Kamal.	Synthesis, characterization of TiO2 nanoparticles and its applications in water treatment/	11839008	4289

حمدي بخيت عمران،عده محمود عده	2013	هذا البحث هو أحد الدراسات الدلالية في كتب شروح الأحاديث النبويهتحديدا في كتاب المفهم لما اشكل من تلخيص كتاب مسلم للامام القرطبي هذا الكتاب شرح فيه ما اشكل من تلك الاحاديث من معنى غامض او لفظه غريبه وقسم البحث الى مقدمته وتمهيد واربعه فصول ووخاتمه بها اهم النتائج ثم الفهارس بانواعها.	2013 .	القاهرة :	محمود حمزه محمد علي ،	علي،محمود حمزه محمد	اثر الدلالة في الاستنباطات الشرعية في كتاب (المفهم لما اشكل من تلخيص كتاب مسلم)لامام القرطبي /	المجستير	11840802	4290
		المنهج المتبع :- المنهج المستخدم في هذه الدراسة هو المنهج الوصفي والتاريخي، وفي سبيل إستيعاب دلالة لفظ الجهاد تمتد الدراسة لتشمل السياق، أى أن الدراسة تركز على فكرتى التطور الدلالي والسياق. فالتطور الدلالي ... تتمثل أسبابه في :- ظهور الحاجة إلى تغير المعنى، أو التغير الثقافي والحضارى، أو الإنحراف اللغوى، أو الإنتقال المجازى، أو الإبتداع، أو التغير الصوتى... ومن أنواع التطور الدلالى :- إنتقال المعنى، والمبالغة، وتعميم الدلالة، وتخصيص الدلالة.. أما نظرية السياق (المنهج السياقي):- فترى أن الكلمة هى إستعمالها، أو هى الطريقة التى تستعمل بها، وأن المعنى لا ينكشف إلا من خلال تسبيق الوحدة اللغوية فى سياقات مختلفة لغوية أو غير لغوية. فالسباق اللغوى :- موضوعه البيئة اللغوية التى تحيط باللفظ، وما يتصل بذلك من مصاحبة لفظية. والسياق غير اللغوي يشمل :- السياق العاطفى، ويكشف عن المعنى الوجداني - سياق الموقف، وهو الموقف الخارجى الذى وجد فيه الخطاب أو وقع منه - السياق الثقافى والاجتماعى، ويرتبط بحضارة معينة أو مجتمع معين أو طبقة معينة - ويقود السياق اللغوى إلى الرصف أو توافق الوقوع أو المصاحبة اللفظية collocation أى الإرتباط الإعتيادى لكلمة ما بكلمات أخرى معينة.. الخطة :- قسمت هذه الدراسة ثلاثة فصول مسبقة بمقدمة وتمهيد ومنذلة بخاتمة، تشتمل على أهم النتائج والتوصيات. المقدمة :- أتحدث فيها عن :- سبب إختيار الموضوع وأهميته ومادة الدراسة وصعوبات الدراسة وخطة العمل والمنهج المتبع. التمهيد :- يشتمل على ثلاث مباحث (أولا : لفظ الجهاد فى الشريعة الإسلامية – ثانيا: التغير الدلالى – ثالثا : السياق). فصول الدراسة :- الفصل الأول :- لفظ الجهاد فى القرآن الكريم. الفصل الثانى :- لفظ الجهاد فى الحديث النبوى. الفصل الثالث :- لفظ الجهاد فى الإستعمال العربى. المبحث الأول : لفظ الجهاد من العصر الجاهلى حتى سنة 1212 هـ. (أولا لفظ الجهاد فى العصر الجاهلى – ثانيا : لفظ - الجهاد بعد الإسلام حتى سنة 1212 هـ. المبحث الثانى : لفظ الجهاد فى شعر ونثر العصر الحديث والمعاصر - ملحق بدلالات لفظ الجهاد فى اللغة العربية :- يشتمل على ثلاثة مباحث :- أولا : دلالات جامعة إشتمل عليها لفظ الجهاد - ثانيا : تقسيم الجهاد إلى كونه : بالفكر أو باللسان أو بممارسة جنسية أو بالعمل الدعوب - ثالثا : جهاد النفس وجهاد غير النفس - خاتمة :- تتضمن : (أهم نتائج الدراسة – قائمة المصادر والمراجع).	2013		محمود، محمد سيد عباس.	لفظ الجهاد فى اللغة العربية :	11840868	4291		
		اختلفت الآراء النحاة فى تصنيف الجملة الشرطية فهناك من كان يعدها جملة فعلية □ وهذا من بعدها اسمية ، وهذا الاختلاف يأتى أصلاً من عناصر تركيبها ؛ لتوافر ، عناصر الإسناد فيها بين الفعل والفاعل أو المبتدأ والخبر ، والحقيقة أن الجملة الشرطية تمثل قسماً مستقلاً بذاته يوازى الجملة الفعلية والاسمية ، ومن هنا كان لها مكانة فى دراسة مفهوم الجملة عند النحاة ؛ لأهميتها فى نص الكلام اختلفت تسميات النحاة فى إطلاق مفهوم معين على هذا التركيب بين مصطلحي □ الجأزاء والشرط ، ولكن باحتساب هذا التركيب جملة مستقلة بذاتها ، وكونه يمثل أسلوباً من أساليب العربية المتنوعة فالأفضل أن أطلق عليه فى دراستى تسمية (الجملة الشرطية) أو (الأسلوب الشرطى) . إن اقتارن الأدوات الشرطية ب(ما) الازندة والتى تنتقل الأدوات من حالة البساطة □ إلى التركيب جعلت من الشرط ناصعاً متقشاً فى الزمان والمكان ، فى حين يكون على وتيرة أقل من الحدة والتقشئ الإبلاغى فى حال عدم اقترانها بها تخطى شعر فاروق جويده فى بناء جملة الشرط الصور التى حصرها (سيبويه) □ وأتى بصور أجازها بعض النحاة فى غير الشعر كصورة الفعل المضارع المجزوم مع الفعل الماضى . كشفت البحث عن سبب اختيار (الفاء) كى تكون أداة رابطة لجواب الشرط وذلك □ لأنها الحرف الوحيد الذى يحتاج إليه حينما يكون الكلام غير صالح لأداء وظيفته النحوية . لمست فى شعر فاروق جويده أن الجملة الطلبية هى أكثر أنواع الجمل اقتارناً بأداة □ الربط (الفاء) ولاسيما الجمل المبذوة بفعل الأمر . ورد فى الأعمال الكاملة نص شرطى جاء فيه جواب الشرط مسبوقاً ب(لم) □ المقترنة ب(الفاء) ، وهذا الموضع هو من الحالات التى منع فيها النحاة اقتارن الجواب ب(الفاء) إن أكثر الأدوات الشرطية استعمالاً فى شعر فاروق جويده هى الأداة (إن) . □ اشتركت الأداتان الشرطيتان (إن) و (إذا) فى المعنى المقطوع بحصوله والمتحقق وقوعه على خلاف ما ذكره النحاة من أن (إن) لا تأتى إلا فى المعانى المبهمة ، و (إذا) فى المعانى المتحققة الوقوع . وانفردت (إن) فى المعنى المشترك فى حصوله، والمعنى المستحيل الحصول ، وانفردت (إذا) فى أداء المعنى الكثير الحصول . من المعانى التى خرجت لها أداة الشرط (لو) فى الأعمال الكاملة ، الدلالة على □								

							المضني والإمتناع ، والدلالة على المستقبل إذ وردت بمعنى الأداة (إن) ، أما المعنى الأكثر شيوعاً هو استحالة الوقوع وعدمه . جمعت أداة الشرط (أما) بين عدد من المعاني متحققة من سياق النص إذ جمعت بين معاني الشرط والتوكيد والتفصيل وبيان السبب والاستئناف أكثر الأنماط الشرطية شيوعاً في شعر جويده هي أداة الشرط مع فعلين ماضيين للشرط وجوابه ، وقد استوفى هذا النمط جميع أدوات الشرط ، إلا أن أكثر الأدوات اطرأاً هي الأداة (مَن) والأداة (إذا) الشرطيتين يلي هذا النمط أكثر من ثلاثين نمطاً استوفيناها في الأنماط المذكورة في البحث . جاء في شعر جويده ذلك التركيب الذي كان موضع خلاف بين النحاة في صورة الأداة مع اسم مع فعل ماضٍ وجوابه ماضٍ أيضاً وإن كان هذا التركيب قد أكد النص القرآني ، وانسب التعليقات النحوية لهذا التركيب ما جاء به بعض النحاة ون □ المتقدمين من أن الاسم الواقع بعد الأداة مرفوع بالابتداء والفعل الواقع بعده يك في محل رفع خبره . أثبت شعر جويده ما نفاه النحاة من منع افت ا رن فعل الشرط الماضي ب(قد) وقد اختصت بهذه الصورة الأداة (لو) ، إذ إن مجيء (قد) مع هذه الأداة يدل على حصول الشرط المحقق مع التأكيد على حصوله وإن كان وقعه مستقبلاً وقد اقرن جواب شرط (لو) بها أيضاً وقد تحفظ عليه النحاة ؛ لأنه لم يوجد المسموع والمنقول من كلام العرب هذا النمط من التركيب الذي اختصت به هذه الأداة .	2013 .	عاطف فكار ،محمد سيد نصر الدين.	2013
4292	11840907	الماجستير	أنماط الشرط في شعر فاروق جويده :	محمود، منال محمود فكرى.	جامعة القاهرة - معهد الدراسات والبحوث الإحصائية.	2013 .	أنواع اختبارات الحياة المعجلة هي الحياة المعجلة ذو الضغط ثابت والمعجلة ذو الضغط المرحلي.			
4293	11862102	دكتوراه	اختبارات الحياة المعجلة والمعجلة جزئياً لتوزيع بيرنوم اند ساندرايس /	حسن، محمد عبد الستار حمودة.	القاهرة : الإحصائية	2013 .	يُتمثل الهدف الرئيسي للدراسة في التعرف على تأثير تكنولوجيا المعلومات على مكونات نظام المعلومات المحاسبية ولتحقيق ذلك فقد تناولت الدراسة الجوانب التالية :			
							1. ماهية نظام المعلومات المحاسبية في ضوء التجارة الإلكترونية وتقييمه-2. أثر تكنولوجيا المعلومات على نظام المعلومات المحاسبى-3. قياس أثر تكنولوجيا المعلومات على نظام المعلومات المحاسبى ميدانيا- وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج يُتمثل أهمها في : يؤدى استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات فى نظام المعلومات المحاسبية إلى التأثير بدرجة كبيرة جدا على كفاءة تحقيق أهداف- هذا النظام. تمثل مرحلة المدخلات أكثر مراحل نظام المعلومات المحاسبية تكلراً جراء استخدام أدوات تكنولوجيا المعلومات حيث أدى-2. استخدام هذه الأدوات إلى العديد من التأثيرات الإيجابية والسلبية فى هذه المرحلة يمثل العنصر البشرى أهم عناصر تكنولوجيا المعلومات تأثيراً فى عمل نظام المعلومات المحاسبية سواء كان بصورة-3. إيجابية أو بصورة سلبية			
4294	11864362	ماجستير	أثر تكنولوجيا المعلومات على نظام المعلومات المحاسبى :	جادر، على عمر أحمد.		2014 .	مرآجل تطور ادارة الارياح - محددات ادارة الارياح - العوامل التي تحد من ادارة الارياح.			
4295	11864455	ماجستير	دور معايير المحاسبة في الحد من إدارة الربحية :	مصطفى، سلوى نصر على.	جامعة جنوب الوادى- كلية التجارة.	2014 .	المنهج الذى تسلكه الدراسة تحليلى نقدى وعليه فإن طريه هذا البحث تقوم على استعراض كل قاعده نحويه حسب تنويب بن مافيك ثم استعراض كل شاهد ثم تحليل تلك القاعده فى ضوء تلك الشواهد ثم تحديد اوجه التقذ او التخالف بين تلك القاعده وذلك الشاهد ثم رد ذلك التخالف بينهما الى اسبابه تحليلا ونقدا ثم محاولة تحديد اوجه التصرف ازاء ذلك التخالف مستفيدين قدر الامكان من خلافت النحويين			
4296	11867937	دكتوراه	مخالفة السماع في القاعده النحويه :	محمد،فاطمه الزهراء عبدالله عبد الرحمن، صفاء السيد قترحي.		م. 2010	معايير المحاسبة واثرها - جودة المعلومات المحاسبية.	2010	غريب محمد على ،باسين احمد عيسى، محمد سيد نصر الدين.	
4297	11909323	ماجستير	أثر معايير المحاسبة عن القيمة على جودة المعلومات المحاسبية :		جامعة جنوب الوادى- كلية التجارة.	2014 .				
4298	11973541	Master	limb salvage procedures for management of diabetic foot	elamary, mohamed khalil abo elmagd		1995		#####	M.N.M.Allam, S.Z.Rida, R.A.Mohamed.	
4299	11975723	master	Solutions of problems in elastic media under theories of thermoelasticity/	Abd-Alla, Araby Atef Kilany.		2014	the objective of this thesis is to estimate the effects of the electric field . magnetic field, gravity field, heat flux, rotation, and initial stress in an orthotropic or isotropic material under various models of thermoelasticity.	28/4/2014.		
4300	11977442	doctor.	Preparation and characterization of nanocomposites based on ionizing radiation for environmental application/	El-tawab, Ahmed Mohamed Ismaiel.		2014	The scope of this thesis is to presedent study on preparation of polymier amd polymer nanocomposite based on ionizing radiation. the study of polymer blend and polymer nanocomposite characterization and their environmental application is a main goal of this thesis.	21/5/2014.	Hassan M.A.Salman, Hossam Mohamed Said. Mohamed S.Abel-Sadek	
4301	11982004		Biological and physiological variation of the Algal flora in the River Nile Section at Qena Governorate /	Mahmoud, Asmaa Samer Ahmed.		2014	The present thesis deals with two different parts of studies. The first part concerned with the field studies which contained the study of changes in number and type of algae and its relation to the physico-chemical nature of the river nile on samples were collected from some of water treatment plants intalke in the governorate.			
							يُتمثل الهدف الأساسي للدراسة في محاولة التعرف على الأدوار التي يمكن أن تقوم بها المراجعة الداخلية بالبنوك وتطويرها لتفعيل الحوكمة داخل البنوك في مصر، ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تناولت الدراسة الجانوب التالية :- 1. حوكمة البنوك. 2. دور المراجعة الداخلية في تطبيق حوكمة البنوك في مصر. 3. إجراء دراسة ميدانية لتقييم دور المراجعة الداخلية في البنوك في مصر. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج أهمها:- يمكن أن تقوم المراجعة الداخلية بتفعيل حوكمة البنوك من خلال (تقديم خدمات التأكيد بشأن نظم الرقابة الداخلية، عملية (إدارة المخاطر، الالتزام بالسياسات والإفصاح، تقديم الخدمات الاستشارية يمكن أن تقوم المراجعة الداخلية بتفعيل حوكمة البنوك من خلال مكافئتها لجريمة غسل الأموال وتمويل الإرهاب. وذلك من خلال الرقابة الدقيقة للعمليات المالية وغير المالية للعملاء والتواصل المستمر مع إدارة الإلتزام بالبنك والتنسيق الدائم مع لجنة المراجعة يمكن أن تقوم المراجعة الداخلية بتفعيل حوكمة البنوك من خلال علاقتها التعاونية مع أطراف الحوكمة الأخرى (الإدارة. لجان المراجعة – المراجع الخارجى) وذلك بالمساعدة الفاعلة مع كل طرف للقيام بالدور المنوط به والمهام المكلفة بها – والأعباء الملقاة عليه توجد إختلافات معنوية في آراء المهتمين بحوكمة البنوك بشأن مجموعة العوامل المؤثرة في تفعيل حوكمة البنوك وهى .4. وجود نظام كفاء وفعل لأنشطة المراجعة الداخلية، القيام بعملية المراجعة وفقا للمعايير المهنية الواجبة وعلاقة المراجعة الداخلية بأطراف الحوكمة، ولا توجد إختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية بين فئات المهتمين بحوكمة البنوك بهذا الشأن			
4302	11998251		دور المراجعة الداخلية في تفعيل حوكمة البنوك :	محمد، أحمد محمد رمضان.		2014				

4303	12000493	Master of Science.	A Study of UML-based Testing Techniques of Object - Oriented Software/	Mahmoud, Aida Hussein Abu Bakr.			2014	الاختبار هو جزء هام جدا في عملية تطوير البرمجيات .نسبة كبيرة من البرامج تفشل بسبب عدم اختبارها بشكل صحيح الاختبار يتم باستخدام انواع مختلفة من الاستراتيجيات. عادة يتم تنفيذ الاختبار على الكود ، ولكن اذا كان من الممكن اختبار البرمجيات في المراحل المبكرة من عملية التطوير فإن معظم الاخطاء يمكن القضاء عليها ويمكن وقفها من الانتشار الى المراحل التالية وبالتالي ، فينالك حاجة لاستكشاف امكانيات الاختبار في المراحل المبكرة.	25/6/2014.	Moheeb Ramzy Girgis, Elnomary Alam Zanaty.
4304	12009954		المالكية الزراعية في مصر منذ الفتح الإسلامي حتى نهاية العصر الفاطمي (20-567/640-1171م))	أحمد، إيمان عبد الفتاح محمد			2011	الملكية الزراعية في مصر خلال العصر البيزنطي وهي الفترة التي تبدأ بالإعتراف بالمسيحية وتنتهي بدخول الإسلام ولقد انقسمت الى أنواع عدة منها: الملكية الإقطاعية، وملكيات الأفراد والفقرى وملكية تحت التاج وملكية تتبع الكنيسة.		
4305	12009998		تقويم كفافه آداة الإحصائي الإجتماعى كمارس عام بمكاتب تسويه المنازعات الأسرية بمحاكم الأسرة/	ربيع، أحمد علي أحمد.			2011	تعد الأسرة الداعم الأساسي لبناء المجتمع وتمثل أقدم النظم الإجتماعية التي تعمل على حماية الإنسان وتوفر له الرعاية وتتنسنة الإجتماعية بهدف غرس القيم والسلوكيات الأخلاقية للأفراد وهي المصدر الرئيسي الذي يشبع فيه الفرد احتياجاته من الحب والحنان والأمن والحماية.		
4306	12010031		تقويم مشروعات الخدمة الإجتماعية المدرسية في تنمية المجتمع المحلي بمدينه قنا/	أحمد، نصر الدين بركات محمد.			2011	يهدف هذا البحث المسئولين عن التعليم في تقويم مشروعات الخدمة الإجتماعية المدرسية في تنمية المجتمع المحلي للمدرسة والعمل على تطويرها وتحسينها بما يناسب الوقت الحالي حتى يمكن تحقيق الأهداف المنشودة الى أقصى حد ممكن في تنمية المجتمع المحلي للمدرسة.		
4307	12010069		فعاليه المدخل المنظومى فى تعلم بعض مهارات كرة القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية/	حسين، الشريف محمد أحمد.			2011	يهدف البحث الحالي الى تصميم وحدات تعليمية باستخدام المدخل المنظومى لبعض مهارات كرة القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية بقنا ومعرفة أثرها على :		
4308	12010755		تقدير كلفة وعائد التعلم الالكتروني بجامعة جنوب الوادي/	عبد المولى، مروه جبرو عبد الرحمن.			2011	تعلّم بعض المهارات في كرة القدم المرتبطة بالمنهج الدراسي 1- تعلّم الجانب المعرفي في كرة القدم 2-		
4309	12010839		تشكل جماعات الصفوه في ضوء التحولات المعاصرة في الريف المصرى /	سعيد، محمد محمود خضر.			2011	هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على الأطار المفاهيمي والفلسفي للتعلّم الإلكتروني وواقعه بالجامعات المصرية وتحديد العوامل المؤثرة على كلفة وعائد التعلّم الإلكتروني وطرق قياس كلفة وعائد المقررات الإلكترونية وتغيير كلفة وعائد المقررات الإلكترونية بجامعة جنوب الوادي واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي الذي يهتم بتحليل الواقع تشخيصاً وتفسيراً واستخلاصاً للنتائج للتعرف على واقع التعلّم الإلكتروني.		
4310	12010875		التقنيق الصحي وسلوك المرض /	حسن، هاله علي محمد.			2011	يمثل الهدف الرئيسي لهذا الدراسة في التعرف على أهم التغيرات التي لحقت ببنية الصفوه الريفيه وتفاعلاتها في ظل التحولات الحادثة في الريف المصري ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تنطلق الدراسة نحو تحقيق عدد من الأهداف التفصيلية بعض منها تتجه الدراسة لتحقيقه على المستوى النظري والبعض الآخر لا يمكن تحقيقه الا من خلال البراهين الاميريقيه .		
4311	12012410		فاعليه نموذج للتعلم البنائي على تعلم بعض المهارات الاساسيه والتحصيل المعرفي في الكرة الطائرة لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعدييه بقنا/	منوفى، هشام اسامه عبد الراضى.			2011	تزداد اهميه الدراسة في مجال الرعاية الصحية لأنها تتحكم الى حد كبير في نمط انتشار المرض وطريقه الافراد في تفسيره ومعالجته فالتقائه تقى الانسان المرض وتصيبه به ايضاً وبذلك تقع مهمه نشر الوعى الصحي على جميع افراد المجتمع ولا تقتصر على العاملين في الحقل الطبي من اجل التعريف بالامراض وطرق العلاج منها من " فالوقايه خير من العلاج".		
4312	12012502		مدى فاعليه برنامج ارشادى فى تخفيف حده بعض المشكلات السلوكيه لدى عينه من ابناء المطلقين خلعا/	عبد الرحمن، جيهان محمد بكرى .			2011	يهدف البحث الى تصميم وحده تعليميه مقترحه باستخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي ومعرفة تأثيرها على ما يلى:-		
4313	12017175		القاعة في الدور العثمانيه الباقية بالقاهره(923-1220/1517-1805م))	عبد المجيد، هاله عزت أمين.			2011	تعلّم بعض المهارات الأساسية في الكرة الطائرة لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعدييه بقنا 1- التحصيل المعرفي في الكرة الطائرة لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعدييه بقنا 2-		
4314	12017222		خطط مدينه اسنا منذ بدايه العصر العثمانى حتى نهايه القرن التاسع عشر (923/1517م- 1899/1320م))	المولى، محمود أحمد جاد.			2011	هدفت الدراسة الى محاوله التعرف على الفروق الاحصائيه بين ابناء المطلقات وابناء المطلقين خلعا من خلال الدرجه الكليه لمقياس المشكلات السلوكيه كذلك التعرف على الفروق الاحصائيه بين متوسط درجات ابناء المطلقين خلعا على مقياس المشكلات السلوكيه تبعا للجنس ومدى فاعليه البرنامج الارشادى السلوكى فى تخفيف حده مشكله العناد ، العذوان، الكتب لدى ابناء المطلقين خلعا .		
4315	12017257		الرحله بين الشامخ بن ضرار وكعب بن زهير /	أيوزيد، أشرف أمين جاد.			2011	تعد دراسته الدور من الدراسات المهمه		
4316	12017319		مناظر الصيد والقتص من خلال تصاوير مخطوطات المدرسه المغولييه الهنديه (932-1274/1526-1858م) /	يوسف، إبراء صلاح الدين محمود.			2013	تعد دراسته الخطط باليمن والأحياء من الدراسات المهمه التي تجلى الكثير من الغموض عن هذه المناطق موضوع الدراسة حيث يعد تاريخ الخطط وتطورها وتنتج معالمها وأثارها بالوصف والتدوين من الأمور الهامه في تاريخ الحضارات ورغم الأهمية التي تمثلها دراسة هذه الموضوعات فإن الأبحاث التي صدرت عنها قليلة جداً.		
4317	12017383		دور الجعيات الأهليه في تنمية الاسره/	على، منى عبد الراضى منوفى.			2011	الرحله جزء اصييل من حركه الحياه على الارض وقد لا تتجاوز الرحله مسافه قصيره في بعض الاحيان وقد تمتد وتطول حتى تغطي اطول المسافات بين المكان والمكان الآخر ومن وراء كل رحله دافع او دوافع لكى تفضى على الطريق ومن بعد كل رحله هدف او غايه تجاوب اراده الحياه		
4318	12017433		الفرقة الرومانية منذ بدايه الحروب البونيقية وحتى نهايه الحرب المقدونييه الرابعه/	على، محمد محمود محمد.			2011	Characterized the school Mughal Indian photography Islamic characteristics and advantages of important technical expressed her Islamic Indian characteristic , which confirmed that India during the era of the Mughals were comparable to the greatest imaging centers in the Muslim world , and is the views of Fishing and Hunting of the most excelled what came to us in the imaging Mughal Indian , so is the theme (views Fishing and Hunting through representations of the Indian Mughal manuscripts school (932-1274 AH / 1526-1858 AD) , " the study of ancient art ") of important topics in the field of Islamic imaging , Dr. been split this topic into two volumes , the first volume this included an introduction and pave the doors and then finale included the most important results and a list of major sources and references , Volume II included the index of shapes and paintings and a catalog of images , following the descriptive and analytical approach . The second section: a special analytical study of the views of Fishing and Hunting in the representations of the school Mughal India, and split this section into four chapters, the first chapter deals with trips and fishing methods in the representations of the school Mughal India and is divided into first: Trips and methods of hunting - Second: Trips and methods of fishing - Third, trips and fishing methods atmosphere.		
							2011	تدور الدراسة حول التعرف على دور الجمعيات الأهلية في تنمية الاسره من خلال الاهميه والدور الذى تقدمه تلك الجمعيات للمرأة خاصه المعيله عن طريق المترددات على الجمعيات.		
							2011	تهدف هذه الرسالة الى التعرف باهم الآليات التي من خلالها كون الرومان امبراطوريتهم وبفضلها تحولت روما من مجرد قرية صغيره على نهر " النبير" الى عاصمه لإمبراطوريه ممتدة الأطراف .		
								هدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على فاعلية برنامج قائم على التعلم البصري على كل من : التحصيل، وتنمية مهارات الإدراك البصري المكاني لدى الطلاب الصم بالصنف الأول الإعدادي المهني. وتكونت مجموعة البحث من 28 طالباً وطالبة من مدرسة الأمل للصم وضعاف السمع الإعدادية المهنية بأسوان.		

						وقد أظهرت نتائج البحث ما يلي:
					2011	وجود فرق دال إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01 بين متوسطي درجات الطلاب في التطبيقين القبلي والبعدي بالنسبة للاختبار - (التذكر، والفهم، والتطبيق) التحصيلي لصالح التطبيق البعدي في كل من : التحصيل ككل، وفي كل من مستويات التحصيل وجود فرق دال إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01 بين متوسطي درجات الطلاب في التطبيقين القبلي والبعدي بالنسبة لاختبار - الإدراك البصري المكاني لصالح التطبيق البعدي - نسبة الكسب لبليك كانت مقبولة بصفة عامة في التحصيل، والإدراك البصري المكاني - حجم تأثير البرنامج القائم على التعلم البصري كان كبيراً على كل من: التحصيل، ومهارات الإدراك البصري المكاني - وبناء على نتائج البحث، فقد أوصت الباحثة بضرورة توجيه نظر معلمى الصم في المرحلة الإعدادية المهنية إلى أهمية استخدام برامج التعليم القائمة على التعلم البصري في تدريس الهندسة وضرورة تكاملها مع المواد الدراسية الأخرى، وعند برامج تدريبية لمعلمي الصم لتدريبهم على استخدام البرامج في التدريس.
4319	12017564	عبدالعزيز، فاتن محمد علي.	فاعلية برنامج قائم على التعلم البصري لتدريس الهندسة للطلاب الصم بالمرحلة الإعدادية المهنية في التحصيل والإدراك البصري المكاني /			
4320	12017665	محروس، رمضان عازف رمضان.	دور لجان المراجعة في تفعيل حوكمة الشركات /		2011	لجان المراجعة وتفعيل حوكمة الشركات.
4321	12019322	صالح، حنفي عبد الغني.	برنامج مقترح لتفعيل مشاركة المرأة في أنشطة مراكز شباب القرى من منظور طريقة خدمه الجماعة/		2011	تعد مراكز الشباب مؤسسات راعية للشباب بنوعيه الذكر والانثى لان مرحلة الشباب من اهم مراحل الحياه فمن خلالها يكتسب الفرد مهاراته الانسانيه والبدنيه والعقليه والنفسيه والاجتماعيه اللازمه لتدبير شئون حياته وتنظيم علاقته مع الآخرين .
					2011	مشكلة البحث ضعف التحصيل والتفكير الهندسي لدى طلبة الصف الثاني الاعدادى لذلك تم استخدام التعلم التعاونى فى التدريس وهى استراتيجيه TPS وذلك فى محاوله لتنمية التحصيل والتفكير الهندسى لدى طلبة الصف الثانى الاعدادى.
4322	12019352	ببواى، عصاد رشيد عبادى.	فعاليه إستراتيجيه Tps فى التحصيل الدراسى وتنميه التفكير الهندسى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادى		2011	فعاليه إستراتيجيه Tps فى التحصيل الدراسى وتنميه التفكير الهندسى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادى توصلت نتائج البحث الى فعاليه إستراتيجيه Tps فى التحصيل الدراسى وتنميه الفكر الهندسى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعداديه كما توصلت الى وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائيه بين مجموعى البحث التجريبيه والضابطه وذلك فى التطبيق البعدي للاختبار التحصيلي عند مستويات بلوم المعرفيه لصالح درجات القياس البعدي التى حصل عليها افراد المجموعه الضابطه.
4323	12019393	حسن، محمد حسن علي.	اثر استخدام خرائط المفاهيم على التفكير الهندسى لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعداديه/		2009	استخدام التعلم التعاونى فى التدريس وهى استراتيجيه TPS وذلك فى محاوله لتنمية التحصيل والتفكير الهندسى لدى طلبة الصف الثانى الاعدادى.
4324	12019413	إسماعيل، أشرف حسن علي.	التناص في شرح النووى على صحيح مسلم في ضوء علم الغه الحديث/		2011	هذفت الدراسة الحالية الى التعرف على اثر استخدام خرائط المفاهيم على التفكير الهندسى لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادى بصفه عامه وعلى مستوياته الفرعيه (التصور- التحليل- شبه الاستدلالي - الاستدلالي- التدقيق الحكم).
4325	12019853	الرباوى، قناوى محمد فاوى أحمد.	المفاريذ في القراءات العشر من طريقى الشاطبيه والدرد/		2011	تهدف الدراسة الى تتبع صور التناص الموجوده فى كتاب المنهاج شرح صحيح مسلم بن الحجاج المعروف بشرح النووى وبين كل صوره من هذه الصور بيانا تفصيليا وكذلك دلالات الأمر من خلال السياقات وهى دلل للوجوب أو الذنب وكذلك النهي ودلالته وهل هو للتحرير أو للكرهه .
4326	12019879	يوسف، رضوى عزب.	ديوان حكيم الهى قمشه اى/		2011م	علم القراءات من العلوم التى اخذت بتصنيف افر من البحث والتأليف من قبل القدماء والمحدثين لتعلقه باعظم معجزه قائمه منذ اربعه عشر قرنا ومستغل أن يرث الله الارض ومن عليها وهى علم يحتاج اليه المفسر فى تفسيره والفقيه فى استنباطه للاحكام واهل اللغة والنحو فى الاحتجاج والاستشهاد فعلم القراءات متعلق بهذه العلوم جميعا ويغيرها .
						يعد ديوان الشاعر حكيم الهى قشه اى من الدواوين ذات الصيغه الدينيه والديوان يعد نموذجا للشعر التقليدى الكلاسيكى سواء من ناحية الشكل والمضمون والديوان لم يحمل اى من ملامح التجديد الشكلية التى ظهرت مع بدايه القرن العشرين كما ان مضامين الديوان القصرت على المضامين الدينيه والمذهبيه .
						عظيمة أهل السنة والجماعة قائمة على الكتاب والسنة وما كان عليه الصحابة الكرام رضى الله عنه أجمعين، فكانت واضحة جلية لا تشوبها شائبة التعقيد ولا تغلفها ضبابية التجهيل تخضع لها عقول الخاصة والعوام وتتقبلها قلوبهم بكل امتنان، فجاء من أراد أن ينحسب هذا الدور ليسنده إلى العقل والذي ل بلغ الشرح استخدامه، ولكنه أرادوا أن يجعلوا له دور السيادة فعولوا عليه وتأولوا النقول، وقدموا لها المقدمات فتجع على الكلام المضموم، والذي بين ألو الذين ابتلوا بو ما فاته من فضل، وفي النهاية صاروا إلى الحيرة والندم، واتباع طريقة السلف. وقد كان الإيمان بالله وما يتضمنون من مسائل من أى القضايا الخلافية بين الفرق ، فتمت بتناول نذا الموضوع وقسمتو إلى تمهيد وثلاثة فصول ؛ الفصل الأول بعنوان "منهج تفسيريّ مفاتيح الغيب والمنار في إثبات توحيد الألوهية"، "أما الثالث فهو بعنوان "منهج تفسيريّ مفاتيح الغيب والمنار في إثبات توحيد الأسماء والصفات"، وقد كان من أى أسباب اختيار هذا الموضوع ، أن الإمام فخر الدين الرازي من علماء الكلام الذين قدموا العقل على ما جاء به الحق سبحانه وتعالى وأنزلو في كتبو وأرسل بو رسلو -عليه السلام -فجاء تفسيره مفاتيح الغيب "المعنى بالدراسة ملن بالأدلة والمقدمات العقلية التى أقامها على وجود الله سبحانه وتعالى وروبوينو ،فكانت أدلتو تميل إلى التعقيدات الفلسفية والحجج الكلامية . كما استطرد في الحديث عن صفات الله تعالى إلا أنو ل يثبت منها إلا ما دل عليه العقل فقط بوو ما أطلق عليه الأشارة صفات المعاني، أما غيرا من الصفات الخيرية سواء كانت صفات ذات مثل الوجود واليد والعين أو صفات فعل لله سبحانه وتعالى مثل الإتيان والمجيء قل يثبتها لله سبحانه وتعالى لأنها تقتضى التجسي وقيام الحوادث بذاتو العلية كما خالف السلف الصالح في إثبات صفة الكلام لله سبحانه وتعالى ،فأثبت الكلام النفسى لله تعالى متميّا في ذلك مذبو الأشعري ،كما تعتر في إثبات الروية لله سبحانه وتعالى ،فجمع بين متناقضين وما نفى الجهة والعلو وبين إثبات الروية لله تعالى ،فدنب إلى ما ذنب إليه غيره من الأشارة وبو القول بأن الله تعالى يرى لا من جهة. أما الشيخ رشيد رضا في تفسيره "المنار" وبو الجانب الآخر للمقارنة فيميل إلى مذهب السلف الصالح القائل على اتباع كتاب الله وسنة رسولو -صلّى الله عليه وسل - فكد يخلو تفسيره من التعقيدات الكلامية والحجج الفلسفية الله إلا في بعض المواضع التى تابع فيها أستاذة الإمام محمد عبده كتأويلو صفة الإتيان في حقو تعالى وإكراه أن للسحر حقيقة، أما فيما يخص أدلة وجود الله سبحانه وتعالى قل يستطرد في الحديث عن الأدلة العقلية الفلسفية مقارنة بالرازي واكتفى بدليل القرآن ،أما توحيد الألوية ،فقد كان لرشيد رضا دوره البارز في إثباتو وحضض الشرك وإظهار مواطن البدع والخرافات التى كانت منتشرة في عصره بينما كاد يخلو الحديث عنها في تفسير الرازى ربما لعدم انتشار الحديث عنها في عصر الرازى أو لانشغالو بقضايا كلامية أخرى عنه
4327	12019911	محمود، أماني محسوب العطفلي عبد الرحيم.	منهج تفسيري مفاتيح الغيب والمنار في عرض مسائل الإيمان بالله :		2012	تعالج الرسالة قضية مهمة في التاريخ الأوروبي بصفه عامه والبريطاني بصفه خاصه حيث التاريخ اللىبريطانيا منذ عام (1832-1919) .
4328	12020795	حسن، محمد سيد إسماعيل.	الحياه النبائيه في بريطانيا (1823-1919)/		2012	

						يسائر البحث الحالي الاتجاهات الحديثة في بناء وتطوير وتوظيف التقنيات الحديثة في خدمة التعليم وتنمية بعض -6 المهارات الحياتية وبعض مهارات التفكير الناقد . يمكن أن تفيد نتائج الدراسة الحالية المعلم والتلاميذ في تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد وكذلك إستخدام هذه المهارات في -7 تدريس المواد المختلفة . توجيه الباحثين إلى ضرورة إستخدام التعلم الإلكتروني وتطبيق أساليبه على جميع المناهج الدراسية -8 حدود الدراسة : الحد الموضوعي : اقتصرت الدراسة على بعض مهارات التفكير الناقد وهي : جمع المعلومات، تحديد الفكرة الرئيسة التي يدور حولها - الموضوع، تحديد مستوى الدقة، التحليل، تقييم المناقشات، الإستنتاج اقتصر البرنامج المقترح القائم على التعلم الإلكتروني على إستخدام الإختبار الإلكتروني للتفكير الناقد لقياس فعالية البرنامج - في تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد وذلك على تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية (الصف الثاني الإعدادي) بمحافظة قنا – إدارة قرص التعليمية بمدرسة السلام الإعدادية، وتضمن المحتوى الإلكتروني للبرنامج مادة "الكمبيوتر وتكنولوجيا المعلومات" المقررة . على تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي للفصل الدراسي الأول للعام الدراسي 2010/2011م - الحد الزماني : تم تطبيق الدراسة الحالية في الفصل الدراسي الأول للعام الدراسي 2010/2011م - الحد المكاني : تم تطبيق الدراسة الحالية بمعمل الأساط المتعددة بمدرسة السلام الإعدادية - أسئلة الدراسة : حاولت الدراسة الحالية الإجابة عن السؤال الرئيس التالي :- ما فاعلية البرنامج القائم على التعلم الإلكتروني في تنمية التفكير الناقد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية؟ " وقد تطلب ذلك الإجابة عن السؤالين التاليين :- ما التصور المقترح لبرنامج قائم على التعلم الإلكتروني يمكن أن يعمل على تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى -1 مجموعة من تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي؟ ما فاعلية البرنامج القائم على التعلم الإلكتروني في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى مجموعة الدراسة الحالية من -3 تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية ؟ نتائج الدراسة وتفسيرها : وجود فرق دال إحصائياً عند مستوى 0.01 بين متوسطات درجات مجموعة البحث في إختبار التفكير الناقد الإلكتروني □ في التطبيقين " القبلي – البعدي " لصالح التطبيق البعدي، وأشارت النتائج إلى فاعلية البرنامج القائم على التعلم الإلكتروني في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الناقد . ويرجع ذلك إلى أن البرنامج القائم على التعلم الإلكتروني أتاح للمتعلمين حرية التعلم حسب القدرات والإمكانيات العقلية، حرية تلقى المادة العلمية من حيث الزمان والمكان، إتاحة فرصة التعلم الذاتي والتقييم الذاتي، التعلم عن طريق البحث، التفاعلية، التعلم في خطوات متتالية وليست خطية حسب قدرات كل متعلم، إستخدام الأسئلة الموضوعية في عملية التقييم.
4333	12034319	برنامج مقترح قائم على التعلم الإلكتروني وأثره على تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية =	أحمد، خالد عبيد علي أحمد.	2012		بعد طلاب الجامعه من اكثر الفئات في المجتمع عرضه للاصابه بالعديد من الاضطرابات والمشكلات النفسية والاجتماعيه وذلك لانهم يمرون بمرحلة من التحديات والتغيرات والتي لابد ان يتجاوزوها لتحقيق لتوافق النفسي والانفعالي. تكونت عينه الدراسه من 200 طالب وطالبه من طلاب كليتي التربية والاداب بأسوان وقد استخدم اسلوب الهازم للذات وبرنامج الارشاد العقلاني الانفعالي لتخفيف حده السلوك الهازم للذات لدى شباب الجامعه. وقد استخدم المنهج شبه التجريبي واسفرت نتائج الدراسه عن وجود فروق في ذات دلالة احصائية بين الذكور والاناث من الطلاب في متوسطات درجات السلوك الهازم للذات لصالح الاناث ووجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات افراد المجموعه الارشادية على مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات في القياسين القبلي والبعدي في اتجاه البرنامج الارشادي. وعدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطى درجات المجموعه الارشادية على مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات في القياسين القبلي والبعدي. تهدف الدراسة: إلى التعرف على مدى فاعلية الإرشاد الأسرى في خفض الاكتئاب وقلق الارتكاس لدى الأبناء المرضى بالمرض التخاطبى ، ولقد تكونت العينة:من أربعة فئات من مرضى التخاطب : الأولى مرضى الصوت : تلقوا جلسات العلاج التخاطبية،والثانية مرضى الصوت: تلقوا جلسات العلاج التخاطبية وتلقت أمهاتهم برنامج للعلاج الأسرى،والثالثة مرضى التلعثم:تلقوا جلسات العلاج التخاطبية،والرابعة مرضى التلعثم: تلقوا جلسات العلاج التخاطبية وتلقت أمهاتهم برنامج للعلاج الأسرى. أما أهم أدوات الدراسة فهي : قائمة بيك للاكتئاب ، ومقياس قلق الارتكاس وبرنامجي الإرشاد الأسرى الأول والثاني لأمهات مرضى التخاطب (مرض الصوت والتلعثم) إعداد : الباحث . أما عن أهم النتائج فهي : توجد فروق بين متوسطى درجات الأبناء المرضى بمرض الصوت (اللذين تلقوا علاج تخاطب ، واللذين تلقوا علاج - تخاطب وتلقت أمهاتهم علاج أسرى) فى الاكتئاب وقلق الارتكاس . توجد فروق بين متوسطى درجات الانباء المرضى بمرض التلعثم (اللذين تلقوا علاج تخاطب ، واللذين تلقوا علاج - تخاطب وتلقت أمهاتهم علاج أسرى) فى الاكتئاب وقلق الارتكاس. لاحظت الباحثة من خلال احتكاكها بطلاب وطالباتها الجامعة (كليات جامعة جنوب الوادى بأسوان) فى أثناء ترحدها على كليات الجامعة كباحثة أن طلاب الجامعة يعانون من مشكلات نفسية عديدة وخاصة السلوكيات الهازمة للذات كرويتهم للعالم المحيط وواقعهم بأنه مولى وأنهم فاشلون وأن مستقبلهم ممتلئ بالمعاذب والمعاناة والشعور بالذنب والخزى ورفض محاولات الآخرين للمساعدة ، والتدخين عند الضيق والإيمان والانسحاب وقت المنافسة والخوف من النجاح وغيرها فهم يقومون بسلوكيات تسبب لهم الضرر .والأذى وتعوقهم عن أداء مهامهم المطلوبة بالشكل المناسب فهم عاجزون عن تركيز ذواتهم مع أن لديهم القدرات، لذلك فقد هدفت الباحثة من البحث الحالي إلى عمل برنامج إرشادى عقلانى انفعالى لخفض حدة السلوك الهازم للذات لدى عينة من طلاب الجامعة وتمثلت فروض الدراسة في توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب الأقسام الأدبية ومتوسطات درجات طلاب الأقسام العلمية على مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات في اتجاه طلبة الأقسام الأدبية، توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الذكور والإناث من الطلاب في متوسطات درجات السلوك الهازم للذات، توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة الإرشادية على مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات في القياسين القبلي والبعدي في اتجاه البرنامج الإرشادى، لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط درجات المجموعة الإرشادية على مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات في القياسين القبلي والبعدي . وقد تكونت عينة الدراسة من (200) طالب وطالبة من طلاب كليتى التربية والآداب بأسوان، وقد استخدم مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات، البرنامج الإرشادى العقلانى الانفعالى لتخفيف حدة السلوك الهازم للذات لدى الشباب الجامعى إعداد الباحثة. وقد استخدم المنهج شبه التجريبي. وأسفرت نتائج الدراسة عن وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب الأقسام الأدبية ومتوسطات درجات طلاب الأقسام العلمية على مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات في اتجاه طلبة الأقسام الأدبية، وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الذكور والإناث من الطلاب في متوسطات درجات السلوك الهازم للذات لصالح الإناث، وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة الإرشادية على مقياس السلوك الهازم للذات في القياسين القبلي والبعدي في اتجاه البرنامج الإرشادى، عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطى درجات المجموعه

[illegible]

							وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج يُمثل أهمها في الآتي :-
						2012	يتوقف مستوى كفاءة سوق الأوراق المالية بالدرجة الأولى على مدى توافر المعلومات المحاسبية وتمثلاتها لجميع المتعاملين بالسوق، وكذلك على مدى فهم وإستيعاب المتعاملين للمعلومات المتاحة، حيث تُعد المعلومات المحاسبية شريان الحياة لأسواق الأوراق المالية القوية وبالتالي فإن عدم توافرها سيؤدي إلى ضعف وإنهيار أسواق الأوراق المالية. يعد زيادة إنتشار عدم تماثل المعلومات المحاسبية بين المتعاملين في الأسواق المالية من أهم وأخطر المشكلات التي تواجه سوق الأوراق المالية المصري وتهدد كفاءته، وخاصة في ظل ما تشهده الشركات التي تتداول أسهمها بسوق الأوراق المالية من انفصال الملكية عن الإدارة وسيادة فرضية أساسية لنظرية الوكالة وهي تعارض المصالح بين أطراف الوكالة وهم الإدارة والملاك. زيادة مستوى عدم تماثل المعلومات المحاسبية في سوق الأوراق المالية يؤدي إلى أضرار جسيمة بسوق الأوراق المالية -3 والتي منها إنخفاض أحجام تداول الأسهم وعدد عمليات تداول الأسهم وإرتفاع مدى أسعار الأسهم، وبالتالي إرتفاع تكلفة التمويل وإنخفاض درجة السيولة، الأمر الذي يضعف من كفاءة سوق الأوراق المالية في جذب الأموال لتوجيهها للاستثمارات اللازمة لتحقيق معدلات التنمية الاقتصادية المستهدفة.
4338	12036020		قياس آثار عدم تماثل المعلومات المحاسبية على كفاءة سوق الأوراق المالية المصري :	خليفة، محمد يوسف عبدالرحيم.			يُمثل الهدف الأساسي للدراسة في التعرف على مدى فعالية جودة معايير المحاسبة المصرية الصادرة بالقرار الوزاري رقم (243) لسنة 2006م وذلك من خلال قياس منفعة المعلومات المحاسبية الناتجة عن تطبيق تلك المعايير في الفترة السابقة واللاحقة لتطبيق تلك المعايير المحاسبية، ولتحقيق ذلك تناولت الدراسة الجوانب التالية :- 1- جودة المعايير المحاسبية. 2- المعايير المحاسبية وكفاءة سوق الأوراق المالية. 3- إستخدام مدخل منفعة المعلومات المحاسبية في تقييم جودة المعايير المحاسبية. 4- إجراء دراسة تطبيقية لتقييم جودة معايير المحاسبة المصرية الصادرة بالقرار الوزاري رقم (243) لسنة 2006م. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج، أهمها:- أن معايير المحاسبة المصرية الصادرة بالقرار الوزاري رقم (243) لسنة 2006م تسهم في تحسين منفعة المعلومات المحاسبية في الفترة اللاحقة لتطبيق المعايير المحاسبية، مما يعتبر مؤشرا على جودة تلك المعايير المحاسبية وقد هدف البحث إلى تقديم حلول عملية مناسبة تساعد على تحقيق المنافسة الاقتصادية في الأسواق المالية من خلال تصميم برنامج يمكن إستخدامه في تقييم جودة بعض المنتجات في صناعة الملابس الجاهزة للربط بين مواصفات المعمل وتتبع مراحل التصنيع للمنتج، وتحديد العوامل المؤثرة على نسبة الجودة المحققة. ثم وضع البرنامج وحددت المعايير المستخدمة في التقييم، ووضعت نسب مئوية لهذه المعايير مع تحديد العيوب التي سيتم تقييم الجودة من خلالها، وكيفية قياس كل عيب مع حساب نسبة الجودة المحققة، مع وضع نظام للقبول والرفض، حيث يتميز البرنامج بالمرونة وإمكانية تغيير أو إضافة معايير جديدة حسب طلب المعمل.
4339	12036052		تقييم جودة معايير المحاسبة المصرية من منظور سوق الأوراق المالية :	أحمد، محمد عزام عبدالمجيد.		2012	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على فاعلية استراتيجية التعلم التعاوني في تنمية قيم المسئولية الاجتماعية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية من خلال تدريس مادة الدراسات الاجتماعية.ويقدم البحث نموذجاً لتدريس الدراسات الاجتماعية باستخدام استراتيجية التعلم التعاوني يساعد على تنمية قيم المسئولية الاجتماعية.
4340	12036116		فاعلية استراتيجية التعلم التعاوني في تدريس الدراسات الاجتماعية لتنمية الوعي بقيم المسئولية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية/	مأمون، أميره معوض بركات.		2012	تشهد التربية الخاصة في جميع دول العالم تغيرات جذرية نحو الأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة حيث كانت تسود في العقود الماضية نظرات نحو ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة على أنهم مختلفين عن غيرهم ويجب عزلهم عن المجتمع في ملاجئ ومراكز خاصة وفي السنوات الأخيرة تغيرت هذه النظرة ومن أهم مؤثراتها المطالبه بالعمل على دمج ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة في المدارس العادية وفي المجتمع أسوة بقرانهم العاديين. يمكن صياغة مشكلة الدراسة في تساؤل عام ينبثق منه عدة تساؤلات فرعية كالآتي: التساؤل العام: ما مدى فاعلية الدمج الشامل في تنمية مهارات التفاعل الاجتماعي وتقليل سلوك إيذاء الذات لدى عينة من الأطفال التوحيدين؟ التساؤلات الفرعية: هل يؤدي الدمج الشامل في المدرسة العادية إلى تنمية مهارات التفاعل الاجتماعي لدى عينة من الأطفال التوحيدين؟ 1- هل يؤدي الدمج الشامل في المدرسة العادية إلى تقليل سلوك إيذاء الذات لدى عينة من الأطفال التوحيدين؟ 2- أهداف الدراسة: تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم دور الدمج الشامل ومعرفة كيفية تأثيره في تنمية بعض مهارات التفاعل الاجتماعي وتقليل سلوك إيذاء الذات لدى عينة من الأطفال التوحيدين، خلال تواجدهم في هذا البرنامج. أهمية الدراسة: محاولة التوصل إلى أفضل الآليات لتنفيذ الدمج الشامل بشكل أكثر فاعلية مع الأطفال التوحيدين - محاولة مساعدة معلمي الفصل ومدرسي الدعم في كيفية التعامل مع الطفل التوحيدي، خلال برنامج الدمج الشامل عن طريق تقديم أساليب قائمة على فنيات العلاج السلوكي فروض الدراسة: توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والقياس البعدي لمهارات التفاعل الاجتماعي لدى عينة الدراسة لصالح القياس البعدي. توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والقياس البعدي لسلوك إيذاء الذات لدى عينة الدراسة لصالح القياس البعدي
4341	12036150		فعالية برنامج ارشادي في تعديل اتجاهات التلاميذ غير المعاقين وأولياء امورهم نحو الدمج الشامل لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة في مدارس التعليم العام/	صادق، نورا تاج الدين جعفر.		2012	أسباب إختيار الموضوع :- تتعدد أسباب إختيار الطالب لمنطقة الدراسة ويمكن أن نذكر منها :- سرعة التغيرات التي طرأت على مجرى النيل بمرور الزمن بظهور أشكال جيومورفولوجية جديدة وإختفاء أخرى -1 وزيادة نشاط النهر في عملياته المختلفة بالمنطقة. محاولة الإستفادة من الأشكال، التي تصاحب تطوّر مجرى النيل، كالجزر النيلية والرّوس الإرسابية -2 توفر بعض الدراسات التي يمكن أن تساعد الطالب في دراسته ومنها معلومات جيولوجية وهيدروlogية بالإضافة إلى -3 توفر بعض الخرائط والمرئيات الفضائية إمكانية العمل الميدانية بسبب قرب مكان منطقة الدراسة بالنسبة للطالب ومعيشتة للمنطقة عن قرب -4 أهداف الدراسة :- تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى :- 1- العمق في دراسة الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية بمنطقة الدراسة -1 2- دراسة تتبّع التغيرات المعاصرة لوادي النيل لفترة من الزمن -2 3- محاولة رسم خرائط حديثة متتابعة لمنطقة الدراسة لمعرفة وتتبع التغيرات -3 4- وضع تصور مستقبلي عام لوادي النيل منطقة الدراسة بناء على الوضع الحالي -4 ومن نتائج الدراسة :- تتّك منطقة الدراسة فيما بين أسوان والأقصر بطول 252 كم، يتعرّج المجرى في 8 ثنيات متفاوتة الأبعاد والخصائص -1 والمجرى عالي التشعب لكثرة الجزر خاصة في الجنوب، والسهل الفيضي يتدرّج في مساحاته فيختفي جنوبا ويزداد اتساعا شمالا ويتّرامي في سهل كوم أمبو يرجع الفضل للنهر في إبراز الخصائص الطبوغرافية العامة للمنطقة، حيث تبين أن هناك إتجاه عام للإنتحارات على -2 سطح المجرى بالإتجاه من الجنوب إلى الشمال، ومن الشرق إلى الغرب

						أثر بناء السد العالي على التغيرات في الخصائص الطبيعية لمجرى النيل بالمنطقة من حيث زيادة طول المجرى -3 الرينسى، وتناقص عرضه في بعض القطاعات، وإنكماش مساحة المسطح المائي. تأثرت الخصائص الجيومورفولوجية للجزر النهرية بعد بناء السد العالي، وقد ظهر ذلك واضحا في حدوث تغيرات 4 معاصرة في الجزر النهرية مكانيا، من حيث انضمام بعض الجزر بإحدى ضفتي المجرى، أو نشأة جزر حديثة، أو التحام جزيرتين أو أكثر في جزيرة واحدة، مثل التحام جزيرتي العبل، العوايد، في جزيرة واحدة تعرف باسم كيما المطاعة 2011 تعد السياحة الدينية ظاهرة اجتماعية منذ القدم، ونمطا من أنماط السياحة التي تثار حاليا، عالية من الدولة، وتتمثل هذه العلية في التشريعات الخاصة بتنظيم إحتفالياتها المختلفة، وكذلك المؤسسات القائمة على الإهتمام بالمزارات، ومنها المؤسسات الدينية والثقافية والسياحية، حيث تأخذ السياحة الدينية شكلين، هما الشكل الديني الذي يتمثل في سياحة التأمل الروحي، في زيارة المزارات الدينية الأثرية، والشكل الإقتصادي، حيث تعد منطقة المزارات الدينية مراكز لترويج السلع والمنتجات، سواء في أثناء الزيارات العادية، أو أثناء الإحتفالات الدينية (المولد)، ومواسم الأعياد. وتسعى الدراسة إلى عدة أهداف – تعد محاور أساسية في دراسة موضوع السياحة الدينية بإقليم جنوب الوادي- وهي:- التعرف على إمكانات إقليم جنوب الوادي، المتمثلة في المزارات الدينية، وتنوعها التاريخي والديني، وتوزيعها 1- الجغرافي، وكيفية إستغلالها، وتوظيفها، كمورد ديني وإقتصادي برصد الحركة السياحية لهذه المزارات الدينية، ودراسة خصائصها، بهدف معرفة نمطها، سواء داخلية أو دولية -2 ودوافع الزيارات ومنتها، والخصائص الديموجرافية للزائرين، من حيث أعمارهم وأنواعهم ودينتهم، وكذلك حالتهم الاجتماعية والإقتصادية، وما يترتب عليها من إنفاق سياحي، ودخل إقتصادي، بالإضافة إلى دراسة التطور الحجمي للزوار ومعدلات نمو الزائرين، مع دراسة خصائص الرحلة إلى المزارات الدينية، ومصادر الحركة محاوله التعرف على تأثير السياحة الدينية، على التواحي الاجتماعية للسكان والعمران، بالإقليم، وكذلك التواحي 3- الإقتصادية، كالأسواق المقترنة بالموالد، والنخل، والإتفاق السياحي، والخدمات المتوفرة لجذب الزائرين إستخلاص نتائج بحثية، تفيد الهيئات المعنية بالسياحة والآثار، بعرض إمكانات الإقليم الدينية ومشكلاتها، ومحاوله إقتراح 4- حلول لها، لتطوير المسياحة الدينية ومزاراتها، وتوظيفها كمورد إقتصادي، يدر دخلا للوطن، ومحافظة الإقليم تنقسم الدراسة إلى ستة فصول، مسبوقة بمقدمة، ومنتهية بخاتمة بها أبرز النتائج والتوصيات، كما تشمل (59) جدولا إحصائيا لعناصر الدراسة، و (59) خريطة وشكلا بيانيا، و(107) صورة فوتوغرافية، لإبراز وتوضيح جوانب مختلفة من عناصر موضوع البحث، وتعتمد دراسة الفصول على مناهج وأساليب بحثية مختلفة، لإظهار نقاط الضعف والقوة، في موضوع الدراسة.
4342	12036175	التغيرات الجيومورفولوجية المعاصرة لوادي النيل فيما بين أسوان والأقصر :	دندراوي، محمد الراوي.			
						الفترة الزمنية لهذه الدراسة ذات اهمية لانها شهدت استمرار العلاقات الجيدة بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وايران ولانها توضح السياسة التي اتبعتها امريكا لتتأسي النموذ الأمريكى فى ايران . الفترة الزمنية لهذه الدراسة من ١٩٥٣ إلى ١٩٧٩ ، والتي تعتبر حدود - الدراسة ذات أهمية لأنها شهدت استمرار العلاقات الجيدة بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وايران . تتبعث أهمية هذه الفترة لأنها توضح السياسة التي اتبعتها أمريكا - لتتأسي النموذ الأمريكى فى ايران . وكالة المخابرات Central Intelligence Agency CIA - دور ال المركزية في إسقاط أي حكومة مناهضة للغرب من خلال تجنيد عمالها الداخليين بالتعاون مع المخابرات البريطانية ، وتنصيب الحكومات الموالية لها . استخدام أمريكا سياسة الأحلاف ، ومعاهدات الدفاع المشترك ، للتصدي - للخطر الشيوعي المزعوم ، وتوطيد نفوذها في المنطقة . بلغت قوة العلاقة بين البلدين في هذه الفترة إلى درجة اعتبرت الولايات - المتحدة الأمريكية إيران شريكة لها في الوقوف ضد الأطماع السوفيتية في إيران ، واعتبرت أمريكا إيران حليف استراتيجي قوي في هذه الفترة ، لرعاية المصالح الأمريكية في المنطقة . توضيح السياسة الخارجية التي اتبعها الشاه ، والتي اعتمدت تمامًا على - الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وإسرائيل ،
4344	12037056	العلاقات السياسية الأمريكية الإيرانية من 1953-1979/	سيد، نهى فكرى.			نتيجة للتطورات التي حدثت في مجالات المعلومات وظهور ثورات المعلومات المختلفة من حواسيب واتصالات، بالإضافة إلى الزيادة الهائلة في كم المعلومات المتاحة، كل ذلك تسبب في الكشف عن ما يعرف "بالأمية المعلوماتية information illiteracy" وهي إفتقاد الفرد والمجتمع للمهارات والخبرات اللازمة لتحقيق الإستثمار الأمثل لموارد المعلومات. فلم يعد الأمي ذلك الفرد الذي لا يجيد القراءة والكتابة، بل أصبح الأمي من لا يستطيع التعلم ولا يمتلك القدرة على تداول المعلومات وإستخدامها والإفادة منها، ومن هنا تشكلت ظاهرة الوعي المعلوماتي information literacy، فالمستقبل لمن يملك قدرأ كبيراً من المعلومات القادر على الحصول عليها وتقييمها وإستخدامها لتساعده في إتخاذ القرار المناسب في الوقت المناسب. وتتمثل مشكلة الدراسة في انخفاض الوعي المعلوماتي لدى طلاب المرحلة الجامعية الأولى بجامعة جنوب الوادي بقا، وعدم قدرتهم على تحديد إحتياجاتهم من المعلومات، وعدم قدرتهم على الوصول إلى المعلومات المطلوبة، فضلاً عن عدم قدرتهم على تقييم المعلومات وإستخدامها بكفاءة في الغرض الذي جمعت من أجله، لذا سعت الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الواقع الفعلي لمهارات الوعي المعلوماتي لدى طلاب المرحلة الجامعية الأولى بجامعة جنوب الوادي فرع قنا، لوضع برنامج تدريبي مقترح لإكساب طلاب المرحلة الجامعية الأولى مهارات الوعي المعلوماتية. وقد اعتمدت الباحثة على المنهج الميداني لدراسة واقع الوعي المعلوماتي لدى الطلاب، مستخدمة في ذلك الإستبيان بوصفه الأداة الرئيسية في البحوث الميدانية، وتقترض الدراسة وجود علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متغيرات (التخصص،النوع ومحل الإقامة)ومهارات الوعي المعلوماتي. وإشتملت الدراسة فضلاً عن المقدمة والملاحق على أربعة فصول، تتناول الفصل الأول الإطار النظري للوعي المعلوماتي، أما الفصل الثاني فقد تناول واقع مهارات الوعي المعلوماتي لدى طلاب المرحلة الجامعية الأولى بالجامعة، وفي الفصل الثالث ناقشت الباحثة علاقة مهارات الوعي المعلوماتي بمتغيرات الدراسة، أما الفصل الرابع فحاولت الباحثة من خلاله إقتراح برنامج لرفع كفاءة الوعي المعلوماتي لدى طلاب الجامعة. وخلصت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج منها:- هو بول زروكوسكى رئيس جمعية صناعة المعلومات، وذلك في information literacy أن أول من استخدم مصطلح • إقتراحه المقدم للجنة القومية الأمريكية لتحسين التعليم وجود نقص في مهارات الطلاب في استخدام أنواع مصادر المعلومات المختلفة، وذلك راجع إلى عدم توافر برامج الإعلام • البليوجرافي بمكتبات الجامعة إنخفاض مؤشر توافر مهارات الوعي المعلوماتي لدى الطلاب بمتوسط حسابي بلغ 2.99 وهو متوسط منخفض، مما • يستدعى تقديم برنامج تدريبي لرفع كفاءة الوعي المعلوماتي لدى الطلاب بالجامعة، وهو ما حاولت الباحثة وضع تصور له

						، أن متغيرات الدراسة لم تؤثر على مهارة بعينها، وإنما كان هناك تأثير لبعض المتغيرات على بعض جوانب هذه المهارات • كما إنحدمت العلاقة في بعض الأحيان بين متغيرات الدراسة ومهارات الوعي المعلوماتي لدى طلاب المرحلة الجامعية الأولى.
4345	12041065	الوعي المعلوماتي لدى طلاب المرحلة الجامعية الأولى بجامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا :	علي، زينب علي بكري.		2012	تشعني هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على الدور الذي تقوم به وكالات العلاقات العامة لتطوير النشاط الاتصالي والتسويقي في مصر والتي تشمل اهم الانشطة التي تقوم بها عينه من وكالات العلاقات العامة العمله في مصر ونوعيه عملانه ودرجه تعاون العملاء مع الوكالات ومدى رضاه العملاء عن هذا التعاون والأنشطة المقدمة واسس اختيار العملاء لوكالاتهم ومدى ادراك وكالات العلاقات العامة وعملانها لمفهوم الاتصالات التسويقيه ودوافع الاتجاه نحو تلك الاتصالات وايضاً الدور الأملئ الذي يجب ان تقوم به الوكالات لتطوير النشاط الاتصالي والتسويقي بها والمعوقات التي تواجه الوكالات وعملانها والمقترحات لحلها. تؤذي العلاقات العامة دور ا حيوي ا في حياتنا ، فهي دائماً موجودة بيننا حيث يتم استخدامها بشكل مستمر وهذا دون إدراك منا بذلك غالباً ، ويكون هذا الاستخدام في أشكال مختلفة اعتمادا على احتياجاتنا الخاصة في تلك اللحظة، وإذا ما تم استخدامها بشكل مناسب، فيمكن ان الفرد الحصول على معلومات مفيدة وكذلك الت علم من ها بالإضافة إلى نشر الطمأنينة والتعاطف وإثارة الاهتمام بمواقف بعينه أو تقبلها. وتؤثر العلاقات العامة في عالم الأعمال في جمي ع أنواع المنظمات ، كبرت أم صغرت ، سواء أكانت تجاري ة أم غير تجاري ة، خيري ة أم قطاع خاص ، فهي عبارة عن الاتصال - بمعناه العريض - بين منظم ة ما وجميع المنظمات الأخرى التي لها صل ة من أي نوع بها ، فلا يمكن تجنب هذه العلاقات العامة أو حتى تجاهلها(١) . وتتمثل وكالات العلاقات العامة جزء ا حيويًا وهام ا من الصورة الكلية لمهنة العلاقات العامة ، فهي منظمات يعمل بها عديد من ممارسي مهنة العلاقات ال عامة كشبك ة متكاملة من مختلف التخصصات والمهارات الإبداعية والمهنية من أجل الوفاء باحتياجات عملاء الوكالة سواء كانوا أفراد ا أو منظمات أو هيئات. وقد فرضت وكالات العلاقات العامة نموها السريع على المستوى العالمي والإقليمي والمحلي نظراً لمجموعة من العوامل م نها: زيادة الاهتمام بالأنشطة التسويقية المتكاملة ومن بينها نشاط العلاقات العامة، واتجاه المنظمات إلى استخدام جهود العلاقات العامة ب اعتبار ها أحد المكونات الرئيسية في الترويج لأعمال وسياسات ومنتجات المنظمات المختلفة، وتزايد الأهمية النسبية للعلاقات العامة كجز ة من المزيج الترويجي والتسويقي في الوقت الراهن
4346	12041072	دور وكالات العلاقات العامة في تطوير النشاط الاتصالي والتسويقي /	صابر، شيماء عبد العاطي سعيد.		2012	تناولت الرسالة اسباب اختيار الموضوع والدراسات السابقة والمنهج المستخدم بينما عالج التمهيد ايدولوجيه المراء في السلطه من خلال عرض لوجهه نظر المجتمع البيزنطي والكثيسه والقانون تجاه المراء وكذلك الامكانيات التي تمكنت المراء خلالها من ممارسة السلطه بواسطه ايدولوجيات مقبوله من قبل المجتمع.
4347	12041081	نسوه العرش البيزنطي في عصر أسره كومنينوس (1081-1185م))	محمد، مصطفى محمود محمد.		2012	أهداف البحث :- يهدف البحث الحالي إلى :- 1-إعداد برنامج مقترح مبني على الويب في تدريس الرياضيات للصف الأول الإعدادي - دراسة فعالية برنامج مقترح مبني على الويب في تدريس الرياضيات لتلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي في تنمية التحصيل - المعرفي بمستوياته الست دراسة فعالية برنامج مقترح مبني على الويب في تدريس الرياضيات لتلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي في تنمية الاتجاهات - نحو إستخدام الحاسب الآلي أهمية البحث :- ترجع أهمية البحث الحالي إلى أنه:- نتأتى كمحاولة للتغلب على أوجه القصور في أساليب وإستراتيجيات تدريس الرياضيات المعادة والثامنة في المدارس - ومسيرة للإتجاهات التربوية الحديثة في إستخدام المستحدثات التكنولوجية المتقدمة في العملية التعليمية بما يمكن أن يسهم في زيادة فعاليتها، ومن هذه الأساليب التعلم الخليط يمكن أن يساهم البرنامج المقترح في الإتجاهات نحو إستخدام الحاسب الآلي لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي - يقدم نمونجا إجرائيا لكيفية تصميم وحدة "الأعداد" من كتاب الرياضيات المقرر على تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي - مما يساعد معلّمي الرياضيات على كيفية تنفيذ دروس (Web based learning) باستخدام التعلم القائم على الويب مادتهم باستخدام هذه التقنيات المتقدمة يمكن أن يساعد إستخدام التعلم القائم على الويب في تكوين إتجاهات إيجابية لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الإعدادية نحو إستخدام - تكنولوجيا المعلومات مما يكون له أثر إيجابي في حياتهم العلمية والعملية المستقبلية في عصر المعلوماتية فروض البحث :- يسعى البحث الحالي إلى إختيار صحة الفروض الآتية :- لايوجد فرق دال إحصائيا بين متوسطي درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية (التي درست وحدة الأعداد باستخدام التعلم - القائم على الويب) وتلاميذ المجموعة الضابطة (التي درست الوحدة نفسها بالطريقة المعادة) في التطبيق البعدي لإختيار التحصيل المعرفي لا يوجد فرق دال إحصائيا بين متوسطي درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية (التي درست وحدة الأعداد باستخدام التعلم - القائم على الويب) وتلاميذ المجموعة الضابطة (التي درست الوحدة نفسها بالطريقة المعادة) في التطبيق البعدي لمقياس الإتجاه نحو إستخدام الحاسب الآلي
4348	12041098	فعالية برنامج مقترح مبني على الويب في تدريس الرياضيات لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية على تحصيلهم المعرفي وإتجاهاتهم نحو إستخدام الحاسب الآلي /	محمد، كريم محمد أحمد.		2012	لأن القرآن الكريم مكنز الأسرار الذي أنول على النبي (صلى) ونحن مأمورون بالتدبر في الفاظه ومعانيه لذلك جاءت الرسالة لتدبر سورة الكهف احكاماً وعظمت وسبل نجاه الإنسان ونكرت قصصاً واحداثاً حدثت قديماً . سورة الكهف بي من السور المكية ، إقا ا ب ن ع باس : " إنها مكية غير آيتين منها فيهما ذكر عينية بن حصن الفزارل , كعن قتادة أنها مكية " (, كني إحدل سور بدنت ب " الحمد لله كذله السور بي : " الفتحه – الأنعا – الكهف – سباء فاطر " كلها تبئذئ بتمجيد الله " كقديسو كالأعتر ا ب ا عظمة كالك ك براء كالك ج لب كالك كيا . عدد حركتها ستة إلا ك ك ل ا ب ثمانية ك سد توف حرف ا , ككلماتها ألفا كخمسةائة كسبع كسبعوف كلمة , كلياتها مائة كعشر آيات عند الكوفيين , كمائة كآخذ عشر عند البصريين (. قام ع بيج إذك ف : ركل البخارم بسنده عن البراء بن عازب رضئ الله عنو أنوا إقا : " كاف رجل قرأ سورة - 1 الكهف , كإلى جانبو حصاف مربوط بشطلين , فتغشئو سحابو , فجعلت تندو كندنو , كجمل فرسو ينفر , فلما أصبح أتى النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم فقأ : تلك السكنية نزلت بالقرأف " (. ركل مسلم بسنده عن أبي الرداء رضئ الله عنو أف النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم إقا : " من - 2

						حفظ عشر آيات من الكهف سورة الكهف ع صم من الدجا) (القرآن الكريم كنز الاسرار الذي أنزل على النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ونور الانوار التي اودعها الله للبشرية ونحن مأمورون بالتدبر في ألفاظه ومعانيه. وهناك دراسات عديدة تحدثت عن سورة الكهف وقد تناول الباحث خلال الدراسة المنهج التكاملي وقد قسم الدراسة الى مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة وثبت باهم المصادر والمراجع هدفت الدراسة إلى اختصاص القراءات الشاذة بالتحليل من الوجهة البلاغية ، وتصنيف نصوص القراءات الشاذة (نماذج منها) طبقاً للظواهر البلاغية ، تناولت الدراسة القراءة الشاذة مصدرية باسم قرأنا، ورصدت أوجه الاختلاف بين القراءة الشاذة وقراءة الجماعة فيما يتعلق بالأسلوب والتركيب والدلالة، وتناولت نشأة ظاهرة تعدد القراءات وتأثيرها بطروفي جمع القرآن وثوثيقه، وظاهرة تعدد المصاحف فى عهد أبى بكر الصديق رضى الله عنه . عرضت مقاييس للقراء الصحيحة ، ناقشت نماذج من القراءات الشاذة وحللناها وقرأتها بقراءات الجماعة . وتناولت ثلاث ظواهر بلاغية ، هى الأسلوب والتركيب ، والدلالة، بحثت التغيير بين القراءات فيما يتعلق بأسلوبي الخبر والاتشاء، والتغيير فيما يتعلق بأسلوب الجملة الاسمية وأسلوب الجملة الفعلية ، وتناولت أسلوب الالتفات ، وظاهرني الحذف والزيادة ، وظاهرة الفصل والوصل بين الجمل ، وتناولت المجاز الاسنادي ، والمجاز فى الصيغة الصرفية ومجاز الحذف، والمجاز المرسل، وعرضت نماذج للقراءات الشاذة وتناولت دلالة الاستعارة ، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى الكشف عن تلك التغييرات التى أحدثتها القراءات الشاذة فى العبارة القرآنية على المستوى الأسلوبي وعلى المستوى التركيبى وعلى مستوى الدلالة المجازیة ، من خلال تحليل تلك القراءات ومقارنتها بقراءات الجماعة أو القراء العامة	
						تسقط الدراسة الضوء على الصراع المصرى الإسرائيلي بدء من عام 1956 وهو العام الذى شهد بدايه الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على الحدود المصرية كما ظهرت فى نفس العام بعض المحاولات الغريبه لتسوية الصراع بشكل نهائى وفى نفس العام أيضاً قامت مصر بعقد صفقه الأسلحه التشكيكه مع المعسكر الشرقى وتنتهى الدراسه مع الضربه الاولى من حرب يونيه 1967 والتي شكلت مرحله جديده من مراحل الصراع المصرى الإسرائيلى.	
						استطاع تنظيم الضباط الأحرار بقيادة "جمال عبد الناصر " الثورة على نظام الملك فاروق فى مصر يوم ٢٣ يوليو سنة ١٩٥٢ ، ثم ما لبث فى ٢٦ يوليو من نفس العام أن أجبره على الرحيل من مصر، بعد تنازله عن العرش لابنه الصغير أحمد فؤاد، لتصبح السلطة كاملة فى يد مجلس قيادة الثورة (١)، والذي كان عليه تحمل مسئولية إدارة البلاد، إضافة إلى مواجهة تحديات عديدة، وتحقيق الأهداف التى أعلن عنها، كالقمضاء على الاستعمار وأعوانه والإقطاع وسيطرة رأس المال، وإقامة حياة ديمقراطية سليمة وعدالة اجتماعية بين طبقات المجتمع، وبالطبع بناء جيش وطنى قوى قادر على حماية البلاد، كما كان عليه حل مجموعة من القضايا الخارجية مثل تحديد موقفه من الصراع بين المعسكرين الشرقى والغربى، وكذلك قضية فلسطين. وقد رتب مجلس قيادة الثورة أولوياته، بحيث جاء اه إزال العلم البريطانى من قاعدة القناة كهدف رئيس للثورة، لا يتقدمه هدف آخر، كما كان إيجاد حل للمسألة السودانية يمثل مطلباً استراتيجياً ملح (٢)، حيث أدركت القيادة أنه ليس من السهل البدء فى مفاوضات الجلاء مع البريطانيين دون حل لمشكلة السودان، فهي العقبة الكوود التى تحطلت عليها معظم المفاوضات المصرية البريطانية السابقة، أما قضية فلسطين فلم تكن حرب فلسطين أو نتائجها سببا رئيسيا لإقيام الثورة المصرية، وإنما كانت عاملاً مساعدا ودافعا لضرورة التغيير (٤)، وبالتالي لم تكن تل ك القضية تحتل مكانًا رئيسيًا فى أولويات النظام الجديد فى مصر، لدرجة أن "جمال عبد الناصر"، رغم علمه بعمل الحكومة الإسرائيلية على زيادة قواتها المسلحة بشكل مضطرد، إلا إنه رفض إعطاء مسألة الاهتمام بالجيش الأولوية فى الاتفاق الحكومى، وفصل أن تكون الأولوية لم شاريع التنمية (٥)، وربما يرجع عدم احتلال قضية فلسطين، أو مسألة الصراع العربى الإسرائيلى مكانًا رئيسيًا فى أولويات الثورة، إلى أن هزيمة ١٩٤٨	
						تناولت الرسالة الرهانان السياسيين فى الاندلس منذ الفتح الإسلامى حتى نهايه عصر الطوائف وهدفت الدراسه الى معرفه الاوضاع السياسية فى الاندلس للوقوف على اثرها فى اتخاذ الرهانن والكشف عن ماهيتهم وسماتهم والغرض من اتخاذهم وشرحت اسباب التغير السياسي الذى طرأ على بلاد الاندلس من جراء اتخاذ الرهانن واثر ذلك على العوامل الداخليه والخارجيه والفكرية والسلباسيو والاجتماعيه فى الاندلس الاسلاميه وجيرانها نظراً لأن موضوع البحث (الرهانن السياسيون يـ) يعد فكرة جزئية صغيرة فإن البحث اعتمد على النطاق الأفقى القائم على دراسة جزئية صغيرة على فترة زمنية كبيرة أكثر من اعتماده على النطاق الرأسى القائم على دراسة جزئية كبيرة فى فترة زمنية قصيرة جداً «والسبب فى ذلك يرجع إلى الرغبة فى استيفاء أفكار البحث التى تنصف مادته باللندرة المصدرية واخترت الإطار الزمنى للموضوع مبتدئاً من الفتح الإسلامى للاندرلس حتى نهاية عصر ملوك الطوائف وذلك لما تتميز به هذه الفترة من خصوصية بين قترات التاريخ الأندلسى /هـ ٧١١م- ١٤٩٢ م). - الطويل الممتد من (٩٢ ٨٩٧ وقد اخترت الموضوع لأطر وحتى للماجستير لعدة أسباب :	
						عدم وجود دراسات عربية أو اجنبية حول ذلك الموضوع، وهذه النتيجة جاءت بتأكيد أساتذة فى تاريخ المغرب والأندلس، وبعد قراءات واسعة فى الكتابات المختلفة حول التاريخ الأندلسى، وكذلك بعد البحث الدقيق المستمر والدائم للشبكة الدولية للمعلومات وعلى هذا يـ يمكن القول بإطمئنأن أن هذا الموضوع يـعد من الموضوعات (Internet) النادرة التى لم يتم دراستها بعد فى أى فترة من قترات التاريخ الأندلسى .تزويد المكتبة العربية التاريخية بدراسة متخصصة للرهانن فى التاريخ الإسلامى . □	
						تنشأ المادة العلمية الخاصة بموضوع البحث (الرهانن السياسيون فى الأندلس) □ وتشتملت عبر عشرات المصادر مما يحتاج معه إلى بذل الوقت الطويل والجهد الكبير من أجل جمع شتات هذه المادة قبل تصنيفها وتفسيرها وهو الأمر الذى م ثل تحنياً كبيراً كل بمثابة أحد أهم أسباب اختيار هذا الموضوع دون غيره للبحث . يوفّر هذا البحث الفرصة لباحثين آخرين للقيام بدراسة موازية فى أماكن أخرى من □ الدولة الإسلامية تتبع إتخاذ وسيلة الرهانن قبل فترة الدراسة وأثناءها متتبعا الجذور اثار بخية لحالات □ الرهانن منذ عهد النبى صلى الله عليه وسلم حتى فترة الدراسة وأثناءها . دراسة الأوضاع السياسية فى الأندلس للوقوف على أثرها فى إتخاذ الرهانن . □ الكشف عن ماهية الرهانن وسمتهم والغرض من اتخاذهم . □ شرح أسباب التغير السياسى الذى طرأ على بلاد الأندلس من جراء إتخاذ الرهانن وأثر □ ذلك على العوامل الداخلية والخارجية والفكرية والسياسية والاجتماعية فى الأندلس الإسلامية وجيرانها .	
						معرفة اثر اتخاذ الرهانن فى تحقيق الاهداف السياسية المرجوة منه . □ مقارنة معاملة الرهانن وأثرها على أطراف النزاع فى الأندلس	
12041180	12041180	ابراهيم ، مدحت محمد عبد الحارث. الرهائن السياسيون في الأندلس منذ الفتح الإسلامي حتى نهايه عصر الطوائف 479-92/1086-712هـ/	حسين، مصطفى السيد.	الصراع المصري- الإسرائيلي 1967-1955/	4350	12041140	4349
12041123	12041123	الرجوه البلاغيه فى سورة الكهف فى ضوء الآسنويه المعاصره/ عبد الوهاب.	الصالح، إبراهيم أحمد عبدالله	2012	4349	12041123	4349

						يمثل الهدف الأساسي للدراسة في تحليل علاقة التحفظ المحاسبي بإدارة الأرباح ومشكلة عدم تماثل المعلومات في ضوء تفعل حوكمة الشركات ووجود مخاطر التقاضي التي تتعرض لها الشركات ومكاتب المراجعة. ولتحقيق ذلك تناولت الدراسة الجوانب التالية :- 1-التأصيل النظري للتحفظ المحاسبي - -: إدارة الأرباح ومستوى التحفظ المحاسبي، ويتضمن هذا البند مايلي - 2- مشكلة عدم تماثل المعلومات والتحفظ المحاسبي - مخاطر التقاضي والتحفظ المحاسبي - 3-إجراء دراسة تطبيقية لتقييم علاقة التحفظ المحاسبي بإدارة الأرباح ومشكلة عدم تماثل المعلومات ومخاطر التقاضي - وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج يمثل أهمها في :- أن هناك علاقة بين ممارسات إدارة الأرباح ومستوى التحفظ المحاسبي، كما أن تطبيق التحفظ المحاسبي بشكل معتدل وفقا لما تقرضه الهيئات المهنية والتنظيمية من خلال وضع المعايير المحاسبية، ومن خلال ما تقرضه آليات حوكمة الشركات في التطبيق يحد من رغبة الإدارة في الاعتراف بأرباح أو إيرادات لم تتحقق بشكل واقعي أو تجاهل الإدارة لأية خسائر محتملة أن المبالغة في تطبيق السياسات المحاسبية وماينتج عنه من تكوين إحتياطات سرية يساعد الإدارة مستقبلا على ممارسة - إدارة الأرباح تساعد حوكمة الشركات في الحد من ممارسات إدارة الأرباح والتي ينتج عنها زيادة مستوى التحفظ المحاسبي في - التطبيق يساعد التحفظ المحاسبي في تخفيض عدم تماثل المعلومات، كما أن حوكمة الشركات تعمل من خلال آلياتها على تحقيق - الشفافية، والتي تساعد في تقليل عدم التماثل وترفع مستوى التحفظ المحاسبي في التطبيق. كما تؤدي مخاطر التقاضي إلى رفع مستوى التحفظ المحاسبي في التطبيق لا توجد إختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية بين فئات المهتمين بالتحفظ بخصوص أرائهم بشأن العلاقة بين إدارة الأرباح - ومستوى التحفظ المحاسبي. كما لا توجد إختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية بشأن دور آليات حوكمة الشركات في الحد من ممارسات إدارة الأرباح وانعكاس ذلك على زيادة مستوى التحفظ المحاسبي توجد إختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية بين فئات المهتمين بالتحفظ بخصوص أرائهم بشأن علاقة التحفظ المحاسبي بعدم - تماثل المعلومات. كما توجد إختلافات ذات دلالة إحصائية بين فئات المهتمين بالتحفظ بشأن تأثير مخاطر التقاضي على زيادة مستوى التحفظ المحاسبي
4352	12041697	التحفظ المحاسبي في ضوء الاتجاهات المحاسبية المعاصرة :	علي، أسامة عبدالوهاب أحمد.			يتم معظم معلمي اللغة الإنجليزية بتصميم الاختبارات وتصحيحها وإعلان الدرجات للطلاب دون الاهتمام بما كانت إذا هذه الدرجات تعبر بالفعل عن مستواهم في الإجابة عن الاختبارات أم أن هناك عوامل أخرى قد تتسبب في ارتفاع أو انخفاض مستوى أدائهم في الإجابة عن أسئلة الاختبار. تمثلت أهمية الدراسة فيما يلي : محاولة لعلاج نواحي الضعف والقصور في أساليب التدريس المستخدمة في الوقت الحالي، وأيضا تنمية قدرات المعلم داخل الفصل الدراسي والمتمتلة في الكفاءة الذاتية الخاصة بالمعلم في طريقة تعامله مع طلابه داخل الفصل الدراسي من شرح وتفسير وحل مشكلات واستخدام طرق حديثة ومتنوعة في التدريس... الخ ، وتطبيق لما يندى به الكثير من التربويين بأن التعلم ليس عبارة عن مجرد نقل معلومات من المعلم إلى طلابه، ولكن لابد أن يكون قائم على التفكير والوصول إلى الحلول وذلك من خلال تنمية أنواع كثيرة ومختلفة من مهارات التفكير تسهم الدراسة الحالية في وضع الأسس والمهارات اللازمة لبناء برامج قائمة على التفكير. إلقاء الضوء على إمكانية الاستفادة من دمج البرامج الالكترونية مع استراتيجيات تنمي التفكير في المقررات الدراسية قد تساعد الدراسة الحالية في معرفة أنواع متعددة من مهارات التفكير المختلفة والموظفة داخل البرنامج الالكتروني المقترح. إبراز قيمة الكفاءة الذاتية عند تصميم برامج إعداد المعلم. إلقاء الضوء على العلاقة بين مهارات التفكير (النقد والإبتكاري) والتحصيل المعرفي والكفاءة الذاتية للطلاب المعلمين مما قد يزيد رصيدها المعرفي في هذا المجال. توفير دليل مرجعي لاختبار التفكير الناقد والتفكير الإبتكاري، ومقياس الكفاءة الذاتية في تخصص الحاسب الآلي في المرحلة الجامعية، مما يساهم الاستفادة به وتطويره مع عينات أخرى من الطلاب أو المعلمين في ذات التخصص. يقدم الدراسة الحالي برنامج تدريبي الكتروني قائم على مهارات التفكير وتوظيفه في برمجة الحاسب الآلي، كأحد المداخل الجديدة في تحسين الكفاءة الذاتية ومهارات التفكير بما يساهم في تحسين التحصيل المعرفي للطلاب المعلمين توجيه نظر القائمين على تدريب المعلمين قبل وأثناء الخدمة بضرورة الاهتمام بالتدريب على المعرفة العلمية الأكاديمية. ومهارات التفكير العليا في المجال التربوي وذلك لمعلمي الحاسب الآلي
4353	12041733	The effect of an e- learning program in Test-taking strategies on non- specialist students test anxiety and achievement on english language tests /	Ibrahim, Esraa Ramadan El-sayed.			القرءاء مطلب اساسي من متطلبات العصر الحالي لاكتساب خبرات جديدة ومعرفة حديثة متجددة بل انها الوسيلة لتطوير قدرات القارئ الفعلي ولاصا ط تفكيره فهي عمليه يتم من خلالها اعاده بناء النص بصوره فكريه من خلال التواصل الفكري والوجداني والثقافي بين القارئ و كاتب النص فهي عمليه تفكيريه هدفها الابداع والخلق. القرءاء مطلب اساسي من متطلبات العصر الحالي لاكتساب خبرات جديدة ومعرفة حديثة متجددة بل انها الوسيلة لتطوير قدرات القارئ الفعلي ولاصا ط تفكيره فهي عمليه يتم من خلالها اعاده بناء النص بصوره فكريه من خلال التواصل الفكري والوجداني والثقافي بين القارئ و كاتب النص فهي عمليه تفكيريه هدفها الابداع والخلق. تعد القرءاء مطلب اساسي من متطلبات العصر الحالي فهي منهل المعرفة وكثر العلوم بل انها المدخل الرئيسى للتعلم ورقى الشعوب ولذا احتلت القرءاء مركزا مرموقا في مجال الدراسات التربويه ولم يكتف الباحثون في مجال القرءاء بالوقوف عند مستوى النقد والاستنتاج بل تطور الى مستوى الابداع والابتكار استخدمت الدراسه المنهج شبه التجريبي القائم على تصميم المجموعتين الضابطه والتجريبيه والذي يعتمد على مقارنه درجات تلاميذ المجموعتين الضابطه والتجريبيه في التطبيقين القبلي والبعدي. وقامت الباحثة بإعداد المواد والادوات البحثيه التاليه: قائمه مهارات القرءاء الابداعيه لتلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي - اختبار مهارات القرءاء الابداعيه لتلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي _ كتيب التثمين والذي يشمل دروس القرءاء بعد صياغتها وفقا لاستراتيجيه قيعات التفكير الست _ دليل المعلم في تدريس القرءاء باستخدام استراتيجيه قيعات التفكير الست.القرءاء مطلب اساسي من متطلبات العصر الحالي - لاكتساب خبرات جديد ومعرفة حديثة متجددة بل انها الوسيلة لتطوير قدرات القارئ الفعلي ولاصا ط تفكيره فهي عمليه يتم من خلالها اعاده بناء النص بصوره فكريه من خلال التواصل الفكري والوجداني والثقافي بين القارئ و كاتب النص فهي عمليه تفكيريه هدفها الابداع والخلق تعد القرءاء مطلب اساسي من متطلبات العصر الحالي فهي منهل المعرفة وكثر العلوم بل انها المدخل الرئيسى للتعلم ورقى الشعوب ولذا احتلت القرءاء مركزا مرموقا في مجال الدراسات التربويه ولم يكتف الباحثون في مجال القرءاء بالوقوف عند مستوى النقد والاستنتاج بل تطور الى مستوى الابداع والابتكار تهدف الد ارسه الحالية إلى التعرف على فاعلية است ا رتجيبية قيعات التفكير الست في تدريس الق ارسه على تنمية بعض مهارت الق ارسه الإبداعية لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي . تحددت مشكلة الد ارسه في : كذني مست وى بعض تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي في مهارت الق ارسه الإبداعية وقصور طرق التدريس التقليدية عن تنميتها،

						أسئلة الد ا رسة :- حاولت الد ا رسة الحالية الإجابة عن الأسئلة الآتية :- ما مها ا رت الق ا رة الإبداعية اللازمة لتلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي ؟ (١) ما مستوى أداء تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي لمها ا رت الق ا رة الإبداعية ؟ (٢) ما فاعلية إست ا رتيجية قبعات التفكير الست في تنمية بعض مها ا رت الق ا رة الإبداعية لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي ؟ أهمية الد ا رسة :- قد تفيد هذه الد ا رسة في :- توجيه أنظار معلمي اللغة العربية إلى فاعلية إست ا رتيجية قبعات التفكير الست في (١) تنمية مها ا رت الق ا رة بعامة والق ا رة الإبداعية بخاصة . تزويد مخططي مناهج اللغة العربية بقائمة مها ا رت الق ا رة الإبداعية اللازمة (٢) لتلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي للإفادة بها عند إعداد وتطوير ب ا رمج اللغة العربية. جذب انتباه مخططي المناهج إلى إعداد مناهج اللغة العربية في ضوء (٣) إست ا رتيجيات حديثة – تنمي الإبداع والابتكار - مثل إست ا رتيجية قبعات التفكير الست . تهدف الدراسة إلى :	
4354	12041866	حامد، شيماء حسن محمود.	فاعليه استراتيجيات قبعات التفكير الست في تدريس القراءه على تنميّه بعض مهارات القراءه الإبداعيه لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي/		2012	تحليل أثار الأفراد من الناحية الفنية والمعمارية - عمل حصر لهذه الآثار موضع الدراسة في عمل واحد - إيجاد أى عناصر فنية أو معمارية يمكن من خلالها تأريخ الأثر - منهج الدراسة :- اتبعت هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، والذي يبدأ بتحديد مقابر الأفراد وما خلفوه من لوحات جنزية ومقاصير وتمائيل وقطع الأستراكا، وأسماء أصحابها، ثم دراسة وعمل وتحليل العناصر المعمارية والفنية. وقد اشتملت الدراسة على ثلاثة فصول وهي كالتالي:- عنوان الفصل الأول بمصادر البحث أولاً :الثابتة والمتمثلة في: عدد من المقابر وعددها حوالي عشرة مقابر، وبقيها مقصورة جنائزية، لوحة جنائزية بمقصورة المعبودة "مرت سجر" بمنطقة طيبة، وأربعة نقوش جدارية و منظران بآثار أحد الملوك. ثانياً : الآثار المنقولة والمتمثلة في : ثلاثة عشرة تمثال، وتسعة لوحات، وعشرة أجزاء من مداخل، وقد وجدت في أماكن متفرقة، بطلاقة من الحجر الجيري غير معروفة المصدر، وبعض المعثورات الصغيرة . وفي الفصل الثاني وهو الدراسة التحليلية للعناصر المعمارية، وانتهت الدراسة إلى أن التخطيط المعماري لمقابر الأفراد في عهد الملك "رمسيس الثالث" لم يختلف في التخطيط العام والذي يأخذ شكل حرف T ، باستثناء مقبرة "أمون خعو" 372TT وكذلك المثل اختلفت مقبرتي "إن حر خعو" 299 TT و 359TT بمنطقة دير المدينة. الفناء المقنوح: حيث بنيت واجهة الفناء على هيئة صرح من الطوب اللبن، وزين الفناء بصفة من الأعمدة، وبطبيعة الحال اختفى في مقابر الأفراد الفقيرة ونوى المكانة الدنيا في السلك. أما بالنسبة إلى الأعمدة الداعمة للصالات الطولية والعرضية، فإن المقابر المعنية بالدراسة قد خلّت تماماً من هذا العنصر. وفي الفصل الثالث: وهو بعنوان الأساليب الفنية، فقد انتهت الدراسة إلى أن مقابر الأفراد قد احتوت على العديد من مناظر الحياة اليومية بالإضافة إلى الدينية. يتضح من دراسة لوحات، أنها قد أخذت شكلين هما : لوحات ذات قمة نصف دائرية ولوحات ذات قمة هرمية وهي نادرة أوضاع صاحب اللوحة وأقاربه: صور صاحب اللوحة واقفاً وراكعاً على إحدى قدميه. أوضاع التماثيل الوضع الواقف وتمثال الكتلة وتمثال القرفصاء، والتماثيل الجماعية. تمثيل الفرد الواحد في عدة أوضاع السمات الأساسية في المداخل عموماً، الإزدواجية. وظهرت بعض الرموز المصاحبة لمناظر المداخل مثل علامة "السمتوى" إتحاد الأرضين" وخرطوشى الملك "رمسيس الثالث"، وقد تم تصوير صاحب المدخل في عدة أوضاع مثل، واقفاً بمفرده، راکعاً على احدى ركبتيه، وهو الوضع الغالب في جميع مداخل وضع الدراسة باختلاف التفاصيل. صورت على أسطح اللوحات والتماثيل والمداخل العديد من المعبودات. الهدف الرئيسى للبحث الفاء الضوء على دور محكمة الاسره من حيث هي اليه لفرض النزاعات الاسريه والتعرف على الآثار المترتبة على إنشاء محكمة الاسره بالإضافة الى الصعوبات التى تواجه موظفى مكتب الصلح فى التسويه الودية اثناء عقليه التوفيق بين اطراف النزاع وذلك بالتطبيق على محكمة الاسره بمدينتى قنا والأفصر. يعد ابن جبيرول من الشعراء والمكرين اليهود الذين لم يكن لهم نصيب واقر من الاهتمام والدراسة عند الباحثين العرب وهي دراسة تقوم على توضيح مضامين هذه الأشعار والكشف عن المصادر التى استقى منها ابن جبيرول مادته وتعبيراته التى صاغ بها هذه الأشعار. أسباب إختيار موضوع الدراسة :-	
4355	12041920	عجلان، حسن رمضان محمود.	الأساليب الفنية والمعمارية لأثار الأفراد فى عهد الملك رمسيس الثالث :		2012	1-ندرت الرسائل العلمية في المقارنة بين المذاهب في تفسير آيات الأحكام - وجود الكثير من كتب التفسير، ولكن تفسير مفتاح الغيب لمى بعلوم مختلفة، فالباحث فيه لا يستفيد فقط من التفسير - والفقه، بل في علوم أخرى كثيرة تفسير الفخر الرازي يحتوي على آراء الكثير من المفسرين، وبذلك يكون الباحث فيه جامعاً لأكثر من تفسير - وجود الكثير من الأحكام الفقهية في هذا التفسير التي تحتاج للإيضاح والترجيح، ولم أقصد الاختلافات الفقهية مع الإمام - الجمصاص فقط، بل جميع الأحكام التي أوردها الإمام الرازي إختلاف صاحب التفسير كثيراً مع المفسرين سواء في الأحكام الفقهية أو غيرها، ودائماً ينتصر لرايه ومذهبه، فتحتاج - هذه الآراء من يحكم عليها بالعدل والإنصاف، كم خلال آراء العلماء منهج البحث:- لقد أثرت أن يكون منهجي في هذه الدراسة المنهج الإستقرائي التحليلي الترجيحي القائم على تتبع الموضوع وإستقرائه من مخطاه، وجمع المعلومات المتعلقة به من هذين التفسيرين، وتحليل النصوص، والآراء الت يأخذت منه ثم مروره بالمرحلة النهائية، وهي الترجيح بينهما من خلال الرجوع إلى كتب المذاهب الفقهية وكتب تفسير آيات الأحكام. أهمية الدراسة:-	
4356	12041964	عبد المريد، رشا محمد صلاح الدين.	محكمة الاسره ودورها في مجال النزاعات الأسريه /		2012		
4357	12042000	علي، محمود جابر عبدالله.	أشعار سليمان بن جبيرول الدينيه/		2012		

						تظهر أهمية هذه الرسالة أنها تناولت الاختلافات الفقهية التي وردت بين الإمامين بالبحث والتحليل والترجيح، وقد قمت بتقسيم الرسالة إلى مقدمة وتمهيد وأربعة فصول وخاتمة وفهارس. وتناولت في المقدمة أسباب إختيار الموضوع والدراسات السابقة والمنهج المتبع في الدراسة بالإضافة إلى الهيكل العام للرسالة. أما التمهيد فكان عبارة عن ترجمة الإمام الرازي والإمام الجصاص، وتتكون من أربعة مطالب:- المطلب الأول: حياة الإمام فخر الدين الرازي ومؤلفاته. المطلب الثاني: منهج الإمام فخر الدين الرازي في التفسير. المطلب الثالث: حياة الإمام أبي بكر الجصاص ومؤلفاته. المطلب الرابع: منهج الإمام أبي بكر الجصاص في التفسير. أما الفصل الأول فكان بعنوان: الاختلافات الفقهية التي وردت في سورة البقرة وآل عمران. وتتكون من تسع مسائل فقهية. والفصل الثاني: الاختلافات الفقهية التي وردت في سورة النساء، وتتكون من عشرين مسألة فقهية. والفصل الثالث: الاختلافات الفقهية التي وردت في سورة النور، وتتكون من ثمانية مسائل فقهية. والفصل الرابع: الاختلافات الفقهية التي وردت في سورة المجادلة، وتتكون من مسألتين فقهيتين. ثم كانت الخاتمة واحتوت على أهم نتائج البحث وأيضاً التوصيات والصعوبات التي واجهتني أثناء البحث، ثم نهاية الرسالة اختوت على الفهارس.	2012
4358	12042097	الاختلافات الفقهية بين الإمام فخر الدين الرازي (ت. 606هـ) والإمام أبي بكر الجصاص (ت. 370هـ) من خلال التفسير /	محمد، محمود أحمد أبو الليل.			تتناول الرسالة في الإقتصار على الأبواب الوهمية في الدولة الحديثة على الاسره 18 وفي العصر المتأخر على الاسرتين 25-26 وقد ارتبط الباب الوهمي بصيغه القران والتي اختلفت اشكال كتابتها على الابواب الوهميه-التي كانت تشكل في جدار الغرف السفمية في مقابر الأسرة الأولى والثانية في منف وأورد عبد العزيز صالح نفس ال أرى ويرى أن تمك الشكاوات او المستطيل تعرف الابواب الوهميه بداخل الروح وهي وحدات معمارية وعقائدية استمر كيانها ثابت في المقابر وبعض معابد الطقوس المصرية في اغلب المصور وظهر الباب الوهمي كعنصر واضح المعالم من الاسره الرابعه واستمر منذ الدولة القديمه الى الدولة الوسطى وقد حددت وظيفتين للباب الوهمي الاول الباب الوهمي المكان الرئيسي في المقبرة والذي تقدم فيه القرابين الى الميت وتقام عنده الدعوات والصلوات من الكهنه الوظيفة الثانية ان الباب الوهمي هو المكان الوحيد الذي تستطيع الروح الدخول من الى المقبرة للالتقاء بالصلوات والقرابين وروية الزائرين للمقبرة وقد جاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة ولكن لا بد من توضيح شيء هام فالباب الوهمي محل الد ارسه تقصد بو الباب الوهمي بشكمو التقديدي الذي يتكون من العضادات والعتب السفمي والعموى والخير ا زنة ونخمة الباب والاسطوانة مفرقين في ذلك بين الباب الوهمي و بين الموحة ذات الباب الوهمي كما اطلق عميبا حيث انتشرت في الدولة الحديثة في مقابر الاف ا رد لوحات تخص صاحب المقبرة الا انها اتخذت في شكيبا الفنى خاصة الشكل الخارجى شكل الباب الوهمي وخاصة الطنف الذي يعموا. وقد جاءت الد ارسه في مقدمة و ثلثية فصول وخاتمة . الفصل الاول : المصادر و درس في هذا الفصل الأبواب الوهمية في الدولة الحديثة والتي تركزت النماذج منها في الاسره وفي العصر المتأخر تركز في الاسرتين 25-26 ،وشمل الفصل التعريف بصاحب كل باب 18 وسمى ولقبو وموقع المقبرة بجبانة طيبة وموقع الباب الوهمي بالمقبرة ومقاسات الباب ومادة صنمو والتشر العمى لمباب ونصوصو ،ثم عرض لنصوص الباب بداية بالنص البيروغيفي والترجمة الصوتية والترجمة والتعميق إن وجد ،وشملت الد ارسه بعض الأبواب الغير منشورة عميبا حيث قام الطالب بالوصف ونقل النصوص والترجمة والتعميق عميبا. الفصل الثاني: المناظر المصورة عى الابواب الوهمية ودرس في هذا المناظر المصورة عى الباب نفسو وتقصد بيا مناظر لوحة القرابين والعتب السفمي ثم المناظر المحيطة بالباب سواء المناظر الجانبية او المناظر العموية والسفمية شارحين في ذلك لمناظر والنصوص المصاحبة لو ،وقد شملت ايضا بعض المناظر الغير منشورة	2012
						تتبع أهمية هذه الدراسة من أهمية الموضوع نفسه فف عصر المعلومات الذي نعيشه اكتسبت المكتبات مكانة بارزة في حياة المجتمع وأفراده نظراً للدور الذي تؤديه في بث الوعي لدى أفراد المجتمع فالمكتبات أسست لخدمة المجتمع والمكتبيون يمثلون نقطة الاتصال بين المجتمع ذاته ، ففي عصر المعلومات الذي نعيشه اكتسبت المك ثبات مكانة بارزة في حياة المجتمع وأفراده نظراً للدور الذي تؤديه في بث الوعي لدى أفراد المجتمع . فالمكتبات أسست لخدمة المجتمع ، والمكتبيون يمثلون نقطة الاتصال بين المجتمع والمكتبة . لهذا كان من البديهي العمل على تحقيق الرضاء الوظيفي لهم ، لما لذلك من أثر كبير ر على ادائهم وكفاءتهم في المكتبة . فالرضاء الوظيفي يمثل مسألة حيوية بالنسبة للأفراد والهيئات والمجتمعات ،وحيث إن فئة العاملين بالمكتبات فة مهمة جدا من فئات العاملين التي تخدم المجتمع وظيفاته المختلفة ، لذا نتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع الرضاء الوظيفي والعوامل المؤثرة فيه بالتطبيق على العاملين بالمكتبات في مركز ومدينة قنا ، وتتضح أهمية هذه الدراسة فيما يلي : تحاول هذه الدراسة الوقوف على الآثار الإيجابية الناتجة عن رضاء الفرد عن -١ عمله مثل ارتفاع الروح المعنوية لهم ، وانخفاض نسبة الغياب ،وانخفاض معدلات ترك العمل .وليد أثر واضح على ادائهم وكفاءتهم وتقهم بأنفسهم . هذا الى جانب التعرف على العوامل السلبية للرضاء الوظيفي مثل زيادة معدلات الغياب وترك العمل ، كثرة الشكاوى والتذمر ر. لما له من أثر كبير على ادائهم في تقديم الخدمة المكتبية وانخفاض الروح المعنوية وفقدان الانتماء الوظيفي . محاوله لسد النقص في أبحاث الرضاء الوظيفي لدى العاملين بالمكتبات حيث لا -٢ يوجد سوى دراستين فقط – على حد علم الباحثة .	2012
4359	12042143	الباب الوهمي في مقابر الأفراد في عصر الدولة الحديثة والعصر المتأخر في جبانة طيبة/	علي، عمرو أبو الصفا خليفه.				
4360	12042160	الرضاء الوظيفي لدى العاملين في المكتبات بمركز ومدينه قنا/	محمود، منال غريب يسرن.				

						دوافع اختيار البحث تتمثل في طلب العلم من مطلة فالكُتب التي تجمع بين التفسير والحديث واجتهاد العلماء خلق بأن يؤخذ منها العلم ولاشك بأن ذلك سيكون مادم علميه ثريه للبحث والمعرفة والاستفادة العظيمة من الثروة اللغوية وبيان أثرها في التفسير والاحكام وخاصة حروف المعاني. وحروف المعاني لها فضل كبير في معرفة تفسير الآيات ومعرفة ما تضمنته من احكام كما ان حروف المعاني لها صلة وطيفه بفهم المعاني واستنباط الاحكام من مظانها الشرعيه لان كثيراً من القضايا الدلاليه والمسائل الفقهيه يتوقف فهمها على على الدلاله التي يوديهها حرف المعنى في النص ولقد اهتم علمائنا في الماضي بحروف المعاني فجعلها علماء الدراسات القرآنيه من الأدوات التي يحتاج اليها المفسر . المنهج المتبع في هذه الدراسه هو المنهج الاستقرائي بمعنى جمع اقوال العلماء في آيات الاحكام التي ذكرت فيها الواو وثم وكذا اقوالهم في تفسير الآيات التي ذكرت فيها الواو وثم والمنهج الاستنباطي بمعنى استنباط الاحكام التي تتعلق بالآيه وبيان الفروق في العطف بين الحرفين. ترقيم الآيات مع ذكر رقم واسم السوره ترجمه الاعلام الواردة في ثنايا الموضوع. وحروف المعاني لها فضل كبير في معرفة تفسير الآيات ومعرفة ما تضمنته من احكام كما ان حروف المعاني لها صلة وطيفه بفهم المعاني واستنباط الاحكام من مظانها الشرعيه لان كثيراً من القضايا الدلاليه والمسائل الفقهيه يتوقف فهمها على على الدلاله التي يوديهها حرف المعنى في النص ولقد اهتم علمائنا في الماضي بحروف المعاني فجعلها علماء الدراسات القرآنيه من الأدوات التي يحتاج اليها المفسر وكذا اقوالهم في تفسير الآيات التي ذكرت فيها الواو وثم والمنهج الاستنباطي بمعنى استنباط الاحكام التي تتعلق بالآيه وبيان الفروق في العطف بين الحرفين.	2012	محمد، ابراهيم محمود ابراهيم. أثر العطف بالواو وثم في التفسير والآحكام/	12042888	4364
						يهدف البحث الى تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام الحمل القفري لتنمية بعض الصفات البدنيه والمهاريه لدى المتفنين العاملين بحمامات السباحه بمحافظه أسوان. ان النفس البشريه لا تعوض ولا تقدر بثمن ومن هذا المنطلق فإن الدول الكبرى تهتم بهذه النفس وتبذل كل غالبي ونفيس للمحافظه على هذه النفس خصوصاً عندما تكون هذه الدول على علم بنوع الخطر الذي يهدد هذه النفس ومن المخاطر الكبرى على حياه البشر هو الموت غرقاً سواء كان هذا الغرق في البحار أو الأنهار أو البحيرات أو حمامات السباحه ولذلك بدأت الدول في انشاء مؤسسات خاصه تهتم بالمفتنين. وتولى هذه المؤسسات الاهتمام الأكبر بالمفتنين العاملين على هذه الشواطئ والأحواض باتبائها الركيزه الأساسيه للحد من تلك الحوادث والأقلال منها حيث تؤكد الملابسات لهذه الحوادث انه يمكن تجنبها لو ان المنفذ يتمتع بمهاره عاليه تمكنه من سرعه اكتشاف اكتشاف الحاله والوصول اليها وإنقاذها. وكذلك يقوم كل من الاتحاد المصري للسباحه والاتحاد المصري للغوص والإنقاذ بدور هام في عقد الهيد من دورات التأهيل للمتفنين طبقاً للبرامج التي يضعها الاتحاد الدولي للغوص والإنقاذ. ان النفس البشريه لا تعوض ولا تقدر بثمن ومن هذا المنطلق فإن الدول الكبرى تهتم بهذه النفس وتبذل كل غالبي ونفيس للمحافظه على هذه النفس خصوصاً عندما تكون هذه الدول على علم بنوع الخطر الذي يهدد هذه النفس ومن المخاطر الكبرى على حياه البشر هو الموت غرقاً سواء كان هذا الغرق في البحار أو الأنهار أو البحيرات أو حمامات السباحه ولذلك بدأت الدول في انشاء مؤسسات خاصه تهتم بالمفتنين. ان النفس البشريه لا تعوض ولا تقدر بثمن ومن هذا المنطلق فإن الدول الكبرى تهتم بهذه النفس وتبذل كل غالبي ونفيس للمحافظه على هذه النفس خصوصاً عندما تكون هذه الدول على علم بنوع الخطر الذي يهدد هذه النفس	2013	أحمد،طارق نصر ياسين.	12042933	4365
						تعرف معايير تصميم البرامج التعليميه باستخدام الوسائط المتعدده 2-تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الوسائط المتعدده تعرف مدى فاعليه البرنامج في تنمية مهاره الاستماع في اللغة الانجليزيه لدى أطفال الروضه 4-تعرف مدى فاعليه البرنامج في تنمية مهاره القراءه في اللغة الانجليزيه لدى أطفال الروضه	2013	محمد، محمد عبدالله أحمد.	12042963	4366
						تبلورت اهميه البحث في ارشاد القاتمين على العمليه التعليميه والمرشدين النفسين الى اهميه تنميه اساليب التفكير البنائي لدى طلبه الجامعه لما لها من دور في زياده فاعليه الافراد في مواجهه مواقف الحياه المختلفه والتخفيف من ضغوطها وتزويد مجال علم النفس بدراسه في مجال التفكير البنائي في ضوء نظريه الخبره الذاتيه المعرفيه. ارشاد القاتمين على العمليه التعليميه والمرشدين النفسين الى اهميه تنميه اساليب التفكير البنائي لدى طلبه الجامعه لما لها من دور في زياده فاعليه الافراد في مواجهه مواقف الحياه المختلفه والتخفيف من ضغوطها وتزويد مجال علم النفس بدراسه في مجال التفكير البنائي في ضوء نظريه الخبره الذاتيه المعرفيه. يهدف البحث الحالي الى التعرف على طبيعه العلاقه بين عوامل التفكير البنائي وابعاد الذكاء الوجداني والكشف عن وجود فروق بين افراد العينه في عوامل التفكير البنائي وابعاد الذكاء الوجداني تعزى الى التخصص الدراسي والمستوى الدراسي وكذلك الكشف عن القدره التنبويه لعوامل التفكير البنائي بالذكاء الوجداني لدى عينه البحث وتكونت عينه الدراسه الأساسيه من 277 طالباً وطالبه من طلاب الفرقة الاولى والرابعه بكليه التربيه بالبحر الاحمر وتم تطبيق التفكير البنائي ومقياس الذكاء الوجداني وقد اسفرت النتائج عن وجود علاقه ارتباطيه داله احصائيا بين عوامل التفكير البنائي والدرجة الكليه له وابعاد الذكاء الوجداني والدرجة الكليه له عند مستوى 01 و0 عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائيه في عوامل التفكير البنائي كلها وعدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائيه بين طلبه التخصص العلمى والتخصص الانبى في كل من الابعاد والدرجة الكليه على مقياس الذكاء الوجداني اهميه تنميه اساليب التفكير البنائي لدى طلبه الجامعه لما لها من دور في زياده فاعليه الافراد في مواجهه مواقف الحياه المختلفه والتخفيف من ضغوطها وتزويد مجال علم النفس بدراسه في مجال التفكير البنائي في ضوء نظريه الخبره الذاتيه المعرفيه. ارشاد القاتمين على العمليه التعليميه والمرشدين النفسين .	2013	أحمد، الشيماء عبد الكريم محمد.	12043635	4367
						يعتمد التدريب الرياضي الحديث على العلم كأساس للحصول على نتائج جيده وهو عبارة عن مراحل منظمه لتهيئة الرياضي للوصول به الى أعلى المستويات الرياضيه العاليه حيث انقضى الوقت الذي كان يتمكن فيه بعض المدرسين من الوصول بالرياضيين الموهوبين الى المستوى العالي معتمدين في ذلك على تجاربهم العمليه وخبراتهم الفرديه حيث ان التدريب الرياضي الحديث يستند على العلوم الطبيعيه والاجتماعيه والتربويه كعلم النفس الرياضي والطب الرياضي و الميكانيكا الحيويه والكيمياء العضويه وفسيولوجيا الرياضه وما الى ذلك من العلوم الأخرى. يعتمد التدريب الرياضي الحديث على العلم كأساس للحصول على نتائج جيده وهو عبارة عن مراحل منظمه لتهيئة الرياضي للوصول به الى أعلى المستويات الرياضيه العاليه حيث انقضى الوقت الذي كان يتمكن فيه بعض المدرسين من الوصول بالرياضيين الموهوبين الى المستوى العالي معتمدين في ذلك على تجاربهم العمليه وخبراتهم الفرديه حيث ان التدريب الرياضي الحديث يستند على العلوم الطبيعيه والاجتماعيه والتربويه كعلم النفس الرياضي والطب الرياضي و الميكانيكا الحيويه والكيمياء العضويه وفسيولوجيا الرياضه وما الى ذلك من العلوم الأخرى. ويلعب التفكير كقدره عقليه دور هام واساسي في محاوله تنفيذ خطط اللعب وتشكيلها وفق مقتضيات المشكله الخططيه وطبقاً لظروف التغير والتعدد في المشكلات الخططيه الهجوميه والدفاعيه حيث تبين ان لاعب كره القدم الذي لا يمتلك القدره على استخدام عمليات التفكير تحت ظروف التنافس والصراع لا يمكنه الوصول الى انجاز الرياضي الرفيع ولعبه كره القدم لعبه قراترات وعليه يجب ان يكون اللاعب سريع التفكير مثلاً هو سريع الحركه وسرعه التفكير في كره القدم تعنى القدره على التصنيف السريع للمواقف المناسبه اى فهم مفاتيح اللعب ومعرفه متى وكيف تستخدم. انقضى الوقت الذي كان يتمكن فيه بعض المدرسين من الوصول بالرياضيين الموهوبين الى المستوى العالي معتمدين في ذلك على تجاربهم العمليه وخبراتهم الفرديه حيث ان التدريب الرياضي الحديث يستند على العلوم الطبيعيه والاجتماعيه والتربويه كعلم النفس الرياضي والطب الرياضي و الميكانيكا الحيويه والكيمياء العضويه وفسيولوجيا الرياضه وما الى ذلك من العلوم الأخرى.>	2013	محمد، أحمد حسن سليم.	12043647	4368

						يهدف البحث إلى بناء برنامج تأهيلي لتلاميذ فئة الصم وضعاف السمع في سن (12-14) سنة بدوله ليبيا ومعرفة اثره على ما يلي: 1- انحراف الميل الجانبي للرأس لدى التلاميذ عينة البحث - 2- انحراف زياده تحذب الظهر لدى التلاميذ عينة البحث - 3- انحراف زياده استداره الكتفين لدى التلاميذ عينة البحث - المقدمة ومشكلة البحث: يعد الاهتمام بسلامة القوام هدفا رئيسيا ينبغي ان يحظى بالاهتمام في كافة المؤسسات العلمية باعتباره احد علامات الصحة الجيدة ومؤشرا لمعدى الاهتمام المجتمع بصحة أبنائه لو اراد ان يرفى ويتقدم عل ايدي مواطنين اصحاء لاتعوقهم الامراض عن اداء واجبهم في رقى امتهم والنهوض بها ونظرا لاهمية القوام فقد اجريت حوله العديد من الدراسات التي تناولت قوام تلاميذ المدارس بالدراسة وقد اظهرت نتائج الدراسات ارتفاع نسبة الإصابة بالانحرافات القوامية بين تلاميذ المدارس كما ازوصت الدراسات بضرورة الكشف المبكر عن هذه الانحرافات ووضع البرامج اللازمة للعلاجها قبا ان تنتحول الي انحرافات يصعب علاجها في مراحل متقدمة واذا كان الدور الوقائي لبرامج وتنشطة التربيةالرياضية يمثل اهمية لسلامة القوام بالنسبة لتلاميذ المدارس العاديين لما قد يتعرض له قوامهم من مخاطر نتيجة حلوسهم لفترات طويلة داخل حجرات الدراسة فان هذا الدور يتعاظم ويكتسب اهمية خاصة بالنسبة للتلاميذ المعاقين بصفة عامة وللصم وضعاف السمع بصفة خاصة ويرجع ذلك الى ما تسببه الاعاقة السمعية من اثار سلبية على قوام الفرد وعلى الرغم من تعدد الدراسات التي اهتمت بالتعرف على الانحرافات القوامية التي يمكن ان يتعرض لها تلاميذ المدارس ووضع البرامج اللازمة لعلاجها الا ان الدراسة قوام تلاميذ الصم وضعاف السمع ووضع البرامج الوقائية والتأهيلية للانحرافات القوامية التي قد يتعرضون لها لم يبل الاهتمام الكافي من قبل الباحثين انه في حدود علم الباحث لم تجر اية دراسات سابقة بغرض التعرف على الانحرافات القوامية التي يمكن ان يتعرض لها هؤلاء التلاميذ ووضع البرامج الوقائية اللازمة لها اهمية البحث: سهم البحث في الكشف عن الانحرافات القوامية الشائعة لدى تلاميذ مركز الامل للصم وضعاف السمع بمدينة مصراته - بلبيياوتحديد نسب انتشارها لدى هؤلاء التلاميذ الامرالذي يساعد في وضع البرامج اللازمة لتحسينها يسهم البرنامج المقترح في تحسين بعض الانحرافات القوامية الشائعة لدى التلاميذ عنة البحث - يفيد البرنامج المقترح مشرفى النشاط الرياضى بمدارس الصم وضعاف السمع ليسترشدوا به كدليل ارشادى لتأهيل - الانحرافات القوامية عند العمل مع تلاميذ هذه المدارس هدف البحث: تحسين انحراف الميل الجانبي للرأس لدى تلاميذ عينة البحث - تحسين انحراف زيادة تحذب الظهر - تحسين انحراف زيادة استدارة الكتفين لدى تلاميذ عينة البحث -
4369	12043915	تأثير برنامج تأهيلي مقترح علي بعض الانحرافات القواميه لفئه الصم وضعفاف السمع من (12-14) سنة بليبيا/	العياشي، عادل أحمد عبد الحفيظ.		2012	
4370	12043957	زى السلطان العثماني في ضوء التصاوير على التحف التطبيقية والمخطوطات حتى القرن 11 هـ/ 17م :	هميمي، وائل عبدالرحيم عبدالله.		2007	
4371	12044690	العقود في عمارت القاهرة العثمانية من الفترة (923/1517م إلى 1805/1220م) :	سقاو، سناء فرج.		2012	
4372	12044710	نظرية المعرفة بين القديس أوغسطين وابن رشد :	إسماعيل، زينب علي محمد.		2012	

							الحياة الاقتصادية تعكس صوره واضحه المعالم لمدى استقرار او تزدى الحياه الميانيه وهو المحور الذي يدور حوله كلا من الحياه الاجتماعيه والثقافيه فاذا كان الاقتصاد مستقر نعمت طبقات المجتمع جميعاً بحياه مستقره والعكس اذا كان الاقتصاد غير مستقر كذلك تؤثر على الحياه الثقافيه فيكون الانتاجان الفني والفكرى على نفس درجه الاستقرار وانتاعش الاقتصاد او تزديده.	2012				إن المنهج المتبع في دراسته يعتمد على تجميع وتحليل ما كتب عن جملته الصله في اللغة القبطيه وتأسيسها بمراحل اللغه المصريه القديمه لها ولقد اختلف اراء علماء اللغه في تركيب جملته الصله ومكوناتها والادوات المعبره عنها وجابت الامثله باللهجه المصريه وفي بعض الاحيان تم الرجوع الى اللهجه الجبيرييه عند وجود بعض الاختلافات. لقد كان من نتائج الامتداد الزمني للغه المصريه القديمه حدوث الكثير من التغيرات في النحو والصرف وقواعد الهجاء والمخصصات وفي القيم الصوتيه لذلك قام المتخصصون في اللغه المصريه القديمه بتقسيمها الى عصور يتميز كل منها بخصائص لغويه معينه وهذه العصور هي: اللغه في العصر القديم وهي مرحله وضعت فيها اللبئات الاولى في بناء اللغه المصريه القديمه وبدأت من الاسره الاولى -1 الى الاسره الثامنه اللغه في العصر الوسيط ظهرت خصائصها في الفتره من منتصف الاسره الثامنه حتى الاسره الثامنه عشر وتمثل مرحله -2 النضج الكامل بالنسبه للغه المصريه القديمه اللغه في العصر المتأخر (الحديث) فيما وجد من نصوص ترجع الى النصف الثاني من الاسره الثامنه عشر الى حتى -3 الاسره الخامسه والعشرين مرحلة اليموطيقي بدأت من القرن الثامن قبل الميلاد واستمرت حتى القرن الخامس الميلادي وهي مرحله لغويه كتبت -4 بالخط اليموطيقي
4373	12044733	النظام الاقتصادي في المغرب الأقصى في العصر المريني (610-1231-1465م) /عاشور، مزوه محمد عبد الرحيم.					تم الرجوع الى اللهجه الجبيرييه عند وجود بعض الاختلافات. لقد كان من نتائج الامتداد الزمني للغه المصريه القديمه حدوث الكثير من التغيرات في النحو والصرف وقواعد الهجاء والمخصصات وفي القيم الصوتيه لذلك قام المتخصصون في اللغه	2012				عبد الجليل، دلال عايد خلف الله.
4374	12044786	جمله الصله الحقيقيه والتقديرية في اللغة القبطيه/					يهذه البحث الى جمع الماده العلميه عن تفسير ابي مسلم الاصفهاني من التفسير الكبير ومعرفة الاسباب التي ادت الى مخالفه الاصفهاني لجمهور اهل العلم والوقوف على اقوال العلماء بشأن مسأله النسخ التي أنكرها ابو مسلم في الشريعة الاسلاميه جملته وتقصيلاً. اهداف البحث تتمثل في: اولاً: جمع الماده العلميه عن تفسير ابي مسلم الاصفهاني من التفسير الكبير. ثانياً: معرفة الاسباب الى ادت الى مخالفه الاصفهاني لجمهور اهل العلم. ثالثاً: الوقوف على اقوال العلماء بشأن مسأله النسخ التي ذكرها ابو مسلم في الشريعة الاسلاميه جملأً وتقصيلاً. رابعاً: مناقشه اقوال العلماء فيما خالف فيه الاصفهاني مع بيان الراجح. خامساً: معرفة منهج تفسير ابي مسلم وأهميته وخصائصه. سار الباحث في هذه الدراسة على المنهج الاستقرائي والاستنباطي القائم على تتبع الموضوع واستقرانه من مكانه. والوقوف على اقوال العلماء بشأن مسأله النسخ التي أنكرها ابو مسلم في الشريعة الاسلاميه جملته وتقصيلاً والوقوف على اقوال العلماء بشأن مسأله النسخ التي أنكرها ابو مسلم في الشريعة الاسلاميه جملته وتقصيلاً. اهداف البحث تتمثل في: اولاً: جمع الماده العلميه عن تفسير ابي مسلم الاصفهاني من التفسير الكبير. ثانياً: معرفة الاسباب الى ادت الى مخالفه الاصفهاني لجمهور اهل العلم. ثالثاً: الوقوف على اقوال العلماء بشأن مسأله النسخ التي ذكرها ابو مسلم في الشريعة الاسلاميه جملأً وتقصيلاً سار الباحث في هذه الدراسة على المنهج الاستقرائي والاستنباطي القائم على تتبع الموضوع واستقرانه من مكانه. والوقوف على اقوال العلماء بشأن مسأله النسخ التي أنكرها ابو مسلم في الشريعة الاسلاميه جملته وتقصيلاً	2013				وقع الاختيار على هذا الموضوع لدراسته من الجانبين التاريخي والحضاري لاهميته في اجلاء صوره من صور التفاعل الحضاري من جهة ولبيان اهميه الدور الذي لعبته هذه السرحات والمنتزهات في حياه السلاطين والأمراء وكبار رجال الدوله وعامه الناس من جهة ثانيه والحرص على سد النقص الذي تعاني منه المكتبه العربيه في هذا الجانب من جهة ثالثه هذا بالإضافة الى ما كان للسرحة والمنتزه من أثر على جوانب الدوله الدوله الاداريه والسياسيه والاقتصاديه والإجتماعيه والحضاريه. على الرغم من تعدد الدراسات والبحوث عن الدوله المملوكيه في مجالاتها المختلفه سواء كانت سياسيه او اقتصاديه او اجتماعيه او حضاريه الا انه لم يوجد دراسه اكااديميه متخصصه ومستقيضه تتناول سرحات السلاطين والأمراء الاقليميه والمنتزهاتها بمصر في العصر المملوكي من حيث الشكل والمضمون لذا وقع اختيار الباحث على هذا الموضوع لدراسته من الجانبين التاريخي والحضاري لاهميته في اجلاء صوره من صور التفاعل الحضاري من جهة ولبيان اهميه الدور الذي لعبته هذه السرحات والمنتزهات في حياه السلاطين والأمراء وكبار رجال الدوله وعامه الناس من جهة ثانيه وحرصى على سد النقص الذي تعاني منه المكتبه العربيه في هذا الجانب من جهة ثالثه هذا بالإضافة الى ما كان للسرحة والمنتزه من أثر على جوانب الدوله الاداريه والسياسيه والاقتصاديه والاجتماعيه والحضاريه. بالنسبه للمنهج المتبع فقد اثر الباحث الالتزام بالمنهج التحليلي المقارن وذلك لملائمته في دراسته الموضوع ومصطلح السرحه لغه واصطلاحاً وما تبع ذلك من تعريف المنتزه والمفترج لغه واصطلاحاً كما عرضت فيه لاهم سرحات السلاطين والأمراء الاقليميه ومنتزهاتها بمصر منذ عصر الولاة حتى نهايه العصر المملوكي وعرض موجز لتاريخ دوله المماليك السياسى. عرض فيه الباحث الجهاز الادارى لسرحه الصيد وتعريف الوظائف المتعلقه به ومهام كل موظف ودوره في سرحه الصيد ثم تحدثت عن الوسائل المستخدمه في الخروج لتلك السرحات وعن اهميتها في بعض الجوانب الاخرى غير الجانب الترفيهي كاهميه احدى وسائلها مثل الرمي بالبنق الذي كان يستخدم كنوع من التدريب العسكري الى جانب اهميته الترفيهيه والى جانب تلك الوسائل كان هناك ادوات اخرى عرفت بمعاملات الصيد من الجوارح واهميتها في الصيد. حظيت الدراسات التنمويه باهتمام وافر من الجغرافيين وغيرهم لما لها من مكانه بارزه في الدراسات الجغرافيه وللدور الذي تلعبه التنميه وخاصه التنميه الاقتصاديه باعتبارها احد العوامل التي يرتكز عليها الأمن الاقتصادى والبشرى في البلاد وتعمل التنميه على توفير فرص عمل وابداع مناطق عمرانيه جديده وبالتالي ارتفاع مستوى المعيشه الى جانب فتح آفاق داخلية واسواق خارجيه مما يعمل على تحقيق فائض في ميزان الدفعات وبالتالي تعود الفائده على الدوله وعلى المجتمع مره اخرى.
4375	12044811	اختيارات أبى مسلم الأصفهاني (ت 322هـ) وموقف المفسرين منها/						2013				إسماعيل، علي يوسف علي.
4376	12044842	سرحات السلاطين والأمراء الأقليميه ومنتزهاتها بمصر في العصر المملوكي(648-923/1250-1517م)/						2012				صلاح الدين، منصوره خلف.

						تتناول الدراسة تنمية الهوامش النيلية الصحراوية لمحافظة قنا والأقصر وتتبع محافظتي قنا والأقصر بعد قرار فصل محافظته الأقصر عن محافظة قنا وهما محافظتي مصر العليا اقيم جنوب الصعيد ويحدها شمالاً محافظة سوهاج بينما يحدها جنوباً محافظة أسوان والوادي الجديد من الغرب والبحر الأحمر من الشرق وتعد هذه الدراسة مهمة لاعتبارات جغرافية عده مثل التنمية كأحد الموضوعات الجغرافية المهمة التي تسعى كافة الدول الى تحقيقها لنجاح مشروعاتها التنموية وتواصلها المستمر اذ تتطلب هذه التنمية صيانة قاعده الموارد البيئية وحمايتها من منطلق كونها الرصيد الاستراتيجي لها بالإضافة الى موقع المنطقة المتوسط بين محافظات مصر العليا وهو اقليم جنوبالصعيد حيث قسمت مصر على اكثر من اقليم تخطيطي منذ بدايه الخمسينات وحتى عام 1977 عندما استقر الرأي على تقسيممصر الى ثمانية اقاليم تخطيطيه واقتصاديه وجاء اختيار منطقة الدراسة لامتلاكها العديد من الموارد الطبيعيه والبشريه المهمه والتي لم تلق الاهتمام الكافي لتنميتها من قبل المسؤولين حيث تعدد الانشطة الاقتصادية من انشطه زراعيه لكون المنطقة ريفيه تحتل الزراعه بها المرتبه الاولى وانشطه المرتبه الثانيه الممتلئه في تنوع الانشطه الصناعيه وجاء في المرتبه الثالثه الانشطه السياحيه وذلك لما تملكه المنطقه من مقومات سياحيه خاصه كل هذه الانشطه تحتاج الى دراسته للتعرف على امكاناتها واستغلالها الامثل وازاله كافة المشكلات لتطويرها والحفاظ على مواردها حالياً ومستقبلاً. الدى تلعبه التنميه وخاصه التنميه الاقتصاديه باعتبارها احد العوامل التي يرتكز عليها الأمن الاقتصادي والبشرى في البلاد وتعمل التنميه على توفير فرص عمل وابداع مناطق عمرانيه جديده وبالتالي ارتفاع مستوى المعيشه الى جانب فتح اسواق داخلية واسواق خارجيه مما يعمل على تحقيق فائض في ميزان الدفوعات وبالتالي تعود الفائده على الدوله وعلى المجتمع مره اخرى. حظيت الدراسات التنمويه باهتمام وافر من الجغرافيين وغيرهم لما لها من مكانه بارزه في الدراسات الجغرافيه وللور الذي تلعبه التنميه وخاصه التنميه الاقتصاديه باعتبارها احد العوامل التي يرتكز عليها الأمن الاقتصادي والبشرى في البلاد وتعمل التنميه على توفير فرص عمل وابداع مناطق عمرانيه جديده وبالتالي ارتفاع مستوى المعيشه الى جانب فتح اسواق داخلية واسواق خارجيه مما يعمل على تحقيق فائض في ميزان الدفوعات وبالتالي تعود الفائده على الدوله وعلى المجتمع مره اخرى. تتناول الدراسة تنمية الهوامش النيلية الصحراويه لمحافظة قنا والأقصر وتتبع محافظتي قنا والأقصر بعد قرار فصل محافظته الأقصر عن محافظة قنا وهما محافظتي مصر العليا اقيم جنوب الصعيد ويحدها شمالاً محافظة سوهاج بينما يحدها جنوباً محافظة أسوان والوادي الجديد من الغرب والبحر الأحمر من الشرق وتعد هذه الدراسة مهمة لاعتبارات جغرافية عده مثل التنمية كأحد الموضوعات الجغرافية المهمة التي تسعى كافة الدول الى تحقيقها لنجاح مشروعاتها التنموية وتواصلها المستمر اذ تتطلب هذه التنمية صيانة قاعده الموارد البيئية وحمايتها من منطلق كونها الرصيد الاستراتيجي لها بالإضافة الى موقع المنطقة المتوسط بين محافظات مصر العليا وهو اقليم جنوبالصعيد حيث قسمت مصر على اكثر من اقليم تخطيطي منذ بدايه الخمسينات وحتى عام 1977 عندما استقر الرأي على تقسيممصر الى ثمانية اقاليم تخطيطيه واقتصاديه وجاء اختيار منطقة الدراسة لامتلاكها العديد من الموارد الطبيعيه والبشريه المهمه والتي لم تلق الاهتمام الكافي لتنميتها من قبل المسؤولين حيث تعدد الانشطه الاقتصادية من انشطه زراعيه لكون المنطقة ريفيه تحتل الزراعه بها المرتبه الاولى وانشطه المرتبه الثانيه الممتلئه في تنوع الانشطه الصناعيه وجاء في المرتبه الثالثه الانشطه السياحيه وذلك لما تملكه المنطقه من مقومات سياحيه خاصه كل هذه الانشطه تحتاج الى دراسته للتعرف على امكاناتها واستغلالها الامثل وازاله كافة المشكلات لتطويرها والحفاظ على مواردها حالياً ومستقبلاً. الدى تلعبه التنميه وخاصه التنميه الاقتصاديه باعتبارها احد العوامل التي يرتكز عليها الأمن الاقتصادي والبشرى في البلاد وتعمل التنميه على توفير فرص عمل وابداع مناطق عمرانيه جديده وبالتالي ارتفاع مستوى المعيشه الى جانب فتح اسواق داخلية واسواق خارجيه مما يعمل على تحقيق فائض في ميزان الدفوعات وبالتالي تعود الفائده على الدوله وعلى المجتمع مره اخرى.
4377	12044960	تنمية الهوامش النيلية/ الصحراويه بمحافظتي قنا والأقصر بأستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافيه والاستشعار عن بعد/	درويش، ززمز مرعي أحمد.		2013	يهدف موضوع البحث إلى إلقاء الضوء على إحدى المدن المصرية التي لم تَلَقْ قدراً كافياً من إهتمام وعناية الباحثين، والعمام الأتاريين بالقدّر الذي تتّله معظم المدن المصرية التاريخية التي تميّزت بعبق التاريخ وطرز العمارة والفنون الإسلامية عبر عصورها التاريخية المتعاقبة منذ الفتح الإسلامي لمصر في سنة 642م مثل مدن الفسطاط، والعسكر، والقطنية، والقاهرة، وغيرها من المدن المصرية سواء في الوجه البحري وسيناء أو في الوجه القبلي والبحر الأحمر ألا وهي مدينة بورسعيد، التي تملك كما ذكر فاليري نيقولا (1) ثرائاً متجانساً بشكل ملحوظ يتطلب منا وقفة حقيقية لإبراز هذه المدينة التي يمنحها موقعها (Valérie – Nicols) المتفرد على شاطئ البحر الأبيض المتوسط، وفي منخل قاة السويس، وفي منتصف المسافة بين القاهرة والإسكندرية وتعالج هذه الدراسة اشغال الخشب بعمائر المدينة المدنية منذ نشأتها حتى بداية القرن الرابع عشر الهجري / نهاية القرن التاسع عشر الميلادي، حيث أسهمت هذه الصناعة في نشأة، ونمو، وازدهار المدينة منذ أن استخدم الخشب في أول رصيف خشبي عائم للمدينة " المرفأ الخشبي"، ومرورا باستخداماته المختلفة في صانرها سواء المدنية، أو الدينية، وغير ذلك من عناصر مثل القنار على سبيل المثال، فالمتجول بين شوارعها الرئيسية والثانوية، وحاترها، وأزقتها، ودروبها يلحظ للوهلة الأولى ثروة خشبية هائلة نفتت وفق أساليب صناعية وزخرفية رائعة يندر أن يجدها في مدينة أخرى من مدن مصر الحديثة والمعاصرة، ويلحظ هذه الأشغال الخشبية التأثير بأسلوبين، أحدهما نفذ وفق الأسلوب المحلي المملوكي العثماني، والآخر نفذ وفق الأسلوب الفرنسي يحكم النشأة والتطور بالنسبة للمدينة.
4378	12044991	أشغال الخشب لعمائر مدينة بورسعيد منذ إنشائها حتى بداية القرن الرابع عشر الهجري :	أحمد، إيمان ماهر.		2013	تكمن أهمية البحث في بحث النظرية السياسية عند السوفسطائيين ومقارنتها بالنظرية السياسية عند ميكافيللي لما لهاتين النظريتين في الفلسفة السياسية من أهمية كبيرة تتمثل في مدى تأثيرهما على مجريات السياسة العالمية ولما لهما من ريادة في وضع اولويات وأسس الفكر السياسي اليوناني والحديث والكشف عن النزعة الواقعية عند السوفسطائيين وميكافيللي. بدأ الفكر السياسي مع بدايه ظهور الحضارات وارتبط ظهورة بظهور الدول المختلفة التي تتطلب بالضرورة نظماً وقوانين للحكم لضبط الحياة السياسية المختلفة التي عبرت عن فكرة الدولة منذ اقدم العصور وحتى الآن. وارتبط نمو الفكر السياسي بنمو المجتمعات البشرية واستقرارها كما تطور بتطور الحضارات الإنسانية الرفاهية والسعادة البشرية تطور الفكر السياسي وقد عكست المحاولات الكثيرة لتصور الدولة عند الفلاسفة والمفكرين السياسيين الظروف السياسية والاجتماعية التي ظهرت فيها ارائهم ومفاهيمهم فالمفكر هو مرآة لعصره يعكس كل ما فيه من واقع اجتماعي. ولقد كانت الحركة السوفسطائية حركة انتقالية في الفكر اليوناني كما كان تفكير ميكافيللي فكر انتقالي في عصر النهضة من الفكر الديني الى الفكر الواقعي وعاده ما تكون المراحل الانتقالية في البداية محل خلاف او جدل سياسي لا ينتهي بين المؤرخين. من البديهيات في علم السياسة، أنه لا دولة بدون سلطة سياسية، فركن السلطة السياسية القادرة على فرض ارادتها على كافة الأشخاص الذين يقفونون إقليميا محددا هو جوهر الدولة، وترتبط فكرة السلطة العامة ارتباطا وثيقا بمدلول النظام السياسي، باعتبار أن هذا النظام السياسي ما هو إلا السلطة السياسية في حالة ديناميكية فاعلة فهو مجموعة الأجهزة والمؤسسات المتناسقة والمتراصة فيما بينها، والتي تقوم بأداء وظائف تلزم لبقاء الجماعة . ومدلول السلطة العامة في هذا المقام ينسج ليُشْمَل مفهومها عضويًا وآخر وظيفيًا ، وسوف يكون تناولنا لهذا المدلول شاملا - ليهذين المفهومين معا .
						ومن الجدير بالذكر القول بأن مدلول السلطة العامة وجد في كافة المجتمعات ، فليس هناك مجتمع بشري لم يبد فيه شكل أو آخر من أشكال السلطة العامة، وإن اختلفت أسسها ومدلولها من مجتمع لآخر ، تبعاً لاختلاف ظروف التجمعات الإنسانية، وبالتالي أصبحت تختذ وصف الظاهرة ، فلا يمكن تصور وجود مجتمعات بدون سلطة أيا كانت . ففي التاريخ المعروف لنا نشاهد بوضوح أن الجماعات الإنسانية لم تستطع أن تنظم نفسها بصورة دائمة دون قبول وجود فكرة السلطة.

						وقد شكّلت فكرة السلطة العامة بما تثيره من مسائل تتعلق بحدودها وتبديرها، مكانة رئيسة في التفكير الفلسفي والسياسي عند الفلاسفة والمفكرين، كما شكّلت السلطة العامة المحور الرئيسي للنظرية السياسية، ولذلك لم يكن من قبيل المبالغة وجود اتجاه قوي يرى أن العلم السياسي هو علم السلطة العامة، كما يعرف البعض الآخر القانون الدستوري بأنه قانون تنظيم السلطة العامة ولذلك يعرفه الفقيه فيديل بأنه مجموعة القواعد القانونية التي تتعلق بتنظيم السلطات. بدأ الفكر السياسي مع بداية ظهور الحضارات، وارتبط ظهوره بظهور الدول المختلفة التي تتطلب بالضرورة نظامًا وقوانين للحكم لضبط الحياة السياسية فيها، ومن ثم ظهرت النظريات السياسية المختلفة التي عبرت عن فكرة الدولة منذ أقدم العصور وحتى الآن. وارتبط نمو الفكر السياسي بنمو المجتمعات البشرية واستقرارها كما تطور بتطور الحضارة الإنسانية، وكلما ارتقى الإنسان وزادت مطالبه من أجل الرفاهية والسعادة البشرية تطور الفكر السياسي حتى أنه يمكن القول أن الفكر السياسي كان مقياسًا للعمارة والحضارة. وقد عكست المحاولات الحديثة لتصور الدولة عند الفلاسفة والمفكرين السياسيين الظروف السياسية والاجتماعية التي ظهرت فيها أراؤهم ومفاهيمهم، كما عكست الاتجاهات السياسية التي حكمت عالمهم، فالمفكر هو مرآة لعصره يعكس كل ما فيه من واقع اجتماعي حقيقي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك كان من بين كتابات المفكرين السياسيين عن الدولة ما كان يرسم صورة مثالية لما يتصوره المفكر السياسي لما يجب أن يكون، ومن بينها ما يقدم صورة واقعية لما كان حادثًا وواقعًا بالفعل في عصره، وعلى هذا فقد اختلف موقف المفكر السياسي كما اختلفت نظرياته السياسية باختلاف المراحل التاريخية والظروف السياسية التي شكّلتها وأسهمت في وضع أسسه. ولقد كانت الحركة السوفسطائية حركة انتقالية في الفكر اليوناني، كما كان تفكير "مكيافيلي" " Machiavelli" (م) أيضًا فكرًا انتقاليًا في عصر ١٤٦٩- ١٥٢٧ الهضبة من الفكر الديني إلى الفكر الواقعي، وعادةً ما تكون المراحل الانتقالية في تاريخ الفكر السياسي محل خلاف أو جدل سياسي لا ينتهي بين المؤرخين، وربما انقسم الناس حولها بين مؤيد ومعارض، وفي الواقع أن هناك أسبابًا عديدة تكف وراء ذلك السبب الأول: أن الفكر الجديد الذي تيسر به هذه المراحل الانتقالية لم تألفه الأذهان بعد، ومن هنا تكّى المعارضة والرفض. السبب الثاني: أن هذه المراحل تحمل من الجراة والخروج على ما استقرت عليه الأعراف والتقاليد مما يجعلها تبدو بلا شك خطرًا على المجتمع ع، وتهديدًا للنظام السياسي والاجتماعي. ولقد كانت الحركة السوفسطائية والفكر السياسي المكيافيلي فكرًا انتقاليًا فقد كان رافضًا لما كان سائدًا في عصورهما، فقد كان السوفسطائيون رافضين لما كان سائدًا في عصورهم من عقائد اجتماعية وسياسية، تمثلت في رفضهم لكل ما هو مثالي واهتمامهم بالواقع الفعلي المعيش فقط، كما تمثلت في معارضتهم لمشروعية الرق الذي وافق عليه بعض فلاسفة اليونان من قبلهم ومن بعدهم، كما رفضوا أيضًا ما كان سائدًا في عصرهم من عقائد دينية. ويتفق "مكيافيلي" مع السوفسطائيين في رفضه للعبودية وتمجيده للدولة التي عاشت في حرية "كالثعبان الروماني"، كما كان واقعيًا في دراسته وفكره السياسي مثل السوفسطائيين، كما رفض مثلهم ضعف وهوان الشعب الإيطالي في عصره نتيجة اتباع العقيدة الدينية . ومن ثم يمكن اعتبار التراث السياسي السوفسطائي والمكيافيلي من أهم النماذج الفكرية التي كانت قادرة على الإسهام في تطوير الفكر السياسي. ذلك لأنهما حاولا دراسة الواقع السياسي كما هو قائم لا كما ينبغي أن يكون، فلم يبحثا في مثاليات وإنما بحثا في الواقع بما فيه من مشكلات. والسياسة عند بعض السوفسطائيين و"مكيافيلي" هي علم القوة وكيفية استخدام هذه القوة للحصول على أكبر قدر من السلطة السياسية، ولقد حاول بعض السوفسطائيين و"مكيافيلي" استخدام هذه الجزئية في دراستهم للواقع السياسي.
4379	12046706	الفكر السياسي بين السوفسطائيين ومكيافيلي/	محمد، أماني شوقي.		2013	إن مبحث الفداء فرع من فروع دراسته (هوية الدين) التي اختلف القرآن الكريم والمعهد القديم في تحديدها ولكنهما اجمعا على عدم وقوع التكليف أو الامتحان عمليا عليها إذ تدخل الله عز وجل من أجل منع ابراهيم عليه السلام من تنفيذ الأمر الإلهي وفداء الابن بنج من الحيوان وبناء على هذا فإن عقيدة الفداء متقرره في الكتابين المقدسين ولكنها فيهما عقيدة من نوع خاص ومحدد إذ لا هدف لها سوى ابراز العنليه الإلهيه بالخلق وجزاؤه تعالى للمطيعين من عباده فهي اذن رمز جسده الله ليمنح المؤمنين النموذج الإيماني الذي يجب ان يحتذى. فإن قصص الانبياء الت وردت في كتب التراث الديني تحمل في طياتها اغراضاً عديدة منها الغرض الديني والاخلاقي والتعليمي وما الى ذلك إذ انها كثيرة ومتنوعه وهي تجسد الصراع بين الخير والشر الصراع بين الانسان وظروفه واهوانه انها تجسد الصراع بين صاحب الرساله (محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم) واهل مكانه وغير هم من المنهضين لرسالته. فقصص الانبياء تبشر المؤمنين بالجنه وتحذر الكافرين من النار وتوضح نعمه الله على انبيائه وترسم الصورة المثلى للعلاقات الانسانيه كما يراها الله وتبين الرابطه التي تربط هؤلاء الانبياء برب العالمين. إن مبحث الفداء فرع من فروع دراسته (هوية الدين) التي اختلف القرآن الكريم والمعهد القديم في تحديدها ولكنهما اجمعا على عدم وقوع التكليف أو الامتحان عمليا عليها إذ تدخل الله عز وجل من أجل منع ابراهيم عليه السلام من تنفيذ الأمر الإلهي وفداء الابن بنج من الحيوان وبناء على هذا فإن عقيدة الفداء متقرره في الكتابين المقدسين إن مبحث الفداء فرع من فروع دراسته (هوية الدين) التي اختلف القرآن الكريم والمعهد القديم في تحديدها ولكنهما اجمعا على عدم وقوع التكليف أو الامتحان عمليا عليها إذ تدخل الله عز وجل من أجل منع ابراهيم عليه السلام من تنفيذ الأمر الإلهي وفداء الابن بنج من الحيوان وبناء على هذا فإن عقيدة الفداء متقرره في الكتابين المقدسين
4380	12046719	الفداء في الفكر الديني بين اليهوديه والإسلام/	محمود، مارسيل محمد الصغير.		2012	اسباب اختيار الموضوع أن دراسته المخاليف من الدراسات التاريخيه الجديده التي لم يتم تناولها بالدراسه من قبل حيث تركزت معظم الدراسات حول دراسته تاريخ اليمين بعصفه عامه او دراسته الدويلات الحاكمه مثل الدوله الزياديه والدوله الايوبيه والدوله الرسوليّه او دراسات مستقله لليمن مثل مدينه تعز ومدينه صنعاء ومدينه زبيد. يعد المخالاف وحده اداريه هامه حيث قسمت اليمن اوائل العصر الاسلامي إله ثلاثه مخاليف كان الجند اهمها واعظمها لكونه عاصمه اليمن الاولى وبالرغم من ذلك لم يحظى باهتمام الباحثين بالشكل الكافي .

						ان معظم الدراسات التاريخية تنصب على الأحداث السياسية بشكل عام غافله الدور الحضارى وتأثيره على المجتمع وعلى الأحداث السياسية نفسها وكذلك الرغبة في اضافة ماده علميه جديده للمكتبة العربيه والاسلاميه ليفيد منها الباحثون والدارسون فيما بعد والمنهج الذى اتبع فى هذه الدراسه هو المنهج التاريخى من خلال دراسه الأحداث التاريخيه والسياسيه فى المخلاف وتحليل هذه الأحداث ووصف المظاهر الحضاريه والحياه الاجتماعيه وما تشمله من احتفالات واعياد وغيره.ا. كذلك اسخدم المنهج المقارن من خلال مقارنه المخلاف بمخاليف اليمين الأخرى وتطور الأحداث فيها لاطهار دور المخلاف وتأثيره الحضارى والسياسى على المخاليف والمدن المجاوره. معظم الدراسات حول دراسه تاريخ اليمين بصفه عامه او دراسه الدويلات الحاكمه مثل الدوله الزياديه والدوله الأيوبيه والدوله الرسولييه او دراسات مستقله للمدن مثل مدينه تعز ومدينه صنعاء ومدينه زبيد.
4381	12046739	مخلاف الجند منذ القرن الرابع حتى القرن التاسع الهجرى /	عبد المقصود، عزه محمد.		2012	يعد المخلاف وحده اداريه هامه حيث قسمت اليمين اوائل العصر الإسلامى لة ثلاثة مخاليف كان الجند اهمها واعظمها لكونه عاصمه اليمين الاولى وبالرغم من ذلك ان معظم الدراسات التاريخيه تنصب على الأحداث السياسية بشكل عام غافله الدور الحضارى وتأثيره على المجتمع وعلى الأحداث السياسية نفسها وكذلك الرغبة في اضافة ماده علميه جديده للمكتبة العربيه تناولت هذه الدراسه محاوله التعرف على الدور الاتصالي لمكاتب العلاقات العامه بالإداره المحليه فى محافظات جنوب الصعيد ومن هذا المنطلق يهتم البحث بدرجه كبيره لرصد طبيعه الدور الاتصالي لمكاتب العلاقات العامه بالإدارات المحليه بمحافظات جنوب الصعيد (أسوان- الأقصر- قنا- سوهاج) نظراً لأهميه هذه الإدارات فى نشر المعلومات الصادقه للجمهور المحلى وتحسين الخدمات المقدمه للجمهور بالإضافه الى قيامها بتقديم المعلومات لأجهزة الأعلام المحليه لتحسين صوره الإداره المحليه وتقديم المعلومات عنها للجمهور الخارجى. من خلال دراسه سلوك الأفراد والجماعات دراسه علميه موضوعيه وبهدف رعايه العلاقات الانسانيه السليمه فى المجتمع وكسب ود الجماهير وضمان التقاهم بين الإدارات المحليه من جهه وجماهيرها من جهه أخرى لتبينه جو سيكولوجيا من الفهم واللقه المتبادله بين الإدارات المحليه وبين جماهيرها المتعلقه معها عن طريق لجهود المستمره التى تسير وفق خطه مدروسه. وتعد العلاقات العامه نشاطاً هاماً واساسياً من أنشطه المنشآت التى تعمل فى مجال الإدارات المحليه وعامل من عوامل نجاح الجهود التنشيطيه للإداره المحليه حيث تستهدف العلاقات العامه دعم ومسانده أنشطه الاتصال بالجمهور الداخلى والخارجى للإداره المحليه. تناولت هذه الدراسه محاوله التعرف على الدور الاتصالي لمكاتب العلاقات العامه بالإداره المحليه فى محافظات جنوب الصعيد ومن هذا المنطلق يهتم البحث بدرجه كبيره لرصد طبيعه الدور الاتصالي لمكاتب العلاقات العامه بالإدارات المحليه بمحافظات جنوب الصعيد (أسوان- الأقصر- قنا- سوهاج) الانسانيه السليمه فى المجتمع وكسب ود الجماهير وضمان التقاهم بين الإدارات المحليه من جهه وجماهيرها من جهه أخرى لتبينه جو سيكولوجيا من الفهم واللقه المتبادله بين الإدارات المحليه وبين جماهيرها المتعلقه معها عن طريق لجهود المستمره التى تسير وفق خطه مدروسه.
4382	12046761	الدور الإصلى لمكاتب العلاقات العامه بالإداره المحليه فى محافظات الصعيد/	حسن، أمين عبد الكريم.		2012	يتمثل الهدف الرئيسى فى رصد وتوصيف وتفسير العوامل المؤثرة على مستقبل حرية الصحافة فى مصر خلال العقدين القادمين ويتفرع من هذا الهدف الرئيسى عدد من الأهداف الفرعيه الأخرى تشمل : 1- تحديد مستقبل القيود والإلتزامات المفروضه على الصحافة المصريه - 2- تحديد مستقبل الضغوط التنظيميه والإداريه للمؤسسات الصحفيه المفروضه على القائمين بالإتصال - 3- التعرف على تأثير السياسه التحريرييه للصحف المصريه على القائم بالإتصال فى العقدين القادمين - 4- تحديد شكل العلاقة بين الصحافة والسياسيه خلال العقدين القادمين - تستهدف الدراسه رصد فكره التعدديه الحزبيه وعلاقتها بالحريات العامه تأثيراً وتأثراً من حيث تكوين الاحزاب وممارستها وصولاً لتداول السطله فيما بينهما تحقيقاً للتغيير العام بوسيله الانتخابات العامه كآليه ديموقراطيه لبلوغ تلك الغايه وذلك من خلال الاستعانه بالمنهج المقارن بالتطبيق على النمطين الاتحاديه والولايات المتحده الامريكيه وفرنسا ومصر وتوصلت الدراسه الى ان النشاط الحزبى فيمصر تحكمه نصوص قانونيه بالعه فى التشدد فهناك نصوص قانون الاحزاب التى تتركس سيطره لجنه شئون الاحزاب على النشاط الحزبى الى حدتسلطها بما يمكنها من وقف نشاط الحزب وفقاً مشمولاً بالنفاذ المعجل كما انتهت فى الصحافة قانون الاحزاب بعد تعديله الى تقيد الصحافة الحزبيه اصداراً ودواماً على مستوى النص بإشتراطه وجوب ان يكون للحزب عشره اعضاء فى مجلس الشعب حتى يمكنه اصدار صحيفه ايداء او استمرار صحيفته فى العمل وبجانب ذلك نجد ان النشاط الحزبى مقدر له ان يجرى فى ظل ترسانه من القوانين الاستثنائيه اصطلحه على تسميتها بالقوانين سيئه السعده فضلاً عن مناح الطوارئء وما يصاحبه من رياح غير متواتيه للحرية والناجم عن اصرار النظام الحاكم على تطبيق قانون الطوارئء لعشرات السنين. تحديد شكل العلاقة بين الصحافة والسياسيه خلال العقدين القادمين. تستهدف الدراسه رصد فكره التعدديه الحزبيه وعلاقتها بالحريات العامه تأثيراً وتأثراً من حيث تكوين الاحزاب وممارستها وصولاً لتداول السطله فيما بينهما تحقيقاً للتغيير العام بوسيله الانتخابات العامه
4383	12046785	مستقبل حرية الصحافة فى مصر /	حسين، شريهان محمود أبو الحسن.		2012	اجريت هذه الدراسه بهدف تحديد دور الجمعيات الأهليه فى مجال التعليم وتطويره والوقوف على نقاط القوه لزياده تلك القوه ونقاط الضعف للتغلب عليها وذلك فى ضوء الأبعاد المجتمعيه المتنوعه فى المجتمع المصرى كما تهدف الى صياغه استراتيجيه مستقبليه لتفعيل دور الجمعيات الأهليه من خلال توفير متطلبات التطوير للمجتمع المدرسى ومدى اسهام الجمعيات الأهليه فى تلبيه هذه المتطلبات سواء أكانت اقتصاديه او اجتماعيه او تعليميه او صحيه او ترويجيه. ان التعليم هو المشروع القومى لمصر فهو سبيلنا الوحيد لكى نواكب التطور العالمى وخلق جيل قادر على الابتكار والإبداع العلمى فى جميع المجالات العلميه والفنيه والثقافيه وقادر على حمليه امن مصر القومى. لهذاً هو الاساس والقاعده لإنائى المجتمع فضاء المجتمع يبدأ من بناء المدارس لأن موقع المدرسه من المجتمع اشبه بموقع الروح من الجسد وحين يكون التعليم متمسكاً بالوجود يكون المجتمع متمسكاً بالتقدم ونوعيه التعليم فى مجتمع تنعكس اثارها فى بنيه هذا المجتمع فإن اهم ما يميز الانسان عن الجمد ان الانسان يحفظ كذا عن طريق التجديد والتطوير بفعل التربيه والتعليم. والوقوف على نقاط القوه لزياده تلك القوه ونقاط الضعف للتغلب عليها وذلك فى ضوء الأبعاد المجتمعيه المتنوعه فى المجتمع المصرى كما تهدف الى صياغه استراتيجيه مستقبليه لتفعيل دور الجمعيات الأهليه من خلال توفير متطلبات التطوير للمجتمع . كما تهدف الى صياغه استراتيجيه مستقبليه لتفعيل دور الجمعيات الأهليه من خلال توفير متطلبات التطوير للمجتمع المدرسى ومدى اسهام الجمعيات الأهليه فى تلبيه هذه المتطلبات سواء أكانت اقتصاديه او اجتماعيه او تعليميه او صحيه او ترويجيه. ان التعليم هو المشروع القومى لمصر فهو سبيلنا الوحيد لكى نواكب التطور العالمى وخلق جيل قادر على الابتكار والإبداع العلمى فى جميع المجالات .
4384	12046818	الجمعيات الأهليه ودورها فى تطوير المجتمع المدرسى/	قمر الدين، ناديه عوض أحمد.		2012	هفتك هذه الدراسه الى دراسه زى سلاطين المغول من خلال مدرسه التصوير المغولى الهندى وذلك من خلال معرفه الملابس التى يرتدونها فى المجالس الدينيه والعلميه والاحتفالات العامه وكذلك الاستقبالات الرسميه ورحلات الصيد والقتص والمعارك الحربيه وكذلك الصور الشخصيه وذلك من خلال المنهج الوصفى وتم معرفه المواد الخام المستخدمه فى صناعه الملابس واستخدام العديد من الملابس المختلفه فى اسماءها والمتنوعه فى زخارفها.
4385	12046853	زى السلاطين المغول فى مدرسه التصوير المغولى بالهند/	على، ناهد أبو السعود محمد.		2012	

						يتمثل الهدف الرئيسي للبحث في التعرف على أثر التحولات التي طرأت على بناء القوة داخل الريف المصري في فترة التسعينات وما بعدها وخاصة بعد التطورات التي طرأت على القوانين المنظمة لأوضاع الملكية الزراعية في الريف مثل القانون رقم 96 لسنة 1992 والخاص بتنظيم العلاقة بين المالك والمستأجر وكذلك التعرف على أثر التغييرات التي طرأت على أوضاع المزد والمشيخ وسلطاتهم الإدارية في ظل المؤسسات الحكومية وسيطرتها على أغلب القرى المصرية. تقف هذه الدراسة وسطاً بين مجالات علم الاجتماع الريفي بحكم مجالها الجغرافي والذي يلقى الضوء بالدراسة على قرية في ريف صعيد مصر ومجالها البشري المكون من عينة من الريفيين وبين مجال علم الاجتماع السياسي بحكم طبيعته الظاهرة التي تتناولها بالدراسة والتحليل وهي القوة الاجتماعية التي تعد المقولة الأساسية والهامة واحد المباحث الرئيسية في علم الاجتماع السياسي والتي طرأ عليها العديد من التغييرات الجوهرية مثلها مثل باقي جوانب الحياة الريفيه التي شملها تغير وتطور من خلال الأحداث التاريخية التي مر بها الريف المصري خلال القرنين التاسع عشر والعشرين والتي كانت سلسله متلاحقه متتابعه في حركه ديناميكيه لا تتوقف من التغييرات الاجتماعية والاقتصاديه والسياسيه والتي اثرت في المجتمع بشكل عام وفي المجتمع الريفي بشكل خاص. التي تعد المقولة الأساسية والهامة واحد المباحث الرئيسية في علم الاجتماع السياسي والتي طرأ عليها العديد من التغييرات الجوهرية مثلها مثل باقي جوانب الحياة الريفيه. وتعتبر هذه الدراسة دراسته وصفية تعتمد على الاسلوب الوصفي التحليلي بقصد جمع البيانات وتحليلها وتفسيرها الى كميه وكيفيه بهدف الوصول الى نتائجها النهائية وعليه فأن الهدف الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة يتمثل في التعرف على نتائجها النهائية ويتمثل في التعرف على التغييرات التي لحقت ببنه القوة الريفيه في ظل تحولات التي مر بها الريف المصري ولتحقيق هذا الهدف الرئيسي تنطلق نحو تحقيق عدد من الاهداف التفصيليه .	2012
4386	12046880	التحولات الاجتماعية وبناء القوة في ريف صعيد مصر /	محمد، حسن محمود يوسف.			شكّلت المفارقة عنصر الهميشة في هذا التصور وقد رغب الباحث أن تكون الرسالة موضوعاً لتطبيق فرضيته الجديدة وليست الغايه من هذا البحث عن سقطات الدراسات السابقة في هذا الميدان فحسب بل إن الغايه الحقيقيه هي محاوله تجاوز تلك الدراسات والوقوف على فترة المفارقة على هذا التجاوز . يسعى البحث الى استخدام استراتيجيه تدريس غير تقليديه من اجل تطوير التدريس وتحسين العائد التعليمي تحقيقاً لمسنوى أعلى من الاهداف التربويه وذلك تمشياً مع اتجاهات التحديث والتطوير لمتاهج التربيه الرياضيه وتقوم فلسفه استراتيجيه "بلوم" لإتقان التعلم على تقديم دروس مرحليه للطلاب من ذوى المستوى المنخفض والمتوسط هذه الدروس المرحليه تسهم في الوصول الى مستوى الاداء المهارى المطلوب والقاء المزيد من الضوء على استراتيجيه التعلم لإتقان واهميتها وفاعليتها خاصه في كليات التربيه الرياضيه.	2012
4387	12046922	دراسيه المفارقة في السرد العربي القديم/	علي، طارق مهني أحمد.			يأتى البحث الحالي استجابه للعديد من توصيات البحوث والدراسات والمؤتمرات فيسعى الى استخدام استراتيجيه تدريس غير تقليديه من اجل تطوير التدريس وتحسين العائد التعليمي تحقيقاً لمسنوى اعلى من الاهداف التربويه وذلك تمشياً مع اتجاهات التحديث والتطوير لمتاهج التربيه الرياضيه تقوم فلسفه استراتيجيه " بلوم" لإتقان التعلم على تقديم دروس مرحليه للطلاب من ذوى المستوى المنخفض والمتوسط هذه الدروس المرحليه تسهم في الوصول الى مستوى الاداء المهارى المطلوب. قد تسهم نتائج هذا البحث في القاء المزيد من الضوء على استراتيجيه التعلم لإتقان واهميتها وفاعليتها خاصه في كليات التربيه الرياضيه.	
						ويهدف البحث الحالي الى : تصميم وحدات تعليميه لبعض المهارات الهجوميه في كرة السله باستخدام استراتيجيه التعلم لإتقان -1 التعرف على فاعليه استراتيجيه التعلم لإتقان على مستوى الاداء المهارى لبعض المهارات الهجوميه في كره السله -2 وتوجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائيه بين متوسطات درجات القياس القبلي والبعدي للمجموعه التجريبيه في مستوى الاداء المهارى لبعض المهارات الهجوميه لكره السله لصالح القياس البعدي . وتقوم فلسفه استراتيجيه "بلوم" لإتقان التعلم على تقديم دروس مرحليه للطلاب من ذوى المستوى المنخفض والمتوسط هذه الدروس المرحليه تسهم في الوصول الى مستوى الاداء المهارى المطلوب والقاء المزيد من الضوء على استراتيجيه التعلم لإتقان واهميتها وفاعليتها خاصه في كليات التربيه الرياضيه.	
						يأتى البحث الحالي استجابه للعديد من توصيات البحوث والدراسات والمؤتمرات فيسعى الى استخدام استراتيجيه تدريس غير تقليديه من اجل تطوير التدريس وتحسين العائد التعليمي تحقيقاً لمسنوى اعلى من الاهداف التربويه وذلك تمشياً مع اتجاهات التحديث والتطوير لمتاهج التربيه الرياضيه تقوم فلسفه استراتيجيه " بلوم" لإتقان التعلم على تقديم دروس مرحليه للطلاب تسعي المؤسسات التعميميه عمى اختلف مستناتيات ا إلتى تمتيت م تذا المتامع المتممته لمتممتت الت ا يمتت م تاع العميمته التعميمته سمنا يتتاست ام ا عتتط قتي تذا تعتمت تع التعميمي السمنا م التعميمته التي تتنام م ذا سمنا لمتمم عمى الفعاع الفعيمي سين المتعممين اصلا الى اقدم معمام تعميمي ممكن . التاكيم عمى إيمان التعميت mastery Learning مستعم في الكناسات التسليته متن ا تم عتقا كفتا ع العميمه التعميميه ،الم ا م " 91 smith ت(أن الأى ا عم الأكتع إمتاماً لما يتعممان ، أكتع إمتاماً لمتمم <1] " ات ا ز لم ات التي تاكم إلي ت ايميمان عمى التتظليت المي ت أهما اذ ة المعالت . إسنت ا عتي ية التتعمت لقتمتان strategy for learning master متن الاسنت ا عتي يات التعميمته ل ميئته الم مة التي ت عت إلي ا التسليه العياديه لتن لآت تا تعتمت عمتي ق تئ التتعمت ل سيعته الم مة التي سنا تعمم ا من خفم تمسيت الم تاى إلي ا مات تعمميه صغيعم م ممع الأهمنا مذا استتخامت عتم كسيعت متن الاختسا ا عت التكاينيه من التنا التخصيصتي ختقم كتم عمي تعميمي التي يت تمم متن خفل تا تمى اصنام التعمميتين لمستائى اتتمتان 08 % مزا الاعتماد عمتي التتغ يته ال ا ع عته لمتن لتت ي ممنا مستائى اتتمتان اتي صاعع م ماعات صغيعم ، سيئما يتعض التتمتان إلي أتي ة إتي ا ع يط اس ت اتنتا اسنت ا عتي ية اتنتا إيتاقي ماخم الممي التعميمي قيط تصا الأخ ا من ا م اصنام 08 % متن التعمميتين لمستائى اتتمتان ست سمعت ت اممعت ت الخاصة . يتتمت الميمه التسليته ل ت ا التنا متن التتعت قتي تمميتط التتغ يته ال ا ع عته المستمعم لمتممعتت لت متع لقط اسنم ا عيه التعتت افعاليظ ، تعميم مساعه ا الا سام تي الاصام إلي التمكن . ايؤكته التتعتت لقتمتان عمتي الفعاع الفعيمي ، الكتتط يتعض التاءت عتمها كمسمته ت تتام مان انت تاز ، ق تا يستتغم ا استتغلا كيتا كاسيه لمتمم عمى ا يث يع ي كم تمعتت مط قتي أن يتتعتت افتنا لمستاه الخصصتي قتي تمام عم ا عتط ، اسعته لمتممط ، السعمامه ، اما لقط ، لت لن ق تا اسنما يعتت ستأخلف الاسنت اسات ستيق الأقت ا عم ، لكتتط يتع ا الاختف أساسا لمتمعتت الفعام ، ليعتقا سمنا أما هولا الأى ا عم قعما ا ماعيا . كتعم السئمة متن الأخت ة ال عيكته التي تميزت سا تام الميمت متن الم تا ا عت التي تكت مت متن الفعت إسماع أكتع من م ا ع ق ا ع ا ا الماها في تتاسع اتسمم اكفا ع عاليه . ل لن تعشع كعم السمة متن العيادات التي يتأع س ا ممنا الأما ال عكي لمم ا ا عت ال عيكه المعكسه سمستنا أما المقمعات ال عيكته لمم ا ا عت سنا كالتت هت ه ال عكتات متن التتم السستي اا الصع م ات المتتمع عمتي مممت هت ه ال عكتات في تما ج عكي متكام في حكم م ا ع معكسه شكمة البحث : من خفم سيعه عيم الما ئة ايام ا ستمعي لت سيمتات العميمه لمتمعتت كتعم السئمة لمفعه تة التالئته عست المتتاهت التتتمعي التعميئته العيادكتيه لخصمتنا كتتتعم السئمة كيميئته التعميئته العيادكتيه سمستنا المعنتته - تا الاملا لا طلت:	

						صدقت (فلاحة 2) . أما المجالس في عيد الأمكييف فقد تطورت حيث كانت المجالس تعقد في قصير فخمسة ، حيث استمعنا بعض القصير الرمانية ، كينكا لأنفسى بعض القصير الخاصة بي (3) ، فقد بنى معاً كية قصير الخضرة في دمشق ، ك ذهب الأخم فاء الأمل كيك في دة الأ قصير الأ سره كالك أرسى ، كاتر شكا المناس كالكساند كعمكا المستار ، كايضا افمكا الحجاب كالج أرس ، ككاف معاً كية ألك مف اتخذ الاسره قة بيا بطارقة الر ك في الشا ، ككعص المستار كالمنافس ، أمالك أرسى فكاف ألك م فامد تعمد يا زو باد يف ابو كالى معاً كية على عمى الازا (4) ، كاتقبن الأمكييف مف الر ك كالفرس مظار الإبية كاطل اوز ، كمنافقة الاشعار في المجالس ، كنفش الذبياح كالفز كاصطناع الاسره مف الانكس كالمج كالذنب (5) فأصبحت مجالس الخفاء في العيد الأمك مجالسا للأدب كالحكمة كالشعر الخ ، كاختمفت مجالس الخفاء الأمكييف الإجتماعية باختلا شخص يدى كيكلى ، فقد كاف الأمكييف حكاما نشطاء خصصكا شط اركبى ارمف كيمى للاعبا الإدا ريمك حى د يف فضكا الأمسيات كالموالى في السمر (1) ، كعشقكا فى بادئ الأمر سماع القصص التاريخية ، كفضمكا منيا بصفة خاصة أساطير الحركب ، كذا فضلا عف إنشاء الشعر (2) . تطكرت المجالس في العصر العباسى ، فكانت أركع المجالس فى حشف أثاثيا ، كسعة رحاليا ، ككثرة عمماتيا ككثرة ادنيا ، ككنعك أبحاثيا ككنفكيا ، أما مجالس الطرب التى كانت الصيغة الادبية عالية عميا بما يثار فيها مف حديث الشعر كالشعر كتنفسر ككمات إلى يتغنى بيا المنعكف ، كمف أشير خفاء بنى العباس فى فامة مجالسى كركعنيا الرشيد ككلمامكف (3) . فمجالس الرشيد كانت تحتشد بأشير العماء مف فركع العم (4) ، كايضا مف أشير شع ارم مجالسو أبك نكس كالك العتابة كدعنب كسمم فبال كلبد ، كاله بلش بف الأحن ، كمف الافة أبك كيتن كالك شاق عى ، كمحمد بف الأحصف ، كمف الأمعك د يف أبك ع بدة كالا صمعى كالك سناى ، كمف أشير المورخيف ال كاقدل ، كمف أشير المنعيف كالمصمى كلف إبنع (5) . أما كالممكف فكانت مجالسو تعتبر مف أركع المجالس العممية فى تاريخ الحضارة الإسلامية إذا كاف لك نفسو يعتبر عالما ، ككاف بلاطو يشم الأ كؤ بر مف رجيا الهم كالأدب كالك شع ارم كالأطباء كالفلاسفة مف جميع أنحاء مممكو ، ككنى ارماف كابدأ المناقشات ، ككثير العماء لميحت (6 لميحت) . كايضا كاف ذكر الك ارقيف أم ككاييف بيع كالكب ذكر اركبى ارم فى تطكر العم ، حيث كاف بكلك الكتب مف الأدباء ذك الثقافة الرفيعة ، مت إبال اندى صاحب (الغريست كيكافكت) معج الأدباء (ك كمعج المذاف)
4392	12050582	المجالس العلمية وال"اجتماعية بالعراق فى العصر العباسى الأول (132-232 / 749-847م))	عبد الرحيم، عمر ممنوح عبد الرحمن.			
4393	12050623	أثر الهيريميديا على تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل بقااهداف البحث التعرف على برنامج	عمر، حسين أحمد حسين.			يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج تعليمى بإستخدام الهيريميديا (الوسائط الفاتقة) ومعرفة تأثيره على مستوى تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل بقااتئز الهيريميديا على تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل بقااهداف البحث التعرف على برنامج رياضى مقترح على بعض المتغيرات البدنيه والمهاريه والنفسيه لدى الصم والبكم وقد استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي وبلغ حجم العينه 40 تلميذ من معهد الأمل للصم والبكم ومعرفة تأثيره على مستوى تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل الهيريميديا على تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل بقاالبحث الى تصميم برنامج تعليمى بإستخدام الهيريميديا (الوسائط الفاتقة) ومعرفة تأثيره على مستوى تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل بقااتئز الهيريميديا على تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل بقااهداف البحث التعرف على برنامج رياضى مقترح على بعض المتغيرات البدنيه .
4394	12051705	دور المواقع الإلكترونية الحديثة (المدونات- الفيس بوك- اليوتيوب) فى تشكيل اتجاهات الشباب الجامعى نحو القضايا المجتمعية : خفاجه، آلاء ماهر.				الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل الهيريميديا على تعلم الوثب العالى بطريقه فوسيرى لطلاب المرحلة الثانويه من الصم وضعاف السمع بمدرسه الأمل بقاالبحث الى تصميم برنامج تعليمى تركز هذه الدراسة على وسائل الإعلام الحديثة في محاولة لمعرفة مدى إقبال الشباب بصفة خاصة وعندهم وتقييم في الأخبار والمعلومات المقدمة خلال. وتحاول هذه الدراسة استعراض وتقييم أكبر عدد ممكن من وسائل الإعلام الحديثة المتاحة للمستخدمين في كافة أنحاء العالم (المدونات، برامج المحادثة، اليوتيوب)، ثم تستطرق الدراسة إلى دراسة واقع استخدام الشباب للوسائل الإعلامية الحديثة والخدمات المتاحة عبرها كما تستعرض وسائل التواصل العربية وتقييمها. أهمية الدراسة:- تعود أهمية الدراسة إلى زيادة الدور الذي يمكن أن تلعبه وسائل الاتصال الحديثة في التأثير على الرأي العام وإقبال الشباب على استخدام تكنولوجيا التواصل الحديثة المتاحة على شبكة الإنترنت. نوع الدراسة:- تعد هذه الدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية التي تسعى لرصد وتوصيف أثر استخدام (المدونات والمدونات والفيس بوك واليوتيوب) على تشكل اتجاهات الشباب المصري نحو بعض القضايا الهامة سواء كانت قضايا داخلية أو خارجية. المنهج وأدوات جمع البيانات:- اعتمدت الدراسة على منهج المسح الإعلامي بشقيه الوصفي والتحليلي لتحقيق التكامل المنهجي.
4395	12051713	تشريع تنظيم نقل وزراعة الأعضاء البشرية/ كياش، جهاد منصور محمد.				ترجع أهمية البحث في الوصول لخالصه التشريع الفقهى في تشريع تنظيم زرع الأعضاء البشرية حيث أن الموضوع ما زال شائكاً لأن الحكم فيه إجهادى يستوعب تعدد الراى والأختلاف وكلا ينشد مصلحه الإنسان العاموقد اتبه البحث المنهج التحليلي الذى يقوم على تحليل ما استقرىء من نصوص وأراء حول المسأله ومنهج المقارنه بأجراه مقارنه بين الأبعاد الأساسية للبحث.
4396	12051744	تأثير استخدام تدريبات الهيبوكسيك داخل الوسط المائى وخارجه على نميه تركيز حامض اللاكتيك فى الدم وبعض المتغيرات البدنيه الخاصه والمستوى الرقى لثنائىء 400 متر عدو/ محمود، محمد كامل عبد الماجد.				يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج تدريبى لثنائىء ألعاب القوى فى 400 متر عدو باستخدام تدريبات الهيبوكسيك داخل الوسط المائى وخارجه ومعرفة أثره على: نسبه تركيز حامض اللاكتيك فى الدم - بعض المتغيرات البدنيه الخاصه _ المستوى الرقى -
4397	12051873	دور الشفافية فى تحسين جودة القوائم الماليه فى ضوء المتغيرات البيئيه المعاصره/ أحمد، أحمد بخيت محمد.				يمثل الهدف الرئيسى للدراسه فى محاوله تقييم دور الشفافيه فى تحسين جوده القوائم الماليه فى ظل متغيرات معاصره اهمها حوكمه الشركات ومعايير المحاسبه ولتحقيق ذلك سوف يتم تناول العناصر التاليه: التعرف على ماهيه وطبيعته الشفافيه وجوده القوائم الماليه واهم مؤشرات قياسها - تحليل العلاقه بين المتغيرات البيئيه المذكوره وشفافيته وجوده القوائم الماليه - تقييم القوائم الماليه الحاليه من زوايتى الشفافيه وجوده فى ضوء المتغيرات المذكوره -

								مشكلة البحث : وجود قصور في التحصيل المعرفي والحفاظ على المياه لدى التلاميذ في مادة الدراسات الإجتماعية. الإجراءات:- الجانب النظري: إعداد خلفية نظرية في كل من: المدخل المنظومي، الحفاظ على المياه -1 الجانب التجريبي -2 أولاً: بناء البرنامج القائم على إستخدام المدخل المنظومي في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعية لتنمية التحصيل والحفاظ على المياه لدى تلميذات الصف الأول الإعدادي، وكتاب التلمذة، ودليل المعلم. ثانياً: إعداد أدوات القياس، تضمنت مائلي: إختيار تحصيلي في وحدة "اليابس والماء"، إختيار موقف الحفاظ على المياه. ثالثاً: إجراء التجربة الإستطلاعية. رابعاً: إجراء تجربة البحث. خامساً: نتائج البحث وتفسيرها. النتائج: توصل البحث الحالي للنتائج الآتية: وجود فرق دال إحصائياً عند مستوي (0.01) بين متوسطي درجات تلميذات المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة في التطبيق 1- البعدي لإختيار التحصيل لصالح المجموعة التجريبية وجود فرق دال إحصائياً عند مستوي (0.01) بين متوسطي درجات تلميذات المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة في التطبيق 2- البعدي لإختيار مواقف الحفاظ على المياه وذلك لصالح المجموعة التجريبية وجود فرق دال إحصائياً عند مستوي (0.01) بين متوسطي درجات تلميذات المجموعة التجريبية في التطبيقين القبلي -3 والبعدي لإختيار التحصيل وذلك لصالح التطبيق البعدي وجود فرق دال إحصائياً عند مستوي (0.01) بين متوسطي درجات تلميذات المجموعة التجريبية في التطبيقين القبلي -4 والبعدي لإختيار الحفاظ على المياه وذلك لصالح التطبيق البعدي	
4398	12053318	فاعلية إستخدام المدخل المنظومي في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعية على تنمية التحصيل والحفاظ على المياه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعادية/	بخيت، أحمد شعيبان أحمد.				2013	تحددت اهداف البحث فيما يلي: 1-تعرف معايير تصميم البرامج التعليمية باستخدام الوسائط المتعدده 2- تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الوسائط المتعدده تعرف مدى فاعليه البرنامج في تنمية مهاره الاستماع في اللغة الانجليزية لدى اطفال الروضه -3 تعرف مدى فاعليه البرنامج في تنمية مهاره القراءه في اللغة الانجليزية لدى اطفال الروضه -4	
4399	12053330	تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الوسائط المتعدده وأثره في تنمية بعض مهارات اللغة الإنجليزية لدى أطفال الروضه بالمدارس التجريبية/	محمد، محمد عبدالله أحمد.				2013	تتمثل أهداف البحث في: بناء برنامج قائم على نموذج بوسنر في تصويب التصورات البديلة الخاطئة لبعض المفاهيم الجغرافية لدى تلاميذ الصف -1 الثالث الإعدادي التعرف على فعالية البرنامج على تعديل التصورات البديلة لبعض المفاهيم الجغرافية الموجودة لدى تلاميذ الصف الثالث -2 الإعدادي أهمية تعلم المفاهيم الجغرافية وتكوينها وتنميتها والعوامل المؤثرة في تعلم المفاهيم الجغرافية وتدريبها وتقويمها والأساليب المستخدمة في تشخيص التصورات البديلة في بعض المفاهيم الجغرافية وأهمية التعرف على التصورات البديلة لدى التلاميذ في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعية والاعتبارات والنصائح التي التي تساعد المعلم على تعديل التصورات البديلة لدى التلاميذ. -نموذج بوسنر للتغير المفاهيمي قائم على- تصويب التصورات البديلة الخاطئة لبعض المفاهيم الجغرافية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثالث الإعدادي -1 التعرف على فعالية البرنامج على تعديل التصورات البديلة لبعض المفاهيم الجغرافية الموجودة لدى تلاميذ الصف الثالث -2 الإعدادي	
4400	12053343	فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على استخدام نموذج "بوسنر" في تصويب التصورات البديلة الخاطئة للمفاهيم الجغرافية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعادية /	عباس، حسام البدرى محمد.				2013	يهدف البحث الى :- التعرف على فاعليه الدراما الإيعادية في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعيه في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الإيعادى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعادية.-> التعرف على فاعليه الدراما الإيعاديه في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعيه في تنمية بعض عادات العقل اللازمة للتفكير الإيعادى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه التعرف على فاعليه الدراما الإيعاديه في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعيه على التحصيل لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه -3 لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه. يهدف البحث الى :- التعرف على فاعليه الدراما الإيعاديه في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعيه في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الإيعادى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه الإيعادى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه.-> التعرف على فاعليه الدراما الإيعاديه في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعيه في تنمية بعض عادات العقل اللازمة للتفكير الإيعادى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه	
4401	12053361	فاعلية الدراما الإيعادية في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعية لتنمية بعض عادات العقل اللازمة للتفكير الإيعادى والتحصيل لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعادية /	عبدالمطلب، هيبه محمد عباس.				2013	3-> التعرف على فاعليه الدراما الإيعاديه في تدريس الدراسات الإجتماعيه على التحصيل لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه	
4402	12053383	برنامج تدريبي مركب (أنقال- بليومتري) لتنمية بعض المتغيرات البدنيه وأثره على تحسين المستوى الرقى لسباق 100م عو/	عطا الكريم، محمد أبو الفتوح سعد.				2013	تحسين المستوى الرقى لاثنتي 100م عو من خلال 1- (أنقال- بليومتري)تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب المركب 1- تحسين بعض عناصر اللياقه البدنيه الخاصه لاثنتي 100م عو تحت 18سنه-2	
4403	12053488	تأثير برنامج تدريب بليومتريك لتنمية القدره العضليه على مستوى أداء التحركات الخططيه النفاثيه وكرة اليد/	سيد، محمد أحمد همام.				2013	يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج تدريب بليومتريك لتنمية القدره العضليه على مستوى أداء التحركات الخططيه النفاثيه اثنتييه كرة اليد من خلال المعرفه وتأثير التدريب البليومتريك لتنمية القدره العضليه على مستوى أداء حائط الصد وعلى مستوى أداء التحركات النفاثيه.	
4404	12054083	برنامج تعليمي باستخدام دوره التعلم لتنمية مفاهيم أبعاد الحركه وأثره على تعلم بعض مهارات الكره الطائره/	محمد، محمد فؤاد راشد.				2014	يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام دوره التعلم ومعرفه أثره على: 1-تنمية مفاهيم أبعاد الحركه المرتبطه ببعض مهارات الكره الطائره لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه -1 تعلم بعض مهارات الكره الطائره لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإيعاديه -2	
4405	12054112	الثقافه الترويحيه وعلاقتها بالمشاركه في الأنشطة الطلابيه وأستثمار وقت الفراغ لدى طلاب جامعه جنوب الوادى/	حمد الله، محمود فوزى محمد.				2013	تعميق مفهوم الثقافه الترويحيه لدى طلاب جامعه جنوب الوادى - تحديد انواع الأنشطة الترويحيه التى يهتم بها طلاب جامعه جنوب الوادى دور الجامعه في نشر الثقافه والأنشطه الترويحيه لدى طلاب جامعه جنوب الوادى بقنا -	
4406	12054131	أثر استخدام القصص الحركيه على تنمية اللياقه الحركيه لدى اطفال الروضه/	زاعى، عبد الرحيم محمد الصغير.				2014	تتمثل اهميه البحث والحاجه اليه في تنمية اللياقه الحركيه لدى اطفال الروضه باستخدام القصص الحركيه. وقد يفيد هذا البحث المشرفات ومعلمات رياض اطفال على تنوع اساليب التدريس لتكون اكثر تشويقاً.	
4407	12054146	تفعيل الأنشطة اللاصفيه الرياضيه في ضوء الشركه المجتمعيه/	بكرى، محمد فريد شوقي.				2014	ترجع اهميه البحث كمحاوله للتغلب على بعض المشكلات التى تواجه التعليم كالتمويل ونقص الادوات والامكانيات (ماديه- بشريه) وضعف الميزانيه المخصصه للأنشطه الرياضيه بالمدارس من خلال الشركه والتعاون مع المجلس القومى للرياضه وتوفير تلك الامكانيات والدعم المادى بالهيايات الشبائيه القريبه لتحقيق اهداف النشاط اللاصفى بالمدارس الإيعاديه.	

						أن الله -عز وجل- هو الذي أنزل القرآن الكريم بلسان عربي مبين، على نبي عربي أمين ، ثم هو الذي دعا إلى التنبير في آياته وكلماته، ثم هو -عز وجل- قدر تبين فهم النحاة للكلمة والجملة القرآنية، بما فتح الباب للراء أن تختلف بما يثري المعاني، فتؤدي المعاني المتعددة المتنوعة بعبارة قليلة موجزة، بل بعلامة إعرابية واحدة من ضمة أو فتحة أو كسرة أو سكون. وهذا قمة الإعجاز. وترجع أهمية الموضوع إلى :- هذا الموضوع يعد مهما لاتصاله بالقرآن الكريم الذي يمثل وعاء اللغة العربية الخالد، ويعد أول أدلة الشريعة بفروعها -1- والعربية بقواعدها، وإنه يؤكد أصرة القرابة بين علوم العربية وعلوم الشريعة الإسلامية هذا الموضوع يؤكد حقيقة مؤداها " أن العلاقة بين النحو والمعنى علاقة تبادلية"، فإذا كان الإعراب فرع المعنى – كما هو معروف وشائع- فإن شيئا آخر ينبغي أن يعلم وهو أن المعنى قد يتفرع عن الإعراب ليكون بذلك قرينة من قرأت الدلالة هذا الموضوع يرفع القواعد – بالإضافة وتوسعة- لفكرة وضع أساسها، تربط الأوجه الإعرابية بالإعجاز اللغوي للقرآن -3- الكريم، فتعد الأوجه الإعرابية للكلمة أو الجملة القرآنية يجعلنا وكأننا لسنا أمام آية واحدة، وإنما أمام عدد من الآيات بعدد الأوجه الإعرابية المختلفة، الأمر الذي يعني السعة والثراء في دلالات الآيات هذا الموضوع يحول لفت الأنظار إلى آثار تعدد التوجيه الإعرابي على دلالات آيات الكتاب، وما يلقي به هذا التعدد من -4- ظلال وارقة وأضواء كاشفة على المسائل العقيدية والأحكام الفقهية والمعاني التفسيرية هذا الموضوع يظهر عبقرية وألمعية الإمام الشوكاني - رحمه الله- عند عرضه لاختلاف معاني القرآن الآيات ودلالاتها -5- تبعا لاختلاف توجيهات إعرابها، مما يدل على إدراكه العملي العميق لحقيقة خروج المعنى من عبادة الإعراب أحيانا	
4408	12054194	ناصر، أحمد ناصر أحمد.	الأثر الدلالي لتعدد التوجيه الإعرابي في فتح القدير للشوكاني /		2013	يعد هذا الموضوع من الموضوعات الهامة في مجال الآثار الإسلامية والتي لم تأخذ حقه في الدراسة مقارنة بميثلاتها من الدراسات الأثرية وتكمن أهمية الدراسة في أنها تكشف لنا جانباً مهماً من الحياة السياسية في عصر دوله الإباطره المغول بالهند وتعرفنا على أحد الأساليب الداعية السياسية في تلك الفترة . هي دراسة تعرض فيها الأقليات الإسلامية التي تواجدت على أراضي الطرف البيزنطي والتي شكلت أحد العناصر السكانية في المجتمع البيزنطي فمن هذه العناصر من كان مقامه بالاراضي البيزنطيه مرتبطاً بطرف مؤقت ومنها من كان مقامه بشكل دائم كالأسرى والتجار المسلمين ومنها من كان مقامه بشكل دائم كالأسرى والتجار المسلمين بشكل دائم كالأسرى والتجار المسلمين. العناصر الإسلامية في القسطنطينيه (من القرن السابع وحتى القرن الثاني عشر الميلادي/ الأول وحتى السادس الهجري) التي تواجدت على أراضي الطرف البيزنطي والتي شكلت أحد العناصر السكانية في المجتمع البيزنطي فمن هذه العناصر من كان مقامه بالاراضي البيزنطيه مرتبطاً بطرف مؤقت ومنها من كان مقامه بشكل دائم كالأسرى والتجار المسلمینالمجتمع البيزنطي فمن هذه العناصر من كان مقامه بالاراضي البيزنطيه مرتبطاً بطرف مؤقت ومنها من كان مقامه بشكل دائم كالأسرى والتجار المسلمینمقامه بالاراضي البيزنطيه مرتبطاً بطرف مؤقت ومنها من كان مقامه بشكل دائم والتي شكلت أحد العناصر السكانية في المجتمع البيزنطي فمن هذه العناصر من كان مقامه بالاراضي البيزنطيه مرتبطاً بطرف مؤقت	
4409	12054227	محمد، عهود سعيد عبد الحميد.	الرمزية السياسية في تصاوير المدرسه المغولييه الهنديه/		2013		
4410	12054279	مسبزي، سارة علي عبد المجيد.	العناصر الإسلامية في القسطنطينيه (من القرن السابع وحتى القرن الثاني عشر الميلادي/ الأول وحتى السادس الهجري) /		2013		
4411	12055414	Aly, Asmaa Sabry Yassein Mohamed.	Studies on Fungi Associated With Fresh Cow Meat in Qena Governorate / دكتوراه		2014	The present study was designed for the mycological analysis of 60 samples of fresh cow meat collected from butchers shops in different places at Qena Governorate.	Mohamed Ahmed Abdel-Sater, Amany Ata El-Shahir.
4412	12055519	Ahmed, Hoida Zaki.	Genetic Diversity of Citrullus Colocynthis Populations in The Egyptian Flora / دكتوراه		2014	In the present study 22 populations of Citrullus colocynthis L. were collected, from different localities in the Eastern Desert of Egypt extending from Ras Garib to the North to Shalatein and Wadi Allaqi to the South. The morphological characteristics of samples representing each population were described and the associated plant species growing in the C. colocynthis sites were recorded. Plants of each population were grown to maturity and their morphological traits were measured for genetic diversity assessment.	Abd-El-Fattah Badr, Mohamed Kamel Ahmed.
4413	12056789	علي، علاء صابر جابر.	أثر المسائل الأصولية في كتاب جامع العلوم والحكم لإبن رجب الحنبلي (0736- 6795هـ) /		2013	علم أصول الفقه من العلوم الشرعية التي يعتبر تحصيلها والحفاظ عليها واجبا كفائياً على الأمة لا تبرا ذمتها إلا أن يوجد فيها علماء يفتقون الشريعة ويرجع اليهم الناس في حل مشاكلهم والبيت في قضاياهم الحياتيه في ضوء شرع الله بالقدر الذي تحصل به كفايتها في ذلك. علم أصول الفقه من اكد العلوم الشرعيه التي يعتبر تحصيلها والحفاظ عليها واجبا كفائياً على الأمة لا تبرا ذمتها إلا ان يوجد فيه علماء يفتقون الشريعة ويرجع اليهم الناس في حل مشاكلهم والبيت في قضاياهم الحياتيه في ضوء شرع الله بالقدر الذي تحصل فيه كفايتها في ذلك. وعلم أصول الفقه وان كان علماً وسلياً ألياً الا انه لا غنى للفقيه والمجتهد عنه وقد جعل جمهور الفقهاء تعلمه شرطاً من شروط الاجتهاد ومعلوم ان الاجتهاد واجب تحقيقه في كل عصر. ان علم أصول الفقه هو الذي يحدد المنهاج العلمي الشمولي الذي على اساسه وفي ضوءه تفسر النصوص الشرعيه قرآن او سنه وعلى اساسه ايضاً تتم عمليه الاستنباط واستخراج الاحكام من مصادر ها ومطلتها الشرعيه ثم على اساسه ايضاً تتم عمليه الاجتهاد والافتاء والقضاء. علم أصول الفقه من العلوم الشرعيه التي يعتبر تحصيلها والحفاظ عليها واجبا كفائياً على الأمة لا تبرا ذمتها إلا أن يوجد فيها علماء يفتقون الشريعة ويرجع اليهم الناس في حل مشاكلهم والبيت في قضاياهم الحياتيه في ضوء شرع الله بالقدر الذي تحصل به كفايتها في ذلك.> ويرجع اليهم الناس في حل مشاكلهم والبيت في قضاياهم الحياتيه في ضوء شرع الله بالقدر الذي تحصل فيه كفايتها في ذلك. وعلم أصول الفقه وان كان علماً وسلياً ألياً الا انه لا غنى للفقيه والمجتهد عنه وقد جعل جمهور الفقهاء تعلمه شرطاً من شروط الاجتهاد ومعلوم ان الاجتهاد واجب تحقيقه في كل عصر. ان علم أصول الفقه .	
						اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج المسحي الميداني الذي يخصص بجمع وتحليل البيانات والمعلومات وتنظيمها وتفسيرها ومقارنتها حتى تتمكن من تحليل موضوع توظيف الانترنت في تسويق خدمات المكتبات والمعلومات بمكتبات جامعه جنوب الوادي بقنا وذلك لوضع الخطه اللازمه لتحسين الوضع بتلك المكتبات ومن ثم الارتقاء بها. هدف البحث إلى دراسة تحسين مستوى جودة الخدمة بالمكتبات الجامعية بما يعود بمرودات كبيرة على المستفيدين من خدمات تلك المكتبات وكشف النقاب عن أنماط الخدمات المقدمة من المكتبات الجامعية وما يعترض تلك الخدمات من معوقات، وأيضاح أبرز المقترحات التي من المومل مساهمتها في تخفيض تلك المعوقات. استخدم المنهج الوصفي التحليلي المقارن لتحديد المتغيرات المؤثرة على مستوى جودة الخدمة المكتبية. توصلت الدراسة إلى رضا العاملين بالمكتبات الجامعية السعودية عن محور القيادة للإدارة ومحور إدارة الموارد البشرية بميلاً الى عدم الموافقة. رضا أعضاء هيئة التدريس وطلاب الدراسات العليا عن محور مكتبات المكتبة وملامتها ومحور انسياب المعلومات وتقنياتها بميلاً الى الموافقة الى حد ما. رضا أعضاء هيئة التدريس عن محور جودة الخدمة وسهولة الحصول عليها ، يميل الى الموافقة وطلاب الدراسات العليا يميل الى الموافقة الى حد ما.توظيف الانترنت في تسويق خدمات المكتبات والمعلومات بمكتبات جامعه جنوب الوادي بقنا وذلك لوضع الخطه اللازمه لتحسين الوضع بتلك المكتبات ومن ثم الارتقاء بها.	

			هدف البحث إلى دراسة تحسين مستوى جودة الخدمة بالمكتبات الجامعية بما يعود بمردودات كبيرة على المستفيدين من خدمات تلك المكتبات	2013			عبد الحكيم، إيمان سيد.	توظيف الإنترنت في تسويق خدمات المكتبات بمكتبات جامعه جنوب الوادي بقنا/	12056792	4414
			هناك عدد من العوامل التي تجعل دراسة أثر العناصر التيبوجرافية والجرافيكية على مقرونيه الصفحة الأولى ولا سيما بالصفحة القصية مشكله بحثيه ذات اهميه تتمثل هذه العوامل في الآتي: الاعتماد المتزايد على الدراسات الميدانية التي أثبتت مع الوقت ضعف امكانياتها في تحديد العلاقة الفعلية بين الأثر 1- قله الدراسات العربية التي تبحث في قياس اثر المتغيرات الخاصه بالعناصر البنائية على مقرونيه الصفحة الأولى بأسلوب 2- تجريبى كما تسعى أيضاً إلى معرفة نوعيه الموضوعات التي تقدمها هذه الوسائل الحديثة تجتذب بها جمهور الشباب وتهدف أيضاً بالتالي إلى محوله معرفه هل هناك تأثير من قبل هذه المواقع الحديثة والأدوات والتقنيات الحديثة على تكوين وتشكيل اتجاهات الشباب بشكل خاص. دور المواقع الالكترونيه الحديثه(المدونات - الفيس بوك- اليوتيوب) في تشكيل اتجاهات الشباب الجامعي نحو القضايا المجتمعيه ولا سيما بالصفحة القصية مشكله بحثيه ذات اهميه تتمثل هذه العوامل في الآتي: الاعتماد المتزايد على الدراسات الميدانية التي أثبتت مع الوقت ضعف امكانياتها في تحديد العلاقة الفعلية بين الأثر 1- والاستجابيهالعوامل التي تجعل دراسة أثر العناصر التيبوجرافية والجرافيكية على مقرونيه الصفحة الأولى ولا سيما بالصفحة القصية مشكله بحثيه ذات اهميه أثر العناصر التيبوجرافية والجرافيكية على مقرونيه الصفحة الأولى بالصفحة القصيه(التابلويد)قله الدراسات العربية التي تبحث في قياس اثر المتغيرات الخاصه بالعناصر البنائية على مقرونيه الصفحة الأولى بأسلوب تجريبى	2013			علي، منال محمد أبو المجد.	أثر العناصر التيبوجرافية والجرافيكية على مقرونيه الصفحة الأولى بالصفحة القصيه(التابلويد)/	12056796	4415
			تهدف الدراسة إلى تحقيق غاية علمية رئيسية تتضمن جمع وتصنيف وتأسيس العناصر المعمارية الزخرفية على التحف التطبيقية في مصر وشرق العالم الإسلامي كما تهدف إلى معرفة بدايه ظهور الاستخدام الزخرفي للعناصر المعمارية على مختلف انواع التحف التطبيقيةخلال الفتره موضوع الدراسه وتحديد أكثر العناصر انتشاراً وتوضيح الاختلافات التي تنشأ عند استخدامها في تزيين او تشكيل التحف المصنوعه من مواد مختلفه. ومن توصيات هذه الدراسة ما يلي :- التعمق في فلسفة العمارة الإسلامية وتشجيع الدراسات والأبحاث حولها بمنهج علمي حديث 1- إحياء التراث وذلك ليس بمحاكاة و غما بالعوص في منهجيته ومعرفة الأسباب والوسائل التي أدت إلى ظهور ه 2- والاستفادة قدر الأمكان من الإمكانات الحديثة في إعادة استخدام العناصر المعمارية الإسلامية بما يتماشى مع العصر العمارة السكنية الإسلامية مهددة بالزوال بسبب الترميمات التي تقوم على أسس غير علمية لأنها تؤدي إلى نشوء المنظر 3- العام للأثر كما أنه يطمس المعلومة التاريخية ضرورة الاهتمام بالسياحية الثقافية ودعمها بكافةالوسائل إذ غنها السبيل لرقى المجتمع المصري ومن ثم لابد من العمل 4- على زيادة الوعي المحلي بقيمة آثارنا وتاريخنا العريق وتشجيع المواطنين على زيادة المواقع الأثرية المختلفة وتبادل الزيارات المختلفة بين المحافظات تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على دراسة بعض العناصر المعمارية المسجلة في نقوش ورسوم المصري القديم وذلك من خلال التعرف على فن البناء في مصر القديمة و العوامل المؤثرة في الفن المعماري المصري و مميزات العمارة المصرية القديمة و مفهوم علم و فن البناء و المفهوم الحالي للهندسة و تعريف للمهندس عند العرب و المهندس المصري القديم و خطوات سير العمل عند تنفيذ مشروعات معماري و المقاييس و طبقة العمال و الالهة الراعية للحرفين و الفنانين و مواد البناء و استخراج الاحجار و ادوات البناء و تسجيل العمارة و تخطيط المنشآت المعمارية و التخطيطات المسجلةعلى البردي و التخطيطات المسجلةعلى الاوستراكا و التخطيطات المسجلةعلى على مواد اخريو التصوير التكراري للمنشآت المعمارية و العمارة في اللغة المصرية القديمةمبدأ الموضوع بمقدمة تتناول أسباب اختيار الموضوع وأهداف الد ارسه والمنهج الذي اعتمدت عليه الد ارسه ، ثم تمهيد يتناول طرز العمارة الإسلامية والعناصر المعمارية المميزة لها ، وتنقسم الد ارسه إلى بابين الباب الأول بعنوان الد ارسه الوصفية ، ويتناول الد ارسه الوصفية للعناصر المعمارية المنفذة على التحف التطبيقية ، وينقسم إلى ثلاثة فصول الفصل الأول يتناول الد ارسه الوصفية لكل من العقود والمحاريب الزخرفية ، والفصل الثاني لكل من الش ارفات والقباب والأصعدة الزخرفية ، والفصل الثالث لكل من المقرنصات والمآذن والصنح المزورة ، وقد قمت بترتيب هذه العناصر وفقاً لمدى انتشار كل عنصر على التحف التطبيقية ، و ا رعت في عملية الوصف التسلسل التاريخي لتاريخ صناعة التحف . والباب الثاني بعنوان الد ارسه التحليلية واشتمل على ثلاثة فصول الأول يتناول أساليب تنفيذ العناصر المعمارية الزخرفية وبدأت بطرق تنفيذ العناصر على التحف الخشبية ، يليها التحف المعدنية ، ثم التحف الخزفية ، ثم الأحجار والرخام ، والمنسوجات والسجاد ، والزجاج والعاج ، والفصل الثاني يتناول الزخارف المنفذة على العناصر المعمارية ويتضمن الزخارف النباتية ، ثم الزخارف الهندسية ، ثم الزخارف الكتنبية وأخيراً زخارف الكتنت الحية ، والفصل الثالث يتناول الد ارسه المقارنة بين أشكال العناصر المعمارية ، المنفذة على التحف والعناصر المعمارية في العماثر القائمة ومدى الت ازم الفنان في محاكاة الشكل المعماري للعناصر المعمارية .ثم خاتمة تتضمن أهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الد ارسه ، وثبت لأهم المصادر والم ارجع العربية والأجنبية. والجزء الثاني من الرسالة هو كتالوج الد ارسه ، ويشتمل على فهرس للأشكال واللوحات ، يلي ذلك كتالوج الأشكال الذي يحوي (١٣٦) شكلاً توضيحياً ، وكتالوج اللوحات الذي يشمل (٤٠٦) لوحة .	2013			ويزيري، سحر عبد الفتاح حسن.	العناصر المعمارية الزخرفية على التحف التطبيقية في مصر وشرق العالم الإسلامي في ضوء مجموعات المتحف /	12056803	4416
			يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على: (تأثير تنمية بعض القدرات التوافقية على مظاهر الانتباه- حده الانتباه - تركيز الانتباه- تحويل الانتباه- توزيع الانتباه 1- تأثير تنمية بعض القدرات التوافقية على مستوى أداء بعض المبادئ الخططية الهجومية- الجزى إلى الكرة لإستلامها- 2- المتابعة في الهجوم- تبادل المراكز- الزيادة العددية في منطقة الكرة لثنائي كرة القدم تحت 14 سنة تشهد الرياضة تطور كبير في الآونة الأخيرة وخاصة مع زيادة إهتمام العديد من دول العالم بالرياضة وخاصة بمراحل الناشئين التي تعد حجر الأساس لإعداد الرياضي وتجهيزه لمرحلة البطولة والوصول به إلى أعلى مستويات الإنجاز الرياضي لذلك تبدل الدول جهوداً مستمرة لإعداد الناشئين على أسس علمية واضحة. والتدريب الحديث عملية تدريبية مخططة مبنية على أسس علمية سليمة تهدف إلى وصول اللاعبين إلى التكامل في الأداء الرياضي ويطلب ذلك أن يقوم المدرب بتخطيط وتنظيم قدرات لاعبيه البدنية والفنية والذهنية وصفاتهم الخلقية والنفسية والإرادية في إطار موحد للوصول بهم إلى أعلى مستوى من الأداء الرياضي وخاصة أثناء المباريات. وتدريب الناشئين له أهمية متميزة له أهمية متميزة حيث أنه يشكل مطلباً لا غنى عنه لتحقيق الإنجازات المستقبلية ولذلك يجب الكشف عن جميع المخزونات الممكنة عند إعداد هذه المرحلة العمرية بالذات والإستفادة منها بأقصى فاعلية ممكنة في عملية التدريب الرياضي بهدف رفع مستوى الإنجاز الرياضي.	2013			موسى، هاشم عبدالمريد عبدالحמיד.	أثر تنمية القدرات التوافقية على بعض مظاهر الانتباه ومستوى أداء بعض المبادئ الخططية الهجومية لثنائي كرة القدم /	12056820	4417
			تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على النظريه النصيه من خلال لقاء الضوء على جوانب تلك النظرية والنظرة إلى النص كليه وجعل النص هو نواه التحليل وليست الجملة المفردة والتعرف على دور علماء اللغة العرب في وضع نواه هذه النظرية قبل علماء الغرب والكشف عن عناصر السبك بنوعيه (النحوي والمعجمي) في شعر الشاعر صفر القاسمي .	2013			محمد، حسين أبو العلا عبد البرار.	التماسك النصي/	12056828	4418

						الشعر الجاهلي هذا الشعر الجلي من حيث اعتداد الشرق والغرب به ومن حيث ظهور الأهتمام في عشرات الآلاف من الأبحاث والمؤلفات التي تنور حوله ولكن هل هذه المؤلفات أعادت كشف هذا النص مما يشير إلى شغف هؤلاء الباحثين اللا من رحم ربي بمقتنه واسراره واغواره.	2013			فوزي، فاطمة الزهراء محمد. الشعر الجاهلي /	12056843	4419
						تتناول الدراسة اعمال الطاهر مكي تحليلاً ودراسة التي تحتاج إلى المزيد من العناية والتمحيص في رسائل علميه قيمه فحن في حاجه الى سبعة رسائل الأولى في النقد والثانية في الأدب المقارن والثالثة في الأدب الاندلسي والرابعة في التحقيق والخامسة في الإبداع والسادسة في الترجمة والسادسة في اعمال الطاهر مكي المتعلقه بالأدب الجاهلي والأدب العربي . تتنقل اهمية الدراسة الراعه في ان الدراسات التي اجريت في مجال سمات الشخصية قد تناولت جوانب تختلفه فمفها من تناول الفروق بين الجنسين في هذه السمات وكذلك علاقتها بالقدرات الإبداعيه او علاقتها بمهارات التواصل الانفعالي والاجتماعي ولم تهتم بماهيه العوامل المنبئه بهذه السمات لذا تعتبر تلك الدراسة محاوله لتعرف على طبيعه العلاقه بين سمات الشخصية وبين الاضطراب في هرمونات الغده النخامية.	2013			محمد، منى عبد العظيم. الطاهر مكي ناقداً ومبدعاً/	12056861	4420
						بعد محمود درويش أحد أهم شعراء المقاومة الفلسطينية، بل شاعرها الأول. ولقد جاء جل شعراء معبراً عن رؤيته تجاه قضية أرضه وهويته. جاءت الدراسة (الأرض والهوية في شعر درويش) في ثلاثة فصول يسبقها مقدمة وتمهيد ، تحدث الباحث في المقدمة عن مكانة أرض فلسطين من الناحية التاريخية، كما طرح لطهور القضية الفلسطينية في التاريخ الحديث، وفي الجزء الثاني من المقدمة عرف بالشاعر.	2014			عبد الوهاب، محمد السيد. الفروق بين مضطربي هرمونات الغده النخامية والأمسواء/	12057212	4421
						وجاء التمهيد كخطوة أساسية للولوج إلى الموضوع وكان بعنوان الأرض في الشعر العربي الحديث وضع فيه الباحث الدور الفعال للتمهيد في استنهاض الهمم وتنويع الجماهير وتحريضهم على الثورة وخاصة في المحطات الصعبة التي تمر بها الأمم. وتناول الباحث في الفصل الأول طبيعة الأرض والهوية العربية، تحدث في منخله عن الالتزام والروى الثورية. وخلص منه إلى أن درويش لم يستغرق لديه مسألة الالتزام أدنى تفكير، فهو ملتزم بالضرورة لأن قضيتيه تحيط به من كل جانب. ثم حدد البحث مفهوم الأرض والهوية لمنع الالتباس والتشويش أثناء تناوله، وانتهى منه إلى أن درويش شديد اللصوق بقضية وجوده –على كامل أرضه- وهويته ومأساة شعبه.	2013			شحات، وائل علي حسن. الأرض والهوية في شعر محمود درويش :	12057224	4422
						والتيبعت الدراسة المنهج التكامل ، الذي يأخذ بمبدأ الاستفادة من كل الماهج الحديثة، ويستضي في عمله بكل المناهج والدراسات السابقة ، لذا فإن لشمولية هذه المناهج دورها الفعال في الكشف عن كينونة العمل الأدبي وواجهه الفنية. تسعى الدراسة من واقع الأطار النظري الذي تستند اليه والقرات المعرفي من الدراسات السابقة الى التحقن من صحه الفرضين التاليين:	2013			الأمير، أحمد خيرى محمد. اتجاهات الخطاب الصحفي المصرى نحو قضيه الحريه السياسيه /	12057246	4423
						توجد اختلافات ملموسة في سمات الخطاب الصحفي لكل من صحف الدراسة نحو الحريه السياسيه 1- ترتبط الأطر الاعلاميه المطروحه حول الحريه السياسيه بالسياقات السياسيه والاجتماعيه والثقافيه المحيطه 2- تتناول عدد من المعاصرين تعريف الحوار اصطلاحاً وكان لكل واحد منهم وجهه نظر فيه ومن هذه التعريفات ما ذكره الدكتور عبد الرحمن النخلاوى من ان الحوار هو ان يتناول الحديث طرفان او اكثر عن طريق السؤال والجواب بشرط وحده الموضوع او الهدف فيتبادلان النقاش حول امر معين وقد يصلان الى نتيجته وقد لا يتفق احدهما بالآخر ولكن السامع يأخذ العبره ويكون لنفسه موقفاً.	2014			حسن، فوزى علي أحمد. الحوار في مسرح توفيق الحكيم /	12057305	4424
						تعود اهميه الموضوع الى ان بلاد الهمن تزرخ كغيرها من بلدان العالم الاسلامي بالعديد من المدن التاريخيه سواء قبل الاسلام او بعده وقد اختلفت ظروف نشاء المدن البنييه الاسلاميه فهناك مدن نشأت لظروف سياسيه مثل مدينه ذى جبله موضوع الدراسة .	2013			اليخيت، خلود سلطان بخيت. مدينه ذى جبله باليمن منذ قيام الدوله الصليحيه حتى نهايه الدوله الرسولييه (439- 858 / 1047-1454م))	12057324	4425
						ان القراءات القرآنيه مصدر اصيل من مصادر دراسه العربيه الفصحى التي تمثل بها القرآن الكريم فجاء باعلى درجات الفصاحه واللاغه والبيان وكيف لا هو كتاب احكمت آياته اُخرس فصاحته فرسان البلاغه وقاده الخطابه وحكيم بهر أهل الحكمه والفلسفه.	2012			محمود، أحمد رمضان أحمد. قراءة الأعشى (سليمان بن مهران 61-148هـ)/	12057354	4426
						استخدمت في هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي مع الاستعانه بالمنهج الاحصائي حيث ان المنهج الوصفي يقوم بوصف الظواهر اللغويه المدروسه كما هي موجوده في الواقع ودون تدخل من الباحث والمنهج التحليلي يقوم بتحليل المعلومات التي تم الحصول عليها من خلال عينات البحث وتنظيمها والاستفاده منها والمنهج الاحصائي يقوم بعمل الاحصاءات اللازمه وذلك لاعطاء البحث جانب المصدقيه والدقه في النتائج.	2014			عبد الحميد، محمد فكرى حميد. الأخطاء اللغويه الكتابيه لدى طلاب جامعه جنوب الوادى:	12057405	4427
						يهدف البحث الحالي الى تصميم برنامج تأهيلي (حركى- مائى) مقترح على الكفاءه الوظيفيه للعضلات بالمفصل الركبيه بعد الاصلاح الجراحي للرباط الصليبي الامامى ومعرفه أثره على:				تأثير برنامج تأهيلي (حركى- مائى)على الكفاءة الوظيفيه للعضلات المحيطه بمفصل الركبيه بعد الاصلاح الجراحي للرباط الصليبي الامامى/	12058934	4428
						1- تحسين الألم 2- تحسين نميه الورم 3- يقلل فتره الالتئام 4- يقوى العضلات المحيطه بالمفصل	2014			خليفه، محمود عطا راشد.		
						التربية الرياضية هي جزء من التربية العامة وهي ميدان تجريبي هدفه تكوين المواطن الصالح من النواحي البدنية والعقلية والإنفعالية والاجتماعية، وذلك عن طريق تكوين ألوان من النشاط البدني اخيرت لتحقيق هذه الأغراض ونتيجة لزيادة الإهتمام بالتربية والرياضة في البلاد المتقدمة تحت عناصر علمية ظهرت فاعليتها في دفع مسيرة التقدم والتطور والنمو وهو الطب الرياضي الذي يلعب دوراً أساسياً لرفع الكفاءات المختلفة لأجهزة الجسم المتعددة.				تأثير التمرينات التأهيلية المائية على بعض إحرافات العمود الفقري لدى المرحلة العمرية من (10-12) سنة /	12058947	4429
						فالقوام السليم أصبح مطلباً ضرورياً في ظل الحياة اليومية التي يعيشها إنسان القرن الواحد والعشرين، ولقد اسرف الإنسان في استخدام الوسائل التقنية الحديثة بغية الراحة والمتعة حتى في أبسط الأمور، فكان نتيجة لذلك أنه أصبح أكثر عرضة للإصابة بالانحرافات القوامية، فالقوام له علاقة إيجابية بالعديد من المجالات الحيوية للإنسان، منها: الصحة، والشخصية السوية، والنواحي النفسية، وزيادة الإنتاج، وممارسة الحركات اليومية الإعتيادية بنجاح، والتفوق، والإستمتاع بالممارسة الرياضية والترفيهية، فهو أحد مقومات الحياة السعيدة للإنسان.	2014			عبدى، أشرف عمران على.	12058958	4430
						فالجولوس لفترة طويلة بسبب طبيعة العمل أو المذاكرة أو القراة سوف يؤدي إلى إرهاق العضلات وإرتخائها ويضعف من قوتها ومن أسوء الأوضاع الجلوس إلى المكتب والظهر محني إلى الأمام وأسفل.				تأثير التديليك الضغطي والتمرينات على مصابي الأترلاق العضروفى الفطنى/		
						أهمية البحث:						
						يعد هذا البحث أحد المحاولات العلمية التي تخدم المجال الرياضي بصفة عامة والإصابات الرياضية وإنحرافات العمود الفقري بصفة خاصة، فإن بناء برنامج تمرينات تأهيلية مائية قد يؤدي إلى :						
						تساعد التمرينات التأهيلية المائية على إصلاح بعض إضرافات العمود الفقري لتحسين الكفاءة الوظيفية 1- يؤدي النجاح في هذه الدراسة باستخدام التمرينات التأهيلية المائية لإصلاح بعض إضرافات العمود الفقري الشائعة من 2- خلال العضلات المحيطة بالجزء المصاب بالانحراف 3- تساعد القاتمون في هذا المجال على كيفية تخطيط وتنفيذ مراحل برنامج التمرينات التأهيلية المائية 4- أهداف البحث :						
						يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تمرينات تأهيلية مائية مقترح بهدف إصلاح كل من :						
						1- إحراف زيادة تحذب الظهر 2- إحراف إستدارة الكتفين 3- إحراف سقوط الرأس للأمام	2014			خليل، عصام عبد الحميد محمد. تأثير التمرينات التأهيلية المائية على بعض إحرافات العمود الفقري لدى المرحلة العمرية من (10-12) سنة /	12058947	4429
						يهدف البحث الى بناء برنامج من التمرينات الثابتة والتديلك بالضغط للمصابين بالانزلاق العضروفى القطني بدون جراحه ومعرفة أثره على مدى تحسن الام اسفل الظهر والطرفين السفليين ومدى تحسن قوة العضلات للظهر والبطن ومدى تحسن مرونة العمود الفقري .	2014			عبدى، أشرف عمران على.	12058958	4430

						إلى ممارسة أعمال أخرى أهم ة الدراسة من خليل التّعزّ على عا لة الك فاة الإلّ تاج ة ب الإلّ تراق ال ذ نص والروح
						المعنوّ، الأمر الذي منقّ ضنّ إلى معارفنا الك ث رُعن دّ نام أ ت ال عا لة بة ب نّ الروح المعنوّ ة والا ك فاة الإنتاج ة ، فالروح المعنوّ ة تآ ثر في كفاءة العامل نّ، وبالتالي تآ ثر في إنتاج نّهم وبقاءهم في العمل ، واضنّ أ التّعزّ ع على أهم مصادر الإلّ تراق ال ذ نص وال ة ضاء عل ها، ومعرفة أهم مصادر وعوامل الروح المعنوّ ة داخل ب ة العمل، والسع لتقو نّها والعمل على ز يادة دافعية العامل نّ نحو العمل .
4437	12059885	الكفاية الإنتاجية في الصناعة وعلاقتها بالروح المعنوية والأحتراف الفنسي لدى مديري الإدارة ومديري الإنتاج/	عثمان، سعاد سعيد محمود.		2014	كما تتضح أهمية الدراسة في تناولها لفئة لا ستهان بها في المجتمع وهم المد يرّون في أقصى الجنوب. تتأ ثل الدراسة (تشكلات الذات المتلبسة في الشعر العباسي حتى نهاية القرن الرابع الهجري) الدوافع التي فرت هذا الاتجاه في الشعر العربي في تلك الفترة من الزمن التي تميزت بوجود مجموعة من الشعراء الكبار وكذلك تسمي الدراسة التي تتبع لحوال الذات في العصر العباسي فإن الذات قد اتخذت مجموعة متنوعة من الصور والأحوال أبقت في كل حال منها عن طبيعتها وفلسفتها الذاتية تجاه نفسها والآخر وتجاه مجتمعها وكذلك في موقعها من الوجود والإنسانية عامة بيد أن هذه الدراسة لا تتوقف عند معرفة صور الذات الإنسانية في خطابها الانوي المباشر الصريح وفق تصاغر الجدليات المتناقضة للحياة الإنسانية إنما تبحث عن تلبس الذات التي مارسها الشعراء العباسيون وقد اقتضت هذه الدراسة تقسيم البحث إلى ثلاثة فصول يسبقها مدخل وتليها خاتمة وذلك على النحو التالي :
4438	12059906	تشكلات الذات المتلبسة في الشعر العباسي حتى نهاية القرن الرابع الهجري/	أحمد، عزت عبد العليم محمود.		2014	يتطرق المدخل المعنى اللغوي للذات ثم تتناول المعنى الاصطلاحي لها من خلال علماء النفس والفلسفة والاجتماع قديما وحديثا ثم عرض بصورة موجزة للذات في النظريات النقدية المختلفة وعلاقة الذات بالآثا أما الفصل الأول وعنوانه : دوافع الشعراء إلى شعر الذات فقد أخص بدراسة دوافع الشعراء إلى شعر الذات في العصر العباسي من دوافع سياسية واجتماعية وثقافية وفكرية ونفسية في حين جاء الفصل الثاني بعنوان :أحوال الذات في الشعر العباسي و ضم في ثناياه مجموعة مختلفة من أحوال الذات من ثائرة وعاشقة وخاضعة وكذلك من متفردة وجماعية ومغترية وأيضا منتجة للقيم ومشكلة للوجود .
4439	12059951	فلسفه الأخلاق عند برتراند رسل/	علي ، سعيد علي عبيد.		2014	أما الفصل الثالث فعنوانه : تلبسات الذات في الشعر العباسي وقد ضم هذا الفصل الصور التي تلبست فيها الذات من إنسان وحيوان وطبيعة جماد وتنتهي الدراسة بخاتمة تتضمن أهم النتائج ثم قائمة بالمصادر والمراجع وفهرس للموضوعات. تستخدم الدراسة المنهج التحليلي النقدي المقارن وهو ما يناسب فلسفه الأخلاق عند برتراند رسل لاننا سوف نتطرق لتحليل ارانه في كل نظريه اخلاقيه تبناها رسل ثم عدل عنها وهومنهج نقدي لاننا سوف نتبع اراء رسل بصورة نقدية في فلسفه الاخلاق وايضا موقف رسل النقدي من الفلاسفه المعاصرين في فلسفه الاخلاق ومقارنه ذلك بفلسفه الاخلاق في نفسها العام من ناحيه و اراء الفلاسفه المعاصرين من ناحيه اخرى.
4440	12059985	محددات مقترحه لاختيار طلاب تخصص التريس بكميات التربه الرياضيه بجمهورية مصر العربيه/	عرايبي، محمد خضري محمد.		2014	ترجع اهميه البحث والحاجه اليه: 1- انه محاوله منهجيه لوضع محددات لاختيار طلاب تخصص التدريس بكميات التربه الرياضيه - 2- قد يكون هذا البحث عامل مساعد للقائمين على اختيار طلاب تخصص التدريس بكميات التربه الرياضيه - كما يهدف البحث الى وضع محددات مقترحه لاختيار طلاب تخصص التدريس بكميات التربه الرياضيه بجمهورية مصر العربيه.
4441	12060047	فاعليه برنامج مقترح لتنميه بعض مهارات التعبير الكتابي والاتجاه نحو اللغه العربيه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه في ضوء المعايير القويمه للتعليم في مصر/	عبد الدايم، انتصار فيض السيد.		2013	يهدف البحث الى تقديم مقترح لتنميه بعض مهارات التعبير الكتابي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه في ضوء المعايير القويمه وقد تحدثت مشكله البحث في ضعف مستوى اداء تلاميذ مرحله الابتدائيه لمهارات التعبير الكتابي ولعلاج هذه المشكله حاول البحث الاجابه عن الاسئله الآتيه: 1- ما مستوى اداء تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي لبعض مهارات التعبير الكتابي في ضوء المعايير القويمه - 2- ما فاعليه البرنامج في تنميه بعض مهارات التعبير الكتابي لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي في ضوء المعايير القويمه - تتمثل الدراسه في " فعاليه الإرشاد السلوكي في رفع تقدير الذات للتلاميذ ضحايا العنف المدرسي "ومن ثم هدفت الدراسه إلى التعرف على العلاقه الإرتباطيه بين تعرض التلاميذ للعنف المدرسي وتقديرهم للذات، والتحقق من فعاليه برنامج سلوك قائم على فيثات الإرشاد السلوكي لمعلمي ضحايا العنف المدرسي وإكسابهم الأساليب التربويه، وتعتمد فعاليه البرنامج الإرشادي على بعض فيثات الإرشاد السلوكي في تنمية بعض المهارات الإجتماعيه لدى الأطفال المتلجلجين (أفراد المجموعه التجريبية) وبالتالي الحد من اضطراب اللجلجه لديهم، وكذلك التعرف على مدى استمرار فعاليه هذا البرنامج بعد الإنتهاء من تطبيقه خلال فترة المتابعه.
4442	12060627	فعالية الإرشاد السلوكي في رفع تقدير الذات لدى التلاميذ ضحايا العنف المدرسي /	محمود، شيما بدري فكرى.		2012	أهمية الدراسة:- الأهمية النظرية : ترجع أهمية الدراسة من الناحية النظرية إلى أنها تتناول اضطراب كلامي شائع بين الأطفال، ويؤثر هذا الاضطراب على كافة جوانب شخصية الطفل الانفعالية والشخصية والاجتماعية، حيث يكون الطفل المتلجلج غير قادر على إقامة علاقات اجتماعية مع الآخرين المحيطين به، ومن هنا كانت الحاجة إلى تنمية بعض المهارات الاجتماعية لدى الأطفال المتلجلجين للحد من هذا الاضطراب لديهم، وعلى الرغم من تنوع الدراسات الأجنبية التي تناولت موضوع تنمية المهارات الاجتماعية للمتجلجين، إلا أن الدراسات السابقة العربية في حدود علم الباحثة لم تسلط الضوء على هذا الموضوع، كما تسهم هذه الدراسة في زيادة المعلومات عن الأطفال المتلجلجين، وكذلك المهارات الاجتماعية. الأهمية التطبيقية : تتبع الأهمية التطبيقية لهذه الدراسة من أهمية الأسلوب الإرشادي المستخدم، وهو برنامج الإرشاد السلوكي، وقد كشفت العديد من الدراسات السابقة عن فعالية هذا النوع من الإرشاد في تنمية المهارات الاجتماعية، وكذلك في خفض اضطراب اللجلجه، وبالتالي يكون هناك تقيراً إيجابياً على علاقات الطفل الاجتماعية مع الآخرين، وكذلك تفتح هذه الدراسة المجال لدراسات أخرى تستهدف عمل برامج إرشادية لتنمية المهارات الاجتماعية للمتجلجين، فعالية برنامج الإرشاد السلوكي في رفع تقدير الذات لدى التلاميذ ضحايا العنف المدرسي عينة الدراسة، فعالية برنامج سلوك قائم على فيثات الإرشاد السلوكي لمعلمي ضحايا العنف المدرسي وإكسابهم الأساليب التربويه، إستمرارية فعالية البرنامج الإرشاد السلوكي بعد فترة المتابعة. لعبت التقود دوراً هاماً في الحياة الاقتصادية في العالم الإسلامي وذلك لإتصال التقود بجوانب مهمة في الشريعة الإسلامية من حيث المعاملات والعبادات والصداق والديات والوقف والزكاة وغيرها ولقد حظيت بأهمية خاصة في العصر الإسلامي وسعى الحكام إلى ضبط وزنها وشكلها على عيار جيد حتى تقوم بدورها الشرعي في أداء الزكاة وسائر المعاملات وعندما إتفصلت العديد من الدول عن كيان الدولة الإسلامية وإختلفت أوزان نقودها وعيارها، قام الفقهاء في معظم بقاع العالم الإسلامي بوضع المؤلفات التي تحدد قيمة الزكاة بالتقود الجارية:- دراسة جابت من التاريخ السياسي للإمبراطورية الرومانية وكان له دور هام في تاريخ الإمبراطورية الرومانية بصفة - 1- تحديد مفهوم الشريعة عند الشعب الروماني وكيفية إكتساب تلك الشريعة والحفاظ عليها - 2- محاولة تصنيف الأباطرة الرومان (فترة الدراسة) من خلال تحديد الشرعيات المختلفة عند الشعب الروماني مثل شرعية -3- السناتو الإرث، التبنّي، وأخيرا الجيش بشقيه من الحرس الإمبراطوري والفيالق الرومانية النتائج:- 1- لعبت المرأة دورا كبيرا في إعطاء الإمبراطورية الشريعة من خلال مباشرتها للقتل أو التحريض على القتل للإمبراطور - الموجود على العرش، أو المنافسين له على العرش الإمبراطوري وجود الكثير من القتل والإغتيالات والقتل والخيانة والغدر في حياة الأباطرة الرومان -2-

4443	12060639		سعيد، حجاج أحمد سيد أحمد.	تقود أياطرة المغول بالهند حتى نهاية عهد جهاتير :		2013	3-	لعب قائد الحرس البرياتوري دورا كبيرا ومحورا وجوهريا في حياة الإمبراطور - تعتبر دراسته حياة العلماء الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في اى مجتمع من المجتمعات الإسلامية من أهم الدراسات التاريخية والحصارية وذلك لما تمثله هذه الدراسات من انعكاس لأوضاع تلك المجتمعات على الصعيدين الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وكذلك لما تمثله فيه العلماء من مكانة اجتماعية وافية داخل تلك المجتمعات ومما يوسف له حقاً انه على الرغم من اهمية تلك الدراسات الا انها لم تحظى باهتمام وإقبال الباحثين بالشكل الذى تستحقه تلك الدراسة حيث تركزت الدراسات المتعلقة بالعلماء في الأونة الأخيرة وانصببت بشكل واضح على الجانب الثقافي لهم.		
4444	12060654		حجي، حسن رضوان محمود.	الحياة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للعلماء في ازربيجان منذ ظهور السلاجقة حتى نهاية العصر الإيلخاني :		2014		اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الموضوعي والدراسة تهتم بأحد المتغيرات السكانية الرئيسية وهو القوى العاملة فتعرض لدراسة نمو وخصائص القوى العاملة والعوامل المؤثرة فيها كذلك على المنهج الأقليمي وذلك في دراسة خصائص القوى العاملة وتوزيعاتها على الوحدات الإدارية للإقليم كما اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج التاريخي الذى يستعرض التغيرات التى طرأت على حجم ومعدلات القوى العاملة في الإقليم في فترة الدراسة (1986-2006) ومتابعة تطور ها وتم الاستعانة بالأسلوب الكمي والكارتوجرافي والأساليب الإحصائية في تحليل بيانات الدراسة كما استعان الطلاب ببعض برامج الحاسب الآلى.		
4445	12060672		علي، أحمد سعيد أحمد.	القوى العاملة في محافظات إقليم جنوب الصعيد في الفترة (1986-2006) :		2012		اهتم بدراسة المشتغلين حسب قطاعات النشاط الاقتصادى موضحاً نمو وتوزيع وتركيب المشتغلين بكل قطاع في أقسام المحافظة مع توضيح التصنيف الثلاثي للأنشطة ومعاملات توطن العاملين بالأنشطة الأولية والثانوية والثالثة ، ودراسة سوق العمل وفرص الاستثمار بكل قطاع من قطاعات النشاط الاقتصادى بالمحافظة . الفصل الخامس : ركز على دراسة مقومات الجذب السياحي بمحافظة البحر الأحمر ، وتطور الحركة السياحية بالمحافظة ، كما تعرض لدراسة حجم قوة العمل السياحية ، وتوضيح خصائصهم الديموغرافية والزواجية والتعليمية والمهنية مع توضيح تيارات الهجرة الوافدة إلى المحافظة وأهم الخصائص الديموغرافية للمهاجرين وأهم دوافع الهجرة ، وفي النهاية تم عرض أهم المشكلات التي تعاني منها قوة العمل السياحية بالمحافظة مع الاعتماد على نتائج الدراسة الميدانية لاستكمال جوانب هامة تفيد الدراسة . الفصل السادس : ناقش الأعداد المتوقعة للسكان وقوة العمل بمحافظة البحر الأحمر وأقسامها في الفترة من (2006/2031) ، وذلك بالاعتماد على مجموعة من الإسقاطات باستخدام الحاسب الآلى والمعادلة الأسية لإسقاط أعداد السكان وقوة العمل حسب فئات السن والنوع بالمحافظة اعتماداً على ثلاثة فروض (مرتفع – متوسط – منخفض) مع ترجيح الفرض المتوسط ، مع توضيح سنوات التضخايف اللازمة لتضاعف حجم السكان وقوة العمل ، بالإضافة إلى عمل جدول الحياة المختصر لقوة العمل والمشتغلين بالمحافظة .		
4446	12060772		عبدالوهاب، خان شيبانه ابراهيم.	منهج القرطبي في تفسير آيات الأحكام والقواعد الأصولية من خلال تفسيره (الجامع لأحكام القرآن)).		2012		يمتاز القرطبي عن غيره من المفسرين بأنه رصد الأحوال السياسية والاجتماعية والدينية والعقائدية في تفسيره، عند تفسيره لبعض الآيات مما يدل على أن تفسيره كان مرآة صادقة للتطورات التي حدثت في عصره كما أن هناك بعض الشيوخ الذين ذكرهم الإمام القرطبي في تفسيره قد اغفلتهم كتب التراجم والسير بالإضافة إلى دفاعه عما نسب إلى الصحابة التابعين من آراء فقهية، ومنهجه في الترتيج بين آرائهم دفاعه عما نسب إلى الإمام مالك من أقوال وكذلك رفضه لنسبه (كتاب السِر) إليه وترجيحه للمذهب المالكي. مشكلة الدراسة :- تمثلت مشكلة الدراسة في تحديد فلسفة المنهج عند المسلمين وكيف تطور خلال القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة. هدف الدراسة :- هدفت الدراسة إلى :- الكشف عن المنهج التربوي عند العرب الجاهليين وفلسفته في ضوء القرآن الكريم والحديث الشريف - تحديد التصور الإسلامي لحقائق الألوهية والكون والإنسان والحياة - إبراز تطور العلوم الشرعية في القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة - توضيح تطور علوم اللغة والأدب في القرون الثلاثة الأولى وموقفها من حقائق التصور الإسلامي - الوقوف على تطور العلوم الكونية في القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة وموقفها من حقائق التصور الإسلامي - وضع تصور مقترح لمنهج تربوي إسلامي من حيث الأسس والعناصر المكونة له. وتحقيقاً لهذا الغرض استخدم الباحث المنهج التاريخي التحليلي للوقوف على فلسفة المنهج وتطوره عند المسلمين خلال القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة وتناولت الدراسة الفصول التالية : المنهج عند العرب قبل الإسلام وفلسفته في ضوء القرآن الكريم والحديث الشريف، التصور الإسلامي لحقائق الألوهية والإنسان والكون والحياة، العلوم الشرعية وتطورها في القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة، علوم اللغة والأدب في القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة وموقفها من حقائق التصور الإسلامي، العلوم الكونية في القرون الثلاثة الأولى للهجرة وموقفها من حقائق التصور الإسلامي تصور مقترح للمنهج من حيث الأسس والعناصر. النتائج والتوصيات:- توصلت الدراسة إلى أن المنهج عند العرب الجاهليين تكون من عدد من المعارف، وهي المعارف الدينية والشعر والنثر والكتابة والخط والطب والبيطرة، والكهانة والعرافة، والعيافة والزجر والنسب وتعبير الرؤيا، والحساب وعلم النجوم. وعندما جاء الإسلام رفض العديد من عناصر هذا المنهج مثل الكهانة والعرافة والوشم، وإعترف ببعضها الآخر بعد إضفاء طبيعة الإسلام عليها وتنقيتها من كل ما يخالف عقيدة الإسلام، وأقر البعض الآخر وعمل على نشره مثل الكتابة والخط. ولقد ازدهرت في المنهج الإسلامي العلوم الشرعية جنب إلى جنب مع الحركة الأدبية من الشعر والنثر وحررته الترجمة وظهور علوم اللغة ومقارنة الأديان، وظهرت العديد من العلوم الكونية واهتم الإسلام بالعلوم الطبية ودراسة السيرة والتاريخ وكان هذا الإزدهار منطلقاً من حقائق الإسلام الكبرى وروزيته للألوهية والكون والإنسان والحياة.		
4447	12064540	Doctoral.	Mostafa, fatma saad Gami.	Measurements of electrical,thermoelectric and optical properties of some compounds of agx(Ga0.4se0.6)100 x system/		2014		Bulk ingot materials of Agx(Ga0.4Se0.6)100_x (x+2.5,5,7.5,10 and 12.5 at.%) were prepared by Bridgman technique in vacuum-sealed silica tubes.	26/7/2014.	M.Dongol, M.M.Wakkad, M.M.Mobarak.
4448	12064908	Doctoral.	Hares, Naglaa Rashad Attalah.	comparative study of the efficiency of some antioxidants on disorders induced by irradiation on blood and tissues of male Albino rats/		2014		The most important resources to know aboutthe effect of radiation on manare the tens of thousands of persons who deal with radiation daily in hospitals, universities, military units.	25/6/2014.	Abd el-Raheim A.E, Mouchira M.M.
								Research work in the area of extracting rules from tranined neural networks has observed much activity recently.Research work in the area of extracting rules from trained neural networks has observed much activity recently. However, the degree of complexity of ANN increases exponentially as a factor of the numbers of input and hidden nodes. The complexity problem can be improved by constructing the structure of the network based on constructive learning One of the most difficulties for the extraction of		

						accurate knowledge is that the data being mined can be so noisy. In these cases neural networks are a feasible solution, due to their relatively good tolerance to noisy and generalization ability and the performance of a neural network is directly related to its parameters and architecture. But the difficulty is that the classification rules generated by neural networks are usually hardly comprehensible to the human users and this is a serious problem for the user. This is because neural network characterized by real-valued parameters that are difficult to interpret. This problem can be solved by constructing hyper system from neural network and a new technique of Evolutionary Algorithms (EAs) called Gene Expression Programming (GEP). Gene expression programming (GEP) is the most recent technique of evolutionary algorithm, for data analysis. GEP uses fixed length, linear strings of chromosomes to represent computer programs in the form of expression trees of different shapes and sizes, and implements a GA to find the best program. Gene expression programming is one of several linear variations and liner chromosomes of GP and its aim is to improve the performance of GP and to offer many options of implementing GP in the 3rd and the 4th generations of computer programming languages. In this thesis, we presented destructive neural network learning technique and the analysis of the convergence rate of the error in a destructive neural network with and without threshold in the output layer at first. In addition, an algorithm has been proposed for rules extraction based on a trained neural network using Gene Expression Programming (GEP). We applied our method to public-domain dataset in order to emphasize that the set of rules extraction from the proposed method is more accurate and brief compared with those obtained by the other models.		
4449	12065448	master.	Destructive Learning Analysis and Rule extraction from Constructively Trained of Neural Networks Using Gene Expression Programming/	Mahmoud, Yasmeeen Thabet.		2014	24/9/2014.	Saad Zaghloul Rida, M.H.Marghny.
4450	12073523		سورتا الأنفال والتوبه /	حسين، عبده محمود عبده		2011		
4451	12073531		أثر برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الصور الرقمية على التحصيل المعرفي وعلم بعض مهارات المبارزة لطلاب كلية التربية الرياضية بقنا/	عبدالله، منتصر سعدى أحمد.		105ص		
4452	12073537		النشاط التجاري لمدينة سيراف منذ الفتح الإسلامي حتى الدولة البويهية (367-17/ 637-977م)/	عبد الرحيم، هبة ممدوح عبد الرحمن.		2011		
4453	12073551		تأسيس المفهوم الحضارى فى الإسلام/	غانم، عبد الحميد محمود.		2011		
4454	12073561		فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على استخدام الأطلس الجغرافى المعد بطريقه برايل فى التحصيل وتنمية بعض مهارات الأطلس لدى التلاميذ المعاقين بصرياً/	سليمان، على ناصر عبد الطيف.		2011		
4455	12073583		معايير المحاسبه الماليه بين القواعد والمبادئ /	هلالى، أسامه أحمد جمال.		2011		
4456	12073598		استخدام برنامج ارشادى من منظور طريقه العمل مع الجماعات وتنمية سمات المواطنة الصالحه لدى الفتيات اليتيمات/	أحمد، هناء عارف.		2011		
4457	12073611		فن الخط العربى على التحف الفنيه السلجوقيه والمغوليه /	الخضرى، علاء الدين بدوى محمود محمد.		2011		

					تعد دراسته موضوع قاعة العرش وفنونها في تركيا ومصر في العصر العثماني حجر الزاوية في الدراسات الأثرية كما أن قاعات العرش تعد من أهم العوامل التي توضح التقدم الحضاري والاقتصادي لأي بلد من البلدان ومن ثم فإن دراسة هذا الموضوع كموضوع أثري وحضاري يعد دراسة مكمله للتاريخ السياسي والفني لأي دولة والتي ترتبط بحالته السياسي والاقتصادي والاجتماعي كما أنها تعطي الباحث البعد لحضاري والثقافي لأي مجتمع ولذلك تظهر الحاجة الماسة لدراسة قاعة العرش وفنونها بكل ما فيها من زخارف وتحف فنية وعروش يجلس عليها السلاطين والحكام.	2011		هيميم، وائل عبد الرحيم عبدالله.	قاعة العرش وفنونها في تركيا ومصر في العصر العثماني في ضوء النماذج الباقية ونماذج المخطوطات/		
					تهدف الدراسة الى معرفة المعالجات الصحفية المثارة تجاه القضايا والشئون البرلمانية في الصحف المصرية ومدى ارتباطها بالسياسات التحريرية والإيديولوجيات الحزبية لكل من صحف الاهرام والوفد والمصري اليوم وقياس درجة التعرض للقضايا البرلمانية في الصحافة المصرية لتوفير رجع الصدى الذي يعلن القمم بالاتصال في تحديد نتيجته عمله والكشف عن اتجاهات جمهور جنوب الصعيد بمحافظه سوهاج نحو الموضوعات المثارة عن القضايا والشئون البرلمانية في الصحف المصرية عن طريق تحديد ابعاد عليه ادراك تلك القضايا لديهم .	2009		كمالي، نجوى أحمد عبد الطيف.	دور الصحف المصرية في التوعية بالقضايا والشئون البرلمانية /		
					تستهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى وضع تصور مقترح من خلال استخدام التخطيط الإستراتيجي كمدخل للإرتقاء بالدور التربوي للجمعيات الأهلية المعنية بالمعوقين ويتفرع من هذا الهدف الرئيسي ثمانية أهداف فرعية منها: التعرف على أشكال رعاية ذوي الإحتياجات الخاصة من المعوقين - التعرف على الجمعيات الأهلية من حيث مفهومها ونشأتها والهيك التنظيمي لها وتمويلها وأهم خصائصها - أهداف البحث : مسح البيئة الخارجية للتعرف على الفرص والمخاطر المحتملة، وذلك من خلال علاقاتها بالمجتمع والقوى -1 المؤثرة فيه (إقتصاديا – تكنولوجيا- إجتماعيا – حضاريا – سياسيا – قانونيا) وكذلك من خلال الضغوط التي تأتي من بيئة – العمل بالشركة ولها علاقة بها (جماعات ذات مصالح – الصناعة التي تنتمي إليها – الموارد – الأسواق – المنافسين (الموردين – الحكومة) 2- التعرف على عناصر وخصائص البيئة المحيطة وبيان مدى إستمرارها في المستقبل 3- تحديد العوامل الإستراتيجية بالشركة وكذلك عوامل القوة والضعف داخليا وخارجيا والتي تعمل على دعم أو تقييد أداء الشركة . منهج البحث : يقوم هذا البحث على أساس المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والذي يشتمل على دراستين الأولى نظرية والثانية تطبيقية وعلى أساس تكامل الدراستين في محاولة للوقوف على مفهوم التخطيط الإستراتيجي علميا وعمليا، ومكوناته الأساسية ودور الإدارة الإستراتيجية في رصد مكونات البيئة المحيطة وإستثمار الفرص المتولدة منها. عينة البحث : لم يستخدم الباحث أسلوب الحصر الشامل لمجتمع البحث لأسباب الأثية : إنتشار أفراد المجتمع في مصانع الشركة بالوجه القبلي ومنطقة الحوامدية والقاهرة والإسكندرية وصعوبة الإنتقال -1 والمباشرة حيث يحتاج الأمر إلى فريق بحثي 2- إرتفاع تكلفة الاتصال بفقرات مجتمع البحث نسبيا توصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية : اتجاه الشركة إلى الأخذ بنظام التخطيط الإستراتيجي الذي يستند إلى حاجة ملحة وظروف متغيرة، ترغب الشركة ان -1 تحافظ فيها على بقائها وتسعى إلى النمو والإزدهار 2- لا توجد إجراءات ثابتة ومستقرة يعرفها الجميع خاصة بالتخطيط الإستراتيجي كما لا يوجد نماذج خاصة به نظام التخطيط الإستراتيجي بالشركة يحتاج إلى تعديل حيث لا توجد إدارة تخصص بالتخطيط على مستوى تنظيمي أعلى -3 بالشركة بل يتم التخطيط بصفة عامة بمعرفة القطاعات المركزية، كما لا يوجد لجان دائمة خاصة بالتخطيط وعند وضع إستراتيجية الشركة 1999 م شكلت لجنة مؤقتة لصياغتها وتوقف دورها بعد وضع الإستراتيجية	2009		كامل، راضي عدلي.	التخطيط الإستراتيجي كمدخل لتطوير الدور التربوي للجمعيات الأهلية المعنية بالمعوقين /		
					هدف البحث الحالي الي تحسين مستوى التحصيل وتنمية بعض القيم البيئية والاجتماعية وتنمية بعض المهارات الحياتية لدى تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائيذلك من خلال برنامج قائم على النزاهات المتعددة باستخدام الموديولات الالكترونية في التحصيل وتنمية بعض القيم والمهارات الحياتية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية/	2011		أحمد، ولاء جمعة محمد.			
					جاءت الدراسة وعنوانها (البنية الإيقاعية في شعر برون إعصامي)، لحاجة الدراسات اللغوية الشرقية الفارسية إليها. وتستجلي موضوعا له من الأهمية بمكان كبير دراسة موسيقى الشعر الفارسي من خلال رائدة من رائدات الشعر الفارسي. وجاءت الدراسة في مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة فصول تناولت المقدمة أهمية الدراسة، وأسباب اختيار الموضوع، والمنهج المتبع، والدراسات السابقة، كما اشتمل التمهيد (الإيقاع، والوزن- المرأة الإيرانية وتحرها- ظهور الشعر النسائي- الشاعرة برون إعصامي (حياتها، مؤلفاتها، دراسات حول الشاعرة). ضم الفصل الأول وهو بعنوان: "الإيقاع الكمي" ثلاثة مباحث، تحدث المبحث الأول عن التشكيل العروض من خلال عرض مراتب الدوائر العروضية المستخدمة وبحورها الشعرية والأنماط التي إستخدمتها الشاعرة أثناء نظمها، وأنماط التفاعل، والأنماط (الأوزان) المنتبقة عن هذه الجور، والمبحث الثاني " التشكيل الكمي (المقطعي)"، والمبحث الثالث الفاقية وإيقاع النهاية. كما جاء الفصل الثاني بعنوان "الإيقاع الصوتي- الدلالي" ليضم ثلاث مباحث، المبحث الأول بعنوان : التكرار، والمبحث الثاني بعنوان : الترضيع، والمبحث الثالث بعنوان : التشكيل الصوتي الدلالي. بينما عالج الفصل الثالث : " الإيقاع الدلالي " الذي حوي مبحثين هما، المبحث الأول : التوازي، المبحث الثاني : السكعة العروضية. وأخيرا جاءت خاتمة الدراسة متضمنة النتائج التي يرفقها الباحث إلى أسأنته المعنيين باللغة والأدب الفارسي في مصر وإيران، منيلا منها ما يستشرفات يراها منطوق تحتاج إلى إضاءة وتوير علميين.	2012		حسانين، محمد السبيع فاضل.	البنية الإيقاعية في شعر برون إعصامي /		
					تهدف الدراسة إلى تتبع ظاهرتي الالتزام والمغايرة في القرآن وإبراز الأسرار البيانية الكامنة وراء هاتين الظاهرتين ولين الإكتفاء بمجرد التمثيل على الفنون البلاغية وصفها فحسب دون لفت النظر إلى الظاهرة المدروسة وإفهام الدليل عليها وكذلك بيان منهج القرآن في إستعماله بعض الصيغ موضوع الدراسة والنواعي البلاغية وراء إيثار إستخدام القرآن لها دون نظائر ها في القرآن.	2011		عبد الرازق، شوزان نشأت.	الإلتزام والمغايرة في الذكر الحكيم :		
					كان من وظائف الموت بالنسبة لأحياء من الناس تذكيرهم بحدودهم وتبنيهم على حقيقه عيوبهم لخاقهم وفي هذا المعنى روى كفي بالموت واعظا ورغم ما سبق فإن روح الدين في هذا الموضوع روح مقائله وإيجابه ولذلك ثبت في تاريخ البشرية الطويل ان الإنسان ما وجد عزاء في قلله الدين من الموت كما وجده في الدين.	2011		بكرى، ناديه مصطفي.	قضية الموت في شعر المخضلمين/		
					نالت فئة الشباب حظا اكبر من الإهتمام منذ العقد الأخير من القرن العشرين وحتى الآن حيث تزايد الإهتمام في السنوات الأخيرة بالشباب علميا وقوميا ولعل ما بلغت النظرة ان الشباب كان محور الإهتمام الأساسي أمام تلك الدول التي تسعى إلى التنمية والتقدم الإقتصادي والإجتماعي وذلك منذ أن ربطت دعوات التنمية بين رغبة الدول في تحقيق معدلات عالية من النمو وتحقيق الرفاهية ومراعاة العوامل الإجتماعية وتكاليف الفرص.	2011		سيد، أمل جابر عوض.	نموذج المشاركة المجتمعية في العمل مع جماعات الفتيات بالجامعة لتنمية مهارات الطوع :		
					إن الانتظار والترقب في الشعر العربي وليد العصر بل له جذوره في الشعر العربي القديم ويمتد مع هذا الشعر حتى العصر الحديث ونظراً لأهميته وترسخه في وجدان المجتمع والادب لا يفصل عن المجتمع بدأت الدراسات حول ظاهره الانتظار والترقب في الاجناس والانواع الادبيه المختلفه تمثلت فيما كتبه الاساتذ الدكتور / احمد السعدني والدكتور محمد ابو الفتوح والدكتور محمد عبدالله حسن.	2011		أبو زيد، أشرف أمين جاد.	الانتظار والترقب في الشعر الجاهلي /		
					ويعد الانتظار والترقب من الظواهر القديمة التي سادت في الشعر العربي القديم وهي متلازمة مع بعض الشعراء المشهورين نتيجة ظروفهم ومغامراتهم المتعددة في حياتهم .	2014					

							تساؤلات البحث:- ما الضغوط النفسية لدى الطلاب الجدد (طلاب – طالبات) بقسم التربية البدنية والرياضية بالهيئة العامة للتعليم التطبيقي بكلية التربية الأساسية بدولة الكويت؟ ما العلاقة بين الضغوط النفسية والتحصيل (المعرفي- والمهاري) للطلاب الجدد بقسم التربية البدنية والرياضية بكلية التربية الأساسية بدولة الكويت؟ ما التصور المقترح للحد من من الضغوط النفسية لدى الطلاب الجدد بقسم التربية البدنية والرياضية بكلية التربية الأساسية بدولة الكويت؟ 2014		الضغوط النفسية وعلاقتها بالتحصيل المعرفي والمهاري للطلاب الجدد في قسم التربية البدنية والرياضية بكلية التربية الأساسية في دولة الكويت / الخالد، بدر مشعل.	4471	12076538
							تتمحور أهمية البحث من خلال استخدام الطالب المعلم طرق واساليب تعلم نشطة مع التلاميذ تساعد على تربيته وتنمية التفكير والابتكار لديهم بدلا من الحفظ والتلقين وهناك العديد من هذه الأنشطة الابتكارية مثل التعلم التعاوني ومجموعات العمل والتعلم الذاتي وتعلم الاقران واستخدام الازكان التعليميه والتعلم بالبحث والمشروع كطريق للتعلم فالتكامل والتداخل في تدريس المواد المختلفة وكافة الطرق الجديده التي تعمل على المشاركة الفعالة والاجابيه من المتعلمين. 2014		تصور مقترح لقائمة متطلبات الأنشطة الابتكارية للطلاب المعلم بقسم التربية البدنية والرياضية بكلية التربية الأساسية بدولة الكويت / أثر استخدام بعض أساليب التدريس القائمة على الذكاءات المتعدده على تحسين مهاره التمرير في كره القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت/ بوحمد، أمينة محمد عبد الله.	4472	12076574
							يهدف البحث الى وضع برنامج تعليمي باستخدام بعض اساليب التدريس القائمة على الذكاءات المتعدده ومعرفة اثره على تحسين مهاره التمرير في كرة القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت. 2014		دعيم، سعد سعيد.	4473	12076604
							تعتبر البيئة المحيطة بالفرد لها أثر كبير على صحته وسلوكه العام فالإنسان يعيش في بيئته وهو في صراع دائم بينه وبين العوامل التي تؤثر على صحته ولولا يقظته ورعايته الصحية ومحاولاته المستمرة لتحسين نفسه ضد هذه العوامل لبشئ الطرق لتعرضه لمختلف الأخطار الصحية. والقوام السليم يعتبر انعكاسا لصوره الفرد المتكاملة من النواحي البدنية والنفسية والعقلية والاجتماعية، فالقوام من اهم المؤشرات الهامة الدالة على صحة وسلامة جسم الإنسان، ولذلك اهتمت الدول بسلامة القوام لجميع افرادها في جميع مراحل العمر، فالقوام السليم يزيد من شعور الإنسان بالثقة بالنفس، فيعكس ذلك في صورته معاملاته واتصالاته بالأفراد واتجاهاته نحو المجتمع الذي يعيش فيه ومن هنا يجب علينا أن نهتم بأطفالنا سواء أكانوا في المدينة أو القرية وعلياً أن نذكرهم حق الذكر بأن يكون لهم مكان مرموق في نفوسنا وأذهاننا فزراعهم صحياً وننشر بينهم العادات القوامية السليمة ونجذبهم إلى الميادين الرياضية حتى يكتسبوا بذلك قواما معتدلا سليما خاليا من الإحترافات فالأطفال هم شباب المستقبل وهم أمل كل شعب في غده، وعدة كل دولة في مستقبلها، ويعف على عائق الدولة والعاملين بميادين التربية الرياضية، أمانة نشر الوعي القوامي والإهتمام بصحة جميع فئات الشعب، واكتساب جميع أفراد اللياقة، بالقوة، من خلال التربية الرياضية بأنشطتها المختلفة التي تعتبر من أحب الأشياء إليهم. أهداف البحث:- يهدف البحث إلى التوصل للإحرفات القوامية الشائعة لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية من خلال التعرف على العدد والنسبة النسوية للإحرفات القوامية الشائعة بالجزء العلوي للجسم والطرف السفلي والقدمين لدى كلا من (تلاميذ الريف، تلاميذ الحضر) بالمرحلة الإعدادية بمحافظة أسوان. تساؤلات البحث :- ما هي الإحرفات القوامية الشائعة لدى تلاميذ الريف بالمرحلة الإعدادية بمحافظة أسوان ؟ ماهي الإحرفات القوامية الشائعة لدى تلاميذ الحضر بالمرحلة الإعدادية بمحافظة أسوان ؟ مصطلحات البحث :- • القوام هو العلاقة الميكانيكية بين مختلف أجهزة الجسم الهيكلية والعضلية والحوية والعصبية، وهو مجموعة العظام والعضلات وباقى أجهزة الجسم التي تبني مظهره. • القوام الجيد هو الوضع الذي تكون فيه الأجزاء الرئيسية للجسم وأجهزته ممتزنة ومنظمة فوق قاعدة الارتكاز ، وتكون العلاقة التنظيمية بين هذه الأجزاء سليمة بحيث تمكنه من القيام بوظائفه بكفاءة وبأقل جهد حيث أن القوام الجيد لا يحتاج إلا لقليل من الطاقة حتى يتوزن فكما زادت الطاقة المبذولة للحفاظ على الوقوف بإعتماد كان ذلك مؤشراً لضعف العضلات. 2014		الإحرفات القوامية الشائعة لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية بمحافظة أسوان : خضري، عبد الكريم فاروق.	4474	12076644
							أهمية البحث :- تتمحور أهمية البحث من خلال الإحساس بما يعاني من كبار السن ومن خلال التعايش مع هذه الفئة لفترات منتظمة ومستمرة ومحاولة مساعدتهم من خلال الآتي :- 1. التعرف على أفضل الطرق التي تتناسب في الوصول إلى الإسترخاء مع كبار السن 2. تشجيع الاتجاه نحو التعامل مع فئة جديدة لم تحظى بالرعاية الكافية في الدراسات والبحوث حيث أنها تمثل ثروة المجتمع من علماء ومفكرين 3. التوصل إلى برنامج مقترح للإسترخاء لدى كبار السن قد يساهم في مواجهة الضغوط النفسية للحياة 4. إقترح أسلوباً علمياً يستخدم في مواجهة الضغوط النفسية لدى كبار السن 5. تصميم برنامج باستخدام الإسترخاء العضلي والتخيلي لمعرفة أثره على الضغوط النفسية التي يعاني منها كبار السن هدف البحث :- يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج باستخدام الإسترخاء العضلي والتخيلي ومعرفة أثره على مواجهة الضغوط النفسية لدى "كبار السن" بمحافظة سوهاج. فروض البحث :- (العضلى والتخيلي)توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطى القياس القبلى والبعدى للمجموعة التجريبية للإسترخاء والمضغوظ النفسية لكبار السن بمحافظة سوهاج لصالح القياس البعدى (العضلى والتخيلي)توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطى القياس القبلى والبعدى للمجموعة الضابطية للإسترخاء والمضغوظ النفسية لكبار السن بمحافظة سوهاج لصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس البعدى للمجموعتين التجريبية والضابطية للإسترخاء (العضلى والتخيلي) والاضغوظ النفسية لكبار السن بمحافظة سوهاج لصالح القياس البعدى للمجموعة التجريبية الاستنتاجات :- فى ضوء النتائج التى توصل إليها الباحث إستنتج ما يلى :- 1. ممارسة تدريبات الإسترخاء لها تأثير إيجابى على الضغوط النفسية لدى كبار السن 2. يتتو ع إستجابة أفراد العينة لتدريبات الإسترخاء باختلاف الحالة الاجتماعية والإقتصادية والحالة الصحية لدى كبار السن 3. تتوقف نسب خفض حدة الضغوط النفسية لدى كبار السن على مدى إستمرارهم فى ممارسة تدريبات الإسترخاء 4. الأفراد الذين يتمتعون إلى بيانات متوسطة اجتماعيا والذين تعتمد عليهم الأسرة فى تصريف شئون حياتهم يتعرضون لضغوط نفسية حادة 5. يضعف العائد المادى لدى كبار السن له أثر سلبى على الإستجابة للبرامج النفسية وخفض حدة الضغوط النفسية 6. يزداد التوتر العضلى لكبار السن مقارنة بالشباب فى نفس الظروف 7. زيادة حساسية كبار السن للمشكلات النفسية عن الشباب التوصيات :- من خلال الاستنتاجات التى أمكن التوصل إليها وفى حدود عينة البحث يوصى الباحث بمايلى:-				

4479	12109331		penicillin resistance against staphylococcal isolates recovered from subclinical mastitis in sohaq governorate/	mohamed-manar mahmoud helmy.			2012	The cell envelope is the target of numerous antibiotics most of which are involved in blocking or disrupting peptidoglycan biosynthesis continual synthesis processing and polymerization of peptidoglycan precursors together with cell wall degradation and trun over is essential for maintaining cellular shape as well as owing cell growth septum formation and division. The last extracellular enzymatic reaction since wall synthesis are carried out by the penicillin binding proteins and can be inhibited by the two magor groups of cell wall active antibiotics the beta - lactams and the glycopeptides .		
								أهداف الدراسة هي :- سعت الدراسة الحالية إلى تحقيق الأهداف التالية : التعرف على مهارات التفكير المركب التي يمكن إكسابها لتلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي. التعرف على فاعلية استخدام استراتيجية التعلم للإتقان في تدريس الهندسة على تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير المركب لدى 2- تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي أهمية الدراسة :- استمدت الدراسة الحالية أهميتها من : قد تغيرت الدراسة مخططي المناهج ومعلمي المرحلة الإعدادية في تقديم أنشطة تعمل على إكساب مهارات التفكير المركب 1- لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية تحديد مهارات التفكير المركب اللازمة لتلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي مما يفيد معلمي الرياضيات وواضعي المناهج لهذه 2- المرحلة بالتعرف على مهارات التفكير المركب ومراعاتها عند وضع منهج الصف الثاني الإعدادي وتدريسه تفتح الدراسة مجالاً بحثياً أمام الباحثين في مجال مناهج وطرائق تدريس الرياضيات لاستخدام استراتيجيات حديثة لتنمية 3- مهارات التفكير المركب في المراحل التعليمية المختلفة تسعى الدراسة الحالية إلى إدخال استراتيجية تدريسية غير تقليدية في تدريس الهندسة من أجل تطوير وتحسين المائد 4- . التعليمي، وتحقيقاً لمستوى أعلى من الأهداف التربوية، وذلك تمثلياً مع اتجاهات التطوير لمناهج الهندسة تقديم مقياس لمهارات التفكير المركب لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي 5- حدود الدراسة :- التركزت الدراسة الحالية بالحدود التالية : مجموعة الدراسة : اقتصر مجموعة الدراسة على مجموعة من تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي من مدرسة المحاميد 1- بحرى الإعدادية- إدارة أرمنت التعليمية - محافظة الأقصر – حيث مكان عمل الباحثة – تم اختيارها عشوائياً وتقسيمها إلى مجموعتين تمثل إحداها المجموعة التجريبية والأخرى المجموعة الضابطة المحتوى الدراسي : تقتصر الدراسة على موضوعات وحدة "متوسطات المثلث والمثلث المتساوي السابق " للفصل 2- الدراسي الأول في مادة الهندسة والمقررة بالكتاب المدرسي على تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي استراتيجية التعلم : تم اختيار إحدى استراتيجيات التعلم للإتقان وهي استراتيجية "لأم" للتعلم للإتقان 3- % مستوى الإتقان : حددت الدراسة مستوى إتقان التلاميذ للمهارات المقيسة بنسبة أداء 4- 80 5- (التفكير الناقد، والتفكير الإبداعي، تفكير حل المشكلات)بعض مهارات التفكير المركب		
4480	12109649		فاعلية استخدام إستراتيجية التعلم للإتقان في تدريس الهندسة على تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير المركب لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية /	عويضة، إنشراح السيد حسن.			2014	أهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الحالي إلى: تحديد مهارات التفكير التخيلي التي يمكن تنميتها لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني 1- الإعدادي. تعرف فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخيلي لدى 2- تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي تعرف فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية اكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ 3- الصف الثاني الإعدادي أهمية البحث: ترجع أهمية البحث الحالي إلى أنه: يقدم نموذجاً لتدريس إحدى الوحدات الدراسية لمنهج العلوم بالمرحلة الإعدادية باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية 1- يمكن الاستعانة به عند تدريس موضوعات العلوم بمراحل التعليم المختلفة يقدم نموذجاً إجرائياً لكيفية تصميم وحدة (دورية العناصر وخواصها) من كتاب العلوم المقرر على تلاميذ الصف الثاني 2- الإعدادي باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية مما يساعد معلمي العلوم على كيفية تنفيذ دروس مادتهم باستخدام نفس الطريقة لفت انتباه المسؤولين عن تعليم العلوم إلى ضرورة الإهتمام بالتفكير التخيلي لدى المتعلمين 3- لفت انتباه واضعي مناهج العلوم إلى ضرورة الإهتمام باكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى المتعلمين 4- منهج البحث: اقتضت طبيعة هذا البحث استخدام المنهج شبه التجريبي القائم على المجموعتين (تجريبية- ضابطة) مع وجود قياس قبلي وبعدى حيث تم تقصي فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخيلي واكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي.		
4481	12109742		فاعلية وحدة دراسية في العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخيلي واكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية /	سليم، رأفت سليم عبدالعزيز.			2014	أهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الحالي إلى: تحديد مهارات التفكير التخيلي التي يمكن تنميتها لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني 1- الإعدادي. تعرف فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخيلي لدى 2- تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي تعرف فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية اكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ 3- الصف الثاني الإعدادي أهمية البحث: ترجع أهمية البحث الحالي إلى أنه: يقدم نموذجاً لتدريس إحدى الوحدات الدراسية لمنهج العلوم بالمرحلة الإعدادية باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية 1- يمكن الاستعانة به عند تدريس موضوعات العلوم بمراحل التعليم المختلفة يقدم نموذجاً إجرائياً لكيفية تصميم وحدة (دورية العناصر وخواصها) من كتاب العلوم المقرر على تلاميذ الصف الثاني 2- الإعدادي باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية مما يساعد معلمي العلوم على كيفية تنفيذ دروس مادتهم باستخدام نفس الطريقة لفت انتباه المسؤولين عن تعليم العلوم إلى ضرورة الإهتمام بالتفكير التخيلي لدى المتعلمين 3- لفت انتباه واضعي مناهج العلوم إلى ضرورة الإهتمام باكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى المتعلمين 4- منهج البحث: اقتضت طبيعة هذا البحث استخدام المنهج شبه التجريبي القائم على المجموعتين (تجريبية- ضابطة) مع وجود قياس قبلي وبعدى حيث تم تقصي فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخيلي واكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي.		
								The honeybee colony consists of thousands of individual insects living together. Such crowded condition provides ideal environment for the establishment and spread of infections. The brood and adult bees are subject to infectious disease, Nosema is the most serious disease found in adult bees. Nosema disease in bees is caused by parasitic infection with Nosema. apis, which attacks the epithelium cells of the mid- gut but does not kill the bee outright, nor does it produce diagnostic symptoms that are ready visible. However, the disease causes severe losses to the beekeeping industry by damaging queen activity, retarding the development of package bees and over-wintered colonies, shortening the lives of worker bees and reducing the quantity of brood reared. These factors combine to reduce overall honey production. This work was conducted in Qena regions during seasons 2011. Between two hybrid of the Carniolian bee race and Italian bee race. The aim of this work is to Study of the prevalence of this parasite and its effects ecological, Physiological and Histological on the honeybee. The obtained results may be summarized as follow: 1- Ecological studies of the protozoan parasite Nosema apis of the honeybee, Apis mellifera:		

							1.1. Seasonal fluctuation of Nosema apis: This section of the present study is to estimation seasonal variations of Nosema infection levels with regard to certain climatic factors (maximum and minimum temperatures, relative humidity) were studies in apiaries at Qena region from January till December 2011. Samples were taken from the central brood combs (nurse bees). Mean number of spores/bee were used as an indicators of infection levels. Data showed that the number of spores/bee for each colony of the different race increased in winter and spring. It is worth nothing the summer gave the lowest number of spores. It has been proved that the winter and spring more investigation than autumn and summer. Also result showed that Nosema infection levels in the both two races had a significant relationship with the all weather factors. where high temperatures (mixture and minimum) during summer reduced the infection. While temperatures during spring and winter coincided with the significant increase in the infection levels. 1.2. Measurement of sealed worker brood: Nosema infection prevents normal brood rearing in this study. Results indicated that there was significant negative relationship between Nosema infection levels and the measurements of the honeybee brood areas, on Carniolian bee race was higher than Italian bee race. 2- Physiological and morphological studies: 2.1. Development stages of the hypopharyngeal gland of the nursing bee: The result indicated that there was significant negative relationship between Nosema infection levels and the development stages of the hypopharyngeal gland for two honeybee races. 2.2 Measurement of length of the mandibular gland: The result indicated that there was non-significant negative relationship between Nosema infection levels and the length of the mandibular gland for two honeybee races. 2.3. Measurement of length and width of the wax gland: The result indicated that there was negative relationship between Nosema infection levels and the length, width of the wax glands for two honeybee races. 2.4 Measurement of length and width of the right forewing: The result indicated that there was negative relationship between Nosema infection levels and the length, width of the right forewing for two honeybee races. Also result showed that the effect of Nosema infection levels on the length and width of the right forewing for Carniolian bee race was highest than Italian bee race. 3- Histopathological studies: The ventricular histology of artificially infected bees was studied with light microscopy. The histopathological observations obtained from histological sections of midgut of infected bees it could be concluded that Nosema infected in honeybees had shown to cause atrophy in the ventricular epithelia cells, which led to gland atrophy and starvation. These events contributed to the remarked decrease in the body weight eventually early death because the digestive function of infected midgut was impaired. Therefore, the ventriculus tissue was unable to meet the bee's nutritional needs. Generally, nosemosis causes heavy to the beekeeping industry, by shorten the bee's life span. The researcher recommends to intensify the care and treatment programs during months of heavy infection (January, February, March), in the Upper Egypt. Also prefer to use Italian honeybee races than Carniolian races because it is more resistant to Nosema disease infection in Upper Egypt.		
4482	12110349	Assessment of Nosema Disease on The Efficiency of The Honeybee Workers	Saif Elnasr, Rasha Abd Allah.			2012	The present thesis deals with the electrochemical and determination of some pollutant organic acids : monochloroacetic, dichloroacetic and , These Acids were determined using cyclic linear sweep voltammetric technique. the present investigation can be summarized as follow : the first chapter : the first chapter includes an introduction to voltammetry. it also contains an introduction to stripping voltammetric analysis, types of stripping analysis techniques and the parameters, which affect the stripping voltammetric response. we assessed the impact of anaesthesia with CO₂ and infection with Nosema apis on the lifespan of workers. In the field experiment, the age at onset of foraging was observed in groups of workers with different expected lifespans. In both the experiments, workers originating from one queen inseminated with the semen of one drone were divided into five groups. The first group was anaesthetized with CO₂ on the first day of life. Workers from the other three groups were individually inoculated with a constant number of N. apis spores on the 1st, 6th and 11th days of life. Workers from the fifth control group were neither treated with CO₂ nor inoculated in any way. Both the laboratory and field experiments revealed that anaesthetized and infected workers had shorter expected lifespans compared to control bees. Amongst infected workers, those inoculated earlier in life survived for a significantly shorter period of time in		

							comparison to those infected later in life. In agreement with the expectation, the field experiment showed that anaesthetized and infected workers with shorter expected lifespan start foraging earlier than control workers. Amongst the infected workers, age at inoculation correlated with age at onset of foraging. This means that short-lived workers complete safe nest tasks and begin riskier foraging earlier in life. Our results provide a strong support for the hypothesis that the division of labour in eusocial insects is a consequence of the different expected worker REVIEW OF LITERATURE	19		
4483	12110395	Electroanalytical determination of some chloro compounds/	Assaf, Hytham Fawzy Hassan.			2012	lifespan and different risk associated with their tasks; however, they do not contradict other existing explanations. Dussaubat et al. (2010) demonstrated that Pheromones in social insects play a key role in the regulation of group homeoeostasis. It is well-established that parasites can modify hormone signaling of their host, but less is known about the effect of parasites on pheromone signaling in insect societies. We, thus, tested in honey bees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>) the effect of the widespread parasite <i>Nosema</i> spp. on the production of ethyl oleate (EO), the only identified primer pheromone in honey bee workers. Since environmental stressors like pesticides also can weaken honey bees, we also analyzed the effect of imidacloprid, a neonicotinoid widely used in agriculture, on EO production. We show that, contrary to imidacloprid, <i>Nosema</i> spp. significantly altered EO production. In addition, the level of <i>Nosema</i> infection was correlated positively with the level of EO production. Since EO is involved in the regulation of division of labor among workers, our result suggests that the changes in EO signaling induced by parasitism have the potential to disturb the colony homeoeostasis Haloacetic acids are by-products of drinking water disinfections that occur when chemicals like chlorine are applied to the water supply to strip it of pollutants and make it potable. Owing to the great importance of (HAAs) and their application in industry where (HAAs) are used in the production of a wide variety of useful compounds, e.g. drugs, dyes and pesticides. However, these compounds have a bad effect on human health, plants and animals, as the exposure to haloacetic acids in drinking water can cause irritation to the skin and eyes. Moreover, the exposure to high levels of these acid causes loss of skin. High concentration of (HAAs) may increase the risk of breath defects, irritate nose and lung causing coughing or shortness of breath. Also it may affect kidney, and other dangerous diseases such as (cancer). Out of the great importance of these compounds and their impact on the lives so we choose these compounds So our work is aimed to: 1) Determination of the desirable compounds quantitatively and qualitatively by the Knowledge of the peak position. 2) Studying the effect of some parameters on the peak's height such as Supporting Electrolyte, Deposition Time, Scan Rate, pH and concentration to achieve the ideal conditions. 3) The work is designed to determine the concentration of (HAAs) at low concentration as possible. 4) Providing an easy, cheap, available, accurate and with good reproducibility technique for the determination of these compounds in wate			
							Many computer applications and real-life problems can be modelled by systems of linear equations or safely transformed to the linear case. when uncertain models parametrs are introduced by intervals, then a parametric interval linear system must properly be solved be solved to meet all possible scenarios and yield useful results. In this work we solved parametric linear systems of equations whose coefficients are, in the general case , nonlinear functions of interval parameters. Here solution means that we enclose the set of all solutions, the so-called parametric solution set, obtained when all parameters are allowed to vary within their intervals. This task appears in many scientific and engineering problems involving uncertainties. A C-XSC implementation of a parametric fixed-point iteration method for computing an outer enclosure for the solution set is proposed in this work. This method requires to bound the range of a multivariate function over a given box			

							and often delivers intervals which are too wide for practical applications. We computed tight enclosures of the parametric solution set by using the new extended generalized interval arithmetic which is an arithmetic for intervals (which are representing uncertainties). The most important property of this method is to reduce the effect of the dependency problem which is inherent in the computation with standard interval arithmetic. We used the new arithmetic to tightly bound the range of a multivariate nonlinear function over a box, a task to which many problems in mathematics and its applications can be reduced. We applied the new bounding technique to improve the efficiency of the solution for parametric systems. Numerical examples illustrating the applicability of the proposed method are solved, and the proposed method is compared with other methods. Interval analysis is an enormously valuable tool to solve the problems occur when we use computer to carry out mathematical computation using floating point arithmetic which real numbers are approximated by machine numbers. Because of this representation two types of errors are generated. The first type of error occurs when a real valued input data is approximated by a machine numbers. The second type of error is caused by intermediate results being approximated by machine numbers. Therefore, the results of the computations performed will usually be affected by rounding errors and in the worst cases lead to completely wrong results. This problem is getting even worse since computers are becoming faster, and it is possible to execute more and more computations within a fixed time. It is possible to verify the accuracy of the results generated by some complicated programs using other tools. By Interval analysis we can estimate and control the errors (which occur on the computers) automatically. Instead of approximating a real value by a machine number, the real value is approximated by an interval [] that includes a machine number. The upper and lower boundaries of this interval contain the usually unknown value . The width of this interval may be used as a measure for the quality of the approximation. It is desirable to make interval bounds as narrow as possible. A major focus of interval analysts is developing interval Algorithms that produce sharp or nearly sharp bounds on the solution of numerical computing problems. A C-XSC implementation of a parametric fixed-point iteration method for computing an outer enclosure for the solution set is proposed in this work. This method requires to bound the range of a multivariate function over a given box and often delivers intervals which are too wide for practical applications. We computed tight enclosures of the parametric solution set by using the new extended generalized interval arithmetic which is an arithmetic for intervals (which are representing uncertainties). The most important property of this method is to reduce the effect of the dependency problem which is inherent in the computation with standard interval arithmetic. We used the new arithmetic to tightly bound the range of a multivariate nonlinear function over a box, a task to which many problems in mathematics and its applications can be reduced. We applied the new bounding technique to improve the efficiency of the solution for parametric systems. Numerical examples illustrating the applicability of the proposed method are solved, and the proposed method is compared with other methods.		
4484	12110444	Verified computers solution for parametric problems/	Elaraby, Ahmed Elaraby Ahmed.			2012	Toxicity in humans is a threatening truth and much more than any disease caused by any organism as toxic substances are everywhere-in air,in water and in food.many compounds which are essential to use for human such as insecticides are widely used nowadays in veterinary prodcts to control insects on cattle,sheep,and pigs Environmental pollution including the increased use of various types of pesticides in the modern world led to a greater emphasis on the possibility of series environmental contamination arising from their use (Durham et al., 1965; Vettorazzi, 1975 and Cremlyn, 1978). These pesticides having injurious effects including damage of lung, nervous and reproductive system, dysfunction of the immune and endocrine system, birth defects and even cancer (Muhammad et al ., 2009). Among of these pesticides are cypermethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin (LTC) represented a synthetic pyrethroid group. LTC is employed to control or treat ectoparasites with good results (kakar et al., 2009 and shah et al., 2009). The applied insecticide Lambda-cyhalothrin [a-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl-		

							3(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate] (LTC). It is a synthetic type ii pyrethroid insecticide, yellowish brown liquid and odor harmful if inhaled or swallowed, cause moderately eyes 1 INTRODUCTION & REVIEW irritation , skin and respiratory system irritant ((Meister, 1992 and Kumar et al.,2008). LTC is effective and persistent activity against a large variety of arthropods harmful both to human and animal health, and to vegetal production (WHO, 1990). LTC is widely used in veterinary products to control lice, flies, and ticks on cattle, sheep, and pigs, as well as used in agricultural formulations to control numerous insect pests on fruits, vegetables, and field crops (Leahey, 1985; Schenone and Rojas, 1992; Davies et al., 2000 and Kroeger et al., 2003). Regarding to effectiveness and to their low toxicity, synthetic pyrethroids appear to be the first- choice insecticide for this type of use pattern because they are much more effective against a wide spectrum of pests than other insecticides particularly, organochlorine, organophosphate and carbamate insecticides (Pauluhn, 1999). Lambda-cyhalothrin has the hazardous risk including irritating to eyes, skin and upper respiratory system. Ingestion of this insecticide could lead to neurological symptoms such as tremors and convulsion aspiration of the solvent in to the lungs (WHO, 1999). Due to their lipophilicity, pyrethroid insecticides favor absorption through the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts and 2 INTRODUCTION & REVIEW also confer preferential distribution into lipid-rich internal tissues, including body fat, skin, liver, kidney, ovaries and the central and peripheral nervous systems (Soderlund et al., 2002). Liver is the major site of pesticides metabolism and this soft tissue accumulates a greatest concentration of its metabolites (Rickard and Brodie, 1985). Pyrethroids affect the nervous system of the organism, it act by disruption the gating mechanism of sodium and calcium channels (Narahashi, 1996; NPTN, 2001 and Clark and Symington, 2007). Several reports have shown that pyrethroid type II insecticide exposure inhibited cell proliferation in rodent bone marrow (Celik et al., 2003 and 2005). They generated probably oxygen-reactive species (ROS) which led to oxidative stress. Many side effects of (LCT) such as noising, rolling gait, salivation in coordination progressing to causes tremors and death in rats have been reported (Righi and Palermo, 2003). In rats, LTC produced a sever syndrome characterized by salivation and choreathetosis (Martnez-Larranaga et al., 2003). Also clinical signs including salivation, licking of legs and other body parts, muscular tremors, ataxia and convulsion was observed in rabbit by (Abdul Basir, et al., 2011).		
4485	12110936	Studies on the protective effects of ginseng plant extract(Ginsana) and garlic powder agaonst tge bad effects of (Lambda-Super fog 5%) insecticide on some organs of female rates/	Abd-Elkader, Aml Ahmed.			2012	The objective of this study was to investigate intestinal bacteria in chickens because of the resulting increase in chicks mortality rate and reduction in hatchability and fertility. it was also intended to study the distribution of different enterobacteriaceae within oranges and of different sampled chickens. finally, the effectiveness of eleven antibiotics on these bacteria were tested and evaluated During the last decade, a marked increase in focusing on the importance of meat and meat products has evolved (Ali, 1989). It has been anticipated that by the year 2020 the population of Egypt will have grown by 50 % and access to both global communications and commerce is raising the expectations of the population for more and better care and for new expensive health care technology (El-Henawy, 2000). Such increase in population will undoubtedly be associated with an increase in consumption of meat as well as all other food products. It seems advisable to diversify the sources of animal protein, by encouraging the raising of breeds of farm animals that have a high potential in converting nutrients into animal protein and those animals suitable for our environment. Nowadays, poultry industry is considered one of the main sources of animal protein not only in Egypt put also all over the world due to efficiency cost of production and its short life cycle (Ali, 1989).		

							The production of poultry and poultry products has increased over the last several decades while the number of poultry producers has decreased (CAST, 1996). Total annual world poultry meat and egg production changed from 2.2 million operations producing 5.8 billion pounds of meat and 5.3 million dozen eggs yr-1 in 1960 to 91.000 operations producing 28.8 billion pounds of meat and 6.2 million dozen eggs yr-1 in 1990 (CAST, 1996; Marks and Knuffke, 1998). Today in the U.S.A, 10 companies produce 92 % of the nation's poultry. These companies are vertically integrated, meaning that they control all aspects of production, including hatcheries, feed mills, and processing plants (Marks and Knuffke, 1998). All of these statistics indicate that the poultry industry is consolidating into "factory farms", or concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFO's) with increased operation size and management intensiveness. CAFO's are capable of producing more poultry from less input at a much lower cost to the consumer (Marks and Knuffke, 1998). As poultry breeders continue to use population genetics in improving economically efficient stocks, undesirable correlated responses will occur. Selection for increased muscle may result in undesirable syndromes such as deep muscle myopathy (Siller et al., 1978; Grunder et al., 1984) and reduced immunological competence (Dunnington et al., 1987). These potential difficulties can be exacerbated when diets are formulated to maximize growth potential of these stocks (Katanbaf et al., 1989; Praharaj et al., 1996). A biological imbalance now expressed after generations of intense selection for rapidly growing, well-muscled broilers. It demonstrates a biological imbalance that is a consequence of allomorphic differences in heart and lung growth relative to the size of the animal (Dunnington et al., 1987). In the United States, many food animals-poultry, swine and cattle are routinely treated with antibiotics in order to grow animals faster and to compensate for unsanitary conditions on many industrial farms (GAO, 2004). Recently, major increases in antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections in human populations have led to public health concerns regarding antibiotic use for such non-therapeutic purposes in animals destined for food production (GAO, 2004). Organic and other non-conventional meat products are now available in developed countries to satisfy consumers' demand for high-quality products that meet the following requirements: (i) guaranteed animal welfare during production; (ii) absence of chemical agents during animal feeding; (iii) environmentally-friendly, and (iv) better taste than conventional products (Dransfield et al., 2005). However, little is known about the microbiological status of organic animal products and the potential microbiological risks linked to organic meat production. Currently, it is well known that several antibiotic-resistant bacteria isolated from humans originate primarily from animals raised for human consumption (Aarestrup, 2000; Sa'enz et al., 2001; Miranda et al., 2008). 1.2: Enterobacteriaceae: The Gram-negative bacilli belonging to the Enterobacteriaceae are the most frequently encountered bacterial isolates recovered from clinical specimens (Winn et al., 2006). Widely dispersed in nature, these organisms are found in soil and water, on plants, and, as the family name indicates, within the intestinal tracts of humans and animals (Winn et al., 2006). Before the advent of antibiotics, chemotherapy and immunosuppressive measures, the infectious diseases caused by the Enterobacteriaceae were relatively well defined. Diarrhea and dysenteric syndromes accompanied by fever and septicemia, in classic case of typhoid fever, were known to be caused by Salmonella and Shigella species (Winn et al., 2006). Classic cases of pneumonia were known to be caused by Klebsiella pneumoniae, E. coli, Proteus species, along with various members of the Klebsiella and Enterobacter group (Winn et al., 2006). These bacteria were commonly recovered from traumatic wounds contaminated with soil or vegetative matter or from abdominal wound incisions following gastrointestinal surgery (Winn et al., 2006).		
4486	12111012	Bacteriological studies on some enterobacteriaceae isolated from chickens in qena province /	Mahmoud, Asmaa Sayed Abdelgelil.			2013	The uncontrolled rapid human activities along the red sea coast has increased significantly in the last three decades in some areas, especially in the city of hurghada, causing series of disturbances and pressures destructive to the ecosystem. the different human impacts at the area invvited many researchers in recent years to examine and interpret the environmental system of the modern coastal deposits along hurghada coastThe Red Sea occupies a part of an enormous crack in the continental crust of Africa and Arabia. It extends in a northwesterly direction from the narrow strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at its southern tip to the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, a distance of about 1840 km, from Lat. 12° 40' N at 27° 45' N (Gohar, 1953).		

4487	12111081	Geochemical and environmental comparative studies of recent marine sediments and surface water along hurghada coast, Red Sea.Egypt/	Assran, Bakheit Borhee Metawi.	2013	The Red Sea has an average depth of 500m, and is noted for some of the hottest (exceeding 30 °C) and most saline (up to 46‰) seawater in the world (Behairy et al., 1992). The Red Sea is also unique for its very irregular bottom topography (excluding the Gulf of Suez); hence the nature and distribution of its bottom deposits are unmatched in other seas. It is a young ocean basin often called an ocean in status nascent. To the south the Red Sea is connected to the Gulf of Aden through the shallow, 137m deep Babb el Mandeb strait (Werner and Lange, 1975). It extends north word to Sinai Peninsula which divides it into the shallow Suez Gulf, 250 km long, average width of 32 km and average depth of 64m and deep Aqaba Gulf, 150 km long, average width of 16 km and average depth of 650m (El-Shenawy et al., 2006).The Red Sea is a home of a unique fauna due to its almost isolated position near the Indian Ocean and therefore is one of the most fascinating diving areas of the world. The Red Sea coast has lately attracted the attention of several investors from different countries overlooking the sea and working in the fields of tourism, marine sports, diving, fishing, medical treatment, occasionally mining and quarrying as basis for local industries. These tremendous potentials have been found to be associated with particular geomorphological features characterizing the Red Sea coast including the high hills, alluvial fans, raised beaches, sharms, beside the spectacular barrier and fringing reefs which are considered specific for this coast as the northern-most coral reefs in the world, in addition to the coastal mangrove distributed along the shore line. The Red Sea region has always been a vital maritime trade route linking the Middle East with the other continents of the Old World. Over the course of the past few decades, the oil industry and marine transportation of oil has increased thesignificance of the region. This has placed it frequently at the center of the geopolitical strategies of the industrialized countries. At the same time an increasing interest in the Region's living marine resources and their habitats has developed both at the local and international levels. Early studies on the Region's living marine resources can be dated back to the collections of flora and fauna, particularly fish, made by the Swedish naturalist Peter Forsskal in 1761-1762. Most recently, projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other donors aim to help in the conservation and sustainable management of the biodiversity of the region. Lack of reception facilities at ports for dealing with bilge and ballast waters is of concern. With increase in recreation, a need is seen for the construction of new marinas. There are plans to establish marinas in three stages from now to 2017, to serve 50,000 yachts and boats in 24 locations in the Red Sea (including the Gulfs of Aqaba and Suez). Waste collection and disposal is inadequate or non-existent, and the most conspicuous form of pollution is the great variety of discarded waste material (scrap metal, wood, plastics, miscellaneous garbage and a variety of construction materials) that litters beaches and seabed around human settlements throughout the area. This is not particularly damaging to the environment, but is incompatible with successful coastal tourist developments. Measures are being taken to improve municipal waste collection and disposal in the Hurghada area, but not, so far, for other areas (GEF, 1998). In contrast to other regional seas arouaround the world where most pollution comes from landbased activities, the main source of marine pollution in the Red Sea Region is from ship-based sources, oil exploitation and offshore oil production. While production and transport of oil continue to play a critical role in the Region's economy, they also constitute major sources of marine pollution. The marine pollution could be derived through the discharge of oily ballast water and tank washings by vessels, operational spills from vessels loading or unloading at port, accidental spills from foundered vessels, and leaks from vessels in transit (PERSGA, 2010). The lack of waste and garbage reception facilities and landing places results in dive boats and other coastal shipping discharging wastes and rubbish into the sea, so contributing to coastal pollution. Discharges from sewage treatment facilities and desalination plans are potentially damaging, but at present appear to be well managed and not cause environmental pollution.Generally, the environmental problems and threats to the Red Sea ecosystem and geosystem include recreation and tourism activities, landfilling, dredging, oil pollution, water pollution, solid waste disposal, phosphate pollution and fishing practices. As a result of the human activities, pollution extends along the shore, and is discharged to the nearshore waters. Some of these pollutants may directly or indirectly be captured by bottom sediments. In the case of successive concentrations of these pollutants in bottom sediments, the latter will act as reservoir for pollutants. In that case, bottom sediments may interact with adjacent bottom water mass, enriching it or gathering from it pollutants of different types. Harbours in these areas are mainly the source of contaminated sediments and marine invertebrates to offshore areas. Pollution and sediment fill threaten the nearby coral reefs and some invertebrate's species (Madkour, 2004). Therefore, geochemical and environmental studies of recent sediments along the Egyptian Red Sea coast are very important in assessing potential environmental hazards resulting from the irrational human activities. The areas of this study are located in Hurghada Coast and its surroundings where, six areas were selected respectively from the South to the North
------	----------	---	-----------------------------------	------	--

							Water, (especially drinking water) pollution with organics and bacteriological species constitutes a dangerous environmental problem that increased in the last decades due to industrial, agricultural and domestic wastes which are drained into surface water without sufficient treatment. Water is the most common element on the earth's surface. It makes up the hydrosphere. Its volume is estimated at 1370 million cubic kilometers. The volume of fresh water distributed between rivers, lakes and ground water is considered to be between 500,000 and one million cubic kilometers. The volume of polar ice caps represents 25 million cubic kilometers of fresh water. Finally, there are 50,000 cubic kilometers of water in the atmosphere in the form of vapour and clouds. Annual evaporation is about 500,000 cubic kilometers yearly [1]. Above all, however, water is essential for biological life. It is the major component of living matter. On the average, it accounts for 80% of its composition. In higher animals, the percentage of water is between 60 and 70%. In marine organisms, such as jelly-fish and certain algae, the proportions reach extremes of 98% [1]. Due to human activities these limited water sources are exposed to pollution. The most important sources of water pollution are urban (wastewaters containing metabolic wastes from domestic activities and that resulting from urban structures) and industrial residues. The main waste load of urban residues is organic (mostly non-toxic and relatively biodegradable) while the other type (the industrial residue) may contain a complex or toxic organic and inorganic composition depending on the category of industry [2]. Although these industries are useful and vital to human life, they introduce waste products to the environment. The pollutants may be degradable or non-degradable [3]. In addition, a wide spectrum of compounds transform to more dangerous substances during the traditional drinking water disinfection process, especially by chlorine. Chlorine also can react with natural organic matter (NOM) in fresh water. NOM are defined as a complex matrix of organic materials present in all natural waters. As a result of the interactions between the hydrological cycle and the biosphere and geosphere, the water sources used for drinking water purposes generally contain NOM. The amount, character and properties of NOM differ considerably in water of different origins and depend on the biogeochemical cycles of the surrounding environments [4]. Moreover, the range of organic components of NOM may vary also on the same location seasonally [5], due to for example rainfall event, snowmelt runoff, floods or droughts. The mixture of organic compounds of NOM is divided into hydrophilic and hydrophobic fractions with resins [5, 6]. The hydrophilic fractions of NOM are composed mostly of aliphatic carbon and nitrogenous compounds, such as carboxylic acids, carbohydrates and proteins. Hydrophobic NOM primarily consists of humic and fulvic acids (humic substances) and is rich in aromatic carbon, phenolic structures and conjugated double bonds [4, 6]. As a result, NOM affects potable water quality by contributing to annoying color, taste, and odor problems and as a carrier of metals and hydrophobic organic chemicals. In addition, NOM is responsible for the majority of the coagulant and disinfectant use in water treatment. It has a tendency to interfere with removal of other contaminants. Furthermore, it is responsible for fouling of membranes, contributes to corrosion and acts as a substrate for bacterial growth in the distribution system [7]. Also, NOM has been noted to be the major contributor to the disinfection by-product (DBP) formation. DBPs have become a focus of attention in water treatment, since they have been reported to have adverse health effects [8]. More than 600 compounds of DBPs have been identified, among which trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) are the most common which were specified from United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to increase the risk of cancer [9, 10]. Because of the possible public health effects, the		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

4488	12111121	Synthesis, characterization of TiO2 nanoparticles and its applications in water treatment/	Ali, Ahmed Mohammed Kamal.		2013	USEPA as well as Egyptian regulation has set a maximum contaminant level of about 0.1 mg/L (100 ppb) for trihalomethanes in drinking water [10,11]. Once THMs are formed, they are very difficult to remove. Therefore, the best way to keep THM levels low is to prevent their formation by the removal of organics before chlorination [4].		
4489	12111520	effect of lead and its interaction with supplementations of lycopene and vitamin E on some biological characteristics, of african cat fish, <i>clarias gariepinus</i> /	Mohammed, Salwa Mansour.		2014	in the present study 80 specimens of <i>clarias gariepinus</i> were used to determine the adverse effects of sublethal concentraion of lead(7mg/1) on behavioral changes, mortality, growth performance (condition factor and hepatosomatic index), blood constituents (red blood cells, white blood cells,haemoglobin,haematocrit, mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration,glucose, total protein, total lipids, albumin urea, creatinine.ALT and AST enzymes).		
						The foraminiferal contents of three surface sections from south to north(Gebel Tarboul,Wadi Tarfa,and Bir Dakhel sections) in southern Galala sub-basin,North Eastern Desert, Egypt had been studied in detail and used in biostratigraphy and chronostratigraphy bof the Upper Cretaceous-paleogene successionsThe foraminiferal contents of three surface sections from south to north (Gebel Tarboul, Wadi Tarfa, and Bir Dakhel sections) in Southern Galala Sub-basin, North Eastern Desert, Egypt had been studied in detail and used in biostratigraphy and chronostratigraphy of the Upper Cretaceous – Paleogene successions. Sixty-nine planktonic foraminiferal species belonging to twenty-three genera have yielded 13 biozones and 6sub-biozones. They are, in ascending order: Globotruncana aegyptiaca IZ, Gansserina gansseri IZ, Contusotruncana contuse - Racemiguembelina fructuosa IZ, Abathomphalus mayaroensis IZ, Globanomalina compressa/Praemurica inconstans LOSz (P1c), Praemurica uncinata LOZ (P2), Morozovella angulata- Globanomalina pseudomenardii IZ (P3), Igorina pusilla PRSz (P3a), Igorina albeari LOSz (P3b), Globanomalina pseudomenardii TRZ (P4), Globanomalina pseudomenardii/Parasubbotina variospira CRSz (P4a), Acarinina subsphaerica PRSz (P4b), Acarinina soldadoensis/Globanomalina pseudomenardii CRSz (P4c), Morozovella velascoensis PRZ (P5), Acarinina sibaiyaensis LOZ (E1), Pseudohastigerina wilcoxensis/Morozovella velascoensis CRZ (E2), Morozovella marginodentata PRZ (E3), Morozovella formosa LOZ (E4), and Morozovella aragonensis/Morozovella subbotinae CRZ (E5). The analysis of quantitative and qualitative distribution patterns of benthic foraminifera complement with the recognition of eight mixed clastic-carbonate facies types (MF-1 to MF-8) of the upper Cretaceous –lower Paleogene succession are suggested that the depositional environment range from an outer neritic to bathyal. Based on sequence stratigraphic analyses, ten complete 3rd order depositional sequences each bounded by sequence boundary, are recognized. Moreover, Local and widespread regional (from previous studies) hiatus was detected in the pelagic to hemipelagic sequence during Cretaceous-Paleogene succession in Southern Galala Sub-basin. This hiatus corresponds to the Early Maastrichtian-Early Eocene in Gebel Tarboul (with missing whole Paleocene period), the interval between Late Maastrichtian-Early Paleocene throughout Wadi Tarfa sequences, and Late Maastrichtian-Late Paleocene in Bir Dakhel section. Local normal faults influenced the depositional architecture of the Upper Cretaceous–Paleogene strata in Southern Galala Sub-basin. A major change in faultrelated movements and basin depocenters and thus creation of two accommodation zones in the shoulders of the basin toward the north and south, result in hanging walls subsidence through the Cretaceous after the initial rifting stage of the Syrian Arc System (and relative sea-level rise) synchronous with footwall uplift and a relative sea-level fall. As sediments initially load, an anomalously thick siliciclastic-carbonate sedimentarypackage builds up on the subsiding blocks of the faults zone and become progressively thinner in the center of the basin. During the reverse reactivation of these faults in the Middle-Late Paleocene, a localized uplift has		

occurred in Gebel Tarboul and Bir Dakhl synchronous with relative sea-level drop. Consequently, the Late Maastrichtian-Early Paleocene sediments were removed due to Late Paleocene erosion which led finally to the hereby declare that research work titled "Stratigraphy and facies analysis of Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary sequences, North Eastern Desert, Egypt" is my independently work and without using unauthorized aids. where material has been used from other sources it has been properly acknowledged / referred. Neither this nor a similar work has been presented elsewhere for assessment, published or submitted for publication.

unconformable contact between formations Throughout the Earth's history a number of events have occurred on different timescales, driven by a multitude of forcing mechanisms and affecting the depositional system and basin filling processes. These events include:

Climatic change events: global warm (9-10°C rise in high latitude Sea Surface Temperature; 4-5°C rise in deep sea and equatorial Sea Surface Temperature; and 5°C rise on land) during Paleocene Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM) (Hanif, 2011); Biotic events: deep sea Benthic foraminiferal extinction (Benthic Extinction Event (BEE) across the PETM which characterize by Ecosystem variations); global mass extinction, an estimated 75% of creatures, occurred across the Cretaceous-Paleogene Boundary (65-66 m.y.); Tectonic events: tectonic processes working on scale of several million years (Volcanism, plate tectonic and its related structures like Syrian arc system, uplifting , or subsidence), orbitally induced changes in the amount of solar radiation that reaches the Earth on the scale of Milankovitch cycles (~18 - 400 kyr) or on even shorter timescales (Ruddiman, 2001). Egypt forms the north-eastern part of the African continent and is situated between latitudes 22° and 31° north. The country covers an area of about one million km² and occupies nearly one-thirtieth of the total area of Africa. The largest part of Egypt consists of desert, the so called Western Desert, to the west of the Nile, the Eastern Desert, east of the Nile Valley and the Sinai Peninsula, delineating the north-eastern extension of the Sahara in the studied Southern Galala Sub-basin, on the northern part of Egyptian territory where the unstable shelf located, marine sedimentary sections across the Cretaceous/Paleogene (K/Pg) interval are widely distributed and preserved in the Sudr, Dakhla, Tarawan and Esna formations. Several authors have studied the stratigraphy, biostratigraphy and sedimentology of the outcropping Cretaceous–Paleogene succession in the Eastern Desert of Egypt (e.g. Hume, 1911; Awad and Abdallah, 1966; Abdel Kireem and Abdou, 1979; Bandel and Kuss, 1987; Bandel et al., 1987; Hendriks et al., 1987; Kuss and Leppig, 1989; Kuss et al., 2000; Ismail et al., 2009; Scheibner and Speijer, 2009; Höntzsch 2011; Ismail, 2012 and Hefny et al., in press) During the early Late Cretaceous, Egypt was situated at the southern margin of the Neotethys at ca. 5° northern paleo-latitude (Philip and Floquet 2000). The Cretaceous-Paleogene rocks are well exposed in the northern part of the Eastern Desert. However, outcrops of lower Upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian-Turonian) strata are comparatively rare and little is known in detail about their facies and depositional environment. The Campanian-Eocene interval was probably the most widespread sediments in Eastern Desert, formed during a major transgressive period when the sea extended up to some 1000 km inland of the present coast (Picard, 1943; Said, 1962; Garfunkel and Bartov, 1977). The investigated area represents a segment of the northern passive margin of the Afro-Arabian plate, formed during the Late Triassic-Jurassic opening of the Neotethys. The

4490	12111568	Stratigraphy and facies analysis of late cretaceous-early tertiary sequences, North eastern Desert, Egypt /	Hefny, Mahmoud Ali Ahmed.		2013	extensional tectonic processes resulted in the formation of eastwest- striking northwarddeepening half-grabens that were mostly covered by the Late Triassic-Early Cretaceous seas, depending on, among others, sea level fluctuations (Scheibner et al., 2001). Beginning with the initial stages of the collision between the African and European plates during Turonian times, a dextral transpressive reactivation of the half-grabens took place along the North African-Arabian plate boundary (e.g. Aal and Lelek 1994, Moustafa and Khalil, 1995). As a consequence, a system of inverted, uplifted and folded grabens was formed, called the Syrian Arc System & 'unstable shelf' (Krenkel, 1925, Said, 1962). These structures were mainly active during the Late Santonian (Kuss et al. 2000; Rosenthal et al. 2000). But there is evidence of several Early Eocene tectonic pulses on the same structures in the Galala Mountains that recently discussed in details by Höntzsch et al. (2011). The Galala Mountains in the Eastern Desert, together with areas in western Sinai, represent a southern branch of the Syrian Arc called the Northern Galala/Wadi Araba High (NGWA) (Kuss et al., 2000), characterized by Late Cretaceous uplift in the north and subsidence further to the south		
		Electrochemical studies on the corrosion				in this, the electrodeposition of Zn-Ni-Mn alloy from acidic sulfate electrolyte is studied.the influence of the deposition potential deposition current density, deposition time,pH and manganese sulfate concentration on the deposits composition , Electrodeposition of zinc coatings on ferrous materials are widely used to provide corrosion protection. Since this protection is not acceptable under severe atmospheric conditions, various alternative methods and materials are being investigated. Various Zn-based alloys are considered such as Zn-Ni and Zn-Mn. Zn-Ni alloy coatings have better mechanical and corrosion resistance properties compared to pure zinc coatings. They have many applications in the electronic industries, automotive industries, electrocatalytic water electrolysis and fasteners. This alloy is also considered as a viable alternative to cadmium for plating aircraft and commercial steel parts. There is a growing interest on the electrodeposition of Zn-Mn alloys because of their superior protective properties and environmental compatibility. Coatings with low manganese content have shown better mechanical properties needed for automotive applications as well as steel protection in different aggressive environments containing activators such as chloride and sulfate ions. Some Zn-Mn alloys exhibit the highest corrosion resistance properties among known Zn alloys. These alloys present a double protective mechanism combining a sacrificial protection and formation of a practically insoluble surface layer. The literatures concerning the ternary alloys are very few in comparison with binary alloys. Consequently, the objective of this work is to collect the properties of both Zn-Ni and Zn-Mn alloys in one alloy via the electrodeposition of Zn-Ni-Mn ternary alloy from acidic sulfate bath. The work also aims to investigate the effect of the deposition potential, deposition current density, deposition time, pH and manganese sulfate concentration on the deposits composition, corrosion resistance properties, appearance and surface morphology. X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique is used as one of the experimental evidences for identification of the different deposited alloy phases by comparing them with reference standards from Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standard (JCPDS) cards. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) is used to investigate the morphology (shape and size of the particles making up the deposit), topography (surface features) and crystallography (how the atoms are arranged in the deposit). Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) are used to determine the chemical composition, thickness and cathodic current efficiency of the coatings obtained under different conditions. The interpretation based essentially on the analysis of the cyclic voltammograms, galvanostatic and potentiostatic measurements during electrodeposition process. Linear polarization and anodic linear sweep voltammetry are used to		

4491	12111588	behavior of electrodeposited Zn-Mn alloy from sulphate bath/	Eissa, Ahmed Al-Shahat Ahmed.			2013	demonstrate the corrosion behavior of the alloys deposited under different conditions. Exposure to toxic substance can affect the body in many ways.in general, when chemicals and other toxic substances are absorbed, they travel through the various body systems and can affect a particular organs, called the target organs. the body has mechanisms, mainly in the liver and kidneys, to process and eliminate many of these substances. Liver diseases: Liver has important functions in the body, including detoxification, plasma protein synthesis and glycogen storage (Yang et al., 2011). Because of its unique metabolism and relationship to the gastrointestinal tract, the liver is a crucial target of the toxicity of drugs, xenobiotics and oxidative stress (Jaeschke et al., 2002). Liver is the key organ of metabolism and excretion so it is continuously and variedly exposed to xenobiotics because of its strategic placement in the body (Shaker et al., 2010). Evidences developed over the last several years have suggested that various forms of liver injury may be caused by free radical formation and subsequent oxidative stress (Bhadauria et al., 2008). Also Loguercio and Federico (2003) stated that all processes that involve hepatocyte, Kupffer, stellate and endothelial cells which induce liver disease are related to the crucial role of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species. It is believed that reactive oxygen species (ROSSs), such as hydroxyl radical, super oxide radical anion and nitric oxide may injure cell membranes through lipid peroxidation and damage biomolecules, i.e., proteins, lipids, carbohydrates and DNA in vitro and in vivo (Halliwell, 1996 and Graziewicz et al., 2002). Documented evidence has been reported that reactive oxygen species (ROSSs), including singlet oxygen, super oxide and hydroxyl radicals are knownto play an important role in liver-disease pathology and progression (Vitaglione et al., 2004). Significant cellular damage occurs when the amount of produced free radicals exceeds the capacity of endogenous cellular antioxidant defense system. The main sources of free radicals are represented by hepatocyte mitochondria and cytochrome P450 enzymes, by endotoxinactivated macrophages (Kupffer cells) and by neutrophils. In chronic liver injury, the injured cells release a number of cytokines (Tipoe et al., 2010). These cytokines then stimulate the Kupffer cells to release more inflammatory mediators and various free radicals (Clària et al., 2011). The presence of high concentration of these pro-inflammatory mediators and free radicals then activities a large number of neutrophils to release pro-inflammatory mediators and free radicals (Makni et al., 2011). One of sources of generation of reactive oxygen species (ROSSs) is CCl4. Carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) is frequently used to produce liver injury in animals so it is used to evaluate the therapeutic potential of drugs (Basu, 2011). CCl4 is responsible for oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation through cytochrome P450-mediated generation of highly reactive radicals, leading to eventual damage characterized by hepatocellular necrosis (Gong et al., 2012). Liver diseases often progress from sub-clinical icteric hepatitis to necro-inflammatory hepatitis, fibrosis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (Vitaglione et al., 2004 and Cristovao et al., 2007). Liverfibrosis is characterized by excessive accumulation of extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins such as type I and type IV collagen within the perisinusoidal space of Disse (Dai et al., 2009). It is a major feature of most chronic liver injuries, including metabolic, viral, cholestatic and biliary disorders (Pinzani and Rombouts, 2004; Haber et al., 2008 and Henderson and Forbes, 2008). Abnormal flow of bile acids and bilirubin in the liver is characterized of cholestasis, which leads to retention and accumulation of toxic hydrophobic bile salts within hepatocytes (Faubion et al., 1999), causing inflammatory reactions, hepatocyte death and periductular fibrosis (Webster and Anwer, 1998). Oxidative stress is likely to play a key role in cholestasisinduced liver fibrosis, as evidenced by reduced liver injury and fibrosis after bile duct ligation (BDL) in mice lacking NADPH oxidase (NOX-1), which produces reactive oxygen species (ROSSs) (Cui et al., 2011). The cirrhosis of liver is a heterogeneous group of chronic, progressive and irreversible diseases for which no satisfactory treatment is available (Conn, 1975). All cases of cirrhosis are		
------	----------	--	-------------------------------	--	--	------	---	--	--

4492	12111691	Comparative studies of the effect of some medical plants and chemical drugs against toxicity of liver and kidney induced by carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) in Albino rats/	Mohammed, Samar Ali.			2013	characterized morphologically by the loss of normal liver architecture, which is replaced by a new tridimensional structure based on the combination of variable degrees of liver cell regeneration and excessive connective tissue deposition (Popper, 1977). Cirrhosis produces hepatocellular dysfunction and increased intra-hepatic resistance to blood flow, which result in hepatic insufficiency and portal hypertension, respectively (Gines et al., 2004). Cirrhosis affects hundreds of millions of patients world wide. Modern medicines have little to offer for attenuation of hepatic diseases and it is chiefly the plant based preparations which are employed for the treatment of liver disorders (Somasundaram et al., 2010). There is a great demand for the development of an efficient hepatoprotective drug from the natural resources (Tandon et al., 2008). Plants are rich source of bioactive components that have desirable health benefits and are traditionally known to be useful for prevention of chronic diseases. Many studies have reported that antioxidant supplements are effective in preventing oxidative-stress-related liver pathologies due to particular interactions and synergisms (Bhathal et al., 1983 and Vitaglione et al., 2004). Kidney diseases: Kidney is a paired organ whose functions include removing waste products from the blood and regulating the amount of fluid in the body. The basic units of the kidney are microscopically thin structures called nephrons, which filter the blood and cause wastes to be removed in the form of urine. Together with the bladder, two ureters, the single urethra and the kidneys make up the body's urinary system. Acute renal failure occurs frequently in critically ill patients in intensive care (Nissenson, 1998). This disorder is defined as a sudden		
4493	12112131	Radiometric measurements for different kinds of water samples/	Omran, Khaled Mohammed Hussien.			2014	Radionuclides are found naturally in air, water and soil. they are even found in us. natural radioactivity originates from extraterrestrial sources as well as from radioactive elements in the earth's crust. the radionuclides which contribute most to environmental radiation are the members of the natural radioactive series.		
4494	12112133	Studies on some helminth parasites of reptilia in qena governorate/	Aboelhussien, Obaida Fawzi.			2014	The present investigations deals with the helminth parasites harboured by the reptilian hosts. Mabya quinquetaeniata, Chalcides ocellatus, Chalcides sepsoidees, Tarentola annularis, pyodactylus hasselquisti, Hemidactylus turcicus and Psammophis sibilans collected from Qena Governorate.		
4495	12112142	Natural radioactivity for different water samples in Qena governorate /	Ali, Khaled Ali Mohammed.			2014	Regarding to the great benefits from the studies of natural radioactivity and to continue the program of measuring natural radioactivity in different environmental media started in the environmental radioactivity measurements laboratory (ERML) faculty of science south valley university.		
4496	12112148	A Study of UML-based Testing Techniques of Object - Oriented Software/	Mahmoud, Aida Hussein Abu Bakr.			2014	Testing is very important part of software development . Almost 80% of software fail because of not testing properly. Testing is very important part of software development. Almost 80% of software fail because of not testing properly. Testing is performed by different types of strategies generally, testing is performed on code, but if the software can be tested in the earlier phases, then most of the faults can be eliminated and can stopped from propagating to next phases. Thus, there is a need to explore testing possibilities in earlier phases. Testing is very important part of software development . Almost 80% of software fail because of not testing properly. Testing is very important part of software development. Almost 80% of software fail because of not testing properly. Testing is performed by different types of strategies generally, testing is performed on code, but if the software can be tested in the earlier phases, then most of the faults can be eliminated and can stopped from propagating to next phases. Thus, there is a need to explore testing possibilities in earlier phases.		
4497	12112157	Analysis and interpretation of magnetic data of central eastern desert in egypt /	fouad, Muhammed Abdul-Majeed Muhammed.			2014	The present work represents a geophysical study of the central eastern desert in the area between the northeast of qena governorate and the red sea using the available aeromagnetic data the data were compiled from surveys that have been conducted in 1983 by the western geophysical company of America (Aero service division).		
							The area under study is located in the northern part of central Eastern Desert, Egypt. The area approximates 2358 km ² and extends from latitudes 27 00' to 27 21'N and longitudes 32 40' to 33 16' 43" E in the central Eastern Desert, Egypt. It is covered in its central and eastern parts by igneous basement complex of Precambrian age, while its western part is occupied by cretaceous and Quaternary deposits. The aeromagnetic data was compiled from surveys that have been conducted in 1983 by the Western Geophysical Company of America (Aero Service Division). Airborne magnetic and radiometric datasets were processed to interpret the geology and to estimate the depth of the magnetic sources in Gabal El Juruf area and its surroundings, central Eastern Desert, Egypt. The study was aimed at mapping lithology, delineating structural lineaments and		

						their trends as well as estimating the depth to magnetic source bodies of the area. The data processing steps involved enhancement filters such as reduction to the pole (RTP), power spectrum, upward continuation, downward continuation, horizontal derivatives, horizontal gradient magnitude (HGM), vertical derivatives, tilt derivative (TD), analytical signal (AS), source parameter imaging (SPI), and Euler deconvolution. Lineament analysis of the obtained results showed that the area is dominated by NNW-SSE, NW-SE, & NE-SW trends and WNW-ESE, NNE-SSW, NS, E-W, & ENE-WSW trends of less importance. Depths to magnetic sources estimated by four different methods showed that the main depths for regional and residual sources were 2.1 and 0.7 km respectively. On the other hand, high sensitivity airborne spectrometry survey data were useful for mapping surface geology of the study area. The composite image technique was applied to aeroradiometric data to facilitates the correlation and delineation of lithologic units based on differences in the radioelements concentrations and ratios. The method showed practical success to map the basement sedimentary contact, delineate igneous rocks, and highlights those rock types characterized by low content of radioelements. Aeromagnetic data are used today in a wide range of applications and geological fields including lithologic contacts tracing to locate different structures like faults, dykes and layered complexes. In addition to studying the regional geological pattern and the main structural features, aeromagnetic data allow in high resolution surveys more detailed study to the shallow structures and near surface sources, which makes magnetic data analysis an essential tool of geophysical exploration. The magnetic anomalies can be originated from a series of changes in lithology, variations in the magnetized body thickness, faulting, folding and topographical relief. A significant quantity of information can be obtained from the qualitative interpretation of the magnetic anomalies. In this sense, we can say that the value of the survey does not finish with the primary interpretation, but rather it increases as more geology is known (Keary and Allison, 1980). There are two imaging problems that can be aided with the inclusion of magnetic data: delineation of basement surface, and better definition of the geometry of complex bodies. Magnetic data can be analyzed in a number of ways, with enhanced techniques and imaging making it an increasingly valuable tool. The basic geophysical concept behind this is that different rock types have different magnetic responses (Sharma, 1997). The Interpretation of magnetic data is more complex than gravitational one, due to the dipolar nature of the magnetic anomalies and also because of the latitude/longitude dependent nature of the induced magnetic response, but in practice magnetic data analysis may give more definite results as the magnetic response is a result of fewer possible sources than gravitational anomalies (Sharma, 1997). On the other hand, airborne gamma-ray spectrometric data provide important information through mapping the radioactive element characteristics of various lithologies in complex terrains. The method provides estimates of apparent surface concentrations of the most common naturally occurring radioactive elements, Potassium (K), equivalent Uranium (eU), and equivalent Thorium (eTh). Additionally the total count (TC) which gives the measure of the total radioactivity (Andrson and Nash, 1997; Graham, and Bonham-carter, 1993; Jaques et al., 1997; charbonneau et al., 1997). In the present study, high resolution imaging methods and feature extraction techniques are applied to the airborne geophysical (magnetic and spectral gamma-ray) data collected over the study area together with available geological information aiming to produce multiple attribute maps that can reveal the complex geological and environmental setting of the area. 1.2. Location The area under study is located in the northern part of the central Eastern Desert, Egypt. The area covers 2358 km² and bounded by latitudes 27 00' to 27 21' N and longitudes 32 40' to 33 16' 43" E as shown in fig (1.1). 1.3. Climate and Vegetation The area under study is characterized by typically arid climate; hot during summer and cold in winter with very little rainfall and sky is clear during most of the year. Winds are occasionally strong especially during winter. Vegetation is represented by scarce desert plants, mainly around some water wells. The main water wells in the area are Bir Abu Marawah and Bir Al Niqat (Stern et al., 1985).		
4498	12112168	Interpretation of Aeromagnetic and Aeroradiometric data of Gabal Al Juruf Area , Central Eastern Desert, Egypt/	Ahmed, Mohammed El Dosouky Zaky.		2014			
4499	12112192	The Quantum Thermodynamic Functions of Plasma in terms of Green.s Functions/	Ahmed, Ragaa Ahmed Abass.		2014			

							in this section we develop some of the theory of frontier transform, which provides extremely powerful tool for converting certain linear partial differential equations into either algebraic equations or else differential equations involving fewer variables. In this thesis, we estimate higher order and fractional of ultra – hyperbolic kernel related to the spectrum, as follow:Chapter 1: In this chapter, we refer to the fundamental concepts which are used in In this section we develop some of the theory of Frontier transform, which provides extremely powerful tool for converting certain linear partial differential equations into either algebraic equations or else differential equations involving fewer variables. Then, we see that the Fourier transform is an especially powerful technique for studying linear, constant-coefficient partial differential equations. For examples this means that for a partial differential equation involving time, it may be useful to perform in holding the space variables fixed the solution of the resolvent eq. (13) with the right hand side is the Laplace transform of the solution of the heat equation (11) with initial data . (If and , we could now represent in terms of the fundamental solution, to rederive formula (7).)Turning now to more general (in particular, non-continuous) functions, we note that the largest class for which the integral defining $\tilde{u}$ converges (absolutely) is the space L^2. Beyond these particular facts, what we would like here is to reestablish in the general context the symmetry between u and $\tilde{u}$ that holds for L^2. This is where the special role of the Hilbert space enters. Of special significance will be the negative power in the range, L^{-s}. For these there will be generalization of the formal operator (18) as an integral operator. That is, with a slight change of notation we shall have (For the purpose it is convenient to use the class of functions, which are indefinitely differentiable on and all of whose derivatives remain bounded when multiplied by polynomials. The Riesz potentials lead to very elegant and useful formulae, as we have already seen. nevertheless the present formalism suffers from a shortcoming which may be explained as follows. The importance of the potentials lies above all in their role as "smoothing operators." While the local behavior f , of the kernels f is suited to this purpose, the global behavior f is less favorable and leads to increasing awkwardness the greater is A. A way out of this dilemma is by a modification of the Riesz potentials which maintains the essential local behavior but eliminates the irrelevant problems of infinity. There are several roughly equivalent ways of doing this , but the simplest and most natural approach consists in replacing the "non-negative" operator Δ , by the "strictly positive" operator $\Delta + I$ (Identity) and defining the Bessel potentials B_s by To put matters in logical order, we must begin by deriving the kernel of the Bessel potential, that is the presumed function K_s , with the property that A close examination of eq. (37) suggests a method of constructing a sequence of approximations to the exact solution let u_n be a first approximation to the solution. If u were the exact solution, then u_n equals u. If is not equal to the exact solution, then u_n will not equal either u or $\tilde{u}$. However, we might expect u_n closer to u than u is. Therefore, we set the second approximation u_2 equal to then is a better approximation than u_1. Repeating this operation, we get at the beginning of the nth iteration, The question we ask is whether the sequence $\{u_n\}$ converges to the exact solution. We must find conditions under which the iterative procedure in eq. (38) is convergent. Two such conditions are apparent from the iterative procedure: the space from which the sequence $\{u_n\}$ is taken should be complete, and the operator should be such that when applied to two elements of the space it transforms the elements into new elements which are closer together than the original pair. That is, Thus, a contractive mapping "contracts distances": the distance between the images u_n and u_m is smaller, by scale factor of α. Then the distance between the elements u_n and u_m. When α takes any positive value (i. e. not necessarily between zero and one), the mapping is called Lipschitz continuous. It is clear that a Lipschitz continuous (and hence, a contractive) mapping is continuous. If in eq. (38) is a contractive mapping on a subset of a normed space X, then the iteration sequence $\{u_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. If X is complete, the Cauchy sequence converges to the limit point u in X. However, the limit in general need not lie in the domain of the mapping T, and therefore is not a candidate for a solution of the equation $u = Tu$. If S is a closed set, that is, contains all its limit points, then the limit of sequence $\{u_n\}$ must lie in S, and we can expect the iterative procedure to converge to the true solution. These ideas are expressed in the following Banach Fixed Point Theorem, which gives the sufficient conditions for the existence and uniqueness of solutions. The theorem not only presents an existence and uniqueness result but also gives an algorithm to obtain the solution by an iterative procedure. For this reason eq.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

4500	12112199	"On higher order ultra-hyperbolic kernel related to the spectrum"/	Mohmoud, Heba Mostafa Abo El- Magd.			2014	(38) is known as the method of successive approximationsThe contraction mapping theorem (or the method of successive approximations) can be used in proofs of existence and in obtaining approximate solutions of algebraic, differential, and integral equations		
4501	12112211	Seasonal variation in the quality of drinking water in qena governorate/	Damarany, Khaled Ahmed.			2014	Water is the primary resourc for the existence of life. human cultures, nouished by water, flourishe or decayd according to available water for drinking, cultivation and navigation. it is, therefore, not surprising that water has been described as a "ingle most important resource for our future"		
4502	12112276	Electroanalytical studies on some nitro compounds /	Mohamed, Omnia Mustafa Fahmy.			2014	Ehe present thesis deals with the electrochemical studies and determination the pollutant of some nitro compounds organic acids such as :p-Nitrobenzoic acid, p-Nitrobenzaldehyde and p-Nitroaniline using voltammetric techniques. This work aim to study and determine some pollutant nitro compounds such as :- p- nitrobenzoic acid, p-nitro benzaldehyde and p-nitro aniline. These nitro compounds were determined using cyclic and linear sweep voltammetry. 1-p-Nitrobenzoic acid was an indispensable intermediate in organic synthesis, which was always employed to pharmaceutical, dyestuff and pesticide, and was, as the raw material, used for synthesis of benzocaine, procaine hydrochloride, folic acid and para-aminobenzoylglutamic acid in pharmaceutical industry while it was suitable for azo dyestuff, colour thin film dyestuff. 2- p-Nitrobenzaldehyde is an organic compound consisting of a benzene ring with a formyl substituent. It is the simplest aromatic aldehyde and one of the most industrially useful. It is a colorless liquid has a characteristic pleasant almond-like odor. In fact, benzaldehyde is the primary component of bitter almond oil and can be extracted from a number of other natural sources is prepared from benzaldehyde 3-p-Nitroanilines are important pollutants in water because of their wide use in many industrial processes such as the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, dyes and synthetically colors. Furthermore, they are of great environmental concern because of their high toxicity to living things. Actually, they can be released into the environment either directly as industry waste or indirectly as breakdown products of herbicides and pesticides, due to their solubility in water, anilines can readily permeate through soil and contaminate ground water. They can be taken up by humans via the skin, the respiratory tract and the gastrointestinal tract.		
							The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of naci stress on growth and some related physiological activitiied of wheat cultivars (sids 12, sids4, bani sweif 2 and giza 165) the main experimental results can be summarized in the following points : 1- A considerable variation in the salt tolerance among the four studied wheat cultivars has been observed. this variation was also revealed among the shoots and roots of each cultivar. the results revealed that cv. sids 12 cultivar had a gradual decrease in dry matter mass production with increasing salt level, but in cvs. sids 4 and bani sweif 2, there is a significant reduction in dry matter production of different organs Wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) is the staple foods for more than 35% of world population (Almaghrabi, 2012). Wheat is the most important and widely adapted food cereal in Egypt. However, egypt supplies only 40% of its annual domestic demand for wheat (Abdel Latef, 2010). Egypt is one of the countries that suffer from severe salinity problems. For example, 33% of the cultivated land, which comprises only 3% of total land area in Egypt, is already salinized due to low precipitation (<25mM annual rainfall) and irri- gation with saline water (Abdel Latef, 2010). Soil salinity has been a major concern to global agriculture throughout human history (Zhang et al., 2011). Soil salinity is one of the significant abiotic stresses for plant agriculture worldwide up to 20% of the irrigated arable land in arid and semi-arid regions is already salt affected and that portion is still expanding (Yeilaghi et al., 2012). Under salt stress, plants have to cope with water stress imposed bythe low external water potential and with ion toxicity due to accumulation of ions inside the plants (Romero-Aranda et al., 2006). In addition to its known components of osmotic stress and ion toxicity, salt stress is also manifested as an oxidative stress, which contributes to its deleterious effects (Hernández et al., 2001, Teixeira and Pereira, 2007). Roots are usually the first tissues exposed to sodium stress. For this reason, and the fact that roots depend on mitochondria for most of cellular energy production, sodium stress related impairment ofmitochondria function is likely to be particularly important in roots		

[illegible]

4505	12113305	Effect of ciprofloxacin on interleukin-2 production: Immunological study/	Mahmoud, samah mohammed.			The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effect of ciprofloxacin (fluroquinolone antibiotic) on the production of IL-2 which give an idea about the efficacy and drawbacks of antibiotics on the immune response. Cytokines are intercellular signaling peptides (usually between 8 and 30 kDa in mass) that can act at any range (autocrine, paracrine, endocrine). They include peptides released from microbially-stimulated leukocytes that act on other leukocyte targets. Eighteen cytokines have been given names alluding to this definition (i.e., interleukin (IL)-1 through IL-18). This terminology supplanted earlier descriptive terminology such as "endogenous pyrogen" and "lymphocyte-activating factor" on the realization that each of these molecules induced a variety of biological activities that rendered activity-based names insufficient [some cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) and transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) have retained historical names that no longer adequately convey their biological scope]. However, the term interleukin is also overly restrictive since many cytokines given this name are produced by nonleukocyte sources and act on nonleukocyte targets. Likewise, new biological activities have been discovered for the growth factors and interferons that were originally named in the 1950s for their actions in somatic development and interference with viral replication, respectively. All of these proteins fit under the general term "cytokine," a family with over 80 members and still growing (pulverer, 1992). Antibiotics are widely used as bacteriostatic or bactericidal drugs in the therapy of bacterial infections. Whereas the interaction between antibiotics and bacteria and between bacteria and the immune system has been well studied, little is known about the effects of antibiotics on the immune system (Van vlem et al., 1996). Net cytokine activity in any clinical or biological context is a complex issue because of the variety and multiple activities of cytokines. Furthermore, one cytokine can radically alter (even reverse) the activity of another cytokine on a target cell. As a result, it is sometimes useful to consider cytokines in functional groups. For example IL-2, granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor, and interferon-γ promote cytotoxicity, whereas IL-4 and -13 promote antibody-mediated immunity. The largest group of cytokines stimulates immune cell proliferation and differentiation. This group includes Interleukin 1 (IL-1), which activates T cells; IL-2, which stimulates proliferation of antigen-activated T and B cells; IL-4, IL-5, and IL-6, which stimulate proliferation and differentiation of B cells;
						Antibiotics are used by the poultry industry and poultry veterinarians to enhance growth and feed efficiency and reduce disease. Antibiotic usage has facilitated the efficient production of poultry, allowing the consumer to purchase, at a reasonable cost, high quality meat and eggs. Antibiotic usage has also enhanced the health and well-being of poultry by reducing the incidence of disease. Although these uses benefit all involved, unfortunately, consumer perceptions are that edible poultry tissues are contaminated with harmful concentrations of drug residues (Donoghue, 2003). Drugs used in food animals can affect the public health because of their secretion in edible animal tissues in trace amounts usually called residues. For example, oxytetracycline (Salehzadeh et al., 2006) and enrofloxacin residues (Salehzadeh et al., 2007) have been found above the maximum residual level in chicken tissues. Similarly, diclofenac residues were reported to be the cause of vulture population decline in Pakistan (Oaks et al., 2004). Some drugs have the potential to produce toxic reactions in consumers directly; for example, clenbutarol caused illness in 135 peoples as a result of eating contaminated beef in Spain in 1990. Other types of drugs are able to produce allergic or hypersensitivity reactions. For example, 2-β-lactam antibiotics can cause cutaneous eruptions, dermatitis, gastro-intestinal symptoms and anaphylaxis at very low doses. Such drugs include the penicillin and cephalosporin groups of antibiotics (Paige et al., 1997). Indirect and long term hazards include microbiological effects, carcinogenicity, reproductive effects and teratogenicity. Microbiological effects are one of the major health hazards in human beings. Antibiotic residues consumed along with edible tissues like milk, meat and eggs can produce resistance in bacterial populations in the consumers. This is one of the major reasons of therapeutic failures amongst such peoples. Certain drugs like 3-nitrofurans and nitroimidazoles can cause cancer in human population. Similarly, some drugs can produce reproductive and teratogenic effects at very low doses consumed for a prolonged period of time. One such example is vaginal clear cell adenocarcinoma and benign structural abnormalities of uterus with diethyl stilbesterol (Sundlof, 1994). Antibiotics are important in animal husbandry because they significantly enhance growth when added to animal feed, although European Union (EU) legislation has forbidden this practice since 2006 (European Commission, 2003). Several antibiotic families are used in veterinary medicine: B-lactams; Tetracyclines; Chloramphenicols; Macrolides; Spectinomycin; Lincosamide; Sulphonamides; Nitrofurans; Nitroimidazoles; Trimethoprim; Polymyxins; Quinolones and Macrocylics. Macrocylics are characterized by their high selectivity as they are

						chiral selectors (Ward and Farris, 2001). The extensive use of antibiotics has triggered the development of bacterial resistance (Novais et al., 2010), which, in recent years, has become an international concern (Teuber, 2001). Much attention has been paid to food-producing animals as potential source of antibiotic resistant bacteria in humans. As a result, there is increasing pressure on laboratories responsible for ensuring the safety of food for human consumption. Legislation regarding the control of antibiotic residues in live animals and animal products is given in Council Directive 96/23/EC (European Commission, 1996), and maximum residue limits (MRLs) have been established for different matrices, so fast, sensitive methodologies to determine antibiotic residues in food samples are critical in food safety control laboratories. In this field, Kantiani et al., (2009) presented a review on the analytical methods developed for penicillin and cephalosporin residues in milk and feed samples (Kantiani et al., 2009). Drugs used in food animals can affect the public health because of their secretion in edible animal tissues in trace amounts usually called residues. For example, oxytetracycline (Salehzadeh et al., 2006) and enrofloxacin residues (Salehzadeh et al., 2007) have been found above the maximum residual level in chicken tissues. Similarly, diclofenac residues were reported to be the cause of vulture population decline in Pakistan (Oaks et al., 2004). Some drugs have the potential to produce toxic reactions in consumers directly; for example, clenbutarol caused illness in 135 peoples as a result of eating contaminated beef in Spain in 1990. Other types of drugs are able to produce allergic or hypersensitivity reactions. For example, 2-β-lactam antibiotics can cause cutaneous eruptions, dermatitis, gastro-intestinal symptoms and anaphylaxis at very low doses. Such drugs include the penicillin and cephalosporin groups of antibiotics (Paige et al., 1997). Indirect and long term hazards include microbiological effects, carcinogenicity, reproductive effects and teratogenicity. Microbiological effects are one of the major health hazards in human beings. Antibiotic residues consumed along with edible tissues like milk, meat and eggs can produce resistance in bacterial populations in the consumers. This is one of the major reasons of therapeutic failures amongst such peoples. Certain drugs like 3-nitrofurans and nitroimidazoles can cause cancer in human population. Similarly, some drugs can produce reproductive and teratogenic effects at very low doses consumed for a prolonged period of time. One such example is vaginal clear cell adenocarcinoma and benign structural abnormalities of uterus with diethyl stilbesterol (Sundlof, 1994		
4506	12113320	Antimicrobial Residues in Chicken Meat /	Sayed, Ahmed Shahat Ahmed,		2013	شهد العالم في نهاية القرن الماضي ومطلع القرن الحالي، العديد من المستجدات والتطورات، التي شملت جميع مجالات وميادين الحياة الاجتماعية، والثقافية، والسياسية، والاقتصادية. وتواجه دول العالم عامة، والنامية خاصة، تحديات أساسية تدور حول كيفية تحقيق مستويات عليا من الرفاهية لأبنائها؛ مع الحفاظ على موقعها في المجتمع الدولي، من خلال التفاعل الإيجابي مع الدول التي سبقها في المجال العلمي، والتقني، والإنتاجي. وتسعى الدول إلى تحقيق غايات وأهداف اقتصادية، وسياسية، واجتماعية من خلال الاستفادة المثلى من مواردها البشرية، والمادية، والعمل على تنمية هذه الموارد. وبعد الإدارة من أهم الأنشطة الموجودة في أي نظام أو تجمع إنساني، فهي موجودة في الأسرة والمدرسة والجامعة والمنظمات الأخرى، وأن مقدر هذه المنظمات على تحقيق أهدافها مرتبطة إلى حد كبير بمدى توافر قيادة إدارية مؤهلة تمتلك الكفايات اللازمة لتنسيق جهود الأفراد، وتوجيه طاقاتهم لتحقيق الأهداف. وفي ظل التطورات العالمية شهدت الإدارة المدرسية تغيرات كثيرة، فتطور المفهوم أدى إلى تطور الدور، ولم يعد دور الإدارة المدرسية مجرد إدارة شؤون المدرسة بطريقة روتينية، والمحافظة على النظام، ومراقبة سير الدراسة، وفق برنامج معد، بل أصبح العمل في الإدارة المدرسية يدور ويتمحور حول الطالب، من خلال توفير كل الإمكانيات والظروف التي تساعد على النمو، والإفادة من أقصى طاقاته. ويرجع الفضل للإدارة المدرسية في نجاح المؤسسة، وفي تحقيقها لأهدافها، كما يمزى إليها عجزها في تحقيق أهدافها المنشودة، وهذا ما يفتر اختلاف مخرجات المدارس، رغم تشابه الظروف والإمكانيات البشرية، والمادية المتاحة (). وتعتمد المدرسة في تحقيق أهدافها اعتماداً كبيراً على مدير المدرسة بوصفه محور العملية الإدارية، والركيزة الأساسية للنهوض بمستوى الإدارة المدرسية وتطويرها، والعنصر الفاعل الذي يتوقف عليه نجاح العمل الإداري بالمدرسة. وحيث أن الأداء الجيد لمدير المدرسة يعد من أهم المتطلبات الأساسية التي تنشدها المؤسسات التعليمية على اختلاف مستوياتها، وشرط أساس لنجاح العملية الإدارية في المدرسة فإن الاهتمام بمدير المدرسة ورفع مستوى أدائه وتوفير السبل المعبئة التي تكلل نجاحه في عمله أمر بالغ الأهمية لما له من انعكاسات على أداء جميع العاملين في المدرسة.		
4507	12113327	استراتيجية مقترحة لتنمية الكفايات الإدارية لمديري المدارس الثانوية في ضوء بعض الاتجاهات الإدارية المعاصرة /	المجيمى، فهد فهد.		2015	Antimicrobial resistance has become such a growing global problem that, according to the Institute of Medicine, it may be a "paramount microbial threat of the twenty-first century." (Weber and Courvalin, 2005). Resistance has produced an increased burden of illness, longer hospitalizations, excess deaths, and greater health care costs (Reed et al., 2005 and Stratton, 2006) There is considerable evidence of drug resistance reflected by strains of staphylococci and mostly it is thought to be mediated by penicillinase production (Owens and Watts, 1988). Staphylococci are considered causative mastitis pathogens in both clinical and subclinical cases, and S. aureus is the most important pathogen among S. species related to sub-clinical intramammary infections in dairy cows leading to severe economic losses in industry worldwide (Godden et al., 2002). A variety of antibiotics can be used against this organism, S. aureus mastitis has been found to respond poorly to antibiotic treatment. (Bakerna et al., 2006). The increased resistance of S. aureus isolates to several antimicrobial agents has been reported (Gentilini et al., 2002). What impacts the effectiveness of therapy since control methods of this organism from dairy herds requires treatment of infected mammary glands with effective antimicrobial agents (Kirkkan et al., 2005).		

							The determination of antimicrobial susceptibility of clinical isolates is required not only for therapy but also for monitoring the spread of resistant strains throughout the populations. β-lactam antibiotics are the most frequently used in intramammary infusion therapy. Bacterial resistance mechanisms to this class of antibiotics include production of β-lactamase and low-affinity penicillin-binding protein 2a (PBP2a) determined by the presence of the chromosomal gene <i>mecA</i>. The latter, designated for methicillin resistance, precludes therapy with any of the currently available β-lactam antibiotics, and may predict resistance to several classes of antibiotics (Rohrer et al., 2003 and Moon et al., 2007). The isolation of <i>S. aureus</i> methicillin resistant (MRSA) from animals was first reported in 1972 following its detection in milk from mastitic cows. Several reports concerning MRSA infection in domestic animals, including dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, chickens, rabbits, and horses (Lee, 2003 and Goni et al., 2004). In recent years, the number of cases has shown an increasing trend (Rich and Roberts 2004 and Weese et al., 2005). The bacterium is a colonizer of the skin and mucosae from which it can invade multiple organs. In livestock <i>S. aureus</i> is an important cause of mastitis, skin and soft tissue infections (SSTI) and to lesser extent infections of the locomotory system. Surgical site infections (SSI) in which <i>S. aureus</i> is isolated have been increasingly reported in small companion animals and horses (Safdar and Bradley, 2008). The potential for animals to act as a source of <i>S. aureus</i> zoonotic infections of humans is exemplified by recent descriptions of human infections caused by pig-associated strains of MRSA (Rasigade, 2010 and Van der Mee-Marquet et al., 2011). In addition, recent evidence implies that some <i>S. aureus</i> strains may have the capacity to colonise humans (Garcia-Alvarez et al., 2011) and that humans represent an important source of new pathogenic strains affecting livestock (Guinane et al., 2010 and Price et al., 2012). MRSA among the most important pathogens in terms of increasing prevalence and impact. MRSA once caused predominantly nosocomial infections in immunocompromised patients. In recent years, however, infectious disease experts have noted an emergence of infections not associated with hospitalization, often referred to as community-acquired (CA) MRSA. The incidence has risen dramatically in the past decade (Johnson and Saravolatz, 2006; Bartlett, 2006) in contrast to hospital (or healthcare) acquired MRSA (HA-MRSA), CA-MRSA has a number of unique characteristics and may present an even greater threat to public health and a more significant challenge to clinicians. The determination of antimicrobial susceptibility of clinical isolates is required not only for therapy but also for monitoring the spread of resistant strains throughout the populations. β-lactam antibiotics are the most frequently used in intramammary infusion therapy. Bacterial resistance mechanisms to this class of antibiotics include production of β-lactamase and low-affinity penicillin-binding protein 2a (PBP2a) determined by the presence of the chromosomal gene <i>mecA</i>. The latter, designated for methicillin resistance, precludes therapy with any of the currently available β-lactam antibiotics, and may predict resistance to The isolation of <i>S. aureus</i> methicillin resistant (MRSA) from animals was first reported in 1972 following its detection in milk from mastitic cows. Several reports concerning MRSA infection in domestic animals, including dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, chickens, rabbits, and horses (Lee, 2003 and Goni et al., 2004). In recent years, the number of cases has shown an increasing trend (Rich and Roberts 2004 and Weese et al., 2005). The bacterium is a colonizer of the skin and mucosae from which it can invade multiple organs. In livestock <i>S. aureus</i> is an important cause of mastitis, skin and soft tissue infections (SSTI) and to lesser extent infections of the locomotory system. Surgical site infections (SSI) in which <i>S. aureus</i> is isolated have been increasingly reported in small companion animals and horses (Safdar and Bradley, 2008). The potential for animals to act as a source of <i>S. aureus</i> zoonotic infections of humans is exemplified by recent descriptions of human infections caused by pig-associated strains of MRSA (Rasigade, 2010 and Van der Mee-Marquet et al., 2011). In addition, recent evidence implies that some <i>S. aureus</i> strains may have the capacity to colonise humans (Garcia-Alvarez et al., 2011) and that humans represent an important source of new pathogenic strains affecting livestock (Guinane et al., 2010 and Price et al., 2012). MRSA among the most important pathogens in terms of increasing prevalence and impact. MRSA once caused predominantly nosocomial infections in immunocompromised patients. In recent years, however, infectious disease experts have noted an emergence of infections not associated with hospitalization, often referred to as community-acquired (CA) MRSA. The incidence has risen dramatically in the past decade (Johnson and Saravolatz, 2006; Bartlett,		
4508	12113520	Penicillin Resistance Against Staphylococcal Isolates Recovered from Subclinical Mastitis In Sohag Governorate /	Mohamed, Manar Mahmoud Helmy.			2012	Throughout history, there has been a continual battle between humans and the microorganisms that cause infection and disease. With respect to bacterial pathogens, they have shown a remarkable ability to adapt to environmental parameters. In particular, the increasing use of antimicrobials over the past few decades has led to the emergence and spread of various mechanisms of antimicrobial drug resistance among bacterial pathogens (Tenover, 2006). Various pathogens have emerged that exhibit resistance to multiple antimicrobial agents and have the property to disseminate in the hospital environment, causing nosocomial infections, or to spread in cases of infection acquired in the		

							community. Few papers have examined endemic antimicrobial resistance in Egypt, in particularly the occurrence and resistance patterns of specific respiratory and enteric pathogens (Haberberger, Jr. et al., 1994; Ostroff et al., 1996; El-Kholy A. et al., 2003). This review attempts to evaluate recent therapeutic options available for the treatment of resistant infections and the progress being made in terms of discovery and development of the next generation of combination antimicrobials that will be relied upon for treating such infections in the next decade. Aim of work: The aim of the work is to spotlight the recent antimicrobial combinations and presents a brief overview of the problem of resistance to antimicrobial agents. More importantly, is to show the recent therapeutic advances available for fighting resistant microorganisms. Throughout history, there has been a continual battle between humans and the microorganisms that cause infection and disease. With respect to bacterial pathogens, they have shown a remarkable ability to adapt to environmental parameters. In particular, the increasing use of antimicrobials over the past few decades has led to the emergence and spread of various mechanisms of antimicrobial drug resistance among bacterial pathogens (Tenover, 2006). Various pathogens have emerged that exhibit resistance to multiple antimicrobial agents and have the property to disseminate in the hospital environment, causing nosocomial infections, or to spread in cases of infection acquired in the community. Few papers have examined endemic antimicrobial resistance in Egypt, in particularly the occurrence and resistance patterns of specific respiratory and enteric pathogens (Haberberger, Jr. et al., 1994; Ostroff et al., 1996; El-Kholy A. et al., 2003) This review attempts to evaluate recent therapeutic options available for the treatment of resistant infections and the progress being made in terms of discovery and development of the next generation of combination antimicrobials that will be relied upon for treating such infections in the next decade. Aim of work: The aim of the work is to spotlight the recent antimicrobial combinations and presents a brief overview of the problem of resistance to antimicrobial agents. More importantly, is to show the recent therapeutic advances available for fighting resistant microorganisms. Throughout history, there has been a continual battle between humans and the microorganisms that cause infection and disease. With respect to bacterial pathogens, they have shown a remarkable ability to adapt to environmental parameters. In particular, the increasing use of antimicrobials over the past few decades has led to the emergence and spread of various mechanisms of antimicrobial drug resistance among bacterial pathogens (Tenover, 2006). The capacity of microorganisms to acquire resistance to antimicrobial agents has surpassed our imagination. In some cases, antimicrobial agents formerly effective are no longer useful. <i>S. aureus</i> is the resistant bacterium most familiar in the clinical setting. This bacterium rapidly acquired resistance to sulfonamides when they were in use. Penicillin was initially effective to this microorganism, but resistant strains that produce penicillinase increased in the 1950s. Therefore, penicillinase stable methicillin was developed in 1960. However, as early as the following year, 1961, methicillin resistant <i>S. aureus</i> (MRSA) was isolated in the UK. In the latter half of the 1990s, vancomycin intermediate <i>S. aureus</i> (VISA) was reported in Japan. On the other hand, vancomycin resistant <i>S. aureus</i> (VRSA) reported in the US		
4509	12113538	Recent Advances in Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial combinations /	Basry, Al shaimaa Meki.			2012	our understanding of the embryology of OA/TOF has lagged considerably behind the dramatic improvement in the survival of affected neonates this lag reflects continuing lack of clarity of the mechanisms of normal tracheoesophageal embryogenesis in this review we discuss the current understanding of both normal tracheoesophageal development and the disturbances in the molecular, cellular, and morphogenetic mechanisms that underlie the embryogenesis of Esophageal atresia (OA) represents a congenital developmental anomaly characterized by anatomical discontinuity of the esophagus such that the lumen is not patent. (Spitz L 1999). In approximately 80-90% of cases OA will be associated with an abnormal communication between the trachea and esophagus, in 1-3% there will be no fistula and in the remainder a fistula but no true OA) (Spitz L 1999; Goyal A; et al 2001). In those patients with OA and an associated tracheoesophageal fistula (TOF), the most common arrangement would be a blind ending upper esophageal pouch with a distal fistula: isolated proximal or the presence of both proximal and distal fistulas occurs much less commonly) (Spitz L		

						٢٠٠٧; Goyal A; et al ٢٠٠٦).An understanding of these anatomical variants remains important to facilitate optimal medical and surgical management (Bax KN; et al ٢٠٠٨The frequency of OA appears fairly consistent in most populations, occurring between ١ in ٢,٥٠٠ to ٤,٥٠٠ live births (Spitz L ٢٠٠٧).The great majority of cases occur as a sporadic phenomenon, although the incidence is higher in twins. Ioannides (AS; Copp AJ ٢٠٠٩). Perhaps of greater clinical importance remains the high frequency of associated anomalies, at over ٥٠%,which may greatly impact on both treatment and outcome. Ioannides(AS; Copp AJ ٢٠٠٩). In addition to their frequency, anomalies remain unequally distributed between patients: thus those with 'pure' or 'isolated' OA without fistula have anomalies in up to ٦٥% of cases, with a much lower frequency in those with a fistula but no atresia, perhaps contributing to diagnostic delay(Spitz L ٢٠٠٧). Cardiac defects consistently account for the greatest number of anomalies and may be a feature of theVACTERL (Vertebral, Atresia – duodenal and anorectal, Cardiac, Tracheoesophageal, Renal, Limb) and charGE (Coloboma, Heart,Atresiachoanal, Retarded growthGenitalhyposplasia, Ear deformities) syndromes in addition to OA associated with Trisomy ١٨ and ٢(Spitz L ٢٠٠٧).In a seminal paper, David Waterston in ١٩٦٢ stratified "risk" criteria based on birth weight, pneumonia, and associated anomalies(Waterston DJ et al ١٩٦٢.Lewis Spitz and colleagues١٩٩٠). later proposed a new and simpler system based on associated congenital heart defects and low birthweight status for the modern era. Survival in babies >١٥٠٠ g and without a major cardiac lesion now approaches ٩٧% (group I), but falls dramatically to only ٢٢% (group III) if low birth weight (<١٥٠٠ g) and a severe heart anomaly coexist(Lewis Spitz et al ١٩٩٠). Other studies from large centres confirm these findings(Driver CP; et al ٢٠٠١). Cardiac and chromosomal defects account for most (if not all) early deaths. Ongoing respiratory complications account for late mortality(Choudhury SR; et al ١٩٩٩).Whilst atresia remains the most common congenital anomaly of the esophagus, much has changed in the management of this condition since the first reported primary repair in ١٩٤١ by Haight.(Haight C ١٩٤٤).Following this description, successful repairs were performed in ١٩٤٨ at both Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children in London and at the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne(Myers NA.١٩٩٢; Spitz L.١٩٩٦).Whereas these early procedures were associated with mortality rates of ٢٠-٥٠%, improvements in surgical, anaesthetic and neonatal care over the last ٥٠ years have resulted in the present situation where survival following surgery may generally be expected, even for infants with long-gap defects, prematurity and some associated anomalie(Myers NA.١٩٩٦; Spitz L.١٩٩٦; Houben CH,Curry JI. ٢٠٠٨).With these improvements, the focus of thecritical lens has moved from mortality to morbidity and quality of life issues (Little DC; et al ٢٠٠٢		
4510	12113554	oesophageal atresia and tracheo-oesophageal fistula: current management strategies and complications/	Ahmed, Ahmed farghal.		2012	The term VATS should be used in the medical literature when the standaard thoracoscope is not employed in such cases the topic is separated from the surgical instrument and the chest tube is always positioned under video control this can be achieved through a 2 cm single skin incision asingle trocar or by means of 2-3- 4- trocars and finally using a minithoracotomy of 5 to 6 cm.Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) is recognized as an accepted approach for many intrathoracic diseases previously requiring a thoracotomy, for a definitive diagnosis or for appropriate therapeutic management [1].VATS is principally employed in the management of pulmonary, mediastinal, and pleural pathology. [2] In these two decades VATS has developed very rapidly, and has replaced conventional open thoracotomy as a standard procedure for some simple thoracic operations as well as an option or a complementary procedure for some other more complex operations. [3] Surprising advances in the refinement of video technology have allowed the rapid expansion in video assisted operative approaches in nearly all surgical areas. The thoracic area is no exception and it has played a very important role in thoracoscopic surgery. VATS not only offers bigger, more representative pleural biopsies to be undertaken, but also allows for all of the pleural surfaces (including the mediastinal, diaphragmatic, and visceral pleura) to be fully visualized and accessible for biopsy. Using VATS enables the surgeon to diagnose less common causes of indeterminate pleural effusions without difficulty.Thoracoscopy is not a new technique; H.C. Jacobeus, the Swedish internist, was the first to perform thoracoscopy in 1910, as a diagnostic procedure for exudative pleuritis [4] utilizing a cystoscope in order to free pleural adhesions in a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis to facilitate collapse therapy [5].		

							H.C. Jacobeus published the first series of thoracoscopy cases in 1921, describing the value of thoracoscopy in the diagnosis of tuberculous and malignant effusions. However, in the following decades, thoracoscopy was used mainly as a therapeutic tool for adhesolysis in patients with tuberculosis (TB), in order to obtain a "therapeutic" pneumothorax. [4] (.After 1950, it was rarely performed due to the development of chemotherapy for patients with TB. [3] After the decline of thoracoscopic interventions as a treatment for TB, some centres in continental Europe continued to use thoracoscopy as a diagnostic and therapeutic tool in other disorders, such as Pneumothorax and pleural effusion. Pioneers like Swierenga et al. [6] and Boutin et al. [7] confirmed its value in their publications. In the UK and the USA, thoracoscopy was not a widespread procedure, and open thoracotomy was the preferred procedure to obtain a diagnosis in pleuropulmonary disease. Around 1990, instruments such as endoscopic stapler devices, scissors, grasping and biopsy forceps were developed for surgical interventions by means of thoracoscopy in the thorax. The development of endoscopic video systems and instrumentation lead to the widespread use, by thoracic surgeons, of therapeutic thoracoscopy for a wide variety of major thoracic procedures. [4] It is interesting that even today the abbreviation and terminology used to indicate the right mini-invasive approach are not used uniformly; in fact, some authors use thoracoscopic surgery (TS) , others video-thoracoscopy (VTS) , and others video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS). Also we found the term, medical thoracoscopy. Thoracoscope is, by its original meaning, defined as an endoscope to observe intrathoracic space. [8] Medical thoracoscopy is defined as a procedure performed through one hole incision, performed under local anaesthesia in the endoscopy suite with the use of a thoracoscope with a working channel for instrument as one piece, looking directly through eye piece or connected to a monitor and is generally for diagnostic purposes, at the end of the procedure the chest tube is positioned blindly in the same hole. This term (medical) is not generally accepted. [4] Marcello Miglio & Giulio Deodato. [9] believe that there is a great difference between thoracoscopic surgery(TS) , video-thoracoscopic surgery (VTS) and Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS), they claim that Thoracoscopic surgery (TS) indicate the use of standard thoracoscope with the surgeon look directly through eye piece and instrument working through a channel in the thoracoscope . Video-thoracoscopic surgery (VTS) should indicate the procedure that uses the standard thoracoscope connected to a camera and in turn to a video, The possible operative maneuvers with this technique are very few, such as biopsy of pleura and pleurodesis with talc; in this case the chest tube is not positioned under vision because it is generally introduced through the same incision after the withdrawal of the thoracoscope. The term VATS should be used in the medical literature when the standard thoracoscope is not employed. In such cases the optic is separated from the surgical instrument and the chest tube is always positioned under video control. This can be achieved through a 2 cm single skin incision, a single trocar, or by means of 2-3-4 trocars and finally using a minithoracotomy of 5 to 6 cm. [9]		
4511	12113580		Role of video Assisted thoracic surgery in Management of pleural diseases /	Abd hameed, Ahmed Sayed.		2012	In the last 60 years, the development of the rectifier and semiconductor technology has led to a variety of applications in all industries. Major applications include static power converters and drive systems. It has long been known that this equipment produces harmonics in the AC and DC power systems. The passive filter was designed to reduce the harmonics and improve the power factor. The passive filter consists of passive elements such as capacitor, inductor and resistor. However, these elements are limited and their values are determined and tuned or detuned to eliminate or reduce certain harmonics not all harmonics. Also the passive filters have not the adaptive ability to suppress any circuit harmonic. With advent of power electronics, a new device called active power filter is developed. The active power filter has the adaptation capability to eliminate all harmonics over wide range of operating conditions. The active power filter have two major types ,namely shunt and series active power filters. The present thesis investigates the capability of the Pulse Width modulation PWM converter system with distributed generators to operate as a shunt active power filter in order to improve the power quality and eliminate the harmonics due to nonlinear loads or distorted source or both. The harmonic equivalent circuit of sample power system is developed. The above circuit consists of harmonic current source due to nonlinear load, harmonic voltage source of distorted source, transmission line impedance and capacitor for power factor correction. The shunt active power filter is simulated in this circuit as variable admittance element. There are two control parameters of the proposed shunt active power filter, one of them is conductance while gain factor is second one. The relationship between the shunt active power filter current and harmonic source of nonlinear load in terms of shunt active power filter control variables is obtained. Also the relation between shunt active power filter current and harmonic voltage source of distorted source voltage in terms of shunt power filter control		

4512	12113607	Harmonic Elimination in Power Systems Networks :	Mohamed, Mahmoud Nasrallah.	2013	parameters is developed. A control strategy is established to estimate the two control variables of shunt active power filter. Therefore the shunt power filter currents is regulated to suppress and compensate the load harmonics and voltage source harmonics. The essential feature of the proposed control strategy is that the load voltage signal is filtered using passive filter to get the fundamental and harmonic components. Then these components are manipulated based on the two control variables of the shunt active power filter. The results are the required filter currents which are fed to the PWM converter to suppress the harmonics and regulate the dc voltage of the converter circuit. Therefore the load point voltage (point of common coupling) and source current are filtered and will become pure sine wave. iv Moreover, the effect of the load connected to the dc side of the converter on the performance of the shunt active power filter and load voltage and source current wave forms is studied. It is found that the power quality of the power system is enhanced. To validate the effectiveness and the powerful of the proposed control strategy, the instantaneous power theory (p-q theory) is used to control PWM converter. Therefore the only harmonic currents of the converter operating as shunt active filter are injected to the power system to eliminate the load voltage and source current harmonics. A comparison between the power quality of the power system using the proposed control strategy and p-q theory is reported. In the last 60 years, the development of the rectifier and semiconductor technology has led to a variety of applications in all industries. Major applications include static power converters and drive systems. It has long been known that this equipment produces harmonics in the AC and DC power systems. The passive filter was designed to reduce the harmonics and improve the power factor. The passive filter consists of passive elements such as capacitor, inductor and resistor. However ,theses elements are limited and their values are determined and tuned or detuned to eliminate or reduce certain harmonics not all harmonics. Also the passive filters have not the adaptive ability to suppress any circuit harmonic. With advent of power electronics, a new device called active power filter is developed. The active power filter has the adaptation capability to eliminate all harmonics over wide range of operating conditions. The active power filter have two major types ,namely shunt and series active power filters. The present thesis investigates the capability of the Pulse Width modulation PWM converter system with distributed generators to operate as a shunt active power filter in order to improve the power quality and eliminate the harmonics due to nonlinear loads or distorted source or both. The harmonic equivalent circuit of sample power system is developed. The above circuit consists of harmonic current source due to nonlinear load, harmonic voltage source of distorted source, transmission line impedance and capacitor for power factor correction. The shunt active power filter is simulated in this circuit as variable admittance element. There are two control parameters of the proposed shunt active power filter, one of them is conductance while gain factor is second one. The relationship between the shunt active power filter current and harmonic source of nonlinear load in terms of shunt active power filter control variables is obtained. Also the relation between shunt active power filter current and harmonic voltage source of distorted source voltage in terms of shunt power filter control parameters is developed. A control strategy is established to estimate the two control variables of shunt active power filter. Therefore the shunt power filter currents is regulated to suppress and compensate the load harmonics and voltage source harmonics. The essential feature of the proposed control strategy is that the load voltage signal is filtered using passive filter to get the fundamental and harmonic components. Then these components are manipulated based on the two control variables of the shunt active power filter. The results are the required filter currents which are fed to the PWM converter to suppress the harmonics and regulate the dc voltage of the converter circuit. Therefore the load point voltage (point of common coupling) and source current are filtered and will become pure sine wave. Moreover, the effect of the load connected to the dc side of the converter on the performance of the shunt active power filter and load voltage and source current wave forms is studied. It is found that the power quality of the power system is enhanced. To validate the effectiveness and the powerful of the proposed control strategy, the instantaneous power theory (p-q theory) is used to control PWM converter. Therefore the only harmonic currents of the converter operating as shunt active filter are injected to the power system to eliminate the load voltage and source current harmonics. A comparison between the power quality of the power system using the proposed control strategy and p-q theory is reported.		
------	----------	--	-----------------------------	------	---	--	--

4513	12113642	Studies on cecum with special reference to typhlectomy in Dogs /	Zayed, Mohammed Naguib Hussein.	2012	The cecum is the proximal part of the large intestine, forming a dilated pouch distal to the ileum and proximal to the colon and receives waste material from the small intestine. There is a great deal of variation in the relative size of the cecum between species. The dog's cecum is a small, coiled organ while in horse it is a very large fermentation chamber extending from the upper right flank to the xiphoid cartilage of the sternum. Birds are different again; they have a double cecum which appears to compensate digestively for the absence of a significant colon. (http://download.videohelp.com/vitalis/med/large_intestine.htm) Most of mammalian herbivores have a relatively large cecum, hosting a large number of bacteria, which aid in the enzymatic breakdown of plant materials such cellulose. In many species, the cecum is considerably wider than the colon. In contrast, obligatory carnivores, whose diets contain little or no plant material, have a reduced cecum, which is often partially or wholly replaced by the vermiform appendix. Over 99% of the bacteria in the gut flora are anaerobes, but in the cecum, aerobic bacteria reach high densities (Guarner and Malagelada 2003 and Sears, 2005). The cecum of the dog is an irregularly twisted tube which is attached to the ileum and ascending colon by short peritoneal folds (Nickel, Schummer and Seiferle 1979). Yildiz, Arslan, COBKUN, and Yildiz (2006) reported that, the cecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon and rectum are segments of large bowel. The cecum is usually described as the first part of the large intestine. It has an irregular blunt apex and ends with the ileocolic sphincter. The ascending colon and cecum are located at the termination of the ileum. Moreover Miller, et al., (1993); Kumar (2004) and Budras, Patrick, McCarthy, Fricke and Richter (2007) mentioned, that the cecum is usually described as the first part of the large intestine, but this is not true in the dog because the ileum, the terminal part of the small intestine, communicated only with the colon, and the cecum exists as a diverticulum of the proximal portion of the colon. Miller et al., (1993) reported that, the communication of the cecum is with the beginning of the ascending colon by means of the cecocolic orifice, this opening lies approximately 1 cm from the ileocolic orifice. The cecocolic sphincter is a specialization of the inner circular muscular coat which guards the cecocolic orifice. The cecum is attached to the terminal portion of the ileum by fascia and peritoneum throughout most of its length. Also Kumar (2004) reported that, the cecum is attached to the distal portion of the ileum by an ileocecal peritoneal fold, the blood vessels pass through this fold. The cecum is extremely variable in size and forms in the living animal. It is about 5 cm long and 2cm in diameter at its colic end. It is irregularly tapers to the rather blunt apex, which is less than 1 cm in diameter and usually point caudoventrally or is located transversely. When the cecum straightened, the length of the cecum is over twice than attached (Miller et al., 1993; Kumar, 2004 and Yildiz et al., 2006). Nickel et al., (1979) reported that, the cecum of the dog is 8-30 cm long and that of cat is 2-4 cm long. The cecum is consists of apex, body and base, located to the right of the median plane, and usually within the duodenal loop. It lies dorsal to and occasionally partly surrounded by the coils of the jejunum, ventral to the right transverse processes of the second to fourth lumbar vertebrae (Miller et al. 1993). In addition Nickel et al., (1979) and Kumar (2004) stated that, the cecum of the dog is located on the right side of the abdomen ventral to the transverse processes of the second to the fourth lumbar vertebrae. The general direction o the cecum is caudad, but its blind end is bent and often points cranial. The cecum is related ventrally to the ileum and jejunum, dorsally to the right kidney, laterally to the descending duodenum and right lobe of the pancreas caudally to the duodenum, and medially to the root of the mesentery. Malla (2003) explained the cecum position on developmental o embryological basis due to the arrest in the so called caudal migration of the cecum to the right iliac region as seen in human being. Dyce, Sack and Wensing (2002) stated that, the cecum is short though of varying length and twisted. It is joined to the ileum by a short ileocecal fold and is oriented crainocaudally, although its rounded blind end may finally point in any direction. The cecum communicates with the ascending colon through the cecocolic orifice adjacent to the ileal orifice. The cecum lies to the right kidney dorsally, the descending duodenum and pancreas laterally, and the jejunum ventrally. It lies below the second lumbar joint and thus is broadly level with the most caudal part of the costal arch. pregnant women, which may result in spontaneous abortion (2nd/3rd		
------	----------	--	---------------------------------	------	---	--	--

trimester) or stillbirth. The mortality rate is around 20–30%. The more severe disorders may be preceded by mild influenza-like symptoms, including persistent fever. (Donnelly,1994)

Unlike infection with other common foodborne pathogens, such as Salmonella, which rarely results in fatalities, listeriosis is associated with the highest case fatality rate of approximately 30 % (Slutsker and Schuchat 1999).

There is an increasing demand for fish and fish products around the world (Feldhusen, 2000). However, there is substantial evidence that fish and seafood are high on the list of foods associated with outbreaks of foodborne diseases (Huss, 1997). A large proportion of these outbreaks are caused by biotoxins, histamine and viruses. Nevertheless, fish and seafood may also be a vehicle for many bacterial pathogens (Davies et al., 2001). In assessing the risks from fish.

Many different enrichment broths and selective media have been adapted in the past fifty years for selective cultivation of *Listeria* spp. Detection and isolation remains complicated due to the inability of researchers to identify a single procedure sensitive enough to detect *L. monocytogenes* in all types of foods within a reasonable amount of time (Donnelly, 1999).

PCR is one of the most promising techniques for rapid detection of microorganisms in food. This process has provided increased sensitivity for detection and therefore enhanced the likelihood of detecting bacterial pathogens (Lampel et al., 2000).

The present study was designed to:

1. Study of prevalence of *Listeria* spp. and *L. monocytogenes* in fish & sea foods.
2. Evaluate the different method for detection of *L. monocytogenes*.
3. Collection of different samples of fresh fish & sea foods.
4. Trial to isolate *L. monocytogenes* according to international standard method for *Listeria* isolation and Polymerase chain reaction.
5. Biochemical identification of suspected *Listeria* colonies.
6. Using CAMP test & motility for identification of *L. monocytogenes*

L. monocytogenes are one of the most important food borne pathogens responsible for serious infections in immunocompromised individuals, newborns, pregnant women, and the elderly. *Listeria* infections can cause abortion, meningitis, meningoencephalitis, septicemia, and death.

Within the genus *Listeria*, *L. monocytogenes* is the major pathogen in humans and animals. *Listeria* spp. other than *L. monocytogenes*, e.g. *L. innocua*, *L. seeligeri*, *L. welshimeri*, *L. murrayi*, *L. grayi* and *L. ivanovii* are not pathogenic to humans. *L. ivanovii* and *L. seeligeri* are pathogenic to animals.

Fish and sea foods can be frequently contaminated with *L. monocytogenes* so contaminated sea foods and undercooked fish have been assumed to be sources for *Listeria*.

So, this study was designed to determine the incidence of *L. monocytogenes* in the fish and sea foods and to evaluate difference between conventional bacteriological method and PCR method in detection of *L. monocytogenes*.

A total of two hundred and thirty samples of fish and sea food samples were purchased from different shops and markets in Luxor city. The mentioned samples were inoculated in to oxford and palcam agar, the positive samples were identified by biochemical reaction followed by CAMP test and PCR which amplified the (inlB) of *L. monocytogenes* by using IB-L and IB-R.

from the 230 fish and sea foods samples which inoculated in to oxford and palcam agar 14%, 4%, 6%, 3% and 26.7% samples from fish fillets, shrimp, calamari, tilapia and catfish were positive for *Listeria* isolates, respectively. While failed to be isolated from cooked fish: and when identified the positive samples (21 isolates) biochemically and by CAMP test, were found that *L. monocytogenes* was isolated by 42.9, 33, 100 and 12.5% from fish fillets, calamari, tilapia and catfish respectively. While *L. monocytogenes* failed to be detected in shrimp.

PCR method was detected *L. monocytogenes* DNA from 21 isolates which identified on oxford and palcam agar with a percentage 28.6%, 50% and 25%) from fish fillets, shrimp and catfish, respectively. While, *L. monocytogenes* give negative results in calamari and tilapia.

There were four samples were positive for *L. monocytogenes* isolation by conventional bacteriological method and negative by PCR, while there were three samples were negative by conventional bacteriological method were positive by PCR, there were two samples are positive in both methods and twelve samples were negative by both methods.

The present study also revealed that the incidence of *L. monocytogenes* in fish fillets, shrimp and catfish was 4%, 2% and 6.6% respectively with total incidence

4514	12113682	Detection of listeria monocytogenes in fish and sea food /	Ibraheem, Shima elnagar taheer.		2012	2.2%. While <i>L.monocytogenes</i> failed to be detected in cooked fish, calamari and tilapia. Also the present study showed that the incidence of <i>L.monocytogenes</i> was predominated in catfish and in fresh water fish (tilapia and catfish) 3.3% More than in sea food (fish fillets, shrimp and calamari) 2%. The result of this study concluded that: • Fishes plays a role in transmission of <i>L.monocytogenes</i>. • Proper cooking kills all <i>L.monocytogenes</i> organisms. • Catfish has the predominant rate of <i>L.monocytogenes</i> infection.		
4515	12113723	Microbiological and Molecular studies on <i>E.coli</i> O157:H7 as one of important food borne diseases /	Mohammed, Waleed Khedr.		2012	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E.coli</i>), a bacterium that is a common inhabitant of the gut of warm blooded animals, including man. Most strains of <i>E.coli</i> are harmless; however, some strains such as <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 can cause severe food borne disease and are referred to as enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> (EHEC). This pathogen produces toxins, known as verotoxins or Shiga-like toxins because of their similarity that produced by <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>. (WHO, 1996). <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 is a gram-negative rod-shaped bacterium. The letter "O" in the name refers to the somatic antigen number, whereas the "H" refers to the flagellar antigen (Nataro and Kaper, 1998). <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 serotype occurred due to the horizontal gene transfer of virulence factors (Whittam et al., 1988). <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 is one of hundreds of gram negative <i>E. coli</i>. There are more than 170 serogroups of <i>E.coli</i>. Within each serogroup, there are one or more serotypes. <i>E.coli</i> O157:H7 is the most well known enterohemorrhagic strain (EHEC) (Peacock et al. 2001) <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 was first recognized as a human pathogen in 1982, when two outbreaks in the United States were associated with eating undercooked hamburgers from a fast-food restaurant chain (Riley et al. 1983). This food borne pathogen has since emerged as a major cause of bloody and non bloody diarrhea, causing up to 20,000 cases and up to 250 deaths per year in the United States (Griffin, 1995). In addition to causing bloody diarrhea, <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 infection is the most common cause of the hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), which cause kidney failure among children in the United States. HUS is associated with significant long-term complications. 3%-5% of patients who develop HUS die, and approximately 12% are left with significant sequelae, including end-stage renal disease, hypertension, and neurologic injury (Siegler et al., 1994). Consumption of ground beef, lettuce, unpasteurized cider or milk, and untreated water has been associated with outbreaks, and person-to-person transmission is well documented (Griffin, 1995). The VTEC enter the food chain via faecal contamination of milk, contamination of meat with intestinal contents during slaughter or contamination of fruit and vegetables by contact with contaminated manure. VTEC are also transmitted through contact with infected people, animals or animal waste. Moreover, contaminated water which used for irrigating or washing vegetables can also be source of infection for humans or animals (Paton and Paton, 1998). Routine techniques for diagnosis of VTEC focus exclusively on the detection of <i>E. coli</i> O157: H7 in clinical specimens, animal feces, food and environment. There are many problems with the developed techniques for <i>E. coli</i> O157: H7. A major challenge is the isolation of bacterium from different complex sample types. The sample will often contain low numbers of VTEC, very high levels of background flora and natural inhibitors which interfere with isolation of <i>E.coli</i> O157: H7 (Mead and Griffin, 1998; Gross, 1990; Duffy et al. 1999 and WHO, 1998). So techniques to improve the speed of O157 detection have been developed based on immunological or DNA techniques (polymerase chain reaction (PCR)). (Duffy et al. 1999) Aim of the work Thus, keeping in view, the above facts and the magnitude of the problem a more rapid, accurate method to detect <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 is needed for improved clinical diagnosis, and epidemiological studies. Therefore, the present study was planned and aimed to detect and characterize <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 from diarrheic and apparently healthy calves, raw milk and from children suffer from diarrhea which can achieve through the following steps:- 1- Isolation of <i>E-coli</i> O157:H7 by using MacConkey agar and sorbitol MacConkey agar with Cefixime Tellurite (CT) supplement (selective media) 2- Identification of <i>E-coli</i> O157:H7 by conventional biochemical reaction and API20E. 3- Serological detection of <i>E.coli</i> O157 by using Latex agglutination kit for O157. 4- Confirmation of the <i>E-coli</i> O157:H7 by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using specific primers.		

4516	12113762		studies on the hygienic status of abattoirs and some butcher shopen in Qena/	Abdel- latef, Hassan mahmoud mohamed.			2010	in terms of slaughtering risk - based monitoring of hygiene condition in accordance with hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) principles is required and strict maintenance of good practices of slaughter hygiene is of central importance to ensure both public health protection and meat quality .		
4517	12114141		Studies on the hygienic status of abattoirs and some butcher shops in qena/	bdel-latef, Hassan Mahmoud mohamed.			2010	in terms of slaughtering risk -based monitoring of hygiene conditions in accordance with hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) principles is required and strict maintenance of good practices of slaughter hygiene is of central importance to ensure both public health protection and meat quality .		
4518	12114153		Some studies on internal parasites of goats in Aswan governorate/	Ibrahim, Dalia ahmed.			2012	The aim of the present study is carried out to clarify the following: - prevalence of different internal parasites infecting goats at Aswan governorate including monthly and seasonal dynamics of the infections - Morphological identification and description of the recovered parasites - The effect of eimeria species on some biochemical parameters in serum of infected animals.		
								Scorpion stings are a major public health and veterinary problem in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Most of the scorpions that are dangerously venomous to humans and animals belong to buthidae family (Gary and Lance, 2009). Buthidae is the largest and most widespread scorpion family. Around 72 currently recognized genera and at least 528 species are classified under this family. Leiurus quinquestriatus (L. Q.) scorpion is one of the most important members of buthidae family. It is reported as one of the most dangerous scorpions in the world. This is because its venom is a powerful cocktail of neurotoxins with a low LD50 (Lucian, 2008). The scorpion's venom is comprised of a variety of compounds including low-molecular-weight proteins, neurotoxins, histamine, serotonin, enzymes, enzyme inhibitors, and other unidentified compounds (Possani et al., 2000). According to the molecular size; The neurotoxins of L.Q. are classified into the short chain toxins composed of 20 – 40 amino acid residues with three or four disulfide bonds, including chlorotoxins and charybdotoxins, which affect chloride or potassium channels. The long-chain toxins have 58 – 76 amino acid with four disulfide bonds and affect mainly the sodium channels (Mouhat et al., 2004). The reported LD50 of L.Q. venom is ranged from 0.16 - 0.5mg/kg in different animals; which confirm the severity of this species of scorpion (Gueron, et al., 1992). The voltage dependent ion channels; sodium, potassium and calcium channels; are the main targets of scorpion venom action. The symptoms of scorpion envenomation result from a complex interaction of parasympathetic and sympathetic stimulation along with the release of a variety of endogenous compounds including catecholamines, angiotensin II, glucagon, corticosteroids, bradykinins, prostaglandins, and cytokines. Fatalities are primarily the result of cardiovascular and respiratory dysfunction and failure (Cupo et al., 2007). Although the toxicity of L.Q. venom has been studied by several groups all over the world, it still needs several investigations. The purpose of this study is to investigate in vivo the pathological, hematological and biochemical changes associated with Leiurus quinquestriatus crude venom injection on female rabbits. In Egypt, envenomation by scorpions represents a serious public health and veterinary problem. Leiurus quinquestriatus scorpion was reported to be one of the most dangerous scorpions worldwide. In the present study; clinical, histopathological, hematological and biochemical investigations had been done in female rabbits after L. Q. crude venom injection. A total number of 30 female California rabbits have been used in this study. A single dose of crude L.Q. venom of 0.4mg/kg was injected i.v in peripheral ear vein. Blood samples have been collected pre – and post – envenomation in a time course started from zero up to eight days for the hematological and biochemical investigations. Histo-pathological examination of different body organs have been carried out postmortem. Three animals have been used per time point. Respiratory distress and nervous manifestations were the predominant symptoms after envenomation. These include tremors, convulsions and hurried respiration directly after envenomation; while dyspnea, recumbency and paralysis of the hind limbs was observed at the late stage. Wide spread congestion and hemorrhage at different body organs was obvious in the postmortem examination; with the lung, brain and heart being the most affected organs. On the other hand the lung body weight index revealed edematous enlargement of the lung post envenomation. The histopathological examinations of the lung showed severe affection. Edema, hemorrhage, emphysema of the lung and damage of the bronchial epithelium were the predominant findings at the most of the tested time points.		

4519	12114184	Toxic effect of leiurus quinquestriatus venom in rabbits /	Elkashef, Reham Hassan Reyad khalil.		2012	Histopathology of the brain showed liquifactive necrosis and demyelination expressed by vaculation at most of envenomation intervals. Irreversible myocardial damage which was obvious by necrosis and oedema was evident in this study. Nephrotoxicity was also obvious after envenomation by necrosis of glomerular tuft and renal tubules, interstitial hemorrhage and hyaline casts. The spleen showed hyperplasiawhile exhaustion of lymphoid follicles was evident by 24h post envenomation. The hepatic changes observed in the present study started as sinusoidal dilatation, hepatocytes degeneration and ended by hepatocytes necrosis by day post after envenomation. The genital organs in the present study showed hyperemia of blood vessels in early stages of envenomation followed by wellexpressed inflammation of the ovaries by Twenty four-hours. By day eight post envenomation; all body organs appeared free from any morphological alterations in comparison to the control of lymphoid follicles after 30min. from envenomation;		
4520	12114266	The impact of wind speed variation on power system stability for wind farm interconnected grid /	Rashad, Ahmed Mohammed Mohammed.		2013	The aim of the thesies is to investigate the impact of gust as case of wind speed variation on the stability of wind farms composed of fixed speed wind turbines based on SCIG and on the stability of wind farms composed of variable speed wind turbines based on DFIG.The continuous increasing in the pollution level and in the same time increasing in fuel price are factors lead to the increase in using renewable energy sources specially wind energy. Wind power production faces many challenges, one of the important challenges is that of the rapidly change in wind speed which depends on the weather condition. A change in wind speed affects on the generated power from wind turbine. SCIG and DFIG are famous kinds of wind turbine, each of them has advantages and disadvantages, SCIG is cheap but its operation has a harmful effect on system stability. DFIG keeps the system stable but it is very expensive technology for many countries. The thesis proposes a gust as a case of wind speed variation. The thesis uses Matlab/Simulink program to simulate the wind speed variation according to International Electrotechnical Commission 61400-1 (IEC 61400-1). The thesis focuses on the impact of gust which represents the wind speed variation according to reference IEC 61400-1 on stability of wind farm connected to grid when the wind farm is composed of Squirrel Cage Induction Generator (SCIG) and when it composed of Double Fed Induction Generator (DFIG). The thesis investigates the stability of wind farm by studying the voltage stability as one of power system studies. In this thesis the voltage stability analysis is achieved by using two different kinds of Voltage Stability Indices (VSI) indicated by VSI_1 and VSI_2 which are used to indicate the voltage stability condition.The thesis designs a hybrid wind farm consists of an equal number of SCIGs-based wind turbine and DFIGs-based wind turbine without STATCOM connected to wind farm. The thesis designs this kind of wind farm to overcome the instability of SCIG and expensive price of DFIG. Key words: IEC 61400-1, Gust, Squirrel Cage Induction Generator (SCIG), Double Fed Induction Generator (DFIG), Hybrid wind farm and Voltage Stability Index (VSI).THESES ORGANIZATION This is organized in 7 chapters. Notation, list of table, list of figures and abbreviations are shown after the list of contents. Literature references are mentioned in square brackets by numbers. Equations are numbered in format (x.y) and figures are numbered in format Figure x.y where x is the chapter number and y is the number of the item.		
						This thesies classifies three types of protections for the DFIG :the conventional crowbar protection the series crowbar protection and a new proposed crowbar protection the thesis illustrates the dynamic behavior of the DFIGs under different studies.Enhancement protection and operation of the doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) during the grid fault are investigated in this thesisWind power growth with a 20% annual rate has been experienced the fastest growth among all renewable energy sources since five years ago. It is predicted that by 2020 up to 12% of the world's electricity will have been supplied by wind power so Wind generation is becoming the most development. During 2011, 40 GW of wind generation capacity was added to power networks around the world. Worldwide wind capacity has reached 254 GW, by the end of June 2012, 273 GW expected for full year, indicating a 25% annual average growth rate in wind energy capacity.DFIG has recently received much attention as one of preferred technology for wind power generation. Compared to a full rated converter system, the use of DFIG in a wind turbine offers many advantages, such as reduction of inverter cost, the potential to control torque and a slight increase in efficiency of wind energy extraction.The DFIG is very sensitive to any grid disturbances, if a severe voltage dip occurred due to grid fault, high currents will pass through stator and rotor windings and also a very high		

							DC voltage would be induced in converter circuit, it may lead to damage the converter circuit and the DFIG windings. Protection systems are essential to avoid the disconnection of the DFIGs from the network during fault. This thesis classifies three types of protections for the DFIG: the conventional crowbar protection, the series crowbar protection and a new proposed crowbar protection (the outer crowbar protection). This thesis illustrates the dynamic behavior of the DFIGs under different studies: □ Without protection □ With conventional crowbar protection □ With series crowbar protection □ With outer crowbar protection This thesis produces strategy of determining the suitable protection method for the doubly fed induction generators to be applied during the grid fault. In the last decade the renewable energy sources, especially wind generation, have gained significant interest throughout the world due to the phasing out of conventional electrical power generation, this is caused by the global goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions [1]. Wind is a form of solar energy, winds are caused by the uneven heating of the atmosphere, the irregularities of the earth's surface, and rotation of the earth. Wind flow patterns are modified by the earth's terrain, bodies of water, and vegetation. Humans use this wind flow, or motion energy, for many purposes: sailing and even generating electricity. The terms wind energy or wind power describes the process by which the wind is used to generate mechanical power or electricity. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. To meet the growing energy demands in the future by taking advantage of the abundant energy in wind so as to protect the environment from CO₂ released through some of the more conventional ways of generating power. The worldwide wind capacity reached 254 GW by the end of June 2012, out of which 16.546 GW were added in the first six months of 2012. This increase represents 10 % less than in the first half of 2011, when 18.405 GW were added. The global wind capacity grew by 7% within six months (2% less than the same period in 2011) and by 16.4 % on an annual basis (mid-2012 compared with mid-2011). In comparison, the annual growth rate in 2011 was 20.3 %. [2], Figure 1-1 shows the expected annual and cumulative wind installations by 2020. Wind power growth with a 20% annual rate has been experienced the fastest growth among all renewable energy sources since five years ago. It is predicted that by 2020 up to 12% of the world's electricity will have been supplied by wind power so Wind generation is becoming the most development. During 2011, 40 GW of wind generation capacity was added to power networks around the world. Worldwide wind capacity has reached 254 GW, by the end of June 2012, 273 GW expected for full year, indicating a 25% annual average growth rate in wind energy capacity. DFIG has recently received much attention as one of preferred technology for wind power generation. Compared to a full rated converter system, the use of DFIG in a wind turbine offers many advantages, such as reduction of inverter cost, the potential to control torque and a slight increase in efficiency of wind energy extraction. The DFIG is very sensitive to any grid disturbances, if a severe voltage dip occurred due to grid fault, high currents will pass through stator and rotor windings and also a very high DC voltage would be induced in converter circuit, it may lead to damage the		
4521	12114301	Enhancement protection and operation of the doubly fed induction generators during grid fault/	Al kharbasy, Mohamed ebeed hussien.			2013	converter circuit and the DFIG windings. Protection systems are essential to avoid the disconnection of the DFIGs from the network during fault.		
							Rabbits are very abundant, worldwide and they are raised for a variety of purposes including; production of meat and wool, used as laboratory animal, tissue cultures, toxicity tests, ophthalmologic experiments and production of antibodies. Parasitic infection is one of health problems that hinder rabbit breeding and interfering with its production especially Eimeria spp. which is considered as one of the most important diseases of rabbits. Therefore, the present study was carried out to make a spot light on some internal and external parasites infecting rabbits at Quena Governorate; including the prevalence regarding to the age, sex and breeds; morphology of the recovered parasite species, histopathological changes and the efficacy of some anticoccidial drugs. The present study showed that the overall infection rate of internal parasites infecting rabbits at Quena Governorate was 68.12 % and the most frequent species was protozoa with an infection rate of 49%, while the helminthes infection represented 5.7% of the examined samples through coprological examinations. Additionally, the mixed infection represented in 13.4% of the examined samples.		

Concerning the ages of examined rabbits, the obtained results revealed that young rabbits (kids) were seem to be more susceptible to the infection with internal parasites (78.8%) than the adult ones (43.3%). Moreover, female rabbits (both adult and kids) were more susceptible to the internal parasites infection than male ones where the infection rate was 73.8% and 25.7%, respectively.

In respect to rabbit breeds, the present investigation concluded that the most susceptible rabbit breed to internal parasitic infections seemed to be Newzelandy with an overall prevalence of 76.2% and the least susceptible breed was Flander sp. (25%).

Regarding to the monthly infection rate of different internal parasites among rabbits revealed that the highest infection rates were observed in December, January and April, where the percent of infection were 100%, 90% and 90%, respectively, while the lowest infection rate was recorded during August and October, where the infection rate reached (42.86%) and (45%) respectively.

Concerning to the seasonal prevalence; the obtained results concluded that the highest infection rate was observed during winter season followed by autumn, spring where the infection rates were 83.33%, 73.33% and 64.21 %, respectively, while the lowest infection rate was recorded during summer season (57.83%).

Among the Helminthes; the helminthes identified was *Passalurus ambiguus* in the present study.

The overall prevalence of *Passalurus ambiguus* infection among examined rabbits via coprological examination was 5.7 %. Furthermore, the highest prevalence of infection was observed among young and male rabbits, where the infection rate was 5.8% and 8.6%, respectively.

In present investigations the seasonal prevalence of *P. ambiguus* infection in rabbits showed that the highest prevalence was recorded during summer season followed by spring where the infection rates were 16.9%, 3.2%, respectively, while there was no infections was observed during winter and autumn seasons.

Among the protozoan; the coccidia identified were *Eimeria* spp. and *Cryptosporidium* spp. in the present investigation.

The present study showed that the overall prevalence of *Eimeria* spp. and *Cryptosporidium* species among examined rabbits was 33.9% and 15.1 %, respectively.

Dealing with rabbit breeds, the present study revealed the most susceptible breeds to *Eimeria* species infection seemed to be Newzeland breed with an overall prevalence of 48.5% with low percent of infection among Rex breed (7.7%).

Regarding to the age of examined rabbit, the obtained results showed that the total prevalence of *Eimeria* spp. among rabbit kids and adult were 47.1% and 3.3%, respectively. Dealing with the age and sex, the obtained results revealed that the prevalence of *Eimeria* spp. among female kids, male kids, adult female and adult male were 48.8%, 0.0%, 1.6 and 7.1 %, respectively. Furthermore, the obtained results revealed that the total prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* among rabbit kids and adult rabbits was 9.1 % and 28.9%, respectively.

The present research showed that the high prevalence of *Eimeria* spp. infection was observed during winter season with an infection rate of 63.3% followed by spring and autumn seasons where the infection rates were 40% and 33.3%, respectively, while the lowest percent of infection was recorded during summer season (6%).

Eight species of *Eimeria* were recovered from the faeces of examined rabbits based on their morphological characters and the prevalence of each species was as follow:

E. perforans 96%, *E. magna* 92%, *E. flavescens* 68%, *E. coecicola* 32%, *E. exigua* 28%, *E. media* 20%, *E. intestinalis* 12%, and *E. piriformis* 8%.

Concerning the ectoparasites in this study, the total incidence of infection was 25 %; and the most frequent species was *Sarcoptes Scabiei* (22.5%) and *Notoedres cuniculi* (2.5%).

Regarding to the age of examined rabbit, the obtained results showed that the total prevalence of mite infection among rabbit kids and adult were 29.5% and 19.3%, respectively.

Dealing with the age and sex, the results clarified that the prevalence of ectoparasites were high in male rabbits (both adult and kids) compared to female rabbits (both adult and kids) where the infection rates were 31.4% and 22.8%, respectively. Generally, it was established that the young ages of

						rabbits (kids) and the male were more susceptible to mite infection compared to adult ones and females. In respect to the treatment trials, the present work found that, the marked decrease in OPG was observed as a result of medication with all therapeutic agents used (amprolium and toltrazuril) as there was a significant decrease in the total oocyst count in comparison with the infected non treated group. Furthermore, there was a noticeable significant decrease in the total oocyst count among the treated groups with both amprolium and toltrazuril. The criteria for drug evaluation were clinical signs, oocyst counts, and mortality rate, and average feed intake, hematological and histopathological changes. In recent years, there has been increasing commercial production of rabbits as a source of protein. The consumers prefer rabbits for their low cholesterol and fat contents (Al-Husseini, 1992). Therefore, rabbit production became one of the most important animal resources in Egypt. In addition to this commercial value, these animals are used as very important models for medical research and as pets (Yousif and Abdul-Aziz, 1995). Moreover, besides their uses as laboratory animals, are used for a wide variety of commercial purposes viz. wool, meat and fur (Tripathi et al., 1995). Rabbit breeding is widespread in many parts of the world and, in particular, at some governorates of Egypt, where the most rabbit population is in the hand of smallholders, while the rest belong to commercial sector (Galal and Khalil, 1994). Like other animals, rabbits have diseases and parasites that interfere with their normal physiology which have in the past contributed to the reduction of populations, as well as, slowing the progress of rabbit farmers across the world. Parasitic infections are one of the most health problems that hamper rabbit breeding and interfering with its production. <i>Passalurus ambiguus</i> (Rudolphi, 1919) is a common oxyurid found in the caecum and colon of domestic, wild, and laboratory rabbits and hares (Owen, 1972; Taffs, 1976). Furthermore, it is the species most likely to be adapted to the intensive breeding farms, as its infective larvae do not leave the egg until the egg is ingested by the host (Grice and Prociw, 1993). <i>P. ambiguus</i> infections of rabbit are not generally thought to be very pathogenic, although very large numbers of pinworms were found in rabbits, where scouring was a problem (Ostler, 1961), and fatal massive infections in young rabbits have been recorded (Owen, 1972). Coccidiosis remains one of the most important infectious causes of digestive disorders in fattening rabbits (Vancraeynest et al., 2008). Coccidiosis of rabbits are ubiquitous infections caused by obligatory intracellular protozoan parasites belonging to the genus <i>Eimeria</i> and considered as a major cause of significant morbidities and mortalities (Lebas et al., 1986; Wang and Tsai, 1991; Coudert et al., 1995 and Bhat et al., 1996) and seriously impairing their growth and food utilization (Abdel-Megeed et al., 2005). It mainly affects the intestine and only one species cause hepatic lesion (<i>Eimeria stiedae</i>). <i>Cryptosporidium</i> is a ubiquitous enteropathogen and has been reported from many geographical regions of the world. The parasite is recognized as one of the most common causes of diarrhea in humans and farm animals (De Graaf et al. 1999;		
4522	12114374	Studies on Parasites of rabbits at Quena governorate /	Ali, Esraa Hamdy Abd El-Raheim.		2013	The aim of this work are: propagation and isolation of NzdV from suspected samples collected from infected chickens using the embryonating chicken eggs biological and serological detection and identification of different isolates isolated on the basis of haemagglutination (HA) property and haemagglutination inhibition test using NDV specific antiserum. Newcastle disease (ND) is a highly contagious disease of birds and one of the major causes of economic losses in the poultry industry. Despite routine vaccination programs, several outbreaks have occurred in Egypt in the last 2 years and remain a constant threat to commercial poultry. Hence, the present study was aimed to characterize NDV isolates obtained from clinical cases in various locations of South Valley Provinces (Sohag, Qena and Luxor) during the period of 2011 - 2012. This study was carried out on 126 samples (liver, proventriculus, intestines, brain, spleen, lung, trachea and cecal tonsils), were collected from freshly dead and diseased live commercial broiler and backyard chicken flocks showing respiratory and/or nervous manifestations. Samples were prepared and inoculated into embryonating chicken eggs of 9 - 11 days old via allantoic cavity for virus propagation. Inoculated eggs were observed for 5-7 days post-inoculation (PI) then the allantoic fluid was collected and tested for haemagglutination (HA) character by rapid and slow HA tests to confirm the virus growth. The positive samples for HA were identified by haemagglutination inhibition (HI) test using NDV specific antiserum to confirm the presence of the virus. The obtained results indicated that 45 (35.7 %) samples were NDV positive. Molecular confirmation of the virus was performed by one step reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) after the RNA extraction from the allantoic fluids of 45 ND positive samples. RT-PCR was conducted using specific primers to amplify 695 base pair (bp) fragment targeting region at the end of matrix (M) gene and Carboxyl terminus (C-terminus) of Fusion (F) gene, including cleavage site. RT-PCR results showed that all ND positive		

								samples produced the specific PCR product at 695bp. The pathotyping of the isolated virus was carried out biologically by intracerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) in 1-day-old chicks. The clinical manifestations and post mortem picture of NDV were observed on the inoculated chicks. The results revealed that The ICPI ranged from 1.4- 2 index which referred that all NDV isolates were ranged from moderate to velogenic types. In order to understand the evolution of NDV in Upper Egypt and confirm the pathotyping, 8 out of 45 samples were selected from different regions for DNA sequencing and phylogenetic analysis. The post sequencing analysis of the cleavage site of the fusion gene showed that all the isolates have multiple basic amino acids at the C- terminus of the F2 protein and phenylalanine at residues 117 of the F1 protein, with cleavage site motif 112R-R-Q-K-R-F117, classifying them as velogenic which correlated to the results of ICPI. The obtained nucleotide sequences were aligned in compare with the LaSota and Egyptian strains previously isolated and the results indicated that all (8 strains) were 22 – 20% different from LaSota (vaccine strain) and 1-2 % from Egyptian one (2011), 16-22 % from other Egyptian one (2006, 2010). However, the 8 isolated were clustered into 6 clades based on nucleotide differences as well as away from the LaSota strain. The predicted amino acid sequences of these isolates were 21% different from LaSota also; some strains had a unique amino acid in different positions. The nucleotide sequences were then compared with available sequences deposit in the Genebank and used to construct the phylogenetic tree. Phylogenetic analysis indicated that the current isolated strains belonged to genotype VII which is the predominant genotype responsible for most ND outbreaks since the end of the last century and it is currently circulating in Egypt, causing very high mortalities in chicken flocks. The obtained isolates were genetically distinct and phylogenetically distant from the LaSota strain. Egyptian isolates (2006, 2010) and Israel (2003) while grouped with ND strains isolated from Egypt (2012) and Israel (2011). Far phylogenetic distance between vaccines and current obtained virulent strains which indicate to the occurrence of new ND stains different from the vaccine strains and other Egyptian strains isolated from chicken in 2006. These strains developed from the accumulation of point mutations in different sites of the F gene as well as this evolution may be a major reason for the continuous outbreaks of ND in Egypt. From the previous results we can conclude that: 1. Newcastle disease is still a major problem for the commercial and backyard poultry. 2. Presence of new NDV strains which differ from the vaccinal strains used for vaccination programs in Egypt so, studies on comparison of antigenic structure of the newly pathogenic NDV strains isolated from different outbreaks with that of the viruses used for the vaccination are of crucial importance to understand the causes of frequently occurring vaccine failure. 3. Poultry farmers need to be educated to adopt the biosecurity programs 4. A timely reporting mechanism should be developed that can be used to control an ND epidemic in the country		
4523	12114403		Molecular characterization of Newcastle disease virus isolated from Chickens in South Valley provinces /	Hussein, Mahmoud Hamed Sabra.			2013			
4524	12114789		Effects of injection of some neurotransmitters on the ovary and reproductive hormones in albin rats /	Ali, Fatma ali mohamed.			2013	The development and maintenance of reproductive systems are necessary for the propagation of all vertebrate species therefore the efforts of scientists are directed towards this object to improve reproductive performance. Female reproduction is under hormonal control of hypothalamic -pituitary- gonadal (HPG) axis which is responsible for the development, puberty, adulthood and senescence of reproductive systems .		
								The aim of this investigation is to obtain information and evaluation of serological tests(RBPT and TAT) for diagnosis of brucellosis of cows in gena governorate. sensitive alternative test for detection for brucella spp. either following serology or directly in field samples and comparing the sensitivity and specificity of the traditional method and that of PCR. Brucellosis is one of the major worldwide diseases caused by facultative intracellular bacteria of the genus Brucella. The disease is characterized by abortion, retained placenta, orchitis and epididymitis in its principal animal hosts and by weakness, fever, chills, sweating, joint pain and headaches in human. Control of brucellosis in animals is still considered a difficult task due to the contagious nature of the disease, wide host range, latency as well as difficulty to detect all infected cases at all stages of the disease. Application of policy of test and slaughter has been reported in different countries including Egypt. Great limitation of this method is mainly due to difficulty of accurate diagnosis in individual cases (Salem et al., 1987). Migratory sheep and goats especially those grazing after cattle constitute a major risk and can make serious breakdowns in the control program. To boost the control program, effective epidemiological tools are needed for tracing of infection. To gain detailed epidemiological information about the disease spread among different animal		

4525	12114799	Some Molecular Studies on Brucella Species /	Gad, Sayed Mahran.	2013	species in various localities, one must not rely only on serological testing, but thorough bacteriological examination is necessary. Although identification to the species level is the primary goal of allAlthough identification to the species level is the primary goal of all microbial classification schemes, the accurate recognition of subtypes within a species is assuming greater importance. The use of competent biotyping methods is necessary to enable a differentiation of the Brucella strains and to define the source of infection, mechanisms of transmission and rate of spread of infection. Subtyping of the genetically and phenotypically closely related members of the genus Brucella presents a real challenge. Molecular means including DNA restriction endonuclease analysis (O'Hara et al., 1985; Gándara et al., 2001), DNA-DNA (Verger et al., 1985 and DNA- rRNA (De Ley et al., 1987; Grimont et al., 1992) hybridization revealed high genomic resemblance. Genotyping failed thus far in differentiating all strains at the biovar level(Bardenstein et al., 2002; Cloeckaert et al., 2002; Marianelli et al., 2003). Very recently, Bricker et al. (2003) discriminated among field strains of Br. abortus biovar 1. Inter-laboratory reproducibility of genotyping methods for brucella has been problematic making the global application of such methods unlikely, at least for the time being. To make matters worse, an almost single predominant strain, Br. melitensis biovar 3, has been lately encountered in animals in Egypt (Ghobashy et al., 2003; Sayour, 2004). This renders biovar identification of limited value for epidemiological trace-back to the herd/flock of origin as brucellosis is highly communicable and zoonotic.Aims of the present thesis are: 1) The aim of this investigation is to obtain information and evaluation of of serological tests (RBPT and TAT) for diagnosis of brucellosis of cows in Qena Governorate. 2) Sensitive alternative test for detection for Brucella spp.either following serology or directly in field samples and comparing the sensitivity and specificity of the traditional methods and that of PCR. 3) Application of PCR on the field samples as sensitive and specific alternative test for detection of Bruella.		
4526	12114812	Clinical and laboratory studies on emaciation and ill-thriftiness in cattle at Aswan governorate =	Nour, Safaa Yousef.	2013	Aim of the work to look for the relation between emaciation in cattle and clinical evaluation of skin , hair coat , mucous membranes rumen motility, temperature and appetite.hematological parameters. Cattle are considered the main integral part of the farming system for small farmers in Aswan governorate. Farmers depend on cows and oxen for milk and meat. In spite of their importance, poor growth, worth body condition and poor productivity of cattle in this area consist of a major problem thus it is important to study this problem and look for the possible causes of emaciation in cattle in this area. Poor growth and unthriftiness in livestock animals are considered the widely mentioned complain among farmers in Upper Egypt. Bad or inadequate feeding of nutrients, deficiency of macro and micro-elements, improper housing or management, impact of gastrointestinal, skin and blood parasites and chronic debilitating diseases are incriminated as the most probable causes of such condition (Sadiek, 2001). Ill-thrift is a vaguely defined condition with a variety of causes however ill-thrift and suboptimal growth are terms often used interchangeably (Radostiis et al., 2000). Failure to gain weight is the main feature of this condition and chief complain of livestock producers. It has a drastic economic impact on livestock production as it affects animal' s rate of body weight gain, marketing, day to the first calving, herd survivorship and future productivity (Underwood and Suttle, 1999). While the most likely cause of this condition is the disturbance of metabolism secondary to micronutrients imbalances, the pathophysiological basis of such condition is still intricate (Mills, 1983).Weight loss or failure to gain weight (ill-thrift) is concerned with the syndrome of weight loss in the presence of an adequate food supply and a normal appetite. In the absence of any primary disease, an animal or group of animals that presents with this as the problem is a major diagnostic dilemma. Several poorly identified diseases in this category are 'weaner ill-thrift', 'thin sow syndrome', 'thin ewe syndrome', 'weak calf syndrome' (Radostiis et al., 2006). Ettinger and Feldman, (1995) mentioned that change in body weight-weight loss or weight gain result when metabolic utilization and/or nutrient loss exceeds or falls short of energy intake. Weight loss can occur through increased energy demands (hyper metabolism), inadequate nutrient assimilation (anorexia, regurgitation A number of stress factors including environmental and managerial variables such as hot climatic condition, type of soil and weaning practices have also been reported to be contributing factors to calf ill-thrift (Reid and Howath, 1980; Scibilia et al., 1987). Stress of trace elements deficiencies and hot climatic condition generally increases the production of free radicals, leading to oxidative stress (Elsayed, 2001 and Saleh et al., 2008).		

							the present study is designed to investigate the following: evaluation of the sensitivity and specificity of PCR technique in comparison with biochemical reaction by API 20 E and conventional culture methods by isolation of E coli from suspected samples collected from mastitic bovine milk identification of isolates using conventional methods and adaption of PCR technique for detection of E coli to give accurate diagnosis by using specific primers. Escherich, (1885) was the first who identified E. coli in 1885, and the bacterium was known as bacterium coli commune. De. et al., (1956) identified enterotoxins secreted by E. coli able to mediate increased fluid secretion in gut leading to diarrhoea based on virulence properties of E. coli, their difference in epidemiology and distinct O:H serotypes In recent years, there has been considerable increase in the incidence of drug resistance in bacteria due to extensive and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial agents for therapy, prophylaxis or growth promotion. The emergence of drug resistant strains following continuous feeding of antibiotics to livestock has led to loss of their efficacy (Smith and Hall, 1966 and Singh et al., 1992). The organism typically colonizes the infant gastrointestinal tract within hours of life and thereafter, both E. coli and the host derive mutual benefit (Drasar and Hill, 1974). Wilson et al. (1983) reported that the microorgansim originally called bacterium coli was isolated from the feces of infants by Escherich over a century ago. Martin et al. (1986) stated that raw milk was first recognized as a vehicle of transmission of E. coli. Levine, (1987) stated that In the debilitated or immunosupressed host or when gastrointestinal barriers are violated even normal non pathogenic strains of E. coli can cause infection. Pathogenic E. coli are one of the most important groups of bacteria causing diarrhoea and extraintestinal infections in humans and animals. Jones, (1990) stated that millions of non-pathogenic E. coli bacteria are living in the normal intestinal microflora of both humans and animals. E. coli adheres to the mucus overlaying the large intestine where they constitute a useful microbial barrier because of their antagonism to pathogenic bacteria. E. coli is massively excreted with the faeces in the environment. E. coli is ubiquitous in the cow's environment. It is obvious that challenge of E. coli udder infection will remain so long as cows produce faeces. Varnam and Evans (1991) stated that subdivided the pathogen strains of E. coli subdivided based on clinical signs, mechanisms of pathogenesis, biochemical and serological markers into five groups : enteropathogenic (EPEC), enterotoxigenic ETEC), enteroinvasive (EIEC), enteroaggregative, diffuse adherent (Eagg- DAEC), and enterohaemorrhagic (EHEC). Pathogenic E. coli are one of the most important groups of bacteria causing extraintestinal infections. Since that, it has become a pathogen of major concern in both food and dairy industries, because of its ability to cause severe illness to humans and animals (Abdul-Raouf et al., 1993). Cullor, (1996) stated that E. coli is a Gram-negative, non-spore-forming rod, which belongs to the family Enterobacteriaceae. Gram-negative bacteria have a cell wall that typically consists of three layers, the cytoplasmic membrane, the peptidoglycan layer and the outer membrane. The outer cell membrane contains phospholipids, membrane proteins and lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Lipopolysaccharide comprises lipid-A, the lipopolysaccharide core and repeated polysaccharide units, called O-antigens. He stated that on the outer surface, bacteria may have fimbriae, which protrude from the cell wall. The surface mayalso be covered with a thick polysaccharide layer, called a capsule. Based on the different structures of O-antigens, K-antigens (capsular) and H-antigens (flagellar), E. coli can be divided into O:H:K serotypes. Lipid-A is the lipophilic, inner part of LPS, which causes the toxic effects of LPS, also known as endotoxin (Cullor, 1996; Hogan and Smith, 2003). E. coli is part of the normal intestinal flora of humans and animals, and is the most common facultative anaerobic bacterial species in the gut. The bacteria are constantly excreted in the faeces to the environment. Pathogenic E. coli bacteria can cause intestinal and extra-intestinal infections in mammalian and avian hosts (Cullor, 1996; Nagy and Fekete, 1999). Cullor, (1996) stated that E. coli is the predominant cause of urinary tract infection in humans, and also causes invasive diseases, such as bacteraemia and meningitis, in humans and animals. China and Guffaux, (1999) stated that E. coli is a member of the family of Enterobacteriaceae. of primary importance is their ability for fermentation of lactose. Over 700 antigenic types or serotypes of E. coli have been recognised based on O, H, and K antigens. Two classes of coliforms have to be distinguished strains that are harmless (non-pathogenic strains) and strains that cause a wide variety of typical clinical infections (pathogenic strains). Lehtolainen, (2004) mentioned that E. coli strains involved in acute clinical mastitis have, however, no specific virulence factors. 2. Mastitis overview :- Mastitis is defined as an inflammatory reaction of the mammary gland (International Dairy Federation, 1987). In practice, whether a case of mastitis is classified as clinical or subclinical often depends on how carefully the cow is observed when diagnosis is made The extent of these changes is determined by the severity of the infection. (International Dairy Federation, 1987; Harmon, 1994 and Pyörälä, 2003).		
4527	12114859	Some studies on Escherichia coli isolated from bovine mastitis /	Hatab, Mohamed Abd El-Raheem Moustafa Osman.			2013			
4528	12114893	Some Microbiological studies on salmonella raw chicken Meat/	Ali, Hayam kamal Mohamed.			2013	Aim of the work detection of the salmonella in chicken carcasses retail in sohag Evaluation the salmonella contamination of chicken and giblets available for human consumption by different microbiological methods detection of salmonella in the poultry samples.		

4529	12114942	Role of intramedullary nail device (Gamma Nail) in treatment of femoral subtrochanteric fractures/	Ahmed, Kamal haggag hamza.			2013	The main complications reported with intramedullary nailing systems especially the gamma nail, include the difficulty in properly targeting the cephalic screw , tendinous lesions of the abductor muscles due to the large metaphyseal diameter of the nail postoperative fractures at the distal end of the nail.		
4530	12114979	Tamsulosin 0.2 mg versus 0.4 mg in treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms due to benign prostatic hyperplasia (comparative study)/	Ahmed, Amr Alm El-Din.			2013	Aim of the work to compare the effect of tamsulosin in a dose of 0.2 mg versus 0.4 mg in treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms LUTS due to benign prostatic hyperplasia BPH as initial medical treatment regarding efficacy and side effects.		
4531	12115067	percutaneous nephrolithotomy : Qena university Hospital overview/	Ahmed, Hassan Ali.			2013	The aim of this work is to present Qena university Hospital experience in PNL and to compare our results with that reported in the international literature regarding operative time bleeding requiring blood transfusion intraoperative complication hospital stay post operative fever and infection rate stone free rate.		
4532	12115594	The use of Anti-vaseular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in retinal vascular diseases/	Badawy, Al shaima shahat.			2013	Aim of work to review the literature to make a spot light on anti VEGF and their uses.		
4533	12115617	update in cryptosporidiosis essay/	Mousa, Eman Abd elazeem Abu elwafa.			2013	Aim of work to make an overview on cryptosporidiosis as regards the different species of cryptosporidium that may affect man discussing the pathogenesis of cryptosporidiosis the health hazards especially to immunocompromised patients the new techniques which can be used in diagnosis of cryptosporidiosis.		
4534	12115644	Etude stylistique de Madame Bovary de Gustave Flaubert/	Mohamed, Tag khaled Ahmed.			2013	Au debut je tiens a exprimer mes remerciements et ma gratitude pour Madame le professeur Nadia kamel je la remercie pour son acceptation de diriger la these j'ai beaucoup profite de son erudition. Avant tout, nous voudrions montrer que le but de ce travail est de reconnaître les caractéristiques du style de Flaubert dans Madame Bovary. Le xx siècle a reconnu en Flaubert le premier écrivain vraiment moderne. Difficilement classable, il a inventé une forme romanesque originale et féconde.1 On considère généralement Flaubert comme l'un des maîtres du mouvement réaliste, ce qui ne va pas sans poser de problème puisqu'il a constamment refusé toute appartenance à une école et volontiers fustigé les écrivains de l'école réaliste.2 Flaubert donne au style un grand soin. On peut découvrir cela d'après ces propos d'Emile Zola : «J'arrive au style de Gustave Flaubert [...] il soigne, je l'ai dit, jusqu'aux virgules, il met des journées s'il faut, sur une page pour l'obtenir telle qu'il l'a rêvée. Il poursuit les mots répétés jusqu'à trente et quarante lignes de distance. Il se donne un mal infini pour éviter les consonances fâcheuses, les redoublements de syllabes offrant quelque dureté.»3 Flaubert voit que la prose doit prendre les caractéristiques de la poésie. Il dit : «Une bonne phrase de prose doit être comme un bon vers, interchangeable, aussi rythmée, aussi sonore.»4. Quant à la question du rythme dans la phrase de Flaubert, il hérite le rythme ternaire : «Flaubert affectionne le rythme ternaire.»5. Cela paraît dans Madame Bovary. Emile Zola affirme la tendance de l'auteur d'écrire une prose comme la poésie par ces paroles : «Surtout il proscrire l'écrivain a beaucoup souffert pour obtenir un style sublime. Emile Zola poursuit son discours sur le style de Flaubert et montre cette souffrance subite par l'auteur dans les propos suivants : «Je lui ai souvent entendu dire qu'une page de belle prose était deux fois plus difficile à écrire qu'une page de beaux vers. La prose a, par elle-même, une noblesse de contours, une fluidité qui la rend très pénible à couler dans un moule solide. Lui, la voudrait dure comme du bronze, éclatante comme de l'or. Avec Gustave Flaubert, nous revenons toujours à une idée d'immortalité, à l'ambition puissante de faire éternel.»2 Marcel Proust traite une question importante chez Flaubert, c'est celle de l'adverbe. «[...] les adverbes, locutions adverbiales, etc., sont toujours placés dans Flaubert de la façon à la fois la plus laide, la plus inattendue, la plus lourde, comme pour maçonner ces phrases compactes, boucher les moindres trous. M. Homais dit : «vos chevaux, peut-être, sont fougueux.»3 Comme on a dit au-dessus, Flaubert a subi des maux pour obtenir une écriture parfaite. Nous voudrions signaler une question très importante dans le travail de l'écrivain, c'est l'épreuve du gueuloir : «Flaubert [...] est un homme qui travaillait et retravaillait ses textes. Jamais content de la forme obtenue, il raturait, puis raturait encore. Après ce labeur épuisant, il se mettait à déclamer sa prose tout haut, en hurlant dans ce qu'il appelait son gueuloir. C'est à l'épreuve de l'oralité qu'il décidait si le rythme et la musicalité étaient satisfaisants.»4. Maupassant dit au sujet de Flaubert : «Son regard ombragé de grands cils sombres courait sur les lignes, fouillant les mots, chavirant les phrases, consultant la physionomie des lettres assemblées, épiait l'effet comme un chasseur a l'affût»1.		

4535	12115675		The diagnostic value of saline infusion sonohysterography and hysteroscopy in the evaluation of uterine cavity /	Ibrahim, Ahmed Mowafy.			Aim of the work to compare the diagnostic accuracy , acceptability, reliability and sensitivity of saline infusion sonohysterography (SIS) and hysteroscopy for evaluation of intracavitary abnormalities in woman with abnormal sonographic and hysterosalpigographic finding.Ultrasound imaging of the female reproductive tract was first described in 1972 by Kratochwil et al., (Kratochwil et al; 1972). and currently represents one of the most common procedures performed by gynaecologists. The recent advances in ultrasound technology have promoted transvaginal ultrasound (TVS) as a non-invasive, low-cost alternative to hysteroscopy. Indeed, it provides good visualisation of the endometrium, mid-line echo and uterine cavity. The simplicity of the ultrasound examination has led gynaecologists to consider TVS as the 'first step' procedure in the evaluation of the uterine cavity. However, which is the best method for the evaluation of the uterus is still a matter of debate. Indeed, a single technique that is 100% reliable, accurate, well-tolerated and low-cost is still to be identified. (Grandberg et al .,1991)Saline infusion sonography (SIS) is a real-time imaging technique for visualization of the endometrium and endometrial cavity. Sterile saline installation into the endometrial cavity with the aid of the two-dimensional B-Mode transvaginal ultrasonography (TVS) is an easy, fast, cheap and well-tolerated technique for diagnosis of uterine cavity pathologies. SIS offers a detailed vision of the uterine cavity compared to the TVS and can prevent the patient from more invasive procedures such as diagnostic hysteroscopy. Additionally, SIS can also be used to evaluate the tubal patency in some instances (Fleischer et al; 1997) and to search for retained products of conception. (Wolman et al; 2000)Hysteroscopy has the advantage of directly visualizing the uterine cavity and endometrium, but it cannot comment on myometrial pathology. The choice of diagnostic procedure seems to be determined largely by clinician's preference. However, acceptability of the procedure by subjects is very important. (Kelekci, et al; 2005)Aim of the work To compare the diagnostic accuracy , acceptability , reliability and sensitivity of saline infusion sonohysterography (SIS) and hysteroscopy for evaluation of intracavitary abnormalities in women with abnormal sonographic and hysterosalpigographic findingsDay 1 of the menstrual cycle refers to the first day of menstruation. At this time oestrogen levels are low and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) is secreted by the pituitary gland and stimulates follicular development within the ovary. The granulosa cells of the growing follicles produce oestrogen, which acts upon both the hypothalamus (reducing gonadotrophin-releasing hormone production [GnRH]) and pituitary gland. Secretion of FSH from the pituitary is thus inhibited (negative feedback) and circulating FSH levels fall. Only the largest 'lead' follicle possesses enough FSH receptors to continue growth and oestrogen production, the other follicles becoming atretic (days 5–7). (Jeffcoate; 1992)This hormonal 'surge' triggers ovulation (day 14) and oestrogen levels fall temporarily so that positive feedback on the hypothalamus and pituitary ceases and is replaced by a negative feedback effect resulting in a fall in FSH and LH. The collapsed postovulatory follicle is transformed into a corpus luteum. The granulosa and theca cells of the newly formed corpus luteum produce oestrogen, and more importantly progesterone, so that a stable secretory endometrium is produced in anticipation of conception and ensuing embryonic implantation. In the absence of pregnancy (trophoblast producing human chorionic gonadotrophin), the corpus luteum cannot be maintained and starts to wane after 7–10 days. Hormone production declines rapidly and it is this progesterone withdrawal that triggers menstruation 14 days		
							The aim of this study:- 1-To detect the serum leptin in children with nephrotic syndrome. 2-To detect the relationship between serum leptin and degree of proteinuria. 3-To find out if it has a prognostic value or significance as regard the respond to treatment especially steroid.The first recorded description of NS dates to the15thcentury.Pediatric nephrotic syndrome, also known as nephrosis, is defined by the presence of nephrotic-range proteinuria, edema, hyperlipidemia, and hypoalbuminemia. Nephrotic range proteinuria is defined as proteinuria exceeding 1000 mg/m² per day or spot (random) urinary protein-to- creatinine ratio exceeding 2 mg/mg. The proteinuria in childhood nephrotic syndrome is relatively selective, constituted primarily by albumin (Hogg et al., 2000).		

						incidence and Epidemiology:- Annual incidence of NS range from 2-7 per 100,000 children, and prevalence from 12-16 per 100,000 (Eddy et al., 2003).A study from New Zealand found the incidence of NS to be almost 20 cases per million children under age 15 years (Wong et al., 2007).In specific populations, such as those of Finnish or Mennonite origin, congenital nephrotic syndrome may occur in 1 in 10,000 or 1 in 500 births, respectively (Niaudet et al., 2004).ome studies have suggested a change in the histology of idiopathic nephrotic syndrome (INS) over the past few decades, although the overall incidence of INS has remained stable. The frequency of focal segmental glomerulosclerose (FSGS) associated with INS appears to be increasing. A review of the literature suggested a 2-fold increase in the incidence of FSGS in recent decades (Borges et al., 2007).In children younger than 8 years at onset, the ratio of males to females varies from 2:1 to 3:2 in various studies. In older children, adolescents, and adults, the male-to-female prevalence is approximately equal.International study of kidney diseases in children (ISKDC) data indicate that 66% of patients with either minimal changes nephrotic syndrome (MCNS) or FSGS are male, whereas 65% of individuals with membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN) are female (Borges et al., 2007). Patients with MCNS, 70% are younger than 5 years. Only 20-30% of adolescents with INS have MCNS on biopsy findings. In the first year of life, genetic forms of INS and secondary nephrotic syndrome due to congenital infection predominate (Eddy et al., 2003) of glomerular capillary wall by degrading heparan sulphate glucosaminoglycans.The degradation of these anionic glycans has long been hypothesized as a cause of increased glomerular permeability to recently showed dysregulated heparanas synthesis in children with steroid-sensitive NS (Holt et al., 2005).The association of allergic responses with NS also illustrates the role of the immune system in INS. NS has been reported to occur after allergic reactions to bee stings, fungi, poison ivy, ragweed, house dust, jellyfish stings and cat fur. Food allergy might play a role in relapses of INS; a reduced-antigenic diet was associated with improved proteinuria and complete remission in one study (Coleman et al., 1996).Additionally, INS is 3-4 times more likely in children with human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DR7. Steroid sensitive INS has also been associated with HLA-B8 and the DQB1 gene of HAL-DQW2. A greater incidence of INS is also observed in children with atopy and HLA-B12 (Niaudet et al., 2004)Leptin circulating levels directly The kidneys play a significant role in the plasma removal of leptin. Given its size (16,000 Daltons), leptin is freely filtered by the glomerulus. However, while leptin is freely filtered, little or no leptin cleared by the kidneys appears in the urine (Meyer et al., 1997). Renal processing of leptin appears to occur through renal tubular uptake and cellular degradation (Landt et al., 1998). It was previously reported the presence of significant decrease in the prednisolone response of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) derived from patients with chronic renal failure, compared to the PBMCs of healthy subjects and nephrotic syndrome (NS) patients as leptin is a small peptide, it is principally cleared by the kidneys, urinary excretion of leptin in proteinuric NS patients is significantly higher, compared with healthy subjects (Kayo et al., 2008) Multiple studies revealed that the decrease in glomerular filtration rate leads to the accumulation of leptin (Menon et al., 2004).		
4536	12115701	Role of Leptin in children with nephrotic syndrome /	Mahmoud, Fatma El-Zahraa Mostafa Abo El-Magd.		2013	Aim of the work to evaluate the role of laparoscopy in the repair of the different types of inguinal hernias ,including its Advantages and disadvantages in comparison with open inguinal hernia repair.Much evidence suggests that hernia formation and Recurrence depends in part on a systemic predisposition due to an abnormal metabolism of connective tissue and in part on other Risk factors, surgical as well as non-surgical. (Sorenson et al., 2002)Inguinal hernia repair is the most frequently performed Operation in general surgery with about 100,000 procedures being carried out in the UK, 700,000 in the US and 20 million worldwide Annually. (Kruzer and Kark, 2005).In the last 15 years the development and refinement of new techniques and assimilation of new and evolving medical technologies has turned laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair from an experimental to a widely performed procedure. Further improvements in prosthetic mesh technologies and new methods of mesh fixation are now expanding the role of laparoscopy to other types of hernia (Ahmed and Beckingham, 2004).Early laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair techniques such as simple ring closure or intraperitoneal onlay of mesh (IPOM) had high rates of recurrence and complications and have been superseded. The two current methods are Trans-Abdominal Pre-Peritoneal (TAPP) and Totally Extraperitoneal (TEP) repair. TEP is considered to be technically more difficult, partly because of unfamiliarity with the anatomy. The use of a balloon can greatly facilitate dissection, particularly useful for surgeons on the early part of their learning curve, although it does add to the cost of the procedure (National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2001).A large European Union meta-analysis recently compared the results of minimally invasive hernia repair with the traditional open mesh repair. This meta analysis compared the results of 41 published trials .The conclusion was that the risks of haematoma formation and wound infection were less in the laparoscopic group. The duration of hospital stay was less and return to normal activity was quicker after laparoscopic surgery. The incidences of chronic pain, numbness and hernia recurrence were also less after laparoscopic repair. The incidence of haematoma formation was less after laparoscopic repair but of seroma formation was hi (Mc Cormack, 2003).		

							The laparoscopic approach also often identifies additional hernias, some of which might well not have been seen at open surgery (Crawford et al., 1998).The UK National Institute of Clinical Excellence(NICE) published the guidelines on laparoscopic hernia repair including that: for repair of primary inguinal hernia, open (mesh) should be the preferred surgical procedure; for the repair of recurrent and bilateral inguinal hernia, laparoscopic surgery should be considered; when laparoscopic surgery is undertaken for inguinal hernia, the TEP procedure should be preferred; laparoscopic surgery for inguinal hernia should be only undertaken in those units with appropriately trained operating teams that regularly undertake these procedures (National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2001).the riskAim of the Work This study aims to evaluate the role of laparoscopy in the repair of the different types of inguinal hernias, including its advantages and disadvantages in comparison with open inguinal hernia repair.		
4537	12115735	Role of Laparoscopy in inguinal hernia repair /	Allam, Ahmed Fathy Ahmed.			2013			
							Aim of the work to compare between oxybutynin and solifenacin succinate as anticholinergic drugs in the treatment of nocturnal in Qena government. Nocturnal enuresis (NE) is defined as repeated, spontaneous voiding of urine during sleep in a child aged 5 years or older in the absence of congenital or acquired defects of CNS or urinary tract (Budak et al., 2010). Diurnal enuresis or incontinence is defined as leakage of urine during the day. For the diagnosis of NE to be established, a child 5 to 6 years old should have two or more bedwetting episodes per month; and a child older than 6 years of age should have one or more wetting episode per month (Thiedke, 2003). At 5 years of age, 15-25% of children wet the bed. NE is twice as common among boys as girls. With each year of maturity, the percentage of bed-wetters declines by 15% (Bakker et al., 2002). According to the presence of other symptoms, NE is classified into two types. Monosymptomatic or uncomplicated NE is defined as normal voiding occurring at night in bed in the absence of other symptoms referable to the urogenital or gastrointestinal tract. Polysymptomatic or complicated NE is defined as bed wetting associated with daytime symptoms such as urgency frequency, chronic constipation or encopresis (Thiedke, 2003). Monosymptomatic NE usually is divided into primary (PNE) and secondary (SNE) forms (Koff et al., 1998). Primary NE is defined as present when the patient had never achieved a period of nighttime dryness >6 consecutive months. SNE is considered present when the patient had experienced a period of nighttime dryness of at least 6consecutive months (Norgaard et al., 1998). Monosymptomatic NE is a common pediatric disorder with a high spontaneous resolution rate. Different causes such as maturational delay, genetics, small functional bladder capacity, abnormal diurnal secretion of vasopressin, sleep disorders...etc; may contribute to NE in a given child (Wille et al., 1994). Primary NE & SNE likely share a common pathogenesis. Symptoms of daytime voiding dysfunction are common in patients with PNE & SNE.Daytime voiding habits might influence how the C.N.S responds at night to a full or contracting bladder (Robson et al., 2005) The common reported causes of SNE include urinary tract infections, constipation, urge syndrome/dysfunctional voiding, psychological stress, diabetes, and obstructive sleep apnea (Robson et al., 2000). The only significant difference between the patient with PNE & those with SNE was in the prevalence of constipation. Constipation was significantly associated with PNE (Robson et al., 2005). The theoretical mechanism whereby constipation might cause enuresis is a direct pressure effect of stool on the bladder. Constipation might be a potential cause of the low nocturnal bladder capacity that is reported as a pathophysiologic factor in bedwetting (Hjamlmas et al., 2004) .The evaluation of the child with monosymptomatic NE includes a careful history, physical examination & urine analysis (Bakker et al., 2002). (Treatment program usually involves several methods of treatment; non pharmacological such as motivational therapy, fluid restriction, enuresis alarms, bladder training; and pharmacological agent such as desmopressin acetate, tricyclic antidepressants (eg, Imipramine) & anticholinergic (eg, Oxybutynin) (Cendron, 1999). Oxybutynin is one of the most common anticholinergic medications used to treat overactive bladder in children (Koçsar et al., 1999). Anticholinergic agents may play a role for a subset of children with enuresis who do not have lower urinary tract symptoms during the day but have a restricted bladder capacity because of detrusor overactivity at night as it relaxes bladder smooth muscle, increases bladder capacity, diminishes the frequency of uninhibited contractions of the detrusor muscle, and delays the initial desire to void in patients with involuntary bladder contractions (Yeung et al., 2002). Aim of the work To compare between oxybutynin and solifenacin succinate as anticholinergic drugs in the treatment of nocturnal enuresis in Qena governmentchildren.		
4538	12115766	Solifenacin versus oxybutynin in treatment of nocturnal enuresis in children (comparative study) /	Murad, Nesma Abdel-Salam Mahmoud.			2012			
							Aims of the current study to describe the epidemiological features of type 1 diabetes mellitus in the from of sex, residence , age group at diagnosis ,maternal occupation , the pattern of seasonality at birth and at diagnosis , birth order , type of feedig type of delivery , parents consanguinity , maternal occupation , family history of diabetes mellitus the precipitating factors the initial symptoms of presentation and insulin regimen among children.Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by chronic hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both (ISPAD consensus guidelines, 2007). Two main categories with various subtypes currently identified are type 1		

						DM and type 2 DM. Type 1 DM occurs in less than 10 % of people diagnosed with diabetes (McCarthy et al, 2001). Type 1 DM is the most common metabolic disease in childhood (Ross et al, 2003). Type 1 diabetes (T1D) is an autoimmune disorder that likely results from a T cell mediated autoimmune process targeted at the β-cells in the pancreas. It is one of the most common pediatric diseases and viewed as a complex disease with varied pathogenesis, clinical appearance and outcome (Mayer-Davis et al, 2009). Type 1 diabetes is often called insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) due to the lifelong clinical need of exogenous insulin to sustain life (Mordes et al, 2004). There is a clear seasonal variation in diagnosis of diabetes, and children may have a preceding, precipitating factor like infection. However, seasonal factors could influence not only precipitating mechanisms just before diagnosis, but also initiating or promoting mechanisms very early in the disease process (Moony et al, 2004). Also, seasonal variation in nutrition or infections might influence pregnant mothers and their fetuses, or the baby during its early life. Some studies have confirmed the relation between month of birth and the risk of developing diabetes (Rothwell et al, 1996). An Egyptian study showed that age, seasonal variations, viral infections, emotional stress, high birth order and consanguinity between the parents and family history of diabetes were risk factors for development of Type 1 DM (Salem et al, 1990). Diabetes prevalence in some Eastern Mediterranean countries is among the highest in the world. The highest rates are reported in Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman and Qatar where the incidence of type 1 diabetes is reported to be 8-10 per 100 000 population per year in children aged <15 years (WHO. Guidelines for the prevention, management and care of diabetes mellitus 2006). Incidence rate varies greatly between different countries, within countries, and between different ethnic populations. The incidence of Type 1 DM increased worldwide in the closing decades of the 20th century. Steep rises in the age group under 5 years has been recorded recently (Gale et al, 2002). The incidence of type 1 diabetes is increasing and this may double the burden of disease in our youngest by 2020. The recent increase in incidence is mostly happening in the very young and those with moderate genetic susceptibility. Many environmental factors have been implicated, but no major determinants have been clearly identified, and the mechanisms of involvement remain elusive. This review summarizes current research efforts directed at understanding the possible reasons for this increase, including the role of viruses, gut micro biota, early life feeding patterns, perinatal factors and childhood growth patterns. It also provides a road map for future research directions (John Wiley et al, 2010)Recent epidemiological studies have focused on determining what triggers the body to destroy pancreatic β-cells, which produce insulin. Studies have suggested multiple risk factors, including genetic predisposition, diet, body size, seasonality of birth, viruses and geography, in addition to autoimmunity (Lernmark et al, 2008). The rising incidence of T1D over the past decade is too rapid to be completely attributed to an increase in genetic susceptibility. Recent reports from Australia, Europe and the United States have shown that the proportion of youth with T1D having the highest risk human leukocyte antigen (HLA) genotype (DR3/4) has not changed over time; rather the majority of individuals with new onset T1D are those with the moderate risk HLA genotypes (DR3/3 and DR4/4) (Vehik et al, 2008)Type 1 DM is a disease with both acute and chronic complications that are associated with serious illness and shortened life. It has been estimated that average life span of individuals with diabetes is about 10 years shorter than nondiabetic general population (Alemzadeh et al, 2004). The aim of management is control of hyperglycemia, general health maintenance, psychological and emotional satisfaction, and prevention of acute and chronic complications. The aspects of management include insulin therapy, nutritional management, exercise, educational aspects, and psychological aspects (Devendra et al, 2004This study aimed to describe the epidemiological features of type 1 diabetes mellitus in the form of (sex, residence, age group at diagnosis, maternal occupation, the pattern of seasonality at birth and at diagnosis, birth order, type of feeding, type of delivery, parents' consanguinity, maternal occupation, family history of diabetes mellitus, the precipitating factors the initial symptoms of presentation and insulin regimen) among children.		
4539	12115808	Some epidemiological of childhood type I Diabetes mellitus /	Abdel Aziz, Mahmoud Mohamed.		2012			
4540	12116856	Comparative study between transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography in assessment of rheumatic heart diseases associated with fever/	Ali, Ahmed abdellatif Ali.		2013	Evaluation of the goal of harmonic transthoracic echocardiography (h TTE) compared to transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) in the assessment of rheumatic heart patients associated with fever in Qena university hospital.		
4541	12116862	Effect of carbamazepine in treatment of asthmatic patients/	Ibrahim, Amr Abul-hasan.		2013	Aim of work is to study the efficacy of the carbamazepine in patients with bronchial asthma.		

4542	12116867	Changes in Anterior chamber configuration as Measured by ultrasound biomicroscopy after cataract surgery /	Abdelghahy, Amr Mahmoud.			2013	aim of the work to evaluate quantitatively by means of ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM) changes in the anterior segment configuration including the ciliary processes induced by cataract surgery.		
4543	12116873	Role of galectin -3 troponin I in heart failure patients/	Ahmed, Marwa Abd-elhady.			2013	The aim of this study is to determine the value of plasma galectin-3 & troponin I in heart failure patients correlate the results with the clinical criteria & the echocardiographic findings of the patients correlate the results with some morbidity cofactors in heart failure patients such as hypernatraemia hyperuricemia & anemia.		
4544	12116878	respiratory functions in patients with liver cirrhosis/	Hamed, Mahmoud Ekiny.			2013	Aim of the work to evaluate respiratory functions in patients liver cirrhosis.		
4545	12116889	Evaluation of pulmonary and portal hypertension in bilharzial patients/	Abass, seham faisal.			2012	Aims of the work evaluate pulmonary and portal hemodynamic in patients with bilharzial hepatic periportal fibrosis study the correlations between pulmonary and portal parameters in those patients.		
4546	12116894	Screening for thyroid dysfunction in diabetic patients/	Bahgat, Karima sayed.			2013	Aim of the work to assess the adverse effects of diabetes on thyroid hormone levels to evaluate the biochemical thyroid hormone abnormalities in diabetic subjects without symptoms of thyroid hormone dysfunction.		
4547	12116902	Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction in type II diabetic patients/	Elnady, Reham Mohamed.			2013	Aim of the work is to evaluate the left ventricular diastolic dysfunction in asymptomatic type II diabetic patients.		
4548	12116906	Role of Multidetector computed tomography in the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism/	Mahmoud, Mohammed nabil.			2012	Aim of the work to assess the role of MDCT in the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism.		
4549	12116921	Comparison between colour duplex ultrasound and MDCT Angiography in diagnosis of lower limb ischemia/	Younan, Mina fallah.			2012	The aim of the work is to evaluate multi-detector row CT angiography color coded doppler as less invasive techniques in the evaluation of patients with lower limb arterial diseases results will be compared with digital subtraction angiography the gold standard technique.		
4550	12117089	Hazards of lead toxicity on catfish (Clarias gariepinus)/	Saber, Asmaa saber foad.			2014	The aim of the work study the effect of lead chloride on the exposed catfish through: Recording the clinical picture of the treated catfish with lead chloride Evaluating the effect of lead chloride on hematological , biochemical as well as histopathological findings in the exposed catfish.		
4551	12117101	Epidemiological and Molecular characterization of paratyphoid isolates from pigeons in Assiut governorate/	Gaber, Alhussien Mamdouh Ali.			2013	The present work is designed to cover the following points: studying the incidence of paratyphoid infections in pigeons in Assiut governorate Describing the clinical signs and necropsy lesions with incidence of infection in pigeons from different localities in Assiut governorate isolated and identification of the etiological agents.		
							The present investigation was carried out to clarify the following points: prevalence of different parasites infecting some freshwater fish at Qena governorate including seasonal and monthly dynamics of the infection Morphological description of the recovered parasites.Egypt's aquaculture production is by far the largest of any African country and places it 11th in terms of global production. The aquaculture sector makes a significant contribution to income, employment creation and food security in the country, all of which are national priority areas given low per capita income levels, rising population, worsening food security indicators, and official unemployment levels which have remained at around 10% for the last ten years (Macfadyen, et al. 2011).Fish is a good source of high quantity animal protein, minerals, vitamins particularly vitamin A and D from fatty fish species as well as thiamine (B1), riboflavin (B2) and niacin important for human health and growth, worldwide. Furthermore, fish is important to man as a good source of protein in man's diet and as a vector of some human disease pathogens. One of the scientific importances of identifying a fish properly is to tell to some reliable extent the health condition of the fish, and certain parasitic infections present with some symptoms that bear on the external treatment of the fish. All species of fish are vulnerable to various parasitic infections depending on the species of fish and the type of stream inhabited.However, fish like any other animals could be infected by several kinds of pathogens including parasitic one, about 80% of fish diseases are parasitic especially in warm water fish (Eissa, 2002)Fish parasitology is an important field in aquatic sciences as fish parasites are a group of organisms that often produce disease condition in fish thereby increasing their susceptibility to other diseases, causing nutritive devaluation of fish and fish loss. Fish parasites and diseases constitute one of the most important problems confronting the fishery biologist today(Ravichandran et al. 2007). Pathological conditions resulting from parasites and diseases assume high magnitude of epidemics under crowded and other unnatural conditions (Ravichandran et al., 2010).The need to assess the parasitic infection arises because the fish suffering from parasitic infections resulted into severe damage to fisheries industry and for successful prevention and elimination of such infections, it is extremely important to achieve early and correct diagnosis (Ahmed, 1994).		

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

النتائج :

4560	12117989		فاعلية إستراتيجية التساؤل الذاتي في تدريس التاريخ على تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التأملي والتحصيل لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي = أحمد، سارة عبدالستار الصاوي.			2013	توصلت نتائج البحث إلى إعداد قائمة بمهارات التفكير التأملي اللازمة لطلاب الصف الأول الثانوي، كما توصلت إلى فاعلية إستراتيجية التساؤل الذاتي في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التأملي والتحصيل الدراسي لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي، كما أشارت إلى وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى ٠٠٠١ بين متوسطات درجات مجموعة البحث في إختباري (مهارات التفكير التأملي والتحصيل) في التطبيقين " القبلي – البعدي " وذلك لصالح التطبيق البعدي.		
4561	12118806		Prevalence of Epilepsy in primary school children in Qena city, Egypt/	Abd el-hafez, Mahmoud Abd el-hamed.		2013	Aim of work is planned to determinate prevalence of epilepsy in primary school children in Qena city seizure manifestations in positive cases indentification of different types of epilepsy , response to treatment and common risk factors in epileptic patient of primary school children.		
4562	12118821		Evaluation the effect of the timing of Adiministration of Misoprostol rectally in reducing blood loss during cesarean section/	Mohamed, Sayed Aboulabas .		2011	This study will be done to determine the best of administration of misoprostol recally during cesarean section and its role in reducing blood loss.		
							Aim of the work to evaluate the effectiveness of intratympanic steroid application in patients suffering from ISSNHL if used as follows: As a primary therapy a salvage therapy after failure of systemic steroids or as an adjuvant therapy with systemic steroids. Idiopathic Sudden sensorineural hearing loss (ISSNHL) is considered an otologic emergency requiring immediate and careful clinical intervention, followed by appropriate and specific treatment (Ahn et al., 2007).ISSNHL is defined as the rapid decline in hearing in less than 3days >20 DB in >3contiguous audiometric frequencies without any identifiable cause (Byle., 1984). ISSNHL occurs over a short period of time and may vary from a mild to profound hearing impairment in otherwise normal hearing individuals. The disorder has an estimated incidence of 5-20 cases per 100,000 populations (Mattox et al., 1977).In some cases the patient feels a pop or senses the sudden onset of tinnitus and the hearing drops precipitously, in other cases the hearing drops over a few minutes or few hours, other patients awakens in the morning with hearing loss. This condition, however constitute a medical emergency because the window of opportunity for treatment is narrow and early administration of steroids is more efficacious than watchful waiting (Rauch, 2004).No single treatment exists leading to complete recovery to pre-hearing loss levels. Proposed treatments have included vasodilators, steroids (Intratympanic or systemic), antiviral agents, hyperbaric oxygen and plasmapheresis (Slattery et al., 2005).literature review, the quantitative results of each study are converted into a common metric (effect size). There by allowing comparison of results across studies.To evaluate the effectiveness of Intratympanic steroid application in patients suffering from ISSNHL if used as follows: As a primary therapy, a salvage therapy after failure of systemic steroids or, as an adjuvant therapy with systemic steroids. In the vast majority of patients with ISSNHL, no specific cause can be identified. Therefore, the disease is called "Idiopathic" an exclusion diagnosis. A review of 837 patients with sudden hearing loss between 1989 and 1993 found that 88% were ultimately deemed idiopathic (Fetterman et al., 1996). The most popular theories as to cause ISSNHL include viral infection, vascular insufficiency, immune mediated reaction, and intra-labyrinthine membrane rupture. 60% of patients with ISSNHL have an elevation in serum viral titers compared with 40% of control (Wilson et al., 1983). Cytomegalovirus (CMV), mumps, and rubella have been identified in the inner ear of patients with ISSNHL (Cole, 1988).There are 4 types of direct and indirect evidence for the viral theory of ISSNHL: 1- Temporal association of ISSNHL with active viral upper respiratory illness. 2- Serologic evidence of active virus infection. 3- Histopathologic examination of post mortem human temporal bones. 4-Animal experiments demonstrating virus penetration of inner ear (Mattox et al., 1977).		

4563	12118832	Intratympanic corticosteroids injection for sudden idiopathic sensorineural hearing loss/	El Taieb, Mohamed Ramadan Abdel Samea.			2013	There are 3 types of circumstantial evidence to support the vascular theory of ISSNHL: 1- Sudden onset. 2- Case reports of sudden deafness with known systemic vascular disease. 3- Histopathologic demonstration of cochlear changes caused by vascular occlusion (Rauch, 2004). Certain prothrombotic risk factors and genes have been associated with ISSNHL (O'Malley and Haynes, 2008). Studies have shown that there are alteration in the blood and red cell filterability. And an association between ISSNHL and slow blood flow in the vertebrobasilar system, it has been reported that reduction in cochlear blood flow results in cochlear hypoxia due to edema of the capillary cells. Spontaneous perilymphatic fistulae have also been implicated in ISSNHL (Banerjee and Parnes 2005). ISSNHL is classified with some of these inner ear disorders as immune mediated. McCabe, 1979 first introduced the concept of autoimmune inner ear disease. There may be other immune mediated but not autoimmune causes of ISSNHL (Freedman et al, 1996). Also it was found that there is association of ISSNHL with known inner ear diseases as Wegner's disease, Cogan's syndrome (main target organs cornea and inner ear) and temporal arteritis (O'Malley and Haynes, 2008). Cochlear membrane rupture is a cause of sudden hearing loss (SHL), either spontaneous in cases of ISSNHL or occur in a patient with a history of temporal bone trauma and stapedectomy that damage the internal membranes of the cochlea and results in hearing loss. The concept of spontaneous cochlear membrane rupture is different, so there seems to be little objective evidence to support the idea that a substantial percentage of ISSNHL is caused by spontaneous cochlear membrane rupture (O'Malley and Haynes, 2008). Other diseases that can result in SHL must be excluded to diagnose ISSNHL as: Acoustic neuroma, Meniere's disease, syphilis, diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, Lyme disease, mumps, polyarthritis nodosa, Cogan's syndrome and migraine (Fetterman et al., 1996). Some studies have described the postmortem pathologic findings in the temporal bone of patients with sudden deafness. The temporal bones were prepared in the standard manner for light microscopic study including fixation in 10% formalin, decalcification with ethylene diamine tetra-acetate, embedment in celloidin, serial sectioning at a thickness of 20 um and staining of every tenth section with haematoxylin and eosin (Schuknecht, 1993).		
4564	12118843	Effect of Tonsillectomy on the Immune system/	Shabeeb, Fatma Alzahraa Mohammed Ahmed.			2013	The Aim of this essay is to demonstrate the immunological role of tonsils and effect of tonsillectomy on the immune system. The palatine tonsils are lymphoepithelial organs located at the junction of the oral cavity and the oropharynx. They are strategically positioned to serve as secondary lymphoid organs, initiating immune responses against antigens entering the body through the mouth or nose. The greatest immunological activity of the tonsils is found between the ages of 3 and 10 years. As a result, the tonsils are most prominent during this period of childhood and subsequently demonstrate age-dependent involution (1). Human tonsils are known to be immunologically reactive lymphoid organs which manifest specific antibodies and B- and T-cell activity in response to a variety of antigens, carrying out the functions of humoral and cellular immunity (1). The human immune responses are divided into two types: (a) Humoral immune response, which is dependent on B cells, plasma cells and antibodies. (b) Cellular immune response, which is dependent on T cells and cytokines. The lymphocytes are the most important cells in the immune system (2). Inflammatory diseases of the tonsils constitute the most common cause of primary care visit to physicians. Tonsillectomy represents one of the most common operations performed in children. It is defined as a surgical procedure performed (with or without adenoidectomy) that completely removes the tonsil including its capsule by dissecting the peritonsillar space between the tonsillar capsule and the muscular wall (3). Although Immunological functions of the tonsils and possible effects of their removal are still controversial. In tonsillectomized children the incidence of infections of the upper respiratory tract was not increased compared to the non-tonsillectomized. After tonsillectomy there are many changes in the cellular and humoral immune systems (4). Adult patients with chronic tonsillitis definitely benefit significantly from tonsillectomy. Younger adult patients perceive greater surgical benefit than older adult patients (5). The aim of this essay is to demonstrate the immunological role of tonsils and effect of tonsillectomy on the immune system. The tonsils begin developing early in the third month of fetal life. They arise from the endoderm lining, the second pharyngeal pouch, and the mesoderm of the second pharyngeal membrane and adjacent regions of the first and second arches. The epithelium of the second pouch proliferates to form solid endodermal buds, growing into the underlying mesoderm; these buds give rise to tonsillar stroma. Central cells of the buds later die and slough, converting the solid buds into hollow tonsillar crypts, which are infiltrated by lymphoid tissue (6,7). The palatine tonsils are		
4565	12118870	Risk factors of hepatitis c virus and level of knowledge about hepatic viruses in Qena university hospital/	Mohamed, Mohamed Abdel Fatah.			2012	The aim of the work evaluate the most important risk factors for transmission of HCV in our local community Assess the previous knowledge of the population about the risk factors types , etiology , mode of transmission symptoms , treatment and prevention of infection with viral hepatitis by questionnaire including these risk factors Raise awareness amongst the population in our local community regarding infection with hepatic viruses and how to prevent exposure to this infection.		
4566	12118915	Role of 64 Multidetector computed tomography and virtual bronchoscopy in patients with tracheobronchial lesions in comparison with the fiberoptic bronchoscopy/	Mohamed, osama Abdul Rahman.			2012	Aim of the work is to assess the role of 64 MDCT and virtual bronchoscopy in patients suspected to have tracheobronchial lesions in comparison with the fibroptic bronchoscopy.		

4567	12118942		The Role of Multislice computed Tomography (MscT) in Diagnosis of cerebral Aneurysms/	Mohalil, Mahmoud Abo el-Aziz.			2013	The Aim of this work is to review the value of MDCT anigiography as a non invasive technique in diagnosis of cerebral aneurysms and its complications.		
4568	12119003		Principles of mangement of scapular fractures/	Mahmoud, Mohamed Abdallah.			2013	Aim of the work is to study the principles of management of scapular fractures.		
4569	12119040		Comparative study between Active and passive dilatation of ureter before ureteroscopy for ureteric stones/	Mustafa, Mohammed Abbas.			2013	we compare clinical outcomes of ureteroscopy after active or passive dialtion of ureter operative and postoperative outcomes will be in both groups.		
4570	12119068		Astudy of thyroid & parathyroid hormones in children with thalassemia major/	Muhammed, Muhammed Talaat - Hurb.			2013	Aim of the work to study the thyroid & parathyriod glands function in children with Beta-thalassemia and find out the endocrinal changes that could develop in transfusion dependent and transfusion non- dependent patients and try to find the influence of iron overload on thyroid & parathyriod glands.		
4571	12119606		Neurophysiological changes in patients with chronic liver disease/	Abd El Megid, Amr Mahmoud.			2013	Aim of the work Detection of neurophysiological changes in patients in patients with chronic liver disease Determination of different types of neurophy detected.		
4572	12119622		Evaluation of the Mechanical properties for polymer modified asphalt Mixtures /	Moubark, Safaa Abd El Sabour.			2014	Heavier loads and higher traffic volume demand higher performance of pavement. Excellent performance of pavement requires bitumen that is less susceptible to high temperature rutting or low temperature cracking. To improve its properties, Bitumen needs some modifiers such as polymers. This study is in favour of using polymers (polypropylene and Polyvinyl chloride) as modifiers because of low-cost situation and having good correlation with asphalt pavement. The conventional bitumen (60/70) penetration grade was used in this research, modified with Polypropylene (P.P) at four different modification levels namely 1%, 3%, 5% and 7% by weight of the bitumen and Polyvinyl chloride with 2%, 4%, 6% and 8% by weight of the bitumen. The conventional test such as penetration test and softening test dna epecsren ncrctele was used at first to determine physical properties of modified and un modified bitumen and then marshal mix design was used to determine the optimum bitumen content and then mechanical test such as Marshall Stiffness, compressive Strength, Indirect Tensile Strength and Critical energy Release rate were conducted in this research. The results indicated that, the addition of polymers (polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride) generally improved the mechanical properties of the mixture Regardless of the percentage of polymers that added and (PP) content of 5% and (P.V.C) content of 8% by weight of asphalt mixture can be recommended for the improvement of the performance of asphalt concrete mixtures and it can be noticed that the performance of (P.P)-modified asphalt mixtures is better compared with (P.V.C) modifier because it has the highest Marshall Stiffness, indirect tensile strength and unconfined compressive strength . Experimental testing has revealed the enhancement in the physical and mechanical properties of bitumen and asphalt mixtures when Polymers were added.		
								The possibility of strengthening the existing networks could be accomplished by increasing the water sources and/or inflow rates at the existing pump stations or by new additional stations according to results of real studies. Also, strengthen of an existing network could be done by establishing new pipelines in parallel with existing ones and increasing the equivalent diameters or completely replacing the pipelines with new ones with large diameters according to the costs. The present study is applied to Assiut city network as a real case study. Assiut city network consists of two pumping stations (sources of water) with flow rate Q equals 400 l/s, and 800 l/s, respectively, with the same pressure head (Hmax=70 m) . The total length of the pipelines is about 29.6 KM with different diameters ranging from 300 to 1200 mm. The study is conducted using the mathematical simulation model, EPANET. The model was used to simulate, study and analysis the operational conditions of the network with two pump stations throughout eleven operation cases. The operation cases were divided into three main categories according to the pump flow rates and pressure head, in addition to two cases for future needs, at year 2025 and 2040. The first group contains three cases, includes the increase of the pressure head only, where the second group includes other three cases; depending on the variation of the pumps flow rates only while the pressure head was kept constant with the original values. The last group consists of five cases as it covers the influences of the variation of both the pressure head and the flow rate on the water pressure and velocities in the Abstract iii network pipelines. For future cases, for year 2025 and 2040, the consumption rates at those years were estimated according to criteria of the Egyptian Code. Depending on the results of the three groups as mentioned before in which the best operation conditions were chosen and selected as the core of the future best operational conditions of the pump stations. Verification of the present study using data of Assiut city network was done and the following results could be conducted as:- 1- By switching off PM1 and increasing the head of PM2 by 30 m, the pressure head at region located closer to the large pump station dropped		

4573	12119708	Studying of some hydraulic and economical parameters influencing the designing of water distribution pipe networks :	El- Sadek, Wael Mohamed Mahmoud.			2014	to approximately 4 m during time of maximum demand. 2- In case of increasing only the flow rate of the large pump to 2-times of its capacity, to be 1600 l/s whereas no changes occurred in the small one, there was a slight improvement in the pressure along the network. 3- In case of increasing the flow rate of the large pump PM2, by the flow rate of the small one PM1, reaching to 1.5 times its original flow rate; to be 1200 l/s, the results were similar to those of the case that the flow rate of smaller pump was duplicated. 4- The best operational conditions of the pump stations are that (Q = 400 l/s, H = 70 m) for PM1 and (Q = 1600 l/s, H= 70 m) for PM2. 5- At year 2025, the pressure head at times of maximum demands will drop to be 47 m and the velocities in some pipelines will exceed to more than 1.80 m/s. At year 2040 the pressure head will DROP to 32 m and the velocity will be more than 2.2 m/s. The current network needs strengthening and capacities re-building of both pump stations and the pipelines. Increasing the equivalent diameters of the pipelines by attaching new lines or totally replacing them is required as the water velocity according to the analysis will exceed its permissible limits.		
4574	12119738	Laboratory evaluation of using crumb rubber as asphalt concrete mixtures modifiers/	Wazeri, Alaa Mohamed Hassan.			2014	Asphalt concrete pavements experience damage due to the increase of traffic volume and more importantly the repeated traffic loads environmental conditions such as temperature aging and water can have a significant effect on the performance of asphalt concrete pavements as well bitumen is a visco-elastic material where temperature and rate of load application have a great influence on its behavior.		
4575	12119766	the effect of A Web- based E- reading program on EFL students Achievement in reading comprehension and their Attitudes towards E-reading/	Ebeid, Shaimaa Ghareeb Ahmed Ali.			2013	The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of a web-based e- reading program on EFL students achievement in reading comprehension and their attitudes towards e- reading thirty year EFL students of the faculty of education english department participated in the study .		
4576	12123417	فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي لخفض إدمان الإنترنت لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية =	راشد، هشام عواد.			2014	تعد شبكة الإنترنت أحد أقوى الوسائل الحديثة التي غزت العالم ولكن لا يمكن أن ننكر ما لهذا التقدم من إيجابيات وسلبيات. وإدمان الإنترنت أحد الآثار السلبية للإستخدام السيئ للإنترنت، ويعد المراهقون في مرحلة التعليم الثانوي أكثر عرضة لإدمان الإنترنت، لذا عملت الدراسة الحالية على إعداد برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي يساعد طلاب مرحلة التعليم الثانوي لخفض إدمان الإنترنت والتي تزايدت بشكل ملحوظ في الآونة الأخيرة. استهدفت الدراسة معرفة فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي لخفض إدمان الإنترنت لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية، وتكونت عينة الدراسة من (40) طالباً يعانون من إدمان الإنترنت تتراوح أعمارهم ما بين (15-17) عام، وتم استخدام المنهج الوصفي والتجريبي وتمثلت أدوات الدراسة في مقياس إدمان الإنترنت ((إعداد: بشري إسماعيل)، برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي لخفض إدمان الإنترنت لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية ((إعداد: الباحث)، وأشارت نتائج الدراسة إلى فاعلية البرنامج الإرشادي المعرفي السلوكي في خفض إدمان الإنترنت لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية، كما أشارت النتائج إلى استمرار تأثير البرنامج حتى فترة المتابعة التي استمرت لمدة شهرين بعد الإنهاء من تطبيق البرنامج. تتعد مشكلة الدراسة في محاولة الإجابة على السؤال الرئيسي التالي : ما فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي في خفض إدمان الإنترنت لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية؟ ويترجع من هذا السؤال عدة أسئلة فرعية وهي : 1- هل توجد فروق في إدمان الإنترنت وفقاً للجنس (ذكور، إناث) على مقياس إدمان الإنترنت؟ 2- هل توجد فروق في إدمان الإنترنت وفقاً لنوع التعليم الثانوي (عام، فني) على مقياس إدمان الإنترنت؟ 3- هل توجد فروق بين متوسطي رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة الضابطة والمجموعة التجريبية على مقياس إدمان الإنترنت؟ في القياس البعدي؟ 4- هل توجد فروق بين متوسطي رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي على مقياس إدمان الإنترنت؟ 5- هل توجد فروق بين متوسطي رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين البعدي والتتبعي بعد شهرين من تطبيق البرنامج على مقياس إدمان الإنترنت؟ تهدف الرسالة الحالية إلى التحقق من فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي في خفض إدمان الإنترنت لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية مع التحقق من مدى استمرار وثبات أثر البرنامج بعد فترة المتابعة. يتسم النظام التعليمي في الوقت الراهن بالإزاحة المستمرة في أعداد المتعلمين مما أدى إلى إتساع الفروق الفردية بينهم. وأصبحت الفصول الدراسية خاصة في مرحلة التعليم الأساسي تضم تلاميذ يتفاوتون في قدراتهم على التعلم ففهم الفائزون، والعاثون، وذوو صعوبات التعلم، لذا كان من الضروري توفير بيئة تعليمية مناسبة لهؤلاء التلاميذ بغضائهم المختلفة باعتبار أن مرحلة التعليم الأساسي هي الركيزة واللبنة الأساسية لمراحل التعليم اللاحق. وتعد صعوبات التعلم أحد المشكلات التعليمية التي يعاني منها العديد من التلاميذ حيث يظهر التلاميذ ذوو صعوبات التعلم انخفاضاً ملحوظاً في التحصيل عن زملائهم العاديين في جانب أو أكثر مما يؤثر سلباً على الأداء العام لهم، على الرغم من أن ذلك لا يتناسب مع قدراتهم العقلية في الدراسة. ويرجع الإهتمام بالتلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم في مرحلة التعليم الأساسي إلى ما كان يلاحظه المربون من وجود أعداد من التلاميذ الذين يتخفون بالتعليم العام، لكنهم لا يلبسون أن يتخفوا عن أقرانهم في تعلم المفاهيم والمهارات المتضمنة بالمناهج والمقررات الدراسية، دون أن تظهر عليهم مؤشرات تدل على إختلال حسي أو جسماني أو عقلي، فهم في الغالب يتمتعون بذكاء عادي أو يزيد على العادي أحياناً. والتلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم لا يعانون من مشكلات نفسية أو إعاقات جسدية أو عقلية أو حسية (سمعية، بصرية)، أو مشكلات صحية، وكذلك لا يعانون من حرمان ثقافي أو أسري، وإنما يعانون من اضطرابات في العمليات العقلية التي تشمل : الانتباه والتذكر والإدراك وتكوين المفهوم، مما يترتب عليه قصور في تعلم المفاهيم والمهارات الأساسية سواء في المدرسة الابتدائية أو في مراحل التعليم الأخرى.		
4577	12127309	فاعلية مقرر الكتروني مقترح في الدراسات الاجتماعية لتنمية بعض المفاهيم والمهارات الوظيفية لدى التلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم بالمرحلة الإعدادية /	مصطفى، أحمد عبد الحميد أحمد.			2014	تعد القراءة الناقدة من أهم وأبرز أنواع القراءة، وذلك لما تمثلته من أهمية في حياة التلاميذ؛ إلا أن العديد من الدراسات الحديثة أكدت ضعف التلاميذ في اكتساب مهارات القراءة الناقدة، وأشارت نتائجها إلى ضرورة الإهتمام بتنمية هذه المهارات لديهم خلال المراحل التعليمية المختلفة. كما لاحظ الباحث من خلال عمله في مجال تدريس اللغة العربية انخفاض درجات تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي في اختبارات التحصيل الشهرية لمادة اللغة العربية، وكذلك ضعف التلاميذ في تقويم المقروء والحكم عليه، وأخذهم للمعلومات والأفكار الواردة بالموضوعات الدراسية المقررة على أنها مسلمة لا تقبل النقد أو محاولة إبداء الرأي فيها، مما يؤكد الحاجة إلى تنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى التلاميذ حتى لا يتقبلون كل ما يقرعونه على أنه قضية مسلمة بل يعملون فيه غولهم فيقبلون ما يرونه صحيحاً ويرفضون ما دون ذلك.		

						ومع ظهور التعلم الإلكتروني وانتشاره في البلاد وحدث حالة من الانهيار به لدرجة أن البعض طالب بإلغاء الفصول التقليدية. وإحلال محلها الفصول الإلكترونية في المدارس والجامعات بدأت البحوث العلمية والتجارب العملية تكشف لنا جوانب القصور في التعلم الإلكتروني، والتي منها غياب الجانب الإنساني في التعلم الإلكتروني، والإصابة بالإطوائية والملل، وحدث بعض حالات الغش والتدليس. من هنا ظهر مفهوم التعلم الخليط كأحد حلول تكنولوجيا المعلومات الواقعية بدمجه للتعلم الإلكتروني مع التعلم التقليدي (وجها لوجه) في نموذج واحد. للاستفادة بمزايا كل منهما لتحقيق الأهداف التربوية المنشودة. ولما كانت مشكلة البحث الحالي تتمثل في تدني مستويات التحصيل المعرفي ومهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي، ونقصور إستخدام الوسائط الإلكترونية في تعليم القراءة وتعلمها. لذا كانت الحاجة ماسة لإجراء دراسة في هذا المجال لدراسة فاعلية إستخدام مدخل التعلم الخليط في تدريس القراءة على التحصيل وتنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي.		
4578	12129940	فاعلية إستخدام مدخل التعلم الخليط في تدريس القراءة على التحصيل وتنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي /	المرفاقي، سعيد السيد أحمد عبدالعال.		2013	The matrix method for solving schrodingers equation into a representation of the kinetic energy operator on a discrete lattice is introduced the method is illustrated by studing stability of some heavy charm spectra agood agreement is found between our calculations and the published experimental and theoretical data.		
4579	12132084	Studying of some charmonium properties by using matrix method/	Mustafa, Asmaa sayed Ahmed.		2014	Evauation of newly formalized pollen supplemental diets through determining the consumption rate of each diet testing the impact of these diets on honey bee colonies measuring the increase in sealed working area and hypopharyngeal gland development. Honey bees are hymenopterans defined as a subset of bees in the genus Apis, primarily distinguished by the production and storage of honey and the construction of perennial, colonial wax nests. Honeybees are the only extant members of the tribe Apini, all in the genus Apis. Only members of the genus Apis are true Honeybees, although some other types of related bees produce and store honey for minor honey productionHoney bees study has gained a special interest due to their importance for the human being as well as maintaining the agricultural biodiversity. Losing them could affect not only dietary staples such as apples, broccoli, strawberries, nuts, asparagus, blueberries and cucumbers, but may threaten our beef and dairy industries if alfalfa is not available for feed.Arguably, the real value of honey bees is more appropriately a deeply layered assessment of quality in life. Most calories consumed by humans are from crops that do not depend on insect pollination (corn, wheat, etc.), but as countries develop, higher quality foods are desired which are often insect pollinated (Wilson, 2011).Rearing honey bee queens is one of the most interesting and rewarding aspects of beekeeping. It is a topic that has received a great deal of attention and consideration through the years. It provides a means to maintain young, vigorous queens in colonies and is the foundation of good colony management to ensure giving maximum egg laying as well as minimum swarming tendency. This also enables a degree of selection for desirable and good colony characteristics (Laidlaw, 1979).As royal jelly is always fed directly to the queen or the larvae as it is secreted; it is not stored. This is why it has not been a traditional beekeeping product. where the only situation in which harvesting becomes feasible is during queen rearing, when the larvae destined to become queen bees are supplied with an overabundance of royal jelly. Thus queen rearing is crucial for royal jelly production for business purposes (Krell, 1996). Here in the Southern of Egypt, specifically Qena through Aswan, the only way for obtaining the queens is by importing them from those Egyptian cities situated in northern part. Consequently, it is significantly important to not only abridge the difficulty of travelling efforts, time, and risk, but finding an officially accredited alternative source as well; to provide dependable advices and recommendations for the uprising young beekeepers. So that, we are going to provide them with their need through theproposed work that focuses on searching a new method for queen rearing mainly. Aim of Work: • Evaluation of newly formalized pollen supplemental diets, through determining the consumption rate of each diet. • Testing the impact of these diets on honey bee colonies; measuring the increase in sealed workers brood area and hypopharyngeal gland development• Assessment of the acceptance percentage of the grafted larvae into the colony in the Apiary of Faculty of Agriculture, South Valley University. • Evolution of new method for a successful mass rearing of the honey bee queens.		

4580	12132099	Evolution of Mass rearing for the honey bees Queens of <i>Apis mellifera</i> Via A new Method/	Elsayeh, Walaa Ahmed Hussien Abdelaziz.			2014	• Evaluation of the queens produced by the new method along with their offspring; through comparing them with queens reared by other well known methods		
							To determine parts of DNA of eight coral reef fishes of family serranidae , genera epinephelus and cephalopholis by using twenty primers (10 nucleotides) To study the phylogenetic differences among the fishes in eash genus of the two genera epinephelus and cephalopholis. Genetics is the scientific study of the principles of heredity and the variation of inherited traits among related organisms which were discovered at the beginning of 20th century. The molecular genetics is the field of science that combines molecular biology and genetics, also molecular genetics defined as the branch of genetics that studies the structure and function of DNA at its most basic level (Weiling, 1991; Fulton, 2008 and Beauchamp et al., 2011).Advances in molecular biology techniques have provided the basis for uncovering virtually unlimited numbers of DNA markers. Over the last decade, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) has become a widespread technique for several novel genetic assays based on selective amplification of DNA. This popularity of PCR is primarily due to its apparent simplicity and high probability of success (Kumar and Gurusubramanian, 2011).The development of DNA amplification using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) technique has opened up the possibility of examining genetic changes in fish populations over the past years (Ferguson et al., 1995 and Williamson, 2001). Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) is a random amplification of anonymous loci by PCR, it has several advantages and has been quite widely employed in fisheries studies, the method is simple, rapid and cheap, it has high polymorphism, only a small amount of DNA is required no need for molecular hybridization and most importantly, no prior knowledge of the genetic make-up of the organism in question is required (Okumus and Çiftci, 2003).The Red Sea is considered as a secondary center of biodiversity as it contains high diversity of fishes and corals. More than 1,000 fish species (Goren and Dor, 1994; Golani and Bogorodsky, 2010). The genetic studies on the marine fishes in general and Red Sea fishes in particular are almost lacking. This study used Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (RAPD) to identify discrete genetic markers of eight species in two genera (Epinephelus and Cephalopholis) of family Serranidae common coral reef fish in the Red Sea. This technique uses the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify random regions of species genomes (Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA) and has been termed RAPD-PCR.We demonstrated the use of the technique in revealing genetic variation in four species of genus Epinephelus (Epinephelus chlorostigma, Epinephelus summana, Epinephelus tauvina and Epinephelus fasciatus) and four species of genus Cephalopholis (Cephalopholis oligosticta,Cephalopholis sexmaculata, Cephalopholis hemistiktos and Cephalopholis argus). The aims of this study 1. To determine parts of DNA of eight coral reef fishes of family Serranidae, genera Epinephelus and Cephalopholis by using twenty primers (10 nucleotides). 2. To study the phylogenetic differences among the fishes in each genus of the two genera Epinephelus and Cephalopholis. 3. To demonstrate the phylogenetic relationship among the fishes inside each genus		
4581	12132106	Genetic studies on some species of coral reef fish in the red sea /	Khalil, Ahlam Hamed.			2014	Identification and characterization of enterobacter spp among all samples collected from nosocomially infected patients admitted at different ICUs and wards of Assiut university hospitals.		
4582	12132125	carbenem resistant enterobacter isolated from Assiut university hospital/	Mahmoud, Ekram Abd el rahman.			2013	The international association for the study of pain (ISAP) defines pain as unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage.The International Association for the Study of Pain (ISAP) defines pain as "an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage" (Jonathan and Theodore, 2011). It is the most common reason for physician consultation in the united state and can significantly interfere with a person's quality of life and general functioning (Breivik et al., 2008). Pain is divided into two major groups: physiological pain and pathological pain (Zhuo, 2007). Physiological pain is important for animals to avoid potential injury, while pathological pain is unpleasant, lasts for an extended period of time after injury (Zhuo et al., 2011). chronic pain can be classified into inflammatory pain and neuropathic pain by the underlying mechanism (Li et al., 2011). Neuropathic pain is a progressive disease resulted from injury or disease of the nervous system, including the peripheral nerve, dorsal root ganglion (DRG), spinal cord or brain (Li et al., 2011; Zhuo et al., 2011). It is often caused by nerve injury or diseases such as diabetes, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or cancer (Koichi and Masamichi, 2011). It is often associated with a continuous burning character together with the presence of abnormal sensory symptoms, such as hyperalgesia (an increased response to a stimulus which is normally painful; patients with hyperalgesia perceive pain spontaneously) and allodynia (pain as a result of a stimulus which does not provoke pain) (Siniscalco et al., 2011).		

4583	12132137	physiology of Neuropathic pain/	Rafaie, Rasha Abdeen.	2013	The neurophysiological and neurochemical changes are poorly understood. Previous studies showed that nerve injury can result in changes in gene expression, protein synthesis and intracellular signaling in nociceptive pathways, all of which contribute to neuronal membrane remodeling and hyperexcitability associated with neuropathic pain (Jonathan and Theodore, 2011). Aim of the Work: The aim of this review is to understand the pathophysiology of the neuropathic pain.
4584	12132149	The incidence of herpetic encephalitis in children in Qena governorate/	Aly, usama hagag.	2013	Obtain the incidence of herpes simplex virus encephalitis in children attending to Qena university hospital and Qena hospital To highlight the role of different investigation studies in diagnosis and prognosis of herpetic encephalitis To highlight the role of PCR in detection of herpes simplex virus.
4585	12132166	Zno nanocomposite correlation between nanostructure morphology and optical application/	Mohamed, Ahmed yousef sayed.	2014	nanoscience and nanotechnology primarily deal with the synthesis characterization exporation and exploitation of nanostructured materials these materials are characterized by at least one dimerials are characterized by at least one dimension in the nanometer.
4586	12132530	Ecological and physiological studies on the mycobiota of some grains in upper Egypt/	Abdel- Mageed, Mahmoud Ali Mohamed.	2014	Nine crops are of major importance namely wheat rice maize barley sorghum sugar beet common phaseolus bean soybean and groundnut which contribute to the greater part of food worldwide these crops are attacked by devastating seed borne fungi and cause losses of cereal grains . Corn is considered as the third most important crop in the world after wheat and rice, because it is a dietary staple food in many countries in the world being consumed in different forms (Thiel et al. 1996; Nago et al. 1997; Youssef 2009; Rafiq et al. 2010 and Yaouba et al. 2012). Corn quality is often reduced because of drying injury, although the causes and impairment mechanisms are poorly understood (Cordova-Tellez and Burris 2002). Igawa et al. (2007) reported that maize kernels are processed primarily for livestock feed (78%) and to some extent for human consumption (13%).Nago et al. (1997) reported that there is very little information concerning attempts to reduce mycotoxin contamination in maize using traditional processing methods in Africa, although many maize-based food products exist. In Benin, about 40 different maize processing methods have been recorded. Corn is susceptible to contamination by aflatoxins; the fungal metabolites that contaminate agricultural products and threaten food safety. Aflatoxins are produced by three species of Aspergillus, namely A. flavus, A. parasiticus and A. nomius (Hendrickse 1997; Peraica et al. 1999 and Fung and Clark 2004). Bamigboye (2013) studied Fungi involved in the biodegradation of maize-cob. He found Eleven fungi species were isolated which include Rhizopus oryzae, Aspergillus flavus, A. niger, Mucor racemosus, P. atrovenetum, P. expansum, P. chrysogenum, P. restictum and Botryotrichum piluliferum Rice (Oryza sativa L.) Rice is a staple crop or economic importance in many countries and its production was 600 million tons in the year 2000 (Correa-Victoria et al. 2004). Rice and other agricultural commodities are susceptible to fungal damage before and after harvest. It is one of the most important cereals in the world, serving as food for about 50 % of the world's population (Ladha et al. 1997).Reddy et al. (2004) reported that rice is the most important staple food crop in India and the bulk of rice is grown in kharif or wet season. Frequent and heavy rainfall and floods particularly near harvest in coastal areas in eastern, southern and western regions of the country wet the crop and make panicles more prone to invasion by Aspergillus spp. Miraglia and Brera (2000), Hussaini et al. (2007) and Reddy et al. (2009) reported that mycotoxins potentially present in moldy rice include aflatoxins, ochratoxin A and Fusarium toxins. Khosravi et al. (2013) found that Aspergillus and Fusarium genera were the most frequent fungal contaminants in fresh and stored rice grains and followed by Mucor and Rhizopus Leeson and Summers (1997) reported that grain sorghum (Sorghum bicolor L. Moench) is an important commodity crop for the semi-arid regions of the world. In the United States, sorghum is one of the most important crops in the Midwest regions, and sorghum production ranks third among cereal crops. Sorghum is a starch-rich grain with similar starch content to maize. However, sorghum has been underutilized for biobased products and bioenergy. The major barriers to promoting sorghum utilization are the poor wet-milling properties and potentially lower digestibility of sorghum starch, which is about 90–95% that of corn. Waliyar et al. (2008) reported that mycotoxin contamination and grain mold of sorghum are considered as the most important constraints of grain quality and production, globally. Sorghum grains suffer from infection and colonization by several fungi during panicle and grain developmental stages.Mutegi et al. (2010) mentioned that, Sorghum bicolor is an important world crop, used for food (as grain and in sorghum syrup or "sorghum molasses"), fodder, the production of alcoholic beverages and biofuels. Fenster (2003) reported that in the United States the white sorghum products are used to a small extent to substitute for wheat in products for people allergic to wheat gluten. The white food sorghums are processed into flour and other products, including expanded snacks, cookies and ethnic foods, and are gaining popularity in areas like Japan (United States Grains Council 2001). Shiden et al. (2013) reported that a total of seven fungal genera Alternaria, Aspergillus, Fusarium, Helminthosporium, Mucor, Penicillium and Rhizopus sp. were detected in sorghum seed samples.

							The term pyran structure applies to a six - membered ring possessing one oxygen hetero -atom singly bonded in a cyclic system of two double bonds and one tetrahedral atomic center according to the position of the saturated carbon atom the heterocycles can be classified as 2H and 4H isomers or more systematically as 2- and 4- oxines of the parent oxygen compounds 2H pyran 1 and 4H pyran 2 . Here, we report an efficient one-pot multicomponent method for the synthesis of polyfunctionalized 4H-pyrans in ethanolic medium at PH=8.42-8.52 using of the safe and cheap basalt and gabbro as new naturally heterogeneous basic catalysts, and using of classical heating and microwave irradiation, and comparing that with synthesis by piperidine as a known base catalyst (Tables 2, 3, 4; Scheme 1). Thus, heating of mixtures of aromatic, aliphatic, and heterocyclic aldehydes with malononitrile and ethylacetoacetate or ethylbenzoylacetate in refluxing ethanol or by microwave irradiation and in the presence of catalytic amount of grinded basalt or grinded gabbro afforded the corresponding 2-amino-3-cyano-4H-pyran-5-carboxylates 1a-p. Structures of the isolated products were established based on the suitable elemental and spectroscopic analysis data. 4H-pyrans 1a and 1e were reacted with malononitrile in refluxing ethanolic piperidine solution to yield 1:1 adducts. The 4,6-diazanaphthalenes 5 were formed rather than 1,3,8-triazanaphthalenes 6 (Scheme 2). On the other hand, 4H-pyrans 1a, 1c, 1e and 1i were treated with hydrazine hydrate in refluxing ethanolic piperidine and by using microwave irradiation also to afford the corresponding pyrano[2,3-c]pyrazoles 8a-d in good yields (Table 5, Scheme 3). the same time, pyrans 1a and 1e were refluxed in acetic acid in the presence of ammonium acetate to give the corresponding 2-aminopyridines 9a,b (Scheme 4). O C CN 2H5OOC H3C NH2 Ar CH3COONH4 N C CN 2H5OOC H3C NH2 Ar 1a, 9a Ar = 3-benzyloxyphenyl ; 1e, 9b Ar = 2,3-dimethoxyphenyl Acetic acid Scheme 4 Also, 2-amino-4H-pyrans 1l and 1h were heated with acetic anhydride to give the corresponding ethyl-2,5,7-trimethyl-4-oxo-3,5-dihydro-4H-pyrano[2,3-d]pyrimidine-6-carboxylate derivatives 12a,b (Scheme 5). Pyrans 1a, 1e, and 1l were reacted with semicarbazide hydrochloride and thiosemicarbazide in ethanolic piperidine solution to give the corresponding ethyl-3-cyano-6-methyl-2-(1-semicarbazido-5-pyridine carboxylate derivatives 16a-c and the corresponding ethyl-3-cyano-6-methyl-2-(1-thiosemicarbazido)-5-pyridine carboxylate derivatives 17a,b respectively (Scheme 7). On the other hand, pyrans 1 were refluxed in acetic acid in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid to give the corresponding 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives 19a-d (Scheme 8). In the same time, 2-amino-4H-pyran 1e was reacted with 2-(4-chloro-benzylidene)-malononitrile in refluxing ethanolic piperidine solution to yield 5-amino-6,7-dihydro-4H-pyrano[2,3-b]pyridine derivative 20 (Scheme 9). Pyrans 1 were reacted with 2-cyanoacetamide and cyanoacetic acid hydrazide in ethanolic piperidine solution to give the corresponding 1,8-diazanaphthalene derivatives 21a,b and naphthyridine derivatives 22a,b respectively (Scheme 10). In the same time, pyrans 1 was reacted with cyclohexanone and cyclopentanone in ethanolic piperidine solution to give the corresponding 10-amino-4-aryl-2-phenyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-1-oxa-9-aza-anthracene-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester derivatives 23a,b and 9-amino-8-(2,3-dimethoxy-phenyl)-6-phenyl-1,2,3,8-tetrahydro-5-oxa-4-aza-cyclopenta[b]naphthalene-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester 24 respectively (Scheme 11). Also, pyran 1h was condensed with aromatic aldehyde such as pchlorobenzaldehyde in ethanolic piperidine solution to give the	1	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---

4587	12132549	Synthesis of some 4H-pyrans and their transformations into other heterocyclic systems/	Ahmed, Rasha "Ahmed Nabil" Maghraby.		2014	corresponding 2-[(4-chloro-benzylidene)-amino]-3-cyano-6-phenyl-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-4H-pyran-5-carboxylic acid ethyl ester 25 (Scheme 12).The term pyran structure applies to a six-membered ring possessing one oxygen hetero-atom singly bonded in a cyclic system of two double bonds and one tetrahedral atomic center. According to the position of the saturated carbon atom, the heterocycles can be classified as 2H and 4H isomers or more systematically as 2- and 4-oxines of the parent oxygen compounds, 2H-pyran 1 and 4H-pyran 2 1-7. 4H-pyran 2 and its alkyl, alkoxy, and halogen derivatives 8-13 also are labile substances 1, 2.4H-pyran 2 seems to be thermodynamically somewhat more stable than 1. Stability increase may be achieved by the introduction of substituents into suitable positions of the heterocyclic ring. Although no systematic studies have been carried out, compounds like 3 14, 4 15 and 5 16 are typical examples of stabilized pyransCase (4) also demonstrates the preferential stability of 2-aminopyrans with respect to their imino tautomers, contrary to the behaviour of analogous hydroxypyran, which exist exclusively as tautomeric oxoforms 15-20. This thesis deals with the chemistry of the stabilized 4H-pyran.		
4588	12134853	Chemical and technological studies on sweet sorghum /	Abazied, Sakina Ramadan.		2013	Sweet sorghum is belonging to the Genus Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench which is the best multipurpose crop; sorghum grain is used for human food and as feed for animals; the plant stem and foliage are used for green chop, hay, silage, and pasture; in some areas the stem is used as building material; juice of sweet sorghum stalk is used for making syrup, gaggery and ethanol; bagasse and green foliage is considered an excellent fodder for animals as a biomass for gasification system as organic fertilizer or for paper manufacturingSorghum is the fifth most important cereal crop in the world after wheat, rice, corn and barley. Moreover, sweet sorghum has a great tolerance to a wide range of climatic and soil conditions. It is a short duration crop of 110-130 days as compared to 12- 24 months in sugarcane. In addition its water and fertilizer requirement is much less, resulting in lower cost of cultivation than sugarcane. There are approximately four thousand varieties of sweet sorghum through out the world. Ripe sweet sorghum typically consists of approximately 75% cane, 10% leaves, 5% seeds and 10% roots by weight. It could produce 21 tones of crushable stalks, 1.25 tones of grains and 7.15 tones of leaves and stem tops per Feddan. Sorghum syrup is obtained by concentration of the juice extracted from sorghum stalks. Like sugar cane syrup, sweet sorghum syrup can be used as a popular food and liquid sweetener in various food products which would save sugar cane for sugar production. Accordingto SCC (1), the area cultivated with sugar cane for syrup production was about 12479 feddans. In Egypt, the production of sucrose was about 2.1 million tons meantime, the consumption was about 2.8 million tons. Sweet sorghum can be an additional or an alternative to sugar cane for syrup production in order to close the vast gap between the sugar production and consumption. High contents of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that are contributing towards global warming is said to be caused by the use of fossil fuels around the world. On the other hand, the ever rising cost of fossil fuel internationally has forced major world economics to examine renewable and cheaper alternatives to fossil fuel to meet their energy demands. Bioethanol has emerged as the most suitable renewable alternatives to fossil fuel as their quality constituents match diesel and petrol, respectively. In addition, they are less polluting than their fossil fuel counterparts. Environmental concerns and the desire to beless dependent on fossil fuel have intensified worldwide efforts for production of ethanol from starch and sugar producing crops. Added in small amounts, 10 % of ethanol to gasoline that fuels our cars, it reduces greenhouse emissions like carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides. Bioethanol used as a replacement for gasoline can reduce vehicle carbon dioxide emissions by 90 %. Among the biomass energy crops sweet sorghum is the first important competitor. In fact sweet sorghum has been cultivated as energy plant in many countries. Sweet sorghum stalk are rich in sugars which can beprimarily used for biofuel production. It can produce up to 7000 L of ethanol /ha. The Department of energy of the U.S.A. estimated that after 1990 sweet sorghum can top all crops such as cereals and sugar cane as the best resource for alcohol production. Program of Brazil has also selected sweet sorghum together with sugar cane and cassava as the three main biomass resources. Sweet sorghum has major advantages compared to other sugar and biomass crops. Firstly, sorghum is a species showing extensive genetic variation, including drought and heat tolerant genotypes, which enable the usage of marginal land that is not suitable for cultivating other crops. Secondly, competition between the use of land for food or for energy is less because the grains can be used for food or feed while stems can be used for biofuel production. The stem juice of sweet sorghum is rich in fermentative sugar and is a desirable alcoholic fermentation material. In addition to fermentative sugar, other kindsof sugars are also found in the stem juice of sweet sorghum. There are also some organic acids and minerals in the juice, measuring their contents enables us to use sweet sorghum better with multi-purpose.		

4589	12134932	master.	Anew Method to Study Bottomonium /	Nahool, Tarek Abeel-Wahab Mohamedain Khalaf.				The Well-Know Numerov's method for Solving Schrodinger's equation is reintrouced by transforming it into a matrix form.Accurate eigenvalues and eigenvectors are calculated for varity of bottomonium spectra. The method gives high accuracy results are in a good agreement with other methods and with experimental results.	2014	2014	Hasan Galal Saad,Yasser M.A. Mustafa.	
								تكونت الرسالة من مقدمة، وتمهيد، وخمسة فصول، وخاتمة. واحتوت المقدمة على الحديث عن أهمية علم التوحيد، وبيان أهمية موضوع الدراسة (دلائل التوحيد في سورة يونس) وأهدافه، وأسباب إختياره، والدراسات السابقة، وخطة البحث، والمنهج المتبع في البحث. وجاء في التمهيد بيان مجمل عن سورة يونس، سبب تسميتها ومكان نزولها وكذلك عدد آيات السورة وكلماتها وحروفها، وبيان لخصائص السور المكية عامة وسورة يونس خاصة. وتناول الفصل الأول دلالة السورة على الإيمان بالله تعالى، وذلك من خلال ثلاثة مباحث، حيث خصص المبحث الأول لبيان دلائل سورة يونس على توحيد الربوبية، جاء فيه تعريفه، وأدلة من السورة على توحيد الربوبية، وكذلك أدلة معاصرة من السورة على توحيد الربوبية، والمبحث الثاني خصص لبيان دلائل السورة على توحيد الألوهية، جاء فيه تعريفه، وكذلك أدلة من السورة على توحيد الألوهية، أما المبحث الثالث فخصص لبيان دلالة السورة على توحيد الأسماء والصفات، جاء فيه تعريفه وبيان لموقف الفرق الإسلامية منه ومنهج أهل السنة والجماعة في هذا الباب، ثم بيان دلائل أسماء وصفات الله من سورة يونس عليه السلام، وتناول الفصل الثاني دلالة السورة على الإيمان بالملائكة، وجاء فيه الأدلة على وجود الملائكة وصفاتهم وأعمالهم، وأدلة من سورة يونس على الإيمان بالملائكة، وتناول الفصل الثالث دلالة السورة على الإيمان بالكتب المنزل، وجاء فيه التعريف بالكتب المنزل وما يجب علينا تجاهها، كما جاء فيه أدلة من سورة يونس على الإيمان بالكتب، كما تناول الفصل الرابع دلالة السورة على الإيمان بالرسل، جاء فيه دلائل السورة على الوحي، وتطرق إلى الحديث عن الوحي (تعريفه وأنواعه)، وعرض لشبهات منكويه، وجاء فيه أيضا دلائل السورة على الإيمان بالرسول، وتطرق إلى الحديث عن من ذكر من الرسل قبل النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم في سورة يونس موضوع الدراسة، وإثبات نبوة النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم، وأما الفصل الخامس فجاء فيه دلالة السورة على الإيمان باليوم الآخر، حيث اشتمل على تعريف البعث وأدلة من السورة على إمكانية حدوثه، وأدلة من السورة على الإيمان باليوم الآخر وما فيه من ثواب وعقاب. وأما الخاتمة فجاء فيها أهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة.	2013			
4590	12135999		دلائل التوحيد في سورة يونس /	عبدالكريم، مها محيي الدين.				هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على مدى فعالية استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في إكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام، وذلك مقارنة بالطريقة العادية. وقد ظهرت الحاجة إلى هذه الدراسة نظراً لندرة الدراسات التي تناولت استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في إكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام، ونظرا لضرورة تطوير مناهج رياض الأطفال بما يتناسب مع الاتجاهات الحديثة التي ظهرت في عصرنا الحالي، كما أنه يوجد قصور لدى أطفال الروضة في مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام. ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة تم الإجابة عن السؤال التالي: ما فعالية استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في إكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام ؟ وتم ذلك من خلال اختبار صحة الفرض التالي: يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية وأطفال المجموعة الضابطة في القياس البعدي لاختبار مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المصور لطفل الروضة لصالح درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية. وفق اتباع الخطوات التالية: أولاً: تحديد قائمة مبدئية بمفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المناسبة لطفل الروضة. استطلاع رأي السادة المحكمين حول صلاحية قائمة مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المناسبة لطفل الروضة _ .التوصل إلى القائمة النهائية لمفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المناسبة لطفل الروضة _ .تحديد مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المرجو إكسابها لطفل الروضة من خلال استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني _ ثانياً: تصميم موقع تعليمي إلكتروني على شبكة الإنترنت لإكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام، وعرضه على المتخصصين لتقييمه. ثالثاً: التجربة الاستطلاعية للموقع التعليمي الإلكتروني ومعالجة ما به من أخطاء أو مشكلات. رابعاً: إعداد اختبار لقياس مدى توافر بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام لدى أطفال الروضة وتقييمه. خامساً: اختيار عينة الدراسة من أطفال المستوى الثاني من الروضة(2KG) وتقسيمها إلى مجموعتين إحداهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة. سادساً: تطبيق الاختبار قبلها على مجموعتي الدراسة (التجريبية – الضابطة). سابعاً: تنفيذ تجربة الدراسة. ثامناً: تطبيق الاختبار بعدياً على مجموعتي الدراسة (التجريبية – والضابطة). تاسعاً: رصد درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة التي حصلوا عليها من اختبار مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المصور لطفل الروضة، وحللت النتائج إحصائياً، وتم التحقق من صحة الفرض بحساب قيمة "ت"، وتم حساب حجم تأثير استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في إكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام، فكانت النتائج كما يلي: أن الفرق بين متوسطي الدرجات التي حصل عليها أطفال المجموعة التجريبية في القياس القبلي والبعدي لاختبار مفاهيم - التربية من أجل السلام المصور لطفل الروضة، له دلالة إحصائية لصالح درجات القياس البعدي .الفرق بين متوسطي درجات القياس القبلي والقياس البعدي التي حصل عليها أطفال المجموعة الضابطة في اختبار - مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المصور لطفل الروضة ليس له دلالة إحصائية .أن الفرق بين متوسطي درجات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة الذين حصلوا عليها في القياس البعدي لاختبار مفاهيم - التربية من أجل السلام المصور لطفل الروضة له دلالة إحصائية، وهذا الفرق لصالح درجات القياس البعدي التي حصل عليها أطفال المجموعة التجريبية، ومن ذلك نستنتج صحة فرض الدراسة .أن حجم تأثير استخدام الموقع الإلكتروني على درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية في القياس البعدي لاختبار مفاهيم التربية - من أجل السلام لطفل الروضة أعلى من 0.8 وبالتالي يكون حجم التأثير مرتفع؛ حيث بلغ 5.543 مما يشير إلى فعالية استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في إكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام	2012			
4591	12136007		فاعلية إستخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في إكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام =	عبدالجليل، نعمة حسن عبدالدائم.				أهمية الدراسة :- ترجع أهمية هذه الدراسة إلى:- إلقاء الضوء على جامعة جنوب الوادي بإعتبارها جامعة مستقلة في معرفة دورها في التنمية السياسية للطلاب -1 تسهم هذه الدراسة في التعرف على جانب من جوانب تنمية شباب الجامعة والتي أصبحت في وقتنا الحاضر مفهوما -2 رئيسيا عند أي مناقشة لقضايا الشباب أو إتجاهاتهم ومشكلاتهم ألا وهو التنمية السياسية وأيضا تفيد البيانات والنتائج التي تسفر عنها الدراسة في توجيهه أنظار القائمين على إدارات الكليات بأهمية التنمية -3 السياسية للطلاب، والعمل على زيادة برامج التوعية والتنمية السياسية والإهتمام بتنوع الأنشطة الطلابية أن هذه الدراسة تعد من الدراسات التي تكشف عن الإهتمام بالتنمية الساسية في التعليم الجامعي بإعتبارها مكملة -4 للدراسات السابقة التي أجريت في هذا المجال	2012			
								منهج وأدوات الدراسة :- اعتمدت الدراسة الحالية على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي الذي اعتمد على الإستبانة كأداة له حيث تم تطبيقها على عينة من طلاب الكليات النظرية (حقوق، تربية، آداب) والعملية (العلوم، الطب) بجامعة جنوب الوادي. نتائج الدراسة :-				

							كشفت الدراسة عن دور أعضاء هيئة التدريس وإدارات بعض الكليات والمناهج التعليمية والأنشطة الطلابية في تحقيق التنمية السياسية للطلاب والمعوقات والصعوبات التي تحول دون تحقيق التنمية السياسية والمرتبطة بالمحاور السابقة وفي ضوء هذه النتائج تم وضع تصور مقترح لتفعيل دور أعضاء هيئة التدريس وإدارة الكليات وتطوير المناهج التعليمية وعمل برامج تعليمية جديدة تعُد من محتوى المقررات وتسمى لإكساب الطلاب المهارات اللازمة لتنمية الإتجاه السياسي لديهم، وكذلك تفعيل وتعزيز الأنشطة الطلابية وإحداثيات الطلاب لتحقيق التنمية السياسية لطلاب الجامعة ومن أهم هذه النتائج والتوصيات:- 1- التربية السليمة تساعد في إعداد القوي البشرية اللازمة والمدرية للنهوض بالتنمية السياسية، وتزويدها بالمعارف والقيم -المهارات التي تهيئها بنجاح مع خصائصالمجتمع الجديد 2- ربط أعضاء هيئة التدريس بين المواضيع الدراسية والقضايا المجتمعية وهذا يتضح بكثرة في كليات الطب والعلوم -والأهمية قلل من تحقيق التنمية السياسية لطلاب الجامعة 3- عدم إهتمام إدارة الكلية بتزويد المكتبة بالكتب والمراجع السياسية قلل أيضا من تحقيق التنمية السياسية للطلاب بالجامعة 4- يغلب على المناهج التعليمية الجمود والتكرار ، ولاتواكب التغيرات السياسية ولا المجتمعية، ولا تنمي حرية التعبير عن -ال رأي لدي الطلاب قلل أيضا من تحقيق التنمية السياسية للطلاب بالجامعة 5- لا يوجد تنوع في الأنشطة الطلابية بجامعة جنوب الوادي مما يقلل من مشاركة الطلاب لعدم مناسبة الأنشطة لميولهم -واتجاهاتهم 6- توصي الدراسة بعقد دورات تدريبية في كل كليات جامعة جنوب الوادي لأعضاء هيئة التدريس لتحديد وتطوير فكرهم -بضرورة الإهتمام بالجوانب السياسية وتعليمها للطلاب 7- توصي الدراسة جميع إدارات الكلية بالإهتمام بالطلاب والإستفادة منه في تطوير الكلية - 8- تطوير المناهج والمقرارات الداسية بصورة تتلائم مع ظاهرة تزايد المعرفة ومراعاة التغيرات السياسية بالساسة بالمجتمع -والإهتمام بالنشاط كجزء أساسي من المنهج 9- تفعيل دور مجالس الإتحادات الطلابية والأخذ برأيهم وإقتراحاتهم 10- تبني فكرة إنشاء معهد لإعداد القادة بجامعة جنوب الوادي للنهوض بإقليم جنوب الوادي إداريا وسياسيا		
4592	12138958	دور جامعة جنوب الوادي في تحقيق التنمية السياسية للطلاب :	أحمد، فاطمة محمد البردويلي عطا الله			2012	Goats are one of the first animals to be domesticated by pharous about 9,000 years ago today there are about 200 different breeds of goats that produce avariety products including milk , meat direct cash income .		
4593	12139874	Clinical And laboratory studies on gastro - intestinal parasites in goats at Qena province/	Ahmed, fatma Ahmed khalifa.			2008	in the present work the length to diameter ratio is allowed to vary in order to satisfy all types of bearing short bearing finite bearing and long bearing this ratio can take values within the practical rang of the hydrodynamic journal bearing the results show that both the load and the frictional force increase but the frictional coefficient and side leaking decreases as the length to diameter ratiaincreases.		
4594	12139958	Thermal effects on hyDROP ynamic journal bearing lubricated by magenetic fluids with couple stresses/	Abdo, Hany sayed Abdel monem.			2009	The nonlinear simulation results show to the effectiveness of the coordination of the pss and facts controllers to improve power system transient stability Also the combination of shunt and series facts controllers provide better transient responses of power system parameters to effectively damp out inter area oscillation.		
4595	12140040	Facts and pss controllers for power system transient stability improvement/	El-Ahmar, Mohamed Hussien kamal Mohamed.			2009	Asolar dryer is aheating drying device in which solar energy heats air this heated air is used to dry some matters in dryer chamber unit the heating action is due to the exchange of heat between the solar radiation and air stream the solar dryers are widly used in drying of agriculture products and in many engineering applications.		
4596	12140547	An Experimental Investigation of Active indirect solar Dryer/	Khalil, Ahmed Rekaby Abd- Elrahman.			2009	The present work investigates the effect of the compaction pressure the mass percentages of additives of graphite zine , lead, and the sintering tempearture on the mechanical properties and wear resistance of copper composite three compaction pressures of 150.250 and 350 MPA have been used at room temperature .		
4597	12140571	Effects of processing parameters on the Mechanical properties and wear resistance of copper graphite composite by using powder metallurgy technology/	Badrey, Hussien Noby.			2010	This study is divided into six chapters the first presents the reader to the link of romanticism to Modernism the following chapters manifest and discuss some of the Modernism aspects in various poms by wordsworth.		
4598	12140592	William Wordsworth as aModernist poet/	Abdel- daem, Mohamed Kamel.			2010			
							أهداف الدراسة :- تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى مايلي:- 1-التحقق من فعالية البرنامج الإرشادي في تنمية المهارات الإجتماعية لدي عينة من المراهقين سمعيا 2-التحقق من تأثير المهارات الإجتماعية علي تحسين جودة الحياة لدي نفس مجموعة الدراسة من المراهقين المعاقين سمعيا أهمية الدراسة :- تمثلت أهمية الدراسة الحالية في :- أنها تناولت جودة الحياة، كأحد متغيرات الدراسة، وهو مفهوم حديث نسبيا وأحد المخرجات الهامة لعلم النفس الإيجابي -الذي يهتم بدراسة الظواهر الإيجابية ويهتم أيضا بجوانب القوة والجوانب الإيجابية لدي الأفراد بدلا من التركيز على جوانب الضعف والقصور، ومن ثم تحاول الدراسة الإسهام في التأهيل النظري لهذا المفهوم حديث التداول مع فئة المعاقين سمعيا تستمد الدراسة الحالية قدرا من الأهمية في تناولها المراهقين والمعاقين سمعيا، وهي الفئة التي لا تزال في حاجة إلى مزيد -من الإهتمام تتضح أهمية الدراسة الحالية في إهتمامها بتنمية المهارات الإجتماعية عن طريق برنامج إرشادي هو ما دعا إليه -سليجمن من ضرورة صياغة وتطوير فعالية برامج التدخل لبناء وتعظيم مكامن القوة والفضائل الإنسانية، وأهمية مطابقة الممارسين المهنيين بالإقتناع أن أفضل مايمكن القيام به داخل حجرة الإرشاد هو تعظيم مكامن القوة والتميز الإيجابي بدلا من -إصلاح جوانب الضعف أو القصور لديهم من أجل تحسين جودة الحياة إن تنمية المهارات الإجتماعية وتحسين جودة الحياة لدي فئة الدراسة إنما هي خطوة علي طريق الدمج الفعلي وضمنان -4- قدر من النجاح للدمج المجتمعي لهذه الفئة الهامة نتائج الدراسة :- يمكن إيجاز نتائج الدراسة فيما يلي :- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوي 0.05 بين متوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية علي أبعاد -1- مقياس تقييم المهارات الإجتماعية والدرجة الكلية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي لصالح القياس البعدي توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوي (0.01/0.05) بين متوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية -2- ومتوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة الضابطة علي أبعاد مقياس تقييم المهارات الإجتماعية والدرجة الكلية في القياس البعدي -3- لصالح أفراد المجموعة التجريبية لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوي (0.05) بين متوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية علي -3- أبعاد مقياس تقييم المهارات الإجتماعية والدرجة الكلية في القياسين البعدي والتتبقيعي (بعد مرور شهر من تطبيق البرنامج الإرشادي المستخدم		

							توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.05) بين متوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية على أبعاد 4- مقياس جودة الحياة والدرجة الكلية في القياسين القبلي والبعدى لصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01/0.05) بين متوسطات درجات رتب أفراد المجموعة التجريبية -5 ومتوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة الضابطة على أبعاد مقياس جودة الحياة والدرجة الكلية في القياس البعدى لصالح أفراد المجموعة التجريبية لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.05) بين متوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية على 6- أبعاد مقياس جودة الحياة والدرجة الكلية في القياسين البعدى والتتبعية (بعد مرور شهر من تطبيق البرنامج الإرشادي المستخدم).			
4599	12140692	فعالية برنامج إرشادي في تنمية بعض المهارات الإجتماعية لتحسين جودة الحياة لدى عينة من المراهقين المعاقين سمعيا =	هيكل، نجلاء عبدالله محمود.				2014	Fowl cholera (FC) Avian cholera avian pasteurellosis or Avian hemorrhagic septicemia is a contagious diseases affecting domesticated and wild birds it usually appears as a fatal septicemic disease associated with high morbidity and mortality.		
4600	12140750	Some epidemiological and immunological studies on chicken pasteurellosis in south valley provines/	Ali, Mohamed sabry Ahmed Mohamed.				2010	The Aim of the present study is measurement of natural radioactivity in surface and depth profile soil due to ra-226 Th-232 and K-40 therefore it can be easy to calculate Absorbed dose rate annual effective dose .		
4601	12140797	Measurement of natural radionuclides in some environmental samples from Armant area qena Egypt/	Ahmed, Maha Mostafa reda.				2010	Lameness in cattle causes major losses to cattle industry financial losses from lameness are primarily due to decline in milk production and body weight decreased food efficiency premature culling of potentially valuable cattle and the cost of treatment by care taker and veterinarians.		
4602	12140836	prevalent surgical affections of the claw in dairy cattle at Qena governorate/	Mahmoud, El hussien el badry el dowy.				2010	There are many reasons for keeping of rabbits first rabbit keeping can be asource of low cost high quality protein that uses only loacl forages and food wastes that are of no direct value to human.		
4603	12140864	Histomorphological studies on the postnatal development of the testis in the rabbit/	Abdel hamied, Mahmmoud Mohamed.				2010	أهداف الدراسة :- هدفت الدراسة إلى تنمية مهارات تصميم أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية وتنفيذها لدى طالبات شعبة الطفولة في ضوء المعايير القومية لرياض الأطفال من خلال البرنامج المعد لذلك، واستخدم التصميم التجريبي ذي التطبيقين القبلي والبعدى لمجموعتين متكافئتين؛ حيث تم اختيار مجموعتين إحداهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة، حيث تكونت مجموعة الدراسة من (62) طالبة من طالبات الفرقة الرابعة شعبة الطفولة، وتم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين: المجموعة التجريبية والتي تضمنت (32) طالبة، والمجموعة الضابطة والتي تضمنت (30) طالبة. وتم تطبيق أدوات الدراسة قليلاً وبعدياً. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية: وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طالبات المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين القبلي والبعدى على 1- اختبار مهارات تصميم أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية وبطاقة ملاحظة مهارات تنفيذ أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية بعد تعرضهم للبرنامج لصالح القياس البعدى عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طالبات المجموعة الضابطة في القياسين القبلي والبعدى 2- على اختبار مهارات تصميم أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية وبطاقة ملاحظة مهارات تنفيذ أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية، بتطبيق برنامج لائحة الكلية وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طالبات المجموعة التجريبية و المجموعة الضابطة في القياس 3- البعدى على اختبار مهارات تصميم أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية وبطاقة ملاحظة مهارات تنفيذ أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية لصالح طالبات المجموعة التجريبية نسبة الكسب لدى طالبات المجموعة التجريبية أعلى من طالبات المجموعة الضابطة 4- وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طالبات المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين البعدى والتتبعية على 5- اختبار مهارات تصميم أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية وبطاقة ملاحظة تنفيذ أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية لصالح القياس التتبعية		
4604	12140884	فاعلية برنامج لتنمية مهارات تصميم أنشطة التعلم الإبداعية وتنفيذها لدى طالبات شعبة الطفولة في ضوء المعايير القومية لرياض الأطفال =	عبدى، سحر فراج إبراهيم.				2012	This study presents aproposed idea to make use of the thermal energy rejected by the condenser in a window -type or split air conditiong systems to decrease the air relative humidity of the cold air supplied by the air conditioner to a space for certain purposes.		
4605	12142030	An Experimental Analysis of Energy recovery for Humidity control in An Air conditioning system/	Abdel Mohsen, Hesham Sayed .				2010	calotropis procera is awild plant grown widely in the egyptian deserts belongs to the family Asclepiadacceae the latin scientific name is calotropis procera and the english name is calotropis rubber tree apple of sodom ,madar , kings crown , rooster tree swallow wort dead sea apple or milk weed.		
4606	12142034	Study of some Toxic effects of calotropis procera on Male Albino rats/	Ghallab, Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed.				2009	Aluminum and its alloys have properties which make it the most economical and attractive materials for a wide variety of uses light weight , fabricability , physical properties , mechanical properties and corrosion restance are some examples of these amazing properties so that this study is interested in studing of the fatigue and wear alloy 6060 which has afew of study for properties of the alloy 6060.		
4607	12142042	Study A cumulative fatigue And wear resistance for Aluminium Alloy Almgisi 6060 under Axial stress/	Ali, Abdalla Abdelhy Abdel All.				2010	The present work is initiates to throw abeam light on the distribution , seasonal fluctuation ,effect of light traps height . effect of weather factors of some species of order coleoptera Shows the different effects of the robinson mercury vAPOR LIGHT TRAP AND JERMY- TYPE TRAP WHICH NOT APPLIED IN EGYPT BEFORE.		
4608	12142051	Ecological studies on the Activity of some species of order coleoptera by two different light traps at two different levels in Qena Governorate/	Badawy, Amr Mohammed Mohammed Mohammed.				2010	Recent development of power electronics introduces the use of flexible ac transmission system facts devices in power system facts devices are capable of controlling the network condition in Avery fast manner and this unique feature of facts devices can be exploited to improve the sability of asystem.		
4609	12142058	Improvement the power system dynamic performance using Facts devices/	Hassan, Abdel- Aakher el- sayed bahnasawy.				2010	Fogging system for cooling and humidifictions has been examined for over 20 years in terms of cooling and humidifiction performance the application of the fog system is still limited in afew countries , despite the fog system requires less intial cost compared with that of other cooling and humidification systems requires .		
4610	12142070	Design and evaluation of different devices for Measuring air dry bulb temperature in A foggy environment/	Shmroukh, Ahmed nagah abdelmoried.				2010	Les problemes socio-economiques se different dune epoque a lautre selon les circonstances historiques et sociales ces problemes sont bases en general sur les relations des invidus .		
4611	12142076	Les problemes socio- economiques de la France entre le Passe et le present (Dapres LAssommoir d Emiole Zol)/	Bassiouni, Ibrahime Mohamed.				2010	The Aim of the current study were to investigate the following points: the effect of casuarina equistifolia and Azadirachta indica tissue extracts on both frankia growth and casuarina seed germination . The potential of dominant casuarina rizospheric bacteria and fungi on casuarina growth.		
4612	12142269	Evaluating the Effect of some plant Extracts on Frankia Casuarina and rhizospheric microoganisms/	Sayed, Mohamoud sayed Ali.				2011			

4613	12142285		Impact of wind power on power system stability during fault occurrence/	Rihan, Mahmoud sameh.			The aim of the thesies is to investigate the impact of gust as case of wind speed variation on the stability of wind farms composed of fixed speed wind trubines based on SCIG and on the stability of wind farms composed of variable speed wind trubines based on DFIG.The continuous increasing in the pollution level and in the same time increasing in fuel price are factors lead to the increase in using renewable energy sources specially wind energy. Wind power production faces many challenges, one of the important challenges is that of the rapidly change in wind speed which depends on the weather condition. A change in wind speed affects on the generated power from wind turbine. SCIG and DFIG are famous kinds of wind turbine, each of them has advantages and disadvantages, SCIG is cheap but its operation has a harmful effect on system stability. DFIG keeps the system stable but it is very expensive technology for many countries. The thesis proposes a gust as a case of wind speed variation. The thesis uses Matlab/Simulink program to simulate the wind speed variation according to International Electrotechnical Commission 61400-1 (IEC 61400-1). The thesis focuses on the impact of gust which represents the wind speed variation according to reference IEC 61400-1 on stability ofwind farm connected to grid when the wind farm is composed of Squirrel Cage Induction Generator (SCIG) and when it composed of Double Fed Induction Generator (DFIG). The thesis investigates the stability of wind farm by studying the voltage stability as one of power system studies. In this thesis the voltage stability analysis is achieved by using two different kinds of Voltage Stability Indices (VSI) indicated by VSI_1 and VSI_2 which are used to indicate the voltage stability condition.The thesis designs a hybrid wind farm consists of an equal number of SCIGs-based wind turbine and DFIGs-based wind turbine without STATCOM connected to wind farm. The thesis designs this kind of wind farm to overcome the instability of SCIG and expensive price of DFIG. Key words: IEC 61400-1, Gust, Squirrel Cage Induction Generator (SCIG), Double Fed Induction Generator (DFIG), Hybrid wind farm and Voltage Stability Index (VSI).THESES ORGANIZATION Thesis is organized in 7 chapters. Notation, list of table, list of figures and abbreviations are shown after the list of contents. Literature references are mentioned in square brackets by numbers. Equations are numbered in format (x.y) and figures are numbered in format Figure x.y where x is the chapter number and y is the number of the item		
4614	12142316		Environmental chemical studies on some red sea protectorates/	Mohamed, Tarek Abubakr Gamal.		2010	The first chapter, is an introduction about the sources of ionizing radiation and man-made radiation sources The pathways and transport of radionuclides in aquatic systems were outlined briefly . The environmental behavior of radionuclides in the aquatic and marine ecosystems were discussed . In the second experimental techniques chapter description of apparatuses and studied area, sampling and samples preparation were indicated. Methods of analysis and set-up of used systems were given. Theoretical calculations were shown. Sedimentological were mentioned. Organic matter ;and carbonate percentages were listed. In the third result and discussion chapter measurements have been carried out. The specific activities of 238U. 232Th and 40K are measured, then the radium equivalent activities (Raeq) and the absorbed dose rate in air are calculated. The specific activities of 238U, 238Pu ;and 239+240pu are measured the isotopic ratios 234U/238U and 238 pu;239+240pu are determined A comparison of the specific activities of 238U is performed Also the specific activities of 89Sr and 90Sr are measured .The purposes of this study is to detect any radioactive contamination		

4615	12142356		Facts controllers for wind driven induction generator/	Radwan, Abdel-raheem youssef Abdallah.		2011	wind electrical power system is recently getting lot of attention, because they are cost competitive, environmental clean and safe renewable power source, as compared with fossil fuel and nuclear power generation. A special type of induction generator, called a doubly fed induction generator (DFIG), is used extensively for high-power wind applications. They are used more and more in wind turbine applications due to ease controllability, high energy efficiency and improved power quality. This thesis aims to develop a method of a field orientation scheme for control both the active and reactive powers of a DFIG driven by a wind turbine. The proposed control system consists of a wind turbine that drives a DFIG connected to the utility grid through AC-DC-AC link. The main control objective is to regulate the dc link voltage for operation at maximum available wind power. This is achieved by controlling the de and qe axes components of voltages and currents for both rotor side and line side converters using PI controllers. The complete dynamic model of the proposed system is described in detail. Computer simulations have been carried out in order to validate the effectiveness of the proposed system during the variation of wind speed. The results prove that , better overall performances are achieved, quick recover from wind speed disturbances in addition to good tracking ability. Generally, any abnormalities associated with grid asymmetrical faults are going to affect the system performance considerably. During grid faults, unbalanced currents cause negative effects like overheating problems and mechanical stress due to high torque pulsations that can damage the rotor shaft, gearbox or blade assembly. Therefore, the dynamic model of the DFIG, driven by a wind turbine during grid faults has been analyzed and developed using the method of symmetrical components. The dynamic performance of the DFIG during unbalanced grid conditions is analyzed and described in detail using digital simulations		
4616	12142426		Le triptyque de paul claudel (lotage le pain dur , le pere humilie) etude analytique et critique/	El- taher, yosra mohammed helmy.		2011	paul claudel est un poete et auteur dramatique concernant le poete nous pouvons dire la poesie de claudel comme son theatre est nourriede son experience de lamour et de la foi de sa vision de lunivers et de la via.		
4617	12142479		performance of over -head transmission line insulators under polluted condition/	Mohamed, Ahmed el-tayeb.		2011	this thesis performance of over head transmission lines with series condensers deals with the benefits of using capacitors banks for series compensation of the transmission lines and how to apply and arrange these capacitor banks along the transmission line		
							disorders in dairy cows causing high economic losses due to prolonged days open and prolonged intercalving intervals, resulting in involuntary culling. Uterine function is often compromised in cattle by bacterial contamination of the uterine lumen after parturition; pathogenic bacteria frequently persist, causing uterine diseas. The development of uterine disease depends on the immune response of the cow as well as the species and number of bacteria. A total of 100 Holstein Frisian cows were used to determine the most susceptible m.os that are responsible for endometritis and to find the most sensitive antibiotic that killing the bacteria and subsequentially decrease the intercalving interval and improve the pregnancy rate. The cows in farm were routinely gynecologically examined at 30 dats interval. Cows found not pregnant after 90-120 days from the last calving were examined rectaly as will as vaginal examination. Sampling for bacteriological examination was performed immediately after clinical examination. Cows were classified into two groups. The first group included animals (9 cows) considered normal or apparently normal (may has subclinical endoetritis) and served as a control. However the 101 second group (91 cows) and diagnosed as had endometritis and served as treated group. For each cow, a transcervical guarded swab was collected from the uterine body. Swabs were processed for bacteriological examination as it cultured within 1 h of collection. All isolates were tested for the in vitro antibiotic sensitivity. Cows with clinical endometritis were subjected to the treatment regimen using the most sensitive antibiotic to the causative m.os (cefoprazone 4 gm) as intrauterine route and cefoprazone 4 gm intramuscular every 24 hours for 5 days. Each cow was reexamined 14 d after treatment. Clinical cure initially was defined as the absence of any pus discharge at follow up examination. After termination of the treatment protocol all cow followed the normal herd reproduction management practice in the bedding period. Different species of bacteria isolated from uterine samples (Staph, Strept, E.coli and Klebsella). The infection is either single infection (Staph only) (7 cows) or mixed infection (84 cows) while the control group has no bacterial growth (9 animals). It was found that the incidence of the mixed infection is higher than that of the single infection. Staph was the only M.os which cause single infection while the other M.os were usually mixed. Mixed infection was classified into: mixed infection with 2 M.os, mixed infection with 3 M.os and mixed infection with 4 M.os. infection with Staph and E.coil is the 102 higher incidence in the infection with 2 M.os (33 %), (30 animal) while the infection with Strept and Klebsella is the least in incidence in infection with 2 M.os (only one animal). The character of the Secretion varies according to bacterial infection as turbidity varies according to the type of M.os as it is low in case of infection with Staph in cobination with other		

4618	12143070	Some Studies on Postpartum Endometritis /	Mohammed, yahia Abbass Amin.		2012	M.os and moderate in the infection with the Strept in combination with E.coli and reach its maximum range in the infection of E.coli in cobination with Klebsella or in the infection with 3 M.os or the 4 M.os. The days open to pregnancy increase as the bacterial infection increase either in number of bacterial infection of the M.os cause the infection. Pregnancy rate increase or decrease depending on the type of the bacterial infection as it increase in infection with 4 M.os while it decrease in infection with 2 M.os which indicate the effect of the type of the M.os (virulence of the infection). The present study revealed that more number and severity of the M.os infection the more severity of uterine inflammation and the longest PP period to pregnancy and that noticed in the cows that were infected by mixed infection (4 M.os or 3 M.os) have the longest PP period to pregnancy and this is due to the high ratio of the M .os infection or due to the high virulence of the M.os or both which cause the maximum inflammation of the uterus of the infected cow (the heights values of secretion turbidity, congested mucous membrane, inflamed 103 uterine horn and thichned cervix). Cows that were infected by (E.coli + Klebsella) also have the longest PP period to pregnancy although the infection occur by 2 M.os only and this is due to the high virulence of the infected M.os that cause sever inflammation lead to prolongation of the PP period to pregnancy and subsequnt subfertility		
4619	12143104	Experimental study on desalination using forward osmosis process/	Radwan, Mohamed sayed.		2011	As a result of water scarcity and increasing demand for freshwater advancing the science of water desalination is vital in the development of susainable and new technologies forward osmosis has been introduced as anew and cost effective desalination process.		
4620	12143149	Some Microbiological studies on salmonellae isolated from Milk/	El- Nady, Emam Abobakr Mohammed.		2012	Aim of the work considering all hazard which are associated with salmonella species infections the present study was planned to deal with the following items: isolation of salmonella species from raw milk samples by using two different selective media indentification of salmonella species by using API 20 E system and PCR technique.		
4621	12143188	Some studies on helminthes infestation of poultry in Qena province/	Hassan, emam sayed Mohammed.		2011	Accordingly the aim of the present work is to investigation the gastrointesimal infection poultry in Qena province with special reference to their prevalence and fluctuation during the various seasons study the morphological feature of detected parasites.		
4622	12143214	clinical And pathological studies on nitrates toxicity in goats/	Khalil, Atef Mohamed hussein.		2011	this thesis performance of over head transmission lines with series condensers deals with the benefits of using capacitors banks for series compensation of the transmission lines and how to apply and arrange these capacitor banks along the transmission line.		
4623	12143867	pathological and Toxicological studies of lead on albino rats/	Said, zeinab Al-Amgad sayed.		2012	Carcinoma of the prostate is the second leading cause of cancer related deaths. Detection of cancer prostate in its preinvasive stages may offer a promise for studies of chemoprevention. Purpose: This study aimed at determination of the incidence of different premalignant lesions in the prostate gland and the association of these lesions with prostate adenocarcinoma. Materials and method: The present study was performed on 410 prostate biopsy specimens. They were collected from Mansoura Urology and Nephrology center, Mansoura university in a retrograde manner. Three types of biopsy specimens were encountered: needle, Trans-urethral resection and total prostatectomy specimens. The cut slides were used for staining with routine H&E stain as well as immunohistochemistry for High Molecular Weight Cytokeratin (HMWCK) in problematic cases. Results: The mean age of patients was 59.2 years. Foci of PIN were encountered in 130 cases. Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia was found in 12 cases. Four needle biopsy specimens contained foci of atypical small acinar proliferation. Using HMWCK, basal cell layer disruption was encountered in 45% of low grade PIN and 61 % of high grade PIN cases. Meanwhile, all AAH cases showed attenuated interrupted basal cell layer. Conclusion: High grade PIN is the most likely precursor lesion for prostate adenocarcinoma		
4624	12143878	Applications of genetic Algorithms control system engineering/	Rashwan, Ahmed Mohammed .		2011	The present thesis deals with the applications of geomorphological and hydrogeological condition of the stretch area, wich parallel the international border between Egypt and Palestine from Rafah to Ras El Naqap. the studied area attains 5280 km², it is limited by longitudes 34 25 52 and 34 54 29 E and latitudes 29 30 32 and 31 19 11 N. The investigations of the climatic of Sinai Peninsula shows that the climate up to Upper Pleistocene was humid. Now the climate of the studied area behaves as arid climate, locally it behaves as semi - arid especially the stretch area south the Mediterranean Sea		
						The upper beak extends in a hook like infront of the lower beak. It measures 53.80 mm long. - SEM shows that the tip and the lateral sides of the upper beak are covered by numerous flakes of keratin. At the free tip of the beak, these keratinized flakes have irregular appearance which may be due to desquamation of the epithelium during manipulation of foods. - The oral roof constitutes 87.73%, while the pharyngeal roof constitutes 12.27% of the oropharyngeal roof length. It is clear that the length of the oral roof is about 6.5 folds that of the pharyngeal roof. - The rostral part of the palate is characterized by the presence of median palatine ridge, rostral and caudal lateral palatine ridges, narrow part of the choanal slit and three rows of palatine papillae. The position, direction and length of these rows as well as the number of papillae they contain are different.		

4625	12143892	some developmental studies on the roof of the oropharynx of the duck/	Madkour, Fatma Abbass Mohammed.			2011	- The median palatine ridge (30.72 mm) consists of two parts; rostral continued (18.10 mm) and caudal interrupted (12.62 mm). The interrupted part bears 2-3 projections, it continues caudally within the proximal end of the choanal slit as a median fold. - SEM reveals that, at the level of the beginning of the caudal lateral palatine ridges, the median ridge is characterized by the presence of 4-5 transverse furrows. - Between the lateral edge of the upper beak and the rostral as well as caudal lateral palatine ridges being the lateral palatine groove which is narrow rostrally and becomes deeper and wider caudally. - The choanal slit measures 27.62 mm long. It constitutes 38.30 % of the length of the palate. Its narrow part constitutes about 55.87 % and wide part 44.13 % of the length of the choanal slit		
4626	12143908	Study of Gas- solid flow in 90 degree pipe bend/	Mohamed, osama hamdy.			2011	Numerical and experimental investigations of swirling and non-swirling (axial) vertical pneumatic conveying dryer are performed. In the numerical study, the Eulerian-Lagrangian model is used to simulate the two-phases. The gas phase is simulated based on Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes equations (RANS) employing four turbulence models, namely: standard k-ε model, RNG-based k-ε model, extended k-ε model and low-Reynolds number k-ε model. Meanwhile 3-dimensional particle tracking procedure is used for the solid phase. The pressure-velocity coupling is performed according to the SIMPLE algorithm which is extended to compressible flow. The model takes into account the lift and drag forces and the effect of particle rotation as well as the particles dispersion by turbulence effect. The solid particles dispersion by turbulence flow is simulated by Stochastic Separated Flow model (SSF) and the wall roughness is simulated by the virtual wall model. The effects of interparticles collisions and turbulence modulation by the solid particles, i.e. four-way coupling, are also included in the model. An anisotropic model is used to calculate the Reynolds stresses and the turbulent Prandtl number is calculated as a function of the turbulent viscosity. Two approaches for turbulence modulation are tested in the present study. The first one is based on volume and temporal double averaging while the second is based on volume averaging only. The experimental study is carried out on a pilot scale vertical pneumatic transport system. The swirl is imparted to the flow by axially rotating pipe of the same diameter as the drying pipe. Crushed limestone of different sizes is used to represent the solid phase. Measurements of pressure and temperature distributions along the dryer are performed at different inlet conditions. In addition, several extraction probes are installed along the conveying duct to collect solid samples for solid temperature and water content measurements. The experiments are carried out for pneumatic transport with heat transfer only (inert particles) and for pneumatic drying. The pneumatic transport tests are performed for three thermal conditions namely: isothermal (both phases are introduced at the same temperature), cooling (hot particles are introduced in cold gas stream) and heating (cold particles are introduced in a hot gas stream). Comparisons between present model predictions and available experimental results from literature as well as the experimental data obtained in the present study show good agreement.		
							Propofol (Diprivan) is a new intravenous anaesthetic, and has been found that the quality of induction with propofol is superior to that of methohexitone or thiopentone. Although cardiovascular and respiratory depression occurred with some cases, they were probably dose related and do not appear to present serious clinical problems. The present work was designed to evaluate the pharmacological properties of propofol and its clinical efficiency as a new intravenous anaesthetic agent. The pharmacological part of the study include acute toxicity study, in vivo experiments on intact anaesthetized animals, and in vitro experiments on isolated tissues. Animal toxicity study on white albino mice which was injected intraperitoneal in progressive increasing doses with the aim to calculate the median lethal dose of propofol, its behaviour and physiologic functions effects, and postmortem picture. In vivo experiments were designed to investigate the effects of different doses of propofol on respiration of intact anaesthetized cats, the effects of different doses of propofol on carotid arterial blood pressure by single shoots or continuous infusion and its possible site of action, and E.C.G. of chloralosed artificially ventilated cats. The effects of different doses of propofol on carotid arterial blood pressure of the spinal cats. The effects of different doses of propofol on intact		

						gastrocnemius-sciatic nerve stimulation preparation and its interaction with the non depolarizing muscle relaxant pancuronium. In vitro experiment was carried out on the following isolated tissue preparation :- (1) Effect of different doses of propofol on isolated perfused mammalian heart. (2) Effect of different doses of propofol on noradrenaline induced contraction and its possible cumulative effect on isolated rabbits aortic spiral strip and its interaction with verapamil. (3) Effect of different doses of propofol on histamine induced contraction on isolated guinea pig tracheal spiral strip. (4) Effect of different doses of propofol and its possible site of action on the tone of isolated loop of rabbit jejunum. (5) Effect of different doses of propofol on barium chloride, acetylcholine, and histamine induced contraction on isolated guinea pig ileum. (6) Effect of different doses of propofol on acetylcholine and potassium chloride induced contractions and its possible interaction with d-tubocurarine on isolated rectus abdominis muscle of toad. (7) Effect of different doses of propofol on direct and indirect electrically induced contractions on isolated rat phrenic nerve diaphragm preparation. Acute toxicity study showed that :- After injection of different doses of propofol, the animals were sedated, lost of searching out spontaneous activity and righting reflex with good muscle relaxation, with periods of apnoea and irregular respiration with occasional gasps and cyanosis and terminating in respiratory arrest.		
4627	12143922	some pharmacological studies on pelfloxacin and its combination with diclofenac sodium in goats/	Ibrahim, reda saber .		2011			
4628	12143945	Role of copper- Albumin complex in treatment of rat gastric ulcer/	Mohammed, Mohammed salah Abdallah .		2010	The. presented work has been undertaken to investigate the effect of gastric ulcer on liver glycogen muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen and blood glucose levels in rats Male albinorats were used for this experimental work. The rats were classified into the following groups Group I : included 15 normal rats fasted for 48 hours to act as control group Group II: included 15 fasted rats which are ex1ined iediately after induction of gastric stress ulcer by restrained technique Group III : included 15 normal rats. Group IV: included 15 rats which are exrunined after 48 On the day of work, the animals were anaesthetiz ed and their liver glycogen, muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen, and blood glucose levels were estimated.Histopathological examination was made for gastric ulcer.The results obtained were tabulated and statistically analysed according to the student T test. The results can be summerised as follows:Fasting of rats for 48 hours led to a significant decrease in liver glycogen. Muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen, blood glucose levels, on the other hand,were not statistically changed Immediately after induction of stress gastric ulcer, there was a marked decrease in liver glycogen muscle glycogen and cardiac glycogen. On the other hand, the blood glucose level was markedly increased After 48 hours of induction of stress gastric ulcer there was also a significant decrease in liver glycogen muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen, and a significrut increase in blood glucose level Comparing the immediate gastric ulcer effect, prod uced by stress, and the effect resulted 48 hours after induction of gastric ulcer, it is apparent that liver glycogen and muscle glycogen were increased after 48hours of ulcer induction, due to removal of stress effectp compared to the immediate ulcer induction levels		
4629	12143968	La structure linguistique dans une vie et Bel- Ami de guy de Maupassant/	Bagato, Amina Mohammed Abdel- Maguid.		2011	The. presented work has been undertaken to investigate the effect of gastric ulcer on liver glycogen muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen and blood glucose levels in rats Male albinorats were used for this experimental work. The rats were classified into the following groups Group I : included 15 normal rats fasted for 48 hours to act as control group Group II: included 15 fasted rats which are ex1ined iediately after induction of gastric stress ulcer by restrained technique Group III : included 15 normal rats.		

							Group IV: included 15 rats which are exrunined after 48 On the day of work, the animals were anaesthetiz ed and their liver glycogen, muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen, and blood glucose levels were estimated.Histopathological examination was made for gastric ulcer.The results obtained were tabulated and statistically analysed according to the student T test. The results can be summerised as follows:Fasting of rats for 48 hours led to a significant decrease in liver glycogen. Muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen, blood glucose levels, on the other hand,were not statistically changed Immediately after induction of stress gastric ulcer, there was a marked decrease in liver glycogen muscle glycogen and cardiac glycogen. On the other hand, the blood glucose level was markedly increased After 48 hours of induction of stress gastric ulcer there was also a significant decrease in liver glycogen muscle glycogen, cardiac glycogen, and a significrut increase in blood glucose level Comparing the immediate gastric ulcer effect, prod uced by stress, and the effect resulted 48 hours after induction of gastric ulcer, it is apparent that liver glycogen and muscle glycogen were increased after 48hours of ulcer induction, due to removal of stress effectcp compared to the immediate ulcer induction levels		
4630	12143987	utilization of some unconventional protein sources in the Diet of Tilapia/	Mickdam, Elsayed Mohammed elsayed.			2010	The present work was carried out to evaluate using sunflower (SFM) and cotton seed (CSM) meals as potential feed ingredients in the grower and finisher diets of broiler chickens and their effects on the growth performance, carcass quality, blood metabolites (serum total lipids, cholesterol and glucose) and immunocompetaqnce. Two hundred and fifty two Hubbard chick of one day old were fed a basal recommended control starter diet containing 23% CP and 3200 Kcal ME / Kg (without inclusion of sunflower meal or cottonseed meal) during the first two weeks of age, then divided into 7 equal groups and fed the grower diets containing 21% CP and 3200 Kcal ME / Kg for two weeks, then finisher diets containing 18% CP and 3200 Kcal ME / Kg till the end of the experiment at six weeks of age. The grower and finisher experimental diets were formulated without (control diets) or with inclusion of SFM, CSM or mixture of SFM and CSM to provide 20 or 30% from the recommended total dietary protein where the control diet did not contain either SFM or CSM. The broiler chicks were distributed at random into 7 litter pens and fed the experimental diets. The experimental arrangement is to study the effects of inclusion of SFM and / or CSM to provide 20 or 30 % of the recommended dietary protein on growth performance, carcass quality, blood metabolites and immunocompetance. of the broiler chickens. The chicks were vaccinated against Newcastle and Gumboro diseases at proper time. Body weight of the chicks and consumed diets were weekly recorded and the feed conversion ratio was calculated. Blood samples were collected from the wing vein of the broilers at 20, 30 and 40 days of age to separate sera for analyzing the total lipid, cholesterol and glucose. At the end of experiment, 5 chicks from each group were collected and slaughtered to evaluate the carcass quality data. The results of the study revealed that body weight and body gain of the broiler chicks fed the diets with SFM, CSM or mixture from them to provide 20 % of the total crude protein of the grower and finisher diets were not significantly differ from that of the broiler chickens fed the control diet. body weight and body gain of the broiler chicks fed the diet with SFM or CSM or mixture from them to provide 30 % of the total crude protein of the grower and finisher diets were significantly decreased compared to that of the broiler chickens fed the control diet or those fed diet contained SFM or CSM or mixture from them to provide 20% of the recommended total crude protein of the grower and finisher diets. Feed consumption of the broiler chicks fed the diet with SFM, CSM or		
4631	12144010	Monitoring of blood serum copper status in sheep/	Abdallah, Rawia Mounier.			2011	This work was conducted in the sheep farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Azhar University and in several sheep localities in Egypt to clarify : the prevalence and incidence of caseous lymphadenitis in sheep. Isolation of the organisms from the affected lymph nodes showing abscesses, faecal samples, the wool (Animal sources) and from the fomites that are utilized in the farm (Farm components). Identification using different diagnostic methods as bacteriological biochemical tests, haematological methods, histopathological findings and pathogenicity test. Effect of C. ovis on general health conditions of sheep as the temperature, weight of animals and their blood picture (R.B.Cs, W.B.Cs, differential counts, estimation of Hb, PCV, total serum protein, urea and cholesterol) of both infected and control animals. Effect of some commercially available disinfectants on the C. ovis in vitro. Control the diseased animals after using sensitivity test for chosen the specific antibodies, using the appropriate disinfectants for control and disinfection the contaminated farmIncreasing the inclusion of SFM, CSM or mixture of them to provide 30 % of the total crude protein of the grower and finisher diets increased the feed consumption compared to that of the control group or the groups fed the diets supplying only 20 % of the total protein from SFM, CSM or mixture of them. Feed conversion ratios of the broiler chicks fed the diets containing SFM, CSM or mixture from them to provide 20 % of the crude protein of the grower and finisher diets were significantly increased compared to that of the broiler chickens fed the control diet and feed conversion ratio was increased with increasing the level of inclusion of SFM and / or CSM in the diets. The abdominal fat in the carcass of the broiler chicks fed the SFM and or CSM-diets were higher than those fed the control diet. Inclusion of SFM and / or CSM in the diets of the broiler chickens at the different levels had no significant effects on carcass quality and giblet weight percentages		

4632	12144035	Studies on the endoparasitic infections of some Red Sea fishes /	Ahmed, Nahla Hossam El-din Mohamed.			2012	أثناء هذه الدراسة تم جمع 180 سمكة من 8 أنواع و اجنلس و هي الكشكوشة، الملاص أبو ربيع، الدريني، البوري، العنبر البلدي، الكثر أبو لولو، السيجان و البطيط. تم جمع الأسماك من ثلاث مناطق تقع شمال الغردقة بنحو 5 كيلو متر و هي المعهد القومي لعلوم البحار و المصايد فرع البحر الأحمر، منطقة أبو قلاوه و منطقة شعب سعد. تم فحص هذه الأسماك في الفترة من ديسمبر 2010 و حتى نوفمبر 2011 من ناحية الإصابات الطفيلية الداخلية الموجودة بالقناة الهضمية و كانت الطفيليات الموجودة هي التريماطودا (سينوكرياديم ليماني، هيكتانجام سيجاني، ساكوسيلوم أوبيسم، سينوكاليفينا ميكرودينى، هاماكرياديم ميوتابيلي، هليكومترا هيبوديتيس ياماجوتي و نيوليپوريا موريتينزس) السيسطودا (رينوبوتريم سينيس) و التريماطودا الطور الثالث من يرقات الأنيساكيس سيميليكس و بروكاسالينس إيلاتينسيس. أثناء إجراء هذه الدراسة وجد أن 128 من الأسماك التي تم فحصها مصابة بالطفيليات بنسبة 71.11% و قد سجلت أسماك الملاص أبو ربيع و السيجان أعلى نسبة من الإصابة حيث بلغت نسبة الإصابة فيها 100 % و كانت أقل نسبة إصابة في أسماك البوري بنسبة إصابة 11.11%. وصلت نسبة نيدان التريماطودا في الأسماك المصابة إلى 47.05% بينما تواجدت التريماطودا بنسبة 45% و كان أقل تواجد لنيدان السيسطودا و التي كانت نسبتها 7.95%. و قد سجلت أسماك الثالازوما كلانزينجري أعلى إصابة بالتريماطودا حيث بلغت الإصابة بها 71.10% بينما سجلت أسماك الكثر أبو لولو أقل إصابة بها(20.00%). من ناحية أخرى كانت أعلى إصابة بنيدان السيسطودا في أسماك الكثر أبو لولو حيث بلغت 28.89% بينما كانت أقل إصابة بها في أسماك الدريني (3.30%). سجلت أسماك السيجان أعلى إصابة بنيدان التريماطودا و التي بلغت 60.22% بينما كانت أقل إصابة بها في أسماك الملاص أبو ربيع (20.23%). أعلى إصابات طفيلية سجلت في الأسماك المجمعة من منطقة أبو قلاوه بينما كانت أقل الإصابات من الأسماك المجمعة من منطقة شعب سعد. دراسة الهستوبالوجيا لأسماك الملاص أبو ربيع أوضحت حدوث التهاب مزمن في المعدة و الأمعاء و كذلك وجود بعض التغيرات في أنسجة الكبد و البنكرياس.	
4633	12144104	Effect of shunt capacitor bank on distance digial relays performance/	Taha, yasser Mohamed Ahmed.			2012	The main purpose of this thesis is focused upon improvement of the dynamic behavior of electrical power systems . This target is pursued via employing two devices . The first is TCSC based controller . This device capability to damp electro - mechanical modes of oscillation is tested at different implementation locations as well as different feedback signals.	
4634	12144154	Sanitary evaluation of some Dairy products in Qena Markets/	Mohammed, Ahmed shaban Ahmed.			2010	The main purpose of this thesis is focused upon improvement of the dynamic behavior of electrical power systems . This target is pursued via employing two devices . The first is TCSC based controller . This device capability to damp electro - mechanical modes of oscillation is tested at different implementation locations as well as different feedback signals.	
4635	12144597	prevalence of salmonellae in poultry products and meat products in luxor city/	Ahmed, zeinab Ahmed Mohammed.			2012	Gastroenteritis is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in children as well as adults. Although the causative agents depend on the patients' age, predisposing conditions and geographical area, non-typhoidal Salmonellae are important food-borne pathogens that cause gastroenteritis. Over the period of this study, out of 420 adult patients complaint of gastroenteritis in Main Hospital and Emergency Hospital, non-typhoidal Salmonellae strains were isolated from 18 cases (4.28%) and out of 150 patients complaint of gastroenteritis in Mansoura Children Hospital, non-typhoidal Salmonellae strains were isolated from 4 cases (2.66%). from 80 food handlers studied in MUHs, non-typhoidal Salmonellae strains were isolated from 3 cases (3.75 %). The recovery of non-typhoidal Salmonellae strains was higher (100%) after enrichment in selenite F broth than by direct plating (84%). Non-typhoidal Salmonella gastroenteritis was more common in outpatients, age group < 20-49 years and warmer months. The incidence of non-typhoidal Salmonella was higher in asymptomatic food handlers than symptomatic food handlers. Salmonella enteritidis was the most prevalent serotype (52%), followed by Salmonella typhimurium (40%) and finally Salmonella virchow (8%). High resistance to ampicillin, chloramphenicol tetracycline and trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole are detected among the three serotypes	
4636	12144602	Effect of some neurotransmitters on some blood parameters of Male abline rats/	Ahmed, Mohammed youssef salah.			2011	Neurotransmitters are chemicals that are used to relay, amplify and modulate electrical signals between a neuron and another cell. They are broadly classified into two groups according to chemical structure and rapidity of action. The first group includes the small molecular weight rapidly acting neurotransmitters such as acetyl choline, biogenic amines and the amino acids aspartate and glutamate which is considered the major "workhorse" neurotransmitters of the brain and play a major role in the prognosis of head trauma. The second group include neuroactive peptides having larger molecular weight and slower action as substance P and opioid peptides (Biberthaler et al., 2004). The excitatory amino acids, glutamate and aspartate play a role in the pathogenesis of postschismic and posttraumatic brain insult. The changes of excitatory amino acids in the cerebrospinal fluid of patients with traumatic brain injury are incompletely understood. The excitatory amino acids concentrations in the cerebrospinal fluid increase after acute head injury and remain higher for at least one week post injury in severely injured patients. The more severe the trauma, the more obvious the excitotoxicity induced by excitatory amino acids and the worse the outcome (Zhang et al., 2001). It was found that glutamate excitotoxicity is a putative mechanism of secondary damage after traumatic brain injury. Dynamic research on severely injured patients indicated that the peak value of glutamate mostly appeared within 48 hours post-injury; it decreased with the improving or remaining of the neurological status, and increased with the deterioration, but was still higher than that of the control seven days post-injury (Zhang et al., 1998). The peak value of excitatory amino acids of severely injured patients was conspicuously higher than that of mildly injured patients.	

4637	12144609		HISTOMORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE PANCREAS OF THE QUAIL/	MOHAMMED, eLSAYED SEDDEK IBRAHIM.		2012	The histomorphological changes occurring in the testis of 20 donkeys ranging from birth to adulthood were studied. In addition, some morphometric parameters of the tubular and interstitial components of the testis were measured during the same period. The testis of the donkey was completely descended in the scrotum around birth. It was covered by a thick tunica albuginea consisting of outer and inner fibrous layers in addition to middle vascular one. Discrete bundles of smooth muscle cells were demonstrated in the outer fibrous layer of the tunica albuginea. These cells give the tunica albuginea a contractile function, which may aid in sperm transport. The present study emphasized an irregular arrangement of the testicular lobules of the donkey during various stages of the postnatal life. Such arrangement does not allow some lobules to have direct contact with the mediastinum testis. The latter was located paraxially, toward the epididymal border and extended about two thirds of the testicular length, it is thick at the head extremity and gradually faded out caudalwards. The tubular compartment of the donkey testis showed an increasing volume percentage on the expense of the interstitial tissue during the various postnatal ages due to increased tubular length convolutions. Such compartment increased from about 13% in neonates to about 78% in mature donkeys		
4638	12144621		L'affiche électorale et la rhétorique de la persuasion à la présidentielle française 2007 /	Ahmed, Mohamed Abd Elchafi.		2012	Propaganda poster election is not just a paper stuck on the walls or in any place, but this is kind of posters is one of the most main- important tools which used and exploited by any of the candidates during the election period in all its forms and types, in particular the presidential election. in view of what the label of promoting the image of candidate among the citizens to establish a certain mental image through Version Email poster of the image and the background and logo of the electoral atmosphere, which play an important role in the formation of a preconceived idea when the receiver of this message is visible. The study aims to identify the communication strategies in the propaganda poster electoral communication strategy and its mechanisms, and political communication history, concept and meaning of pointing out its key also touched on the concept of political marketing and the origins and developments highlighted after the French presidential election, 2007, explaining the elements in an attempt to show the close relationship between propaganda poster electoral and politics. As well as the research has examined how the output is the political analyst, various messages in posters advertising French for both candidates subject of the study of letters iconic and plastic arts and language, stressing the shift is the ad from the phase information to the process of argumentation, finally speak about the manipulated plan by the poster, which in turn reach the highest level of persuasion. Study concluded that the propaganda poster may play a crucial role in the midst of the fray in terms of a desired positive image which urges on the feet of the voter to choose but the question remains to what extent there is a consensus between intentional voter and deliberate candidate and whether there is a consensus actually among the positive image formed already in the mind of the receiver and the image that the sender tried to set in his mind ... Experience on the ground is only capable of resolving the conflict.		
4639	12144682		Folkloric elements in zora neale Hurstons Novels A Thesis submitted for the fulfillment of an A. degree in English literature/	Ahmed, Riham Fouad Mohammed.		2011	There will be an attempt to examine Amis's treatment of the revolutionary protagonist in some of his selected works. It shall also throw the light on the disorder and chaotic theme that was left by the Second World War and well expressed and introduced by Amis. It shall observe its entity and effects, trying to objectively prove that Chaos essentially lead to the following terms: rebelliousness, fear, alienation, misunderstanding, sexual problems, crime, and a lot more of circumstances that affected the whole community. In other words, the positive face of chaos, personified in the revolutionary creative techniques and themes are going to be used in analyzing the negative face of chaos and its consequences in our lives. The thesis shall examine as well how deeply Amis's personality and his individual life affected the characters of his novels; In an attempt to reach the truth of the connection between them and how far, they are related. The thesis is going to be divided into the following: Introduction, Four chapters and Conclusion		

4640	12144720		Hematological ,Biochemical , parasittological , And Ecological studies on cattle egret (Bubulcus ibis) in sohag governorate/	Ahmed, Mokhtar Mostafa Mohammed.			2011	The present study was designed to characterize the hematological abnormalities in children with acute glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome and chronic kidney failure and to figure out the impact of hemodialysis on the hematological outcome in children with ESRD. To achieve this aim six children with acute glomerulonephritis, six children with nephrotic syndrome, seven children with chronic kidney failure (CKF) before initiation of hemodialysis, five patients with CKF on chronic hemodialysis for less than one year and nine children with CKF on chronic hemodialysis for more than one year were enrolled in this study. Additionally, 11 healthy children with matched age and sex were included as a control group. All patients and controls were subjected to hematological investigations including complete hemogram, serum iron, serum TIBC, serum ferritin, prothrombin time, APTT, fibrinogen concentration and platelet aggregometry. Note: Our results could be summarized as follows: In the group of acute glomerulonephritis (AGN; GI), there were statistically significant decrease of Hb concentration, RBCs count and HCT compared to control group, while, there were significant increase of RDW and serum ferritin, compared to controls. In the group of nephrotic syndrome (NS; GII), there was statistically significant decrease of RBCs count and significant increase of RDW, compared to the control group. In the group of undialyzed chronic kidney failure patients (GIIIA), there was statistically significant decrease in Hb concentration, RBCs count and HCT and serum iron and statistically significant increase of RDW and serum ferritin, compared to the control group. There were statistically significant increase of serum iron and serum ferritin in GIIC (patients with chronic kidney failure undergo dialysis for more than one year) compared to GIIIA (undialyzed chronic kidney failure patients) while there was statistically significant decrease of TIBC. Additionally, there was significant positive correlation between serum iron and the duration of hemodialysis in our series of dialyzed patients. In the group of AGN there was statistically significant increase of neutrophils and decrease of lymphocytes compared to controls. Similar results were demonstrated in the group of nephrotic syndrome		
4641	12144764		Epidemiological study on fascioliasis as Azoontic disease Among Human and Animals in Qena governorate/	Gahlan, Asmaa Gahlan youssef.			2011	The present study was designed to characterize the hematological abnormalities in children with acute glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome and chronic kidney failure and to figure out the impact of hemodialysis on the hematological outcome in children with ESRD. To achieve this aim six children with acute glomerulonephritis, six children with nephrotic syndrome, seven children with chronic kidney failure (CKF) before initiation of hemodialysis, five patients with CKF on chronic hemodialysis for less than one year and nine children with CKF on chronic hemodialysis for more than one year were enrolled in this study. Additionally, 11 healthy children with matched age and sex were included as a control group. All patients and controls were subjected to hematological investigations including complete hemogram, serum iron, serum TIBC, serum ferritin, prothrombin time, APTT, fibrinogen concentration and platelet aggregometry. Note: Our results could be summarized as follows: In the group of acute glomerulonephritis (AGN; GI), there were statistically significant decrease of Hb concentration, RBCs count and HCT compared to control group, while, there were significant increase of RDW and serum ferritin, compared to controls. In the group of nephrotic syndrome (NS; GII), there was statistically significant decrease of RBCs count and significant increase of RDW, compared to the control group. In the group of undialyzed chronic kidney failure patients (GIIIA), there was statistically significant decrease in Hb concentration, RBCs count and HCT and serum iron and statistically significant increase of RDW and serum ferritin, compared to the control group. There were statistically significant increase of serum iron and serum ferritin in GIIC (patients with chronic kidney failure undergo dialysis for more than one year) compared to GIIIA (undialyzed chronic kidney failure patients) while there was statistically significant decrease of TIBC. Additionally, there was significant positive correlation between serum iron and the duration of hemodialysis in our series of dialyzed patients. In the group of AGN there was statistically significant increase of neutrophils and decrease of lymphocytes compared to controls. Similar results were demonstrated in the group of nephrotic syndrome		
4642	12145970		Comparative study between different drugs commonly used in the Egyptian market in the management of iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy /	Atyea, Mohamed Ibrahim.			2013	Cholelithiasis has always been a challenge for surgeons dealing with biliary pathology. Both diagnosis and treatment have evolved over the last years with the introduction and universal application of advanced imaging modalities as well as endoscopic and laparoscopic procedures. In patients with suspected common bile duct (CBD) stones, their identification before open or laparoscopic cholecystectomy plays an important role in extra hepatic biliary tree surgery. Clearance of the CBD before or during cholecystectomy prevents many postoperative complications. There are numerous options for pre-operative diagnosis of suspected CBD stones, including conventional ultrasonography (US), liver function test (LFT), magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRC), endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), and intra-operative US. The optimal method for investigating suspected CBD stones has not yet been determined. The aim of the study was to compare pre-operative conventional ultrasonography, magnetic resonance cholangio-pancreatography and intra-operative cholangiography in diagnosis of common bile duct stone as regard sensitivity, specificity, positive & negative predictive values and accuracy. This study was carried out on thirty patients with calculous obstructive jaundice on basis of clinical signs, laboratory workup and transabdominal ultrasound and preoperative MRCP.		

						There were twenty females (66.7 %) and ten males (33.3 %), their age ranged from 18 to 63 years with a mean age of 41.7 ± 13.3 years. All cases were subjected to thorough history taking and complete clinical examination. Laboratory investigations (aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, total and direct bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase and gamma-glutamyl transferase) followed by ultrasonography, magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP). Patients underwent open cholecystectomy. IOCAemia is a global problem and is associated with maternal morbidity and mortality (Muhammad & Anis-ur-Rehman, 2005). Iron deficiency is thought to be the most common cause of anaemia globally, although other conditions, such as folate, vitamin B12 and vitamin A deficiencies, chronic inflammation, parasitic infections, and inherited disorders can all cause anaemia. In its severe form, it is associated with fatigue, weakness, dizziness and drowsiness. Pregnant women and children are particularly vulnerable. (WHO, 2011). The WHO defines anemia as hemoglobin below 13g/dL in men over 15 years, below 12g/dL in non pregnant women over 15 years, and below 11g/dL in pregnant women (WHO, 2005). Women during their reproductive years are at risk of iron deficiency due to blood loss from menstruation in particular that 10% who suffers heavy losses (>80ml/month). It is obvious that contraceptive practice also has an important effect on the development of anemia, while the non-medicated intrauterine devices increase menstrual blood loss by 30-50%, oral contraceptives have the opposite effect. The two most common causes of anemia in pregnancy and the puerperium are iron deficiency and acute blood loss. Iron requirements increase during pregnancy, and a failure to maintain sufficient levels of iron may result in adverse maternal-fetal consequences, (ACOG, 2008). Pregnancy is associated with physiologic changes that may complicate the diagnosis of hematologic disorders. There is an increased iron requirement during pregnancy because blood volume expands by approximately 50% and total red blood cell mass expands by approximately 25% (300 mL) during a singleton gestation (3). The greater expansion in plasma typically is reflected by decreases in Hb and Hct levels, (ACOG, 2008) Anemia during pregnancy has considerable risk factor for both mother and fetus. Fetal consequences are an increased risk of growth retardation, prematurity, intrauterine death, amnion rupture and infection. Maternal consequences of anemia include cardiovascular symptoms, reduced physical and mental performance, reduced immune function, tiredness, reduced peripartur blood reserves and finally increased risk for blood transfusion in the postpartum period. For clinical management, proper diagnosis and therapy are mandatory to reduce maternal and fetal risks and to enable optimal obstetrical outcome of both, (Breyman, 2002) The management of anemia during pregnancy remains an important issue in prenatal medicine. Correct diagnosis and treatment lead to effective management of fetal and maternal risk and improved prenatal outcome, (Christian, 2002). Iron supplementation decreased the incidence of iron deficiency anemia and enhanced iron status during pregnancy. Diet alone cannot supply the 30-40mg iron (Fe) that is required for absorption of 4-6mg iron (Fe) per day needed during the later stage of pregnancy so iron supplementation is strongly recommended for all pregnant women in developing countries, (Jai, 2004). Traditional therapeutic options of iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy were administration of oral iron or in severe cases administration of blood transfusion. While Oral iron shows limited effectiveness in cases of severe anemia due to various factors such as side effect, lack of compliance and often limited intestinal absorption and bioavailability (Sifakis & Pharmakids, 1999).		
4643	12145979		Hypertension and Anaesthesia /	Emam, Dalia Anwer.		Plasma lipid profile in Egyptian hypertensives. This study included 65 patients with essential hypertension, 13 renal hypertensive patients, 21 diabetic hypertensive patients and 19 Egyptian normal controls. The following laboratory investigations were done for all subjects: plasma total cholesterol, total triglyceride, HDL-C, LDL-C, phospholipids, FFA, immunoturbidimetric assay of apo A-I and apo B and lipoprotein electrophoresis pattern on cellulose acetate support medium. Total cholesterol and triglycerides were increased significantly in essential hypertensives, renal hypertensives and diabetic hypertensives compared with those of the control group. HDL-C, alpha lipoprotein and apo A-I were lower in essential hypertensive patients, diabetic hypertensive patients, hypertensives with renal failure compared with control values. The lowest levels were found in renal hypertensive patients. LDL-C and apo B were higher in essential hypertensive patients, diabetic hypertensive patients and hypertensives with renal failure. The change was worst in diabetic hypertensive patients. TC/HDL-C ratio was significantly higher in essential hypertensives, diabetic hypertensives and renal hypertensive patients. Of all the studied hypertensive groups the worst lipid profile in comparison to control values was found in diabetic hypertensive patients. Obese hypertensives had significantly higher triglycerides, phospholipids, pre-beta lipoprotein and apo B in comparison to non-obese essential hypertensive patients. HDL-C, alpha lipoprotein and apo A-I were lower in obese hypertensive patients than in non-obese hypertensive patients. Male essential hypertensive patients had significantly higher apo B and significantly lower HDL-C in comparison to female essential		

4644	12145987		Relation between vaginal candidiasis diagnosed after 39 weeks and prolonged pregnancy/	Abdel-latif, Ahmed Dabash.		2013	Plasma lipid profile in Egyptian hypertensives. This study included 65 patients with essential hypertension, 13 renal hypertensive patients, 21 diabetic hypertensive patients and 19 Egyptian normal controls. The following laboratory investigations were done for all subjects: plasma total cholesterol, total triglyceride, HDL-C, LDL-C, phospholipids, FFA, immunoturbidimetric assay of apo A-I and apo B and lipoprotein electrophoresis pattern on cellulose acetate support medium. Total cholesterol and triglycerides were increased significantly in essential hypertensives, renal hypertensives and diabetic hypertensives compared with those of the control group. HDL-C, alpha lipoprotein and apo A-I were lower in essential hypertensive patients, diabetic hypertensive patients, hypertensives with renal failure compared with control values. The lowest levels were found in renal hypertensive patients. LDL-C and apo B were higher in essential hypertensive patients, diabetic hypertensive patients and hypertensives with renal failure. The change was worst in diabetic hypertensive patients. TC/HDL-C ratio was significantly higher in essential hypertensives, diabetic hypertensives and renal hypertensive patients. Of all the studied hypertensive groups the worst lipid profile in comparison to control values was found in diabetic hypertensive patients. Obese hypertensives had significantly higher triglycerides, phospholipids, pre-beta lipoprotein and apo B in comparison to non-obese essential hypertensive patients. HDL-C, alpha lipoprotein and apo A-I were lower in obese hypertensive patients than in non-obese hypertensive patients. Male essential hypertensive patients had significantly higher apo B and significantly lower HDL-C in comparison to female essential		
4645	12145999		Comparison of three different routes of administration of misoprostol for labor induction in the third trimester of pregnancy /	El-Sayed, Abdel-Hamid Mahmoud.		2013	The primary aim of antepartum fetal surveillance is timely recognition of fetal compromise to enable appropriate intervention and to prevent further serious complications. If the fetus would otherwise die in utero, delivery might save its life. Abnormal Doppler parameters appears to affect the decision of mode of delivery and if the fetus can tolerate stress of labour or not. Because of low specificity, a single abnormal MCA Doppler US result is not useful for timing delivery, so combination with umbilical artery Doppler parameters increase the sensitivity and specificity significantly. Abnormal aortic artery and renal artery Doppler parameters are valuable with MCA and UA but cannot be used separately to evaluate fetal compromise or exclude it. In fetuses suspected to have IUGR, while an abnormal MCA pulsatility index is a better predictor of adverse perinatal outcome than an abnormal UA or RA pulsatility index, a normal UA pulsatility index may be useful in identifying those fetuses not likely to have a major adverse perinatal outcome, especially before 32 weeks gestational age. Outcomes of SGA fetuses with a normal PI in comparison with outcomes of those with an abnormal value and concluded that SGA fetuses with a normal MCA PI are at a lower risk for adverse outcomes than those with an abnormal PI. Depending on other clinical factors, reduced, absent, or reversed umbilical artery end-diastolic flow is an indication for enhanced fetal surveillance or delivery. If delivery is delayed to enhance fetal lung maturity with maternal administration of glucocorticoid, intensive fetal surveillance until delivery is suggested for those fetuses with reversed end-diastolic flow.		
4646	12146008		A Prospective Comparative study between different surgical techniques in cleft lip and repair /	Abd El-Aziz, Osama Hassan El-Banna.		2013	The primary aim of antepartum fetal surveillance is timely recognition of fetal compromise to enable appropriate intervention and to prevent further serious complications. If the fetus would otherwise die in utero, delivery might save its life. Abnormal Doppler parameters appears to affect the decision of mode of delivery and if the fetus can tolerate stress of labour or not. Because of low specificity, a single abnormal MCA Doppler US result is not useful for timing delivery, so combination with umbilical artery Doppler parameters increase the sensitivity and specificity significantly. Abnormal aortic artery and renal artery Doppler parameters are valuable with MCA and UA but cannot be used separately to evaluate fetal compromise or exclude it. In fetuses suspected to have IUGR, while an abnormal MCA pulsatility index is a better predictor of adverse perinatal outcome than an abnormal UA or RA pulsatility index, a normal UA pulsatility index may be useful in identifying those fetuses not likely to have a major adverse perinatal outcome, especially before 32 weeks gestational age. Outcomes of SGA fetuses with a normal PI in comparison with outcomes of those with an abnormal value and concluded that SGA fetuses with a normal MCA PI are at a lower risk for adverse outcomes than those with an abnormal PI. Depending on other clinical factors, reduced, absent, or reversed umbilical artery end-diastolic flow is an indication for enhanced fetal surveillance or delivery. If delivery is delayed to enhance fetal lung maturity with maternal administration of glucocorticoid, intensive fetal surveillance until delivery is suggested for those fetuses with reversed end-diastolic flow. Around the primitive mouth, 5 processes develop: 1- One frontonasal process which projects down from the cranium. Two olfactory pits develop in it and rupture into the pharynx to form the nostrils. Definitively, this process forms the nose, the nasal septum, nostril, the philtrum of the upper lip and the premaxilla - the V-shaped anterior portion of the upper jaw which usually bears the four incisor teeth. 2- Two maxillary processes on each side, which fuse with the frontonasal process and become the cheeks, upper lip (except the philtrum), upper jaw and palate (apart from the premaxilla). 3- Two mandibular processes which meet in the midline to form the lower jaw. The following anomalies are associated with defects of fusion of facial processes: 1-Macrostroma and microstroma are conditions where either too small or too large		

							closure of the stomodaeum occurs. 2-Cleft upper lip which may be: □ Median cleft lip this is only very rarely like the upper lip of a hare, although this may occur as a failure of development of the philtrum from the frontonasal process. □ Lateral cleft lip which is more common, it may be unilateral or bilateral, complete or incomplete, occurring as failure of fusion of the maxillary and frontonasal processes. It may be associated with cleft palate. 3-Cleft lower lip occurs very rarely but may be associated with a cleft tongue and cleft mandible. 4-Cleft palate is a failure of fusion of lateral shelves of maxillary processes. The following stages may occur: (a) Bifid uvula. (b) Incomplete cleft palate, which may involve the soft palate only or associated with the posterior part of the hard palate also. (c) Complete cleft palate, which may be unilateral, or bilateral (Harold Ellis, 2006).		
4647	12146016		The study of Helicobacter Pylori infection among type II Diabetic patients /	El-rawy, Mohamed Sabry.		2011	Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a syndrome with disordered metabolism and inappropriate hyperglycemia due to either a deficiency of insulin secretion or due to combination of insulin resistance and inadequate insulin secretion to compensate. It has multisystem effects on both biochemical and functional consequences. Type II diabetes, both defects exist i.e. combination of peripheral insulin resistance and inadequate insulin secretion by pancreatic beta cells. For example, all overweight individuals have insulin resistance, but diabetes develops only in those who cannot increase insulin secretion sufficiently to compensate for their insulin resistance. Their insulin concentrations may be high, yet inappropriately low for the level of glycemia. Rates of diabetes are increasing worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the global prevalence (for all age groups) would rise from 2.8% in 2000 to 4.4% in 2030. At least 171 million people currently have diabetes, and this figure is likely to more than double to 366 million by 2030. Diabetes mellitus is one of the main causes of microvascular (i.e., retinal, renal), macrovascular (i.e., coronary, peripheral vascular) and neuropathic complications. It also leads to end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Diet control is a basic part of management in every case. Treatment cannot be effective unless adequate attention is given to ensuring appropriate nutrition. Together with dietary treatment, a programme of regular physical activity and exercise should be considered for each person. <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> (H. pylori) are motile, flagellated, gram-negative, spiral bacterium (Lopes, 2010) which survives the acid environment of the stomach by producing the enzyme urease (McColl, 2010 and Lopes, 2010). The exact route of transmission of H. pylori is unknown; currently favored mechanisms appear to be gastro-oral and fecal-oral routes (Tan and Wong, 2011). Infection with H. pylori can lead to inflammation of the gastric mucosa with subsequent ulceration (McColl, 2010; Lopes, 2010 and Tan, 2011). Infection is a major cause of chronic gastritis, a condition that initiates the pathogenic sequence of events leading to atrophic gastritis, intestinal metaplasia, dysplasia and subsequently cancer (Kabir, 2009 and Lopes, 2010). Infection with H. pylori is a co-factor in the development of duodenal or gastric ulcers (develop in 1 to 10%), gastric cancer (in 0.1 to 3%) and gastric mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (gMALT) lymphoma (in <0.01%) (McColl, 2010). While the bacterium is not a direct cause of cancer, its presence and resultant reduction in acid production are necessary factors in causation (Lopes, 2010). The risk of these disease outcomes in infected patients varies widely among different populations and the great majority of patients with H. pylori will not have any clinically significant complications (McColl, 2010 and Lopes, 2010). The prevalence of H. pylori infection varies between countries; in Europe, the prevalence varies between 7 and 33% (Ford and Axon, 2010). Infection is usually acquired in childhood (Tan and Wong, 2011); in developing countries, the infection is typically acquired before 10 years of age, while in developed countries there is an age-related increase in prevalence (Tan, 2011 and McColl, 2010). The major risk factor for H. pylori infection is the socio-economic status of the family during childhood, in particular the level of sanitation and household hygiene (Steinstrom et al, 2008), however genetic susceptibility also appears to play a role (Tan and Wong 2011). The predominant genotype varies greatly between regions and accounts for some of the gastric cancer risk seen in some population groups, such as Japan and South Korea which tend to harbor more virulent strains (Tan and Wong, 2011). The role of screening and eradicating H. pylori in the general population and in targeted populations, as a means to reduce the incidence of gastric cancer is an area of		

							much debate .There is growing evidence that adopting such an approach in populations at high risk of gastric cancer may reduce the future incidence of gastric cancer (Ford and Axon, 2010). Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of the important causes of dyspepsia. Disordered gastrointestinal motor function is now recognized as a major cause of DM. Beside DM the H. pylori is also a well established cause of dyspepsia (Devrajani et al, 2010). The incidence of H. pylori is increased in DM (Saluja et al, 2002). Delayed gastric emptying and antral dysmotility are important causes of dyspepsia in diabetes. The role of H. pylori infection in diabetic dyspepsia is mainly related to blood glucose concentration. Hyperglycemia may induce the infection by H. pylori or the silent infection may get reactivated and produce symptoms of dyspepsia in diabetes (Devrajani et al, 2010).		
4648	12146020		Management of head Injury in the intensive care unit /	Sayed, Wael Farouk.		2013	The human body is not a static entity, but is in a constant state of flux. Tissues are synthesized and broken down continuously, processes which need energy. In the critically ill patient there is a variety of factors which prevent the individual from meeting his energy requirements. These include anorexia; possible associated gastrointestinal disease; increase or altered requirements; and altered vitalization. The imbalance between reduced intake and augmented or altered requirement results in effects which are similar to those of starvation. Indications for parenteral nutrition include : acute hypercatabolism (multiple trauma; burns; septicemia); pyloric stenosis; pancreatitis; cardiac surgery; gastrointestinal cutaneous fistulae; inflammatory bowel disease; cancer surgery; caecostomy. The choice of appropriate intravenous nutrient solutions clearly depends on knowledge of changes in the substrate endocrine relationships that take place during the perioperative period. These changes are influenced by starvation, trauma, anesthesia, and excess glucose administration. T.P.N. may be taken in the form of peripheral intravenous nutrition in patients with limited protein caloric requirement but for hyper catabolic and hypermetabolic patients and patients receiving long term T.P.N. central access becomes necessary. Nutritional assessment of patients depends on a detailed history, including dietary history. Physical examination and the use of certain variables, for example anthropometry of arm, serum prealbumin and retinal blinding system. The object of nutritional assessment is to detect and categorize patients with different types and degrees of malnutrition and related these to the risk of morbidity and mortality. Careful monitoring is required after the infusion is begun to evaluate the progress of the nutritional status. Sheldon et al., (1983), designed a monitoring protocol for T.P.N. Signs of success are positive nitrogen balance, weight gain, response of serum protein and delayed hypocalcaemia. When becoming normal, this is an early index of the return to normal following adequate nutritional repletion. Complications of T.P.N. may be grouped into three categories technical, metabolic and septic. The most common complications of T.P.N. are related to catheter placement through a crowded thoracic inlet, pneumothorax is the most common complication. Air embolism is the most serious. Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is defined as functionally significant disruption of brain function manifested as immediately apparent cognitive or physical impairments that result from blunt or penetrating trauma or rapid acceleration or deceleration forces. This definition excludes lacerations or contusions of the face eye or scalp and fractures of facial bones alone. Additionally, injury to brain resulting from brain trauma, hypoxic-ischemia (anoxic) inflammatory toxic or metabolic encephalopathies, primary ischemic or hemorrhagic strokes seizure disorders, intracranial surgery and cerebral neoplasm also are outside the definition of TBI (163). TBI has dramatic impact on the nation's health it accounts for 15-20% of deaths in people aged 3-35 years old and is responsible for 1% of all adult deaths. Approximately 1.4 million people in the UK suffer a head injury every year resulting in nearly 150000 hospital admissions of these approximately 3500 patients require admission to ICU. In addition to the high mortality approximately 60% of survivors have significant ongoing deficits including cognitive competency major activity leisure and recreation. This has a devastating financial emotional and social impact on survivors left with lifelong disability (165).		

							The principal mechanisms of TBI are classified as (a) focal brain damage due to contact injury types resulting in contusions laceration and intracranial haemorrhage, (b) diffuse brain damage due to acceleration/deceleration injury, types resulting in diffuse axonal injury or brain swelling (184). Outcome from head injury is determined by two substantially different mechanisms/stages (a) the primary insult (primary damage - mechanical damage) occurring at the moment of impact. In treatment terms this type of injury is exclusively sensitive to preventive but not therapeutic measures. (b) The secondary insult (secondary damage delayed non - mechanical damage) represents consecutive pathological processes initiated at the moment of injury with delayed clinical presentation. Cerebral ischemia and intracranial hypertension refer to secondary insult and in treatment terms this type of injury is sensitive to therapeutic intervention. The key of management is to deal with these patients as emergencies. This relies on early recognition of those patients with potential intracranial injuries, immediate correction of factors leading to secondary injuries, rapid diagnosis of intracranial pathology, computerized tomography and magnetic resonance imaging and then immediate delivery to the definitive management (177). Aim of work □ Understanding the pathophysiology after traumatic brain injury for adequate and oriented treatment. □ Evaluating the importance of monitoring the injured brain to enable the detection of harmful physiological events before they cause irreversible damage to the brain. □ To discuss the problem of traumatic brain injury and its assessment, resuscitation and intensive care management.		
4649	12146030		Different Techniques of Laminoplasty in management of Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy /	Alkhooly, Ahmed Ali Zein Al-Abdeen Ahmed.			2013 Cervical spondylotic myelopathy and Radiculopathy is believed to be the commonest disease of the spinal cord and roots in the middle aged and elderly. The mechanism are thought to be either slowly progressive compression with neuronal damage mediated by ischaemia, or trauma most often of minor but repetitive type; but both mechanisms probably operate in many patients. The natural history of patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy has been studied from a large series of patients by several workers, prior to the wide spread implementation of the operations now performed commonly for this condition only about 20% of unoperated cases exhibited a slowly progressive course, the majority tend to plateau or improve spontaneously often for many years progression and recurrence of clinical features were most frequent in patients with diffusely narrow spinal canals This study included (30) patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy. Their complaints were: Difficulty in handling fine objects, spastic gait disorder, neck pain, sphincteric disturbances and upper extremities pain or numbness. Patients were examined by plain radiography (all cases) and MRI (for all cases). In our series most patients (70%) were above 55 years old and (30%) of patients were below 55 years old. The age range form 31 to 70 years. Males were more affected (60%) than females (40%). The cervical spin. Consists of three atypical and four typical cervical vertebrae. Typical cervical vertebrae, C-3 to C-6, include a vertebral body, two pedicles, two lateral masses, two laminae, and a bifid spinous process . The seventh cervical vertebra is slightly different in that it has a transitional form; it has a larger spinous process that is not bifid. Atypical vertebrae include the atlas (C1), the axis (C2), and the 7th cervical vertebra (C7)(14). Typical cervical vertebra has a relatively small oval-shaped body that is wider mediolaterally than anteroposteriorly(14,15). The uncus or uncinat process, also known as the neurocentral lip, modifies the cylindrical shape of the body to become saddle-shaped(14,16). The uncinat processes are situated exactly laterally at the upper and middle cervical levels (C3 - C 5) and at the lower cervical vertebrae (C6 - C7) they become dorsolaterally with relatively lesser height. The uncinat processes		
4650	12146042		Epidemiological studies of Avian influenza in poultry in upper Egypt (Luxor, Qena) /	Ibrahim, Enas Mohamed.			2012 Behera province, as many provinces in Egypt, has been facing the problem of Spreading of small rural backyard poultry flocks with capacity ranging from the number of 500 to 10,000 birds (Sector 3: Small-Scale Commercial Production System and Sector 4: The Village or Backyard System (FAO 2007) beside the problem of continuous live birds markets persistence which due to inadequate governmental control on these sectors of production and commerce and also may be due to high rises in poultry prices after emerging of AI in Egypt that made small farming practices looks profitable to villagers, so this study was carried through the period from January 2010 to December 2011 on different districts of Behera province. A total of 300 cloacae fecal samples were taken from poultry (broilers, layers, local live chicken markets and free ranging village chickens) at during January 2010 till December 2011. Chickens were sampled opportunistically from various sources in Behera province		

							Also, data were collected using structured questionnaires including household information, poultry species, flock size and composition, poultry management system, type of housing and feeding, sources of feed and water, extent to which housing is shared with other species, and main sources of poultry. The questionnaires also captured poultry disease prevention measures, poultry disease prevalence and causes, poultry vaccination programs and their effectiveness, general poultry disease management and strategies for sustainable disease control, and extension service delivery. The current study was conducted to monitoring AI using commercially available rapid antigen detection test procedures in small-scale commercial poultry farms (sector3), free ranging village poultry and live birds markets in selected districts of Behera governorate and to investigate biosecurity practices in the examined small-scale commercial poultry farms (sector3) using a specially designed questionnaire directed to farms owners. In addition, determination of some epidemiological parameters including relative risk (RR), attributable risk (AR), odds ratio (OR) and omega measure was done. Lastly, application of the obtained results from epidemiological studies in prevention and control of AI in Behera Province as a model of the Egyptian Provinces as a whole research works on the structure and molecular biology of AIV during the last years . Such knowledge is crucial to understand the antigenic variability ,pathogenic molecular base and the mechanisms involved in the ability to infect and cause disease in several species, including human .All these aspects are essential for developing safe and more effective vaccines.(Noda, 2006). The virus is transmitted by direct contact between infected and susceptible birds or indirect contact through aerosol droplets or exposure to virus contaminated fomites (Easterday et al., 1997) Infection of domestic poultry by avian influenza (AI) viruses typically produces syndromes ranging from asymptomatic infection to respiratory disease and DROP in egg production to severe, systemic disease nearly with 100% mortality (Swayne and Halvorson, 2003; Allwright et al., 1993; Panigrahy et al., 1995; Swayne et al., 1996 and Jorgensen et al., 1998).The severity of gross lesions has been extremely variable, depending greatly on the host species, pathogenicity of the infecting virus, and presence of secondary pathogens. (Brugh and Beard, 1986; Capua, et al., 2000; Clavijo, et al., 2001 and Swayne and Beck, 2005).they exhibit diversity in morbidity and mortality . Therefore, as a preventive strategy against endemic as well as pandemic influenza, it is important to reduce the spread of H5N1 influenza A viruses in duck populations (Kim et al., 2008). Avian influenza viruses are generally non pathogenic in wild birds but sometimes cause significant morbidity and mortality upon transmission to other species, including domestic birds and mammals (Murphy and Webster, 1996 and Webster et al., 1992).Waterfowl represent the natural reservoir of all subtypes of influenza A viruses , including H5N1 . Ducks are especially considered major contributors to the spread of H5N1 influenza A viruses because		
4651	12146347	Doctoral.	The physiological response of Aluminum-stress on sorghum and maize plants under compost applied/	Mohammed, Nehal Mohammed Abd ElMobdy.		2015	The objective of study was to investigate the effects of AL ³ stress		A.M.Ismail, H.R.M.Galal.
4652	12146352		Prevalence of fascioliasis in slaughtered animals in Sohag abattoirs /	Mohammed, Mohammed Hussein.		2013	The present study was attempted to determine the prevalence rates of fascioliasis among farm animals and man, by using coprological and serological techniques as well as to compare between the excretory / secretory (E/S) and crude Fascioliasis, caused by Fasciola hepatica and Fasciola gigantica ,commonly known, as liver flukes, is a disease of herbivorous animals. It has a worldwide distribution in a large variety of grass-grazing animals as sheep, goats, cattle, buffaloes, horses and rabbits. In Egypt, donkeys and camels as well, are hosts for Fasciola gigantica. Fascioliasis may occasionally affect man (Haseeb et al., 2002; Sanad and Al-Megrin, 2005).antigens in the serological diagnosis by using ELISA technique. Fasciola ova were demonstrated in fecal samples of farm animals with prevalence rates amounting, to 18.0% buffalo, 14.0% cattle, 12.0% sheep, 9.0% goat and 0.0% equine. On the other hand, 5.0% of the examined human were proved to harbour Fasciola ova. While, in the serological examination, the results by using E/S antigen amounted to 20.0% buffaloes, 16.0% cattle, 15% sheep, 10% goat and 3.2% equine, while in human the results was 5%. On the other hand, the results obtained by using crude antigen amounted to 24% in buffaloes, 21% cattle, 17% sheep, 12% goat and 5% equine while in human the result was 8%. Also, about 1050 samples from different plants were collected to detect the percentage of infection of these pknts by encysted metacercariae. The results of examination were 1% in lettuce end 2% in watercress in Giza Governorate while in El-		

						Fayoum the result was 3% in watercress. Also, the laboratory examination of the snails collected from Abu-Rawash indicated that <i>L. cailliaudi</i> is domestic snail and play a great role in the transmission cycle of fascioliasis and none of <i>B. alexandrina</i> and <i>P. acuta</i> plays a role in transmission cycle in Egypt, <i>Fasciola gigantica</i> used to be the only species prevailing in domestic animals with considerable veterinary importance. Recently, it appears that <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> has been introduced to Egypt, possibly with living cattle and sheep imported from endemic countries (Allam, 1992). Fascioliasis give rise to important economic losses such as great expenses with anthelmintics, liver condemnation, production loss due to mortality, lower production of meat, milk and wool; reduced weight gain, and impaired fertility (Parr and Gray, 2000; Marques and Schroferneker, 2003). Fascioliasis becomes a public health disease that markedly affects human welfare in Egypt (Motawea et al., 2001). Two clinical stages are recognized in fascioliasis. An acute stage coincides with the larval migration and worm maturation in the hepatic tissues, and a chronic stage coincides with the persistence of <i>Fasciola</i> worms in the bile ducts (Haseeb et al., 2002) Fascioliasis is controlled by a combination of anthelmintic therapy and management measures. These methods are costly and may lead not only to anthelmintic resistance, but also to undesirable residues in food or the environment (Perez et al., 2002). Consequently, the control is one of the important aims in our work. Aim of the work: The present work is planned to study (1) The prevalence of fascioliasis in slaughtered animals in Sohag abattoirs. (2) Histopathological changes due to fascioliasis. (3) Parasitological examination to fasciola.		
4653	12146362	Studies on cysticercosis in slaughtered animals Sohag abattoirs /	Abdel-Aal, Hossam El-Din Kamal.		2013	Twenty-seven multigravous Holstein-Friesian cows in a commercial dairy herd were used to investigate the effects of feeding two complete diets differ in CP level, high (19.3%) or low CP (16.9%), with or without supplementation of protected methionine on productive and reproductive performance, milk composition, BCS, and blood metabolites. Therefore, outcome four groups were formed as follows: Group1 (7 cows): received high CP level (19.3% on DM basis) diet non-supplemented with pMet. Group2 (6 cows): received as that of group 1 diet, but supplemented with pMet. Group3 (7 cows): received low CP level (16.9% on DM basis) diet non-supplemented with pMet. Group4 (7 cows): received as that of group 3 diet, but supplemented with pMet. Protected methionine dose (12 g/cow/d) was designated to compensate partially the theoretically calculated deficiency level of methionine resulting from reducing dietary CP to the level (16.9% CP) that has been expected to achieve the target concentration of MUN (18 mg/dl) for optimal protein nutrition and reproductive performance. The main results can be summarized as follows: A. Nutrient digestibility coefficients and the nutritive values of the experimental rations: Except for EE, digestibility of nutrients was significantly improved by increasing dietary CP level. Consequently, the nutritive values (TDN, DCP, DE, ME and NEL) were significantly higher for high level of CP diets. On the other hand, digestibilities of DM, OM, CP, EE, CF and NFE were not affected by pMet supplementation. B. Milk yield: Feeding cows diets with decreasing percentage of CP decreased the milk production compared with those fed high dietary CP (32.6 vs 33.4 kg/d) in early lactation, but in mid or late stages of lactation it did not. Additionally, the production response to pMet supplementation was greater with the low level of CP diets compared with the high level (2.00 vs 0.300 kg/d, respectively This study was carried out to investigate the following: 1- Incidence of cysticercus species in slaughtered animals in Sohag abattoirs. 2- Predilection seats of <i>C. bovis</i> and relation between the incidence of <i>C. bovis</i> and sex, age, seasonal variation in examined carcasses. 3- Macroscopically and microscopically examination of infested meat samples. 4- Incidence of Taeniasis among human population in Sohag Governorate. 5- Compare the sensitivity of ELISA test with post-mortem		

4654	12146368		Morphopathological Studies on Liver in Fattening Calves in Egypt /	Mohamed, Amany Sayed Gaber.		2012	The present study aimed to evaluate some selective immunological, antioxidant and biochemical parameters as well as growth promoters effects of Saccharomyces cerevisiae supplementation as a feed additives in calves Thirty buffalo calves were divided into 3 groups. Group I: control one, Group II: treated orally with Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Sc) at a dose rate 30g once daily/calf for 12 weeks and Groups III: treated with 60g Sc once daily/calf for 12 weeks . The treatment with Saccharomyces cerevisiae resulted in significant increase in the body weight ,blood glucose level, total protein ,albumin and A/G ratio ,while AST, LDH activities, globulin concentration ,uric acid and creatinine levels are insignificantly changed. The level of MDA is significantly decrease .Meanwhile catalase , GSH level , serum lysozyme ,bactericidal activity and serum NO level are significantly increased .we are concluded that Saccharomyces cerevisiae treatment in the calves has desirable effects on the body weight , serum antioxidant enzymes and some immunological parameters. Also has no toxic effect on kidney or liver functions.In the present study, liver tissue samples for morpho-pathological studies were collected from slaughtered fattening calves aging from 2 to 4 years from Qena, Sohag, Giza and Cairo abattoirs. The samples were collected in a period from December 2008 to March 2012. After slaughtering, gross liver lesion in one hundred and fifty six cases from 1500 examined livers were found. These were classified pathologically in fattening calves into:I- Dystrophic changes:- It was found in four lesions (hydropic degeneration, fatty degeneration or change, glycogen infiltration and hyaline droplet degeneration). In cases of hydropic degeneration grossly, liver showed pale irregular area on its surface while microscopically, showed foamy appearance of its cytoplasm. In cases of fatty degeneration or change liver grossly, appeared yellow and greasy in ticture while microscopically, its hepatocytes overloaded with fat with lipofuscin pigment in addition to narrowing of blood sinusoids. In cases of glycogen infiltration, liver grossly, appeared firm in consistency while microscopically, hepatic cellwas vacuolated with H&E stain and PAS positive with PAS stain. In cases of hydropic degeneration, liver grossly, appeared reddish brown and firm in consistency while microscopically, the hepatic cell cytoplasm contained small homogenous eosinophilic materials II- congestion:- Grossly, liver appeared dark red in color and oozing blood on cut surface. Microscopically, all vasculatures of the liver were dialated and engorged with blood.		
4655	12146385		The politics of race and gender in the poetry of Nikki Giovanni and sonin sanchez/	Abbadly, Amel Mohammed Hssan.		2012	Resistance is the means of expression through which people declare their objection to distressing and depressing situations. Social, political, economic, and physical resistance to the condition of oppression permeates the history of the African American people. Intellectual resistance at the same time permeates the written record. The thesis represents the different strategies of resistance adopted by the African American poetess, Sonia Sanchez. The diversity of Sanchez's revolutionary poetry reflects the depth and progression of her thought with each new volume of poetry exemplifying a mind in transition. The thesis is divided into four chapters and a conclusion. The introduction, the first chapter deals with the background of the poetess and the history of oppression exercised against the African Americans. In the Second Chapter, "Oppression and Resistance", Sanchez enumerates the corruption, preservation and ills African Americans experienced as a result of the materialistic tendency of the century. Abstract - 2 - As a way of resistance, Sanchez is stressing the idea of identity. She is telling African Americans that Blackness is beautiful. However, she encourages people to take action as the means of fulfilling dreams and attaining a better future. The third chapter, "The Racist and Sexist Status of Black Woman" deals with the feminist concerns of Sonia Sanchez. It shows how women suffered and how negative images or stereotypes are always associated with Black woman. The legacy of struggle against racism and sexism is a common thread binding African American women. Sanchez asks African American women to embrace their Blackness. Blackness here means a way of living and turning away from acquired false western values. Sanchez stresses the need of Black women to love themselves and to love and respect their Black men		

4656	12146405		Study on some Microorganisms of public health hazards in some of locally manufactured cheese at Aswan city /	Ali, Amal Saad Mohammed,		2012	A total of 620 samples were collected from meat, meat products and human beings. Fourhundreds samples from meat and meat products were collected from supermarkets and butcher's shops (80 from each of meat, minced meat, luncheon, sausage and hamburger) while samples collected from human beings were 220 samples, 150 divided into 75 samples from each of hand swabs and stool specimens collected from some individual whom their occupation necessitate their contact and handling meat and meat products. Another 70 stool specimens were collected from patients suffered from severe gastrointestinal disturbances. Samples were prepared and examined bacteriologically for isolation and identification of pathogenic and potentially pathogenic microorganisms of family Enterobacteriaceae. The data presented in the aforementioned results could be summarized as following: Several pathogenic and potentially pathogenic bacteria were isolated from meat, minced meat, luncheon, sausage and hamburger. Types and incidence of these pathogens were represented as following: E.coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus and Enterobacter spp with a percentages of 15.0, 8.8, 6.3, 15.0,12.5, 18.8, 6.3, 2.5 and 12.5% from examined raw meat, respectively. The microorganisms isolated from examined minced meat samples were E.coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus, Salmonella Spp, Shigella Spp and Enterobacter Spp at a rate of 25.0,11.3, 6.3, 18.8, 6.3, 10.0, 18.8, 6.3, 2.5, 2.5 and 15.0%, respectively. Meanwhile, the types and incidence of microorganisms isolated from examined luncheon samples were represented as the following E.coli, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus and Enterobacter Spp 35.0, 10.0, 12.5, 18.8, 10.0, 7.5 and 25.0%, respectively. Also, E.coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus, Salmonella Spp and Enterobacter Spp were isolated with a percentage of 40.0, 8.8, 5.0, 13.8, 8.8, 10.0, 12.5, 13.8, 1.3 and 18.8%, respectively from examined sausage samples. Regarding hamburger samples the isolated organisms were E.coli, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris,		
4657	12146451		Laparoscopic versus open colectomy in /management of cancer colon/	Ahmed, Ahmed Ali Mohamed.		2013	A total of 620 samples were collected from meat, meat products and human beings. Fourhundreds samples from meat and meat products were collected from supermarkets and butcher's shops (80 from each of meat, minced meat, luncheon, sausage and hamburger) while samples collected from human beings were 220 samples, 150 divided into 75 samples from each of hand swabs and stool specimens collected from some individual whom their occupation necessitate their contact and handling meat and meat products. Another 70 stool specimens were collected from patients suffered from severe gastrointestinal disturbances. Samples were prepared and examined bacteriologically for isolation and identification of pathogenic and potentially pathogenic microorganisms of family Enterobacteriaceae. The data presented in the aforementioned results could be summarized as following: Several pathogenic and potentially pathogenic bacteria were isolated from meat, minced meat, luncheon, sausage and hamburger. Types and incidence of these pathogens were represented as following: E.coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus and Enterobacter spp with a percentages of 15.0, 8.8, 6.3, 15.0,12.5, 18.8, 6.3, 2.5 and 12.5% from examined raw meat, respectively. The microorganisms isolated from examined minced meat samples were E.coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus, Salmonella Spp, Shigella Spp and Enterobacter Spp at a rate of 25.0,11.3, 6.3, 18.8, 6.3, 10.0, 18.8, 6.3, 2.5, 2.5 and 15.0%, respectively. Meanwhile, the types and incidence of microorganisms isolated from examined luncheon samples were represented as the following E.coli, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus and Enterobacter Spp 35.0, 10.0, 12.5, 18.8, 10.0, 7.5 and 25.0%, respectively. Also, E.coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus rettgeri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter diversus, Salmonella Spp and Enterobacter Spp were isolated with a percentage of 40.0, 8.8, 5.0, 13.8, 8.8, 10.0, 12.5, 13.8, 1.3 and 18.8%, respectively from examined sausage samples. Regarding hamburger samples the isolated organisms were E.coli, Klebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris,		
4658	12146484		la Technique romanesque de colette dans al vagabande et la cheri/	Mohamed, cherihan haroon.		2012	Études privées sont grand écrivain , " Zola " et sa variété et en raison des nombreux capacité de production littéraire , en particulier dans la production de romans d'écriture lourds , qui ne nécessite que la recherche de son propre . C'est la raison pour laquelle Zola est toujours présent. Ce n'était pas le travail de " Zola " jamais vieux , parce que ses pensées et ses doctrines et ses thèmes et ses personnages seront toujours un sujet d'études en cours . Nous ajoutons , et la façon dont son romancier de l'art , et la langue , et le style , où tout cela est une source d'inspiration pour les romanciers . Notre objectif , dans cette lettre , est de faire la lumière sur les caractéristiques exactes , et est connue pour l'art de " Zola " . En fait , ce sont les trois romans , le sujet de notre « bar , et Germinal , et la terre» dans les chefs-d'œuvre de notre travail , car elle est liée à des événements , des personnalités et des sujets littéraires . En outre, ces trois romans contiennent les positions , et les manifestations de la vie politique , économique et affectif mettront en œuvre l'étude de l'art , " Zola " .		

							Ces trois romans fait partie d'une série de grandes œuvres de son nom : " Rogun Makar . " Nous ne prétendons pas que nous sommes en train d'étudier tout dans ces trois romans dont il existe trois mondes modernes : les gens avec tous ses travailleurs , les commerçants et les bourgeois , paysans et soldats . D'autre part , a voulu " Zola " qui est à la recherche de ses théories dans les milieux simples et argot . Dans ces trois romans , on trouve un tableau représentant les droits et de la société par les mêmes images , les mêmes questions , de sorte que ces romans à la suite de la Révolution française , parce que " Zola " était en mesure de faire une véritableKlebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris,		
4659	12147040	master.	On the bacterial-challenged medical culicid culex pipiens (Diptera: Culicidae) via isolation and molecular characterization of an inducible antibacterial gene/	Ali, salwa ibrahem sebak.		2015	Due to result of fast developing pathogenic bacteria that are resistant to classical antibiotics in recent years.		Mohammed Z.Y, Khalid S.M, Fatma H.G.
4660	12147074		تصور مقترح لإنشاء جامعة جنوب الوادي المفتوحة من بعد في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول /	إسماعيل، امنة عبدالخالق عبدالصادق.		2014	أهداف الدراسة :- هدفت الدراسة إلى التالي : 1-إلقاء الضوء على واقع إقليم جنوب الوادي - إلقاء الضوء على الوضع الراهن للتعليم في إقليم جنوب الوادي - إلقاء الضوء على الوضع الراهن للتعليم الجامعي في إقليم جنوب الوادي في ضوء المؤتمرات الدوليين للتعليم العالي - و 2009 1998 التعرف على الجامعة المفتوحة من بعد وفلسفتها وأهدافها ومتطلباتها - التعرف على المبررات الثقافية والإقتصادية والسياسية لإنشاء جامعة جنوب الوادي المفتوحة من بعد - التعرف على تطبيقات الجامعة المفتوحة من بعد في بعض الدول - وضع تصور مقترح لإنشاء جامعة جنوب الوادي للتعليم المفتوح من بعد في ضوء تجارب بعض الدول - أهمية الدراسة :- برز أهمية هذه الدراسة في أنها :- تعرض الخبرات الرائدة في مجال الجامعات المفتوحة من بعد، ودراسة أنواع النماذج التنظيمية لها، وعوامل نجاح كل - منها؛ لبناء جامعة جنوب الوادي المفتوحة من بعد ، تسهم في وضع السياسات والإجراءات والخطط اللازمة لتطبيق نظام التعليم المفتوح من بعد على قطاع التعليم الجامعي - نظرا لأهميته في تحقيق التنمية تعد محاولة التخطيط لجامعة مفتوحة من بعد في بيئة ذات خصائص وإمكانيات معينة بحيث تصاغ جميع أبعادها صياغة - محلية بدلا تعد ثلثية لتوصية الكثير من الدراسات والبحوث، التي تؤكد على ضرورة إعادة النظر في التعليم التقليدي ومحاولة تطويره - من خلال التعليم المفتوح من بعد تتناول نوعا حديثا من التعليم الجامعي يعتمد على الأساليب التكنولوجية الحديثة - يمكن الاستفادة من نتائجها وتوصياتها في مجالات تعليم الكبار ، ومحو الأمية، وتعليم المرأة، والفئات الخاصة، بفتح مجال - للتوسع في التعليم المستمر تقدم تصورا متكاملا لنمط تعليمي جديد لم يطبق في مصر تطبيقا كاملا - يمكن للمجتمعات المتنوعة التي تم إهمالها في جنوب الوادي أن تستفيد منها في تنمية مواردها البشرية - قد تسهم في إستنباط دراسات جديدة تتناول الأبعاد المختلفة للجامعة المفتوحة من بعد بصورة أكثر تفصيلا، بما يسهم في - التوسع في هذا النوع من التعليم على مستوى إقليم جنوب الوادي حدود الدراسة :- الحد المكاني ويشتمل على : إقليم جنوب الوادي – الجامعات المفتوحة من بعد في بعض دول العالم هي : (بالمملكة - (المتحدة البريطانية – تايلاند – ماليزيا – باكستان 2-: الحد الموضوع ويشتمل على - واقع إقليم جنوب الوادي - واقع التعليم الجامعي في إقليم جنوب الوادي - ماهية الجامعة المفتوحة من بعد - فلسفتها ورسالتها وأهدافها ومتطلبات إنشائها - مبررات إنشاء الجامعة المفتوحة من بعد في جنوب الوادي - عرض خبرات بعض الدول الرائدة في هذا المجال -		
4661	12147091		The role of MHC class II genes in resistance to nanatde in fections of sheep/	Ali, Alsagher omran Ahmed.		2010	Etudes privées sont grand écrivain , " Zola " et sa variété et en raison des nombreux capacité de production littéraire , en particulier dans la production de romans d'écriture lourds , qui ne nécessite que la recherche de son propre . C'est la raison pour laquelle Zola est toujours présent. Ce n'était pas le travail de " Zola " jamais vieux , parce que ses pensées et ses doctrines et ses thèmes et ses personnages seront toujours un sujet d'études en cours . Nous ajoutons , et la façon dont son romancier de l'art , et la langue , et le style , où tout cela est une source d'inspiration pour les romanciers . Notre objectif , dans cette lettre , est de faire la lumière sur les caractéristiques exactes , et est connue pour l'art de " Zola " . En fait , ce sont les trois romans , le sujet de notre « bar , et Germinal , et la terre» dans les chefs-d'œuvre de notre travail , car elle est liée à des événements , des personnalités et des sujets littéraires . En outre, ces trois romans contiennent les positions , et les manifestations de la vie politique , économique et affectif mettront en œuvre l'étude de l'art , " Zola " . Ces trois romans fait partie d'une série de grandes œuvres de son nom : " Rogun Makar . " Nous ne prétendons pas que nous sommes en train d'étudier tout dans ces trois romans dont il existe trois mondes modernes : les gens avec tous ses travailleurs , les commerçants et les bourgeois , paysans et soldats . D'autre part , a voulu " Zola " qui est à la recherche de ses théories dans les milieux simples et argot .		

							Dans ces trois romans , on trouve un tableau représentant les droits et de la société par les mêmes images , les mêmes questions , de sorte que ces romans à la suite de la Révolution française , parce que " Zola " était en mesure de faire une véritableKlebsiella oxytoca, Proteus vulgaris,		
4662	12147097	doctoral degree	New Efficient routes for synthesis of poly substituted aromatics and hetero aromatics/	Mohamed, Moustafa Sherief Mouatafa.		2014	from time to time elnagdi and his colleagues repeat most significant contributions of a sector of their published work as well as related work from others in the field. it was my task during M.Sc.work to recheck the factual accuracy of published work on chemistry of arylhydrazonals enammines and other functionally substituted ketons.	24/11/ 2014.	Maghraby Ali Selim, Ahmed Mohamed Mosallam
4663	12147141		Effect of kisspeptinlo on the reproductive function in ruminants with Aspecial reference to endocrimeactions and postpartum ovarian activity/	Abdel- rahman, Ahmed Ezzat Ahmed.		2011	Effect of low dietary calciun on the metabolism of some macro-elements Ca,P,Mg,K,and Na)and some micro elements Cu,Zn,Mn,and Fe as well as on the digestibility of various nutrients were evaluated in three consecutive metabolic trials. The trials were carried out on six growing ruminants (two lambs, two kids and two camel) which have nearly the same age (9-12 months for lambs and kids and 1.5-2 years for camels and the same live body weight (av. 30, 15 and 175 kg) for lambs kids and camels, respectively. Lambs and kids were housed individually in metabolism cages while camels were housed in separate pens with fastened faecal collection bags. The animals were fed the control balanced diet (trial) for 33 days followed by the low calcium diet (trial 2) for the same period and then returned back to the control balanced diet (trial 3) for the same previous period. In trial 1 and 3 the calcium levels were 0.63, 0.63 and 0.67% DM of the diets for lambs, kids and camels, respectively, while in trial 2 the respective calcium levels were 0.15, 0.14 and 0.22% DM of the diets. The levels of other minerals were nearly similar in all trial.Fecal urinary and blood samples were collected along the three trials.		
4664	12147197		Epidemiological and immunological studies on chicken coccidiosis/	Osman, Nabila Mahmoud Mohamed.		2010	The prevalence of infectious coryza among different chicken farms at Assiut, Elmenia, Sohag, Kena and El-Wady-El-Gadeed Governorates was studied. Seven hundreds and thirty alive and freshly dead chickens of different ages and breeds were subjected to clinical, post-mortem and bacteriological examination. Isolated Haemophilus organisms were identified morhologically, biologically, biochemically, and serologically as Haemophilus paragallinarum serotype 2. Infected birds showed signs of nasal discharge, swelling of the infraorbital sinus, facial swelling, retardation of growth in growing birds and DROP of egg production in laying birds. The course of the disease in non complicated cases was 7-12 days but in complicated coryza the signs were sever and the course was extended up to 3-4 weeks. Isolated Haemophilus organisms were pathogenic to chicken embryos causing death within 24-48 hours with congestion of the dead embryos and its membranes. In chickens the pathogeficily of the isolates depended upon the route of infection, all 15 isolates were pathogenic to chickens by intrasinus inoculation but only 11 isolates were pathogenic by intranasal inoculation. Flocks showing atypical signs, lesions and course were complicated with Mycoplasma gallisepticum and E-coli. Experimentl mixed infections, by Haemophilus organisms and Mycoplasma gallisepticum or E-coli resulted in prolonged course, signs and lesions as those observed in the field. It was found that monovalent bacterins prepared either from serotype 1 or serotype 2 protect the vaccinated birds against challenge with homologous strains but not against heterologous strains which indicated that		
4665	12147203	master.	Stratigraphy and Petroleum Generative Potential of Cretaceous-Miocene Sequence in Centeal Gulf of Suez,Egypt/	Abdelkareem, Mohamed Mansour.		2014	In the present study the organic geochemical studies have been accomplished on 419 samples collected from four wells.		Mahmoud Aref, Adel Waheed Felesteen.
4666	12147360	master degree	Molecular and biochemical studies on insecticide resistance in egyotian culex pipiens mosquitoes/	Al Housini, Ebrahim Mostafa Ebrahim.		2015	This study aimed to evaluate the nature of insecticide resistance in egyptian Culex pipiens mosquit. The levels of resistance in two selected of Cx.pipiens larvae collected from cairo, egypt were investigated in laboratory among 25 successive generations exposed to selection by chemical insecticide.	23/2/2 015.	Mohammed Z.Y.Aly, Belal A.Soliman., Khalid S.M.Osman
4667	12147839		Studies on the Taxonomy and ecology of spiders at Qena governorate, Egypt/	Hussien, El Amier Hussien Mohammed.		2015	Spiders are members of the phylum Arthropoda, the large group of animals with jointed legs and ahard outer skeleton.		Ahmad.H.Obuid-Allah, Amal.A.Mahmoud.
4668	12149464	Doctoral.	Effect of klimadnon and 17B-estradiol treatment on maternal rats and their offspring/	Mohamed, Zeinab Kamal Sayed.		2015	Cimicifuga racemosa rhizome dry extract used for manufacturing the commercially available products klimadynon (CR BNO 1055)cimicifuga racemosa amember of the buttercup family is aplant native to the forests of north america the common name is black cohosh.		Sayed Anwar Sayed Hassan, Dorreia Abd-Alla Mohamed Zaghloul, Hemely Abd-Elshafy Hassan.
4669	12149533	Doctoral.	Secure hiding of privacy information in video surveillance systems/	ELhadad, Ahmed Alito AbdELAty.		2015	In today S'environment video surveillance systems have become publicly used thus individuals are observed without their knowledge in public buildings train statiobs stores elevators locker rooms and school hallways so it do the concerns about invasion of privacy.		Saad Zaghloul Rida, Safwat Hamad, Amal Khalifa.
4670	12151622		فعالية برنامج إرشادي لتخفيف حدة الشعور بالوحدة النفسية لدى عينة من أطفال الروضة المعاقين بصريا / حسين، منى رفاعي.			2012	أولاً : مقدمة الدراسة : إن طفل الروضة المعاق بصريا يعيش عالماً ضيقاً محدوداً نتيجة لعجزه ويود لو استمتاع التخلص منه والخروج إلى عالم المبصرين، فهو لديه حاجات نفسية لا يستطيع إشباعها، واتجاهات اجتماعية تحاول عزله عن مجتمع المبصرين إذ يشعر الطفل بأنه غير منسجم مع الآخرين وأنه بحاجة إلى أصدقاء وأنه ليس هناك من يشاركه أفكاره ويمتلكه إحساس بأنه وحيد ويشعر بإهمال الآخرين وهو ليس جزءاً من جماعة من الأصدقاء وأن الناس مشغولون عنه وأن علاقته بالآخرين لا قيمة لها. ثانياً : مشكلة الدراسة: يشكل الشعور بالوحدة النفسية مشكلة من المشاكل النفسية التي تحتاج من المهتمين بشئون الطفل إلى دراسة واهتمام. يمكن تحديد مشكلة الدراسة من خلال تساؤل واحد رئيسي هو : ما مدى كفاءة وفعالية البرنامج الإرشادي الذي طُبّق في هذه الدراسة لتخفيف الشعور بالوحدة النفسية لدى أطفال الروضة المعاقين بصريا ؟ ثالثاً : أهداف الدراسة :		

						تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى : الكشف عن الأنشطة التي توظف خصيصاً لتعديل الشعور بالوحدة النفسية -1 للطفل المعاق بصرياً. التعرف على تصميم برنامج إرشادي لتخفيف الشعور بالوحدة النفسية لدى طفل الروضة -2 رابعاً : أهمية الدراسة : تتحدد أهمية الدراسة فيما يلي : الوقوف على برنامج إرشادي للطفل المعاق بصرياً في محاولة جاهدة لتخفيض حدة الشعور بالوحدة النفسية .. خامساً : فروض الدراسة : توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات الأطفال في القياسين القبلي والبعدي في الشعور بالوحدة النفسية -1 توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات الأطفال في القياسين البعدي والتتبعي في الشعور بالوحدة النفسية -2 سائلاً : حدود الدراسة : تشتمل حدود الدراسة على الآتي : تكونت عينة الدراسة من (10) عشرة أطفال من أطفال الروضة وتتكون من أطفال من الجنسين ذكور وإناث تتراوح أعمارهم ما بين 4 – 6 سنوات بالمركز النموذجي لرعاية المكفوفين بجسر السويس بالقاهرة . ب[بالنسبة لأدوات الدراسة : (مقياس الشعور بالوحدة النفسية . (إعداد : الباحثة 1) (استمارة بيانات شخصية . (إعداد : الباحثة 2) (المستوى الاقتصادي للأسرة . (إعداد : محمود منسي 3) ج[المنهج المتبع في الدراسة: المنهج شبه التجريبي لعينة الأطفال المعاقين بصرياً في الروضة حيث أنه يقوم على وجود مجموعة من الأطفال هي المجموعة التجريبية وذلك لتخفيف الشعور بالوحدة النفسية . سابعاً : نتائج الدراسة وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي في الشعور • بالوحدة النفسية لصالح القياس البعد عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين البعدي والتتبعي في • الشعور بالوحدة النفسية
4671	12151697	فعالية العلاج السلوكي في خفض بعض اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي لدي أطفال الروضة الموهوبين =	وزيرى، نهى أحمد فهمي..		2012	مشكلة الدراسة :- تثير مشكلة الدراسة العديد من الأسئلة :- 1- ما أكثر اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي إنتشارا لدي أطفال الروضة الموهوبين؟ 2- ما أسباب اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي لدي أطفال الروضة الموهوبين؟ 3- ما تأثير خفض بعض اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي علي الأطفال الموهوبين؟ 4- مافعالية برنامج قائم علي العلاج السلوكي في خفض بعض اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي لدي أطفال الروضة الموهوبين؟ 5- ما مدي إستمرارية برنامج قائم علي العلاج السلوكي في التأثير علي خفض بعض اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي لدي -5 أطفال العينة الموهوبين بعد فترة المتابعة؟ أهداف الدراسة :- هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف علي برنامج قائم علي فعالية العلاج السلوكي في خفض بعض اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي (الحاجة المنخفضة للتحصيل – العدوان- التلق) لدي أطفال الروضة الموهوبين. أهمية الدراسة :- تتبع أهمية الدراسة من الإعتبرات التالية:- أهمية التعرف علي اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي للأطفال الموهوبين في مرحلة مبكرة باعتبارها المحور الأساسي لتكيف الطفل وتوافقه في الفصل الدراسي وبالتالي تؤثر علي موهبته تقديم برنامج قائم علي فعالية العلاج السلوكي في خفض بعض اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي لدي أطفال الروضة -2 الموهوبين أهمية ما تسفر عنه الدراسة الحالية من نتائج وتوصيات ومقترحات، قد تفيد العاملين في المجال التربوي لمساعدة هذه -3 الفئة من الأطفال الموهوبين ذوي اضطرابات السلوك المدرسي يمكن أن تستخدم نتائج هذه الدراسة من قبل العاملين في مجال الموهبة في علاج حالات أخرى مطابقة، أو تعديلها بحسب -4 طبيعة العينة والظروف التي يمكن تطبيقها عليها نتائج الدراسة :- توصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية :- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية ورتب أطفال المجموعة المضابطة علي -1 قائمة السلوك المدرسي (الحاجة المنخفضة للتحصيل، العدوان، التلق) في القياس البعدي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية علي قائمة السلوك المدرسي (الحاجة -2 المنخفضة للتحصيل، العدوان، التلق) في القياسين البعدي والتتبعي
4672	12151893	الامن النفسي للأطفال وعلاقته بغياب الأب :	بربري، منى عبده أحمد.		2012	أهداف الدراسة :- (. حاضرى و غائبي الأب ومعرفة الفروق بينهما)التعرف على درجة الأمن النفسى لدى الأطفال -1 التعرف على مدى الإختلاف فى البناء النفسى للأطفال منخفضى ومرتفعى الأمن النفسى من حيث صورة الذات، قوة -2 الأنا، صورة (الأب الأم)، إدراك الواقع، الصراعات أهمية الدراسة :- تكمن أهمية الدراسة فى الإعتبرات التالية :- تناولها لإحدى الموضوعات البحثية المهمة فى الصحة النفسية وهو الأمن النفسى وعلاقته بغياب الأب فى مرحلة -1 الطفولة لدى طلاب المرحلة الأولى من التعليم الأساسى من الجنسين وإنعكاسها على نمو شخصياتهم والوقاية من الآثار السلبية المترتبة على ذلك تحاول الدراسة الحالية الوصول إلى مستوى التفسير الفاهم من خلال إستخدام المنهج الوصفى بالإضافة إلى المنهج -2 الكليليكي فى محاولة لكشف عن البناء النفسى للأطفال منخفضى ومرتفعى الأمن النفسى من حيث صورة الذات، قوة الأنا ،صورة (الأب/ الأم)، إدراك الواقع، الصراعات عينة الدراسة :- تقتصر عينة الدراسة على عينة قوامها (234) طفلاً (131 طفلة،103 طفل) وتوزعت تبعاً لغياب وحضور الأب إلى (130) طفل وطفلة من الأطفال غائبي الأب، و (104) طفل وطفلة من الأطفال حاضرى الأب. أدوات الدراسة :

							Rectal prolapse is a condition that has been fascinated surgeons for a long time. Despite its long recognition, the etiology & pathogenesis of true rectal prolapse remain controversial. But it is recognized that associated functional problems, such as incontinence and constipation, are common. Also the management of prolapse remains a challenging condition as there's no single ideal surgical treatment has been identified. There should be two primary objectives in treating these patients. The first is to carry out a procedure that safely corrects the prolapse with minimal morbidity, without mortality and with least recurrence rates, with preserving rectal, urinary and sexual functions. The second is to cure or significantly improve the associated incontinence and the underlying defecation disorder. This study included ten patients with complete rectal prolapse, 6 patients had constipation and 4 had incontinence. All patients were submitted to full clinical examination, sigmoidoscopy, barium enema and anorectal manometry. 4 patients had redundant sigmoid colon and were operated by resection rectopexy. The remaining 6 patients were operated by rectopexy alone, 2 with mesh and 4 with suture rectopexy.		
4676	12165997	Histomorphological and morphometrical studies on endochondral ossification in the Japanese Quail/	soilman, soha Mohammed Abdel latif.			2013	The prevalence of infectious coryza among different chicken farms at Assiut, Elmenia, Sohag, Kena and El-Wady-El-Gadeed Governorates was studied. Seven hundreds and thirty alive and freshly dead chickens of different ages and breeds were subjected to clinical, post-mortem and bacteriological examination. Isolated Haemophilus organisms were identified morphologically, biologically, biochemically, and serologically as Haemophilus paragallinarum serotype 2. Infected birds showed signs of nasal discharge, swelling of the infraorbital sinus, facial swelling, retardation of growth in growing birds and DROP of egg production in laying birds. The course of the disease in non complicated cases was 7-12 days but in complicated coryza the signs were sever and the course was extended up to 3-4 weeks. Isolated Haemophilus organisms were pathogenic to chicken embryos causing death within 24-48 hours with congestion of the dead embryos and its membranes. In chickens the pathogenicity of the isolates depended upon the route of infection, all 15 isolates were pathogenic to chickens by intranasal inoculation but only 11 isolates were pathogenic by intranasal inoculation. Flocks showing atypical signs, lesions and course were complicated with Mycoplasma gallisepticum and E-coli. Experimental mixed infections, by Haemophilus organisms and Mycoplasma gallisepticum or E-coli resulted in prolonged course, signs and lesions as those observed in the field. It was found that monovalent bacterins prepared either from serotype 1 or serotype 2 protect the vaccinated birds against challenge with homologous strains but not against heterologous strains which indicated that		
4677	12166049	Modeling and simulation of Different system topologies using dynamic voltage restorer (DVR) for investigating voltage sag compensation/	Ahmed, shazly Abdo Mohamed.			2014	The performance of a solar distillation unit using porous medium solar collector is the Subject of this work. the porous medium acts as a heat sink when the value of solar insulation is high and acts as an additional source of heat when the value of the solar isolation decreases (e.g. afternoons and nights) . In Addition the porous medium ensures the presence of a thin layer of saline water always completely wetting the surface exposed to solar radiation . The performance of the unit is modeled by three models the predicted result. are compared with experimental results obtained from a prototype of the solar distillation unit .the unit is operated using saline water-. the distillation process in this case is a desalination process. the three "models developed are the steady state model. The simplified model (short. Still) The generalized model The steady state model reasonably predicts the values of the water and glass. Cover temperatures in spite of this the predicted results of the steady state model are not. In good agreement with the experimental data with regard to the quantity of water' and still efficiency.		
4678	12166066	Prognostic factors after hepatic resection for hepatocellular carcinoma in cirrhotic liver /	Aly, Abdallah Mohamed Taha,			2013	The aim of this work is to evaluate clinical, surgical and pathological factors affecting the outcome after hepatic resection for hepatocellular carcinoma regarding hospital mortality, hospital mortality, morbidity, recurrence and overall survival. This study included 25 patients who were suffering from hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer. The were divided into 2 groups. 16 patients had hepatic metastases from previous colorectal cancer surgery (group A), 9 patients underwent synchronous resection of colorectal cancer and hepatic metastases (group B). Criteria for patient selection were:- 1. No evidence of extrahepatic metastases including control of primary site in group A. 2. Less than four metastatic lesions within the liver. 3. No evidence of celiac or portal lymph node involvement. History for each patient was taken including age, sex, symptoms, signs, and history of previous colorectal surgery in group A, examination of all patients was done including general and abdominal examination. Investigations: -including laboratory investigations, abdominal ultrasonography, CT abdomen & pelvis and colonoscopy or barium enema. 16 patients were admitted for hepatic metastasectomy and the choice of surgical procedure was dictated by the extent of liver disease (group A). 9 patients underwent synchronous resection of colorectal cancer and hepatic metastases (group B). follow up of the patients was done in the out-patient clinic for period ranged from 2-23 months, the mean follow up was 14.5 months.		

							Follow up included of physical examination, CEA level, liver function tests, and abdominal ultrasonography every 2-3 months. In absence of suspected relapse, chest x-ray and abdominal CT were performed at 6 monthly interval. Conclusion and recommendations		
4679	12166085		Stephen Greenblatt's critical theory :	Awad, Abdelnaim Ibrahim.		2013	The thesis adopts a twofold purpose: firstly, to examine the contributions of two major critical tendencies, namely New Historicism and Cultural Materialism, secondly, to examine the contributions of the critical enterprises of two considerable literary critics, namely the American New Historicist critic Stephen Greenblatt and the British Cultural Materialist critic Alan Sinfield, to the development of contemporary literary criticism. Moreover, the thesis attempts to provide a contrastive study between New Historicism and Cultural Materialism in general, and Greenblatt and Sinfield in particular. Generally speaking, the thesis adopts a historical orientation in order to trace the development of Cultural Studies towards the emergence of the New Historicist enterprise as well as tracing its evolution towards the rise of the Cultural Materialist project. Therefore, the thesis attempts to examine the historical background, the cultural formations, and the major influences that led to the emergence of New Historicism and Cultural Materialism in general, and Stephen Greenblatt and Alan Sinfield's critical enterprises in particular. Particularly, the thesis adopts a two-fold methodology: descriptive and contrastive. On the one hand, the thesis aims to represent the underlying theoretical assumptions as well as practical premises of New Historicism and Cultural Materialism especially those of Greenblatt and Sinfield. On the other hand, it attempts to establish a contrast between New Historicism in general and Greenblatt and Sinfield in particular. Trying to do justice to the main topic of the thesis, the analysis focuses on and contrasts the New Historicist politics of conservatism, particularly Greenblatt's entrapment model of subversion-containment as well as the Cultural Materialist politics of dissidence especially Sinfield's strategy of faultlines. Since the contrastive methodology constitutes the backbone of the thesis, the study inevitably works at three levels: the theoretical assumptions and the practical methodologies of New Historicism and Cultural Materialism; Greenblatt's and Sinfield's critical enterprises; and the politics of conservatism and the politics of dissidence. Moreover, the thesis represents the New Historicist conservative reading of literature in contrast to the Cultural Materialist dissident reading of it. Furthermore, the thesis focuses on Greenblatt's monolithic concept of power in contrast to Sinfield's multi-dimensional one. Strictly speaking, the thesis aims to historicize the New Historicist enterprise and the Cultural Materialist project in general, and Stephen Greenblatt's politics of conservatism as well as Alan Sinfield's politics of dissidence in particular. In other words, the thesis considers the historical circumstances, including the economic, political, social, cultural, academic, and literary atmosphere, which surrounded the emergence of American New Historicism and British Cultural Materialism in literary criticism as well as the emergence of their major representatives Stephen Greenblatt in North American academy and Alan Sinfield in British academy. Historicizing the two critical tendencies is of pivotal importance in order to grasp not only the bases of the theoretical assumptions and the critical practices of the New Historicist enterprise and the Cultural Materialist project but also the bases of the intellectual ideologies of their most Conclusion and recommendations		
4680	12166111		Role of endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in the Management of biliary strictures/	Mohamed, Mohamed Abdelshafy.		2013	ERCP is the most useful test for the definitive diagnosis of major bile duct complications. ERCP provides an accurate diagnosis in the vast majority of cases, it is usually more accurate than cholangiography via T-tube. In cases of retained or recurrent common duct stones and no T-tube in place, endoscopic sphincterotomy with stone extraction is the preferred treatment. ES is the procedure of choice for removal of common duct stones post cholecystectomy. A coordinated multidisciplinary approach to the diagnosis and treatment of patients with biliary injuries is now the standard. Endoscopic sphincterotomy still carries the incidence of some complications as perforation at the sphincterotomy site, hemorrhage pancreatitis and cholangitis. Perforation is the most devastating complication with an associated mortality of 25%.		
4681	12166149		Efficacy of Tamoxifen and L- carnitine on sperm ultrastructure and seminal oxidative stress in patients with idiopathic oligoasthenoteratozoospermia/	Ali, hassan Mohammed ibrahim.		2014	Ideally the infertile couple should be diagnosed and treated as a unit. It has been estimated that male infertility represents approximately 40–50% of the cases presenting to fertility clinics (Class, 1991; Irianni and Coddington, 1992). Evaluation of the male infertility is currently limited to assessment of a few aspects of sperm function and largely depends on descriptive criteria as the classical parameters of semen analysis: sperm concentration, motility, and morphology (Aitken, 1990; Tesarik and Testart, 1989). However, inter-laboratory, inter-clinician, inter-patient and intra-patient variabilities have questioned the usefulness of this 'agnostic screen' (Kruger et al., 1988; Freund, 1966; Fredricsson, 1979; Overstreet, 1984; Working, 1988). Investigators have also attempted to measure movement characteristics via computerized system for sperm track reconstruction (Aitken, 1990) and to apply hyperactivated sperm motility as an end-point of capacitation correlated with fertilizing capacity in animal model (Yanagimachi, 1994) as an additional correlate. Unfortunately, <24% of all human spermatozoa incubated 3 to 24 h conform to this model (Robertson et al., 1988). Simple and rapid assessment of male fertility is an objective which has eluded investigators since male infertility was first recognized. In truth, there may never be a single.		

4682	12166205		Flow characteristics in natural and compound channels with groynes /	Mostafa, Mona Mahmoud.		2013	In the present work, the heat transfer process of the closed two-phase offset thermosyphon is experimentally and theoretically studied. The experimental model is designed and constructed such that the effect of various parameters controlling the thermosyphon behavior can be studied. Inclination angles, filling ratio, the ratio between condenser to evaporator length and offset length are the operating parameters of the offset thermosyphon. The experiments are carried out for the value of heat flux of 7.35, 13.8, 22 and 28.3 kW/m² for each experiment. Water as working fluid is charged with a ratio of 25, 50, 75, 100 and 125% with respect to the evaporator volume for each thermosyphon configuration. The effect of offset length of 100, 130 and 180 mm is examined for each operating condition. The effect of inclination angles of -15 (ccw), 0 (vertical), 15, 30 and 45o are examined. Three different values of the ratio between condenser to evaporator length of 3, 1.5 and 1 are used. According to the measured values of the problem variables, the value of mean heat transfer coefficient is calculated. A correlation is proposed to estimate the Nusselt number as a function of Rayleigh number and problem parameters. Moreover, the thermal performance of elbow shape thermosyphon is experimentally and theoretically studied. The effect of problem parameters on heat transfer process is discussed. Filling ratio and the ratio between condenser to evaporator length, at vertical position, are the operating parameters of the elbow thermosyphon. In the theoretical model the governing equations describing the problem of heat transfer in linear thermosyphon are approximated to a set of linear algebraic equations using finite difference technique. Computer program is developed to solve these approximated governing equations. from the model, liquid film velocity, vapor velocity, liquid film thickness and wall temperature can be obtained. The agreement between the results of previous experimental works and theoretical results is fairly good in most investigated conditions. The theoretical model is used to predict the performance of offset and elbow thermosyphon by determining the equivalent linear thermosyphon for each type.		
4683	12166265		Comparative study of the efficacy and tolerability of three progesterone formulations (progesterone vaginal gel (Crinone 8%), progesterone vaginal suppositories and injectable progesterone) for luteal phase support during assisted reproduction /	Adel-Ghany, Mohammed Fathy.		2013	Aim of the work:- The aim of this study is to demonstrate the comparative efficacy and tolerability of 3 different progesterone formulations used for Luteal phase and early pregnancy support during assisted reproduction :- 1- Progesterone vaginal gel (Crinone 8%). 2- Progesterone vaginal suppositories. 3- Progesterone intramuscular injection. In order to establish the optimal formula and its route of administration for this purpose. a) To foretell the future management of patients with advanced east cancer depending on sound scientific oncological ormations rather than on emperical clinical trials ,a prospective in forty patients with advanced breast cancer. s study comprises clinical study including historY,examination and breasts,staging,investigations,histopathological biochemical assays for determination of estrogen receptors and protein estimation of biopsied Detenn1nation of estrogen and progesterone receptors in the specimens incl udes the following st eps :) Tissue storage in minus 700 Cf Freezer after trimming of fat and debris,transport on icetto laboratory and freezing in liquid nitrogen. Preparation of cytosol by pulverization of frozen tissue, addition of suitable buffer(phosphate for progesterone receptors and TED buffer for estrogen receptors),homogenization and centrifugation. samples are prepared as follows: (JH)-17 B-estradiol 104 Ci/riM for estrogen receptors or (JH)R5020 55.4 Ci/clu is added at 2 X 10-8M(final concentration in 2 microliter ethanol to 250 microliters diluted cytosol ,incubated' for overnight at 4°C. Parallel samples are preincubated for 10 minutes with a 100 fold excess of unlabeled 17 B-estradiol.		

4684	12167837		Campylobacteriosis among school children as one of zoonotic food- borne diseases /	Hassan, Asmaa gaber Mubarak.		2013	Microbiological study on some biogenic amines produced by food borne bacteria Biogenic amines are highly toxic substances that associated with food intake as a result of microbial decarboxylation process of amino acids. Several studies reviewed the role of food borne-bacteria in biogenicamines formation. So, this study was designed to aim the following items:- I. Microbiological evaluation of some food samples: I.1. Microbiological examination: Meat, fish, cheese, pasturma, luncheon and herring were randomly collected from local market at Mansoura city, Egypt. Total viable count, proteolytic bacteria and Enterobacteriaceae member were determined. Obtained data showed that the predominance of proteolytic bacteria among the other tested groups was noticed. Meanwhile, the Enterobacteriaceae came in the last order. I.2. selection of biogenic amines producers: During the isolation, the bacterial isolates are randomly chosen and enumerated in potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0). This buffer containing amino acids of histidine, ornithine and lysine either separately or in combined form as a sole source of nitrogen and carbon. After that, the pH values were measured as indication of histidine, ornithine or lysine decarboxylases enzyme. The data obtained showed that ten bacterial isolates were selected according to their activity to decarboxylase enzymes for further studies. 1.3. pH indications of decarboxylases activities as a function of NaCl concentration: The data obtained showed that histidine, ornithine and lysine decarboxylase enzyme were respond to 1 and 3% NaCl. Meanwhile, 5% of NaCl was suppressor for decarboxylases enzyme. I.4. Quantitation of biogenic amines in meat samples inoculated with selected bacterial isolates: It is showed from the data that isolate No. CK1 produced high amount of histamine (31.8 mg/100g sample), but it was less productive for spermidine compared to other. Also, it is found that isolate No. CHS1 was superior to the other examined strains in spermidine production that being 46.6 mg/100g sample. On the other hand, ?-phenylethyl amine was not found in inoculated samples with tested strains except isolate No. CHS2 that produced 0.173 mg/100g sample. Tryptamine was found in amounts of 0.55, 6.11, 8.47 and 4.30 mg/100g sample by isolate No. CHS1, isolate No. CK1, isolate No. CK2 and isolate No. CHS2, respectively. Cadaverine was produced by isolate No. CHS1, isolate No. CK1, isolate No. CK2 and isolate No. CHS2 in amount of 0.167, 0.467, 0.15 and 0.983 mg/100g sample, respectively. I.5. Identification of biogenic amines producers: The data obtained		
4685	12167852		vibriosis in siganus rivulates in red sea/	Ali, Essam Ali Nouredin.		2014	total of 360 apparently healthy and clinically abnormal tilapia and mullet fishes were collected from different brackish water fish farms around Qarun lake and Shakshouke village in El-Fayoum province. The specimens represented 240 fish samples caught from polyculture earthen ponds were examined for vibriosis affections. They included 60 apparently healthy with another 60 clinically abnormal tilapia spp. and 60 apparently healthy with another 60 clinically abnormal mullet spp. It was found that the prevalence of vibriosis covertly affected fish was 25% in tilapia spp. and 26.67% in mullet spp., while the prevalence of clinical cases of vibriosis was 23.33% in tilapia spp and 25% in mullet spp. In addition a total of 60 apparently healthy and 60 clinically abnormal tilapia spp. caught from monoculture earthen ponds located around Qarun lake and Shakshouke village in El-Fayoum province were examined for vibriosis affection. In order to compare the prevalence of covert and clinical cases of vibriosis in monocultured and polycultured tilapias. It was found that the prevalence of vibriosis covertly affected fish was 13.33% in monocultured tilapia spp and 25% in polycultured tilapia spp., while the prevalence of clinical cases of vibriosis was 35% in monocultured tilapia spp. and 23.33% in polycultured tilapia spp. Both tilapia spp and mullet spp. were subjected to clinical and post-mortem examinations for detection of vibriosis related clinical abnormalities and post-mortem changes. Vibriosis clinically affected tilapia spp. showed lethargy, skin darkening with some erosions and petechial hemorrhages on different parts of the body. Scale loss and tail and fin rot were also seen in some ones. Internally, congestion of liver, spleen and intestine with ascetic fluid in the abdominal cavity were detected. The detected signs and post-mortem lesions from vibriosis clinically affected mullet spp. were similar to those seen in tilapia spp. but more pronounced, wide spread skin hemorrhages, eroded fins, scale loss and congestion of internal organs like liver, spleen and intestine were clea		
4686	12167899		The role of Multi- Detector cT in diagnosis of urinary bladdder cancer/	Mahmoud, Hend Nabil .		2014	Aortic disease is a highly morbid set of conditions that requires prompt diagnosis and treatment. Aortic disease spans congenital aortic anomalies such as aberrant subclavian artery, right aortic arch, double aortic arch and coarctation; and acquired aortic disease including aortic aneurysm, aortic dissection, intramural hematoma, penetrating atherosclerotic ulcer, Takayasu arteritis, midaortic dysplastic syndrome and aortic leak.		

							The aorta can be imaged directly with a number of modalities: X-ray radiography, transesophageal echocardiography, single slice computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), aortography, and multidetector computed tomography. Because some diseases of the thoracic aorta are life threatening, the aorta must be evaluated fully when pathology is suspected. For comprehensive diagnostic assessment of the thoracic aorta, the lumen, aortic wall, and periaortic region must be viewed to assess intraluminal, mural and extramural disease. Aortic pathology can involve any or all of these three locations. Imaging techniques must have the capability of evaluating the entire thoracic aorta as well as the origin of the arch vessels to define the extent of involvement. In some patients the status of the aortic valve and annulus also must be delineated. Imaging studies are needed for initial diagnosis and in some instances, for surveillance of disease progression over time. This study aimed to assess the current role of Multi-detector row Computed Tomography in the evaluation of thoracic aortic diseases. 60 nonconsecutive patients 42 male and 18 female ranged in ages from one month to 84 years were enrolled in this prospective study. All patients were referred for evaluation or further assessment of a known or suspected aortic disease. All patients were subjected to the following: - o Full history taking with special emphasis on history of renal impairment as well as allergy to contrast agents. - o Thorough clinical examination. - o The previous imaging modalities including plain chest x-ray and echocardiography are checked. - o Multi-detector row CT imaging adopting the following technique: - CT Angiography of the thoracic aorta. - Non-contrast MDCT of the thorax when IMH is suspected. - Two- and three-dimensional post-processing techniques (MIP, VRT, MPR and curved MPR). MDCTA examination revealed 75 different aortic pathology in 60 patients with congenital anomalies in 23 patients (38.33 %) and acquired pathology in 37 patients (61.66%). Among congenital anomalies; Coarctation was the commonest pathology noted (52 %); it was diagnosed 13 times out of 25 congenital pathology; followed by aberrant subclavian artery (6 times; 24%) then double aortic arch comes in the third place (4 times; 16%) and finally right aortic arch was diagnosed less often (2 times; 8%). Thoracic aortic aneurysm was the commonest aortic disease collectively (47 %) as it was diagnosed in 28 out of 60 patients enrolled in this study; and constituted about 62 % of acquired aortic pathology		
4687	12167930	Effect of intubation and anterior mucosal flap suspension on outcome of external dacryocystorhinostomy/	Elsoghair, Usama A.			2014	Summary Epiphora is a very troublesome symptom that may annoy the young as well as the old in both sexes. In uilt-1 In imiimgf fljiilinm (unpi'i ly, lull ikiiih ulnuM Hin hit liitml apparatus are needed. In this essay, the surgical anatomy, theories of tear conduction and pathology of diseases affecting the lacrimal drainage system are reviewed . A full account on the investigations of the lacrimal drainage system, which include a set of modalities ranging from the simple fluorescein dye Jones testing to the more sophisticated radionuclide and magnetic resonance imaging is discussed .The surgical techniques available nowadays for treatment of epiphora are: a) Excision of the sac (dacryocystectomy) F.xcision ofthe snc is indicated in: • Elderly patients with chronic or recurrent dacryocystitis. • Extirpation of a malignant tumour. b) Drainage into the nose (lacrimal bypass procedure) The conventional surgical approach to restore drainage when the blockage is at the distal end of the nasolacrimal sac is dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR).		
4688	12167968	Twenty four hours ambulatory blood pressure and duration of hypertension as major determinants for intima media thickness and atherosclerosis of carotid arteries/	Mustafa, Abd el-hakim erian.			2014	Portopulmonary hypertension is likely best defined as pulmonary hypertension with portal hypertension, whether or not that portal hypertension is secondary to underlying liver disease. Although cirrhotic liver disease is the most common cause of portal hypertension .A small minority of patients have another etiology for their disease, these include extra hepatic portal vein obstruction, non cirrhotic portal fibrosis and idiopathic portal fibrosis. This suggest that portal hypertension, not the underlying liver disease, is the underlying etiology of portopulmonary hypertension. Heamodynamically, portopulmonary hypertension is defined by the presence of the following feature in patients with portal hypertension: raised pulmonary arterial pressure (mean pressure determined by right-heart catheterization of >25mmHg at rest and >30mmHg during exercise); raised pulmonary vascular resistance (>240 dyne s-1 cm-5) in the presence of a pulmonary arterial occlusion pressure; or a left-ventricular end-diastolic pressure of less than 15mmHg. The number of new POPH cases have been increase with each passing years. There were 11 cases in 2002, 14 cases in 2003, 17 cases in 2004, 28 in2005, and 30 cases in 2006 .In addition, because of the significant implication for appropriate candidacy for liver transplantation, the disease Blood pressure monitoring is an important component of assessing as well as determining an individual's cardiovascular disease profile. Studies have shown similarities as well as differences in the performance levels between different blood pressure (BP) monitoring tools. Low degree of correlation between systolic or diastolic conventional blood pressure (SBPc		

							and DBPc respectively) and similar ambulatory blood pressure (AMBP) parameters has been reported in general population, untreated and treated hypertensive groups. This implies that for any given measurement, a conventional or clinic (BPc) value could be high when compared to that of AMBP or vice versa (Mancia et al., 2000). Bliziotis et al., suggests that while AMBP is as reliable as home blood pressure, the two are superior to BPc in their association with pre-clinical organ damage assessed by echocardiographic left ventricular mass index (Bliziotis et al., 2012). AMBP has demonstrated convincingly that it provides a more comprehensive picture and close representation of a patient's BP profile hence it is generally regarded as a more reliable tool at diagnosing target organ damage and cardiovascular events over and beyond BPc (Bliziotis et al., 2012; Dechering et al., 2009; Hansen et al., 2007; Majane et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2006; O'Brien et al., 2003; and Mancia et al., 2000). Despite the demonstrated reliability of AMBP over BPc reported in studies from our laboratory and others elsewhere, we have also shown in another study that a high quality, single visit, systolic BPc independently associates just as well with multiple organ changes of the heart, kidney and large arteries as AMBP (Woodiwiss et al., 2009). This investigation did not however include a measure of arterial wall thickness namely carotid intima-media thickness (C-IMT), a surrogate marker of atherosclerosis. The joint guidelines of the European Societies of Hypertension and Cardiology proposes C-IMT as an intermediate marker of target organ damage due to atherosclerosis (Mancia et al., 2007). This is consistent with a growing body of evidence that shows that CIMT may predict cardiovascular events such as myocardial infarction and stroke, both atherosclerotic related conditions (Kotsis et al., 2005; Lorenz 2006). In the Cardiovascular Health Study involving about 4000 individuals, those with thicker common and internal carotid intima media thickness were found to have a 5-fold higher risk of developing stroke and a 46% higher risk of developing myocardial infarction (Polak 2009). Investigations of associations between the blood pressure tools discussed above, AMBP and BPc with C-IMT would provide interesting and valuable information to clinicians and researchers alike. Only a few studies looking at such associations have been conducted but the dimension of a different ethnicity as well as the phase of epidemiological transition the study population is in has not considered. Most studies directly comparing associations of C-IMT with AMBP and BPc were conducted on Caucasian populations in the middle to late phases of epidemiological transition. One of the few such studies explored the associations of intima-media thickness (IMT) at both the carotid and femoral arteries with AMBP and BPc in a general population. In that study AMBP predicted C-IMT over and beyond highly standardized SBPc in models that included AMBP components additionally adjusted for SBPc and other co-variables. The BP measurements in that study however preceded the arterial ultrasound examination by a median of 26 months (Dechering et al., 2009). continue to receive increase attention		
4689	12167995	physicochemical studies on charge transfer complexes involving some pharmaceutical drugs/	Rabiee, ramadan Abd el- naim Mohamed.			2014	Applications of computational hueckel molecular orbital theory (hmo) to the basicities of some substituted pyridines, the nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of such compounds and the charge transfer stability and spectra of molecular complexes formed between pyridines and iodine molecules are reported. The different calculated electronic and energetic parameters of pyridine derivatives are interrelated with their corresponding experimental properties such as protonic acidbase equilibria, the proton chemical shift and the thermodynamic charge transfer complexes stability constants. Electronic adsorption spectra in the wavelength range of 250-750 nm were recorded for the mixtures solutions of the studied drugs (ATE, PCT, and ANP) with the α-acceptor iodine in the different chlorinated solvents: CHCl₃, CH₂Cl₂ and C₂H₄Cl₂. The electronic spectra of these mixtures solutions are characterized by the instance appearance of new bands which do not belong to the donors or acceptor, beside the presence of the iodine band [15,16,20] (located at around 500 nm in case of CH₂Cl₂), cf. Figs. 1-3. The new spectralband characteristic for the ATE-I₂ mixture solution in CH₂Cl₂ was located at 378 (cf. Fig. 1) and that of the ANP-I₂ mixture solution in CH₂Cl₂ was located at 418 nm (cf. Fig. 3), whereas the electronic absorption spectra of the PCT-I₂ mixture solution in CH₂Cl₂ was characterized by the appearance of two new bands located at 292 and 363 nm (cf. Fig. 2). In case of ATE-I₂ and ANP-I₂ interactions, it is worthy to mention that either of the donors (ATE and ANP) has no absorption		

							in the wavelength range that could perturb the resulting new band in each case. Thus the resulting new spectral band for each of these interactions (ATE-I2 and ANP-I2) located at 370 – 418 nm (cf. Figs. 1 and 3) could be assigned as a charge transfer (CT) absorption band. On the other hand, the broad spectral band located at around 500 nm in each ATE-I2 and ANP-I2 mixture solutions in CH₂Cl₂ (cf. Figs. 1 and 3) which is characteristic to the electronic transition of the free iodine [15,16,20] exhibits a hypsochromic shift as a result of complexation with the added donor. This observed blue shift of the free iodine band upon complexation could be attributed to a perturbation of the iodine molecular orbital (σ^*) by a repulsive interaction between the iodine molecule in the CT complexes [15,16, 20,21]. Accordingly, a more repulsive (energy) interaction would result in a large blue shift of the free iodine band and the new charge transfer band. It has been established that the hypsochromic shift of both the free iodine band and the CT band as a result of complexation parallels the equilibrium constant for the formation of the complexes [15,16,20] and the basic strength of the donors [15,16,20,21]. It is therefore reasonable to consider the extent of the blue shift in the CT band as being a measure of magnitude of the interaction between the donor and the iodine molecule. The above-described large blue shift in the free iodine band and the CT band (as a measure of the amount of CT interaction, i.e., complex formation) is increased. This behavior suggests that the compounds ATE and ANP mainly behave as n-donors. So that it is worthy to determine the ionization potentials of these donors molecules. By making use of the empirical relation of Alosi and Pignataro [102], the ionization potential (IP) of each donor (ATE and ANP) has been estimated from the energy of the corresponding CT transition. The calculated IP values of ATE and ANP are 7.66 and 7.20 eV, respectively, in CH₂Cl₂, c.f. Table 2, which indicate that the compounds ATE and ANP are CT donors of middle strength and the formed complexes are of the n-σ kind. The IP values of either ATE or ANP donors (c.f. Table 2) is lower than those of amines [103], which indicates that both of the compounds used, ATE and ANP, are not true amines and that these are CT donors of middle strength. Further, by applying Job's method [93], continuous variation method, for each drug donors/iodine interactions, the plot performs one maximum at ~0.5 mole fraction of [drug]/[drug-I₂] corresponding to the 1:1 drug:I₂ stoichiometric ratio in solutions (cf. Figs. 4 and 5). This stoichiometric ratio emphasizes that the formed CT complexes have the formulas ATE.I₂ and ANP.I₂ (outer CT complexes) or ATEI⁺.I⁻ and ANPI⁺.I⁻ (inner CT complexes).		
4690	12170252		Study on the prevalence and immunodiagnosis of schistosomiasis in Qena governorate/	Elsagheir, Asmaa Mohammed Ahmed.		2014	Nosocomial infection is one of the most common problems in hospitals and medical institutes especially for immunocompromised patients. Many pathogens are implicated in nosocomial infections, among them Enterobacteriaceae which can cause different types of infections. <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>, as a member of Enterobacteriaceae, is highly prevalent in hospitals and causes many nosocomial infections at different organs of the body. Many studies paid attention to infections caused by <i>K. pneumoniae</i> due to its different virulence factors such as the presence of antiphagocytic capsule, as well as spread of multi-drug resistance among its clinical isolates in many countries. In the present work, Gram-negative isolates were collected from different hospitals in Cairo. Out of them, 102 isolates were identified as <i>K. pneumoniae</i> using both automated microscan and manual biochemical tests. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) for all <i>K. pneumoniae</i> isolates were determined according to CLSI guidelines to different classes of antimicrobials. There was high level of resistance among the isolates as 52 (51 %) isolates showed phenotypic resistance to extended spectrum beta-lactams. Confirmatory tests for extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) were performed according to CLSI guidelines and all of them showed positive phenotypic results. Plasmid profile was performed for all ESBL-producing <i>K. pneumoniae</i> isolates by alkaline lysis method and the results showed different sizes and numbers of plasmids in the tested isolates		

4691	12172357	Glycogen storage diseases among pediatric patients/	Hassaan, Mohammed Hosny.	2014	PB19 is a very small (22 nm) non enveloped virus with a negative single-stranded DNA genome. It is the only member of the family parvoviridae known to be pathogenic in humans. The only natural host cell of PB19 is the human erythroid progenitors. In healthy individuals, the major presentation of PB19 infection is erythema infectiosum. However, in patients with underlying hemolytic disorders, infection is the primary cause of TAC. In immunosuppressed patients, persistent infection may develop that presents as PRCA and chronic anemia. In utero infection may result in hydrops fetalis or congenital anemia. Moreover, PB19 infection may be implicated in the development of childhood acute leukaemia (Weir, 2005). This study attempts to confirm the relation between the human PB19 infections as one of the predisposing factors of aplastic crisis in patients with haemolytic anaemias and its association with acute leukaemias. To reach that; we retrospectively investigated 85 pediatric patients selected from the Hematology Out Patient Clinic and inpatient unit of Mansoura University Children's Hospital. Ten healthy subjects with matched age and sex were included as controls. Patients were classified into five groups. group I included 25 patients with hemolytic anemia in aplastic crisis, group II included 20 patients with hemolytic anemia without aplastic crisis, group III included 20 leukemic patients under chemotherapy, group IV included 20 patients of recently diagnosed acute leukemia and 10 healthy subjects as controls in group V. All patients were subjected to proper history taking, full clinical examination to evaluate the fever, pallor, rash, HSM and LN. Routine laboratory investigations were performed including complete blood count, reticulocytic count, ESR and serum bilirubin (Total & Direct). Serological testing of PB19 antibodies (IgM and IgG) using ELISA were done to all cases and control groups. Detection of PB19 DNA was performed by PCR to 8 patients from the group of hemolytic anemia with aplastic crisis, 18 patients of acute leukemia receiving chemotherapy and 20 patients of recently diagnosed acute leukemia. In the present study; age and gender had insignificant differences among studied groups (P= 0.75, P=0.77 respectively). There was statistically significant difference in the prevalence of PB19 IgM (P= 0.02), IgG (P= 0.01) and PCR (P= 0.004) among studied groups. In group I IgG had the highest positive rate (56%) followed by IgM (36%) and PCR (25%). Also, in group II IgG had the highest positive rate (35%) followed by IgM (5%). This higher prevalence of PB19 IgG antibodies among patients with chronic blood		
4692	12172370	prevalence , clinical and histopathological features of steatohepatitis in chronic hepatitis C virus/	Helal, Mohamed Mounir.	2014	Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is considered to be the leading cause of liver disease in human. The poor survival after diagnosis has led to the introduction of screening programs and ultrasound scanning. Unfortunately, the results of programs are still unsatisfactory. Hence there is a need for powerful markers for early diagnosis. This study was conducted on two groups of patients admitted to Mansoura University Hospitals, thirty one of them were cirrhotic patients, and the thirty seven were suffering from hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In addition to 20 healthy subjects were selected as control group being without past history of liver disease and their age range was (26–60) and seventeen of them were female and the other three were male. The following investigations were performed to study the following parameters: a- Full clinical history and examination : b-Biochemical investigation : The results revealed the following findings: 1-In the hepatic cirrhosis group 1.serum albumin , serum bilirubin : There was a significant decrease in serum bilirubin versus health subjects. 2.liver enzyme tests : There was a significant increases in serum Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (u/l), Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (u/l) and Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) (KAU). 3.serum prothrombin time : There was a significant increases in serum (PT) (second) versus control. 4.Serum Alphafetoprotein and ferritin : There was a significant increase in serum Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) (ng/ml) and serum Ferritin (ng/ml) II-In hepatocellular carcinoma group 1.serum Albumin : A significant decrease in serum albumin (gm/dl) comparable to the cirrhotic and healthy groups. 2.serum bilirubin : There was a significant decrease in serum bilirubin (mg/dl) versus healthy subjects and non significant increase versus cirrhotic patients. 3.liver enzyme tests: Liver enzyme activities showed a significant increases in (ALP) (K.A.U) versus healthy subjects and cirrhotic patients and (AST), (ALT) (u/l) increases significant versus healthy subjects but decreased non-significant versus cirrhotic patients. 4.Serum prothrombin time : There was a significant increase versus control subjects but a non significant increase versus cirrhotic patients. 5. Serum AFP and Ferritin : There was a significant increase in AFP versus control subjects and cirrhotic patients while Ferritin increased significant versus control but non significant versus cirrhotic patients.		
4693	12172383	Epidemiological study of major neurological disorders in Qena governorate , Egypt/	Zaki, Ahmed fathy.	2014	cases or malignant gastric tumours were registered in Kasr il-jiliny Center of Radiation Onco-logy and iuclear Medicine (WisMROCK) during the period of 1970 - 19d4 . They constitute 0.55 percent of the total malignant cases . Tyey were 59 males and 53 females with sex ratio of 1.11 : 1.The mean age for male patients was 51 i 19 years and for fema-les 47.7 * 19.9 years • The most common pathological type was adenocarcinoma . The majority of patientb present with aodominal pain, vomiting ,weight loss,anorexia and dyspepsia • The main line of treatment is surgery which was performed in 79 cases , while radiotherapy was used in 61 cases, chemotherapy alone was used in 16 patientb • Finally , 14 cases received no active treatment . All these results direct the attention to the necessity 01 establishing accurate cancer incidence and mortality statistics in our country.		

4694	12178050	master.	Geology of Gabel Nuqara, central eastern desert, Egypt/	Hassan, Thatwat M.S.		2015	Gabel Nuqara Area , central eastern desert, egypt, is covering an area of about 200 km² and bounded by latitudes 26° 38 00 and 26° 4500 N .the dokhan volcanics are divided into two occurrence (northern southern) that separated by Qena- Safaga asphaltic road and comprise.	16/3/2015.	Asran Mohamed Hassan Asran, Mohamed Mohamd El-Taky, Taha Mohamed amron.
4695	12179851		Automatic detection of human face under different imaging conditions/	Ahmed, Mourad elsayed khalil.		2015	Detection of human faces within images an important role in many facial image related applications such as face recognition verification facial expression analysis pose normalization and 3D face reconstruction . Detection of Human faces within images plays an important role in many facial image- related applications such as face recognition/verification, facial expression analysis, pose normalization, and 3D face reconstruction. The performance of these applications is usually to a large degree dependent on accuracy of face detector. Detection of faces is easy for human beings; however, for machines it is not an easy task at all. The difficulty comes from high inter-personal variation (e.g., gender, race), intra-personal changes (e.g., pose, expression), and from acquisition conditions (e.g., lighting, image resolution). Despite the considerable amount of the previous studies on the subject, face detection is not completely solved and it remains a very challenging task. The existing methods need improvements in their accuracy, and a novel robust method that can work under various imaging conditions are required. In this thesis, we propose a new approach that brings us a step closer to this goal The principal objective of this thesis is to investigate a novel approach toward robust automatic face detector in uncontrolled imaging conditions. We propose an efficient approach that efficiently combines generalized Hough transform by Random decision Forests. Random forests (RF) have become a popular technique for classification, prediction, studying variable importance, variable selection, and outlier detection. There are numerous successful applications examples of RF in a variety of fields, such as object detection, pedestrian detection, and object tracking and action recognition. Random Forests are probabilistically efficient technique that can operate quickly over large datasets The proposed Hough forests can be regarded as task-adapted codebooks of local appearance with a randomized selection of features which allows fast supervised training and fast matching at test time, codebooks are built upon a pool of heterogeneous local appearance features, In this thesis, a codebook is learned for the face appearance features that models the spatial distribution and appearance of facial parts of the human face. We train a Random decision Forest that directly maps the image patch appearance to the probabilistic vote about the possible location of the face centroid; the detection hypotheses then correspond to the maxima of the Hough image that accumulates the votes. The Random decision forests construction and prediction abilities depend on the model parameters. The parameters that most influence the behavior of a decision forest for detecting faces are studied through experiments on a large set of publicly available datasets. And an extensive evaluation of the proposed approach on various databases shows the usefulness of the method. In comparisons with the state-of-the-art, we show that the suggested method improves the detection rate and accuracy outperforming the state-of-the-art methods.		
4696	12179866		On the bacterial-challenged medical culicid culex pipiens (Diptera: Culicidae) via isolation and molecular characterization of an inducible antibacterial gene/	Ali, salwa ibrahem sebak.		2015	Insects represent one of the Most successful groups of evolution within the animal kingdom (About 65% of all animal species) in terms of species number accounting for nearly one million species and 1018 individuals .		

						insects represent one of the most successful groups of evolution within the animal kingdom (about 75% of all animal species) in terms of species number, accounting for nearly one million species and 1018 individuals. Insects are exposed to a wide range of microbes throughout their life cycle and some species feed on animal or human blood infected with microorganisms and parasites. The amazing diversity and evolutionary success argue for an effective system of defense against infections. During evolution, insects developed a complex and effective innate immune system, which apparently differs from the adaptive immune system of vertebrates. However, there is no evidence for clonal selection mechanisms in insects and their immune system that shows no memory, their defense mechanisms are rapid, lasting up to a few days, and offering a particularly powerful resistance to microbial infections (Royet, 2004; Ratcliffe et al., 2011 and Vilcinskis, 2013). Mosquitoes significantly contribute to insect biodiversity and biomass, representing around 3500 described species, a few hundreds of them pose serious medical and economical risk (Fang, 2010). Mosquitoes are unquestionably the most important arthropod vectors of disease. The maintenance and transmission of pathogens that cause malaria, lymphatic filariasis and numerous viral infections are absolutely dependent on the availability of competent mosquito vectors (Youdeowei and Service, 1983). Like other insects, mosquitoes have highly effective immune systems that protect them from pathogens such as bacteria or fungi (Marquardt and Beaty, 1996) Immunity is the capability of the body to resist harmful microbes from entering it. Defense against infection is divided into two main forms termed innate immunity and adaptive immunity. The innate defense mechanisms are present in different forms in all multi-cellular organisms while adaptive defense mechanisms have evolved more recently in vertebrates. In vertebrates, the interaction of innate and adaptive immune mechanisms is essential for the generation of effective immunity to infection (Macpherson and Austyn, 2012). Innate (natural) immunity: This is a first-line defense system of multi-cellular organisms (both vertebrates and invertebrates) mounted in response to various microbial invaders such as bacteria, fungi, and viruses (Kimbrell and Beutler, 2001; Hoffmann, 2003; Kim and Kim, 2005; Haghayeghi et al., 2010 and Merklings and van Rij, 2013). Insect innate immune responses include cellular and humoral responses. The cellular arm involves haemolymph coagulation, melanization, phagocytosis and encapsulation processes		
4697	12179926	فأعليه برنامج تدريبي قائم على نموذج التقييم المعرفي لتنمية بعض مهارات ما وراء المعرفة المسهمه في حل المسائل اللغويه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية/	محمد، أسامه أحمد عطا .	2013	تتناول أحد المشكلات الحقيقية في الحقل التربوي المدرسي وهي مشكله حل المسائل الرياضيه اللغويه لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي محاولاً الكشف عن أهم الاسباب التي يعزى لها تدني مستويات التلاميذ في حل مثل هذه المسائل عن طريق تحديد اهم مهارات ما وراء المعرفة السهمه في حل المسائل الرياضيه اللغويه التي قد يكون بها قصور عند التلاميذ في الجانب المعرفي بعيد عن مهارات قراء المساله والفهم القرآني عند التلاميذ . ترقى الأمم وتتقدم بقدر ما تحرزه من تطور يتلاءم وطبيعة التحديات والتغي ا رت السريعه مثل ث ا رء المعرفة وتدفق المعلومات الذي ط ا ر على كافة نواحي الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية، الأمر الذي أكد على حاجة المجتمعات الماسه إلى استبدال ثقافة التلقين بثقافة التفكير وتوفير الفرص الملائمة لمسايرة التقدم المذهل في العلم والتكنولوجي حيث تعتبر عيليه حل المشكلات الرياضه من أعلى الأنشطة العقلية إن لم تكن من أعدها الأمر الذي جعل الذكاء أحياناً يعرف على أنه حل المشكلات، لذلك يعد حل المشكلات الرياضيه نشاطاً عقلياً عالياً يتضمن العديد من العمليات المعرفية المتداخله مثل التخيل والتأمل والتذكر والانتباه وسرعة البديهية والاستبصار (اسماعيل محمد، ٢٠٠١: ٢٤٣). ومن ثـم الرياضيات ذات علاقة وثيقه بـها ا رت التفكير من حيث كونها تنطوى على تركيب الأفكار وتنظيم المعلومات بطريقه ما وإعادة شرحها وترتيبها أو التأمل فيها كما يمكن النظر إلى الرياضيات على أنها طريقه في التفكير أى طريقه في تنظيم وتحليل وتركيب وتفسير مجموعه من البيانات ويقصر البحث الحالي على أحد أنواع المشكلات الرياضيه وهي المسائل اللغويه. فتمتية القدرة على حل المسائل الرياضيه اللغويه لدى تلاميذ جميع الم ا رحل التعليميه تعد من الأهداف الرئيسة لتعلم الرياضيات، وقد عبر هذا الاهتمام عن نفسه في ظهور العديد من المنظمات والهيئات والجمعيات التي تبنت مشكلات تعلم الرياضيات. والتي كان لوجودها دور في ظهور العديد من المناهج والـب ا رمج واساليب التقويم والتشخيص، التي استهدفت مشكلات تعلم الرياضيات ومن هذه المنظمات المجلس القومي لمعلمي الرياضيات (NCTM) National Council of Teacher of Mathematical (٢٠٠٠) والمجلس القومي لموجهي الرياضيات (NCSM)			
4698	12179952	دور رياض الأطفال في تحقيق التربيـه الاقتصاديـه لأطفال ما قبل المدرسه/	فرغلي، سميـه محمود محمد.	2014	وسعت الدراسة الحالية إلى اختيار صحة الفرضين الآتيين: يوجد فرق دال إحصائي بين متوسطي درجات القياسين القبلي والبعدي للمجموعة التجريبية في مقياس المفاهيم -1 الاجتماعية المصور في اتجاه القياس البعدي. توجد فروق إحصائية بين المفاهيم الاجتماعية قيد الدراسة من حيث قوة تأثير البرنامج المقترح في تمييزها لدى أطفال -2 المجموعة التجريبية. وذلك من خلال المنه شبه التجريبي في البحث حيث تم استخدام تصميم المجموعة الواحدة ذات القياسين القبلي والبعدي التي تكونت من(35) طفلاً تتراوح أعمارهم بين (4-5) سنوات بروضة الأطفال الملحقة بمدرسة تلـه الابتدائية بنات(2) بمدينة المنيا ، واستخدمت أداتين رئيسيتين هما : مقياس المفاهيم الاجتماعية المصور و برنامج مقترح لتنمية تلك المفاهيم و كليهما لأطفال مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة ومن إعداد الباحثة، وقد أسفرت الدراسة عن: 1- فاعلية استخدام القصص الإلكترونية في تعليم أطفال ما قبل المدرسة بصفة عامة و في تنمية المفاهيم الاجتماعية لديهم -1 بصفة خاصة. وجود اختلافات بين المفاهيم الاجتماعية (قيد الدراسة) لدى أطفال مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة من حيث درجة تأثرها -2 . باستخدام القصص الإلكترونية من خلال البرنامج المقترح			

						2014	تتناول البحث شرح لأنواع الأخشاب المختلفة المحلية والمستوردة، والصناعات التي استخدمت فيها هذه الأخشاب وطرق زخرفتها في مصر على مر العصور كما تضمن شرح الطرق المستخدمة في البحث والتفتيح عن الآثار المظمورة في التربة والآثار المغمورة تحت سطح الماء كما تناول أهم الطرق العلمية المستخدمة في تاريخ الآثار وأجريت دراسة تطبيقية لتاريخ عيّنات من الأخشاب المصرية القديمة وكذلك تاريخ أخشاب المركب التي تم اكتشافها في منطقة مسنود 1978 وطريقة الحفلات السنوية للأشجار بمعامل التاريخ بغزنا وتناول أيضا دراسة الخواص التشريحية والفيزيائية والميكانيكية والكيميائية للأخشاب، وكذلك الطرق المستخدمة في فحص الأخشاب والتعرف على نوعها والتعرف على مظاهر وعوامل تلفها كما تناول شرح الواد المستخدمة في علاج وصيانة الأخشاب وكذلك الطرق المستخدمة في علاج الأخشاب المستخرجة من الماء أو التربة الرطبة، وأجريت الدراسة التطبيقية العملية لعلاج عيّنات من أخشاب المركب موضوع البحث بطرق العلاج المختارة وهي : طريقة السكروز وطريقة البلمرة بالإشعاع وطريقة القفونية الذائبة في الأسيتون وطريقة البولي إيثيلين جليكول، ونوقشت النتائج	
4699	12179974		تقييم دور موارد التقوية في علاج بعض أنواع الأخشاب الأثرية :التألفه :	علي، محمود سيد محمود.		2014	تتناول الرسالة: الحرية والسلطة من حيث السيادة فيها للشرعية المنبثقة من قيم الجماعةفقطهر مبدأ تقيد سلطات الحاكم وخضوعه لمبدأ الشرعية التي بمقتضاها ينصل القانون بمجرد صدوره عن إرادة من وضعه والامر يختلف في النظام الإسلامي عنه في النظم الوضعية فإن كل محايّد ومنصف يعلم علم اليقين أن الإسلام له فضل سبق في ارساء وترسيخ مبدأ المشروعية فقد كان النظام السياسي الإسلامي أول نظام حد من سلطات الحاكم . أهم الصعوبات :- تتناول الرسالة: الحرية والسلطة من حيث السيادة فيها للشرعية المنبثقة من قيم الجماعةفقطهر مبدأ تقيد سلطات الحاكم وخضوعه لمبدأ الشرعية التي بمقتضاها ينصل القانون بمجرد صدوره عن إرادة من وضعه والامر يختلف في النظام الإسلامي عنه في النظم الوضعية فإن كل محايّد ومنصف يعلم علم اليقين أن الإسلام له فضل سبق في ارساء وترسيخ مبدأ المشروعية فقد كان النظام السياسي الإسلامي أول نظام حد من سلطات الحاكم . أهم الصعوبات :- إن هذا الموضوع فتنأوله العديد من كبار الفقهاء الدستوريين كانت هذه ذاتها عقيّة واجهت الباحث والصعوبة الأخرى هي وعندما قامت ثورة الخامس والعشرين من يناير وهذا أدى إلى توقف تام في البحث صدر قرارات من قبل القوات المسلحة مثل تعطيل العمل بأحكام الدستور ويؤلى المجلس الأعلى للقوات المسلحة غداة شئون البلاد بصفة مؤقتة لمدة ستة أشهر أو انتهاء انتخابات مجلسي الشعب والشورى ورئيس الجمهورية حل مجلسي الشعب الشورى وتشكيل لجنة لتعديل بعض مواد الدستور وتحديد الاستفتاء عليها من الشعب وبعد صدور النتيجة بموافقة الشعب المصري على الدستور وإدخال بعض التعديلات وتم تشكيل لجنة تأسيسية لوضع الدستور "لجنة المائدة" ولكن لعدم دستورية قانون مجلس الشعب تم حل المجلس وتم حل اللجنة التأسيسية بحكم من محكمة القضاء الإدارى وانتهى عمل اللجنة بإصدار دستور جديد للبلاد وتم تحديد مناهج متنوعة مثل المنهج التاريخ والمنهج التحليلي والمنهج الوصفي وهذه المناهج هي الأساس في الاعتماد على تقديم البحث .	
4701	12180811		فعالية التقنيات التربوية على تعلم مهارات الركل والحصول المعرفى فى رياضة كرة القدم لدى طلاب كلية التربية الرياضية بقنا / حسين، الشريف محمد أحمد.			2015	مقدمة ومشكلة البحث : يزايد الإهتمام بعلم النفس الرياضي في الآونة الأخيرة ؛ حيث أصبح يهتم بالجوانب التطبيقية لنظرياته ومبادئه وذلك للاستفادة من السلوك والخبرة ؛ الأمر الذي قد يسهم في تطوير الأداء الرياضي وتسهيل أفضل النتائج في المنافسات الرياضية. وقد تزايد في السنوات الأخيرة إستخدام برامج تدريب المهارات العقلية psychological skills training program مع الرياضيين مع إختلاف مستوياتهم ونوع النشاط الرياضي والمرحلة السنية وفي هذا المعنى يشير راينز مارتنيز (rainer martens,1987) إلى أن برنامج تدريب المهارات العقلية يعد جزءا رئيسيا وهاما لبرنامج التدريب الرياضي، ويعتبر ضرورة أن يتم تطبيق هذا البرنامج على نحو متوازى مع برنامج التدريب البدني والمهارى والخططى، ويقترح أن يتضمن المهارات العقلية التالية (التصور العقلي، تنظيم الطاقة النفسية، إدارة الضغوط، تركيز الانتباه، وبناء الأهداف). والتدريب العقلي يسهم في تعلم واكتساب المهارات الحركية بجانب تنمية المهارات العقلية ؛ حيث يقدم في المرحلة الأولى الإطار الكلي للمهارة المراد تعلمها والمعلومات المرتبطة بها وفي المرحلة الثانية يساعد من خلال التصور العقلي على تنمية وإتقان المهارة من خلال التبادل مع الأداء الحركي وفي المرحلة الثالثة يسهم في عزل كافة مشتتات الإنتباه والتركيز على الأداء. كما شهدت السنوات الحديثة تزايد إشتراك الناشئ في برامج الرياضة التنافسية للأنشطة المختلفة، ويتوقع أن يصاحب ذلك أعباء التدريب أو ما يطلق عليه التدريب المكثف وما يتطلبه من بذل الكثير من الوقت والجهد كما زادت الحاجة إلى تدريب المهارات العقلية على نحو لا يقل عن الإهتمام بالتدريب للقدرات البدنية والمهارية والخططية. ويرى محمد العربي شمعون، وماجة محمد إسماعيل (2001م) أنه من الواجب تعليم المهارات العقلية للناشئين بنفس الطريقة التي يتم بها تعلم المهارات البدنية والفنية، وإذا حدث مثل ذلك فإن اللاعب الناشئ يمكنه إستخدام هذه المهارات وتطويرها منذ الصغر مما يساعد على الارتقاء بمستوي الأداء بطريقة أفضل من طريقة المحاولة والخطأ، وسوف يمتلك اللاعب الناشئ حصيلة كبيرة من المهارات العقلية والتي إذا تم تطويرها في توقيت مناسب يمكن الإستفادة منها في حياة الرياضية. شهد العالم في السنوات الأخيرة جملة من التحديات المعلوماتية ذات أبعاداً تربوية، حيث شكلت هذه التحديات بإبعادها المختلفة منطلقاً لدعوات عديدة بضرورة إصلاح النظام التربوي بجميع مداخله وعلياته ومخرجاته. ومع بداية القرن الحادى والعشرين لمسنا تطورات هائلة في مجال التعليم والتكنولوجيا والإصالات والمعلوماتية ، ومن أبرز تلك المجالات استخدام التقنيات الحديثة في مجال التنمية الإقتصادية والإجتماعية، ويجب أن يستفيد التعليم من التقنيات الحديثة من أجل تحقيق التنمية وإعداد القوى البشرية اللازمة، وذلك لمزيد من الإستفادة من التقدم العلمى. ويعد استخدام التقنيات التربوية في عمليّتي التعليم والتعلم من أحدث المجالات التي تعمل على تطوير وتحسين العملية التعليمية، فالتقنيات التربوية تعتبر نموذج متكامل ذو أنماط متعددة يستخدمه المعلم مكملاً لنوره في التعليم ومساعدته في مواجهة العديد من المشكلات كمرعاة الفروق الفردية بين المتعلمين والمساهمة في تقديم برامج متميزة تساهم في تحسين عملية التعلم وتعمل هذه التقنيات التربوية في تكامل لمعالجة المنهج، ولإثراء العملية التعليمية، وإثارة عقل المتعلم مما يساعد على الإتيان لعملية الشرح، والتركيز، والإستيعاب، والإسترجاع. كما أننا في حاجة ماسة إلى دراسة المداخل المختلفة لإيجاد العلاقات التطبيقية في مجال التقنيات التربوية والتربية الرياضية، بحيث يجب أن تنال رياضة كرة القدم حظها من إستخدام هذا الأسلوب فينتقل التدريس من أساليب تعتمد على الشرح والنموذج والتلقين، إلى أساليب أخرى تجعل من المتعلم إيجابياً في العملية التعليمية بحيث تسهم في إكتسابه لمهارات الحركية في رياضة كرة القدم. وبالرغم من بداية الألفية الثالثة لم تدخل التقنيات التربوية إلى حيز التنفيذ في النظام التعليمي للتربية الرياضية، على مستوى مراحل التعليم المختلفة، إلا بعض المحاولات لأبحاث علمية على مستوى كليات التربية الرياضية، ولم تطبق نتائجها ولم تخرج إلى حيز التنفيذ. وتعتبر الشغافيات من أكثر أنواع التقنيات التربوية إنتشاراً وطواعية في عملية التعليم والتعلم، وهي وسيلة تعليمية تؤثر في السلوك المعرفي للمتعلم حيث تساهم في الربط بين النواحي المرئية والنواحي التجريدية للمهارة الحركية سواء ككل أو كأجزاء.	
4702	12181259		الأفعال المركبة مع djf في اللغة المصرية القديمة : محمد، شيماء عبدالستار أحمد.			2014	تناولت الرسالة دراسة لغوية تجمع بين الأفعال المركبة مع [djf] في اللغة المصرية القديمة في عصرها المتأخر والقبطي، وأمكن من خلال الدراسة الوقوف على دلالات وضع الفعل في اللغة المصرية القديمة وعلاقته بالفعل المركب معه.	

						وكما تناولت فصول الرسالة دراسة وتحليل عدد من الأمثلة الخاصة بكل فعل مركب مع djt وأوضح معنى الفعل قبل وبعد إسناد djt له وبين وإذا كان هذا الفعل لازم أو متعدى والدور الذى أضافه تركيبه مع djt فى هذا السياق حيث دخول djt على أى فعل تحول معناه وبالتالي فهو يتحول من فعل لازم إلى فعل متعدى لمفعول، والمتعدى إلى متعدى لمفعولين. وأوضحت الدراسة أن دخول الفعل djt على الفعل فى اللغة المصرية القديمة فى العصر المتأخر (سواء فى ال L.E. أو الديموطيقية) لا يغير من بناء الفعل الصوتى سواء كان الفعل ثنائى أو ثلاثى أو رباعى صحيحاً أو معطلاً أو مشدداً إنما يغير معناه بالكامل فيصبح الفعل معنوى، وذلك على خلاف ما حدث فى القبطية حيث أن دخول الفعل † على جذر الفعل ظهر لنا تركيب جامد يختلف عن الفعل المشتق منه، ولكن لم يغير فى جذر الفعل شئ. واهتمت الرسالة بتوضيح وشرح الصيغة الفعلية الخاصة بكل مثال ذكر فيه فعل مركب مع djt لتحديد إذا مكان تركيب الفعل مع djt فى ال L.E. أو الديموطيقية غير من شكل الصيغة الفعلية وتركيبها أم لا، فأتضح للباحث أن جميع الصيغ الفعلية التى ورد معها أفعال مركبة مع djt لم يحدث بها أى تغير فيما عدا صيغتي الأمر والنهى (نفي الأمر)، حيث أن الأفعال المركبة مع djt عندما تأتى بصيغة الأمر منها تكون imj sdm والمفعول المباشر الذى يتبعه يكون ضمير متصل، أما النهي فالأفعال المركبة مع djt لها أكثر من طريقة للنهي.					
	2015	تناولت الدراسة تاريخ تطور آلة العود العربى وتاريخ تطور آلة العود الغربى. تناولت أساليب العزف على آلة العود العربى وأساليب العزف على آلة العود الغربى والإضافات التى أدخلت على آلة العود العربى. أوضحت تسوية أوتار العود فى البلاد الأوروبية وتسويتها فى البلاد العربية. اختبرت اللجنة من المؤلفات الغربية وعزفها والتمارين التدريبية المقترحة للعزف على التسوية الجديدة. عرضت لنموذج من المؤلفات العربية وعزفها ثم ناقشت النتائج.				حسين، عمر عبد الستار أحمد. عبدالله، وائل محمد الصغير أحمد.	برنامج تدريبي لتحسين الأداء على آلة العود من خلال بعض الأجناس العربيه لدى عيئه من طلاب كلية التربية التوحيه بقنا/تقديم الأداء الإدارى فى ضوء إدارة الوقت للقاتمين على النشاط الرياضى بجامعة جنوب الوادى/	4703	12181332		
	20145	هدف البحث :- يهدف البحث إلى وضع إستراتيجية مقترحة للأنشطة الطلابية بإدارات رعاية الشباب بجامعة أسبوط فى ضوء إدارة الوقت وذلك من خلال التعرف على:- الواقع الفعلي للأنشطة الطلابية بإدارات رعاية شباب جامعة أسبوط فى ضوء إدارة الوقت. احتياجات الطلاب من الأنشطة الطلابية بإدارات رعاية شباب جامعة أسبوط فى ضوء إدارة الوقت. تساؤلات البحث:- إدارة الوقت. ما الواقع الفعلي للأنشطة الطلابية بإدارات رعاية شباب جامعة أسبوط فى ضوء إدارة الوقت؟ ما احتياجات الطلاب من الأنشطة الطلابية بإدارات رعاية شباب جامعة أسبوط فى ضوء إدارة الوقت؟ إجراءات البحث :- منهج البحث :							4704	12181338	
	2014	استخدم الباحث فى دراسته المنهج الوصفي (الدراسات المسحية) بخطواته وإجراءاته وذلك لمناسبته لهذه الدراسة وأهدافها هدف البحث :- مما لا شك فيه أن رياضة الكاراتيه Karate من الرياضات التى تتميز بكثرة وتنوع الأساليب الدفاعية والأساليب الهجومية للتكويته القتال الفعلي ، أما الكاتا القتال الوهمي فلها خصوصية فى مكوناتها فهناك جملة حركية مركبة مثل "بصاي – داي كاتا BASSAI-DAI" مكونه من 42 حركة وتؤدي فى 60 ثانية بينما "كانكوا- داي كاتا Kunku-Dai" مكونة من 65 حركة وتؤدي فى 90 ثانية ،هنا نجد أن هناك تباين فى زمن الأداء للجلتين بالإضافة أن عدد الحركات المكونة للجلتين مختلف مما يشير أن حجم الحمل المنفذ للجلتين غير متساوي، مما دفع الباحث لأجراء الدراسة للمعرفة أثر استخدام المقطوعات التدريبية عند تنفيذها وتنفيذها بالأسلوب الفردي والمزدوج على مستوى الجملة الحركية للاعبين رياضة الكاراتيه.							4705	12181996	
	2015	يهدف البحث إلى المساعدة على سرعة إلتقان عظمه القص والعصلات العاملة عليه، وكذلك تحسين الحالة الوظيفية والبدنية لعصلات القص الصدري المتأثرة من جراحة القلب المفتوح ، الحد من الآلام المصاحبة لحركات المريض ، رفع كفاءة عضلة القلب بعد الجراحة . وأجريت هذه الدراسة على عينة بلغت100 فرد ممن أجريت لهم عملية جراحة القلب المفتوح . حيث كان عدد المستفيدين من العينة 86 فرد وهؤلاء كانوا من غير المنتظمين فى الجلسات وذلك لعدة أسباب خاصة بانتمائهم الجغرافي والتكلفة الباهظة للتنقل والحركة، وعدم قدرتهم على تحمل مثل هذه الأعباء، ليصبح العدد الكلى للعينة 14 فرد منهم 9 أفراد مجموعة تجريبية و5 أفراد مجموعة ضابطة.				عبد المعطى، سارة عباس قاسم.	تأثير برنامج تأهيلي حركى لحالات جراحه القلب المفتوح/	4706	12181999		
	2015	واستخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي لملامنته لطبيعة الدراسة والهدف منها، حيث تم تصميم البرنامج ووضع المحاور الخاصة به.									
		وأشارت أهم النتائج إلى اختفاء آلام المريض والتنام عظم القص خلال الثلاثة أسابيع الأولى من الجراحة التى تعقب الخروج من العناية المركزة ، أن لأجهزة العلاج الطبيعي (التنس – الليزر- الموجات فوق الصوتية) تأثير كبير على التنام عظم القص واختفاء الألم فى خلال الثلاثة أسابيع الأولى بعد الجراحة مباشرة، عودة المطاطية الطبيعية لعضلات الرقبة والبطن الصدر ، وكذلك رفع القوة العضلية لعضلات الرقبة والبطن الصدر . و زيادة قوة وكفاءة عضلة القلب. وعلى ذلك أوصى الباحث بضرورة تطبيق أجهزة العلاج الطبيعي (التنس – الليزر- والموجات فوق الصوتية) على المرضى بعد جراحة القلب المفتوح									
	2015	يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الوسائط المتعددة للتعرف على تأثير استخدام البرنامج التعليمي على تعلم المهارات الفنية الإرشادية وتأثير استخدام البرنامج التعليمي على تعلم بعض جوانب التربية الصحية والاسعافات الأولية وتأثير استخدام البرنامج التعليمي فى التحصيل المعرفى للمهارات الفنية الإرشادية وفى ضوء أهداف البحث وجد الباحث أنه توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية فى القياسين البعدين بين المجموعة الضابطة والمجموعة التجريبية الأولى فى التحصيل المعرفى والناحية العملية للمهارات الفنية الإرشادية والتربية الصحية والاسعافات الأولية وقد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي لمناسبتة لطبيعة البحث ومن خلال تحليل نتائج البحث توصلت الباحثة الى استخدام البرمجية التعليمية أكثر فاعلية وإيجابية للمتعلين عن الصور المسلسلة وشريط الفيديو والأسلوب التقليدي كما ساعدت الوسائط المتعددة المعلم على تقليل الجهد والوقت وشرح المهارات واتاحة الفرصة أن يكون دوره ايجابياً فى تصحيح الأخطاء كما نجد أن المجموعة التجريبية تفوقت على المجموعة التجريبية الثانية التى استخدمت شريط الفيديو عن المجموعة التجريبية الأولى التى استخدمت الصور المسلسلة عن المجموعة الضابطة التى استخدمت الأسلوب التقليدي مستوى التعلم والتحصيل المعرفى للمهارات قيد البحث.				ثلثوت، إبراهيم أحمد على محمد.	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الوسائط المتعدده على بعض المهارات الاساسيه لكرة السله والتحصيل المعرفى لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانيه من التعليم الاساسي/	4707	12182006		
	2015	يهدف البحث إلى إعداد برمجيه تعليميه معده بخرائط الشكل(٧)ومعرفة تأثيرها على الذكاء الحركي والجانب المعرفي والمهارى لبعض المهارات الاساسيه قيد البحث لدى الطالبات فى كره السله. قد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي بتصميم المجموعتين احداهما تجريبية والاخرى ضابطه وتطبيق القياسات القبليه والبعديه للمجموعتين نظرا لمناسبتة لطبيعة البحث وتحقيقا لأهداف البحث وفروضه.				عطينو، مختار عبدالله. هريدى، محمد السيد عبد الحميد.	فعاليه استراتيجيه الشكل (٧)على مستوى الأداء المهارى لبعض مهارات كره القدم بدرس التربية الرياضيه لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانيه من التعليم الاساسي/	4708	12182020		
	2014	استهدف البحث إلى وضع منهج مقترح للتربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية من منظور تطوير المحتويين التعليمي والتربوي للألعاب الجماعية وذلك من خلال:					منهج مقترح للتربية الرياضيه وفقاً لنظام الفتره بالمرحله الاعاديه/	4709	12182025		
	2015										

						التعرف على مدى أهمية الأهداف العامة للتربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية المحددة والموضوعة من قبل الوزارة التعرف - على مدى ملائمة محتوى المنهج الحالي للألعاب الجماعية والأهداف التعليمية للمرحلة الإعدادية التعرف على مدى ملائمة محتوى المنهج الحالي للألعاب الجماعية والأهداف التربوية للمرحلة الإعدادية بناء المنهج المقترح للتربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية في ضوء تقويم المنهج الحالي وبما يتناسب وخصائص المرحلة استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي والتجريبي طبقاً لطبيعة هذه الدراسة، استخدم المنهج الوصفي كمرحلة أولى لوصف ما هو قائم والتوصل إلى المنهج المقترح ، واستخدم المنهج التجريبي كمرحلة ثانية لتجريب المنهج المقترح على عينة الدراسة مستخدماً التصميم التجريبي لمجموعتين إحداهما ضابطة والأخرى تجريبية وذلك على عينة من الموجهين الأوائل للتربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية على مستوى الجمهورية. وتم اختيار العينة التجريبية من تلاميذ المدارس التجريبية للغات بالقازيق. واستخدم الباحث (الملاحظة المقابلة الشخصية – القراءات			
4710	12182034	رؤيه مقترحه لتطوير اقسام التريبه البدنية فى ضوء بعض الاتجاهات الاداريه المعاصره بالمدارس الابتدائيه بدوله الكويت/	العازمي، ريم عبدالله حمود.		2015	تحديد الاحتياجات التعليمية لاستخدام التقنيات التربوية لطالبات بقسم التربية البدنية والرياضة بكلية التربية الأساسية بدولة الكويت، وضع برنامج مقترح للتقنيات التربوية في ضوء احتياجات الطالبة المعلمة.			
						استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي باستخدام الاستبيان علي مجموعة من الطالبات المعلمات بكلية التربية الأساسية بقسم التربية البدنية والرياضة بدولة الكويت عددهن (32) طالبة معلمة بالفرقة الرابعة بالفصل الدراسي الثاني 2009 / 2010.			
						وكانت أهم النتائج اعتماد البرنامج التعليمي المقترح لاستخدام التقنيات التربوية لأهميتها في درس التربية البدنية والرياضية .			
						المتابع لمجريات الأمور يلاحظ أن مايشهده العالم المعاصر من تطور سريع الخطى وتباين دولة وشعوبه في ادراك هذا التطور واللاحق به قد لايمكن تفسيره الا من خلال تباين تلك الشعوب والثقافات في ادراك اهمية الوقت ومدى ترشيد استخدامه ، فالمطورون ينظرون الى هذا العنصر بكل تقدير وعناية فهم يضعون لكل لحظة من لحظات الزمن حساباً للإستبان به ، أما من هم دون ذلك فالوقت بالنسبة لهم مجرد ظاهرة طبيعية تروح وتغدو بلا نهاية ولا ينقصها شيء مما يشتهك من ايام او سنين تمر دون عمل مثمر او نشاط هادف ، فعلاوة على ان كل تصرف يقوم به الفرد في حياته لابد له من وقت يستغرقه ، نجد ان استغلال الفرد للوقت المتاح بكفاءة وفعالية يعد من اهم المعايير الفاصلة بين التصرفات الادارية الرشيدة وماعداها من تصرفات .			
4711	12182040	إدارة الوقت وعلاقته بتخاذ القرار للمعلمين بالهيئات الرياضية بدوله	الظفيري، ممدوح مزولة نزال سالم.		2015				
4712	12182056	المناخ التنظيمي بالاندية الرياضية و اثره على اتخاذ القرار بدوله الكويت/	العجمي، عبدالله عايض محسن.		2015	أهداف البحث :- توقعات المستفيدين نحو مستوى الخدمة التي يجب أن تقدمها الأندية الرياضية وإدراكات المستفيدين لمستوى الخدمة -1 المقدمة لهم بالفعل من الأندية الرياضية توقعات الإدارة نحو مستوى الخدمة التي يجب أن تقدمها الأندية الرياضية وإدراكات الإدارة لمستوى الخدمة المقدمة -2 بالفعل من الأندية الرياضية التطبيق أو الاختلاف بين توقعات المستفيدين لمظاهر الامتياز في الخدمة المقدمة بالأندية الرياضية وبين إدراكات لهذه -3 التوقعات. التطبيق أو الاختلاف بين إدراكات الإدارة لتوقعات المستفيدين وبين إدراكات الإدارة بالمواصفات الخاصة بالخدمة -4 التطبيق أو الاختلاف بين الموصافات المحددة للجودة من قبل الإدارة وبين إدراك المستفيدين للخدمة المقدمة لهم بالفعل -5 التطبيق أو الاختلاف بين ما يتوقعه العملاء لمواصفات الخدمة الممتازة وبين إدراكاتهم للأداء الفعلي للخدمة المقدمة -6 المناخ التنظيمي السائد في الأندية الرياضية للوصول إلى مقترحات لتدعيم وتحسين المناخ التنظيمي -7 العلاقة بين الفجوات الأربعة والمناخ التنظيمي داخل الأندية -8			
4713	12182065	دور الاعلام الرياضى فى توجيه رغبات الجمهور بدوله الكويت/	الحسينان، موسى عبدالله على.		2015	تعد المنظومة الاعلامية ذات اثر ملموس في صناعة التغيير المنشود في الروى والمفاهيم والتطبيقات التعليمية المدرسية ، وقليل من المدارس تهتم بتقديم الخدمات الاعلامية على الصعيد المدرسى رغم الاهمية القصوى لها في تشكيل الذات الا ان الوسائل الاعلامية يمكنها ان تساعد القائمين بالعملية التعليمية على ضبط هذه التأثيرات وترشيدها وبلورتها في اطار يخدم الاهداف المنشودة			
4714	12182223	دكتوراه	عبدالله، هشام أحمد أبو زيد .	هشام أحمد أبو زيد عبدالله ،	أسيوط :	2015 .	تتناول الرسالة : بعد ان وضعت الحرب العالمية الثانية اوزارها عام 1945 والتي خلفت اضافة الى ملايين الضحايا الى البشر كوارث اقتصادية عالمية عالت منها دول العالم متقدمها وانميتها اثرت سلبا على الاقتصاد العالمى اظهرت الحاجة الى وجود منظمات دولية اقتصادية . فأنشأ صندوق النقد الدولى عام 1945 لحل المشاكل النقدية واسعار صرف العملات لاجراء المعاملات التجارية بين دول ومنع وقوع الازمات المالية عن طريق تشجيع الدول اعتماد سياسات اقتصادية سليمة . وانشأ البنك الدولى للانشاء والتعمير في نفس العام للمساعدة في اعادة بناء اوربا بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية ولمكافحة نقص القروض اللازمة لاعادة البناء والتعمير مما يساعد على تقوية اقتصاديات الدول وزيادة الرخاء في كل مكان خاصة للدول النامية التى تضم افقر سكان الارض . وتم توقيع الاتفاقية العامة للتعريفات والتجارة جات عام 1947 لتنمية التجارة العالمية وتخفيف القيود الحمائية التى تفرضها الدول على التجارة الاجنبية الوافدة اليها وبعد اكثر من 47 عام من وجود الجات ظهرت للوجود منظمة التجارة العالمية بالتحديد في 15 ابريل 1994 بوثيقة مراكش التى ادخلت منظمة التجارة العالمية وسلسلة من الاتفاقيات التجارية متعددة الاطراف حيز النفاذ في بداية عام 1995 ويعد ذلك هو الحدث التجارى العالمى الاهم والاكثر تأثير على التجارة العالمية في التاريخ.		
4715	12182328	دكتوراه	أبو عجيل، علاء الدين محمد سيد محمد .	علاء الدين محمد سيد محمد أبو عجيل ،	أسيوط :	2015 .	تتناول الرسالة : تدور هذه الرسالة حول"الاتجاهات الحديثة في شروط الترشيح للمجالس النيابية" حيث ان نظرة واحدة الى الواقع العملى تظهر الاهمية العملية لهذا الموضوع في بيان من لهم الحق في الترشيح للبرلمان حتى تكونأمام الباحثين والمهتمين بهذه الموضوعات من أفراد الشعب معرفة الشروط الواجب توافرها في هذه الفئة التى تدافع عن حقوقه وتراقب السلطة الحاكمة وتحاسبها على تصرفاتها . وتهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على الاتجاهات الحديثة في شروط الترئح للمجالس النيابية مع إلقاء الضوء على شروط الجنسية و أداء الخدمة العسكرية لمعرفة الأبعاد المختلفة في النظام القانونى المصرى مع المقارنة بالنظام القانونى الأمريكى مع تقييم كلا الشرطين من حيث ماهو كائن وماينبغى أن يكون بغية الوقوف على أوجه القصور التشريعى بطرح عدة تساؤلات حولأنا عليها فيما يتعلق بحق مزدوج الجنسية وكذلك المتخلف عن أداء الخدمة العسكرية في الترئح للمجالس النيابية مدعماً ذلك بأراء الفقه وأحكام القضاء ليجد الفقيه والقاضى وغيرهما بغية وقد استبان لنا بعض النتائج والتوصيات		
4716	12189734	فعالية برنامج مقترح فى تدريس المحاسبة الحكومية بمساعدة الكمبيوتر على التحصيل لدى طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية وتنمية الإتياء نحو دراستها =	محمد، هويدا عبدالعالم محمود.		2012	مشكلة الدراسة :- تدنى تحصيل الطلاب في المحاسبة الحكومية وضعف الإتياء نحو دراستها، نظرا لعدم وجود أساليب تكنولوجية متطورة كاستخدام الكمبيوتر والإعتماد على الطرق التقليدية فقط. هدف الدراسة :- التعرف على فعالية البرنامج المعد في تدريس المحاسبة الحكومية بمساعدة الكمبيوتر على تنمية التحصيل فيها والإتياء نحو دراستها لدى طلاب الصف الثالث الثانوى التجارى، ولتحقيق ذلك سعت الدراسة الإجابة عن الأسئلة الآتية :-			

							ما التصور للبرنامج المقترح في تدريس مادة المحاسبة الحكومية بالكمبيوتر؟ 1- ما فعالية البرنامج المقترح في تدريس المحاسبة الحكومية بالكمبيوتر على التحصيل لدى طلاب الصف الثالث الثانوى 2- التجارى وتنمية إتجاهات إيجابية لدى الطلاب نحو دراستها؟ إجراءات الدراسة :- تحدثت إجراءات الدراسة في جانبين، أحدهما نظرى والآخر تجريبى، تناول الجانب النظرى : الإطلاع على الأدبيات والدراسات السابقة، وتناول الجانب التجريبى إعداد برنامج على الكمبيوتر في تدريس المحاسبة الحكومية، وإعداد إستيئة لقياس إتجاه الطلاب نحو دراسة المحاسبة الحكومية. نتائج الدراسة :- وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى ثقة 0.01% بين نتائج الطلاب لصالح التطبيق البعدي في الإختبار 1- التحصيلى عنه في التطبيق القبلى لكلا المجموعتين ويشير ذلك إلى فاعلية وجود طريقة تدريسية (التطبيق البعدي) مقارنة (التطبيق القبلى) بعدم وجودها نهائيا وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى ثقة 0.01% لصالح المجموعة التجريبية في التطبيق البعدي للإختبار 2- التحصيلى لكلا المجموعتين، ويشير ذلك إلى فاعلية البرنامج في تنمية التحصيل لدى الطلاب عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في نتائج التطبيق البعدي لإستبانة الإتجاه للمجموعة الضابطة مقارنة بالتطبيق 3- القبلى لها ويعزى ذلك إلى عدم تعرض المجموعة الضابطة لأى مؤثر غير تقليدى يحفز الإتجاه نحو دراسة المحاسبة الحكومية وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى ثقة 0.01% لصالح المجموعة التجريبية في التطبيق البعدي لإستبانة قياس 4- الإتجاهات لكلا المجموعتين ويشير ذلك إلى فاعلية البرنامج في تنمية الإتجاه لدى الطلاب		
4717	12190438	master.	Study of Some Efficient Algorithms for humanface detection in image/	Hefny, Noha Abo El-Wafa.		2015	The great increase of computational software resources in the last decade has provided the computers with the means to solve many computer vision tasks like like object tracking and recognition.	#####	Ahmed Aly Ahmed Radwan, Saad Zaghloul Reda, Mohamed Abdel-Halim El-Sayed Omar.
4718	12190846	doctoral	the effect of different saline environments on the endophytic fungi of some medicinal plants and their secondary metabolities synnthesis/	El-Dawy, Eman Gamal Abd-El Nasser Mohamed .		2015	The mycological analysis of 120 samples of piuchea dioscorids withania somnifera, Datura innoxia, Hyoscyamus muticus, Avicennia marina and NITRARIA RETUSA(20 SAMPLES FOR EACH PLANT) from three habitats(river Nile of Qena, desert of Qena and Red Sea)	27/4/2015.	A.H.M.El-Said, Y.M.Shebany, M.A.Hussein
4719	12191112	doctoral	Effect phosphate and petroleum oil on the genetic structure of red sea fishes-group/	Mohammad, Mohammad Allam Ahmad.		2015	A group of red sea fishes representing three different species (lethrinus borbonicus, siganus rivulatus and mulloidichthys flavolineatus) belong to three different families(lethrinidae, siganidae and mulldaerespectively), (order: perciforme, class:actinopterygii) were studied moleculogenetically and biochemically using two techniques.	9	Abdel-Basset Massoud Ebied, Fayza Mohammed Aly, Ali Hussein Abu Al Maaty.
4720	12191748	ماجستير	خطة مقترحة للأنشطة الترويحية في المشروع القومى لمراكز رياضة المرأة في بعض محافظات جنوب الصعيد /	على، مى محمد صبرى السيد.		2014	نتيجة للتطور والتقدم العلمى والتكنولوجى فى هذا العصر قد ظهرت تغيرات كثيرة فى اساليب الحياة مما نتج عنه العديد من المشاكل النفسية والاجتماعية والصحية وغيرها من المشاكل التى تأثرت بها القطاعات المختلفة من المواطنين، ولذلك ظهرت الحاجة إلى ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية كوسيلة فعالة للتغلب على هذه المشاكل التى تعانى منها هذه القطاعات، حيث من خلال ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية يمكن تنمية الفئات المختلفة المحيية للنفس، أيضا تكسب الفرد توازانا بين القيم الأصلية والقيم المصرية والتي تتمثل فى الأبعاد الاجتماعية، كذلك فإن ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية المختلفة تساعد على كسر الجمود والرقابة التى نتج فى هذا العصر. أهداف البحث:- تتمثل فى:- - الحاجة الملحة والمتزايدة لوضع خطة مقترحة للأنشطة الترويحية فى المشروع القومى لمراكز رياضة المرأة فى بعض محافظات جنوب الصعيد - الكشف عن أسباب تراجع المرأة عن ممارسة هذه الأنشطة - وضع خطة للأنشطة الترويحية فى المشروع القومى لمراكز رياضة المرأة - تحديد أهم الأنشطة الترويحية التى يفضلها العضوات فى المشروع القومى لمراكز رياضة المرأة فى بعض محافظات جنوب الصعيد كأساس لوضع خطة للإنتاجات خطة البحث :- هى وضع خطة مقترحة للأنشطة الترويحية فى المشروع القومى لمراكز رياضة المرأة فى بعض محافظات جنوب الصعيد واستخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفى (أسلوب الدراسات المسحية). عينة البحث :- تم اختيار العينة بالطريقة العمدية حيث اختارت الباحثة 3 محافظات من بين 5 محافظات فى جنوب الصعيد منفذة للمشروع وهم (سوهاج - قنا - الأقصر). نتائج البحث :- لا توجد خطة واضحة مبنية على أسس علمية وبرنامج واضح للمشروع القومى لمراكز رياضة المرأة • أهداف الأنشطة الترويحية فى المشروع غير واضحة ومحددة، فهى لا تنبع من إقتراحات المتخصصين فى مجال الأنشطة الترويحية • الأنشطة الترويحية المتوافرة فى المشروع تقتصر فقد على النشاط الرياضى الترويحي مما لا يتوافق مع رغبات وميول الأعضاء • وجود ظاهرة خطيرة تهدم باقة الأنشطة الترويحية، وهى الإعتماد على الإحصائيات وليس المتخصصين فى تعليم وتنفيذ الأنشطة الترويحية المختلفة • الإمكانات المادية و البشرية غير مناسبة وغير كافية لممارسة جميع الأنشطة الترويحية فى المشروع • التوصيات :- ضرورة إهتمام وزارة الرياضة بعمليات التطوير المستمر للأنشطة الترويحية بالمشروع • ضرورة الإهتمام من قبل وزارة رياضة بالأنشطة الترويحية التى تمارسها المرأة ورعايتها نظرا للفوائد التنموية • والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية التى تحقق من خلالها ضرورة إستحداث أنشطة ترويحية جديدة وأن تتوافق مع إهتمامات المرأة • ضرورة الإهتمام بتحديد أهداف الأنشطة الترويحية للمشروع • تنفيذ حملات للدعاية والإعلان عن برامج الأنشطة الترويحية •	2014	بهاء الدين عبدالرحمن محمد، عبدالحق سيد عبدالباسط.

4721	12192515	master.	Natural Radioactivity Assessment in Environmental Samples from Siwa Oasis/	Mahmoud, Mohamed Abd El-Rahem Taha.			2015	The studies of natural radioactivity are mainly concerned with three issues.	Abd El-Baset Abbady Mohamed, Shaban Ramadan, Khaled Salah El-Din.
4722	12192560	master.	Synthesis of some heterocyclic compounds via the redction of 3-oxo-arylhydrazonal derivatives with active methylene nitriles/	Mohamed, Mohamed Ramadan Abd Allah.			2015	The Chemistry of 2-arylhydrazononals has received considerable interest in the last few years.	Abd El-Fattah A.Harb, Maghraby A.Selim
4723	12192629	master	Ecophysiolodical studies on the phytoplankton along the northwestern part of the Red Sea, Egypt/	Rashedy, Sarah Hamdy.			2015	This study is carried out to follow up the species composition and abundance of phtoplankton in the coastal water from AlGemsha to Al Qusir of the north western part of theRed Sea.	Hamdy R.M, Mohamed Z.N, Hannan M.Khairy.
4724	12193769	master.	Studies on mycobiota associated with cattle feeds in Qena Governorate-Egypt/	Elsayed, Karima Elsayed Abdel Fattah.			2015	The mycological analysis of 100 samples of barley, sorghum,corn grains,wheat bran and soybean seeds revealed the isolation of sixty-nine species in addition to one species variety.	M.A.Ismail, A.H.M.El-Said, Thanaa A.Maghraby.
4725	12194270		القياس بين الأصوليين والنحاة /	عثمان، الشيماء سعيد علي.			2014	فقد شغل القياس جزءا كبيرا من العلوم فالقياس في أصول الفقه وفي اللغة وفي النحو وفي المنطق والذي يهيمنا في أصول الفقه وأصول النحو فالناظر في كتب أصول الفقه وكتب أصول النحو يدرك التشابه الشديد بين مصطلحات هذين العلمين والواقع أن هذا التشابه يتركز بصورة خاصة في مبحث القياس فقد تكلم العلماء الفنين عن القياس وأقسامه وأركانه وشرائطه كما فضّلوا القول في العلة وقادحها ، ومسلك إيجابها . فجدد المصطلحات التي استخدمت في التراث النحوي ترجع إلى أصل أصولي فمنها ما تطور مفهومه بعد انتقاله لمجال الدراسات النحوية ومنها ما لم يتأثر بل ظل مضمونه في البحث النحوي مطابقا أو محاكيا لمفهومه في التراث الأصولي فمثال الأول القياس والعلة ويشمل القسم الثاني وكافة المصطلحات التي تعبر عن أقسام القياس باعتباره الجامع كقياس العلة وقياس الطرد وقياس الشبه. تّزخر كتب الأصوليين بالحديث عن القياس فجدد أنه لا يخلو كتاب من كتب أصول الفقه إلا وتناول القياس باعتباره الدليل الرابع من أدلة التشريع الإسلامي وكذلك حظيت أصول النحو العربي ومصادره بعدد غير قليل من الدراسات والبحوث وتناولت قضايا القياس وتعرضت لمسألة فمفهم من أشار إليه إجمالاً لدي بحثهم موضوع أصول النحو العربي ومنهم من أفراد له بحثاً مستقلاً فاختلف دارسوه حسب الفكرة التي يريدون تناولها عنه..	
4726	12194705	ماجستير	تحليل ازوداجيه (د.ن.) ومعدل تكاثر الخلايا بواسطة التنفق الخلوي لأورام الغدد اللعابية /	علي ،احمد محمد حسين .			2012	اجريت هذه الدراسة بهدف دور قياسات ازودجيه الحمض النووي (د.ن.) وقياس الخلايا المتكاثره في بعض من اورام الغدد اللعابيه الحميده والخبيثه اشتملت هذه الدراسة على 40حاله من عينات شمعيه لأورام الغدد اللعابيه الحميده والخبيثه والتي تم تجميعها من ارشيف قسم الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكيه بالمعهد القومي للأورام جامعه القاهرة وقسم امراض الفم بكتليه طب لاسنان جامعه الاسكندريه اشتملت الدراسة الحاليه على عينه واحده شمعيه لانسجه طبيعيه من الغدد اللعابيه والتي اخذت كعقبات للبيانات اشتملت الأورام احميده على 4حالات من الورم الغددي متعدد الاشكال ،3حالات من ورم وارثن و 3حالات من الغدوم الحمض الحميد .	محمود احمد عبد الرحمن #####
4727	12195585	ماجستير	الدور التربوي للجمعيات الأهلية لتنمية المرأة الريفية/	احمدالسيد،اميرة قحى.	جامعة جنوب الوادي	2014	يمكن القول بان الجهود الاهلية تعتبر محور اساسي في احداث عملية التنمية حيث ان الجمعيات الاهلية تلعب دورا منفردا في مجال تحسين اوضاع المرأة الريفية في المجتمع المصري وذلك يتضح من خلال أبرز البرامج والأنشطة التي تقدمها هذه الجمعيات كمشروع الزائدات الريفيات وغيرها في مجال تنمية المرأة الريفية . تكمن اهمية البحث فيما يلي : تفيد هذه الدراسة المؤسسات المهمة بتنمية المرأة الريفية سواء الحكومية او الجمعيات الاهلية لكي تصمم البرامج -1 والانشطة التي تقدم للمرأة الريفية يمكن من خلال هذه الدراسة ان تقوم الشؤون الاجتماعية في محافظة سوهاج وكافة المحافظات باعادة النظر في الدور -2 التربوي للجمعيات الاهلية في مجال تنمية المرأة الاهلية وضع مبدأ الثواب والعقاب للجمعيات المتميزة والمقصرة مما يزيد من فاعلية هذا الدور قد تفيد الدراسة في التعرف على معوقات التي تعوق عمل الجمعيات الأهلية في مجال تنمية المرأة الريفية مما يفيد -3 المسؤولين عن قطاع الجمعيات الاهلية في وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية في تفعيل الدور التربوي للجمعيات الهلية تمشيا مع . سياسة الدولة	##### أ/د. صبري الانصاري إبراهيم علي د/ عبدالناصر راضي محمد د/عبد الناصر أحمد محمد خليل ر/سا لجنة الإثش ارف / أ/د. صبري ال نصاري 0 - إ ب ا ر هيم على استاذ أصول التربية وعيد كلية التربية السبق بجامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا - د/ عبد الناصر ا رضى محمد 2 - استاذ أصول التربية المساعد بجامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا - د/عبد الناصر أحمد محمد 3 - خليل مدرس أصول التربية بجامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا	
4728	12195705		ما نسب إلى النبي-صلى الله عليه وسلم- وصحباته الكرام من القراءات الشاذة دراسة لغوية وصفية /	أحمد ، قناري محمد فاوي.			2014	لقد اصطفى الله العرب على سائر الأمم ليتحملوا الأمانة ، وليرج منهم نبي آخر الزمان ألا وهو نبينا محمد ﷺ وجاء لهم بمعجزة فيما برعوا فيه كسائر الأمم السابقة ، والقرآن الكريم هو المعجزة التي تحدى الله بها العالم {بلسان غربي مبین} [الشعراء:195] وليس العرب فقط ، وقد برع العرب في اللغة ولم يضاهيهم في ذلك أمة من الأمم ، فكانوا أهل فصاحة وبيان ، ولم تعرف أمة غيرهم بذلك ومن هذا الكتاب نترعت علوم لا حصر لها من التفسير والبلاغة واللغة والقراءات ، ولقد قضي الله علماء اختارهم لكتابه يقومون عليه دراسة وتدريساً﴿ أَوْزَقْنَا الْكُتَابَ الَّذِينَ اصْطَفَيْنَا مِنْ عِبَادِنَا ﴾ {فاطر:32} ولكي يحفظ الله هذا الكتاب من التبديل والتحريف مصداقا لقوله تعالى ﴿إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَنَافِضُونَ﴾ {الحجر:9} فقد نشأ علم القراءات الذي يتناول القرآن من حيث التواتر وصحة السند وانكب العلماء بدرسون ما قرأ به النبي ﷺ وصحباته الكرام﴿ وما لم يقرءوا به ، فظهرت قراءات سميت بأسماء العلماء الذين وقفوا عليها بالجمع والتحجيص والدراسة ، فكانت القراءات العشر المتواترة ، وبقيت قراءات انقطع سندها عند فترة زمنية محددة ، أو عرفت عند العلماء بأنها على سبيل التفسير والتوضيح وهو ما أُرْجِد في مصاحف بعض الصحابة كعبد الله ابن مسعود﴿ وأبى بن كعب﴿ فجمع العلماء هذه القراءات وأفردوها بالتصانيف وعرفت بالقراءات الشاذة ، وهي لا تعتبر قرآنا ولا يتعبد بتلاوتها ، ومن هؤلاء العلماء العالم الجليل أبو عبد الله الحسين بن أحمد بن خالويه بن حمدان (ت370هـ) فقد برع في القراءات الصحيح منها والشاذ بالإضافة إلى أنه عالم في اللغة ، ومن مؤلفاته الحجة في القراءات السبع ، ومختصر في شواذ القرآن من كتب البنيع – موضوع البحث - ولما كانت رسالة الماجستير في القراءات العشر المتواترة استخرت الله ﷻ كي أبدأ مشروع دراسة الدكتوراه فاستشرت استاذي ومعلمي المشرف الأول على رسالة الماجستير أ/د. حمدي بخيت عمران لكي أدخل في معترك جديد فأرضيتي بالترام ما بدأت الطريق به ، فقبلت النصيحة وشرعت بوضع خطة لرسالة الدكتوراه وعنوانها : " ما نسب إلى النبي ﷺ وصحباته الكرام من القراءات الشاذة دراسة لغوية وصفية ." أما القراءات الشاذة فمبلغ علمي أنها قد درست ، أما ما نسب للنبي ﷺ وآله والصحابة الكرام من قراءات لم تصل إلى درجة المتواتر فمبلغ علمي أنها لم تدرس كمبحث مستقل ؛ لذا جعلتها موضوعا لدراستي ، للأسباب الآتية : - أن الدراسة متعلقة بكتاب الله ﷻ ويكفي هذا شرفا للدراسة . - أن اختيار كتاب المختصر لابن خالويه كان لاحتوائه الكثير من القراءات الشاذة المنسوبة للنبي وآل بيته وصحباته الكرام ، دفعة واحدة فهو كتاب جامع عمدة في بابيه ولكنه لم يتعرض لهذه القراءات بالشرح أو التفسير إلا نادرا . - أن هذه القراءات تكثر فيها الخصائص اللغوية من صوتية وصرفية ونحوية ومعجمية .	

									مدرسة السليمات الثانوية العامة • ومدرسة أبو تشت الثانوية العامة بنين • ومدرسة أبو تشت الثانوية العامة بنات • ومدرسة عزبة البوصة الثانوية العامة المشتركة • ومدرسة السليمات الثانوية التجارية المشتركة • ومعهد بنين أبو هويدى الثانوى الأزهرى • ومعهد فتيات السليمات الثانوي الأزهرى • ومعهد فتيات الدكتور رشدى فكار الثانوي الأزهرى •	
4731	12196073	master.	Biological and taxonomical studies on some parasites infecting commercial fishes in egypt and host parasite relationship/	Abdel-Mageed, Asmaa Adel.				2015	The present study surveyed some of the endoparasitic metazoans infecting selected commercial fishes from the river Nile at Qena governorate.	Hoda Saady Mohamedain, Kareem Said Morsy.
4732	12196521	دكتوراه	الكشف عن عدوى الفطريات وخاصةمرجعية سمومها في الألبان ومنتجاتها	محمد،همس محمد أحمد	جامعة جنوب الوادى بقنا ، كلية الطب البيطرى	أقا:	2014	#####		أ.د. اسماعيل صديق محمد أ.د. محمد وائل عبد العظيم د.سراج الديه عبد العزيز احمد سلطان أ.د. اسماعيل صديق محمد أ.د. محمد وائل عبد العظيم د.سراج الديه عبد العزيز احمد سلطان
4733	12196620	ماجستير	مدى تواجد الميكروب الموكور العنقودى الذهبى المقاوم للميثيسلين في الدواجن	محمد صديق،مروة قنصى	جامعة جنوب الوادى بقنا - كلية الطب البيطرى	أقا:	#####		تعتبر الدواجن من أهم مصادر الأمراض التي تصيب الإنسان إما عن طريق مخلفاتها أو التعامل المباشر للعاملين بالمزارع والريشات النصف الية وريبات المنازل أو استهلاك لحومها الملوثة أو المريضة والمطهوءة بشكل غير جيد ، ومن أهم هذه الميكروبات هو الميكروب العنقودى الذهبى المقوم للميثيسلين وهو من الميكروبات المقاومة لمجموعة البيتاكتام والسيفالوسبورون ويكون أيضا مقاوم لعدة مضادات حيوية . يوجد هذا الميكروب بشكل طبيعى في الجهاز التنفسي والتجويف الأنفي ويوجد أيضا على جلد ، ويسبب هذا الميكروب مشاكل كثيرة في صناعة الدواجن وتبدأ من مشاكل والتهاب السرة في الكتاكيت داخل المفرخات ، وتمتد المشكلة داخل المزارع لتمثل في الإصابات في الجهاز التنفسي والتهاب المفاصل واصابات الجلد المتمثلة في الخراجات تدور رسالة الماجستير حول الفلسفة البراجماتية في فكر "توماس فريدمان" تلك الفلسفة الأمريكية التي نظمت العالم وفقا للإيمان بالنتائج العملية الملموسة في حياتنا اليومية. ولقد تكونت الرسالة من خمس فصول وهم كالاتي : الأول وعنوانه توماس فريدمان(حياته – مصادر فكره) ويتناول الفصل مولده ونشأته وحياته العائلية إلى جانب إلقاء نظرة على بعض أحداث العصر التي شكلت فكره. الفصل الثاني وعنوانه العولمة والبراجماتية عند توماس فريدمان ويتناول تعريف عام للبراجماتية والعولمة من حيث نشأة المصطلح وأصوله الفلسفية وعرض خصائص العولمة ومراحلها من أجل بيان الجانب البراجماتي في فكره. الفصل الثالث وعنوانه الصراع بين الهوية الثقافية والتنمية الاقتصادية عند توماس فريدمان ويتناول هذا الفصل سبب الصراع والنزاع عند فريدمان والفلاسفة السابقين عليه وروية كل من فريدمان و هانتجتون لفكرة صراع الحضارات وكذلك عرض نظرية الأقواس الذهبية لمنع نشوب الحرب. الفصل الرابع وعنوانه الديموقراطية الليبرالية والبراجماتية عند توماس فريدمان يتناول الفصل مفهوم ومراحل وأسباب وظهور الليبرالية وصولا إلى الرأسمالية عند فريدمان مع بيان الدور الذي تقوم به أمريكا في حفظ النظام الجديد وموقف فريدمان من نهاية التاريخ. الفصل الخامس وعنوانه التنشيط والمنفعة البراجماتية عند توماس فريدمان يتناول مفهوم التنشيط وأصوله الفلسفية مع إيضاح العوامل التي ساعدت على نمو التنشيط، ومعالجته للضرورة التي مر بها المجتمع الأمريكي في عصر العولمة. تركز البراجماتية على كون الانسان هو المسئول عن تشكيل العالم وهذا ما يبين في فكر فريدمان حين نظر للأفراد كقوى عظمى قادرة على تشكيل سياسة العالم من خلال قدرة رجال الاقتصاد أصحاب المليارات في خلق أزمت اقتصادية أو عن طريق غضب أفراد آخرين بعمل تفجيرات وعمليات انتحارية.	Prof.Dr. Mohamed Wael Abd Al-Azeem Dr. Ashraf Ahmed Elghoneimy - Prof.Dr. Soad Abdelaziz Abdelwanis
4734	12196666		البراجماتية وإعادة تنظيم العالم عند توماس فريدمان /	عبدالموجود، أمال طرزان مصطفى.						

4735	12196831		Sero-prevalence of influenza virus type A among migratory birds/	Eldamrany, Nahla Mohamed.		2014	Avian influenza (AI) is a worldwide viral disease of poultry (Easterday et al., 1997). AI viruses have been isolated from numerous wild and domestic avian species (Alexander, 2000) and the order Anseriformes including ducks, geese and swans are regarded as the primordial reservoir hosts of these viruses (Hinshaw et al., 1980). AI is a zoonotic, globally important disease, predominately of birds, caused by segmented negative-strand RNA viruses of the Influenza virus A genus, in the Orthomyxoviridae family (Webster et al., 1992; Alexander, 2007a). Avian influenza viruses (AIVs) are classified as either highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI), based on their virulence in domestic poultry. During the past decade, HPAI H5N1 viruses emerged in Asia causing outbreaks in poultry and cross-species transmission to human (Ellis et al., 2004; Chen et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2005; Gilbert et al., 2006; Kilpatrick et al., 2006). Wild aquatic birds are considered the reservoir for all subtypes of (AIVs), with most infections thought to be unapparent (Webster et al., 1992). Wild bird populations represent the natural reservoir for all known hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) subtypes of AI virus (Webster et al., 1992). Wild and migratory birds, particularly Anseriformes and Charadriiformes, play an important role in the epidemiology and ecology of AIV (Olsen et al., 2006; Munster et al., 2007; Stallknecht et al., 2007; Artois et al., 2009), as do movements of poultry and poultry products (Sims et al., 2005; Webster et al., 2006). A wide range of LPAI subtypes is known to circulate in numerous wild birds species (Easterday et al., 1968; Slemons et al., 1974; Webster et al., 1976; Hinshaw et al., 1980), and they are believed to perpetuate in aquatic bird populations (Suss et al., 1994). So, bird to bird and bird to mammal transmission may result in the establishment of influenza viruses in new hosts, with some possibly evolving into HPAI viruses in poultry (Haromoto and Kawaoka, 2001). The claim that migratory birds are responsible for the long-distance spread of HPAI H5N1 rests on the assumption that infected wild birds can remain asymptomatic and migrate long distances (Gilbert et al., 2006). Migratory water birds were at the top of the list of suspects for the spread of H5N1 viruses (Normile, 2005; Webster et al., 2006) especially after the discovery of thousands of Bar-headed Geese (<i>Anser indicus</i>) killed by HPAI H5N1 in Qinghai Lake, China (Chen et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2005). Migratory routes of birds are grouped together as "flyways" to assist international management and conservation efforts 1- Serosurveillance of AI in migratory birds collected from Naser lake, Al alaqi, Ballana village and Saluga and Ghazal (protected area) 2- knowing risk management and the protection of especially free-ranging poultry. 3- investigate the occurrence of AIV infections in wild birds in Aswan Province in the South of Egypt. 4- The results of such investigation are very important for knowing the risk incidence of transmission of influenza virus type A from migratory birds to our domestic birds.		
4736	12196955		"Morphological Analysis of the Pyramidal Cell Dendrite Structure"/	ALSAYED, ALSAYED ABDELHAMID MOHAMED.		2015	Dendritic trees come in many shapes and sizes. Although similarities in dendritic morphology is often used to classify neurons into discrete subtypes, no two dendritic trees are exactly same: individual dendritic segments appear tortuous and rather arbitrary in the locations of branch points. The morphologies of dendrites directly influence synaptic integration and neuronal excitability. The passive properties of dendrites can present barriers to effective propagation of voltage signals from distal synaptic locations to the soma and axon, where action potentials are generally initiated (Rall and Rinzel, 1973). The intrinsic conductance and capacitance of dendritic membrane weakens and broadens synaptic potentials in a distance-dependent manner that is exacerbated by the asymmetry of tapering dendrites (Rinzel and Rall, 1974). However, tapering dendrites also have progressively decreasing diameters and surface areas, which will increase the local input impedance and reduce local capacitance at more distal dendritic locations (Rall and Rinzel, 1973; Kubota et al., 2011). By generation of large and fast local synaptic responses at distal locations, tapering dendrites limit the functional impact of voltage attenuation in dendritic trees, a process known as "passive normalization," and optimize the conduction of synaptic currents within dendrites (Cuntz et al., 2007). According to Mainen and Sejnowski (1996), the structure of dendritic trees also influences the excitability of neurons and the pattern of action potential output even when dendritic trees have the same total dendritic length and surface area (van Elburg and van Ooyen, 2010). By influencing the transfer of current between soma and dendrites, the geometry of dendritic branch points can regulate the impact of variable dendritic topology on synaptic integration and excitability (van Ooyen et al., 2002). The morphological data of Kubota et al., (2011) revealed several conserved morphological characteristics of dendritic trees common to 4 subtypes of neocortical interneurons examined in rat prefrontal cortex. First, cross-sectional areas at any given point within a dendrite were proportional to the summed length of all dendritic segments distal to that point. Consistent with this observation, total cross-sectional area was almost perfectly conserved at bifurcation points. Second, dendritic cross-sections became progressively more elliptical at more proximal, larger diameter, dendritic locations. Further Computer simulations revealed that these conserved morphological features in interneurons limit distance dependent filtering of somatic Excitatory Postsynaptic potentials (EPSPs) and facilitate distribution of somatic depolarization into all dendritic compartments (Kubota et al., 2011).		

							Because light microscopy lacks the resolution to accurately measure dendritic dimensions at the sub μm level, we combined light microscopy (LM) and reconstructions of serial electron microscopy (EM) to compare dendritic dimension and shape in distinct types of neocortical pyramidal cells. These data were compared to that obtained from densely spiny dendritic bifurcation points of non-labelled pyramidal dendrites in rat prefrontal cortex. Further, we studied the microtubules organization in bifurcation points of these pyramidal neurons. The aim of this study is to investigate the morphological principles potentially underlying the morphology of dendritic trees in cortical principle neurons, pyramidal neurons in rat prefrontal cortex.		
4737	12196959	"Morphological Analysis of the Pyramidal Cell Dendrite Structure"/	ALSAYED, ALSAYED ABDELHAMID MOHAMED.			2015	Dendritic trees come in many shapes and sizes. Although similarities in dendritic morphology is often used to classify neurons into discrete subtypes, no two dendritic trees are exactly same: individual dendritic segments appear tortuous and rather arbitrary in the locations of branch points. The morphologies of dendrites directly influence synaptic integration and neuronal excitability. The passive properties of dendrites can present barriers to effective propagation of voltage signals from distal synaptic locations to the soma and axon, where action potentials are generally initiated (Rall and Rinzel, 1973). The intrinsic conductance and capacitance of dendritic membrane weakens and broadens synaptic potentials in a distance-dependent manner that is exacerbated by the asymmetry of tapering dendrites (Rinzel and Rall, 1974). However, tapering dendrites also have progressively decreasing diameters and surface areas, which will increase the local input impedance and reduce local capacitance at more distal dendritic locations (Rall and Rinzel, 1973; Kubota et al., 2011). By generation of large and fast local synaptic responses at distal locations, tapering dendrites limit the functional impact of voltage attenuation in dendritic trees, a process known as "passive normalization," and optimize the conduction of synaptic currents within dendrites (Cuntz et al., 2007). According to Mainen and Sejnowski (1996), the structure of dendritic trees also influences the excitability of neurons and the pattern of action potential output even when dendritic trees have the same total dendritic length and surface area (van Elburg and van Ooyen, 2010). By influencing the transfer of current between soma and dendrites, the geometry of dendritic branch points can regulate the impact of variable dendritic topology on synaptic integration and excitability (van Ooyen et al., 2002). The morphological data of Kubota et al., (2011) revealed several conserved morphological characteristics of dendritic trees common to 4 subtypes of neocortical interneurons examined in rat prefrontal cortex. First, cross-sectional areas at any given point within a dendrite were proportional to the summed length of all dendritic segments distal to that point. Consistent with this observation, total cross-sectional area was almost perfectly conserved at bifurcation points. Second, dendritic cross-sections became progressively more elliptical at more proximal, larger diameter, dendritic locations. Further Computer simulations revealed that these conserved morphological features in interneurons limit distance dependent filtering of somatic Excitatory Postsynaptic potentials (EPSPs) and facilitate distribution of somatic depolarization into all dendritic compartments (Kubota et al., 2011). Because light microscopy lacks the resolution to accurately measure dendritic dimensions at the sub μm level, we combined light microscopy (LM) and reconstructions of serial electron microscopy (EM) to compare dendritic dimension and shape in distinct types of neocortical pyramidal cells. These data were compared to that obtained from densely spiny dendritic bifurcation points of non-labelled pyramidal dendrites in rat prefrontal cortex. Further, we studied the microtubules organization in bifurcation points of these pyramidal neurons. The aim of this study is to investigate the morphological principles potentially underlying the morphology of dendritic trees in cortical principle neurons, pyramidal neurons in rat prefrontal cortex.		
4738	12196969	الاحتجاج بالأشعار غير المنسوبة في مصنفات النحويين/	أبو الحسن , حسام فرح محمد.			2015	مشكلة البحث: وتتخلص في : تندى مستويات الحوار مع الآخر لدى طلاب شعبة اللغة العربية مع حاجتهم المجتمعية إلى التمكن من هذه المهارات ، يتضح مع ذلك القصور الواضح في توظيف الطرق الحديثة والمستندة إلى فلسفة إنسانية توجهها عند هؤلاء الطلاب . وقبائشا على ما سبق فإن البحث الحالي يحلّول التصدى لمشكلته من خلال الإجابة عن التساؤل الرئيس التالي إلى أى مدى يمكن أن يسهم برنامج في الأنشطة التواصلية في تنمية مهارات الحوار مع الآخر لدى طلاب شعبة اللغة العربية ؟ الطرق والإجراءات : تستخدم الباحثة في دراستها : [] المنهج الوصفي : في عرض وصفي للدراسات السابقة ، والتطبيق عليها ، وفي جمع المعلومات حول المتخل التواصلي كتلسفة تحمل في تصور ها الجديد (مفهوم اللغة ، وفلسفة تعليمها ، ونظراته إلى الطبيعة الإنسانية ، وشخصية المتعلمين) ، والاستفادة من ذلك في إعداد قائمة المهارات ، وكذلك في تحديد الأنشطة المناسبة لمحتوى البرنامج المقترح . [] المنهج التجريبي : تستخدمه الباحثة في دراستها عند تطبيق البرنامج المقترح ، وتحليل البيانات إحصائيا للتأكد من فاعليته ، وقياس أثره . النتائج : [] بعد إجراء المعالجة الإحصائية التي استخدم فيها اختبار (ت) للعينتين المترابطتين Paired-Samples T Test ، والتي تحقّق في ضوئها نتائج الفرض الأول كلية بحيث اتضح وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى 0.01، في جميع مهارات الحوار لصالح التطبيق البعدي . [] وتحققت أيضًا نتائج الفرض الثاني من خلال وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى 0.01، في الاتجاه نحو التسامح مع الآخر لصالح التطبيق البعدي ، وقد بلغت قيمة إيتا أعلى من 20، مما يشير إلى ارتفاع حجم تأثير البرنامج المستخدم في الدراسة الحالية على الطلاب عينة البحث		
4739	12196988	صورة المرأة في الرواية العبرية المعاصرة :	متولي، محمد محمد أحمد محمد.			2014	لم تكن المرأة بعيدة عن المعضلات التي واجهها المجتمع الإسرائيلي ، بل كانت طرفا من أطراف تلك المعضلات ، وخاصة أن صراع المرأة لم يكن فقط مع المجتمع ، بل كانت المرأة أيضا في حالة صراع مع الديانة اليهودية التي كبلتها بقيود عديدة ، أرادت المرأة أن تزيح عن كاهلها مثل هذه القيود. ونظرا لأهمية دور المرأة داخل أى مجتمع ، فقد اهتمت جزء كبير من الأدباء العالمية بالمرأة ودورها في المجتمع ، فلم يخل أى أدب من الالتفات ناحية المرأة دراسة ونقدا. والأدب العبري بطبيعة نشأته وتطوره مصوغ بصبغات متنوعة ومتعددة متأثرة بالأدب المختلفة ، وعليه فقد سار على نهج الأدب الأخرى تتناول المرأة في كافة درويهِ.		

							المجتمع الإسرائيلي ليس كغيره من المجتمعات في أي دولة أخرى من الدول التي لها ثقافة تاريخية متوارثة , ولها طابع انشائي في طبيعة العلاقات المتبادلة بين أفرادها , وإلما يقتد لمثل هذه العوامل التي تجعله مجتمعا متوأمنا , فهذا المجتمع لم يكن إلا ماثية البوثة التي انصهر فيها اليهود القادمون من البلدان المختلفة –شرقية كانت أم غربية– وكان يهودي كان قائما وفي جعبته ثقافته التي اكتسبها من المجتمعات القدام منها فحاولت الصهيونية طمس كل هذه الثقافات وإخفاء معالمها وإعادة صياغتها كثقافة جديدة ينتهجها الجميع. يمكن القول إن الصهيونية قد نجحت في صياغة هذا المجتمع إلا أنها لم تفلح في محو خطوط التماس المتواجدة بين فئات المجتمع , وهذا يعني أن هذا المجتمع ظل يحمل هوية الثقافات المتعددة. ومن ثم صار هذا المجتمع أرضا خصبة لولادة العديد من المشكلات التي تتعلق بواقع الطوائف والثقافات المتعددة في هذا المجتمع . ومن هنا صار الأدب العبري بمختلف ألوانه يضرب بفتناته ليصنع لنا سجلا مكتنا بالصور الحقيقية التي يعيشها هذا المجتمع مستخدما الرمزية تارة والواقعية تارة أخرى.		
4740	12197034	بعض مشكلات الحياة اليومية للمكفوفين في المجتمع المصري :	محمود، أسماء حسين أحمد.			2014	تتناول هذه الدراسة بعض مشكلات الحياة اليومية للمكفوفين في المجتمع المصري وهي دراسة اجتماعية ميدانية لحالات مختارة من الشباب الجامعي، وتهدف إلى التعرف على المشكلات التي تواجه المكفوفين في حياتهم اليومية وكيفية تكيفهم معها. تتمثل الأهمية النظرية لهذه الدراسة في محاولة تقديم إضافة علمية للمكتبة الاجتماعية في مجال ذوي الإعاقة البصرية. وتتمثل الأهمية التطبيقية لهذه الدراسة في محاولة تقديم مقترحات لحل مشكلات المكفوفين في محافظة قنا لتنفيذها على أرض الواقع يتمثل المجال المكاني للدراسة في كلية الآداب بجامعة جنوب الوادي بمحافظة قنا. أما المجال البشري فتمثل في عينة الدراسة والتي بلغت (خمس وأربعين) طالبا وطالبة من المكفوفين بمرحلة الليسانس والدراسات العليا بكلية الآداب بقنا. وبالنسبة للمجال الزمني فإن هذه الدراسة استغرقت نحو خمس سنوات ونصف استخدمت الدراسة منهج المسح الاجتماعي واختارت عينة عمدية بلغت 45 طالبا وطالبة من المكفوفين والكفيفات بلغ عدد الذكور 30 طالبا وعدد الإناث 15 طالبة من طلاب كلية الآداب بقنا جامعة جنوب الوادي طبقت عليهم دليل دراسة الحالة. وقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة مدى تنوع المشكلات التي تواجه المكفوفين في حياتهم اليومية فمن المشكلات الجامعية عدم طباعة الكتب الجامعية بطريقة برايل وهي الطريقة التي يستخدمها المكفوفون للقراءة والكتابة فيضطر الطالب الكفيف إلى إعادة نقل الكتب وكتابتها من جديد أو تكليف بعض الأشخاص بتسجيلها صوتيا وقد أظهرت النتائج وجود بعض المشكلات الاجتماعية منها نظرة المجتمع للمكفوفين والتي تنسم بالشفقة أو عدم الوعي بقدراتهم. ومن المشكلات الأسرية قيام بعض الأسر بتدنيل الابن الكفيف أو إهماله أو إخفائه وحرمانه من التعليم		
4741	12197124	عوض الله ،عادة أشرف السيد . بناء نموذج لإستراتيجيات المتحدث الرسمي في إدارة الأزمات الداخلية في مصر دراسة إستشرافية	ماجستير		جامعة جنوب الوادي:	2014			
4742	12197135	Endochondral ossification in embryonic and neonatal rabbits	ماجستير	أحمد عبدالمحميد،فاطمة .	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية الطب البيطري بقنا .	قنا: #####	Long bone development and growth occur through endochondral ossification, which occurs during embryonic development. During embryonic development, the mesenchymal tissue transformed into a cartilage template and the bone tissue is formed on remnants of this cartilage tissue. The growth cartilage of the long bone is formed of chondrocytes which secrete and maintain the surrounding cartilage extracellular matrix. The chondrocytes of the growth cartilage are organized into three dynamic zones; resting, proliferative and hypertrophic zones. Resting cells act as stem cells for the proliferative chondrocytes. The proliferative chondrocytes undergo a continuous division and differentiation into hypertrophic chondrocytes. Hypertrophic chondrocytes die by a mechanism described by many authors as apoptosis; however some recent studies confirmed the hypertrophic chondrocytes die by non-apoptotic modes of physiological	#####	Prof. Dr. GAMAL KAMEL MOHAMED ALI Dr. YASSER ABDEL GALIL AHMED Dr. EMAN AHMED ABDEL RHEEM
4743	12197184	التدريس الفرقي مقارنة بالتدريس الفردي: دراسة التحصيل في اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية والاتجاهات لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية/	إسماعيل، نجوى يسين محمد.			2014	تناولت الدراسة أثر استخدام استراتيجية التدريس الفرقي على التحصيل في اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي ، ودراسة اتجاهاتهم نحوها. تكونت مجموعة الدراسة من (66) تلميذا وتلميذة بالصف السادس الابتدائي بمدارس السادات الابتدائية بقنا، حيث تم اختيار فصلين عشوائيا ليتمل أحدهما بالمجموعة التجريبية (43) التي درست بأسلوب التدريس الفرقي ، والآخر ليتمل بالمجموعة الضابطة (43) والتي درست بالطريقة التقليدية. تم جمع بيانات الدراسة من خلال اختبار التحصيل في اللغة الإنجليزية ، واستبيان قياس اتجاهات التلاميذ نحو التدريس الفرقي. وقد تم تحليل البيانات كمي ا وكيفي ا. استخدمت الدراسة الإحصاء الوصفي (المتوسط، الانحراف المعياري، التكرارات، والنسبة المئوية)، اختبار ت" للعينات المستقلة، اختبار "ت" للمجموعات المتزاوجة، ومعامل ارتباط سبيرمان لتحليل البيانات". ولمعرفة حجم التأثير الناتج عن استخدام التدريس الفرقي (المتغير المستقل) على معدل التحصيل في اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية لتلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية (المتغير التابع) تم الاستعانة بمربع إيتا. دلت نتائج الاختبار القليل على مدى تجانس المجموعتين إضافة إلى تدني مستوى التحصيل لنسبة عالية من مجموعة الدراسة. كما أظهرت نتائج التطبيق البعدي للدراسة تحسن ا ملحوظ ا في التحصيل للمجموعة التجريبية مقارنة بالمجموعة الضابطة. كما أشارت النتائج إلى وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائية في الأجزاء الأربعة لاختبار التحصيل (الاستماع التحدث القراءة الكتابة) لصالح تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية نتيجة تعلمهم - - - اللغة الإنجليزية باستخدام التدريس الفرقي. بالإضافة لذلك، توصلت الدراسة إلى وجود اتجاهات إيجابية لدى تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية نحو استخدام التدريس الفرقي. وانتهت الدراسة إلى أن استخدام التدريس الفرقي كان له تأثير إيجابي على ارتفاع معدل تحصيل التلاميذ في اللغة الإنجليزية. وفي ضوء النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها فقد خلصت الدراسة إلى أن التدريس الفرقي يمكن أن يستخدم بفعالية في تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية لتلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي ، كما أنه يعمل على تزويد المعلم بمعلم آخر يساعده في وضع الأهداف، كتابة خطة الدرس، تنفيذ الدرس، وتقويم نتائج عملية التدريس. وقد أوصت الدراسة على وجوب دمج استراتيجية التدريس الفرقي في الصفوف الدراسية لتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية، وتدريب مدرسي اللغة الإنجليزية على التدريس باستخدام التدريس الفرقي بكافة أنواعه.		
4744	12197212	أثر برنامج تدريبي في تنمية الكفايات التدريسية لمهارات التفكير العليا لدى معلمي العلوم قبل الخدمة/	قيس، شيرين مرقس مصري.			2015	بناءً على الملاحظة الشخصية، ونتائج الدرسات السابقة، ودراسة الواقع الفعلي لبامرج إعداد المعلم بكلية التربية بقنا، فقد وضعت أن هناك قصور في الكفايات التدريسية لمهارات التفكير العليا لدى معلمي العلوم قبل الخدمة، لذا فقد سعت الدرس الحالية إلى التعرف على أثر برنامج تدريبي في		

							تنمية الكفايات التدريسية لها ا رت التفكير العليا لدى معلمى العلوم قبل الخدمة. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تم اتباع الإج اراءات التالية: تحديد مها ا رت التفكير العليا، والكفايات التدريسية لها ا رت التفكير العليا، وتحديد وصياغة الأهداف الإح ا رنية المرجو تحقيقها من خلال البرنامج، وإعداد البرنامج المقترح لتنمية الكفايات التدريسية لها ا رت التفكير العليا (الابتكاري، والنقد، وحل المشكلات)، وإعداد أداتا الد ا رسة (اختبار تحصيلي للمحتوى المعرفي من البرنامج، وبطاقة ملاحظة للمحتوى المهاري من البرنامج)، واج ا رة التجربة الاستطلاعية، وتم إتباع المنهج شبه التجريبي (تصميم المجموعة الواحدة مع قياس قبلي-بعدي)؛ حيث تم تطبيق الأداتين على مجموعة الد ا رسة قبل تطبيق البرنامج، ثم تطبيق البرنامج عليهم، ثم تطبيق الأداتين عليهم مرة أخرى بعد إتمام تطبيق البرنامج. وقد أشارت نتائج الد ا رسة إلى فاعلية البرنامج المقترح في تنمية الكفايات التدريسية لها ا رت التفكير العليا بشقيها المعرفي والمهاري . يُعتبر المعلم المفتاح الرئيس لنجاح العملية التعليمية لأنه المسئول الرئيس عن تنفيذ أهدافها، ونظ ا رُ للتلطو ا رت الكبيرة والتغى ا رت السريعة المتلاحقة التي يشهدها العصر الحالي في مجالات الصناعة والتكنولوجيا، وما يصاحب ذلك من انفجار معرفي أدى إلى تغى ا رت سريعة شاملة في الحياة بكافة مجالاتها بما فيها العملية التعليمية، فقد انعكس ذلك على المعلم بوصفه عنصر ا رُ أساسياً وفاعلاً في النظام التربوي، مما أدى إلى التفكير في ضرورة تطوير الكفايات المهنية للمعلم؛ ليتمكن من القيام بأدواره ومواكبة هذا العصر واللاحق بمتغى ا رته. ونظ ا ر لأن مادة العلوم من المجالات الأكثر عرضة للتأثر بهذه المتغى ا رت، لذا ينبغي التطوير المستمر لإعداد المعلم عامة ومعلم العلوم خاصة؛ لكي يقوم بدوره في إكساب وتنمية مها ا رت التفكير العليا التي يحتاجها الفرد ليعيش ويتكيف مع متطلبات هذا العصر، لاسيما أن الدور الرئيس لمعلم العلوم مساعدة التلاميذ ليكونوا علماء الغد من خلال تشجيعهم على البحث والاكتشاف، مما أدى إلى تغيير دور المعلم من مجرد ناقل للمعرفة، إلى موجه ومدير ومصمم تعليمي؛ يصمم المواقف والأنشطة والوسائل والاست ا رتيجيات التي توفر للتلاميذ سبل البحث حول المعرفة ونقدها وتقييمها. كما أصبحت مهمة المعلم الرئيسية في تدريس العلوم تعليم التلاميذ كيف يفكرون لا كيف يحفظون (عبدالرحمن محمد السعدني وثناء مليجي السيد عودة، ٢٠٠٦ : ٢٢٢)، لذا يجب أن تهتم كليات التربية بتدريب الطلاب المعلمين على : (وعليش زينون، ٢٠١٣ : ٢٢٣) تنمية مها ا رت التفكير والنقد، وأن يحظى المعلمون أثناء الخدمة أيضاً بفرص كافية لتنمية وتطوير فاعليتهم المبتكر والذي : مها ا رت التفكير والنقد لديهم (عبدالسلام مصطفى عبدالسلام، ٢٠٠٩ : ٥٦١) يؤمن بأهمية إكساب تلاميذه مها ا رت التفكير يوفر فرصاً ثرية لتنمية التفكير الابتكاري لديهم (نافذة قطلمي ونزيه حمدي ويوسف قطلمي وتيسير صبحي وصابر أبوطالب، ٢٠١٠ : ٣٧٠-٣٧١)، ومن المنطقي أنه لا يمكن أن ينمي المعلم تفكير تلاميذه ما لم يكن هو نفسه مبتك ا رُ لطرق ووسائل وأنشطة تدريسية، وما لم يكن محباً للابتكارية ومهتماً بتنميتها (إسماعيل عبدالفتاح عبدالكافي، وإذا لم يسه المعلم لتنمية تفكير التلاميذ، فإن فرصتهم في النجاح سواء في الحياة : ٢٠٠٥ : ١١١) الأكاديمية أو في الحياة العادية تصبح محدودة للغاية (ناديا هائل سرور، ٢٠٠ : ٢٨١).		د/فتحى عبدالرسول محمد حسن د/محمد النصر حسن محمد د/أمال محمد إبراهيم إسماعيل
4745	12197235	ماجستير	التربية الوقائية في الفكر التربوي الإسلامي و كيفية الاستفادة منها .	أنس محمد ذهاب موسى.	جامعة جنوب الوادي ، كلية التربية بقنا.	قنا: #####	هدفت هذه الدراسة الى الكشف عن التربية الوقائية في الفكر الاسلامي وكيفية الاستفادة منها وذلك من خلال :- التعرف على مفهوم واهداف واهمية التربية الوقائية في الفكر التربوي الاسلامي التعرف على مجالات التربية الوقائية في الفكر التربوي الإسلامي- التعرف على مهوم التربية الوقائية وأهميتها والاسس التي تبنى عليها - وضع تصور مقترح لتفعيل التربية الوقائية في الفكر التربوي الإسلامي من خلال بعض مؤسسات التربية- وقد غُستخدمت الباحثة في دراستها المنهج الوصفي ،كما استعملت الباحثة بالمنهج الاستدلالي .		د/فتحى عبدالرسول محمد حسن د/محمد النصر حسن محمد د/أمال محمد إبراهيم إسماعيل
4746	12197268		La technique du Nouveau Roman d'après La Modification de Michel Butor : étude analytique et linguistique/	HASSAN· Emad Khalil.			2015 La littérature est le moyen utilisé par les écrivains pour méditer sur la vie des peuples du monde. Elle varie selon le peuple et plutôt selon l'époque. Elle exprime de la réalité des hommes. La littérature française ne cesse d'évoluer depuis son origine à travers des siècles jusqu'à nos jours. Les réalités de la société française sont à la base des oeuvres littéraires françaises. Il est clair que chaque période de la littérature française est confrontée à des problèmes sociaux spécifiques. Les écrivains et les philosophes de chaque époque, qui étaient observateurs minutieux des faits sociopolitiques, les transposent dans leurs oeuvres. Ils accordaient aux événements une réflexion vigoureuse et une analyse profonde. Généralement, ils voyaient qu'un texte littéraire peut acquérir des réalités sociales, politiques, religieuses et économiques de l'époque.L'importance de cette étude a pour but de montrer ce que nous voyons, au XXème siècle, des orientations nouvelles dans la manière aussi bien de penser que d'écrire. Ces nouvelles orientations reflètent de nouveaux axes dans le monde du roman qui encouragent le refus des structures traditionnelles dans tous les aspects de la vie humaine y compris la littérature. C'est à partir de ce moment que le Nouveau Roman français est né. Nous remarquons que Michel Butor, le romancier français dont l'oeuvre qui est à la base de cette étude, fait partie de ce groupe d'écrivains de cette nouvelle tendance qui révoluait contre le style du passé.		

							رواية تروية متأخرة La technique du nouveau roman d'après La modification de Michel Butor, étude analytique et linguistique vise à étudier le "Nouveau Roman" et ce qui concerne sa théorie et sa technique à travers La Modification de Michel Butor, qui se fait admettre comme une tendance de la littérature française contemporaine. Michel Butor, dans La Modification, propose ses nouvelles idées romanesques sous tous les aspects, en ce qui concerne les principes du "Nouveau Roman" et aussi la réalisation de ces principes. Il vise par cela à transformer une vision du monde et d'une oeuvre romanesque. Renonçant au roman traditionnel, ainsi qu'au roman psychologique, Butor construit son oeuvre autour d'une réalité non-interprétée, sans définition, ce qui est en effet l'idée fondamentale du "Nouveau Roman". Il veut nous montrer que le monde en relation avec l'homme n'a pas de forme fixe. Cette idée nouvelle, pour la présenter dans une oeuvre romanesque, Butor applique dans ce roman aussi une forme nouvelle : l'usage du pronom personnel "vous" pour le personnage au lieu du "il" et du "je" traditionnels du narrateur. Pourtant, Butor n'abandonne pas tout à fait les procédés traditionnels; ceux-ci ont effectivement une grande part dans le roman. Ainsi, grâce à son génie de théoricien ou de technicien du roman, en mélangeant ces deux procédés, Butor arrive à faire de La Modification un "nouveau roman" parfait. La Modification est une expérience prenante pour le lecteur qui accepte de mettre une certaine attention dans sa lecture. Butor utilise tout du long le vouvoiement pour décrire le voyage d'un homme dans le train Paris-Rome, alors qu'il compte rejoindre sa maîtresse. Nous suivons tout son cheminement de pensée, toutes ses réflexions et ses multiples décisions qui changent du trajet. Nous voyons à quel point il est difficile de savoir ce qu'il désire, à quel point le temps qui passe trop lentement l'empêche de rester sur un choix de vie. L'utilisation du pronom "vous" oblige aussi le lecteur à s'identifier au personnage, à être concerné par les idées qui lui viennent sans cesse. Donc, nous pouvons dire que le héros est supprimé, parce que le héros, c'est le lecteur. Butor commence son roman où son personnage principal s'installe dans un compartiment de troisième classe à Paris et se termine quand le train entre en gare de Rome. Entre deux femmes, entre deux villes que le train roule, cet homme s'abandonne à tout ce qui lui passe sous les yeux, dans l'esprit ou dans la mémoire. Le passé le plus complexe bascule étrangement dans l'avenir. Ainsi, ce roman peut-il se concevoir tel le cheminement d'un protagoniste menant sa vie selon une trajectoire circulaire, le ramenant en apparence à son point de départ. Donc,		
4747	12197273		الغرف التجارية المصرية :	عيسى، مصطفى يونس أحمد.		2014	تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على تاريخ أحمد المؤسسات الاقتصادية المصرية وهي الغرف التجارية في الفترة من عام 1933 والتي كانت بداية المرحلة الرسمية من تاريخ هذه الغرف بصدر القانون رقم 14 لسنة 1933، وحتى عام 1951 الذي شهد صدور القانون رقم 189 لسنة 1951 والذي يعد من أهم القوانين التي صدرت للغرف التجارية المصرية والذي لا تزال الغرف تعمل في ظل الكثير من نصوصه بعدما أدخلت عليه الحكومة المصرية تعديلات في عام 2002. وقد قسم هذا الموضوع إلى تمهيد وأربعة فصول وفقاً للمنهج الموضوع. حيث يتناول التمهيد الغرف التجارية المصرية قبل عام 1933، فيبدأ بتعريف الغرف التجارية المصرية ومهمتها كمدخل ضروري للدراسة، كما يلقي الضوء بعد ذلك على ظروف نشأة الغرف التجارية الأجنبية في مصر. ثم يتناول نشأة الغرف التجارية المصرية ونشاطها في مصر قبل عام 1933، وأخيراً يلقي الضوء على نشأة وتأسيس اتحاد عام الغرف التجارية المصرية. ويسلط الفصل الأول الضوء على الهيكل التنظيمي للغرف الجارية المصرية. حيث يبدأ بتناول التطور التشريعي لهذه الغرف خلال فترة الدراسة. ويتعرض للجهود التي سبقت إصدار القانون الأول لهذه الغرف، وكذا الجهود التي بذلت من أجل إصدار التشريعاتين الثاني والثالث، موضحاً أوجه القصور في هذه التشريعات، وأهم ما نصت عليه، وكذا أهم تعديلاتها. كما يتناول تنظيم الغرف التجارية في إطار هذه القوانين، من خلال تعرضه لتشكيل الغرف، والتعاون فيما بينها، ومصادر تمويلها، ومقراتها (مبانيها). وأخيراً يتعرض لتشكيل مجالس إدارات الغرف التجارية في ظل هذه القوانين؛ حيث يلقي الضوء على أعضاء الغرف التجارية والشروط الواجب توافرها فيهم طبقاً لتلك القوانين، ثم يتعرض أخيراً لموظفي الغرف.		

4748	12197282		ISOLATION AND FUNCTIONAL charACTERIZATION OF BIOACTIVE PEPTIDES from GOAT MILK/	Mohammed· Ahmed Shaban Ahmed.			milk and dairy products have long been recognized as a significant component of a balanced diet. Milk is a natural source which contains various essential nutrients and biologically active compounds with potential health benefits (Rogelj, 2000; Shah, 2000; Lourens-Hattingh and Viljoen, 2001). Goat (Capra hircus) milk ranks fourth after cow, buffalo and sheep milk in terms of world milk production (Amigo and Fontecha, 2011). Goats produce approximately 2% of the world's total annual milk supply (FAO, 1997). In Egypt, regarding small ruminants, there has been a steady increase in goat population numbers between 2000 and 2009, from 3.43 to 4.55 million head over this period. The goat population is concentrated in both Upper Egypt and Middle Egypt regions with percentages of 36 % and 23.5%, respectively (SADS, 2009; El-Nahrawy, 2011). The tonnage supply of milk from goat in Egypt was 0.015 million tons in 2008 (Haenlein and Abdellatif, 2004). More than any other dairy farm animals, goat is a main supplier of milk and dairy products for rural people and its importance appears in two ways: home consumption as results of the progressive increased populations of people (Haenlein, 2004). The second aspect of importance for goat milk is increasing the attention on cows' milk allergy (CMA) especially among infants has lead to an increase in the demand for goat milk as ideal substitute for cow milk owing to their low allergenic potential compared with cow milk on the basis of characteristics of αS1 casein (Roncada et al., 2002; Sampson, 2004; Almaas et al., 2006a; Park, 2009; Simos et al., 2011). The third aspect of importance is the health benefits of goat milk and their bioactive peptides which have not been explored sufficiently. Díaz-Castro et al., (2012) proved that goat milk seems to have better in vivo antioxidant properties than cows' milk, since rats fed a goat milk based diet had lower levels of lipid peroxidation in plasma (measured as thiobarbituric acid reactive substances) than rats fed a cows' milk based diet. Kullisaar et al., (2003) showed that fermentation of goat milk improved the antioxidant properties in humans, suggesting that such beneficial effects might be related to the release of bioactive peptides from the milk proteins during fermentation. Comparing to cow or human milk, goat milk has been recommended as a nutritionally healthy and therapeutically functional food source for children or sick people suffering from various allergies, as well as those who seek better nutrient absorption, greater nutrient bioavailability and higher buffering capacity (Rosenblum and Rosenblum, 1952; Walker, 1965; Taitz and Armitage, 1984; Park, 2015).		
4749	12197303		أثر الطب اليوناني على الرازي وابن رضوان :	عبدالمعزم شعبان أحمد عبدالإمام.		2014	تتناول الدراسة موضوع " أثر الطب اليوناني على الرازي وابن رضوان " دراسة تحليلية نقدية ، جامعة جنوب الوادي ، كلية الآداب بقنا، قسم الفلسفة، وتهدف الدراسة إلى بيان أهمية الطب اليوناني من خلال المناهج المختارة، وتوضيح تأثير الطب اليوناني على "الرازي" و"ابن رضوان" ، وإظهار جوانب الاتفاق والاختلاف مع مراعاة الوقوف على إظهار إبداعاتهما الطبية في تاريخ الطب العربي. وتتكون الدراسة من مقدمة وخمسة فصول، وخاتمة، وقائمة بالمصادر والمراجع. أما المقدمة فتتناول فيها الباحث التعريف بموضوع البحث وأهميته وتساؤلات الدراسة والمنهج المستخدم في البحث. أما الفصل الأول وعنوانه "الطب اليوناني بين هيبوقراط وجالينوس" وتتناول فيه الباحث بيان دورهما الطبي في تطور تاريخ الطب اليوناني، وإبداعاتهما العلمية، وإسهاماتهما الطبية في تاريخ الطب العربي . أما الفصل الثاني وعنوانه "انتقال الطب اليوناني إلى العالم الإسلامي" تتناول فيه الباحث أهمية حركة الترجمة وكيفية انتقال المؤلفات الطبية اليونانية وخاصة مؤلفات "هيبوقراط وجالينوس" وكذلك دور الأطباء العرب والمسلمين في مرحلة التأليف والإبداع العلمي. أما الفصل الثالث وعنوانه "أثر الطب اليوناني على الرازي" فقد تناول فيه الباحث موقف "الرازي" الطبي من الطب اليوناني، وكذلك أهم إسهاماته الطبية في تاريخ الطب العربي. أما الفصل الرابع وعنوانه "أثر الطب اليوناني على ابن رضوان" فتألفت فيه موقف "ابن رضوان" من الطب اليوناني ، ثم عرضت فيه لأهم إسهاماته الطبية في تاريخ الطب العربي. أما الفصل الخامس وعنوانه "المنهج عند الرازي وابن رضوان" تناولت فيه المنهج عند "الرازي" و"ابن رضوان" ووضحت فيه الأسس التي يقوم عليها المنهج التجريبي . وقد خرجت الدراسة ببعض النتائج والتي من أهمها: • إن الطب اليوناني قبل "هيبوقراط" و"جالينوس" كان يعتمد في الأساس على الخرافات والنجل والشعوذة . • أكمل "جالينوس" ما بدأه "هيبوقراط" فأحيا طبيه وشرح كتبه ، وصنف عدداً من المؤلفات الطبية ، كانت من أهم المصادر الأساسية في تاريخ الطب • إن انتقال المؤلفات الطبية اليونانية تم من خلال مرحلة الترجمة ، حيث كان للمترجمين العرب والمسلمين أثر بارز في . التعرف على مؤلفات "هيبوقراط" و"جالينوس" وغيرهم من أطباء اليونان • اتخذ "ابن رضوان" موقفاً إيجابياً تجاه الطب اليوناني .		
4750	12197316		Three-dimensional (3D) transvaginal ultrasound - clinical implementation in assessing uterine disorders/	El-Naggar· Shaymaa Mahmoud.			The uterus is a hollow, pear-shaped pelvic organ with typical dimensions of 8x5x3 cm. The fundus refers to the rounded upper part of the uterus and the uterine body to the main chamber. The openings of each fallopian tube (ostia) are seen where they connect to the upper angles of the uterus (cornu) demarcating the fundus from the body. The isthmus is the constricted lower part of the uterine body and includes the internal cervical os (opening to the uterine body). The cervix protrudes into the vagina, connecting the uterine cavity at the internal os to the vagina at the external os (external uterine opening). This forms a sulcus (fornix), which is deepest posteriorly and separates the cervix into an intravaginal and supravaginal portion. The ratio of lengths of the uterine body to cervix is 2–3:1 in women of reproductive age and nearer 1:1 in postmenopausal women and prepubescent girls (Clark and Gupta; 2005). The objective of an U/S examination is to get a spatial impression of the examined organ. With the conventional technique, the examiner has to imagine a 3D idea of the shape, size, and position of the organ being examined. By Transvaginal 2DU/S, the examination of the uterine lesions is limited to the transverse and sagittal planes, which sometimes give an inadequate view of the uterus and its corresponding pathology (Merz., 1999).		

							Two-dimensional ultrasonography (2D U/S) is widely used for solving diagnostic problems in gynecology. However, the ability to obtain certain views of the pelvic organs with 2D U/S is inherently limited. This is due to limitations in the scan planes that can be obtained by the abdominal or vaginal probe as well as the limited mobility of the vaginal probe during transvaginal ultrasonography (Bega et al., 2003).Three dimensional ultrasonography (3D U/S) is a multiplaner simultaneous 3 axes sectional image displayed on the same screen. These 3 planes (frontal, sagittal, and coronal) can be displayed anatomically and topographically layer by layer (Ebrashy et al., 2004). 3D allows volume examination on the monitor simultaneously in three perpendicular planes. All three planes are located in a separate window and each of them can be rotated at90 degrees to each other in all three axes. After acquiring the required volume, the presence of the patient is no longer needed, so the examination last no more than 3 minutes. It has the ability to register all three imaging planes simultaneously as well as to visualize surfaces 3 Dimensionally (Steiner et al., 1994).Three-dimensional ultrasonography, especially when combined with sonohysterography (SHG), provides detailed information regarding the internal and external contours of the uterus, obviating the need for surgical intervention for diagnosis alone (Ebrashy et al., 2004 and Ghi et al., 2009).Aim of the work Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy of three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound as a non invasive method for diagnosis of uterine disorders.		
4751	12197345	أساليب التفكير لدى عينة من الطلاب المعاقين حركيا وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات النفسية/	موسى، عمر عمر على.		2015	إن الإعاقة الحركية الناتجة عن حوادث السير وغيرها من الحوادث الأخرى هي إحدى أنواع الإعاقات المختلفة التي قد يصاب بها الإنسان في أي زمان و مكان ، حيث إن الإعاقة الحركية تتخذ أشكالاً مختلفة بحسب نوع الإصابة و حجمها ، ومن ذلك الشلل الكلي والشلل الجزئي و حالات البتر . و الإعاقة التي تصيب الإنسان لا شك تترك أثراً سلبية على حياته بصورة عامة . كما أن حجم المعاناة يزيد عندما تحدث الإعاقة بشكل مفاجئ ، مما يجعل المعاق حركياً عرضة للإصابة بالأزمات النفسية المختلفة. وتشير أساليب التفكير Thinking Styles إلى الطرق و الأساليب المفضلة للفرد في توظيف قدراتهم ، واكتساب معارفهم ، وتنظيم أفكارهم والتعبير عنها بما يتلاءم مع المهام والمواقف التي تعترض الفرد . فأسلوب التفكير المتبع عند التعامل مع المواقف الاجتماعية في الجوانب الحياتية قد يختلف عن أسلوب التفكير عند حل المسائل العلمية مما يعني أن الفرد قد يستخدم عدة أساليب في التفكير وقد تتغير هذه الأساليب مع الزمن (Sternberg, 1992:68). و يرى عدنان يوسف العتوم (2004) أن لكل فرد أسلوبه الخاص في التفكير ، ومن الصعوبة بمكان التنبؤ بطرق تفكير الآخرين ، كما أن أسلوب التفكير يقيس تفضيلات الأفراد اللغوية و المعرفية و مستويات المرونة لديهم في العمل والتعامل مع الآخرين وهناك بعض التصورات النظرية لأساليب التفكير والتي تختلف عن بعضها البعض من حيث عدد وطبيعة هذه الأساليب أو الطرق التي يفضلها ويتبعها الأفراد في تفكيرهم ، ومنها نموذج بايفيو Paivio(1971) والذي يتصور وجود نوعين من تفضيلات الأفراد و طرقهم في التفكير هما : طريقة التفكير اللفظي Verbal Thinkinhg Method وطريقة التفكير التصوريImagery Thinking Method ويمكن النظر إلى أسلوب التعلم على أنه تلك العملية المعرفية المادية ، والتي يقوم فيها الفرد باستيعاب المعلومات ، والتي يتم على أساسها تحسين المهارات ، والسلوكيات ، والاتجاهات الخاصة بالفرد ، سواء كان ذلك بطريقة مؤقتة ام دائمة Marci(2009) . ولقد احتل موضوع أسلوب التعلم مكاناً بارزاً لدى الباحثين في المجال التربوي لعدد من السنوات ، فقد أنه خلال العقود السابقة ظهرت العديد من النظريات والنماذج ، التي تحاول تفسير الأساليب التي يتم الاعتماد عليها في عملية التعلم (Zhang, 2002) . وقد تعددت مسميات أساليب التعلم بتعدد الباحثين ، فمن خلال دراسة قام بها رضا أبو سريع (1995: ص 2) ، أظهرت أن تعدد أساليب التعلم ، والاختلاف في المصطلحات والمسميات ، ناتج عن اختلاف الباحثين و أساليبهم في البحث ، لكن معاني هذه المسميات و خصائصها متقاربة . وتقوم الفكرة الأساسية الخاصة بأساليب التعلم على أن الأفراد يختلفون فيما بينهم في الكيفية التي يتم من خلال تلقي المعلومات (Pashler, McDaniel, Rohrer, Bjok, 2009) و عليه ، فإنه يمكن النظر إلى أساليب التعلم على أنها تلك السمات الشخصية المعرفية ، و الوجدانية ، و السلوكيات النفسية ، التي تؤثر على قدرة المتعلم على تلقي المعلومات ، والتفاعل مع البيئة التي تتم فيها عملية التعلم (Ashley-Dennison, 2010) . وبذلك تعد المعرفة الخاصة بأساليب التعلم ذات أهمية حقيقية ، إذ أنها تساعد المعلم في توجيه الممارسات التدريسية الخاصة به ، وفقاً لأساليب التعلم المفضلة . ويعتبر عاصف على باكير(2001) أن الانجاز الرياضي الهدف الرئيسي الذي تسعى إليه الفرق الرياضية ، حتى تتمكن من تحقيق الفوز في المباريات والوصول إلى المستويات العليا ، ويجب أن تكون العملية التدريبية متكاملة في مختلف الجوانب البدنية والمهارية والخططية والتفسيية.وليس الاهتمام بجانب على حساب الجانب الآخر حيث يعد الجانب النفسي أحد الجوانب الاساسية والتي تلعب دوراً مهماً في قدرة اللاعب على مواجهة المواقف المختلفة أثناء المباريات الرياضية . ويعرف عبد اللطيف خليفة (2000) دافعية الإنجاز بأنها استعداد الفرد لتحمل المسؤولية والسعي نحو التفوق لتحقيق أهداف معينه ، والمثابرة للتغلب على العقبات والمشكلات التي قد تواجهه ، والشعور بأهمية الزمن والتخطيط للمستقبل . ويشير عبد اللطيف خليفة (2000) ، إلى أن دافع الإنجاز عاملاً مهماً في توجيه سلوك الفرد وتنشيطه ، و في إدراكه للموقف ، فضلاً عن مساعدته في فهم و تفسير سلوك الفرد ، وسلوك المحيطين به ، ويعد الدافع للإنجاز مكوناً أساسياً في سعي الفرد تجاه تحقيق ذاته ، وتوكيدها ، حيث يشعر الفرد بتحقيق ذاته من خلال ما ينجزه و فيما يحققه من أهداف ، وفيما يسعى إليه من أسلوب حياة أفضل ومستويات أعظم لوجوده الإنساني . ويشير أحمد عبد الخالق ، مياسة النبال (1992: ص 176) ، إلى أنه من أهم المتغيرات التي تؤثر في دافعية الإنجاز لدى الطلاب هو مفهومهم عن الذات ، فالطلاب ذوي المفهوم المنخفض للذات يميلون دائماً للفشل ، فضلاً عن أدائهم المنخفض ، إلى جانب ذلك نجدهم لا يسمعون إلى النجاح ، ويترعون إلى تجنب الأعمال الصعبة ، ويستسلمون عند مواجهة أية مهمة تنسجم بالصعوبة .			
4752	12197349	الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية والمساعدة الوجدانية وإدارة الحياة وعلاقتهم بالصلاة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية /	علي، محمد عبدالقادر عبدالموجود.		2013	هذفت الدراسة الراحة نحو معرفة مدى تأثير التباين في كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية، المساعدة الوجدانية وإرادة الحياة في الصلاة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية. وقد تكونت العينة من (ن = 60) مريضاً بأورام القولون والمستقيم السرطانية، بمتوسط عمري قدره 55.73+ 7.09 ، واستخدم الباحث استمارة جمع البيانات، ومقياس المساعدة الوجدانية ، ومقياس الصلاة النفسية وهما من إعداد الباحث، ومقياس الكفاءة الذاتية (شويخ، 2007) . ومقياس إرادة الحياة (الخشاب، 2002) ، وأسفرت النتائج عن وجود علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائياً بين كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية ، والمساعدة الوجدانية والصلاة النفسية. وعدم وجود ارتباط بين هذه المتغيرات وإرادة الحياة. فضلاً عن وجود تأثير واضح لكل من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية والمساعدة الوجدانية على الصلاة النفسية ، وإخفاء التأثير لإرادة الحياة عليها. وقد أسفرت الدراسة الراحة من عدة نتائج أهمها :			

						توجد علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائية بين كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية، الصلابة النفسية والمساعدة الوجدانية، فحين لا توجد علاقة بين إرادة الحياة وباقي متغيرات الدراسة لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية لا يوجد تأثير للمتغيرات الديموجرافية على كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية، الصلابة النفسية والمساعدة الوجدانية وإرادة الحياة، ماعدا تأثير متغير العمر على إرادة الحياة. يوجد أثر واضح للكفاءة الذاتية الصحية على الصلابة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية -3. يوجد أثر واضح للمساعدة الوجدانية على الصلابة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية -4. لا يوجد تأثير لإرادة الحياة على الصلابة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية -5. ونوقشت النتائج في ضوء الدلالات النظرية والتطبيقية لنتائج الدراسة ومدى اتساقها مع دراسات اهتمت بهذه المتغيرات. الطفل ثروة الأُمه وأساس مستقبلها والطفولة هي الغرس المسؤول لبناء مستقبل الأُمه في أى مجتمع يهدف لبناء الإنسان الذى يعمر به أرضه والأطفال هم بهجه الحياه ومُتمعه النفس وزينه الحياه الدنيا كما قال عنهم رب العزه سبحانه " المال والبنون زينه الحياه الدنيا " .
4753	12197376	أعاني الطفل في العصر الجاهلي والدولة العربية/	أحمد، رضا أبو الفضل شاكر.		2014	تتناول الدراسة المشكلات البيئية للجزر البيئية للجزر النيلية في محافظتي قنا والأقصر دراسة في جغرافية البيئة ذلك الفرع الذي يعد من أبرز التطورات العلمية التي ظهرت في السبعينيات من القرن الماضي وقد تزايدت الأهمية العلمية والتطبيقية لعلوم البيئة والتخطيط البيئي بسبب تعاضل التأثير السلبي للنشاطات البشرية المتعددة على عناصر الوسط البيئي مما أدى إلى الإخلال بتوازنها ويمثل دور العلوم البيئية في تشخيص المشكلات البيئية وتحديد عواملها طبيعية كانت أم حضارية واختيار وسائل معالجتها والاستجابة لأخطارها والتصدي لها. تقع الدراسة في 326 صفحة بما فيها الملاحق والمصادر والمراجع والملخص وتشمل على خمسة فصول يسبقها مقدمة وتليها خاتمة وثبت المراجع وتحتوي على 51 شكلا و25 صورة و42 جدول. يبدأ الفصل الأول بدراسة الملامح الجغرافية الطبيعية لبيئة الجزر النيلية وذلك من خلال التعرف على أبعادها ومساحتها وأبعادها ثم نشأتها وتطورها الجيومورفولوجي ويتناول الجزء الثاني من هذا الفصل الملامح البيئية البشرية وذلك من خلال دراسة السكان لمعرفة أعدادهم وتركيبهم النوعي والعمرى والاقتصادي والتعليمي وأثر ذلك على البيئة ويتناول الفصل الثاني دراسة مكونات وتصنيف النظم البيئية وتم من خلاله التعرف على النظام البيئي وعناصره الحية (التنوع الحيوي النباتي والحيواني بالجزر) والغیر حية (والتي تضم التربة والمناخ والمياه) وقد تم تقسيم هذا النظام الرئيسي إلى عدة نظم فرعية ضمت نظما طبيعية كنهج النيل والمجاري المائية الموسمية التابعة له إلى جانب الجزر والحواجر الرملية، هذا بجانب النظم البيئية البشرية والتي تضم النظام البيئي الزراعي والنظام البيئي العمراني. وقد تم في الفصل الثالث دراسة المشكلات الجيومورفولوجية ببيئة الجزر والتي تشمل مشكلات تهديد وتعرية جوانب الجزر وأسباب هذا التهديد وصولا إلى التوصيات التي تحد من هذه المشكلة وكذلك مشكلة انخفاض منسوب السطح وغيرها من المشكلات المرتبطة بالإرساب وأهم الآثار البيئية التي ترتبت على مثل هذه المشكلات بينما أهتم الفصل الرابع بدراسة المشكلات البيئية للنظام البيئي الزراعي ومنها التدهور النوعي للتربة وتلويثها ومشكلة التجريف والتصحر وأهم الحلول المقترحة لحل هذه المشكلات وتقييم الأثر البيئي لهذه الحلول. كما عالج الفصل الخامس والأخير وأهم مشكلات النظام البيئي العمراني ولما تمثله من ضغط على هذه البيئة ويأتي في مقدمتها مشكلات البيئة الأساسية والقمامة وتدني خدمات التعليم والصحة ويختتم الفصل بأقتراح تخطيط تنموي للجزر يستند على أسس بيئية ويهدف لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة لبيئة الجزر.
4755	12197464	شعر صدر الإسلام بين التقليد والتجديد/	سلام، شوری عبد المبدی أحمد.		2014	أحدث ظهور الإسلام تحولاً جذرياً في حياة الأمم ونظماً في طور التجزئة القبلية إلى طور التوحيد في إطار دوله عربيه تدنن بالإسلام وتتخذ القرآن الكريم مثلاً أعلى وكان لابد لهذا الحدث العظيم أن يعكس صداه القوى في في الحياه الانديه لهذه الامه.
4756	12197486	الجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة : دراسة لغوية تحليلية على رواية " الملجأ البابلّي لإسحاق جورميزانو جورين/	عبد الله، محمد أحمد على.		2014	مشكلة الدراسة و أهميتها: تعد دراسة الجملة المعقدة في اللغة العبرية الحديثة من الم وضوعات ذات القيمة العلمية ؛ نظر أ لأن هذه اللغة أصبحت لها قوانينها اللغوية التي يجب كشف خصائصها وسماتها، وخاصة أن عبرية العهد القديم ، لم تعد تستخدم الآن كلغة حية للتعبير عن كافة مجالات الحياة في المجتمع الإسرائيلي، كذلك تقتصر الدراسات اللغوية العبرية ولاس بما الحديثة إلى الاهتمام الكافي بالدراسة اللغوية التحليلية من قبل الباحثين في الجامعات المصرية وف قا للمناهج اللغوية الحديثة، ومن هنا تكّى أهمية هذه الدراسة التي تحاول تطبيق أحد المناهج اللغوية الحديثة على مجال من المجالات اللغوية للعبرية الحديثة ألا وهو المجال التركيبي ، والذي يختص بدراسة نظام الجملة ، والتراكيب اللغوية داخل الجملة ، وكذلك يرجع اختيار الباحث لموضوع الجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة لعدم وجود دراسات لغوية سابقة تناولتها بصورة خاصة، وإيما جاءت معظم الدراسات اللغوية السابقة متناولة الجملة المعقدة ضمن طياتها بصورة عام ة، وتحاول هذه الدراسة الاهتمام بالشكل التركيبي للجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة بصورة خاصة، والفصل بين الوظائف التركيبية للأجزاء المكونة له ا، وكذلك الفصل بين الأنماط التركيبية المختلفة للجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة، وكذلك معرفة الأنواع المختلفة للعبارات الفرعية التابعة في الجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة وكيفية التمييز بين هذه الأنواع المختلفة من خلال أدوات التبعية الخاصة بكل عبارة فرعية تابعة. أهداف الدراسة: - إدراك أهمية المناهج اللغوية الحديثة في الدراسات اللغوية التحليلية - تهدف الدراسة إلى تحليل الجملة المعقدة ومعرفة الأنماط التركيبية لها في العبرية الحديثة من خلال رواية الملجأ البابلّي . تهدف الدراسة إلى إبراز قواعد لغوية جديدة فيما يخص الدراسة التركيبية للجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة. تهدف الدراسة إلى بيان سمات الجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة من خلال دراسة تطبيقية على أحد النصوص الأدبية الحديثة المادة العلمية المستخدمة في التحليل اللغوي ، فقد اعتمدت فيها على نموذج نظري لأحد الأدباء العبريين البارزين في العصر الحديث ، ألا وهي رواية " מקלט בבבל، الملجأ البابلّي " وهي عبارة عن رواية عاطفية تدور أحداثها بين الدكتور " חלי זה סילווח " ح لى دا سيلفا " التي تعمل محاضرة وهي امرأة جميلة تقارب الخمسين من عمره ا، متمردة على شرفيته ا، وبين " משה רחמים " موشيه رحيم " طالب من كفر سالم " פפר שלם " شاب يتصف بالصلابة والتمرد (1) . و تدور أحداث هذه الرواية على خلفية حرب لبنان " الاجتياح الإسرائيلي للبنان والعليان الداخلي الذي اشتعل في المجتمع الإسرائيلي في عام 1982 م". ذكر البروفيسور " עמיאל אקלעו، عميل القمعي " في كتابه " מפתחות לבוסותן مفتاح البستان" قائلا : إن رواية " الملجأ البابلّي " هي حدث أدبي مركزي ، تفتح الطريق أمام أشكال أدبية جديدة ، تحد من التوتر الداخلي الذي هو في الأساس يمثل المشهد الاجتماعي، والسياسي ،

						والتقافي لإسرائيل، وقد صدرت هذه الرواية عن دار نشر " بيמת كדם לספרות " عام 1998 م. ويكتب هذه الرواية هـ و يحقن גורמזמאנו גורן " إسحاق جورمزانو جورين " الذي ولد في مدينة الإسكندرية في مصر عام 1941 م (1)، ومكث بها حتى بلغ العاشرة، حيث هاجر إلى إسرائيل مع والديه عام 1951 م، وعاش في معسكر انتقال لمدة أربع سنوات ، ثم درس الأدب الإنجليزي والفرنسي في الجامعة العبرية وجامعة تل أبيب ، كما حصل على درجة الماجستير في الإخراج م (2 - المسرحي من جامعة نيويورك، التي مكث فيها لمدة ست سنوات 1974وبعد عودته من الولايات 1980). المتحدة الأمريكية أسس عام 1982 م بالاشتراك مع زوجته الممثلة شوشנה גורן " شوشانا جورين "، والممثل المسرحي רפאל אהרון " رفائيل أهارون بيמת كדם مسرح كديم " الذي يهتم بتقديم الثقافة الشرقية في المجتمع الإسرائيلي ، وقد أصدر مجلة " بيמת كדם לספרות " ييمت قديم لسفروت " عام 1986 م ، و قام بتدريس الكتابة المسرحية والسينمائية في جامعتي تل أبيب، وبار إيلان. وعمل "جورين" محرر برامج ، ومساعداً بقسم الدراما في إذاعة קול ישראל " صوت إسرائيل في الفترة من 1970 حتى 1974 م، كما أعد العديد من المسرحيات الإذاعية. وقد بدأ جورين حياته الأدبية بكتابة " (. المسرحية ، إذ كُتبت عدة مسرحيات للأطفال عرضت في إسرائيل وأمريكا ومنها مسرحية משה ומוריס ומשה " موشيه وموريس وموشيه "، ومسرحية דקלים וחולות " أشجار نخيل و رمال "، كما كتب عدة روايات من أبرزها קוץ אלסנדרוני صيف سكندري "، בלאנש " بلانش"، בדרך לאצטדיום " في الطريق إلى الإستاد "، לבי " במזרח אגדת חייו של ר " יהודה הלוי " " قلبي في الشرق " أسطورة حياة يهودا اللاوي. المنهج المتبع في الدراسة: لقد انتهج الباحث في هذه الدراسة نهجاً يجمع بين الوصف والتحليل، حيث تمثل المنهج الوصفي في استقراء الأنماط التركيبية المختلفة للجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة في الرواية محل الدراسة، ثم استعان الباحث بعد ذلك بالمنهج التحليلي الذي قام من خلاله بتحديد عناصر الجملة المعقدة في العبرية الحديثة، وبيان وظائفها النحوية، وكذلك الأنماط التركيبية المختلفة للجملة المعقدة والعبارات الفرعية التابعة في الجملة المعقدة، وهو ما وضح الباحث من خلال بعض الأمثلة التطبيقية التي تناولها في فصول هذه الدراسة.	
4757	12197599	Phylogenetic characterization of Newcastle disease virus strains isolated from chicken in relation to vaccination inefficiency/	Hassan· Mohamed Ismail.		2014	Newcastle disease (ND) is one of the most economically important and prevalent poultry diseases around the world. (NDV), the prototype avian paramyxovirus serotype 1 (APMV-1), belongs to the genus Avulavirus, in the family Paramyxoviridae and is the causative agent of ND (Mayo, 2002). Although APMV- 1 is considered as a single serotype, antigenic and genetic diversity have been recognized (Aldous et al., 2003; Kim et al., 2007b; Maminiaina et al., 2010). APMV-I strains have at least three genome lengths: 15,186, 15,192, and 15,198 nt (Czegledi et al., 2006). NDV possesses an approximately 15,000 –nucleotide long, negative sense single-stranded RNA genome which contains six genes in the order of 3'-NP- P-M-F-H N-L-5' , encoding eight proteins the nucleoprotein(NP), phosphoprotein(P), V, X, matrix(M), fusion(F), hemagglutinin neuraminidase(HN), and large polymerase proteins(L), respectively.(Seal et al., 2000)The key contributor to APMV-1 pathogenicity is the formation of an active fusion protein upon cleavage of the precursor F protein (F0) as well as the presence of a number of basic residues in the fusion protein cleavage site (FPCS) (Toyoda et al., 1987; Glickman et al., 1988).The envelope of NDV contains two transmembrane glycoproteins, F protein, which forms spike-like protrusions on the outer surface of the virion; F protein mediates fusion of the virion envelope with the cellular plasma membrane (Nagai et al., 1989). The HN protein is responsible for the attachment of virus tosialic acid-containing receptors on the host cell. In addition, HN has neuraminidase activity (NA) that cleaves sialic acid from sugar side chains, thereby, releasing progeny virions from the surface of infected cells (Lamb, and Parks. 2007).The HN protein also interacts with the F protein for fusion promotion activity (Morrison et al., 1991); it induces protective immunity to NDV in chickens (Meulemans et al., 1988). Both HN and F glycoproteins are important for virus infectivity and pathogenicity (Nagai et al., 1976).There are two different systems of classifying NDV genotypes, based on the FPCS sequence with nominal discrepancies. The first system classifies NDV into 6 lineages with 13 sub-lineages (Kim et al., 2007) and three additional sub lineages were added later (Snoeck et al., 2009). The second system divides NDV into class I (with 9 genotypes) and class II (with 11 genotypes) (Kim et al., 2007b).The class I viruses with a genome size of 15,198-nt are distributed worldwide in wild birds and generally avirulent to chickens and have been isolated from live bird market samples (Kim et al., 2007; Miller et al., 2010). The class II Phylogenic characterization of NDV field isolates and assessment its relation to vaccine failure through the following steps. 1. Samples collection from outbreaks among the vaccinated chicken farms showing ND clinical signs. 2. Virus propagation in the embryonated eggs. 3. Heamagglutination test (HA) and heamagglutination inhibition test (HI) to identify NDV. 4. Pathotyping of obtained NDV isolates using MDT test. 5. RRT-PCR to confirm the NDV cRNA in HA &HI positive samples.	

						Salmonella is a major food-borne pathogen, frequently associated with human gastroenteritis throughout the world. The global burden of human gastroenteritis due to Salmonella has been estimated 93.8 million cases, resulting in 155,000 deaths /year (Majowicz et al., 2010). In addition to the risks to public health, Salmonella spp. Infections imposes economical losses to both healthcare systems and the poultry industry (Collard et al., 2008).More than 2,600 serovars of Salmonella have been identified, some of which are responsible for human illness and diseases in a wide variety of animals (Gast, 2008).Poultry considered a major reservoir for many non-host specific motile serovars of Salmonella, and often human infection is attributed to consumption of contaminated poultry products, such as eggs and meats (Gast, 2003) and all motile serovars of them are zoonotic with variable infection intensities Although Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serovar Enteritidis (S. Enteritidis) and S. Typhimurium are commonly isolated from poultry and often cause human infections (Humphrey, 2000; Herikstad et al., 2002; Galanis et al., 2006), other poultry-originating emerging serovars are also reported (van Pelt et al., 2003; Bangtrakulnonth et al. , 2004)]. Also, S. infantis and S. kentucky causing severe typhoid-like symptoms sometimes leading to death. These serotypes can be responsible for disease outbreaks leading to severe economic losses (Calenge et al., 2010)The intestinal tract is the primary source of salmonella, where colonisation is favored by intensive animal production (Antunes et al., 2003).Infections with non-typhoidal Salmonella (NTS) are a significant cause of illness and death worldwide. About 1.4 million cases are observed in the United States annually, out of which 600 are fatal (Lin-Hui and Cheng-Hsun, 2007). NTS are also among the most common causes of invasive bacterial childhood disease (Stevenson et al., 2007) for which antimicrobial chemotherapy can be life saving.Antibiotic agents are essential for human health to treat bacterial infections and widely used in animal husbandry for several purposes including therapeutics, prophylaxis and growth promotion. However, the increase in antibiotic resistance is attributable to the misuse or excessive use of antibiotics in human and veterinary medicine)Pappaioanou, 2004).Antimicrobial resistance is a global public health problem. Although all countries are affected, the extent of the problem in the developing countries is unknown (Ang et al., 2004), especially the emergence of multi-drug resistant (MDR) Salmonella strains (Van		
4758	12197601	Molecular detection of antimicrobial resistant gene in salmonella isolated from chicken/	Ahmed· Marwa Ragab Abd ELbasit.		2014			
4759	12197603	Postpartum Reproductive Study of Anestrous Buffaloes Treated With CIDR™/	Ibrahim· Ayman Mohammed Ahmed.		2014	The long post-partum anoestrus in buffalo is a major factor for long calving interval and low reproductive efficiency. This study was conducted on 29 buffalo randomly from different farmers during the period from May to October (2012). The animals were suffering from prolonged postpartum anestrous (3 - 9 months). The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of P4 supplementation (CIDR) in the course of ovsynch protocols in the treatment of post-partum an estrous buffalo with subsequent resumption of cyclicity and reduction of calving interval. The buffaloes under the study were marked by ear tag numbers and had been divided according to the treatment and insertion of the CIDR device into three groups as following; 1-Control group (CTL): include 6 buffaloes have only ovsynch protocol without CIDR insertion. 2-CIDR-A group: include 10 buffaloes have CIDR within ovsynch protocol.3-CIDR-B group: include 13 buffaloes have CIDR inserted before ovsynch protocol. The blood sample were collected at the days of study as following; day - 10, 0, 4, 7, 9 and 60) for determination of P4 levels and phosphorus level. Pregnancy diagnosis was determined at 60 days post insemination by using rectal palpation. The overall question for this study was whether initiation of the CIDR plus Ovsynch protocols produces differences in the rates of synchronized pregnancy and ovulation compared to Ovsynch protocols in anestroussupplementation from a CIDR insert before and as a part of the ovsynch protocols would improve fertility. In the present study, providing exogenous P4 improved the conception rate in the post partum anestrous buffalo as following 1-Control group: The conception rate was 66, 7 %. 2-CIDR-A group: The conception rate was 30%. 3-CIDR-B group: The conception rate was 53, 8%.from the previous result our present study suggests that: Using of CIDR before applying the GPG synchronization regimen could be more beneficial in improving the conception rates in buffaloes. Since the animals may utilize more phosphorus and other metabolites in activating the follicular dynamics and ripening the conceiving oocyte in the ovulatory follicle. · Using of ovsynch protocol (GPG) in postpartum buffalo had a higher significant pregnancy rate than using of CIDR within or before GPG.		

4760	12197611	فاعلية وحدة دراسية في العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخليى واكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية/ سليم، رأفت سليم عبد العزيز .			2014	يتناول هذا الملخص عرض مشكلة البحث، وأسئلة البحث، وحدود البحث وأهدافه، وأهميته، وفروضه ، وخطواته ، وأهم النتائج التي توصل إليها البحث، وتقديم أهم التوصيات والبحوث المقترحة في ضوء النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها وفيما يلي بيان ذلك . مشكلة البحث : تحددت مشكلة البحث الحالي في تدني مهارات التفكير التخليى وتدني اكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى مما يستدعى البحث عن استراتيجيات تدريسية جديدة يمكن أن تساعد في حل مشكلة البحث. أسئلة البحث: يجيب البحث الحالي عن السؤال الرئيس التالي: ما فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخليى واكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى؟ وينتزع من هذا السؤال الرئيس الأسئلة الفرعية التالية: 1- ما مهارات التفكير التخليى التي يمكن تنميتها لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى؟ 2- ما مدى توافر مهارات التفكير التخليى لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى؟ 3- ما صورة وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم مصاغة باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية؟ 4- ما فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخليى لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى؟ 5- ما فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية اكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى؟ أهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الحالي إلى: 1- تحديد مهارات التفكير التخليى التي يمكن تنميتها لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى. 2- تعرف فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية في تنمية مهارات التفكير التخليى لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى 3- تعرف فاعلية وحدة دراسية في مادة العلوم باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية اكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى أهمية البحث: ترجع أهمية البحث الحالي إلى أنه: يقدم نموذجاً لتدريس إحدى الوحدات الدراسية لمنهج العلوم بالمرحلة الإعدادية باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية يمكن - الاستفادة به عند تدريس موضوعات العلوم بمراحل التعليم المختلفة 2- يقدم نموذجاً إجرائياً لكيفية تصميم وحدة (دورية العناصر وخواصها) من كتب العلوم المقرر على تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى باستخدام الألعاب الإلكترونية التعليمية مما يساعد معلمى العلوم على كيفية تنفيذ دروس مادتهم باستخدام نفس الطريقة 3- لفت انتباه المسؤولين عن تعليم العلوم إلى ضرورة الاهتمام بالتفكير التخليى لدى المتعلمين 4- لفت انتباه واضعى مناهج العلوم إلى ضرورة الاهتمام باكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى المتعلمين. فروض البحث: 1- يوجد فرق ذا دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية ومتوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة الضابطة على مقياس مهارات التفكير التخليى [الأبعاد – الدرجة الكلية] بعد تطبيق البرنامج لصالح أفراد المجموعة التجريبية 2- يوجد فرق ذا دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية ومتوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة الضابطة على اختيار المفاهيم العلمية [الأبعاد – الدرجة الكلية] بعد تطبيق البرنامج لصالح أفراد المجموعة التجريبية 3- توجد علاقة ارتباطية موجبة دالة إحصائية بين درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية على مقياس مهارات التفكير التخليى . ودرجاتهم على اختيار المفاهيم العلمية بعد تطبيق البرنامج
4761	12197624	لبنان في عهد الرئيس شمعون : حسن، نهلة يسن.			2015	تسلط الدراسة الضوء على لبنان في عهد الرئيس شمعون وهي فترة مهمة في تاريخ لبنان شهدت تحولات سياسية واقتصادية كان لها أثرها الواضح عليه بدء من عام 1952م وهو العام الذي شهد اندلاع الثورة اللبنانية التي اطاحت بالرئيس بشارة الخوري بسبب تقشي الفساد والمحسوبية في عهده والتي أتت بالرئيس كميل شمعون الذي كان في صفوف المعارضة آنذاك. وتنتهى بعام 1958 الذي شهد أحداث الأزمة اللبنانية. عندما حملت التبهات حول عزم الرئيس شمعون ترشيح نفسه لفترة رئاسية ثانية. معتمدا على أنصاره الذين يمثلون الأكثرية في البرلمان اللبناني، وهو الأمر الذي طالما عارضه الكثيرون. الأمر الذي ادخل لبنان في نفق مظلم لم تخرج منه إلا بعد رحيل الرئيس شمعون عن سدة الحكم. وسوف يتم مناقشة موضوع الرسالة من خلال تمهيد وأربعة فصول، وفقا للمنهج الموضوعي- مع مراعاة المنهج الزمني. رحلة ما قبل المدرسة هي واحدة من أهم المراحل كما أن لديها تأثير كبير ليس فقط على مستقبل الفرد ولكن أيضا المجتمع. لذلك، رعاية الأطفال ما قبل المدرسة أمر لا مفر منه مثل الاضطرابات العاطفية والمشاكل النفسية للأطفال واجبت يكون لها تأثير كبير على حياة القادمة الخاصة بهم. حياة الإنسان مثل سلسلة التي تربط الحاضر بالماضي. اضطرابات لما قبل اجه - أطفال المدارس هي صعبة للغاية للتعامل معها في المستقبل. ومع ذلك، رعاية الأطفال ما قبل المدرسة وتحديد الاضطرابات، والاضطرابات السلبية خاصة تؤدي إلى ارتباط عال والصحة النفسية الجيدة. ونتيجة لذلك، أصبح من الضروري بالنسبة لنا أن مشاهدة الأطفال بعمق حتى تتمكن من تحديد وقت مبكر من الاضطرابات التي تعوق تنميتها، تشخيص عليها، ومعرفة أسبابها ومحاولة حلها. علاوة على ذلك، واضطرابات الكلام لها بعض الآثار النفسية التي تجعلها تستحق دراسة خاصة في ما قبل - المرحلة الدراسية. هذه الاضطرابات قد يؤدي الأطفال إلى الصراع الداخلي لأنها لا يستطيعون التعبير عن أنفسهم. هذا يمكن أن يجعل الأطفال معزولة وقلق حول محيطها. لذلك، تحول الدراسة الحالية لإعداد برنامج إرشادي (بالنسبة للأطفال والآباء والأمهات) للحد من الاضطرابات العاطفية للأطفال مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة الذين يعانون من اضطرابات الكلام2-مشكلة الدراسة: مشكلة الدراسة الحالية تكمن في الإجابة عن السؤال الرئيس التالي:
4762	12197629	عبداللطيف، نجلاء شوقي. فعالية برنامج إرشادي (للأطفال والوالدين) لخفض الاضطرابات الانفعالية لدى أطفال ما قبل المدرسة المضطربين كلامياً/			2015	ما هو فعالية acounseling برنامج (للأطفال والآباء والأمهات) للحد من الاضطرابات العاطفية لمرحلة ما قبل - أطفال المدارس الذين يعانون من اضطرابات الكلام؟الأسئلة التالية تأتي تحت مظلة السؤال الرئيسي السابق:1. ما هو فعالية acounseling برنامج (للأطفال والآباء والأمهات) للحد من الاضطرابات العاطفية لمرحلة ما قبل - أطفال المدارس الذين يعانون من اضطرابات الكلام؟. ما هي درجة استمرارية فعالية برنامج إرشادي (للأطفال والآباء والأمهات) للحد من الاضطرابات العاطفية لمرحلة ما قبل - أطفال المدارس الذين يعانون من اضطرابات الكلام؟.أهداف الدراسة: الدراسة الحالية تهدف إلى:

					التعرف على مدى فعالية برنامج إرشادي في خفض الاضطرابات العاطفية (القلق الاجتماعي - الخجل - سلبى تقدير الذات) للأطفال ما قبل المدرسة الذين يعانون من اضطرابات الكلام - التعرف على مدى استمرارية فعالية برنامج إرشادي في خفض الاضطرابات العاطفية (القلق الاجتماعي - الخجل - اضطرابات withs احترام الذات السلبى) للأطفال ما قبل المدرسة
4763	12197638	أثر استخدام بعض أساليب التدريس القائمة على الذكاءات المتعددة على تحسين مهارة التمرير في كرة القدم لدى تلاميذ المطيري، سعد سعيد دغيم .		2014	أصبح التقدم العلمي والتطور التكنولوجي سمة عالمنا المعاصر، وحتى يستطيع الأفراد التفاعل مع هذا العالم، والمساهمة في تطوير مجتمعهم أصبح الاهتمام بالثروة البشرية ضرورة حتمية لتقدم المجتمعات، ومن الطبيعي أن عصر التكنولوجيا الحديثة وتكنولوجيا المعلومات، لابد أن يتطلب تغييرات جوهرية في جميع مجالات الحياة، ويعد مجال التعليم من المجالات الأساسية التي يتناولها هذا التغيير، بدءاً من المفاهيم والمسميات الأساسية إلى كافة مكونات النظام التعليمي. وهناك العديد من الأساليب والطرق التي تعمل في تكامل لمعالجة المنهج ، ولاتراء العملية التعليمية ، وإثارة غل المتعلم مما يساعد على الانتباه لعملية الشرح ، والتركيـز ، والاستيعاب ، والاسترجاع (7 : 0/9) وبالرغم من أن هناك مداخل متنوعة ومتعددة ومختلفة للتدريس لكل منها إيجابيات وسلبيات إلا أنه ظهرت مداخل جديدة للتدريس تعمل على تحديث العملية التعليمية وتحقق الهدف بطريقة سليمة وبأقل جهد في التدريس والتعلم (16 : 0/2) أن من أعظم النعم التي كرم الله بها الإنسان أن حياه عقلاً معجزاً في ملكاته وإنجازاته، بما أودعه في هذا العقل من قدرات تعمل وتتفاعل فيما بينها في تنسيق إلهي متكامل، مما دعا الباحثين في علم النفس إلى الاهتمام بالجانب العقلي المعرفي للإنسان ، وكان موضوع الذكاء من الموضوعات التي استمر الجدل والخلاف حولها لسنوات طويلة، ومن ثمرة هذا الخلاف ظهور نظريات واتجاهات عديدة حاولت فهم وتفسير العقل البشري منها الاتجاه التقليدي لدراسة الذكاء بقياسه، واتجاه الذكاءات المتعددة أن التربية في جوهرها عملية إنسانية تهدف إلى بناء الإنسان بناء متكاملًا في جميع النواحي الجسميّة، العقليّة، والوجدانيّة إلى أقصى حدّ تصل إليه قدراته، واستعداداته، وتزويده بالقدرة الضروري من المعرفة الأساسية التي تتناسبه وبالوسائل التي تتناسب مع احتياجاته والعمل على إزاحة المعوقات التي تعرقل مسيرة تعلمه، ومن أهم تلك الوسائل أنشطة الذكاءات المتعددة والتي تسهم في تنمية التوافقات العضلية والعصبية والحسية الحركية ومن ثم تحسين الكفاءة الحركية، كما تسهم في رفع مستوى تركيز الانتباه والقدرة على الإحساس والتصور والتذكر والتمييز الحركي والبصري مما يطور من الاستعداد الذهني وبالتالي يمكن أن تكون وسيطاً ممتازاً لتعليم الكثير من المفاهيم والخطوات الفنية للألعاب الرياضية في جو ممتع ومحبب للنفس. (14 : 84) يشير أحمد أمين (2006م) إلى أن الاهتمام الكبير بالعقل البشري وإمكانياته وأساليب نموه وتطويره يبرز لنا بدون شك ملامح منظومة تربوية مميزة لمستهل الألفية الثالثة، فهي منظومة تراهن على تفتيح عقول الأفراد ورغبتهم، وأيضاً تنمية إمكانياتهم وقدراتهم الذهنية والنفسية والبدنية على أفضل وجه، لتكون في مستوى تطورات المجتمع ، وسعيًا لتحقيق ذلك أُنشِئت الجهود نحو التخطيط لتطوير المناهج الدراسية وتحليل ودراسة البيات التعلم، وفي ضوء ذلك أهتمت بعض النظريات السيكولوجية بتفسير أسباب الاختلاف بين الطلاب في طرق التعلم ومنها نظرية أسلوب التعلم" Learning- style theory، ونظرية الذكاءات المتعددة، "، "Multiple intelligences theory" (4: 1). يؤكد جابر عبد الحميد (2003م) نقلاً عن جاردنر Gardner " ، حيث يرى أن عند كل إنسان سبعة ذكاءات على الأقل مستقلة ولكن بشكل نسبي وهذه الذكاءات هي (لفظي لغوي - منطقي رياضي - مكاني بصري - إيقاعي موسيقي- حركي جسمي- بيني اجتماعي – داخلي شخصي)، ولقد أضاف في السنوات الأخيرة الذكاء الطبيعي والذكاء الوجودي والذكاء الروحي، وأن أداء أي مهمة يتطلب التفاعل بين عدة ذكاءات.(6: 9) يشير محمد طه (2006م) إلى أن نظرية الذكاءات المتعددة استلّزت اهتمام العديد من التربويين في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وحول العالم، حتى وجد جاردنر Gardner(1994م) نفسه مندهشاً من هذا الإقبال على نظريته، ويرى اليكس Alex(2000م) أنه بالرغم من أن نظرية الذكاءات المتعددة أوجدت جدلاً في الدوائر النفسية، إلا أنها تلقّت دعماً أكثر في الدوائر التربوية، لانسجامها مع المفاهيم التربوية، كما يرى جاردنر Gardner(1994م) أن نقطة البدء في التطبيقات التربوية لنظرية الذكاءات المتعددة هي بناء النظام التربوي على أساس الفروق الفردية بين الناس في بروفيلاتهم العقلية، وبالتالي في نقاط قوتهم وضعفهم، ولأهمية التطبيق التربوي للنظرية فإن جاردنر Gardner(1994م) أشرف نفسه على محاولة مجموعة من العلماء في مدينة إنديانا بوليس بولاية إنديانا الأمريكية، تصميم أول مدرسة تقوم مناهجها على أساس نظرية الذكاءات المتعددة وأسماها Key School، كما ترأس فريقاً بحثياً بعنوان Project Spectrum، ويهدف إلى تصميم مجموعة مقاييس يمكن من خلالها تحديد البروفيلات العقلية لتلاميذ المدارس في المراحل العمرية المختلفة، والذي قام بتصميم خمسة عشر مقياساً لقياس أنواع الذكاء المختلفة في بيئات طبيعية غير مصطنعة إضافة إلى ذلك فقد تواصلت الجهود في المشروع Project Zero الذي يستهل نظرية الذكاءات المتعددة في فهم قدرات الأطفال وتطويرها.(22: 237-235)
4764	12197656	الأحاديث المرفوعة الواردة في الجزء الأول من كتاب التاريخ الكبير لابن أبي خيثمة : محمدين، مصطفى محمد محمود.		2015	أهداف البحث: 1-بيان دقة منهج وجيد ابن أبي خيثمة في كتابه التاريخ الكبير -1 2-تخريج الأحاديث المرفوعة إلى النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم -2 3-دراسة الأحاديث الواردة من حيث السند والمتن -3 4-معرفة ما في هذا الكتاب من الإسرائيليات والموضوعات -4 5- (القبول والرد)بيان حالة الحديث من حيث -5 6-تحقيق حال رواة هذه الأحاديث ومعرفة أقوال العلماء فيهم -6 7-التعرف والاطلاع على تراجم الرجال ومعرفة أقوال النقاد فيهم، وكيفية التعامل مع الأقوال المختلفة الصادرة من إمام واحد، أو أكثر من إمام في الشخص الواحد منهج البحث وطبيعة العمل: نص: الأحاديث: وقد اتبعت فيها الخطوات الآتية -1 1-التزمت الرسم الاملائي في كتابة النص، ووضع علامات الترقيم الحديثة، وضبط ما يحتاج إلى ضبط - 2- عزوت الآيات المذكورة في النص إلى سورها وأرقام آياتها وذلك في الهامش - عرفت بالكلمات الغريبة، والمصطلحات والأماكن والبلدان وتحديد أماكنها الحديثة ما استطعت إلى ذلك سبيلا ، وذلك على - سبيل الاختصار 3-ترجمتي للأعلام الواردة في النص مقتصرًا على ما تدعو الحاجة إلى معرفته ترجمت للصحابة الغير مشهورين - 4-عرفت الأحاديث بترقيم تسلسلي وذلك لحصرها وتسهيل مراجعتها -
4765	12197659	فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات على تنمية التفكير التخيلي و بعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدى /تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية حسن، مها على محمد .		2015	تشهى مستوى أداء تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي في التفكير التخيلي و بعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى في تعليم الرياضيات؛ الأمر الذى يستلزم دراسة فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات والتي يمكن أن تساهم في تنمية التفكير التخيلي و بعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي. أسئلة البحث : أجاب البحث الحالي عن الأسئلة التالية : 1- ما فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات على تنمية التفكير التخيلي لدي تلاميذ الصف الأول -الإعدادي ؟ 2- ما فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات على تنمية بعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدي تلاميذ -الصف الأول الإعدادي ؟ 3- ما العلاقة الارتباطية بين مهارات التفكير التخيلي ومهارات التواصل الرياضى ؟-

[illegible]

							Saccharomyces, 0.5% and 5% of diet respectively, was beneficial than individual administration.		
4767	12197676		Molecular characterization of methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) causing mastitis in lactating dairy cows/	Mohamed- Samy Gamal Al-saied.			Cattle are the most producing animal for milk and meat, it can produce 83.3% of the total milk all over the world (FAO, 2008), and so mastitis is the most predominant infectious disease causing economic losses in dairy industry. The total annual cost of mastitis in cattle is about (1.8 billion \$) (Al-azem et al., 2013) this losses due to cost of treatment, discarded milk, veterinary care and decrease milk yield (Seegers et al., 2003; Fetrow and Anderson, 1987).The reports indicates that more than 137 microbes are the etiological agents of mastitis, in between there are an important microbes such as staphylococci, streptococci and coli forms, while S. aureus is the most prevalent cause (Giesecke et al., 1994).S. aureus was discovered in Scotland, 1880 by the Surgeon Sir Alexander Ogeston (Ogeston, 1984). It is a gram positive bacterium related to family Staphylococcaceae appear as clusters and has many virulence factors help in the pathogenesis of the diseases and escape host defense mechanism (Martin and Bradley, 2004).S. aureus is capable of causing per acute, acute, sub-acute, chronic, and gangrenous mastitis, while the majority of intra mammary infections are subclinical (Radostitis et al., 2007).There are some strains of S. aureus called MRSA have the ability to resist antimicrobials during treatment due to rapid alteration in the resistance mechanism and genetic changes in bacteria (Doworkin et al., 2007). MRSA can resist most antimicrobials especially methicillin,tetracycline and cephalosporins due to carrying mec A gene and blaZ gene (EFSA, 2009).Mec A gene is a part of a large fragment of DNA, present in a specific site of S. aureus chromosome and responsible for synthesis of penicillin binding protein 2a (PBP2a) that has low affinity for B-lactam antibiotics and substitutes for the other PBPs in the cell wall synthesis when they are inhibited by B-lactams (Boyle et al.,2003).Routine techniques for diagnosis of MRSA, through isolation of S. aureus strains from clinical specimen on the specific media, application of antibiotic susceptibility test, chromogenic media and automated method by API-Staph system (Joshi and Devkota, 2014) while PCR technique using mec A gene primer is the accurate method for diagnosis of MRSA (Katayama et al., 2000).This study aim to: ☐ Detect of the prevalence of S. aureus mastitis in lactating dairy cattle in Egypt. ☐ Compare between the prevalence of S. aureus mastitis in mastitic and apparent healthy lactating dairy cows. ☐ Determine the susceptibility of isolated S. aureus strains to methicillin antibiotics. ☐ Detect mec A gene responsible for methicillin-resistance in MRSA. ☐ Compare between the conventional methods and PCR technique in diagnosis of MRSA.		
4768	12197681		Studies on fungi associated with fresh cow meat in Qena Governorate/	Aly, Asmaa Sabry Yassein Mohamed.			Meat has been defined as the flesh of animals which are suitable as food (Forrest et al., 2001). This includes all processed or manufactured products which might be prepared from these tissues i.e. meat may be fresh, cured, dried or otherwise processed. Fiala (2008) forecasted the consumption of meat worldwide to rise by 72% between 2000 and 2030, and Steinfeld et al. (2006) projected the global production of meat to more than double between 2000 and 2050 due to the increasing world population, rising incomes and urbanization. In 2007, an average European Union Citizen ate 91 kg of meat per year (Saarnivaara et al., 2009) and also, consumption of meat is continuously increasing worldwide. The annual per capita consumption increased from 10 Kg in the 1960s to 26 kg in 2000 and will reach 37 kg by the year 2030 (Heinz and Hautzinger, 2007).Meat is every edible part of any slaughtered animals, whether the same is in its natural state or has been subjected to freezing, chilling, salting, canning or other preservative processes (OYSGN, 1978). Meat is a contested area of food production and consumption. Historically, meat has been a scarce and highly appreciated foodstuff, a source of energy and protein, and a palatable food carrying the images of strength, powder and masculinity (Twigg, 1983; Fiddes, 1991). Even today, meat is an important part of western food cultures, and is increasing in importance in other parts of the world. For many people, a meal without meat is a rare exception. However, during the past few decades, meat has increasingly become a subject of controversies relating to health and safety, the environment and animal welfare (Vinnari and Tapio, 2009).Meat is one of the best source of proteins, vitamins and minerals which are essential nutrients required for proper growth and maintenance. The chief constituents of meat are water, protein, fat, phosphorus, iron and vitamins (Eze and Ivuoma, 2012). Also meat has long been known for its nutritive composition which could explain why it is being consumed by many people worldwide. The protein profile of meat consists of amino acids that have been described as excellent due to the presence of all essential ones required by the body. A large proportion of the world's populations rely on meat as a source of food. It has also been proved that protein and vitamins (especially A and B12) in meat could not be substituted by plant sources, further justifying the nutritive importance of the former (Collins and Setona, 2011).Meat is one of the highly perishable foods because of its high nutritional contents, enzymatic action and the presence of microorganisms		
4769	12197687		تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام جوانب وأبعاد الحركة على مستوى الأداء لمهارة دفع الكرة لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانية	محمود، جاد عبد الله محمد.			ترجع أهمية جوانب الحركة إلى أنها تمثل الجوانب الأساسية في العملية التعليمية للمهارات الحركية حيث أنها تساعد على اختزال تعقد بيئة المنافسة , واختزال الحاجة للتعليم المستمر , وتوجه النشاط التعليمي , وتسهيل التعلم , وتسهيل الاتصال , وإثراء البناء المعرفي للطفل , وحل المشكلات.		

				من التعليم الاساسي /			وتعد الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الاساسي هي المرحلة الاعيادية فهي تعتبر مرحلة اساسيه في بناء الفرد من حيث الشخصيه المتكامله واعداده بقدر يمكنه من أداء واجباته نحو المجتمع في شتى المجالات المختلفه , وتلعب التربيه البنيه دورا كبيرا في عمليه بناء هذه الشخصيه المتكامله. تعتبر مسابقات الميدان والمضمار احدهم مظاهر الانشطه البنيه, والحركات الطيعيه التي يمارسها الانسان منذ بدء الخليقه , والتي كان يمثل ادائها في حركات الجري والوثب والرمى كما انها تمارس نظرا لقيمتها التربويه ولدورها الهام في تحسين الحاله البنيه , بالاضافه الى انها تشكل القاعده الاساسيه لمراحل التعلم الدراسيه المتنوعه , كما انها ايضا تعتبر مظهرا من مظاهر الحكم على مدى تقدم المجتمعات . مما سبق من خلال عمل الباحث كمدرس للتربيه الرياضيه ومن خلال تحليل الدراسات والمراجع العربيه والاجنبيه ,وجد ان هناك الكثير من الدراسات التي تعتمد على بناء البرامج التعليميه لمسابقات الميدان والتي اهتمت فقط بتعليم المهارات بشكل مباشر او استخدام ادوات وطرق تعليم تدعم الاداء المهارى المباشر كاستخدام الالعب الصغيره او القصص الحركيه او طرق واساليب مقترحه لتحسين الاداء المهارى دون التطرق الى تعليم المهارات الرياضيه الاساسيه في ضوء جوانب الحركه الاساسيه والتي اوضحها Rudlf laban(1957م)(49)من خلال تقسيم ابعاد وجوانب الحركه والذي يساعد التلميذ على التحكم والسيطره وأداء الحركات الانتقاليه بثبات وإتزان لجسمه خلال الاداء في مسابقات الميدان في ضوء معرفته لمفاهيم الجسم ومفاهيم الجيد ومفاهيم الحيز والمكان ومفاهيم العلاقات بالافراد والادوات والاجهزه. هدف البحث: يهدف البحث الحالى إلى بناء برنامج تعليمي مقترح في ضوء ابعاد وجوانب الحركه لتلاميذ الحلقة الثانيه من التعليم الاساسي وذلك للتعرف على : تأثير البرنامج المقترح على مستوى الاداء المهارى لمسابقة دفع الجلة . فروض البحث : توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائيه بين متوسطات درجات القياسين القبلى والبعدى للمجموعه الضابطه في مستوى الاداء _1 . المهارى لمسابقة (دفع الجلة) لصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائيه بين متوسطات درجات القياسين القبلى والبعدى لمجموعه التجريبيه في مستوى الاداء _2 . المهارى لمسابقة (دفع الجلة) لصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائيه بين متوسطات درجات القياسين البعدين للمجموعتين التجريبيه والضابطه لصالح _3 المجموعه التجريبيه في مستوى الاداء المهارى لمسابقة (دفع الجلة) لصالح القياس البعدى لتلاميذ الحلقة الثانيه من التعليم الاساسي . نسبة التحسين بين المجموعتين التجريبيه والضابطه _4 منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي نظرا لملائمته لطبيعته البحث وتم ذلك باستخدام التصميم التجريبي لمجموعتين احدهما تجريبية والاخرى ضابطه.		
4770	12197692	ماجستير	DEVELOPMENT OF WEAR MONITORING SYSTEMS IN HEAVY INDUSTRIES USING REVERSING ENGINEERING.	MAHMOUD ALI , YAHIA ELSAYED.	جامعة جنوب الوادى -كلية الهندسة بقنا.	قنا: #####	The wear monitoring in the heavy and dusty industries like cement industry is a very important process and should be done perfectly and reliably. All the monitoring templates for these systems that supplied with the cement grinding and crushing machines is manual till now. It takes many times for a valuable number of records give us a reliable data about the wear occurred, but the time mean cost in the production field. We developed another portable hand held system using reverse engineering process in order to upgrading the manual wear monitoring systems to satisfy the industry needs in reducing the time and costs accurate system reports. The way to do such work is to follow the reverse engineering concepts and focusing on manual measuring methods that still used today's. [Reverse engineering definitions and steps for approach were mentioned and followed on study beginning with studying the manual measuring methods from all its side (that how it be done) and the readings per wear part, also the important results needed from the measuring process]. The next step in reverse engineering process that CAD modelling is the model for the parts need to be manufacturing, transferring to the stress analysis process that prove on the parts will work properly after manufacturing these step done by 3D CAD modelling software solidworks different versions. The next step is to make CAM modelling that converts the data cloud in the CAD model into traces, passes and lines could generate program consists of many orders guide the CNC machine to producing the needed parts. The next step is to CNC manufacturing with the available CNC machine in the college labs taking all the manufacturing and tool machining into account. Finally checking on the final product and make the necessary validation quality control tests by making trials runs and measuring surfaces could prove on . Much many efforts must be done, especially in the next phase for "Egypt" via increasing researches related to our problems that we are faced. We are well known our resources but we must try to exploit then develop it by a way or another.	#####	Under Supervision of Prof. Dr. Eng. Abdel Fattah Mohammed Hashem Assoc. Prof .Dr. Gamal Tag Abdel Gaber Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Korrany HassanAssoc. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Korrany Hassan
4771	12197711		What is the physiological response of various fertilizers on flax under water stress?/	Hassan· Nora Hassan Youssef.			2014		

							The plant physiology and metabolism are considerably altered by the variation in the surrounding nutritional and environmental factors. This alteration consequently affects the plant growth and productivity. Water deficiency induced by drought and / or salinity could be regarded as one of the major factors that exert considerable alteration of plant growth and metabolism. The degree of these alterations depends on the plant type, the plant growth stage as well as the level of water stress exerted. In addition, agriculture is an essential source for employment. Moreover, the revenue from agricultural exports plays an important role in supporting the country's economy as it is a resource of foreign currency, which alleviates the burden on the balance of payment and enables the country to import the needed food and industrial commodities. The adverse effects of water stress on plants may lead to disturbances in plant metabolism. Therefore, research for the mechanism of plant structural and functional adaptation of drought tolerant species is a field of increasing importance. Many trials have been made to help the plants to overcome these disturbances using variable treatments in laboratory aiming to be applied in future in the field to alleviate the harmful effects water stress on plant growth and the relevant metabolic activities , plant treatments with some exogenously added substances were used. So that, many challenges faced researches in Egypt and we try to answer these problems in detail:Challenge 1:- Water deficit (drought) A major challenge in agricultural practice and research today is how to cope with the environmental stresses including drought in an economical and an environmental sustainable approach. Drought, in conjunction with high temperatures and solar radiation, poses the most important environmental constraint on plant survival and crop productivity. With increasing aridity and a growing global population, modern agriculture is faced with a major challenge to meet increasing food demand with reducing water resources. This appears to be even more difficult when we know that modern agriculture is essentially based on intensive production systems which require large quantities of irrigation water. Improving water-use efficiency (WUE) can help to meet the higher demand for water with a lower supply (Ennajeh et al., 2010). In the face of a global scarcity of water resources, drought has already become a primary factor for limiting crop production in the world. At present, around 18 % of the global farmland is irrigated (more than 240 million hectares), producing about 40 % of the global food supply. Permanent or temporary water-deficit stress limits the growth and distribution of natural and artificial vegetation and the performance of cultivated plants more than any other environmental factor. Hamed (2009) stated that desertification, desiccation and lack of rainfall cause the dominance of drought problem. In Egypt, water availability is considered the prime constraint that determines the addition of new cultivated areas. Agricultural expansion needs a huge amount of irrigation water which is already not sufficient to meet all the expected demands (Farouk and Amany, 2012). This will probably increase water shortages in many parts of the world. Chaves et al. (2003) reported that agriculture is the major user of water resources in many regions of the world. Generally drought stress occurs when the available water in the soil is reduced and atmospheric conditions cause continuous loss of water by transpiration or evaporation. Drought stress tolerance is seen in almost all plants but its extent varies from species to species and even within species (Jaleel et al., 2009).		
4772	12197713		EFFECT OF PHOSPHATE AND PETROLEUM OIL ON THE GENETIC STRUCTURE OF RED SEA FISHES-GROUP/	MOHAMMAD, MOHAMMAD ALLAM AHMAD.		2015	Genetic data have become increasingly more important for conserving, managing threatened and endangered species (Allendorf and Luikart, 2007). Also, genetic data have been used for identifying species and populations that have reduced genetic diversity that may face a greater risk of extinction (Quattro and Vrijenhoek, 1989 and Saccheri et al., 1998). In addition, genetic data can also be used to infer the number of populations or evolutionary groups present (Waples, 1995; Parker et al., 1999; Spruell et al., 2003; Waples and Gaggiotti, 2006; Currrens et al., 2009 and Ardren et al., 2010), information that can be useful in defining management and recovery units. Recently genetic data have been used to address more complex conservation issues including the estimation of effective population size (Peterson and Ardren, 2009 and Small et al., 2009).Molecular techniques have been used as a tool for population structure studies by analyzing dispersal, colonization patterns and gene flow between populations over a variety of geographic scales, however a need for expanding the array of molecular tools available in the context of population genetics. Inferences made from datasets may be influenced by the use of different molecular techniques as for example, allozymes evolve at a slower rate than mitochondrial DNA (which is maternally inherited) and nuclear DNA such as microsatellites (Duran et al., 2004)In the fact, many molecular methods are available for studying various aspects of wild populations, captive brood stocks and interactions between wild and cultured stocks of fish, they are basically categorized undertwo types of markers; protein and DNA. Most of the molecular markers have		

						been used in inter- and intraspecific variations. One of these markers is intersimple sequence repeat (ISSR) markers. (Zietkiewicz et al., 1994 and Okumuş and Çiftci, 2003).The ISSR (Inter-simple-sequence-repeat) method has been added to the growing list of molecular tools. In addition, variable ISSR patterns have potentials as dominant markers for studying genetic diversity of many fishes. ISSR technique was used because it is simple and reliable tool for assessing the molecular genetic variability within and among many living organisms with highly reproducible results and abundant polymorphism (Ratnaparkhe et al., 1998; Tong et al., 2005; Kol and Lazebnyi, 2006 and Kramer et al., 2007).Protein plays an important role in the metabolism and regulation of water balance. It is the basic building nutrient of any growing animal and also play crucial roles in the maintenance of life. Proteins perform the vast majority of the biochemistry required by living organisms. (Usydsu et al., 2009 and Uversky and Dunker, 2010). Protein is a translated phenotypic expression of a genetic code and the variations in the genome usually result in change in the structure of proteins (Bye and Ponnaiah, 1983).Electrophoresis is analysis of biochemical systematics in various taxa. Each species is identified for the number of species-specific proteins by means of high-resolution starch or polyacrylamide and isoelectric focusing (Ferguson, 1974 and Basaglia and Marchetti, 1990). According to (Mc.Laughlin et al., 1982) the molecular mobility of proteins in an electric field depends on their molecular weight, conformation and surface electric charge.Wasim, et al., 2007 and Habib and Samah, 2013 reported that fish are considered as an important source of a cheaper and high quality animal protein, but according to (Saravanan et al., 2011) fish are used as excellent indicator of certain aquatic pollution due to their high sensitivity to environmental contaminants which may damage certain physiological and biochemical processes when contact with the organs of fishesThis study was carried to reveal the effect of phosphate and the petroleum oil on the genetic and biochemical structure of three different species of Red Sea fishes (Lethrinus borbonicus, Siganus rivulatus and Mulloidichthys flavolineatus) which belonged to three different families Lethrinidae, Siganidae and Mullidae respectively, order: Perciformes, class: Actinopterygii.		
4773	12197715	ولادة الأقاليم في العصر السلجوقي عصر السلاطين العظام١٠٩٩ م" - ٤٩٢ هـ / ١٠٣٧ - ٤٣٢ م /	حجازي، أم هاشم محمود جابر.		2015	أدى السلاجقة ذو □ را مه □ ما على مسرح التاريخ، لازالت آثاره باقية، وقد كانوا من الجماعات التركية التي صنعت لها مج □ د وتاريخي □ خا وحضارة في أوطان جديدة ، واقتبست من الحضارات الأخرى مثل الفرس وغيرهم، وسكنوا إقليم ما وراء النهر ثم انتقلوا إلى إقليم خراسان، حيث سمح لهم السلطان محمود الغزنوي بالانسياج في إقليم خراسان وأخذوا في التوسع بحثًا عن الاستقرار ، حتى تمكنوا من إقامة دولة مترامية الأطراف بزعامة طغرليک سنة (٤٢٩ هـ / ١٠٣٧ م). وازدادت تلك القبائل في التوسع حتى وصلت إيران، والعراق، وأسيا الصغرى، والشام، وبعد أن ورثوا أملاك الغزنويين اعترفت بها الخلافة العباسية سنة (١٠٤٠ هـ / م) ثم دخلوا بغداد في عهد طغرليک سنة ٤٤٧ هـ / ١٠٥٥ ، وقضوا على ٤٣٢ آخر ملوك البويهيين(الملك الرحيم) فإزداد نفوذهم في حاضرة الخلافة العباسية، وبخاصة بعد قضائهم على حركة أبي الحارث البساسيري، وإعادة الخليفة العباسي إلى مقر الخلافة بعد طرده منها، فأصبح السلاجق ة سادة الموقف بعد أن حققوا وحدة العالم الإسلامي في المشرق. ومما لا شك فيه أن يكون وراء هذا التاريخ الحافل لدولة السلاجقة ولادة وضعوا اللبنة الأولى لمثل هذه الدولة، لذا جاء موضوع بحثي "ولادة الأقاليم في العصر السلجوقي يلقي الضوء على الدور السياسي والحضاري الذي قام به ولادة الأقاليم في ترسيخ أركان الدولة السلجوقية والذين استطاعوا بعد ذلك تكوين دولة سجلت مكانها في التاريخ، وبخاصة في الفترة المليئة بالتغيرات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية (م) وهم - ٤٩٢ هـ / ١٠٣٧ - والثقافية، وهي فترة السلاطين العظام (٤٣٢ - ١٠٩٩ السلطان طغرليک (٤٢٩ هـ / ١٠٣٨ م)، والسلطان آلب أرسلان (٤٥٥ هـ / ١٠٦٣ م)، والسلطان ملكشاه (٤٦٥ هـ / ١٠٧٢ م)وقد واجهت الدراسة بع □ ض الصعوبات التي تتعلق بندرة المادة العلمية وما تحويه بطون الكتب من قصور منتثرة عن موضوع البحث، كما كان التناقض والتباين في الروايات التاريخية الذي تتناول تلك الفترة، وكان هذا من المسائل التي تتطلب جهدا مضنيا ودراسة متأنية للوصول إلى الغاية المرجوة والاقتراب من الحقيقة التاريخية لهؤلاء الولاة. وقد قسمت الدراسة إلى مقدمة وثلاثة فصول يعقبها خاتمة ثم ملحق للبحث ثم أوردت قائمة بأهم المصادر والمراجع التي استعنت بها في دراستي : أ □ ما التمهيد: تحدثت فيه عن جغرافية أقاليم الدولة السلجوقية في العصر السلجوقي، ورسمت لها صورة واضحة عن الموقع والحدود، ثم تحدثت عن سلاطين السلاجقة العظام وأقيمت الضوء على والي الإقليم وشروط اختياره. والفصل الأول: تناولت فيه "التطورات الإدارية في عهد سلاطين السلاجقة العظام" حيث الحالة السياسية للدولة العباسية عند دخول السلاجقة العراق، ثم التطور الإداري في عهد كل من السلطان طغرليک (٤٢٩ هـ / ١٠٣٨ م)، والسلطان آلب أرسلان		

						(. /١٠٦٣ م)، والسلطان ملكشاه (٤٦٥ /١٠٧٢ م ٤٥٥ وأ □ ما الفصل الثاني: جاء الحديث فيه عن "مهام ولاة الأقاليم ووظائفهم في الدولة السلجوقية حيث التعرف على الإمارات التي كانت متبعية في الدولة السلجوقية، وتناولت " الحديث عن إمارة العامة والتي شملت إمارة الاستكفاء وإمارة الاستيلاء، وأي □ ضا تحدثت عن إمارة الخاصة ويكشف عن "مراسم ومهام تعيين ولاة الأقاليم في الدولة السلجوقية وتحدثت فيه عن مراسم تعيينهم، والمهام التي تؤول إلى الوالي كما أننى لم أغفل الجهاز الإداري المعاون للوالي تناولت طبيعة العلاقة بين السلطان السلجوقي وولاية الأقاليم. أ □ ما الفصل الثالث والأخير: تناولت فيه الحديث فيه عن " الدور السياسي والحضاري لولاية الأقاليم" حيث تحدثت عن الثورات التي قام بها ولاة الأقاليم ضد سلاطينهم من أجل السيطرة على الحكم، وتحدثت فيه أي □ ضا عن الدور الاقتصادي والاجتماعي الثقافي لولاية الأقاليم وأنهيته بتشجيع ولاة الأقاليم للعلماء والادباء في أقاليم الدولة السلجوقية. أما الخاتمة: فقد تناولت فيها ما توصلت إليه من نتائج عن دور الولاية في تطور شتى نواحي الحياة في الدولة السلجوقية، وخاصة أن هؤلاء الولاة ك □ ونوا دو" لا مستقلة بهم.		
4774	12197726	فاعليه برنامج مقترح فى الدراسات الاجتماعيه قائم على النظرية البنائية لتنمية بعض المفاهيم والوعى الأمنى ومهارات اتخاذ القرار لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعداديه/	سلام، باسم صبرى محمد .		2014	تشهد المجتمعات عديد من التغيرات فى مناحي الحياة المتعددة السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية، ونتيجة للتقدم الهائل وظهور العديد من التقنيات الحديثة التى ظلت الكثير من أعباء الإنسان ، إلا أنها من ناحية أخرى أدت إلى ظهور المشكلات والأخطار التى تتعلق بشعور الإنسان بالأمان ، مما يعنى أن هناك حاجة إلى تربية أممية. وتهدف التربية الأممية إلى إعداد التلاميذ للحياة فى المجتمع باستقرار ونجاح، بإكسابهم معلومات واتجاهات ومهارات لتحقيق الأمان ، بحيث يؤثر ذلك على سلوكهم تجاه أنفسهم والآخرين ، وفى فهمهم للخطر ومصادره، وكيفية اتقائه وتجنبه ، ويمكن أن يتحقق ذلك من خلال تنمية المفاهيم الأممية والوعى الأمنى ومهارات اتخاذ القرار المرتبطة بالأمان وتظهر أهمية تنمية المفاهيم الأممية والوعى الأمنى خاصة من الأخطار الطبيعية ، فقد أدى حدوث زلزال عام ١٩٩٢ م فى مصر إلى عديد من الخسائر البشرية ،وعند البحث عن الأسباب و□جد أن تلك الخسائر تضاعفت بسبب عدم توفر القدر الكافى من التربية الأممية والوعى الأمنى . كما تمر مصر بظروف صعبة فى جميع النواحي خصوصاً السياسية ، بعد ثورة ٢٥ يناير ٢٠١١ م ؛ فظهرت تجربة ديمقراطية جديدة ، الأمر الذى جعل كثرة الاحتجاجات والتظاهرات أمراً عادياً ،فصاحب تلك الاحتجاجات والتظاهرات سلوكيات غير أممية كأعمال حرق وتكسير وتخريب من قبل بعض المتظاهرين ، إضافة إلى استغلال فئة من البلطجية ومثيرى الشغب تلك التظاهرات فى حدوث أعمال بلطجة ترهب وتؤذى المتظاهرين ، مما يجعل وجود وعى أممى وتنميته مفاهيم الأمان أمراً ضرورياً عند الخروج للتظاهر السلمى .وتكثى أهمية تحقيق الأمان من الإنترنت؛ حيث يستخدم الكثير من المراهقين الإنترنت استخداماً سيئاً بهدف الوقوف على معرفة القيم والعادات الغربية ومحاوله تقليد هذه القيم والثقافات مما ينعكس على سلوكياتهم بالسلب ، الأمر الذى يؤدى إلى ظهور المشكلات الاجتماعية والأخلاقية والصحية والتعليمية لديهم . وينصح الكثير من العلماء والباحثين بأهمية الاهتمام بتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية وضرورة فهم طبيعتها ومتطلباتها ، لأنها تمثل مرحلة خطيرة ومهمة ، تظهر فيها بعض التغيرات الاجتماعية والجنسية والحركية والإنفعالية والعقلية ، والتى إذا أساء المراهق التعامل معها جعلته معرضاً للعديد من الأخطار مما يعنى وجود وعياً أممياً يمثل أمراً ضرورياً ، كما تنسم بالاستقلالية والاعتماد على النفس ومحاوله الانفراد باتخاذ القرارات ، ويمكن الاستفادة من ذلك فى توجيه التلاميذ توجيهاً صحيحاً لتنمية مهارات اتخاذ القرار المتعلقة بمشكلات الأمان من الأخطار التى تهددهم .ويمثل مناهج الدراسات الاجتماعية بالمرحلة الإعدادية أقرب المناهج إلى حياة التلاميذ وتجييبهم أممياً ، فيعد من أهم حقوق التلاميذ البينية التى ينبغى أن تهتم بها تلك المناهج لإعداد الأجيال الحالية والمستقبلية هو حقهم فى العيش فى بيئة آمنة وملائمة تضمن لهم الصحة والسلامة . ويمكن تنمية المفاهيم الأممية والوعى الأمنى ومهارات اتخاذ القرار بمناهج الدراسات الاجتماعية من خلال نماذج تطبيقية للنظرية البنائية كما فى نموذج التعلم التوليدى ، فمن الأساسيات التى تعتمد عليها تلك النظرية وذلك النموذج زيادة الوعي بين من يعرفه وما يريد معرفه وذلك من خلال تنمية المفاهيم والوعى، مما يساهم فى ازدياد حساسية الإنسان للطريقة التى يستطيع بها القيام بنشاطاته وافكاره حتى يساعد على حل مشكلاته واتخاذ القرارات السلمية .تحدثت مشكلة البحث فى" وجود قصور فى المفاهيم الأممية والوعى الأمنى ومهارات اتخاذ القرار المرتبطة بالأمان لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية ". وقد تبين ذلك القصور من خلال ما أشارت إليه نتائج وتوصيات الدراسات السابقة ، ونتائج تطبيق الاستبيان الذى طبقه الباحث على مجموعة من معلمى ومعلمات الدراسات الاجتماعية بالمرحلة الإعدادية حول مدى اهتمام وتضمن مناهج الدراسات الاجتماعية بالمرحلة الإعدادية أهداف وموضوعات تساعد فى تحقيق الأمان لدى التلاميذ ، ودور المعلمين فى ذلك ، والمقاييلتين الشخصيتين مع عدد من الأسر عن سلوكيات أبنائهم غير الأممية ، ومع عدد من أفراد الدفاع المدني والطوارئ حول مدى تمكن الأفراد بصفة عامة وتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية لمهارات الأمان عند حدوث اخطار طبيعية ،بونتائج تحليل أهداف مناهج الدراسات الاجتماعية بالمرحلة الإعدادية توصيات منظمة الصحة العالمية (WHO).		

4775	12197730	ماجستير	EFFECT OF FIRE ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR AND BOND STRENGTH OF NORMAL AND HIGH STRENGTH CONCRETE BEAMS .	مصطفى على،مروة أحمد	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية الهندسة بقنا.	1/1/20 14. قأ:	This thesis presents results from an experimental study on the effect of fire on the structural behavior and bond strength of normal strength concrete (NSC) and high strength concrete (HSC) beams. Sixteen full scale beams (150×300×2800 mm) were tested till failure under four-point flexural loading, The investigated parameters include cover thickness (3 and 5 cm), type of cooling (water and air), and time of firing (3 and 5 hours). Except of the control beams, beams were heated to a degree of temperature of 600 o c according to the ISO 834 standard fire curve and then were cooled before testing. The test set-up was designed to evaluate displacement changes of simply supported beams subjected to static loading and effect of fire on bond strength between concrete and steel. Test results for NSC and HSC beams were compared for each of the test variables. The test results show that the relationships between time and temperature distributions in the beam sections are very similar and are unrelated to the strength of the concrete, with the exception of the upper part of the beam section. Deflections were measured at each load increment. Cracking loads, crack propagation and ultimate loads were recorded. Reduction of ultimate loads, increase in deflection and reduction in concrete compressive strength due to fire exposure were observed. Test results show that the bond and compressive strength decrease significantly as the temperature to which concrete is subjected is increased .The loss in bond and compressive strength may be attributed to the micro cracks in concrete developed at high temperatures. The concrete containing mineral admixtures were found to be able to retain their properties better at high temperatures. Mineral admixtures can be preferably used in concrete to achieve higher resistance in structures with high risk of fire.	#####	Supervised by: Associate Prof. Dr./ Alaa Ibrahim Arafa Dr./ Hemdan Okasha Ahmed
4776	12197736		الأثر النحوي في معالم التنزيل للبعوى (ت ٥١٠ هـ) :	عبدالكريم، محمود عبدالله نور الدين،		2015	إن هذه الرسالة تكشف عن الأثر النحوي للآيات القرآنية، وما يلقي به هذا الأثر من تكتير للمعاني وإعجاز بالإيجاز، حيث يختلف المعنى باختلاف الإعراب قصير الكلمة القرآنية كأنها كلمتان أو ثلاث، والجملة كأنها جملتان أو ثلاث على حسب الأرجح الإعرابية المحتملة، وبذلك تصبح الكلمة أو الجملة القرآنية كالماسة المشعة أني نظرت إليها ألقت إليك بأضواء بيانية، وقد اتخذت الدراسة من كتاب معالم التنزيل للبعوى (ت510 هـ) وهو من كتب التفسير المشهود لها – ميدانا تطبيقيا، وذلك بالتنعيم الحصري لما جاء في هذا الكتاب من هذا القبيل، وقد بلغت المواضع ثمانين موضعا.		
4777	12197769	ماجستير	دراسة ترميم وعلاج وصيانة السراييوم (مدفن العجول المقدسة) بمنطقة سفارة.	مصطفى حسنين،حجاجي خيمس.	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية الآثار بقنا.	1/1/20 14. قأ:	يشتمل موضوع البحث "دراسة ترميم وعلاج وصيانة السراييوم (مدفن العجول المقدسة) بمنطقة سفارة" على ستة فصول وإنتهى بالمخرجات المستنتجة من الدراسة وقائمة من المراجع العربية والمعرية والجنبية التي تم إستخدامها في البحث : وتناول كل فصل جانب من جوانب الموضوع على النحو التالي، الفصل الأول تناول النواحي التاريخية والأثرية والجيولوجية لمنطقة سفارة وكانت عبر العصور ودورها التاريخي الذي لعبته كجبانة ملكية رسميللبلاد، ومكان سعيد للدفن من وجهة نظر المصريين القدماء، وقد وجد من خلال الدراسة أن اسم سفارة جاء تخليدا لإسم الإله الجنائزي سوكر او سكر رغم انه في العصور الوسطى قفلت المنطقة قبيلة عربية تحمل نفس الاسم، ولقد كان الملك مينا موحد القطرين هو اول من لفت الانتباه الى اهمية هذه المنطقة عندما قام ببناء قلعة حربية على مقربة من المنطقة أصبحت فيما بعد حاضرة البلاد وعاصمتها الأولى وأطلق عليها " من نفر " الأثر الجميل " ثم حورت الاسم فيما بعد التسمية في العربية الى "منف" وفي اللاتينية الى " ممفيس " وكانت سفارة هي الجبانة الرسمية لهذه البلاد . الفصل الثاني إشتمل على وصف التركيب الجيولوجي والطبقي للصخور المحتوية على مقبرة السراييوم. والفصل الثالث تناول هذا الفصل دراسة مظاهر وعوامل التلف المؤثرة على السراييوم . والفصل الرابع تناول دراسة المكونات المعدنية والسيج الصخرى للوحدات الصخرية المكونة للسراييوم . والفصل الخامس تناول الدراسة التجريبية لإختبار أفضل المواد المقوية المقترحة إستخدامها لتقوية الواحدات البنائية للسراييوم . والفصل السادس تناول أساليب ترميم ومعالجة السراييوم والأعمال التطبيقية للسراييوم .		إشراف:- د.م.أ/عبد عبدالله الدربي د.م.أ/نجاح جمعة محمود الرشيدى .
4778	12197811		The effect of different saline environments on the endophytic fungi of some medicinal plants and their secondary metabolities synthesis /	El-Dawy, Eman Gamal Abd-El Nasser Mohamed.		2015	Medicinal plant defined as “any plant, which in one or more of its organs contains substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes, or which are precursors for chemo pharmaceutical semi synthesis”. This definition distinguishes those plants that are already scientifically tested from those not subjected to a scientific study but are used in the traditional systems of medicine (Saranraj and Sivasakthi, 2014). They include annual and perennial species and may be cultivated or occur in the wild (Anvarkhah et al., 2013). Plants have the major advantage of being the most effective and cheaper alternative source of drugs (Pretorius and Watt, 2011). The local use of natural plants as primary health remedies, due to their		

						pharmacological properties is quiet common in Asia, Latin America and Africa (Bibitha et al., 2002). Researches on use of plants as the source of drugs and dietary supplements are increasing in recent years (Dhanalakshmi et al., 2013). Potential of higher plants as source of new drugs is still largely unexplored. Among the estimated 250,000 – 500,000 plant species, only a small percentage has been investigated phytochemically and the fraction submitted to biological and pharmacological screening is even smaller. Thus, any phytochemical investigation of a given plant will reveal only a very narrow spectrum of its constituents (Dhanalakshmi et al., 2013). Historically, pharmacological screening of compounds of natural or synthetic origin has been the source of innumerable therapeutic agents. Random screening as tool in discovering newbiologically active molecules has been most productive in the area of antibiotics (Gerhartz et al., 1985; Kroschwitz and Grant, 1992). More than 80% of the world's population relies on traditional medicine for their primary healthcare needs. Plants used in traditional medicine contain a wide range of ingredients that can be used to treat chronic as well as infectious diseases. A vast knowledge of how to use the plants accumulated in areas where the use of plants is still of great importance (Diallo et al., 1999). The medicinal value of plant lies in some chemical substances present in them (Dhanalakshmi et al., 2013). It has been reported that natural products (their derivatives and analogs) represent over 50% of all drugs in clinical use, in which natural products derived from higher plants represent about 25% of the total (Lawal et al., 2010). The World Health Organization estimated that over 80% of the people in developing countries rely on traditional remedies such as herbs for their daily needs and about 855 traditional medicines include crude plant extracts (Tripathi and Mukherjee; 2003). This means that about 3.5 to 4 billion of the global population rely on plants resources for drugs (Farnsworth, 1998). Consumers are increasingly interested in complementary and alternative medicines, including herbal medicine, as they perceive these forms of healing as being both safe and effective. This trend in use of alternative and complementary healthcare has prompted scientists to investigate the various biological activities of medicinal plants (Dhanalakshmi et al., 2013).		
4779	12197854	فاعلية برنامج لتطوير النمو المهني لمعلمي التربية الرياضية في الكرة الطائرة /	متوفى، هشام أسامة عبدالرازى.		2015	الإهتمام بتدريب المعلمين أثناء الخدمة يعتبر إهتماما يرفع كفاءة النظام التعليمي من خلال إطلاع المعلمين على الجديد والمستحدثات سواء في طرق وتقنيات التعليم أو محتوى المناهج أو في نظم وأساليب إدارة المنظمات التعليمية، ورفع الكفاءة الإنتاجية للمعلمين يكون عن طريق زيادة كفاءتهم الفنية وصلف مهاراتهم التدريسية مما يعود بالنفع على الطلاب، حيث لوحظ أن هناك علاقة طردية بين المعلمين والطلاب فكلما زادت فعالية المعلمين زاد تأثيرهم على الطلاب ويساعد ذلك على تحقيق الأهداف وتنمية المواهب. ومما سبق يتضح لنا مدى أهمية إعادة النظر بشكل مستمر في تأهيل المعلمين وتدريبهم المستمر بما يتناسب مع التغيرات الجديدة، وبما يمكنهم من التعامل مع ما أفرزته الثورة العلمية والتكنولوجية من وسائل وتقنيات، وضرورة تغيير أسس العملية التربوية ومناهجها وأساليبها تبعاً لذلك. وإذا كان هذا المبدأ ينطبق على أى معلم بوجه عام فإنه ينطبق على معلم التربية الرياضية بوجه خاص فهو ركن أساسى من أركان العملية التعليمية وحجر الزاوية فيها، فهو يعمل على تنمية القدرات والمهارات المختلفة لدى المتعلمين عن طريق معرفة حاجاتهم وميولهم وطرق تفكيرهم، هذه بالإضافة إلى الدور الريادى الذى يلعبه فهو رائد رياضى- إجتماعى يساهم فى تطور المجتمع وتقدمه عن طريق تربية النشء التربية الصحيحة. وتعد لعبة الكرة الطائرة ضمن الألعاب الجماعية التى تأثرت إيجابيا وبشكل واضح من خلال تطور العلوم المختلفة المرتبطة بالجمال الرياضى، كما أنها تحتل مكانة بارزة بين الألعاب المختلفة وهى ضمن الأنشطة الرياضية داخل مناهج التربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية التى تعد من أهم المراحل السنية لبداية ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية عامة والكرة الطائرة خاصة. ولعبة الكرة الطائرة تحتاج إلى طرق التعلم الحديثة التى تلعب دورا هاما عند إكتساب وإتقان المهارات الحركية حيث أنها مهمة وضرورية لتعلم المتعلمين فى مختلف الأنشطة الرياضية، وتساعدهم على إختزال زمن إكتساب المهارات الحركية وإتقانها، والمهارات الفنية عنصر أساسى ومهم، ولا يمكن ممارسة الكرة الطائرة بصورة صحيحة إلا من خلال عملية تعلم المهارات الفنية، لذلك لا بد من إعداد المعلم بصورة مستمرة للتعرف على طرق التعلم الحديثة لتحقيق أهداف مناهج التربية الرياضية بصفة عامة وأهداف مناهج الكرة الطائرة للمرحلة الإعدادية بصفة خاصة.		
4780	12197870	Staphylococcus aureus problem in local hatcheries in Luxor governorate/	Ahmed, Rehab Youssef Salama.		2014	Hatchery hygiene is recognized as an important factor in healthy poultry production. Rodgers et al., (2003). Poor standards of hatchery hygiene may lead ultimately to an explosion of pathogenic organisms resulting in Sevier economic loss. The environment of a poultry hatchery is very susceptible to contamination by microorganisms which can adversely affect hatchability of the eggs and can result in embryonic deaths. Typical microorganisms which are believed to adversely affect chick quality and cause embryonic deaths include E. coli, Staphylococci species, Streptococci species and Aspergillus Fumigatus. Sheldon and Brake, (1991). Therefore, the development and maintenance of an effective hatchery sanitation program is essential for the successful operation of a poultry hatchery. Investigations have revealed large microbial populations in many		

						hatcheries despite the application of various sanitation measures. The degree of contamination was first measured numerically by the microbiological examination of hatcher fluff, a method developed by Nichols et al., (1967); Furuta and Maruyama, (1981); Chen et al., (2002). The greatest level of microbial air contamination in a hatchery occurs at hatching, when dust, fluff and bacteria can become airborne and circulate throughout the hatchery. Davies and Wray, (1994). Efficiency of hatchery sanitation procedure is evaluated by microbiological examination of fluff, dead-in-shell (Dis) embryos and hatchery environment. Examination of fluff and Dis embryo indicates the presence of pathogenic microorganisms in the hatchery environment. However, the probe into the sources and reservoirs of these contaminants within hatchery and microbiological examination of hatchery environment are required. Application of effective disinfectant at manufacturer's recommended dilution level is included in any hatchery sanitation program Deeming, (1998). Yolk sac infection is the main infectious cause of chick mortality during the first week of the post-hatching period. Rai et al., (2005) and Yassin, (2009) and is the main cause of chicks mortality accounting for large economic losses to the poultry industry. Ulmer Franco, (2011). It can cause mortality rate of about 5-10%; however the condition has also been associated with much higher mortality especially in chicks during first week of age. Rahman et al., (2007). Contamination of unhealed navels has been suggested as a cause of yolk sac infection in newly hatched chicks Fassenko and O'Dea, (2008). Yolk sac infection (YSI) is a major cause of mortality in broilers during their first week of life. Jordan, (1996). (YSI) occurs in all flocks resulting in decreased hatchability, increased mortality and increased cull rate due to retarded growth. Mosqueda and Lucio, (1985). Yolk sac infection occurs mainly due to bacterial contamination of the eggshell at the broiler breeder farm, shortly after the egg is laid, while the cuticle is still moistened. Saif et al., (2003). It was suggested that Poor fertile egg storage conditions, poor egg disinfection, and humidity levels during incubation may also promote egg contamination. Bains, (1979). Another important route of yolk sac infection is the bacterial penetration through a poorly healed navel. Wray et al., (1996).		
4781	12197886		The Quantum Thermodynamic Functions of Plasma in terms of Green's Functions/	Ahmed, Ragaa Ahmed Abbas.		2014 In this thesis, we calculated the quantum thermodynamic functions of plasma, such as equation of state, osmotic pressure and excess free energy as well as the distribution functions, by using Green's function technique. We used this technique by the fact that thermodynamic functions can be calculated from the mean value of the potential energy according to a general quantum statistical formula. It should be pointed out that the mean value potential is given in terms of wave functions, Green's functions, screened potential, Hartree and Hartree-Fock approximation. Also, the screened potential was used in deriving the previous mentioned thermodynamic functions. On the other hand, we calculated the excess free energy and the osmotic pressure until the third virial coefficient for one and two component plasma. In special case for the one component plasma (OCP) (the model of identical point charges immersed in a uniform background, while the continuous charge density of the background is chosen to be equal and opposite to the average charge density of the point charges, so that the system as a whole is electrically neutral) for example the electron gas. Also, the model under our consideration is a two-component plasma (TCP) ; i.e. neutral system of point like particles of positive and negative charges. We plotted the curves, which illustrate the results in terms of the plasma parameters and compared our results with other well known results in the low density. The quantum excess energy results, until the third virial coefficient, were compared with other results for one and two component plasma We obtained the quantum binary and triplet distribution functions in terms of Green's functions technique. The triplet distribution function was calculated in two form; one of them is based on the Kirkwood Superposition Approximation (KSA) which assumes that the potential in a set of three particles is the sum of three pair potentials, this is equivalent to assuming that the triplet distribution function is the product of the three binary distribution functions. The other form was calculated by integrating the triplet distribution function by using the mean value potential. The results were given		

							in terms of the Born parameter . Also, we calculated the distribution functions in terms of the distance between two charges r by using the screened potential. Lastly, the numerical calculations for the electron gas were also given.		
4782	12197909		النص الجاهلي: تشكيلات الإيقاع تشكيلات المعنى/ خلف الله محمد محسن عبد الشافعي.	Ali' Ayman Mahmoud Ismail.		2014	يهدف البحث الى وضع برنامج تدريبي باستخدام أسلوب التدريب بالإيقاع ومعرفة تأثيره على تحسين بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة بالسلاسل الحركية قيد البحث على عارضة التوازن لناشئات الجيمباز والتعرف على تحسين مستوى أداء السلاسل الحركية قيد البحث على عارضة التوازن لناشئات الجيمباز وقد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي بطريقة القياسات القليلة والبدنية كتصميم تجريبي يتناسب مع أهداف البحث ووجد الباحث أن البرنامج التدريبي باستخدام أسلوب التدريب بالإيقاع أحدث تأثيراً ايجابياً على عينة البحث الأساسية ووجد تحسن في بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة بالسلاسل الحركية قيد البحث على عارضة التوازن لناشئات الجيمباز تحت 10سنوات والمتمثلة في القوة العضلية للرجلين والظهر والمرونة للظهر ومفصل الفخذ والعمود الفقري والمدى الحركي لمفصل الفخذ في اتجاه البسط والقبض والتوافق العضلي العصبي والتوازن الحركي وحدث تحسن في مستوى الأداء المهارى للسلاسل الحركية قيد البحث على عارضة التوازن لناشئات الجيمباز تحت 10سنوات وحدث تحسن في الربط بين المهارات الحركية التي تتكون منها السلسلة الحركية وتحسين التوقيت الزمني الصحيح لأداء السلسلة الحركية وتوصى الباحثة بضرورة التدريب على بعض السلاسل الحركية على عارضة التوازن لناشئات الجيمباز في مرحلة سنية مبكرة حتى تكتسبها الناشئات بشكل قمة المثالية في الأداء ومراعاة التدرج في التدريب على بعض السلاسل الحركية على عارضة التوازن لناشئات الجيمباز والتدرج من حيث (السهل- الصعب)وبضرورة اهتمام المدرسين باستخدام تمرينات ذات أساليب مختلفة خاصة أسلوب التدريب بالإيقاع على تحسين القدرات البدنية المختلفة ومستوى الأداء المهارى لبعض السلاسل الحركية على عارضة التوازن لناشئات الجيمباز ومراعاة خصائص المراحل السنية عند العمل مع الناشئين وذلك حتى يمكن التخطيط للارتقاء بمستوياتهم بما يتناسب مع إمكانياتهم البدنية والجسمية والحركية والعضلية والاجتماعية.		
4783	12198024	ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF IMPROVED PERFORMANCE MICROSTRIP ANTENNA ARRAY USING FDTD METHOD/				2014	In recent year communication systems had been taken more interest in wireless systems due to easy use and availability everywhere any time. Front end is considered the main part of wireless equipment, antenna play the main roles in front end. Microstrip patch antennas have many advantages make it one of research interest point in last decades. This thesis concentrates on major parts for enhancing the performance of microstrip patch antennas (MPAs). In the first part finite difference time domain method (FDTD) is used to analyze and study the operation of the microstrip patch antenna. 3D simulation for Maxwell's equations is carried here with Liao's absorbing boundary conditions for the problem space. The FDTD method is used to calculate the scattering parameters of the patch antenna and visualize the EM waves through the patch. The calculated scattering parameters from the FDTD equations are compared with the simulated results. Good agreement between the calculated and simulated results is achieved In the second part of this thesis, the mutual coupling effects between the elements of classical microstrip patch antenna arrays (MPAAs) has a great interest and can affect the performance of MPA. A compact meander shaped defected ground structure (DGS) is applied to reduce the mutual coupling (MC) between elements of microstrip antenna array with 0.5 0 elements spacing. The proposed antenna array consists of two elements. Four meander shaped slots in the ground plane are used between elements to reduce the coupling between the array elements. The antenna is simulated using CST microwave studio software, fabricated on FR4 substrate with dielectric constant of 4.3 and thickness of 1.6 mm by etching the groundplane of the microstrip antenna and measured. The results show that a reduction in mutual coupling from -23 dB to -52 dB is obtained between elements at the operating frequency of the antenna array. The gain is increased by 0.6 dBi. A small shift in operating frequency from 4.74 to 4.8 GHz is introduced. The measurement results prove the high efficiency of this configuration.The last part in this thesis has two topics the first topic is the dual band microstrip patch antenna (DBMPA) design on FR4 substrate with dielectric constant of 4.3 and thickness of 1.6 mm by etching the patch using loaded C-shape slot with three stubs, the patch has 2.4 GHz and 3.5 GHz resonance frequency. The second topic is designing isolated elements DBMPAA with small mutual coupling using C-shape DGS, the MC reduction has been achieved for the low frequency because of the high frequency has low MC without the DGS. The results show that a reduction in mutual coupling from -25 dB to -47 dB is obtained between elements at the low operation frequency of the antenna array. Good agreement between the FDTD calculated and simulated results is achieved. The proposed DBMPAA loaded with C-shape DGS fabricated and measured. Good agreement between the simulated and measured results is achieved.		

4784	12198079	Study of Some Efficient Algorithms for humanface detection in image/	Hefny, Noha Abo El-Wafa.			The great increase of computational software resources in the last decade has provided the computers with the means to solve many computer vision tasks like object tracking and recognition. The great increase of computational software resources in the last decade has provided the computers with the means to solve many computer vision tasks like object tracking and recognition. Within these tasks, face detection of humans occupy one of the most important roles. Automatic human face detection from images in surveillance and biometric applications is a challenging task due to the variances in image background, view, illumination, articulation, and facial expression. Recognition of human faces is useful in any user identification system or face database management. Detection of face humans can be used as a initializing step to human motion, lip, or gestures tracking, as a localization step for face recognition as well as for image databases queries. The purpose of this research is to study various techniques for face detection and face recognition and compare their performance by implementing them, then investigate the possible improvements on these techniques increase their efficiency or to find new technique that has more advantages such as reduce the execution time and its flexibility. In this way, the objective of this thesis is obtained by proposed new algorithm in face detection, and another algorithm of face recognition Chapter 1 presents the motivation behind this thesis and defined the fundamental problem considered with real applications. It also summarized the contributions made toward this problem. Chapter 2 presents a brief study of the fundamental concepts of the face detection operation and definitions related to color spaces behind different skin and face detectors. Some of face detection techniques based on color models are described. Chapter 3 introduces a proposed new algorithm that can detect human faces from an image, skin color as a tool for detection with different filtering steps, using Template Matching. The proposed algorithm performance compared to the previous methods, such as Zahra, and Viola-Jones techniques. Numerical results underline the robustness of the presented approach for tested images of faces which have a specific complexion varying under certain range are shown. Chapter 4 describes some basic definitions of face recognition. We study the face recognition algorithms such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Independent Component Analysis (ICA), Multilinear Principal Component Analysis (MPCA) and Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA). Neural networks with Gabor filters, Neural networks and Hidden Markov Models, and Fuzzy neural networks have been discussed. Chapter 5 presents a new approach for face recognition based on similarity measure method. In addition, We apply various measure classes to increase the efficiency of the proposed method. Experimental results show that these similarity measures can give an useful way for measuring the similarity between fuzzy sets for face recognition. Chapter 6 summarizes the highlights and the results of this thesis and presents some open problems.		
4785	12198085	القضايا النقدية والبلاغية في شعر الماحي :	نصر، مسعود صبرى نوبي.		2014	إن هذه الدراسة بعنوان القضايا النقدية والبلاغية في الشعر الماحي وهي تتناول شعر محمد مصطفى الماحي وهو شاعر من شعراء العصر الحديث وثمة أسباب عديدة جعلتني أقدم على اختيار شعر الماحي مجالاً لدراستي النقدية البلاغية منها : أولاً فلة الدراسات النقدية التي تكشف عن شخصية الماحي وتتناول حياته وأسرته والمدرسة الشعرية التي ينتمي إليها فقد انحصرت هذه الدراسات في دراستين أولاًهما بعنوان "محمد مصطفى الماحي وحياته وشعره " وهي للباحث محمد علي عبد المجيد وقد حصل بموجبها علي درجة الماجستير من كلية اللغة العربية بأسبوط جامعة الأزهر الشريف في عام ألف وتسعمائة وثلاثة وتمتين ميلادية إلا أنها لم تف بالمطلوب وتناولت شعره بشكل عام أما الدراسات الثاقبة فكانت بعنوان " الاتجاه الديني بين محمود غنيم ومحمد مصطفى الماحي " منح بها الباحث إبراهيم محمود غنيم ومحمد مصطفى الماحي" منح بها الباحث إبراهيم محمود أمين حجازي درجة الماجستير في كلية اللغة العربية بالمنصورة جامعة الأزهر الشريف في عام ألفين وستة ميلادية ومن هذا المنطلق ولهذه الأسباب والدوافع جاءت هذه الدراسة النقدية والبلاغية لشعر محمد مصطفى الماحي سعياً نحو الكشف عن قرائه الإبداعية وإلقاء الضوء على رمز من رموز الشعر العربي البارزين أما المنهج النقدي المتبع في هذه الدراسة فهو المنهج التكاملي فقد كنت حرصاً علي استقراء نصوص الماحي الشعرية .		
4786	12198184	شعر الأطفال عند أحمد سويلم حتى 2010/	محمد، بخيته حامد ابراهيم.		2014	فقد أواخر القرن الماضي بدأ الاهتمام بالطفولة بظهور ، وأصبح موضوع أدب الأطفال من الموضوعات الهامة على ساحة الأدب العربي؛ إذ أن الأطفال هم رجال المستقبل وهم مرآة المجتمع، فكان لا بد من أن نتكاتف الد ا رسات، وتولى ذلك الجانب بمزيد من الاهتمام والرعاية والد ا رسات العلمية ؛ لأن "الطفولة في عصرنا الحديث، أصبحت مهمة في ذاتها ولذاقتها، وتعد مرحلتها أهم مرحلة في بناء الإنسان. والأدب الذي يقدم للأطفال من أهم العناصر في تكوين هذه المرحلة، وبالتالي يدخل في صنع الإنسان وبنائه. والمطل أثناء نموه العقلي يبدأ في التعرف بالحياة على أساس أن خب ا رتها الماضية سبيل إلى فهم أعقق للحاضر ، ومن ثم فقد يكون أدب الأطفال أقوى سبيل يعرف به الأطفال الحياة بأبعادها الماضية، والحاضرة، وحتى المستقبلية. ويحتاج عقل الطفل وخياله إلى الأجناس الأدبية المختلفة، لتغذى جوانب تفكيره، وتقوى نواحي الخيال فيه، ولتكون وسيلة من وسائل التعليم والتنشيط بالتسلية والمشاركة في الخبرة. ومن هنا كان أدب الأطفال من أقوى الدعامات في التكوين السليم للإنسان". (والشاعر واحد من تلك الأجناس الأدبية المختلفة، وهو " لغة القلوب ، و مرآة النفوس ، يعبر عن) الخلق العامضة، ويكشف عن الإحساسات الدفينة، يخاطب الوجدان والعاطفة، ويستلهم الوحي والخيال، وينفذ إلى أعقق شيء في الإنسان والطبيعة، يقوم على اللفظ الرشيق والتصوير الدقيق والتشبيه الديق والنعم الحلو" (٢) وبما أن الشعر هو واحد من تلك الأنواع الأدبية التي يتعامل من خلالها الأدباء مع الأطفال ، فقد جاءت الرسالة		

						تتناول هذا الجانب بالد ا رسة والكشف والتحليل عند شاعر معين أعطى الكثير من وقته للأطفال كتابة وإبداعا وهو الشاعر أحمد محمد محمد سويلم الذى أصدر العديد من الدواوين التى تبين إيمانه بهذه المرحلة المهمة فى حياة الإنسان، فمجمعنا يعلم "أن مرحلة الطفولة هى أروع المراحل التى يمر بها الإنسان فى رحلة حياته، وأن الطفولة كلما ذكرت فإن القلب ا ردة والطهر والنقاء تذكر معها، ويجول فى خواطرنا قول الشاعر: وصن ضحكة الأطفال يا رب إنهما إذا غردت فى ظمأى الرمل أعشيا" (٣) وغير خاف على الجميع أن " لأدب دوره (الحنسارى فى حياة المجتمعات على مر العصور ، ولأدب دوره المؤثر فى توعية أف ا رد المجتمع بقضاياهم المجتمعية والإنسانية والفكرية خصوصا إذا قدم رسالته فى قالب فنى جميل وممتع وينظرة علمة إلى أدب الطفل سنجد أن فيه ذلك التعبير الواضح عن المجتمعات والبيئات المختلفة بما فيها من جوانب اجتماعية وقيم وثقافات وعادات". (١) ره: □□□□□ ب □ □ □ □ وع □ □ □ □ و P □ □ □ □ وى □ □ □ □ F شعر الأطفال لون من ألوان أدب الأطفال، ولكن "ليس المهم أن نقدم أى شعر للأطفال، بقدر أن يكون شع ا ر يحسه ويتذوقه الأطفال، ويشعرون به حين يقرعونه أو يسمعونهم يقرعون أو يسمعون شع ا ر". (٢) ولما كان أدب الأطفال ميدانا خصبا للباحثين تتوق أنفسهم للإسهام فيه بنصيب، من أجل هذا تأقت نفسى لحوض هذا المجال، واقتحام هذا الميدان؛ لكى أضرب لى بسهم فيه. وقد تحقق هذا الأمر، وتم اختيار شعر الأطفال كنموذج لد ا رستى فى أدب الأطفال وقد كان من الأهمية بمكان أن أبحث عن شاعر له إسهامات فى شعر الأطفال لم يتناوله أحد بالد ا رسة من قبل، وقد شأنت إ ا ردة الله أن يكون الشاعر أحمد سويلم هو من أبحث عنه . هدف ا درا : إن غاية ما تهدف إليه الد ا رسة هو تناول شعر الأطفال عند أحمد سويلم والتحليل والنقد للكشف عن مدى تمكنه من تنويع الأدوات اللغوية ألفاظا، وأسلوبيا، وصياغة فى قالب شعري يستوعبها الأطفال، ويتذوقونها بحيث تتأل قبولهم، وتحوز إعجابهم، وتوصل إليهم رسالة الشاعر التى ا ا ردها من خلال قصائده.
			تقع منطقة الدراسة فى الركن الجنوبى الشرقى من الصحراء الغربية وتمتد حدود المنطقة من خور توشكى وحوضه جنوبا حتى الحدود الجنوبية لخور كلالشة وحوضه شمالا وتهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية المميزة للمنطقة وتكألف الدراسة من ستة فصول تسبقها مقدمة وتعقبها خاتمة ويبدأ كل فصل بمقدمة وينتهى بخاتمة. وقد تم اختيار الموضوع لعدة أسباب منها أن هذه الدراسة تمثل إمتدادا للدراسات عديدة سابقة تناولت أجزاء من توشكى أيضا توافر المادة العلمية مادة الدراسة وأيضا رغبة فى إعداد دراسة جيومورفولوجية لها أبعاد تنموية وتخطيطية. وتهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية المميزة للمنطقة ودراساتها دراسة تفصيلية وإنشاء قاعدة بيانات جغرافية لمنطقة الدراسة تسهم فى حصر إمكانيات المنطقة. تم اختيار الموضوع بناءً على عدة أسباب، أهمها : ١- أن هذه الدراسة تمثل إمتدادا لدراسات عديدة سابقة تناولت أجزاء من منطقة -١ توشكى أو بعض الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية بها، ولذلك أراد الطالب أن يواصل هذه الدراسات التى تهدف فى النهاية إلى دراسة المنطقة دراسة تفصيلية بغية منها المخططون فى المستقبل القريب. ٢- محاولة تقديم دراسة جيومورفولوجية تساعد فى تحديد العلاقة بين العمليات والأشكال الجيومورفولوجية من جانب وتنمية المنطقة من جانب آخر. ٣- كان تتوفر المادة العلمية من مصادر مختلفة، والتي تمثل أرضية للدراسة أثر كبير فى اختيار موضوع الدراسة، بالإضافة إلى أن هذه المنطقة من المناطق الواعدة ؛ لذا أراد الطالب دراستها. ٤-،ميل الطالب إلى التخصص فى الجيومورفولوجيا ذات الأهتمام بالأبعاد التطبيقية -٤ ورغبته فى إعداد دراسة جيومورفولوجية لها أبعاد تنموية وتخطيطية. قدرة الطالب على تطبيق تقنيات الاستشعار عن بعد ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية - ٥ فى الدراسة الجيومورفولوجية، لتوضيح إمكانية إسهام هذه التقنيات فى دراسة الجيومورفولوجيا والخروج بنتائج مفيدة فى البحث. وتهدف الدراسة إلى: ١- تحديد الأشكال الجيومورفولوجية المميزة للمنطقة، ودراساتها دراسة تفصيلية، ورسم -١ خريطة جيومورفولوجية تفصيلية لها). ٢- محاولة الوقوف على طبيعة العلاقة بين العمليات والأشكال الجيومورفولوجية من -٢ جانب ومواقع التنمية الموجودة بالمنطقة من جانب دراسة لبعض الخوارزميات الفعالة الخاصة بكشف الوجه البشرى هدفت الدراسة إلى محاولة القاء الضوء على معوقات التنمية (زراعية - سميكية - صناعية - تعدينية - سياحية - عمرانية) بمنطقة البحيرة سواء معوقات طبيعية أم بشرية. ناقشت الدراسة إمكانية الزراعة كاستخدام احدى للمنطقة وذلك فى ضوء العجز المائى وارتفاع تكلفة استصلاح الفدان أو تركها منطقة حماية طبيعية وتحديث عن مؤشرات تغير الخصائص الكيميائية والبيولوجية لمياه البحيرة وانكاسها على مستقبل مياه مصر وفرض قيود التوسع العمرانى بالمنطقة، وعُيّن بدراسة مدى ارتباط النشاط الزلزالى بأسوان بتناقص المنسوب ببحيرة ناصر وتأثيره على مشروعات التنمية المقترحة حول البحيرة. كما ناقشت المعطيات الجغرافية للوصول الى تنمية مستمرة بالمنطقة.	٢٠١٤	حمادى، صفاء محمد مالك. التنظم البيئي بمنطقة بحيرة ناصر /	4787 12198231
			لم تتجه الدراسات فى مجال الآثار والفنون الإسلامية إلى الأهتمام بالبعد الوطني للتحف الزجاجية ، وهو البعد الذى يحدد الوظيفة التى صنعت من أجلها التحفة الزجاجية . فقد كان للوظيفة دور بارز فى تحديد معظم أشكال تلك التحف وبعض زخارفها وأحيانا ألوانها ودرجاتها . ومع تعدد وظائف واستخدامات التحف الزجاجية فى العصر الإسلامى ، تحدت أشكالها والزخارف المنفذة عليها والوان الزجاج المصنوعة منه. ولهذا وقع اختياري لموضوع " الوظيفة فى التحف الزجاجية فى العصر الإسلامى فى ضوء مجموعات المتاحف " . أسباب اختيار الموضوع : دراسة معظم التحف الزجاجية التى نشرت من قبل من الجانب الفنى المتمثل فيما تشتمل عليه تلك التحف من زخارف 1 باعتبارها تحفا فنية ، ولم تكن هناك أى محاولات لمعرفة وظيفتها على الرغم من أنها تحفا تطبيقية لها وظائف واستخدامات الإرتباط الوثيق بين وظيفة التحفة الزجاجية وبين شكلها وزخرفتها ولونها ، فمن الملاحظ أن معظم التحف الزجاجية وإن 2 لم يكن كلها شكلت وزخرفت وصنعت من زجاج ذو ألوان ودرجات محددة وذلك بالأسلوب الذى يجعل التحفة متمائنة مع تعدد وتتوع استخدامات التحف الزجاجية فى العصر الإسلامى فمنها ما تم استخدامه فى التجميل أو الطعام والشراب أو 3 الوزن والكيل أو فى الاستخدامات الطبية أو حتى فى الإضاءة ، وبالتالي اختلفت أشكال وزخارف والوان كل نوع عن النوع الآخر .	٢٠١٥	بهجات، هالة رفعت محمود. الوظيفة فى التحف الزجاجية فى العصر الإسلامى فى ضوء مجموعات المتاحف /	4788 12198284

						إن دراسة وظيفة التحف الزجاجية تساعد في التعرف على بعض عادات وتقاليد الشعوب الإسلامية، وذلك من خلال 4. التعرف على كيفية إستخدامهم لكل نوع من أنواع التحف الزجاجية. من أهم الأسباب التي دفعتني إلى دراسة هذا الموضوع عدم وجود دراسة متخصصة قائمة بذاتها تتناول الوظيفية في 5. التحف الزجاجية في العصر الإسلامي أهداف الدراسة: تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على وظيفية التحف الزجاجية، وذلك من خلال وصف وتحليل تلك التحف من الجانب 1. الوظيفي مما يعطي صورة كاملة للقارئ عن كيفية استخدام التحف الزجاجية بأنواعها المختلفة تهدف الدراسة إلى عرض مدى تأثير وظيفة التحفة الزجاجية على شكلها المتمثل في الحجم والشكل العام وكذلك الأشكال 2. الجزئية ، مما يساعد على سهولة استخدام كل تحفة للوظيفة التي صنعت من أجلها تهدف الدراسة إلى عرض مدى تأثير وظيفة التحف الزجاجية على بعض زخارفها. وأن الوظيفة لم تفرض نفسها على 3. الزخارف مثلما فرضت نفسها على شكل التحفة، فهناك أنواع من التحف الزجاجية فرضت عليها الوظيفة استخدام الزخارف . وأحياناً أخرى تفرض عليها استخدام زخارف محددة ، وهناك أنواع أخرى فرضت عليها الوظيفة خلوها من الزخارف تهدف الدراسة إى عرض مدى تأثير وظيفة التحف الزجاجية على صناعتها من ألوان ودرجات معينة من الزجاج، بحث 4. تكون متماثية مع الوظيفة تهدف الدراسة إلى توضيح مدى إهتمام المسلمين بتطبيق مبادئ العقيدة الإسلامية في إستخداماتهم للتحف، ومدى تأثير 5. ذلك على بعض أشكال التحف الزجاجية وكذلك على بعض زخارفها
4789	12198305	الإجماع بين النحاء والاصوليين /	أبو زيد، مبارك على بكير.		2014	أصول النحو هي الأدلة الإجمالية التي بُنى عليها علم النحو وهي عند النحاة (سماح، وإجماع، وقياس، واستصحاب حال (1) ، فلا بد من تعريف كلمة أصل . الأصل لغةً :هو أساس كل شيء وقاعدته يقول الراغب الأصفهاني : " وأصل الشيء قاعدته التي لو توهمت مرتفعه لارتفع بارتفاعه سائر ها «ذلك قال الله تعالى (2) وقد تأصل كذا ،ومجد أصيل ،وفلان لا أصل له ولا (2) (فصل:" 3 وقال ابن فارس : ("أصل (الهمزة والصاد والام ،ثلاثة أصول متباعة بعضها من بعض (أحدهما أساس الشيء ... " 1، والأصل في اصطلاح النحاة : تدل كلمة أصل عند النحاة على معان عدة منها:أساس الشيء : "الأصل ف اللغة أساس الشيء وهو ما ينتهي عليه غيره .وف الاستعمال هو أولى حالات الحرف أو الكلمة دون أن يطرأ عليها أي تغير ... " 5) القاعدة الأصلية للشيء التي تحول عنها :مثل ميقلت ،وميعاد ،وميزان 2- والأصل:موقات،وموعاد،وموزان لأنه من الوقت والوعد والوزن :..." 6)وعلم أصول النحو هو : "علم يبحث عن أدلة" ، النحو الإجمالية من حيث هي أدلته وكيفية الاستدلال بها وحال المستدل " 1 .) الأصل في اصطلاح الفقهاء : تدل كلمة أصل ف استخدام الأصوليين على عدة معان (2) منها : - الدليل :يقال :أصل هذه المسألة الإجماع ،أي دليلها الإجماع،"وأصل هذه المسألة 1 الكتاب والسنة أي دليلها" (3) - الرجح :مثل :قولهم :الأصل ف الكلام الحقيقة ،أي الرجح ف الكلام حمله على الحقيقة 2 لا المجاز. القاعدة :يقال :إباحة الميتة للمضطر على خلاف الأصل ،أي على خلاف القاعدةالعامه 3 - المستصحب : يقال :الأصل براءة الذمة ،أي يستصحب خلو الذمة من الانشغال 1 يشيء،حتى يثبت خلافه. ومعنى أصول الفقه : " هي أدلة الفقه ،وجهات دلالتها على الأحكام الشرعية ،وكيفية حال المستدل بها من جهة الجملة لا من جهة التفصيل ... ")
4790	12198326	دور التربية الإسلامية في الحد من الجريمة في ضوء بعض التغيرات المعاصرة/	نجدى، اسلام فتحى تمام.		2015	تعتبر الجرائم ضد الإنسانية من الجرائم الدولية الخطيرة ومن الأعمال اللاإنسانية التي ترتكب ضد مجموعة من السكان المدنيين من البشرية والأسرة الإنسانية، ومن الجرائم التي حُرمت من قبل الأديان والشرائع السماوية ووجدت استنكاراً واسعاً من الضمير الإنساني والمنظمات الحقوقية العالمية والإقليمية والوطنية. وترتكب هذه الجرائم من قبل أفراد يعملون استناداً لأوامر أعلى من حكوماتهم، ومنها جاءت ضرورة اتخاذ خطوات هامة من قبل أعضاء المجتمع الدولي لمواجهة هذه الجرائم بما لايسمح لمرتكبيها المغلطين ومن هم ورائهم بالإفلات من العقاب تحت غطاء من حصانة رئاسية أو دبلوماسية أو تمسك بالسلطة الأفعال الجرمية للدولة بتطبيق مبدأ أعمال الدولة.
4791	12198474	التطورات السياسية في سوريا 1954-1958م/	محمود، إبراهيم محمد.		2015	وقد تناولت هذه الدراسة مع التطورات السياسية في سوريا خلال الفترة من 1954 - 1958 أو كان يطلق عليه من قبل العديد من المؤرخين والكتاب "الجمهورية البرلمانية الثانية" منذ ذلك الحين، عاد هذا البلد إلى الحكم المدني والتمتع بالسيادة البرلمانية والديمقراطية في المقارنة مع القاعدة العسكرية السابقين التي تميزت عن طريق التحكيم. ولكن هذه سلسلة من الحكومات الضعيفة قصيرة المدى ولم يحقق تسوية كما لحن الحياة السياسية في سوريا لم يكن وفقا لرغبات الجماعة الحاكمة من الحزبين التقليدية (الشعبية والوطنية). كما التحولات الداخلية على المسرح السياسي السوري وتدابعت الحرب الباردة كالت في ذلك الوقت كان السبب المباشر لخلق حالة من الاضطراب السياسي وعدم الاستقرار في البلاد. ظهور القوميين الراديكالي والبعثيين والشويعيين السوريين خلال تلك الفترة وتوسيع قوتها أيضا. وادى ذلك إلى زيادة الصراع onpower بينها وبين الأحزاب التقليدية. الأحزاب المتطرفة، من ناحية أخرى، لا يكون له نفس كبير الشعبي الذي يحتوي على الأحزاب التقليدية، وبالتالي، فإن هذه الأحزاب لم يستعد للعمل الدستوري وبقي إلى السلطة ليس فقط من قبل المعارك الانتخابية لكنه سعى إلى جعل العلاقات في الجيش لاستخدام على أنها أداة في صراعهم ضد الأحزاب التقليدية، وهذا جعل تنطوي على المسؤولين في الجيش في الشؤون السياسية، والتي أدت بشكل واضح إلى ازدواجية الحاكم منذ عام 1955 بزيادة في السنوات المقبلة. وبحلول عام 1958، وكان العسكريون تماما الأطراف political. البلد الغلبا، بدلا من، التوصل إلى اتفاق لتشكيل جبهة وطنية وتقديم برنامج سياسي يعبر عن تطلمات الشعب مع مختلف شرائح تتناضل من أجل بناء مجتمع مدني وتحقيق الاجتماعية و العدالة السياسية، تتصارع باغان مع بعضها البعض للاستيلاء على السلطة لتحقيق الهدف والأغراض التي جعلت القاعدة أضعف بكثير من الأحداث العظيمة التي واجهت البلاد خلال تلك الفترة الخاص.

						بالإضافة إلى هذه التحولات السياسية الداخلية، كانت هناك مناقشات بين -Arab وزيادة حدة الصراع بين الاتحاد السوفياتي والولايات المتحدة خلال الحرب الباردة والتي دفعت الدول العربية والأجنبية لاستغلال الانقسامات الداخلية في سوريا مما أدى لتعميق هذه الخلافات وربط السياسة الداخلية لسوريا حتماً مع السياسة الإقليمية والدولية في نفس الوقت. وبالتالي، أصبحت سوريا مركزاً للينفصاح التجاذب بين المعسكرين المتنافسين الذي قاد البلاد لكثير الخارجى conspiries والقلاقل وعدم الاستقرار في الوضع الداخلي وشملت هذه الدراسة أربعة فصول، إلى جانب ذلك، فصل تمهيدى، ومقدمة وخاتمة. في مقدمة جتنا حول موضوع الدراسة وأهميته وأسباب لدينا لاختيار هذا الموضوع، أعطينا لمحة عامة عن بعض المصادر والمراجع الهامة التي استخدمناها في هذه الدراسة. في الفصل التمهيدي، كان الخطاب حول فترة حكم العسكريين للبلاد منذ 1949 - 1954. لذا جاء هذا الفصل تحت عنوان "الوضع السياسي في سوريا قبل 1954. The الفصل الأول بعنوان" نهاية القاعدة العسكرية والعودة إلى حكومة مدنية إلى البلد في 1954. We ناقشت أحداث انقلاب فبراير 1954 ضد نظام العقيد أدیب الشيشكلي شركة، للإطاحة به، مغادرة البلاد والعودة إلى حكومة مدنية للبلاد. وعلاوة على ذلك، تابعنا الانتخابات الرئاسية في سبتمبر - 1954 October وتشكيل مجلس نيابي. وكان عنوان الفصل الثاني "القوى السياسية والصراع على السلطة في سوريا"، لاستكشاف القوى السياسية على المشهد السياسي السوري خلال هذه الدراسة 1954- 1958 والصراع على السلطة، فضلاً عن تدخلات العسكر في الحياة السياسية الشؤون التي أدت إلى الاضطراب والتوتر على الساحة السياسية، علاوة على ذلك، الأزمات الوزارية التي أنجزت هذا الوضع غير مستقر. وخصص الفصل الثالث لدراسة التدخلات الخارجية في الشؤون الداخلية السورية، والموقف من سوريا من تحالف بغداد ومبدأ أيزنهاور، لذلك هذا الفصل المعنون "التحالفات الغربية والمؤامرات ضد سوريا" انتهى الخطاب للدراسة تحت عنوان "التوجه السوري نحو مصر وتحقيق الوحدة في عام 1958". للتليل على الظروف التي أدت السوريين يصرون على إقامة الوحدة مع مصر عام 1958 وتتبع الجهود والخطوات التي أنجزت هذا الحدث القريد. وجاء الاستنتاج بعد الانتهاء من دراسة هذا الموضوع من جميع جوانبه، لاستعراض النتائج والملاحظات من هذه الدراسة	
4792	12198505	Evaluation the effect of the timing of administration of misoprostol rectally in reducing blood loss during cesarean section /	Mohamed , Sayad aboalabas .			2011 Caesarean section is one of the most commonly performed major operations in women through out the world. Rates are escalating, with studies from the United States of America, the United Kingdom and China reporting rates between 20%and 30% (Martin et al., 2002). The demographic and health survey in Egypt 2004 were approved that The hospital caesarean section rate was 22% in Egypt. Variations by place of delivery were evident, although determinants of caesarean section characteristics were more important in Postpartum hemorrhage is defined as a blood loss of more than 1 000 mL in the first 24 h following cesarean delivery(Adamson et al., 2008) Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality world wide and the number of maternal deaths due to ppH is estimated to exceed 100,000 each year (Mousa et al., 2009) Misoprostol (15-deoxy-l 6hydroxy-16-metliyl prostaglandin EI [PGE1]) is asynthetic PGE1 analog, originally intended for use to prevent nonsterodial anti -inflammatory drug (NASID)-induced gastric ulcers (Watkinson et al.,1988). Owing to uterotonic properties, its has become one of the most useful druges in obstetrics (Chong et al., 2004). The drugs low cost, ease of administration through multiple routes, stability, and safety profile make it a good option in resource —poor setting (Derman et al., 2006),and in patients who are vomiting unable to take medications, or under anesthesia (Kwast et al., 1986). This study will be done to determine the best time of administration of misoprostol rectally during cesarean section and its role in reducing blood loss. postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) continues to be the leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide and that is according to the estimates of the World Health Organization in 1998. Average blood loss during delivery progressively increases with the mode of delivery, vaginal delivery (500 ml), cesarean section (1000 ml) and emergency hysterectomy (3500 ml) of blood. Excessive blood loss as estimated by a 10% DROP in hematocrit post-delivery or by need for blood transfusion, occurs in approximately 4% of vaginal deliveries and 6% of cesarean births.PPH has many potential causes, but the most common by a wide margin is uterine atony i.e. failure of the uterus to contract and retract following delivery of the baby. PPH in a previous pregnancy is a major risk factor and every effort should be made to determine its severity and cause. A reduction of operative blood loss at cesarean section is beneficial to the patients in terms of decreased postoperative morbidity and a decrease in risks associated with blood transfusions. The routine use of misoprostol is associated with a significant reduction in the occurrence of postpartum hemorrhage. In countries with high incidence of anemia among pregnant women either due to nutritional or environmental factors, even a relatively small reduction of postpartum blood loss would be a significant measure relevant clinically. Different management protocols for prevention of PPH have been used and these are being continuously revised to achieve improved success rates and reduce discomfort to the patients. The third stage of labor is potentially the most dangerous part for the mother, and active management is necessary. i.e.(administration of a uterotonic medication before the placenta is delivered, early clamping and cutting of the umbilical cord, and application of controlled traction to cord) The main risk is the occurrence of post partum hemorrhage PPH is the most common cause of maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide. In developing countries the PPH is the main cause of maternal deaths which defined as bleeding from the genital tract of 500 ml or more in the first 24 hours following delivery of the baby. Uterine atony is the most common cause of immediate heavy PPH.	
4793	12198537		حسن، خالد محى الدين محمد.	دور إدارة المدرسة الثانوية العامة في ضوء معايير		2014 يشهد العالم المعاصر ثورة من التقى ا رت والتحولت في جميع المجالات، الأمر الذي جعل	

					من تجويد وتطوير التعليم أمر ضرورى من أجل التكيف مع هذه التغي ا رت السريعة، فأصبح اسنم ا رر التطوير والتقييم سمة أساسية من سمات العصر، وأضحى تطبيقهما واستحداث الآليات لتفعيلهما ضرورة لا غنى عنها فى كل مناحى الحياة، تحقيقًا للجودة الشاملة، ومواكبة للتغي ا رت المعاصرة والمستقبلية المحتملة فالدول التى تملك نظاماً تعليمياً متطو ا رُ متجدداً تقدم لأبنائها بيئة تعليمية متجددة صالحة، تسمح باكتشاف النواحي والمتفوقين والموهوبين من بين أبنائها، وبالتالي تكون قادرة فى مستقبلها القريب أن تكون فى مصاف الدول المتقدمة. ولكن النظم التعليمية تواجه فى معظم دول العالم المتقدمة والنامية على السواء تحديات كثيرة، وبعض هذه الدول ترى أن النظام التعليمى بحاجة إلى تحديث جذرى فى أهدافه ومفاهيمه وطرقه...، وتحديث أجهزته وأنشطته التربوية، وذلك عن طريق وضع است ا رتيجية للتخطيط التربوى فى هذه الدول، مما دعى إلى الحاجة لنوع جديد من المدارس متصلة عضوياً بالمجتمع، وبما حولها من (مؤسسات مرتبطة بحياة الناس متصلة بمؤسسات الثقافة والإعلام...مدرسة متصلة بمؤسسات الحكم المحلي(٢). وللوصول لمدرسة بهذه المواصفات لابد من تطوير مدرسى شامل يستهدف الارتقاء بمستوى الممارسات المدرسية ومن أهمها تطوير أدوار إدارة المدرسة الثانوية العامة للوصول إلى مستوى معايير محددة للجودة التعليمية. وتعد إدارة المدارس الثانوية العامة أحد الركائز الأساسية، التى من خلالها يتم تطوير العملية التعليمية، وتنبؤاً مكانة عظيمة فى صلب العملية التعليمية. والإدارة المدرسية الناجحة فى التعليم الثانوى العام أساس تحسين العملية التعليمية والتربوية والارتقاء بمستوى الأداء عن طريق توعية وتبصير العاملين بمسئولياتهم وتوجيههم التوجيه التربوى السليم(١). ومن المعلوم أن و ا زرة التربية والتعليم قد انتهت عام ٢٠٠٣ من مهمة حيوية وهى بناء المعايير القومية للتعليم فى مصر، لتحقيق مبدأ الجودة الشاملة باعتبار المعايير القومية محددة لمستويات الجودة المنشودة فى منظومة التعليم والتعلم بكل عناصرها(ولتطبيق هذه المعايير واستجابة للاحتياجات القومية). فى تطوير التعليم والارتقاء بجودته، تم إصدار الق ا رر رقم(٨٢) لسنة ٢٠٠٦ بإنشاء الهيئة القومية لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد، وبعد ذلك صدر الق ا رر الجمهوري رقم (٢٥) لسنة ٢٠٠٧ باللائحة التنفيذية للهيئة، باعتبارها كياناً للاعتماد معترفاً به عالمياً معروفاً بق ا ر ا رته العادلة والموضوعية وبريادته وتميزه فى مجال ضمان جودة التعليم على المستوى المحلى والاقليمي والدولى مع الحفاظ على الهوية المصرية. ويعمد تطوير التعليم بصفة أساسية على تطوير إدارته ويستتبع ذلك توضيح دور الإدارة المدرسية والقائمين عليها من مدير ووكيل، لذلك يعد إدخال الاعتماد التربوى فى منظومة الإدارة المدرسية ضرورة ملحة لرفع مستوى الأداء الإداري وتحسينه وتطويره. ولتحديد أدوار إدارة المدارس الثانوية العامة أثر وأصبح فى تمكينهم من قيادة مدارسهم للحصول على الاعتماد التربوى، وإهمال هذه الأدوار يؤدى إلى فشل المدرسة فى تحقيق متطلبات الاعتماد التربوى والحصول عليه. ولقد أكدت بعض الد ا رسات أهمية الدور البارز لإدارة المدرسة الثانوية العامة فى ضوء معايير الاعتماد التربوى، وأشارت بعض الد ا رسات السابقة للإدارة المدرسية، والاعتماد، ومنها د ا رسة أمل عثمان كحيل (٢٠٠٧)، إلى أهمية تحويل المدارس التقليدية إلى مدارس مستقبل، تمتلك مها ا رت التغيير والتطوير فى كافة العملية التعليمية، بما فيها تطوير الإدارة المدرسية(٣). وتوصلت د ا رسة محمد توفيق سلام (٢٠٠٧) إلى أهمية نشر ثقافة جودة التعليم والاعتماد لقيادات التعليم ومديرى المدارس والمعلمين بكافة مراحل التعليم المختلفوننتيجة لما أظهرته الد ا رسات السابقة، فإن (،الاهتمام برفع فعالية إدارة المدرسة الثانوية العامة أصبح أم ا ر حتمياً حيث بات جزءاً أساسيا من عناصر تطوير الحطة الإست ا رتيجية التعليمية فى مصر وفى ضوء ما سبق، يتبين أهمية توضيح دور إدارة المدرسة الثانوية العامة فى تفعيل (معايير الاعتماد التربوى داخل المدرسة وخارجها. حيث أن الإست ا رتيجية السليمة لتطوير النظم التربوية، هى التى تأخذ فى حسابها تطوير إذا رت هذا النظام وتجديده).	
4794	12198565	محمد، زمزم حلمي أحمد.	طرق الاستدلال عند الإمام القرافي/	2014	تطلق هذه الد ا رسة من فكرة أساسية هي: طرق الاستدلال عند الإمام الق ا رفي تلك الطرق التى لها دورٌ كبيرٌ فى تشكيل فك ره ؛ لاعتماد علم أصول الفقه على هذه الطرق الاستدلالية والفروع التى تندرج تحت هذه الطرق واعتبارها مقدمات أولية وضرورية ، يرجع إليها الأصوليون فى تقرير قواعد الاستنباط والأحكام الشرعية .لقد كانت طرق الاستدلال عند الق ا رفي بمثابة الخطوات التى وضعها فى منهجه الاستق ا رنى ، ولم يركن إلى منطق أرسطو فى وضع أساسيات تلك الطرق الاستدلالية؛ بل كان له منهجٌ مختلفٌ غير فيه من سماتها، وحدد لها شروطاً جديدة فى إطار يخدم أصول الفقه ومباحثه ، فأثبت مهارته المنطقية وسيادته فى هذا المجال التى حملتها مؤلفاته فى ثنائهاثناياها ، حتى أصبح ا رندا للمنهج التجريبي على نحو لم يسبق له مثيل فى عصره. إن هذه الد ا رسة تتضمن وصفاً كاملاً لطرق الاستدلال عندالإمام الق ا رفي، وهى طريقة الحد، طريقة القياس، طريقة الاستق ا رء، وطريقة العلة .طريقة الحد: وفيها عرض الإمام الق ا رفي لفكرة التصور والتصديق، ومفهوم الحد وشروطه وأقسامه ، دلالاته المنطقية والفقهية، كما عرض للمفاهيم الأخرى المرتبطة بمفهوم الحد، كمفهوم الرسم، والجنس، والنوع، والفصل، والخاصة، العرض العام، والأع ا رض الذاتية والمفارقة، وسعى الق ا رفي إلى تطبيق هذه المباحث المنطقية على المباحث الأصولية ؛ وأشار إلى بعض هذه التقسيمات خاصة من حيث دلالاتها العقلية ، وفى هذه الطريقة ظهر تأثره الواضح بنظرية الحد الأرسطية، فجابت بعض أرائه متطلبات مع ا رءأرسطو.وبالنسبة لطريقة القياس: وضع فيها الإمام الق ا رفي الفرق بين القياس المنطقي الأرسطي، الذى عده الق ا رفي عملية انتقال من العام إلى الخاص، وبين القياس الأصولي الذى سار فى الاتجاه المعاكس ، وهو الانتقال منالخاص إلى العام أي الوصول إلى قاعدة عامة .أما طريقة الاستق ا رء: قد استخدم فيها الإمام الق ا رفي نوع ا من الاستق ا رء،يعتمد على الملحظة والتجربة من خلال منطلقاته للحالات الجزئية، وتتبع الحكم فيها لتأخذ نفس حكم الجزئيات المتشابهة معها وهذا النوع من الاستق ا رء أقرب إلى الاستق ا رء العلمي الناقص لأنه اكتفى بإكثر أو أغلب الجزئيات للوصول إلى نتائج ظنية احتمالية يعكس الاستق ا رء عند أرسطو،	

							الذي اشترط احصاء جميع الجزيئات للوصول إلى نتيجة يقينية ، وفي هذه الطريقة اتضح لنا كيف كان للقي ا رغي تأثري ر قو ي على نحو لم يسبق لميمثل في فلسفة العصر الحديث ، ونخص منهم بالذات فرنس بيكون ، وجون ستوارت مل في اتباع خطوات منهج القرافي الاستقرائي.		
4795	12198599	microbial and environmental studies on some strains isolated from hypersaline soil in Egypt/	Ahmed, Zeinab Sayed Ahmed Sayed.			2015	The groups of extremely salt-loving halophilic microbes that produce red, pink, and purple hues in hypersaline ponds were among the earliest microorganisms to be recognized and described. The word halophile is derived from two Greek words, "halos" and "philus," meaning, "salt" and "loving" respectively (Leichtw, 1978). Halophilic bacteria can grow in very high salt concentrations without denaturation of its proteins, giving them some biotechnological importance (Eisenberg & Wachtel, 1987; Danson, 1988). The proteins themselves appear halophilic in that they are only stable in solvents of very high salt concentration (Danson, 1988).The order Halobacteriales consists of a large group of aerobic microbes that live and grow in hypersaline (i.e. brine) environments such as the Great Salt Lake and the Dead Sea. Members of this order are the most halophilic organisms known to exist, thriving in environments 10 times saltier than seawater; hence, collectively they are referred to as the 'extreme halophiles' (Grant et al., 2001).However, the extreme halophiles are well adapted to their hypersaline environment, as evidenced by their predominance in these habitats, requiring at least 1.5 M NaCl for growth and 3.5- 4.5 M NaCl for optimal growth (Grant et al., 2001). To prevent dehydration and maintain osmotic balance with their surroundings, the extreme halophiles have a high intracellular concentration of salts, as high as the NaCl concentration in their environment. They counterbalance high extracellular salt concentrations by accumulating KCl within the cell up to concentrations close to saturation (Chin et al., 2010; Golyshina, 2011; Cray et al., 2013b; Harrison et al., 2013; Krisko & Radman, 2013; Oren, 1999; Roberts, 2005)Their enzymes have evolved particular features that confer to them stability and solubility in high salt concentrations. Furthermore, chloride and sodium ions are involved in salt bridges that lock subunits together (Pace, 1997; Yakimov et al., 2014).High numbers of taxonomically diverse extremely halophilic microorganisms were identified, that differ in salt requirements and metabolic capabilities (Oren, 1994, 2002; Grant et al., 1998, 2001; Anton et al., 2000; Madigan et al., 2003). Among these halophilic microorganisms, Archaea are the most common (Anton et al., 2000; Oren, 2002). In extremely halophilic microorganisms, the distinction of halophilic Archaea from halophilic bacteria became apparent in the 1970's through the molecular phylogenetic work of Woese, who proposed the three domain view of life (Grant & Larsen, 1990). While halophilic microorganisms represented many different taxonomic groups in the bacterial domain, those in the archaeal domain fell into a single order (Halobacteriales) and family Halobacteriaceae (Grant & Larsen, 1990).These extreme halophiles grow best at high salinities (3.4- 5 M NaCl) but they tolerate only 2 M magnesium (Bolhuis et al., 2004). They form dense blooms (upto 108 cells ml-1) and Common species of halobacteria are rods, cocci or disc-shaped, flat discs (Halococcus), squares (Haloflex), rectangles (Halobacterium) and triangles (Halorubrum) (Grant et al., 2001). Although triangular and even square cells with sharp corners measure 2- 5 µm wide, but less than 0.2 µm thick.They are either Gram-negative or Gram- positive, and many are pleomorphic (Anton et al., 1999; Oren et al., 1999; Oren, 2002; Walsby, 2005). The current study was conducted in order to isolate halophilic bacteria from both red sea and mediterranean sea coasts. the obtained isolates (57 in total) were identified, according to their phenotypic and genotypic characteristics, as belonging to three groups		
4796	12198625	نموذج مقترح لتسويق المنشآت الرياضية المدرسية في دولة الكويت/	المعمران، خالد راشد محمد .			2015	تشهد دولة الكويت في الوقت الحالي تطور هائل في جميع المجالات وتعتبر الرياضة من أهم هذه المجالات التي أخذت قدر كبير من الأهتمام في دولة الكويت ولا شك ان الرياضة تعتبر من أهم الدعام التي تقوم عليها اى دولة متقدمة ولاشك انها تبرز مدى التقدم الذي وصلت اليه هذه الدولة خاصة مع التطور الهائل في تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات وكذلك التطور الهائل في المجال الطبي والمجال الاداري والاقتصادي وهذه المجالات أسهمت بدورها في تقدم الرياضة. وتعددت مجالات الاستثمار المختلف في دولة الكويت وهذه المجالات تكون لها محددات خاصة تعمل على تنظيمها بصورة سليمة وقانونية وهذه المحددات هي التي تعطيها القوة الدافعة للاستمرار في هذه المجالات من أجل استقرار عملية التنمية. وإذا كان هواة الرياضة يستطيعون تحمل تكاليف ممارسة رياضة فردية فإن تنظيم الأنشطة الرياضية على المستوى المحلي والدولي يتطلب الكثير من المال وقد كان بعض أثرياء اليونان قبل الميلاد يتولوا رعاية الرياضة والرياضيين فيوفر لهم المال والأجهزة اللازمة للتدريب وفي عصر النهضة بأوروبا كانت الطبقة الأرستقراطية توفر الرعاية والمال للرياضيين تعزيزاً لمكانتهم الاجتماعية.ويشير عبد العزيز أبو عنية (2004م) إلى أنه نظراً للتقدم العلمي الهائل الذي نعيشه هذه الأيام والسابع والمنتجات التي لا حصر لها، والانفجار السكاني الذي يعيشه العالم الذي شكل ضغطاً مستمراً على موارد الأرض المحدودة، مما سارع في ظهور ما يسمى بـ "تشييد التسويق" للمحافظة على الموارد من النضوب، وظهرت "منافذ التوزيع" لإعادة المنتجات المستهلكة للمصانع لإعادة تصنيعها. كما ظهرت حركة تسمى بـ "التسويق الاجتماعي" نتيجة لحركات المستهلكين وعدم رضاهم عن بعض المنتجات التي تشكل خطراً عليهم ومشاكل تلوث البيئة الناتجة عن المخلفات اصناعية ودخان المصانع والسيارات والمواد المستهلكة. ويتفق كلاً من محمد سعده (2009م)، حسن الشافعي (2006م) على أنه إذا قمنا بتوضيح أهمية التسويق الرياضي نجد أنه يسمى إلى الآن ارتقاء بمستوى الأنشطة الرياضية في مجالات التربية البدنية والرياضية والتعليم، والتدريب والإدارة والترويج وجذب اهتمام الجمهور نحو ممارسة الرياضة مع توضيح قيمتها للانسان. وتعزيزها وتدعيمها إلى أن تصبح أسلوب حياة، إلى جانب ما يمكن أن يتحقق من ربح وعائد مادي. (36: 69)، (12: 85) ويتفق كلاً من كولين وكاهي Collen & Kahie (2006م)، كوتلر ودوبويس Kotler & Dubois (2000م) على أن التسويق هو الميكانيزم الاقتصادي والاجتماعي الذي يشبع رغبات ومتطلبات الأفراد والجماعات عن طريق خلق وتبادل المنتجات. ويشير كلاً من فراند وماكرثي Ferrand & Mccarthy (2009م)، إيرلس Earls (2008م)، فلارنون Fullerton (2007م) إلى أهمية التسويق الرياضي بالمؤسسة الرياضية بصفة خاصة وهي كالتالي: ضرورة العمل على زيادة موارد المؤسسة من التسويق للخدمات الرياضية •		

							ضرورة العمل على توفير فرص المنافسة بين المؤسسة والمؤسسات الأخرى الارتقاء بمستوى الخدمة الرياضية المقدمة من طرف المؤسسة ضرورة العمل على تحديد نوع الخدمة الرياضية التي يمكن أن تقدمها المؤسسة الرياضية يجب الاهتمام بتوضيح الأهداف التسويقية للمستفيدين والعاملين بإدارة التسويق الاهتمام بعمل دراسات مسحية عن التسويق المحلي والدولي للخدمة الرياضية الاهتمام بتدريب الكوادر الإدارية المتخصصة في وضع الخطط التسويقية بالمؤسسات يجب مراعاة دراسة الظروف البيئية المؤثرة على الخدمات الرياضية		
4797	12198671	المركزية واللامركزية ودورها في اتخاذ القرار بالهيئة العامة للشباب والرياضة بدولة الكويت/	العمر، عبدالرحمن بدر عمر عبدالله.		2015	لقرار هو أداة وسيلة للتعبير عن مدى نجاح الإدارة أو عدم الاستثمار في الموارد البشرية والمادية واستغلال الوقت المتاح لتحقيق أهداف محددة، والتي ترغب فنية من الصعب التاري للحصول على إعادته، ولكن يمكن مواجهة الوضع لاتخاذ جندية القرار، فإن الغرض من أي قرار هو مواجهة موقف معين أو القيام بإجراءات محددة أو حل للمشاكل القديمة، ومن ثم اللجوء إلى خطة علمية وعملية صنع القرار عندما تفرض الصوت من قبل الإدارة بوصفها الهيئات الإدارية الدعمة الأساسية. مشيرا إلى أهمية وخطورة القرارات والخاصة دور في تحقيق أهداف الإدارة أن ينظر في اللوائح الإدارية للمشكلة الحديثة من تعدد وتعدد أهدافها. كما أنه لم يعد التنظيم الإداري تسعى لتحقيق هدف واحد، بل إلى تحقيق العديد من المجمع والمتشابهة الأهداف، إضافة إلى المشاكل التي تواجه المديرين في هذه ويهف The organizations بحث على: التعرف على الدور المركزي لللامركزية ودورها في صنع القرار العام للشباب وهيئة الرياضة في الكويت. واحدة من أهم الاستنتاجات: إن المركزي المفاهيم الهامة التي ترتبط إلى حد كبير وتركيز السلطة في شروط المرجعية والإدارة المركزية تعني وتشير إلى (كبار إدارة) لاتخاذ جميع القرارات التي تنظم تشغيل الهيئة العامة للشباب والرياضة. واحدة من أهم التوصيات: الإدارة المركزية لا يساعد على الإفراج عن روح الإبداع لمختلف التنظيمية المستويات واللامركزية في إدارة Altnriveh تعطي الإداري مزيد من الحرية في التصرف واتخاذ القرارات.			
4798	12198823	أثر نموذج التعلم البنائي الاجتماعي في تدريس العلوم في تصويب التصورات البديلة وتنمية بعض عادات العقل والمهارات الحياتية لدى التلاميذ/	أحمد، نشوى محمد صبرى.		2014	بعد العصر ال ا رهن عصر التكنولوجيا والتطور المعرفي في جميع مجالات الحياة العلمية والعملية ، وهو ما انعكس على ما تقدمه المدرسة من طرق ووسائل تدريس مختلفة لمساعدة التلاميذ على تلبية احتياجاتهم وطموحاتهم ، وهذا أدى إلى إبط ا رز الدور الفعال للعلوم في مختلف مجالات الحياة العلمية والعملية ، حيث يلاحظ أن أي تطور علمي يصاحبه تقدم هائل في المعرفة العلمية بمختلف المجالات ، لذا لا ينبغي للتعليم أن يبقى يمانى عن هذه التطو ا رت حتى نصل إلى مستقبل أفضل والذي يتأتى من خلال تعليم متميز في عالم يموج بالتغي ا رت والتدفق المستمر للمعلومات . وتنادي الاتجاهات الحديثة في طرق تدريس العلوم بالاهتمام والتركيز على نشاط الطلاب وإجابتهم وإكسابهم المهارات والاتجاهات العلمية التي تمكنهم من اكتشاف المعلومات بأنفسهم وذلك بتوفير بيئة التعلم الملائمة للتلاميذ والتي تساعدهم على التعامل مع مواقف الحياة اليومية ومشكلاتها. (عبد السلام مصطفى ، ٢٠٠٦ وتعتبر المرحلة الإعدادية أحد الم ا رحل : ١٨) . من الطفولة إلى الم ا رةقة والبلوغ تتميز بالكثير من التغي ا رت العقلية والنفسية والاجتماعية التي تؤثر بصورة فعالة على حياة الفرد ، ونظ ا ر لأهميتها فقد نادي العديد من المربين بضرورة الاهتمام بطرق تدريس وتعليم التلاميذ فيها من خلال استخدام طرق واست ا رتيجيات تعمل على تنمية المهارات التي تؤهلهم لاجتياز هذه المرحلة ، ومن هذه المهارات المهارات الحياتية وعادات العقل . حيث ذكر (حسام مازن ، ٢٠٠٢) أنه لكي تعمل التربية على مسيرة التقدم العلمي والتكنول وحي ، فإن عليها التوجه نحو إكساب المهارات الحياتية اللازمة للمواطن المتطور علميا وتكنولوجيا ، حيث أصبح من الأهمية دمج المهارات الحياتية في المناهج التعليمية لإعداد مواطن قادر على مواجهة كل الظروف والمستجدات ، وقد أشار تقرير اليونسيف ٢٠٠٥ إلى أهمية اكتساب المتعلمين للمهارات الحياتية الأساسية كوسيلة لتمكينهم من مواجهة المواقف المختلفة التي يتعرضون لها ، وإكسابهم المعارف المبنية على السلوك الصحيح ، ومن أبرز هذه المهارات المهارات الاتصال والمهارات التفكير ومهارات اتخاذ القرار ، ومهارات التعامل مع البيئة ، والمهارات الشخصية الاجتماعية . حيث تعتبر المهارات الاجتماعية أحد الأسس المهمة التي يركز عليها تعليم الإنسان لأنها تساعد على اكتساب الحب ا رت وتوفير له فرص التفاعل والاتصال وتقدم له ممارسات تدريبية تمكنه من التعامل مع المجتمع الذي يعيش فيه . (خميس محمد خميس ، ٢٠٠٩) . ويرجع الاهتمام بالمهارات الاجتماعية إلى كونها عاملا مهما في تحديد التفاعلات اليومية للفرد مع المحيطين به ، والتي تعد في حالة كفايتها من عوامل التوافق النفسي . (١٧ : للتلاميذ على المستويين الشخصي والمجتمعي) طريف شوقي ، ٢٠٠٢ كما أنها تسمح للتلاميذ بالد ا رسة على نحو مستقل والعمل ضمن مجموعات ، وإقامة صداقات مستمرة ، والاستجابة على نحو مناسب للتغذية ال ا رجة والإرشادات التي يتلقونها من المعلم ، ومن دون هذه المهارات تقل فرصة التلاميذ للتعلم (Schoenfeld et al ، 2008 ومن المهارات الاجتماعية التي يسمى تدريس العلوم إلى تحقيقها : المبادرة في المحادثة ، تكوين الصداقات) . ، الاستماع والتذكور ، الوضوح في التعبير ، المشاركة التعاون ، الاتصال ، التأييد والمساندة . (حسام مازن ، ٢٠١١ : ٢٥٤-٢٥٣) ، ومن دون المهارات الاجتماعية قد يواجه التلاميذ عدد أ من النتائج غير المرغوبة (Fisher, Warner & Klein, 2004) . التي تتضمن تفاعلا ضعيفا مع المتعلمين من زملائهم وتدنيا في التحصيل الأكاديمي ، لذا فإن المواد الد ا رسية التي تقدم في جميع م ا رحل الد ا رسة ينبغي أن تعمل على تحقيق الهدف			

						الاجتماعي من التربية من خلال اعداد الفرد القادر على معرفة نفسه ومعرفة من حوله وكيفية التعامل معهم . (Schoenfeld et al, 2008) . كما ينبغي أن تتضمن مناهج المرحلة الأساسية منها ١ رت الحياتية التي يحتاجها التلميذ للتياق بالنشطة هادفة في بيئته وخاصة مناهج العلوم التي تعتمد علي ربط مادةالعلوم بخب ١ رت التلاميذ وحياتهم اليومية ، ومساعدتهم علي التفاعل مع المواقف الحياتية.	
4799	12198829	الأعراض الجسدية وعلاقتها بالإكتئاب :	عويضة، حسين أبوالمجد سيد.		2015	تعد مشكلات (الفن-الجسم) من الدراسات السابقة أن الأعراض الجسدية في الأكتئاب أكثر انتشارا في البلاد النامية وغير الغربية لها . اقترحت مجموعة من الدراسات السابقة أن الأعراض الجسدية في الأكتئاب أكثر انتشارا في البلاد النامية وغير الغربية عن البلاد الصناعية والغربية حيث تنتشر لديها الأعراض النفسية للاكتئاب مما خلق مجالا للبحث في العلاقة بين الاكتئاب والأعراض الجسدية وخاصة في البلاد النامية مثل مصر. يتذكر حسن عبد المعطي أن المريض بالأعراض الجسدية لا يشكو من الناحية النفسية بل إنه يشكو من الناحية الحسية حيث يتوجه للعلاج الطبي الذي لا يستطيع أن يساعده بسبب أن اضطرابه الأساسي يعود إلى أسباب نفسية وليست جسمية وهو لا يعبر عنه الاضطرابات أو الأعراض السيكوسوماتية . ومن هنا برهن ستين مولر علي أن الأعراض الجسدية مثال لأهمية العلاقة بين الجسم والعقل في مجال الطب والطب النفسي. ويتفق كل من عبد الستار إبراهيم وماوندكار وترفدي وهيدو وآخرين والتوني وآخرين وأحمد عكاشة وطارق عكاشة في أن الأعراض الجسدية شائعة جاء في الأكتئاب وهي في الواقع آلام غامضة وتشمل هذه الأعراض ألم المزمن – آلام الأطراف – آلام الظهر – مشاكل في الجهاز الهضمي – التعب - الإعياء - اضطرابات في النوم – التغيرات في الشهية الصداع – واضطراب جنسية .. إلخ ومعظم المرضى المصابين بالأكتئاب صعب جدا، وغالبا تهمل الأعراض الجسدية وأعراض القلق في الكشف عن الأكتئاب وخاصة في مراكز العناية الصحية لعداة ما يظهر مرضى الأكتئاب مجموعة من الأعراض الجسدية ويشكل هذا النمط في كثير في الأحوال خطر على علي المرضى الذين يعانون من الاضطرابات الاكتئابية حيث يعزوا المرضى الأعراض إلى أمراض عضوية .وأظهرت مجموعة من الدراسات أن الاضطرابات الاكتئاب والقلق ترتبط بقوة مع الأعراض الجسدية ولكن هذه العلاقة غير الواضحة فتمت أكثر من دراسة لفحص العلاقة بين الأكتئاب والقلق أم لا وفي دراسات متعددة كانت العلاقة غير واضحة بين الأكتئاب والأعراض الجسدية.	
4800	12198844	معالم السنن (شرح سنن أبي داود) للإمام الخطابي (ت388هـ) /	الصالح، ابراهيم أحمد عبدالله عبد الوهاب.		2014	كتاب سنن أبي داود هو واحد مميز . لا يوجد ل كتاب مماثل مثل ذلك في الدين. حصولها على موافقة من جميع الناس. ولذلك، فقد أصبح كحكم بين العلماء والفقهاء مع الطوائف المختلفة. كل عالم يجد احتياجاته. وبالتالي فإن تعتمد شعب العراق ومصر والمغرب وبلدان أخرى كثيرة على الكتاب مرجعا ذلك. فيما يتعلق بأهمية الكتاب، يقول إبراهيم الحربي، عندما كتب أبو داود هذا الكتاب، تم منحه إل فهم الحديث تماما كما قال الله لديه آل جبار منح رسوله داود (صلي الله عليه وسلم) الاختاءالحديد بن العربي -referring- على نسخة من هذا الكتاب الذي كتبه أبو وقال Dawood --، "إذا لم يكن لدى الفرد أي علم إلا كتاب الله ثم هذا الكتاب مرجعا، وقال انه لا يحتاج أي شيء آخر." قال الإمام الخطابي: "مما لا شك فيه، الله مغتبط لديها وكشف الكتاب نبيانا لكل شيء. Thermore، الله يقول سبحانه وتعالى في القرآن الكريم في الآية يقرأ (لدينا لا شيء المهمة في كتاب (آل 38 Ana'm). الله سبحانه وتعالى قال لنا أنه لم يتوك شيئا من أمور الدين دون موضحا انه في القرآن. ومع ذلك، كان هذا التفسير على اثنين أنواع: أولا، وأسلوب واضح أن تتاولت ذكرى (ذاكر) في النص. كانت الثانية في أسلوب الخفية التي شملت على معنى التلاوة ضمنا. تفسير هذا النمط wasentrusted إلى النبي (صلي الله عليه وسلم). وقد أشار الله هذه المسألة في قوله تعالى أن يقرأ (ولقد أوحى إليك و ذكرى أنك mayst شرح للبشرية الذي هاث تم الكشف عنها، وعليهم تمكين) (سورة النحل: 44) أيا كان يجمع بين القرآن وحصل على السنة في التين من بلاغة. وقد جمعت أبو داود في كتابه عن مبادئ الحديث من (44) أصول أمهات السنن و الفقه. لا الباحث معالجة له ولا وقت لاحق واحدة سوف تصل علمه وفيما يتعلق بكتاب Ma'alem آل السنن في شرح سنن أبي داود عن طريق الإمام الخطابي، وهو واحد من الكتب المفيدة. آل جعلت الخطابي في هذا الكتاب من الواضح ما كان من الصعب في الموضوع من كتاب السنن. وأوضح ما كانت مخيأة في معناها،أنطهرت جوانب الأحكام، اشارت إلى مجالات استخراج وخصم من خطيه، وكشف معنى المشاركة في القرآن، لصالح طلابه.	
4801	12198867	Les aspects linguistiques et stylistiques dans quelques contes de Guy de Maupassant/	Bagato, Amani Mohammad Abdel –Maguid.		2014	Un coup d"oeil d'ensemble sur le XIXe siècle français révèle avant tout sa complexité. Au rythme heurté des événements politiques correspond tout un enchevêtrement de courants d"Idées et de mouvements littéraires. Complexité d"autant plus sensible que nous sommes encore tout près du dit siècle ; aussi ne songeons-nous pas à le résumer d"un mot, comme le « siècle de la Renaissance », le « siècle classique » ou le « siècle des lumières ». Privés de ce moyen commode de l"embrasser d"un seul regard, nous sommes en revanche préservés de la tentation de le simplifier abusivement, et peut-être sentons-nous mieux ainsi sa richesse et sa diversité, du romantisme au réalisme, du réalisme au symbolisme.Guy de Maupassant passe son enfance à Fécamp avec sa mère et son frère, il rencontre Flaubert, ami de son oncle. Mobilisé à vingt ans, il participe à la guerre de 1870, expérience qui sera une source d"inspiration fonctionnaire accablé d"ennui, il s"entraîne à l"écriture sous l"influence exigeante de Flaubert ; devient chroniqueur pour différents journaux. Guy de Maupassant est le fils spirituel de Flaubert. Ses principes sont le mot exact, le travail de la phrase et le réalisme. Sa technique réside dans : - Le récit dans le récit,Le discours argumentatif, - L"économie de l"expression, la litote le trait léger et significatif, la notation impressionniste, - Le parler authentique. À l"école de Flaubert, Maupassant avait appris à découvrir dans chaque chose « un aspect qui n"ait été vu et dit par personne». Plus qu"à la trame de ses récits (histoires de chasse, anecdotes gaillardes, farces paysannes, fait divers parisiens), l"intérêt de ses contes tient à la peinture vraie des milieux, des moeurs , des types les plus divers, qu"il s"agisse du monde rustique, des bourgeois ou des employés .La passion de ce qu"il appelait « l"humble vérité»De fait, loin d"étaler une documentation massive, Maupassant se distingue par son sens de la mesure: choisissant les traits les plus caractéristiques, il crée, avec une remarquable sobriété et une grande simplicité de style « la couleur, le ton, l"aspect, le mouvement de la vie même.»	

						Maupassant est essentiellement un classique. Son génie n'est pas apparu brusquement, mais il s'est développé au contact de modèles éminents : Balzac, le grand ancêtre ; Flaubert, le maître du roman moderne ; Zola enfin, chef de file des naturalistes. C'est en suivant les conseils de Flaubert que le jeune Maupassant a corrigé son style, supprimant les lourdeurs, se méfiant des abus d'une rhétorique trop scolaire, allant, toujours vers un dépouillement plus poussé de l'écriture et l'effacement de l'artiste. À lire l'oeuvre de Maupassant, l'impression qui domine est celle d'une étrange simplicité : simplicité du vocabulaire, de la syntaxe, des situations choisies et des personnages mis en scène. Dans un cadre familial, une intrigue réduite à un petit nombre d'éléments se déroule de façon linéaire. C'est un avec, le récit d'une farce, d'une aventure, plaisante ou malheureuse, un souvenir qui donne toujours l'illusion d'être fidèlement empruntés au réel. Comme les titres l'indiquent [La Ficelle , Le Petit Fût] , tout l'art de Maupassant est de donner à une historiette , aussi insignifiante soit elle , une portée morale , insignifiante soit-elle , une portée morale , amusante ou grinçante , destinée à faire réfléchir le lecteur. On remarque dans les contes que la conclusion est inattendue, voir l'absence de fin, qui, brisant les conventions romanesques et l'attente du lecteur, induisent une signification symbolique et suscitent une pluralité d'interprétations. Mais Maupassant se garde bien d'intervenir et de proposer un jugement personnel : Le conte, comme la vie, n'est ni juste ni injuste. Elle n'a pas de morale.		
4802	12198929	المتغيرات الاجتماعية المرتبطة بالعنف الأسري ضد الأطفال :	مصطفى، نسرين صلاح.		2015	ظاهرة العنف الأسري واحدة من أهم الظواهر الاجتماعية الآخذة في النمو والتزايد وقد تزايدت بكتافة عالية على الصعيد العالمي والإقليمي والمحلي وهذه الكثافة تعد وظيفة أو نتيجة لفاعلية متغيرات عديدة تعيشها الأسرة قد تدفع لانتشار العنف حتى أن كثيرا من البحوث تشير إلى انتشار العنف بأشكاله ومستوياته المتنوعة , وانتشار هذه الظاهرة لها آثار متعددة وصحية واجتماعية تؤثر على الطفل الذي هو رجل المستقبل , ولذلك فالإهتمام بالطفولة ويؤمن حقوقها اهتمام بالإنسان كصاحب حقوق على مجتمعه, يجب الاعتراف بها وتأمينها له , إضافة إلى اعتبارها نقطة بداية للوصول إلى التنمية المستدامة إذ إن التنمية البشرية ستؤدي عاجلا أو آجلا إلى التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية. مع الإشارة هنا إلى أن تنمية الطفولة لا تعني إصدار قوانين وتشريعات فقط , إنما هي سياسة تنموية يجب أن تتكامل مع السياسة التنموية السائدة في المجتمع الآخذة في الاعتبار مشكلات الحاضر والمتطلعة دوما إلى المستقبل الواعد. وينصب اهتمام هذه الدراسة في التعرف على تأثير بعض المتغيرات الاجتماعية التي تعيشها الأسرة الريفية والحضرية والتي يفترض أنها ترتبط بالعنف الأسري ضد الطفل. وركزت الدراسة على المتغيرات الآتية (المستوى التعليمي –التفكك الأسري- الحالة الاقتصادية – نمط الأسرة – مهنة الوالدين – المرأة المعيلة – حجم الأسرة – عمل المرأة)في كل من الريف والحضر.		
4803	12198936	فاعلية حقبة تعليمية محوسبة في تنمية مهارات التمثيل الرياضي و التعلم ذاتي التنظيم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادية/	محمد، مصطفى محمود عطية.		2014	المحوسبة حزمة تعليمية (CIP1) هي واحدة من المنحى فرد طرق التعلم، والتي توفر الخبرات التعليمية في شكل قطع وأوجدات صغيرة. كل واحد منهم له هدف محدد، بحيث يحصل التلميذ المعلومات بالطريقة التي تريد وفقا لقرائنه.تصميم (CIP) يعتمد بشكل كبير على تكنولوجيا الوسائط المتعددة التي تقدمها الكمبيوتر وفقا لاركناز الأساسية، التي التعليمية التقليدية حزمة بنيت على ذلك، حتى يعرف الباحث بأنها "تربية والتعلمنظام تنظيم محوسب مصممة على أساس تكنولوجيا الوسائط المتعددة، لمساعدة المتعلم في تقرير المصير، تعلم فعال من خلال توفير عدد من المصادر، البدائل والأنشطة والأمثلة التعليمية، والمبادئ التوجيهية تنجبه للتعلم،المرتدة، ما قبل وما بعد واختبارات طويلة. من أجل الوصول إلى مستوى منيقتان التعلم، وتحقيق أهداف متعددة المحدد "حاولت الدراسة للاستثمار ميول التلاميذ للتعامل مع الكمبيوتر وبرمجيات الوسائط المتعددة لعلاج بعض أوجه القصور، التي حذفت من قبل التقليديةطرق التدريس وبرامج الوسائط المتعددة التقليدية. وبالتالي فإن الهدف مننتنير دراسة تحديد في "التعرف على فاعلية (CIP) على تطوير التمثيل الرياضي ومهارات التعلم ذاتي التنظيم للتلاميذ الإعدادية".>ووفقا لهذه الدراسة مهارة التمثيل الرياضية التي تعرف بأنها "مهارة التلميذ إلى التقديم والفقر بالتتابع - حتى انتهى - لمدة ثلاثمراحل (تنظيم وتفسير أو مشاكل الرياضيات، ولكل مرحلة أوضحت النحو التالي:المنظمة: قدرة التلميذ على فرز وتصنيف وترتيب الرياضياتأفكار أو عناصر المشكلة الرياضية وسجلت ذلك التفسير: قدرة التلميذ على اختيار وتطبيق عدة أشكال التمثيل (لفظية، رمزية، بيانيا، كائن، بشكل موقع، ...) لشرح الأفكار الرياضية أو حل المسائل الرياضية أو القضايا.		
4804	12198974	صورة المجتمع بين المقاومة العربية والعبرية في الأدنلس/	إبراهيم، هيثم محمود.		2014	يكاد يجمع الباحثون في الأدب العبري للقرون الوسطى أن الأدنلس شهدت _ آنذاك _ أزهى عصور الأدب العبري ازدهاراً، وحتى الآن يعد اليهود أدب تلك المرحلة العصر الذهبي للأدب العبري، ولا غرو فإن معظم النتاجات الأدبية شعر□الإنثر□ اخرجت من رحم الأدب العربي، وتأثير البنية الأدنلسية الإسلامية، وما ضمنه الإسلام من حقوق وحسن معاملة لأهل الذمة، في سياسة انتهجها معظم حكام المسلمين آنذاك، وأكبر معطيات ذلك ما بقي إلى الآن من نتاج وتراث أدبي يشهد عليه القاصي والداني.إن البحث في التأثيرات العربية والإسلامية على المؤلفات العبرية واليهودية تصدت له دراسات عديدة بلغات مختلفة ولا يزال الباحثون يكتشفون مدى تأثير العرب وثقافتهم على اليهود ومؤلفاتهم في تلك الفترة. وقد لوحظ أن معظم هذه الدراسات أولت الشعر اهتمام□ا كبير□ا مقارنة بالنثر الفني المتمثل في فن المقامات، غير أن الجدير بالذكر هنا أن المقامة العبرية حظيت بالعديد من الدراسات في الفترة الأخيرة؛ ولاسيما الدراسات التي تبحث في مدى تأثرها بالأدب العربي بشكل عام والمقامات العبرية بشكل خاص.وقد توصلت معظم هذه الدراسات إلى نتيجة مهمة، تؤكد تأثير الأدب العربي على المقامات العبرية في الأدنلس. هذا، وقد أثبت الباحثون أن المقامات العربية المشرقية للهمداني والحريزي كانت المعين الرئيس، الذي نهل منه المقاميون اليهود مواد مقاماتهم وأفكارها، حتى وصل الأمر إلى وجود نصوص كاملة نقلها المقاميون اليهود إلى مقاماتهم،مع إجراء بعض التغييرات الطفيفة، وادعائهم أنها من قريحتهم. هذا بالإضافة إلى مصادر عربية أخرى توصل الباحثون إلى تأثيرها على المقامات العبرية. كل ذلك يدعو إلى مزيد من البحث عن المصادر الأصلية التي اعتمد عليها اليهود في مقاماتهم؛ ولاسيما المصادر العربية التي وجدت في الأدنلس في الفترة نفسها، الأمر الذي يدعو إلى البحث في المقامات العربية بالأدنلس.لقد فطن شموئيل شنتيرن هذا الاتجاه؛ وبالفعل لقد توصل إلى مصادر أخرى تكمن في المقامة العربية الأدنلسية، وأثبت أن الحريزي – رائد المقامة العبرية_ كتب		

							نشرات لكل الموجة خدمات البث في الخدمات من عينة الدراسة. استخدمت الباحثة استمارة تحليل المضمون مجتمع الدراسة الميدانية ومثل ذلك في جميع الاتصالات في شبكات المصرية الموجهة، والتي بلغ عددها 124. عينة الدراسة الميدانية تم تمكين الباحث، في دراسة ميدانية لها، تعتمد على عينة عشوائية بسيطة تتكون من 600 قناة متنوعة شملت جميع programmatics (A منير - A برامج مقدم - المنبع - محرر - A محضر - A المشرف برامج)؛ بالإضافة إلى منيري الإدارات المختلفة لشبكة البث الموجه.		
4808	12199201	A new Method to study Bottomonium/	nahool, tarek Abdel-wahab Mohamedian khalafallah.			2014	Particle physics is the study of the particles that make up the universe, and the interactions that take place between them. It is also referred to as elementary particle physics, by which we mean that we would ideally like to understand the universe in terms of its "elementary" constituents that are not composed of other particles. Why do we study particle physics? The questions "What is the universe made of?" and "How does it work?" are of fundamental interest for their own sake. In addition, understanding the universe as it is now might help us answer the question "where did it come from?" Aside from these weighty questions, what about immediate material benefits? Like much of fundamental research, it is impossible to know now what benefits might be realized from particle physics. However, it is worth noting that in 1897 the quest to understand the universe led to the discovery of the electron by J.J. Thompson. The Standard Model provides a unified framework for our current understanding of fundamental forces and particles. The fundamental particles include leptons, quarks and gauge bosons. Leptons include electrons and their heavier cousins the muons and taus as well as associated neutrinos. Interactions between the fundamental particles are seen as arising from the exchange of gauge bosons: photons for electromagnetic, W and Z bosons for weak and gluons for strong interactions. The Standard Model also predicts the existence of the Higgs boson, which couples with many of the other fundamental particles to give them mass [1]. The elementary particles included in the Standard Model are shown in Figure (1.1). The Standard Model recognizes two types of elementary fermions: quarks and leptons. In all, the model distinguishes 24 different fermions: six quarks: the up quark, down quark, strange quark, charmed quark, bottom quark, and top quark; and six leptons (electron, electron neutrino, muon, muon neutrino, tau particle, tau neutrino), each with a corresponding anti particle. The 12 fundamental fermionic flavours are divided into three generations of four particles each. Six of the particles are quarks. The remaining six are leptons, three of which are neutrinos, and the remaining three of which have an electric charge of -1: the electron and its two cousins, the muon and the tau. There are also 12 fundamental fermionic antiparticles that correspond to these 12 particles. For example, the anti electron (positron) e^+ is the electron's antiparticle and has an electric charge of +1. Table (1.1) shows the 12 fundamental fermionic flavours and fundamental fermionic antiparticles are listed in Table (2.2) [2]. Particles obey the Bose-Einstein statistics are called bosons, In the Standard Model, vector (spin-1) bosons (gluons, photons, and the W and Z bosons) mediate forces, whereas the Higgs boson (spin-0) is responsible for the intrinsic mass of particles. Bosons differ from fermions in the fact that multiple bosons can occupy the same quantum state (Pauli Exclusion Principle). Also, Bosons can be either elementary, like photons, or a combination, like mesons. The spin of bosons is integers instead of half integers. There are only five particles that considered as elementary particles [3].		
4809	12199205	أثر التعرض للشبكات الاجتماعية على الإنترنت في إدراك القضايا والأحداث الجارية لدى عينة من الشباب الجامعي/	أحمد، نوره عبد الله محمود.			2014	في ظل الثورة الاتصالية التي ساهمت في صنعها شبكة الإنترنت، والتي فتحت آفاق جديدة للتواصل ألغت من خلالها الحدود الزمنية المكانية، ظهرت أشكال جديدة من المواقع أصبحت من أكثر المواقع تأثيراً في العالم وتسمى بمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي تقدم العديد من الخدمات الاتصالية، وباتت تتنافس وسائل الاتصال التقليدية مثل الصحف والإذاعة والتلفزيون لما لها من خصائص تفاعلية آنية وبأشكال وطرق متعددة (١). شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي لعبت أدواراً عديدة سياسية واقتصادية واجتماعية في حياة الشعوب في كافة أنحاء العالم. وبات تأثيرها يتصدر أحداث الساعة؛ نظراً لارتباط قطاع كبير من الأفراد بتلك الشبكات، وأصبح تأثير الشبكات الاجتماعية على النواحي السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية واضحاً، حيث تلعب مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي دوراً كبيراً في التواصل بين الأفراد وكان لها دور كبير في الحشد لثوارت الربيع العربي وعلى رأسها الثورة المصرية (٢)، وقد لعبت شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي دوراً رئيسياً في إحداث تحولات سياسية في دول الربيع العربي، وأصبح أي مواطن عادي لديه حرية غير مسبقة في إظهار آرائه في مختلف الموضوعات، فليست لديه خطوط حمراء، ويتم نقل صوته وأفكاره لكل الناس وهذا ما كان محروماً منه		

						الشباب. وبناء على الاستخدام المتزايد لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، جاءت أهمية دراسة أثر تعرض الشباب الجامعي لمواقع الشبكات الاجتماعية على الانترنت في إدراك القضايا والأحداث الجارية، للتعرف على أسباب هذا التعرض، ومعرفة أنماط وعادات تعرضهم لها «مدى مشاركتهم وتفاعلهم على مواقع الشبكات الاجتماعية»، ودور هذه المواقع في إدراك القضايا والأحداث الجارية على الساحة المصرية والعربية والعالمية. قامت الباحثة بتقسيم الدراسة إلى أربعة فصول، يتناول الفصل الأول الإطار المنهجي، ويتناول الفصل الثاني تعريف، نشأة وتطور مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، ويشتمل الفصل الثالث على الإطار النظري للدراسة والمتمثل في مبحثين الأول يتناول نظرية التماس المعلومات، والثاني يتناول المدخل التفاعلي، أما الفصل الثالث وهو نتائج الدراسة الميدانية فقد اشتمل على مبحثين الأول يتناول مدخل معرفي للقضايا والأحداث الجارية التي خضعت للدراسة، والثاني يتناول خصائص عينة الدراسة والمؤشرات التحليلية للنتائج الدراسة الميدانية، ثم التطرق إلى اختبار فروض الدراسة، وانتهت الدراسة بعرض لأهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الباحثة، واختتمتها بمجموعة من المقترحات، وتقديم ملخص للدراسة باللغة العربية والإنجليزية، واستعرض المراجعين العربية والأجنبية، وملاحق الدراسة.
4810	12199232	تأثير استخدام تدريبات الوسط المائي و البيئة الرملية على بعض عناصر اللياقة البدنية الخاصة والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى 800 متر جرى/	علام، كرم محمود.		2014	أصبح التدريب الرياضي علما له أصوله وقواعده المختلفة، التي تساعد الفرد للوصول إلى أعلى مستوى رياضي ممكن في نوع النشاط الممارس، عن طريق تنمية القدرات البدنية والمهارية والفسيولوجية والنفسية والارتقاء بها لدرجة تتناسب مع احتياجات ومتطلبات هذا النشاط وفقا لقدرات الأفراد وخصائصهم. ويرى "محمد حسن علوي" (1990م) أن رياضة مسابقات الميدان وسباقات المضمار من الرياضات التي تتكرر جميع عناصر اللياقة البدنية، فعلى مستوى هذه العناصر تتوقف النتائج التي يحصل عليها اللاعبين في مسابقاتها المختلفة ولذلك تتطلب ممارسة مسابقات ألعاب القوى المختلفة الارتقاء بمستوى عناصر اللياقة البدنية مثل "القوة، السرعة، التحمل، المرونة، الرشاقة، التوافق العضلي والعصبي". ويعد سباق جرى المسافات المتوسطة (800 متر) من السباقات التي اختلف عليها العديد من الآراء العلمية حول إيجاد أسلوب أو وسيلة تدريب مناسبة تساعد على تنمية القدرات البدنية الخاصة بمتسابقى جرى المسافات المتوسطة ومن ثم تحقيق المستويات العالية. يعتبر سباق 800 متر جري مجرد تدريباً لاكتساب قوة التحمل والجلد حيث يعمل الجهاز العضلي لمدة قصيرة وبسرعة منتظمة وعلى ذلك يجب أن تكون الأجهزة الحيوية الداخلية للجسم في أحسن حال حتى تقوم الدورة الدموية والنفسية بنشاطها أثناء العمل. واتفق كلا من "خيرية السكري وآخرون" (2004م)، بانكلي وآخرون Binkley et al (1996م)، ساندرا وريبى Sanders & Rippe (1994م)، برنت Brent (1993م) على أن التدريب داخل الوسط المائي يؤدي إلى تطوير القدرات البدنية الخاصة والمرتبطة بنجاح الأداء المهاري لنوع الرياضة التخصصية للاعب كالقوة، التحمل، المرونة فهو يعمل على مرونة المفاصل واستطالة العضلات وتقويتها دون التعرض لأي إصابات أو مضاعفات، وذلك عن طريق تدريبات ضد مقاومات الماء باستخدام أدوات، وأثقال متدرجة، واستخدام حركات مشابهة لنموذج الأداء الفني من حيث الشكل، العضلات المستخدمة، المسار الزمني للقوة). ويذكر "ركي محمد حسن" (2004م) أن التدريب في الرمال أحد السبل التدريبية السهلة، التي تهيئ وتعد للجسم القدرة على التحكم خاصة إذا ما استخدم كنوع من الإحماء الخاص وأيضاً بأن التدريب في الرمال يعمل على المساعدة المباشرة على رفع قدرة العضلات وعلى الامتداد الكامل لها، وأيضاً لقد حظي التدريب في الرمال الآن وبخاصة في الأونة الأخيرة باهتمام الكثير من العلماء وبعض الباحثين. ومن خلال عمل الباحث تدريباً بمنتدى شباب الجزيرة لمتسابقى جرى المسافات المتوسطة ومتابعته لبعض البطولات المحلية التي يقمها نادي الجزيرة لألعاب القوى وكذلك بطولات الجمهورية التي ينظمها الاتحاد المصري لألعاب القوى تبين أن هناك انخفاض في المستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى جرى المسافات المتوسطة بالنادي مقارنة بقرانهم من متسابقى الجمهورية. ومن خلال متابعة الباحث للمتسابقين قد لاحظ ظهور بعض التغيرات في الأداء أثناء مراحل السباق مثل (انخفاض السرعة بشكل عام وملحوظ أثناء السباق)، لذلك مما يؤدي إلى انخفاض المستوى الرقمي للمتسابقين نتيجة ضعف القدرات البدنية الخاصة وهذا ما دعي الباحث للقيام بهذا البحث العلمي وذلك لمعرفة أي الأسلوبين (الوسط المائي – البيئة الرملية) أفضل تأثيراً على بعض عناصر اللياقة البدنية الخاصة والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى 800 متر جرى.
4811	12199247	اثر استراتيجيه لعب الأدوار في تنمية الوعي الاقتصادي الاستهلاكي لدى أطفال الروضة/	العديسي، كوثر محمد الشاذلي .		2014	تعتبر السنوات الأولى في حياة الإنسان من سنوات حياته المهمة ومن المراحل المتميزة، فإنها الفترة التكوينية الحاسمة من حياته؛ إذ يتم فيها بناؤه ووضع البذور الأولى لشخصيته بكل جوانبها. وفي ضوء ذلك فقد تعد مرحلة رياض الأطفال إحدى المراحل المهمة في حياة الإنسان؛ نظراً لأن فيها يبدأ تكوين الطفل وإعداده، وفيها تتشكل العادات والاتجاهات، وتكتسب القيم والأنماط السلوكية، كما أنها فترة تعرض واستطلاع وتجريب يستمتع فيها الطفل بأى عمل جديد يتمكن من طاقه عبد الوعوف عامر، ٢٠٠٨، إقائه والنجاح فيه (أمل حسونة، ٢٠٠٠ وتصحيح لمرحلة رياض الأطفال) (٨، ٧)، (١). ومن، والاجتماعية والنفسية وبشكل تدريجي (فرماوي محمد فرماوي وحياة المجادي، ١٩٩٩، ٥٥ قيمتها إذا صلت على تلبية احتياجات الطفل الجسمية والعقلية الاحتياجات الاجتماعية التي ينبغي تلبيتها لدى الطفل تنمية الوعي الاقتصادي الاستهلاكي؛ حيث أشار إلى أن الوعي يعد الخطوة الأولى في تكوين الجوانب، (حسن شحاتة وزينب النجار، ٢٠٠٣، ٣٣٩ الوجدانية بما تتضمنه من الاتجاهات والقيم، وذلك لأنه في ظل الظروف التي يواجهها المجتمع المصري النامي من ضغوط اقتصادية، وتنامي المشكلات المتصلة باستهلاك الغذاء والمياه والطاقة، وقصور الثقافة الاستهلاكية لدى بعض أفرادها، وتعاظم التأثيرات السلبية لثقافة الاستهلاك على النواحي الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية، فيجب أن تكون تنمية الوعي الاقتصادي الاستهلاكي من أهم أهداف المجتمعات عامة، فإن ترشيد الموارد عنصر مهم من عناصر التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية، ومن ثم فلا بد من تشجيع تنظيم الاستهلاك الفردي والأسري، لاسيما الاستهلاك لدى الأطفال حيث إن نمط استهلاك الفرد يتوقف على مدى وعيه وعلى نوعية المعلومات والعادات والاتجاهات الاقتصادية الاستهلاكية التي تكونت وتأسست لديه منذ الصغر (أحمد إبراهيم، ممنوح عبد الرحيم الجعفري وهالة إبراهيم الجرواني، ٢٠١٠ وتحتاج الروضة لتنمية الوعي الاقتصادي) (٤، ١٤٠). الاستهلاك لدى الأطفال حيث إن نمط استهلاك الفرد يتوقف على مدى وعيه وعلى نوعية المعلومات والعادات والاتجاهات الاقتصادية الاستهلاكية التي تكونت وتأسست لديه منذ الصغر (أحمد إبراهيم، ممنوح عبد الرحيم الجعفري وهالة إبراهيم الجرواني، ٢٠١٠ وتحتاج الروضة لتنمية الوعي الاقتصادي) (٤، ١٤٠). أساليب وطرق فعالة في هذا الصدد، ولعل من الأساليب الفعالة استراتيجية لعب الأدوار التي عرفها بأنها طريقة التمثيل التي تعتمد أساساً على الطفل بحيث، (إبراهيم عبد الله الحميدان، ٢٠٠٥، ٩٤) تقوم المعلمة بشكل مسبق قبل شرح الدرس بتوزيع الأدوار على الأطفال مع الاستعداد لتمثيلها. إلى الأسباب التي جعلت استراتيجية - ١٠٦، ولقد أشار يحيى محمد نبهان (٢٠٠٦، ١٠٧) لعب الأدوار من أهم وأوفى الاستراتيجيات التعليمية بأغراض تعليمية التعلم في مرحلة رياض الأطفال؛ وانبعثت تلك الأهمية من إتيانها حاجيات الأطفال في هذه المرحلة.
4812	12199266	فاعليه برنامج ارشادى لتحسين جودة الحياه النفسيه للمراهقين الموهوبين/	عزت، فاطمه محمد الشهير.		2014	تعد المراقبة مرحلة مهمة في حياة الفرد؛ لأنها تمثل مرحلة انتقالية بين الطفولة والرشد،

						ولما تشمله من تغيرات نفسية واجتماعية وجسمية تؤثر على مشاعره وسلوكه، و□يك □ ون فيها الفرد اتجاهاته، وينشغل بأزمة الهوية وتحقيق الذات، ويمر المراهق بكثير من الصعوبات والتحديات والتناقضات؛ لاسيما المراهق في عالم اليوم الذي يواجه الصراع بين حاجاته ورغباته ومتطلبات وقيم المجتمع المحيط به، والتي تترك أثا □ را كبيرة على شخصيته، وعلى تقدمه الأكاديمي والنفس والاجتماعي إذا لم يحسن فيها رعايته وتوجيهه ومساعدته على التوافق. والمراهق الموهوب – الذي يمثل قاطرة المجتمع وقائدته وأغلي ما يمتلكه أي مجتمع ، فيعتمد عليه في حل مشكلاته وتذليل الصعاب ومواجهة تحديات المستقبل - يعاني من مشكلات بعضها مشابه لما يعانيه أقرانه العاديون، وبعضها الآخر ينبع من خصائصه التي يتميز به أعرفه، خاصة إذا تواجد في بيئات لا تقبل هذا الاختلاف والتميز، ولا توفر له الرعاي ةالتي يحتاجها، فيتعرض الموهوب لصراعات داخلية وخارجية، ومشكلات عدم التوافق الشخص ي والاجتماعي . وعاني الموهوب من مشكلات عديدة، كالكمالية ، والتقلبات المزاجية ، والشعور بالاختلاف، والعزلة عن الآخرين، وصعوبة تكوين صداقات مع الأقران، وعدم تقم المحيطين لاحتياجاته المتنوعة ، والشعور بالذنب، واهتزاز مفهوم الذات، والحساسية الشديدة نحو الذات والعالم، والإحباطات والضغوط النفسية الناتجة عن التباين الشديد في مظاهر النمو. والموهوب لا يتقبل ذاته للتوقعات العالية التي يطالب بها ذاته، كما يطالب بها الآخرون وأي □ ضا للتقييم الدقيق لذاته ولأدائه، فلا يتقبل الأخطاء أو الأعمال الغير كاملة، بالإضافة لمشاعر الاختلاف عن الآخرين بسبب موهبته (أمال عبدالسميع باطنة، ١٩٩٨ ؛ عبد الرحمن سيد سليمان، بالإضافة لمعاناته في علاقته بأفراد أسرته، فهم لا -٢٤٧٠ : وصفاء غازي أحمد، ٢٠٠١). (٢٥٣ يركز طبيعة الموهبة واختلافه عن الآخرين، وما ينتج عن هذا من احتياجات مختلفة، وتنب □ عا لذلك لا يتفهمون كئي □ را من تصرفاته، كما أن الموهوب تحكمه نظرة كمالية نحو ذاته والآخرين، وربما يحاسبهم من هذا المنطلق فيؤثر هذا على تفاعلاته داخل كما أن مدرسة الموهوب الحالية لا تقدم له تحديات أكاديمية ملائمة، فالمنهج قاصرة لا تتلى احتياجاته، والأساليب التقليدية للتعليم لا تمكنه من الاستكشاف والتحليل، ولا توجد نشاطات كافية في المدرسة لممارسة هواياته، ويمر الموهوب بخبرات سلبية في المدرسة؛ فلا يجد زملاء يشاركونه نفس الاهتمامات والأفكار، ويضطر الموهوب لإخفاء موهبته ليدعم علاقته مع زملائه، كما أن معلمه غير معد للتعامل معه، ولا يدرك اختلافه عن الآخرين ومتطلبات موهبته، ولذا لا يقدم له الدعم الذي يحتاجه (Pekrun,Goetz,Titz,&Perry, 2002). كما يفترض بعض الموهوبين إلى وجود هدف واضح محدد في حياتهم،فجد أن ٦٦ ٪ من الموهوبين في المراهقة المبكرة لم تظهر لديهم علامات وجود هدف، وريم ا يعد هذا تعدد الاهتمامات، ورغبة الموهوب في الوصول للكمال، ولعدم فهمه لطبيعة الموهبة، فيشعر الموهوب بانخفاض جودة حياته النفسية(Bronk,Finch,&Talib, 2010). وجودة الحياة النفسية متغير إيجابي في الشخصية لكونه محد □ دا من محددات الصح ةبا من مطالب النفس البشرية (حامد عبد السلام زهران، ٢٠٠٥□وه و أح د : النفسية، ومطل (١١ الغايات من الحياة لدى جميع البشر وإن اختلفت توجهاتهم في السعي نحو تحقيقه. وترجع أهمية متغير جودة الحياة النفسية لما أشارت إليه الدراسات من قيمة هذا المتغير في السلوك، وذلك نظ □ را للصلات المتبادلة بينه وبين العديد من الخصائص الإيجابية المتمثلة في الإحساس بالرضا، والثقة، والتواصل، والوعي بالذات والآخرين، والتعامل الإيجابي مع الذات والعالم، ولا ترتباطه بفترة الفرد على مواصلة حياته بفعالية، وشعوره بأن لدي ه حياة ذات قيم ة وهي حاجات (Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, ومعنى تستحق أن يعيش من أجلها (2000 يتطلّبها النمو النفسي السوي للشخصية الإنسانية. كما أن شعور الفرد بحياة نفسية جيدة يوسع من وعيه، ويزيد من انفتاحه العقلي، وينقي تفكيره، ويسمح بالمزيد من المرونة في حل المشكلات والاستجابات الإبداعية، وتشجيع الانخراط في تعلم أكثر عمقا (Levenson, 2003). ولوجود الحياة النفسية تأثيرات إيجابية عديدة على حياة الفرد، فالفرد السعيد يكون أكثر إنتاجية وجودة في عمله، وأكثر اجتماعية وإيجابية في علاقاته مع الآخرين، كما أنه يقدم دعم □ م اجتماع□يا لمن حوله، ويصبح أكثر إبداع □ عا ومساعدة وعط □ ة للآخرين، وثقة بالنفس، وأكثر رف □ م لذاته، ويصبح كذلك قاد □ را على التعامل معها ومع قدراته، ويتغلب على الصعوبات التي تقبله في حياته، ويتمتع بحالة صحية أفضل، وتنخفض لديه مستويات التوتر والقلق (Lyubomirsky,King,&Diener, 2005;Lopez,2009). وشعور الموهوب بانخفاض جودة الحياة النفسية من الممكن أن يؤدي إلى التثنت والاستسلام للأثر السلبية لضغوط الأقران وضيق الأفق ويقال التعاون، والاستمتاع بالحياة، ويزيد العزلة وانخفاض مستويات النجاح الشخصي والمهني فيما بعد (Fredrickson&Branigan,		
4813	12199299	Recent Modalities in Management of Iatrogenic Biliary Injuries/	Saada, Ahmad Mohamed Elsayed.			2014 Surgical procedures performed within the biliary tract are very common. The incidence of IBDI has increased recently, and has been associated with increased use of laparoscopic cholecystectomy worldwide. It is essential to be careful in the proper visualization of the surgical area and the identification of structures before ligation or transection in order to decrease the risk of bile duct injuries during surgery. Anatomical anomalies of the bile ducts and hepatic arteries significantly increase the risk of IBDI. The most frequent cause of IBDI is misidentification of the bile duct. About 70%-80% of all IBDI are a consequence of misidentification of biliary anatomy . When biliary injury develops, early recognition and appropriate treatment are most important. Early and correct treatment allows avoidance of serious complications in patients with IBDI. The best treatment for an iatrogenic wound of the biliary tract is prevention by adequate education of surgeons in the performance of a safe technique of cholecystectomy. Great care must be exercised during		

						other biliary tract operations, difficult gastrectomies, pancreatic operations, endoscopic biliary tract investigations and operations in order to preserve the bile ducts. It is very important for every surgeon to be aware of the variants of biliary duct anatomy. It is recommended that, the routine use of intra-operative cholangiography in association with careful dissection of the blood supply to avoid any unexpected bleeding is essential. During cholecystectomy cystic structures can be identified by critical view of safety technique, by cholangiography, by infundibular technique, or by dissection of the main bile duct with visualization of the cystic duct or common duct insertion . When a laparoscopic procedure is performed by two surgeons the incidence of BDI significantly decreases, and thus a second opinion from a colleague before cutting any suspicious vital structure may be recommended .The negative effects of conversion or even aborting the procedure are minor compared with the negative effect of BDI. Failure of progression of the dissection, inability to grasp and retract the gallbladder, anatomic ambiguity, and poor visualization of the field due to bleeding should trigger the surgeon not to go on and consider alternative methods. Conversion to open procedure, proceeding with partial cholecystectomy, or even aborting the operation and placing cystostomy tube are all viable and acceptable options to decrease the risk of BDI. After partial resection the remnants of the gallbladder may be removed later on. Injuries recognized during the operation must be repaired immediately by a specific technique suited to the specific injury. The injury should be repaired by an experienced hepatobiliary surgeon. If it is impossible, a patient should be transferred to a referral hepatobiliary surgery center, after adequate drainage of a subhepatic region. A delayed elective reconstruction is associated with fewer complications compared to acute repair under suboptimal circumstances and has a success rate of 90% in experienced centers. Diagnostic work up and treatment of bile duct injuries needs a multidisciplinary approach (gastroenterologists, radiologists, surgeons). Surgical reconstruction for delayed detected bile duct injuries in the early postoperative phase is associated with a higher risk for complication compared with elective repair after 6-8 weeks.		
4814	12199356	Role of laparoscopy in unexplained chronic abdominal pain/	Moussa· Mohammed Abd Elmateen .		2014	Chronic abdominal pain is a difficult complaint. It leads to evident suffering and disability, both physically and physiologically. It is associated with poor quality of life and significant levels of depressive symptoms. Much is known about the prevalence, societal burdens, and suffering associated with chronic abdominal pain. (Gouda and Emad 2010); Camilleri 2006); Ferrell 1995); Magni et al, 1992) Chronic abdominal pain is common disorder in general practice and in hospitals. Although patients with this type of pain may undergo numerous diagnostic workups, including surgery, their pain remain a challenge to all known diagnostic and treatment methods. After all more than 40% of the patients presenting with chronic abdominal pain had no specific etiological diagnosis at the end of their diagnostic workup (Paajanen et al, 2005) Many common organic and functional diseases can cause it. The most common organic condition includes intestinal adhesions (Peters and Van Den Tillaart 2007); Van Goor 2007), biliary causes (Dumont and Caniano 1999); Johnson 2001) and appendicular causes (Fayez et al, 1995). While functional conditions include irritable bowel diseases (Mertz 2003), functional dyspepsia (Tack and Lee 2005) and various motility disorders (Abell and Werkman 1996) . Abdominal wall pain is common and frequently mistaken for visceral pain. (Lindsetmo and Stulberg 2009); Costanza 2004). After ruling out common diseases by careful investigations, many patients are still undiagnosed and represent a major diagnostic challenge to the surgeon. (Galili et al, 2009) With the introduction of laparoscopic surgery, a new tool has been added to our knowledge. The use of this new technology in the diagnosis and management of chronic abdominal pain has been tried in previous studies. (Salky and Edye 1998) ; Klingensmith et al, 1996); Mueller et al, 1995) Laparoscopy can identify abnormal findings and improve the outcome in a majority of patients with chronic abdominal pain, as it allow the surgeon to see and treat many abdominal conditions that cannot be diagnosed otherwise. (Paajanen et al, 2005) ; Kingensmith et al, 1996)) It is a safe and effective tool and can establish the etiology and allow for the appropriate intervention in such cases. (Onders and Mittendorf 2003) Abdominal adhesions are the most likely findings, especially in a patient with a past history of abdominal operations. Other findings such as appendiceal pathology, hepatobiliary causes and endometriosis can be discovered and dealt with. (Szomestini et al, 2006) ; Salky and Edye 1998)		

						Major abdominal operations result in random and unpredictable intraabdominal scar tissue formation. Intraabdominal scar tissue may result in chronic abdominal pain, recurrent episodes of bowel obstruction or both. Laparoscopic adhesolysis may provide relief of symptoms in patients with prior abdominal surgery with chronic abdominal pain. (Vafa et al, 2002) However some author denies the value of laparoscopy in adhesolysis and considers it controversial and not evidence based and therefore do not recommend it as a treatment for adhesions in patients with chronic abdominal pain. (Ikrad 1992) ; swank et al, 2003) Other authors says it is a safe and effective management option for patients with prior abdominal surgery for chronic abdominal pain or recurrent bowel obstruction. (Vafa et al, 2002)		
4815	12199386	تصور مقترح لإنشاء جامعة جنوب الوادي المفتوحة من بعد في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول/	إسماعيل، امته عبد الخالق عبد الصادق.		2014	يشهد القرن الحادي والعشرين تقدماً هائلاً في مجال التكنولوجيا عامةً وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والحاسبات والاتصالات خاصةً ، كما أنتج هذا العصر العديد من الآيات تصنيع المعرفة والمزيد من الوسائل التكنولوجية الحديثة التي جعلت العالم قرية صغيرة ، حيث عرف العصر ١ ا لراهن بعصر الثورة المعلوماتية والتكنولوجية ، عصر التلاحم العضوي بين الحاسبات والعقل البشري ، فيه تغزو الحاسبات كل مجالات النشاط الإنساني المعاصر ، وتقوم تكنولوجيا الحاسبات ، ولاسيما الإنترنت بدور كبير في نقل مظاهر الثورة إلى جميع أنحاء العالم ، ومن ثم فرضت الثورة المعلوماتية ضرورة وجود الإنسان الفعال المتعدد المهارات والقادر على التعلم المستمر والقابل للتدريب والتأهيل لمواجهة احتياجات العصر المستمرة .ويتألف إعداد هذا الإنسان الف □ عال من خلال الاهتمام بالتعليم ولاسيما التعليم الجامعي ، حيث يعد التعليم الجامعي مسئولاً عن تقدم العلم والحضارة في الدول ؛ لكونه مرحلة تعليمية تنسم بالتخصص العلمي وإعداد الأفراد للحياة العملية ، فهو أداة لتحديث وتطوير المجتمع في ظل ما تقدمه الجامعة من أنشطة تعليمية وبحث علمي وخدمة للمجتمع (١)، كما يعد التعليم الجامعي محور اهتمام معظم المجتمعات المتقدمة والنامية على حد سواء باعتباره الرصيد الاستراتيجي الذي يغذي المجتمع بكل احتياجاته من الكوادر البشرية التي يحتاج إليها للنهوض بأعباء التنمية وتوفير الرزية العلمية والفنية المتخصصة في مجالات الحياة المختلفة (٢) . وقد نال التعليم الجامعي حظاً وافراً □ من التطورات الهائلة في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات والحاسبات ، حيث أسهمت المستحدثات التكنولوجية والإلكترونية في مواجهة الكثير من المشكلات التي يعاني منها التعليم التقليدي وبعض الآثار السلبية لمشكلات المجتمع والتي من أهمها:-الانفجار السكاني : حيث النمو المتعدد المتلاحق للسكان ، والذي أسفر عن زيادة سريعة في أعداد □ الطلاب في الفصول المختلفة ويمكن مواجهة ذلك بإعداد نظم تعليمية حديثة وأشكال جديدة من التعليم يمكن أن تتكيف مع المشكلة ، حيث استنبأ أنواع جديدة من التعليم ، منها التعلم من بعد والتعليم المفتوح مع تغيير دور المعلم من المصدر الرئيسي للمعرفة إلى منظم وموجه للعملية التعليمية (٣) . مشكلة الفجوة بين أعداد الطلاب الراغبين في التعليم والإمكانيات المتاحة لاستيعابه م (الفجوة بين العرض □ والطلب) ، وتظهر هذه الفجوة بوضوح في مؤسسات التعليم العالي التي تعجز عن استيعاب المتخرجين □ من الثانوية العامةالهادر الكبير في الطاقات البشرية، إذ أن العملية التعليمية بشكلها التقليدي تتطلب أن يتفرغ كل من (الخبراء والإداريين والمستفيدين جميعاً لها، إذ أن عليهم جميعاً التواجد في الزمان والمكان المحددين، فلا يمكن للخبراء القيام بأعمال أخرى ، ولا يمكن للمستفيدين أن يحصلوا على ال فائدة من العملية التعليمية نتيجة لتعارضها مع برنامج عملهم ، الأمر الذي يفرض على المستفيد الاختيار بين الدراسة والعمل ، وذلك أيضاً يعود لاعتماد العم لية التعليمية على عنصرَي الزمان والمكان وكل ذلك يسهم في تفاقم المشاكل الاقتصادية وتعطيل القوى العاملة والحد من طاقاتها وإمكانياتها. مشكلة عدم القدرة على مواكبة الانفجار المعرفي وزيادة المعلومات بحيث لا يمكن لمؤسسات التعليم التقليدي أن تستوعبها، الأمر الذي يستلزم ضرورة العمل على توسيع نطاق المؤسسات التعليمية التي تشمل على تخصصات حديثة وبرامج تعليمية متطورة كالكلية و الجامعات الإلكترونية بمفاهيمها الجديدة(١) . وكل هذه المشكلات أدت إلى أن يكون هناك أنماط غير تقليدية من التعليم الجامعي ، ومن أهمها الجامعات المفتوحة من بعد والتي تركز على فكرة أساسية وهي أن التعليم الجامعي لا يمكن أن يتم إلا بالدعم بنظام معلوماتي تكنولوجي متطور(٢) . وفي ضوء ما سبق فإن هذه المتغيرات المعاصرة والمتلاحقة فرضت على الجامعات ومؤسسات التعليم العالي المختلفة دور □□□□□□□ في مواجهة هذه التحديات حتى تستطيع تح قيق أهدافها من إعداد لقوى البشرية والكوادر المتخصصة في المجالات المختلفة وتأهيلهم ، وإجراء البحوث العلمية بما يفى بمتطلبات التنمية واحتياجات المستقبل ؛ لذا التجهت الأنظار إلى التعليم الجامعي المفتوح من بعد ، وهو تعليم يوثق الصلة بين نظم التعليم الجامعي وتكنولوجيا التعليم بمعناها الواسع ، من حيث اعتماده على المعارف والتطبيق التقني (٣) . ويسعى التعليم المفتوح إلى توفير الفرص التعليمية بعيداً عن الشروط النمطية التقليدية التي يتسم بها التعليم النظامي لمقابلة حاجات تربية لأولئك الذين حرموا من التعليم النظامي أو من يريدون المزيد من التعليم.		
4816	12199404	Factors affecting the outcome of assisted reproductive technology/	Abo Elwafa, Yasser Ahmad.		2014	Assisted reproductive technology (ART) is any treatment or procedure that includes the handling of oocytes and sperm or embryos outside the body for the purpose of establishing a pregnancy. The first IVF baby was conceived in 1978 (Louise Brown) in Lancashire, England. However, IVF has been used in the United States since 1981 (Von Wald and Thornton, 2007) . In vitro fertilization (IVF) and many other assisted conception treatments are now routinely carried out in clinical practice and are proving to be more efficient and cost effective than some traditional medical therapies and tubal surgery. Conventional IVF is the name given to the original test tube baby treatment method and involves addition of a measured volume of prepared sperm suspension to a dish containing the retrieved oocytes. Most other variants of conventional IVF still share several similarities with it. where they differ is mainly in the method used to produce fertilization of the oocytes		

							and the site of deposition of the gametes or embryos in the female genital tract (Meniru, 2004). Assisted reproductive technology (ART) includes methods for assisted fertilization by intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) using sperm isolated from the ejaculate or obtained by microsurgical epididymal sperm aspiration (MESA) or testicular sperm extraction (TESE), assisted embryo hatching, and preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) (Andersen et al., 2006). Other forms of ART involve the tubal transfer of oocytes and sperm (gamete intrafallopian transfer; GIFT), zygotes (zygote intrafallopian transfer; ZIFT) or embryos (tubal embryo transfer; TET) via laparoscopy (Basso and Olsen, 2005). In vitro fertilization (IVF) was initially designed to overcome the problem of tubal infertility but is now widely held to represent the treatment of choice for unexplained infertility, male factor, endometriosis, and ovarian dysfunction resistant to ovulation induction (Templeton et al., 2006). The introduction of ICSI has rendered severe forms of male infertility amenable to treatment and further widened the scope of IVF. This has been reflected in the rapid expansion of indications for IVF and an estimated current annual number of IVF cycles worldwide approaching 500,000 resulting in 1 in 100 to 1 in 150 babies born in the western world being conceived by IVF (Van Steirteghem et al., 2006). The degree to which IVF merits this growth in application remains unclear, however, since prospective randomized trials comparing the effectiveness of IVF with simpler fertility treatments are still lacking. Despite the relative lack of data objectively supporting the use of IVF, it has attained a central role in the treatment of infertility throughout the world. In recent years, data have emerged which allow us to re-evaluate how to assess these indications. It has become clear that factors other than the cause of infertility itself are of importance in determining the chance of IVF success (Macklon et al., 2005).		
4817	12199405	recent trends in the determination of heavy and trace metals in some kinds of the egyptian meat by stripping voltammetric analysis and atomic absorption/	ahmed,doaa sayed ameer	chemistry department,faculty of science-	aswan:	2015			
4818	12199443	synthesis and studies on some heterocyclic compounds and their biological activity/	aly,nasr yehia abdel-haleem	chemistry department -faculty of science-	aswan:	2014			
4819	12199585	structural and electrical properties of nickel doped $La_{0.7}Sr_{0.3}MnO_3$ compound/	ahmed,abd el-moez ahmed mohammed	physics department-faculty of science,	sohag:	2013			
4820	12199590	مؤقتات تطبيق التخطيط الاستراتيجي بالتعليم الثانوي العام بمصر /	شحاته، مشيرة أحمد عبد الرحيم.			2014	التعليم المصري قد دخل القرن الحادي والعشرين تواجه العديد من التحديات. التحدي الأكثر أهمية هو عدم الاستقرار، وذلك بسبب تغير ونقص الموارد البشرية والمادية اللازمة للعملية التعليمية. التعليم الثانوي له أهمية خاصة في النظام التعليمي. كما أنه يقع بين التعليم الأساسي والتعليم العالي أو الجامعي. بالإضافة إلى دورها كما أنه يلعب دوراً مزدوجاً إما لإعداد الطلاب للحياة العملية أو مواصلة تعليمهم العالي أو university study. ونتيجة لهذه الأهمية للتعليم الثانوي، شهدت هذه المرحلة اهتماماً كبيراً لـ education and the role of secondary education في هيكلة المناهج الدراسية، ومنذ زارة التربية والتعليم بدأت استراتيجيتها الجديدة لتطوير مختلف مراحل التعليم. العديد من الدراسات والتقارير والأبحاث وأشار إلى أن التعليم الثانوي لديه الكثير من المشاكل. أنه لم يعد يهتم أهدافها المقدسة في الجودة التي هي واضحة عن مستوى خريجها أو اقتصاديا الذي يرتبط إلى معطف وعدد من الخريجين القادرين على المشاركة في إنتاج process. Also الروية للتعليم الثانوي أن وإنما هي أداة لنشر المعلومات الأكاديمية ومنح الشهادات. لهذا السبب أعطى المسؤولين والعلماء التعليم اهتماما كبيرا للتخطيط الاستراتيجي واستخدامه في مجال التعليم. لأنها تعتبر استخدامهم في المؤسسات التعليمية عملية أساسية لأنه يؤدي إلى تطوير كفاءة الأداء. قامت وزارة التعليم استراتيجيتها وطنية لإصلاح التعليم قبل الجامعي في مصر. مصر (2007 / 2008-2011 / 2012). وتشمل أهدافها تطوير وتحديث التعليم الثانوي في تقسيمين (العامة والخاصة). كما تضمنت توفير فرص تعليم عالي الجودة لخريجي التعليم الأساسي، وتحسين كفاءتها وإعدادهم للتعليم مدى الحياة. هذا يبين لنا أهمية التخطيط الاستراتيجي في تحقيق نجاح المؤسسة التعليمية وتحسين مستوى التعليم. ولكن هذا لا يمنعنا من القول أن هناك العديد من التحديات والعقبات التي يواجهها تطبيقه. للأسف وزارة التعليم لم تعط اهتماما لهذه العقبات ودراسات حول تطوير التعليم الثانوي العام باستخدام التخطيط الاستراتيجي، وكذلك لم تنتظر في إمكانية تطبيق التخطيط الاستراتيجي والعقبات من هذا التطبيق. هذا هو السبب زيارتها الباحث فكرة هذه الدراسة بأنها محاولة للوصول إلى أهم المؤقتات التي تواجه تطبيق التخطيط الاستراتيجي في التعليم الثانوي العام في مصر. مشكلة الدراسة: التعليم الثانوي في مصر يواجه الكثير من التحديات بما في ذلك التحديات الثقافية والتكنولوجية. عندما ننظر إلى التعليم الثانوي وعلاقته بالمتغيرات السريعة في المجتمع المصري، وسوف نجد أنه معزول تقريبا من هذه المتغيرات، بالإضافة إلى العديد من المشاكل التي العامة لقاء التعليم الثانوي مثل انخفاض الكفاءة والخبرة و training of العمال والقادة في إدارة أيضا غياب المشاركة الفعالة، the weakness دور المجتمع المحلي، وعدم وجود تقييم الأداء والرضا الفعالة لجودة العملية التعليمية. بالإضافة إلى أنها تفتقر إلى قدرات ومهارات التخطيط التي يحتاجها الزوابع، مدراء والمبادئ. ونظرا لأهمية التعليم الثانوي العام وذلك من خلال التحسين المستمر للنظام التعليمي بشكل عام وخصوصا secondary education، وأساليب التخطيط الاستراتيجي وقد استخدم، التي تعتبر واحدة من أكثر important styles في تحسين educationalestablishmentnow. But التعليم الثانوي العام يواجه بعض العقبات في تطبيق التخطيط الاستراتيجي. هذه العقبات يمكن إدارة والمالية أو المتعلقة الانتصاف البيانات أو الأهداف. وفقا للقطر السابقة، فإن مشكلة الدراسة هي تحديد أهم المؤقتات التي تواجه التخطيط الاستراتيجي في التعليم الثانوي العام في مصر من وجهة نظر العاملين منه ومنها تطوير رؤية استراتيجية المقترحة للتغلب على العقبات تطبيق التخطيط الاستراتيجي في التعليم الثانوي العام في مصر.		

							هدفت الدراسة إلى رصد احتياجات وسلوك البحث عن المعلومات لدى المستفيدين في مجال علم النفس، وكذلك تحديد الغرض من حصولهم على المعلومات، والقنوات المستخدمة للحصول على المعلومات. تطوير نظم المعلومات المتخصصة في علم النفس بما يتوافق واحتياجات المستفيدين منها. وقد استخدم المنهج الميداني، واعتمد في جمع البيانات على استبانة أعدت للمستفيدين في مجال علم النفس من المكتبات، كما تم إعداد قائمة مراجعة للمكتبات الأساسية التي ينتمي إليها مجتمع الدراسة. توصلت الدراسة إلى وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين المتخصصين في علم النفس واحتياجاتهم من المعلومات باختلاف : الوظيفة، والعمر، والنوع. لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين المتخصصين في علم النفس وسلوك البحث عن المعلومات باختلاف : الوظيفة، والعمر، والنوع. لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين القدرات اللغوية لمجتمع المتخصصين في علم النفس باختلاف : الوظيفة، والعمر، والنوع.		
4821	12199597	سلوك الإقباط المسيحيين في البحث عن المعلومات في محافظتى الأقصر وقنا/	البقلي، أمين شعبان امين.			2014	إن من أهم العلوم الشرعية بعد تفسير كلام الرحمن الرحيم هو علم الحديث ولعل شرفه من شرف صاحبه صلى الله عليه وسلم ، وأشرف علوم الحديث بلا منازعة هو علم الجرح والتعديل، والذي به يميز بين ما هو منقول عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ، وبين ما هو مفترى به عليه صلى الله عليه وسلم ، وذلك لما نقّش بعد عصر الصحابة من قن واضطرابات سياسية وتشيع، وكثر الكتب. وكثر وضع الأحاديث سواء نصرة للمذهب ، أو حفا على الإسلام، وتكلم في العلوم الشرعية كل صالح وطالح ، مما جعل الحاجة ماسة لهذا العلم للتثبت من الرواة في صحة المنقول عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ، والتخزين من أهل البدع والأهواء ، ولقد أشارت الآيات البيئات إلى التثبت من حقيقة الأخبار قال تعالى : "يا أيها الذين آمنوا إن جاءكم فاسق بنبأ فتبينوا أن تصيبوا قوما بجهالة فتصيبوا على ما فعلنتم نادمين" اعتمدت في بحثي على المنهج الاستقرائي لتمشيه مع موضوع البحث ، وذلك بالبحث عن الأقوال، والأدلة ، والنتائج في مصادرها ، كما استعنت بالمنهج التحليلي للحاجة إليه في الوصول إلى النتائج ، والمعلومات. فيعد التعرف على حياة الإمام القطن العلمية، ومكانته العلمية، وشيوخه وتلاميذه ثم التعرف على نشأة علم الجرح والتعديل ، ثم تطوره في القرن الثاني الهجري ، ومن ثم قمت بإعداد مراتب للجرح عند الإمام القطن ، ثم قمت باستقراء الاصطلاحات النقدية للإمام القطن، وذلك بالبحث عنها في مصادرها من كتب الجرح والتعديل ، والمعل، وكتب الرجال، وجمعت المادة العلمية من خلال هذه الكتب، وخاصة كتب تلاميذ الإمام القطن، والتي تعكس منهج الإمام القطن في جرح الرواة ، ثم اعتنيت بما انفرد به الإمام القطن من اصطلاحات نقدية خاصة به في جرح الرواة، ثم إبراز جهوده في علل الحديث ، ثم تأثره بمن سبقه من نقاد الحديث، وتأثيره فيمن بعده من نقاد الحديث أيضا ، وأخيرا وضعت جدولا للاصطلاحات النقدية ودلالاتها.		
4822	12199598	منهج الإمام يحيى بن سعيد القطان ت(198هـ) في جرح الرواة /	محمود، ربيع محمود يوسف.			2015	تعتبر المرحلة الإعدادية من المراحل التعليمية الهامة نظراً لكونها مرحلة انتقالية من الطفولة إلى المراهقة والبلوغ، وتتميز بالكثير من التغيرات الجسدية والعقلية والنفسية والاجتماعية التي تحدث فيها والتي تؤثر بصورة فعالة وبالغة على حياة الفرد. وترجع أهمية هذه المرحلة نظراً إلى أن ما يحدث فيها من تغيرات ينعكس أثرها على الفرد، كما أن أثر هذه التغيرات ينعكس على ما يحدث من اتجاهات التعلم فيها بعد، ولذلك اهتمت الدراسات التربوية بتنمية هذه المرحلة لتقليل الصعوبات التي تواجه الكفاءة في تلك الفترة. تحدث خلالها، كما ظهرت نظريات تربوية تصف علم نفس المراهقة وطرق التدريس الأكثر صلاحية لهذه المرحلة. نظراً لأهمية هذه المرحلة، فقد نادي العديد من المربين بضرورة الاهتمام بالتلاميذ فيها من خلال تنمية العديد من المهارات لديهم، ومن هذه المهارات مهارات التفكير الناقد. وترجع أهمية تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى هؤلاء التلاميذ في هذه المرحلة إلى أن أسلوب التفكير الذي يكتسبه التلميذ من خلال المراحل تعلمه، هو ما يحدد أسلوب تفكيره الذي سيستخدمه فيما بعد طوال حياته، هذا إلى جانب أنها تؤدي إلى فهم أعمق للمحتوى المعرفي الذي يتعلمه وتقوده إلى الاستقلالية في التفكير، وتحريه من التبعية والتمحور حول الذات، وتشجع روح التساؤل والبحث وعدم التسليم بالحقائق دون تحري كافي، وكذلك تجعل من الطالب المتدرب ذات معنى، وتعزز من سعي التلميذ لتطبيقها وممارستها، وترفع من المستوى التحصيلي له حيث تجعله أكثر إيجابية وتفاعلاً ومشاركة في عملية التعلم، وتزيد من ثقته بنفسه وترفع من مستوى تفكيره لذاته ونتيجة له فرص النمو والتطور والإبداع (عبدالعزیز المغصیب، ٢٠٠٧). كما أشار رياض الزغبى (٢٠٠٨) إلى أن التفكير الناقد يتضمن إثارة الأسئلة والتساؤل وهذا مهم بالنسبة للتلميذ حيث يتعلم إثارة الأسئلة الجيدة وكيفية التفكير السليم وذلك من أجل التقدم في مجال التعلم والتعليم وفي مجال المعرفة ، حيث إن المجال المعرفي يبقى حياً ومتجداً طالما هناك أسئلة تثار وتعالج بجدية. ويشير على أرشد وآخرون (٢٠٠٢) إلى أن التفكير الناقد يحترم استقلالية التلميذ، ويدعو إلى العقلانية، ويساعد الفرد في استيعاب المعارف والآراء المتعددة بعد التثبت من صدقها، وتبني اتجاهات وآراء يقبلها العقل، وتمييز الآراء التي تستند إلى أدلة منطقية من الآراء الضعيفة. ولعل تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية، يحتاج إلى استخدام استراتيجيات فعالة في التدريس، ومن هذه الاستراتيجيات التي قد يكون لها الأثر في ذلك، استراتيجيات "كتابة العلوم"، فقد أشارت بعض الدراسات إلى فاعليتها في تحقيق العديد من أهداف تدريس العلوم مثل مساعدة التلاميذ في بناء المعرفة في الكيمياء، ومساعدتهم على النقد البناء، وكذلك تطوير وزيادة أداء التفكير الناقد في الأحياء، وفي تخفيض مستويات تفكير عليا أكثر عمقا لدى التلاميذ، وأيضا زيادة الفهم لبعض الظواهر الطبيعية (Pook, 2005) ، (Quitadamo, Kurtz, 2007)، هذا وقد أشار كثير من المربين إلى أهمية هذه (Scantlebury, 2007) ، (Shepardson, Britsch, 2001). الاستراتيجية، حيث يري البعض منهم أهمية إتاحة الفرصة للمتعلمين للتعبير عن استجاباتهم كتابة وذلك من خلال القيام بالأنشطة العلمية أو الإجابة عن الأسئلة التي يطرحها المعلم أو الأقران كما يشير بعضهم إلى ، (Richmond, Kurth)، أثناء المراحل الدراسية المختلفة (1999 أهمية التفاعلات الاجتماعية واستخدام اللغة المكتوبة والشفوية في الإحصال على حد فئتهم فيها ارت التكتابة يؤدي بشكل عام إلى تنمية التفكير الناقد ، (Shepardson)، سواء (1996 لدى الطلاب ويطور لديهم مهارتي التحليل والنقد بشكل خاص (1998 وتتصلح هذه الاستراتيجيات كطريقة من طرق تفريد العلوم والتعلم الفردي لأنها تارعي الفروق الفردية بين التلاميذ حيث يكتب كل تلميذ ما يفهمه من الدرس بنفسه، وبذلك يستمتع المعلم بمعرفة مقدار نمو كل تلميذ على حدة، وهي تساعد التلاميذ على التعلم وتنظيم المعرفة، وعلى اكتساب وتخليق وتحليل المعلومات بينما يقوم هؤلاء التلاميذ بتكوين الإحساس بفتح الحل، والكتابة هي أيضا عنصر أساسي لتوضيح		
4823	12199604	اثر استخدام استراتيجيه "كتابة العلوم" في التدريس على تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية/	محمد، أسماء عبد الحارث سعد الدين.			2012	تعتبر المرحلة الإعدادية من المراحل التعليمية الهامة نظراً لكونها مرحلة انتقالية من الطفولة إلى المراهقة والبلوغ، وتتميز بالكثير من التغيرات الجسدية والعقلية والنفسية والاجتماعية التي تحدث فيها والتي تؤثر بصورة فعالة وبالغة على حياة الفرد. وترجع أهمية هذه المرحلة نظراً إلى أن ما يحدث فيها من تغيرات ينعكس أثرها على الفرد، كما أن أثر هذه التغيرات ينعكس على ما يحدث من اتجاهات التعلم فيها بعد، ولذلك اهتمت الدراسات التربوية بتنمية هذه المرحلة لتقليل الصعوبات التي تواجه الكفاءة في تلك الفترة. تحدث خلالها، كما ظهرت نظريات تربوية تصف علم نفس المراهقة وطرق التدريس الأكثر صلاحية لهذه المرحلة. نظراً لأهمية هذه المرحلة، فقد نادي العديد من المربين بضرورة الاهتمام بالتلاميذ فيها من خلال تنمية العديد من المهارات لديهم، ومن هذه المهارات مهارات التفكير الناقد. وترجع أهمية تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى هؤلاء التلاميذ في هذه المرحلة إلى أن أسلوب التفكير الذي يكتسبه التلميذ من خلال المراحل تعلمه، هو ما يحدد أسلوب تفكيره الذي سيستخدمه فيما بعد طوال حياته، هذا إلى جانب أنها تؤدي إلى فهم أعمق للمحتوى المعرفي الذي يتعلمه وتقوده إلى الاستقلالية في التفكير، وتحريه من التبعية والتمحور حول الذات، وتشجع روح التساؤل والبحث وعدم التسليم بالحقائق دون تحري كافي، وكذلك تجعل من الطالب المتدرب ذات معنى، وتعزز من سعي التلميذ لتطبيقها وممارستها، وترفع من المستوى التحصيلي له حيث تجعله أكثر إيجابية وتفاعلاً ومشاركة في عملية التعلم، وتزيد من ثقته بنفسه وترفع من مستوى تفكيره لذاته ونتيجة له فرص النمو والتطور والإبداع (عبدالعزیز المغصیب، ٢٠٠٧). كما أشار رياض الزغبى (٢٠٠٨) إلى أن التفكير الناقد يتضمن إثارة الأسئلة والتساؤل وهذا مهم بالنسبة للتلميذ حيث يتعلم إثارة الأسئلة الجيدة وكيفية التفكير السليم وذلك من أجل التقدم في مجال التعلم والتعليم وفي مجال المعرفة ، حيث إن المجال المعرفي يبقى حياً ومتجداً طالما هناك أسئلة تثار وتعالج بجدية. ويشير على أرشد وآخرون (٢٠٠٢) إلى أن التفكير الناقد يحترم استقلالية التلميذ، ويدعو إلى العقلانية، ويساعد الفرد في استيعاب المعارف والآراء المتعددة بعد التثبت من صدقها، وتبني اتجاهات وآراء يقبلها العقل، وتمييز الآراء التي تستند إلى أدلة منطقية من الآراء الضعيفة. ولعل تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية، يحتاج إلى استخدام استراتيجيات فعالة في التدريس، ومن هذه الاستراتيجيات التي قد يكون لها الأثر في ذلك، استراتيجيات "كتابة العلوم"، فقد أشارت بعض الدراسات إلى فاعليتها في تحقيق العديد من أهداف تدريس العلوم مثل مساعدة التلاميذ في بناء المعرفة في الكيمياء، ومساعدتهم على النقد البناء، وكذلك تطوير وزيادة أداء التفكير الناقد في الأحياء، وفي تخفيض مستويات تفكير عليا أكثر عمقا لدى التلاميذ، وأيضا زيادة الفهم لبعض الظواهر الطبيعية (Pook, 2005) ، (Quitadamo, Kurtz, 2007)، هذا وقد أشار كثير من المربين إلى أهمية هذه (Scantlebury, 2007) ، (Shepardson, Britsch, 2001). الاستراتيجية، حيث يري البعض منهم أهمية إتاحة الفرصة للمتعلمين للتعبير عن استجاباتهم كتابة وذلك من خلال القيام بالأنشطة العلمية أو الإجابة عن الأسئلة التي يطرحها المعلم أو الأقران كما يشير بعضهم إلى ، (Richmond, Kurth)، أثناء المراحل الدراسية المختلفة (1999 أهمية التفاعلات الاجتماعية واستخدام اللغة المكتوبة والشفوية في الإحصال على حد فئتهم فيها ارت التكتابة يؤدي بشكل عام إلى تنمية التفكير الناقد ، (Shepardson)، سواء (1996 لدى الطلاب ويطور لديهم مهارتي التحليل والنقد بشكل خاص (1998 وتتصلح هذه الاستراتيجيات كطريقة من طرق تفريد العلوم والتعلم الفردي لأنها تارعي الفروق الفردية بين التلاميذ حيث يكتب كل تلميذ ما يفهمه من الدرس بنفسه، وبذلك يستمتع المعلم بمعرفة مقدار نمو كل تلميذ على حدة، وهي تساعد التلاميذ على التعلم وتنظيم المعرفة، وعلى اكتساب وتخليق وتحليل المعلومات بينما يقوم هؤلاء التلاميذ بتكوين الإحساس بفتح الحل، والكتابة هي أيضا عنصر أساسي لتوضيح		
							المعرفة ("Science writing Proquest", 2000).		

						وعلى الرغم من أهمية تنمية مهارت التفكير الناقد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية والأهداف التي يمكن الوصول إليها من خلال استخدام استراتيجيات كتابة العلوم في التدريس،		
4824	12199608	المسائل الأصولية وأثرها في استنباط الأحكام الشرعية في أضواء البيان في إيضاح القرآن بالقرآن للشافعي ت 1393 هـ /	محمد، صبري فايز مدني.		2015	من المسلم أن البحث العلمي لابد أن يلتزم صاحبه فيه منهجا معينا يسير عليه، وطريقة محددة يسلكها فيه. وقد التزمت في هذا البحث المنهج الآتي : أولاً: قمت بحصر المسائل الأصولية التي أوردتها الشيخ الشنقيطي في أضواء البيان مع بيان آراء علماء الأصول في هذه المسائل ، ولم أذكر الأدلة تحاشياً للإطالة ثانياً: سرت في بحث كل مسألة من المسائل على النهج العلمي المتكامل ، بدءا بالتعريف وتحرير محل النزاع، وذكر أقوال المذاهب في المسألة مع بيان أدلة كل مذهب والمناقشات الواردة عليها كما ذكرها الشيخ الشنقيطي، ثم إن كان هناك أدلة أخرى استدل بها كل مذهب في حكم هذه المسألة ولم يذكرها الشيخ الشنقيطي أذكرها بعد كلمة قلت ، ثم أذكر ترجيح الشيخ الشنقيطي في المسألة ، إن كان له ترجيح، وغالبا ما كان يرجح- رحمه الله- ، ثم أبين بعد ذلك الأثر الأصولي في حكم هذه المسألة. ثالثاً: قمت بنقل الآيات القرآنية من المصحف الشريف بالرسم العثماني، مع عزو الآيات إلى سورها؛ بذكر رقم الآية، واسم السورة. رابعاً: خرجت الأحاديث النبوية الشريفة، والآثار المروية عن الصحابة- رضي الله عنهم- وذلك بالإحالة على مصدر الحديث أو الأثر، بذكر المصدر، والجزء، والصفحة، والكتاب، والباب، علماً بأن الحديث إن كان مذكوراً في الصحيحين فبني اكتفيت بتخرجه منهما، وإن لم يكن في أي منهما فبني أقوم بتخرجه من المصادر الأخرى المعتمدة، وأذكر ما قاله أهل الحديث فيه ما استطعت إلى ذلك سبيلاً. خامساً: أشرت إلى مصادر الآيات الشعرية الموجودة في البحث ، مع نسبة الآيات إلى قائلها. سادساً: قمت بترجمة موجزة لكل علم ورد في البحث، إلا الأعلام المشهورة، كالملائكة والأنبياء ونحوهم، أما الأعلام التي هي مظنة عدم المعرفة، فبني أعرف بها، وذلك بذكر الاسم، والشهرة، واللقب، وسنة الميلاد، والوفاة وشيء من الأعمال والصفات والمصنفات ونحو ذلك حسب المستطاع وأكتفي بالترجمة عند ذكر العلم أول مرة.		
4825	12199609	استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي في توظيف القواعد النحوية المقررة لتنمية مهارات الأداء اللغوي المنطوق لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي	أبو بكر، حمادة محمد السيد .		2013	تعد اللغة العربية من أهم الظواهر الاجتماعية التي لا غنى للإنسان عنها، وبخاصة اللغة المنطوقة التي ميزت الإنسان عن شتى المخلوقات، إذ لا يستطيع العيش بدونها، فهي أداته التي تعينه على الاتصال بالآخرين، فلا يوجد على سطح الأرض أية جماعة إنسانية دون لغة تتفاهم بها، ولذلك لما خلق الله سيدنا آدم لعمارة الكون علمه اللغة فقال تعالى: "و علم آدم الأسماء كلها ثم عرضهم على الملائكة فقال أنبئوني بأسماء هؤلاء إن كنتم صادقين". (البقرة: ٣١) وتعد اللغة العربية مثلاً لا صديقاً للغات الحية التي تتضمن بداخلها الإرث الثقافي والحضاري لأمتها، ومحدثيها، حيث إنها لغة القرآن الكريم، والحديث النبوي الشريف، والتراث العربي العريق، وقد عكف العلماء -سدامي ومحدثين- على دراستها وتحليلها لمعرفة نظمها، وطريقة تأليف تراكيبها، وما تؤديه هذه التراكيب من معان لغوية صحيحة. وقد أكد أهميتها وعظم شأنها كبار العلماء، ومن هؤلاء التعالبي حينما ذكر في «مؤلفه فقه اللغة وأسرار العربية»: "والعرب خير الأمم، والعربية خير اللغات والألسنة □ والإقبال على تفهمها من النبذة؛ إذ هي أداة العلم، ومفتاح التفقه في الدين، وسبب إصلاح المعاش والمعاد". (التعالبي: ٢٠٠٠، ٢٩٠) وتمثل اللغة العربية في المنهج الدراسي إحدى المواد المهمة في تحقيق المدرسة لوطناتها، فاللغة تعد من أهم وسائل الاتصال بين الطالب وبينته، وهي الأساس الذي تعتمد عليه تربيته في جميع النواحي: الجسمية، والعقلية، والاجتماعية، وهي أداته للتعلم واكتساب المهارات، كما أنها وسيلته للتفاهم في كل مواقف الحياة. (قحى بونس: ١٩٩٦، ٣٣) وعلم النحو أحد علوم العربية التي نشأت في ظل القرآن الكريم؛ لأن به يستقيم اللسان العربي من الانحراف، ويؤكد على هذا ابن خلدون بقوله: "أركان علوم اللسان أربعة هي: اللغة، والنحو، والبيان، والادب، والأهم منها النحو". ابن خلدون: ٢٠٠٢، ٦٢٠) والنحو له أهمية كبيرة تمتد إلى مهارات الاتصال اللغوي المتمثلة في الاستماع، والتحدث، والقراءة، والكتابة، فيدونه يفتد التواصل قيمته من حيث الفهم والإفهام. حيث إن النحو في أية لغة من مقومات الاتصال الصحيح السليم، فالخطأ في الإعراب وفي ضبط الكلمات يؤثر في نقل المعنى المقصود، وبالتالي يؤدي إلى العجز عن فهمه. رشدي طعيمة ومناخ: ١٩٩٨، ٥٣) كما يعد تعلم القواعد النحوية مهارة من المهارات التي تكتسب بكثره المran والتدريب عليها تدريباً متكرراً في المواقف التدريسية المختلفة. (صالح سمك: ١٩٨٦، ٧٦١) مع صالح سمك فيما ذهب إليه بأن "تعليم ، ويتفق حسن الخليفة (٢٠٠٣، ١٠٧) اللغة العربية أصبح مهتماً بالتمهير؛ أي أن اللغة لا تخرج عن كونها مجموعة من المهارات والعادات التي لا يكفي في اكتسابها المعرفة وحدها، بل لابد من الممارسة والتكرار". ومرضى الزهراني (، وقد أشارت دراسة كل من عبد الحى السيد(٢٠٠٣، ٥٦) أن تحديد المهارات النحوية يعد خطوة مهمة؛ حيث تمثل الركيزة الأولى (٢٠٠٥، ٧٩) في التحكم على اللغة لكل من المعلم والمتعلم، كما أن وضوحها يساعد المعلم على اختيار الاستراتيجيات والطرق، والوسائل، التي تحفز المتعلم على ممارستها واكتسابها بصورة منظمة. وعلى الرغم من هذه العناية بتعليم النحو إلا أن تدريس مقررات قواعد اللغة العربية في المراحل التعليمية المختلفة تعاني من صعوبات عدة في تدريس النحو وتنضج في النفور الشديد من قواعد اللغة العربية، وشكوى الطلاب من عدم فهمهم لها، وكثرة الأخطاء النحوية الشائعة على ألسنة الطلاب، وفي استخداماتهم اللغوية. (محمد إبراهيم الخطيب: ٢٠٠٥، ٣٨)		
						كما أشارت دراسة كل من محمد الخطيب (٢٠٠٤)، وسلوي محمد (٢٠٠٨) إلى		

							أن مقررات قواعد اللغة العربية في المراحل التعليمية المختلفة تعاني من صعوبات عدة في تدريس النحو، وتتضح هذه الصعوبات في النفور الشديد من قواعد اللغة العربية، وشكوي الطلاب من عدم فهمهم لها، وكثرة الأخطاء النحوية الشائعة على ألسنة الطلاب وفي قراءاتهم واستخداماتهم اللغوية في حياتهم اليومية، إضافة إلى شكوي المعلمين والموجهين من انخفاض مستوى طلابهم، وعلى الرغم من الاهتمام الذي يوليه الباحثون لهذا العلم والبحث في مختلف جوانبه إلا أن هذا الاهتمام على ما يبدو لم يوفق كثيرًا في تبسيط قواعد اللغة العربية. وإن كثيرًا من المهتمين ممن حاولوا تشخيص الحالة وصلوا إلى أن تدريس اللغة العربية في واقعه الحالي لا يكسب اللغة الوظيفية التي يوظفها الدارس في تنمية مهاراته بشكل متوازن، وإنما يقدم معارف لغوية محتشدة عسيرة الفهم بتجريداتها وتفرعاتها ثم يبعدها عما يحتاجه الدارس في ممارسته اللغوية الحيوية.(محمد الزهراني: ٢٠٠٧ ، ١٦) و[]يلاحظ أن الضعف والانحيار لم يقتصر على طلاب التعليم العام بل تعداه إلى كل شرائح المجتمع، فإذا تتبعنا طالب التعليم العام في المرحلة الجامعية لوجدنا استنكارًا شديدًا لضعفه في اللغة وكثرة أخطائه، وهكذا تجاوزت الشكوي إلى الخريجين ممثلين في العاملين بوسائل الإعلام، وصفحات الجرائد والمجلات (محمود ٣٢) تتضح في القصور في عملية التعبير اللغوي؛ بحيث لا يتمكن أحدنا من الانطلاق والتحدث في المناقشات. (محمود السيد: دبت، ١٧) ويتضح مما سبق أن علاج القصور النحوي يتمثل في الاهتمام بتدريس النحو الوظيفي وتفعيله، وأن النحو الوظيفي هو لب النحو وخصائصه؛ إذ []يقدم للطلاب بصور مبسطة وأمثلة من استخدامهم اللغوي بعيدًا عن اختلاف المدارس النحوية ووجهات نظر حيث ذكر أن "النحو الوظيفي من ، النحاة، ويدعم هذا الرأي سام عمار (٢٠٠٠) ١٩٥ سبل علاج الضعف لدي طلاب التعليم العام". .	
١.د/نبوى محمد إسماعيل ١.د/محمد عبدالله على معروف ١.م.د/نسرين محمد نبيل الحديدي.	#####	تلقى الرسالة تحت عنوان	2014 قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادى - كلية الآثار بقنا.	محمود على ،محمود سيد	تقييم دور مواد التقوية في علاج بعض أنواع الأخشاب الأثرية التألفة "دراسة تطبيقية على منشآت أثرية مختارة بصعيد مصر". دكتوراه	12199615 4826	
		تقييم دور مواد التقوية في علاج بعض أنواع الأخشاب الأثرية "دراسة تطبيقية على منشآت أثرية مختارة بصعيد مصر" Evaluation of the role of consolidation materials in the treatment of some types of deteriorated archaeological wood "Applied study on chosen archaeological buildings in Upper Egypt" تحتوى على أربعة فصول تم ترتيبها على النحو التالي : الفصل الأول : دراسة تطبيقية لتصنيف بعض أنواع الأخشاب المستخدمة بالمنشآت الأثرية بصعيد مصر يتضمن هذا الفصل أيضا دراسة لأهم الصفات التشريحية التي يمكن استخدامها في التعرف على الأخشاب التي تستخدم في تنفيذ العمال الخشبية الأثرية. كما يتضمن هذا الفصل مقدمة عامة عن مناطق الدراسة وهي ممثلة في اربعة محافظات وهي: "سوهاج " جرجا-برديس - أخميم" , البحر الأحمر " القصير" , قنا "قرشوط بهجورة - نجع حمادى " ,الإقصر "إسنا) يليهما مقدمة عن المنشآت الأثرية المختارة للدراسة في هذا الفصل . هذا بالإضافة الى دراسة عملية مفصلة تم من خلالها تصنيف كل أنواع الأخشاب الأثرية التي تم استخدامها في المنشآت الأثرية موضوع الدراسة بطرق علمية عن طرق عمل قطاعات ميكروسكوبية مختلفة لعينات من هذه الاخشاب ومقارنتها بعينات حديثة واخرى مرجعية من نفس النوع للتأكد من التعريف الدقيق لهذه الأخشاب الأثرية . الفصل الثاني :عوامل ومظاهر تلف الأخشاب الأثرية بالمنشآت الأثرية المختلفة بصعيد مصر " دراسة مقارنة بعينات متقادمة معمليا" الفصل الثالث :التجارب والاختبارات العملية لتقييم دور بعض مواد التقوية في علاج الأخشاب الأثرية الجافة الفصل الرابع :الدراسة التطبيقية تبدأ هذه الدراسة بتناول الجزء المتبقى من بلوكنة خشبية لأحد المنشآت التاريخية بصعيد مصر.						
	2013				حلمي، مرفت محمد جمال.	أثر برنامج تدريبي قائم على بعض الاستراتيجيات المعرفية وما وراء المعرفية في تحسين مهارات الاسترجاع وكفاءة السعة العقلية لدى عينة من طلاب الجامعة المتعثرين دراسيًا/	12199618 4827	

							وفي نفس الوقت تولي نظريات التعلم المعرفي أهمية قصوى لكيفية تشغيل، ومعالجة الفرد للمعلومات ،وكيفية اكتساب الفرد للمعرفة ذاتها والإستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها لاكتسابها. ويشير جوند عزت عبدالهادي (2000: 141) أن هذه النظرية تعني بتوضيح، وبحث الخطوات التي يسلكها الأفراد في جمع المعلومات، وتنظيمها، والاحتفاظ بها، وتذكرها من حيث انها تركز إهتمامها على المدخلات، وطريقة التخزين ،وطريقة الاسترجاع ويوضح عماد عبدالرحيم الزغول (2001: 133) أن نظرية معالجة المعلومات تعد من الاتجاهات المعرفية المعاصرة التي تعتني بدراسة عملية التعلم ،والذاكرة البشرية. ويذكر رجاء محمود أبو علام (2004: 105) أنه يمكن إرجاع معظم نماذج تجهيز المعلومات، ومعالجتها إلى (1968 Atkinson & Shiffrin) فقد اقترحا نظرية في الذاكرة متعددة المراحل، بدء من استقبال المعلومات التي تمر ببسلسلة من التحويلات إلى أن يتم تخزينها تخزيناً دائماً في الذاكرة.ثم ظهرت العديد من النماذج التي تقسر مراحل تخزين المعلومات، ووفر الألب التربوي النظري العديد من هذه النماذج.وفي هذا الصدد يشير عبدالمنعم الدردير و جابر محمد عبدالله (2005: 47) إلى إهتمام بعض الباحثين في الأونة الأخيرة بوضع تصورات كيفية التعلم بدلاً من التصورات الكمية (مقدار التغير في السلوك الملاحظ) أي التعرف على الفروق الفردية في العمليات المعرفية لتفسير التغير في السلوك الملاحظ بدراسة الظروف، والأساليب التي يتبعها الطلاب عند تعاملهم مع المعلومات فظهر مصطلح أساليب التعلم، والتي تعد نوعاً من الإستراتيجيات العامة التي يستخدمها الطلاب. ونتيجة لملاحظات Alan Baddely عالم النفس الإنجليزي للمهارات التي تقاس بها الذاكرة قصيرة المدى ،والتي يراها شديدة البساطة لعمل الذاكرة صاغ مصطلح الذاكرة العاملة Working Memory. يؤكد Baddely (1996) أن مفهوم السعة العقلية للذاكرة العاملة استخدم ليشير إلى مجموعة من العمليات التي تشكل الاحتفاظ بالنشط Active Maintenance بالمعلومات المتعلقة بالمهام أثناء أداء المهام المعرفية كال تفكير، وحل المشكلات حيث تمثل الذاكرة المكون المعرفي الأكثر تأثيراً في تنشيط المعلومات داخل الذاكرة الإنسانية ،والاحتفاظ بها للقيام بالعديد من الاستخدامات المعلوماتية خاصة التحصيل، ويتم ذلك من خلال النظم الفرعية المتصلة بها ،وهذا يعني الدور الوظيفي للسعة العقلية للذاكرة العاملة في المهام المعرفية الخاصة بالتعليم والتفكير المنطقي والفهم.
			الاتجاه نحو ختان الإناث وعلاقته ببعض سمات الشخصية لدى طالبات الجامعة/	يوسف ، سامية أسعد محمد .		2011	هدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على العلاقة بين الاتجاه نحو ختان الإناث وعلاقته ببعض سمات الشخصية لدى طالبات جامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا ،والتعرف على العلاقة بين الاتجاه نحو ختان الإناث والمرحلة الدراسية ،والفروق بين الشعب العلمية والأدبية في الاتجاه كذلك بين الريف والحضر ، والفروق بين المرتفعين والمنخفضين على مقياس الاتجاه نحو ختان الإناث في سمات الشخصية. تكونت العينة النهائية من (477) طالبة من طالبات من مختلف التخصصات ، مقسمة بين طالبات الشعب العلمية والأدبية تتراوح أعمارهن بين (18 إلى 22سنة) ،هبطن عليهن مقياس الاتجاه نحو ختان الإناث من(إعداد: الباحثة)،ومقياس العوامل الخمسة لسمات الشخصية (تعريب وتعقبن : رجب علي شحيا،2003). توصلت النتائج إلى وجود علاقة ارتباطيه جزئية بين الاتجاه نحو ختان الإناث وبعض سمات الشخصية. كذلك وجود فروق في الاتجاه نحو ختان الإناث تبعاً للمرحلة الدراسية كمتغير تصنيفي ،جود فروق في الاتجاه بين طالبات الشعب العلمية والأدبية لصالح الشعب العلمية ،بذلك وجود فروق دالة بين مرتفعي ومنخفضي الدرجات على مقياس الاتجاه في سمات الشخصية ،ولم تكن الفروق دالة بين الريف والحضر ،وتوصل البحث إلى أن الشخصية الانبساطية أكثر قبولاً للممارسات التي اعتاد عليها المجتمع ،ومن هنا كانت من الشخصيات التي تؤيد ختان الإناث ،بالتالي نجد إمكانية التنبؤ بالمتغير المستقل بمعلومية المتغير التابع .
			فاعلية استخدام مدخل التعلم الخليط في تدريس القراءة على التحصيل وتنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي/	المرقاقي، سعيد السيد أحمد عبد المال .		2013	تعد القراءة الناقدة من أهم وأبرز أنواع القراءة، وذلك لما تمثله من أهمية في حياة التلاميذ؛ إلا أن العديد من الدراسات الحديثة أكدت ضعف التلاميذ في اكتساب مهارات القراءة الناقدة، وأشارت نتائجها إلى ضرورة الاهتمام بتنمية هذه المهارات لديهم خلال المراحل التعليمية المختلفة. كما لاحظ الباحث من خلال عمله في مجال تدريس اللغة العربية انخفاض درجات تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي في اختبارات التحصيل الشهرية لمادة اللغة العربية، وكذلك ضعف التلاميذ في تقويم المقروء والحكم عليه، وأخذهم للمعلومات والأفكار الواردة بالموضوعات الدراسية المقررة على أنها مسلمات لا تقبل النقد أو محاولة إبداء الرأي فيها، مما يؤكد الحاجة إلى تنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى التلاميذ حتى لا يتقبلون كل ما يقرءونه على أنه قضية مسلمة بل يعملون فيه عقولهم فيقبلون ما يرونه صحيحاً ويرفضون ما نون ذلك.ومع ظهور التعلم الإلكتروني وانتشاره في البلاد وحدث حالة من الانهيار به لدرجة أن البعض طالب بإلغاء الفصول التقليدية، وإحلال محلها الفصول الإلكترونية في المدارس والجامعات! بدأت البحوث العلمية والتجارب العملية تكشف لنا جوانب القصور في التعلم الإلكتروني، والتي منها غياب الجانب الإنساني في التعلم الإلكتروني، والإصابة بالانطوائية والممل، وحدث بعض حالات الغش والتدليس.من هنا ظهر مفهوم التعلم الخليط كأحد حلول تكنولوجيا المعلومات الواقعية بدمجه للتعلم الإلكتروني مع التعلم التقليدي (وجهاً لوجه) في نموذج واحد؛ للاستفادة بمزايا كل منهما لتحقيق الأهداف التربوية المنشودة، ولما كانت مشكلة البحث الحالي تتمثل في تدنى مستويات التحصيل المعرفي ومهارات القراءة لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي، وقصور استخدام الوسائط الإلكترونية في تعليم القراءة وتعلمها؛ لذا كانت الحاجة ماسة لإجراء دراسة في هذا المجال لدراسة فاعلية استخدام مدخل التعلم الخليط في تدريس القراءة على التحصيل وتنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائيهدف البحث: هدف البحث الحالي إلى: تنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي.- رفع مستوى تحصيل تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي - في مادة القراءة. سؤالا البحث: حاول البحث الحالي الإجابة عن السؤالين التاليين: ما فاعلية استخدام مدخل التعلم الخليط في تدريس القراءة على التحصيل لدى تلاميذ الصف -١ الخامس الابتدائي؟ ما فاعلية استخدام مدخل التعلم الخليط في تدريس القراءة على تنمية مهارات القراءة الناقدة -٢ لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي؟ فرضا البحث: سعى البحث الحالي إلى اختبار صحة الفرضين التاليين:١- وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية ، ومتوسطات درجات تلاميذ المجموعة(التي درست باستخدام مدخل التعلم الخليط) الصابطة (التي درست بالطريقة المعتادة) في التطبيق البعدي لاختبار التحصيل لصالح المجموعة التجريبية.

4832	12199695		The Effect of Instructional Scaffolding on Developing Some Oral Reading Skills of EFL Primary Students/	Hamdan, Hayam Abdel Halim.			2012	Reading is a complex cognitive process. mastery of all aspects of reading is essential for academic success. According to Paris (2005) learning to read is one of the greatest accomplishments in childhood because it is the foundation for learning and academic achievement. No skill is more important to student achievement than the ability to read and derive meaning from the printed page (McGuire, 2008). However, learning to read is not an easy task and is probably the most complex mental activity people have to do in their whole lives. It is a slow and difficult process and takes time, effort and practice Reading in a foreign language such as English might be a problem for some people. In this respect, Snow, Burns and Griffin (2008) claimed that there are three potential stumbling blocks in reading, namely, the difficulty in understanding and using the alphabetic principle, the failure to transfer the comprehension skills of spoken language to reading and the lack of motivation and appreciation for reading. Griffin (2008) further added that children who face early reading problem lack prior knowledge and relevant skills such as the ability to produce words, to distinguish sounds, to master the mechanics of reading and the ability to identify letters. This difficulty leads to low motivation and can be problematic for language teachers as "the motivation of reading to read is powerful" (Nuttal, 1996, p.3). Nevertheless in order to help children to read, it is important to get them to read extensively. Reading objectives in the early language learning stages place an emphasis on 'learning to read' which involves an understanding of the alphabetic principle, phonemic awareness, decoding, word recognition and phonological and orthographic processing (Lyon, 1997). However, many students fail to acquire basic reading skills in the early elementary years (Lyon, 1999). Ehri (1994) pointed out that reading difficulties relate to problems in phonemic awareness, poor decoding skills or word recognition. Supporting this view, Samuels and Flor (1997) believed that poor word recognition or an inability to decode is considered the primary cause of reading comprehension failure. Blachman (2000) reported that children who read poorly in first and second grade tend to remain poor readers throughout school. Supporting this view, Lyon (1998) asserted that approximately 75 percent of the children who struggle with reading in third grade will still be poor readers at the end of high school. Consequently, each subsequent year, these children face increasing obstacles to reading.		
4833	12199706		فاعلية وحدة مقترحة في التربية الصحية على تنمية الوعي الدوائي لدى الدارسين بفضول تعليم الكبار /	سالم، هبة حمدي جعفر .			2013	أصبحت قضية التنمية البشرية ، محوراً رئيساً يّ تدور حوله جهود المجتمعات من أجل النماء والتقدم ، وتتسع أفاق التنمية لتشمل تنمية الإنسان إلى أقصى ما يمكن أن تصل إليه قدراته وطاقاته على مدى الحياة ، فالعنصر البشري المتّع لم يمثل جوهر التنمية الاقتصادية و الاجتماعية ، ولا وسيلة لذلك إلا بالتعليم ، ومن هنا ف إن جوهر التنمية البشرية ينطلق أساساً من الأهداف الأساسية للتربية الحداثيّة التي دعت إلى أهمية إستمرارية التعليم من أجل ملاحقة التغيرات الحادثة في المعرفة والتي كانت سبباً في ظهور التعليم غير النظامي كالتعليم المستمر والتعليم من أجل الحياة والتعلم الذاتي والتعليم الكبار . وتعد مشكلة الوعي والتعليم الكبار من أخطر المشكلات التي تواجه التنمية البشرية إقتصادياً وإجتماعياً ؛ فتعليم الكبار وسيلة هامة لتحقيق التنمية المجتمعية الشاملة ، وذلك لأنه يختص ب فئة من الأفراد تقوم على علقته م التنمية والإنتاج وتنشيط المؤسسات الاقتصادية ، ولهذا دوره الهام في إحداث التنمية الإجتماعية . سعد طه علام (٢٠١٢ : ٢٠٥) (*) . وإذا كان هدف تعليم الكبار في العقود السابقة معرفة الحد الأدنى من مهارات القراءة والكتابة والصّح ا ب للدارسين والذي أطلق عليه محو الأمية الهجائية ، إلا أن هذا الفكر قد تغير بفعل التغيرات العلمية والتكنولوجية المتلاحقة وأصبح المفهوم الذي يستحق الاهتمام هو محو الأمية الحضارية الذي يتناول قضايا أخرى جديدة مثل الوعي الغذائي والبيئي والسكاني والصحي . محمد رفعت حسنين (٢٠٠٠م من أه م ركائز التنمية البشرية في المجتمع ، تحقيق التعليم الأساسي : ٢٧٦) . على الأمية ، والاهتمام بالناحية الصحية والثقافية وتحسين الأحوال الصحية للمرأة والطفل .. وغيرها . ويشير كَ لا من Carlos, z. (2005) – (أن الجوانب الصحية من أهم الإحتياجات للدارسين بفضول (2001 تعليم الكبار . فالعبد الصّحي من الأبعاد الأساسية للتنمية البشرية ، وهو مطلب أساسي ، وهدف إستراتيجي تسعى دول العالم ومنظّماته وأفراد إلّ ي بلوغه وتعمل جاهدة على النهوض به من أجل حياة صحية سليمة يسهم من خلالها الفرد في مجالات التنمية المختلفة له ولأسرته ومجتمعه . ويتطلب ذلك إعداد الفرد للحياة المعاصرة وتزويده ب المعارف وا لإتجاهات والسلوكيات نحو العلم والتكنولوجيا ليشارك بمعرفته وتفكيره مشاركة فعالة في بيئته ومجتمعه ويكون قادراً على مواجهة وحل المشكلات الصحيّة ، وهذا يعني زيادة الحاجة إلى التربية العلميّة حيث ترتبط بالتربية الصحية ارتباطاً وثيقاً بالتربية العلمية وتمثل أحد جوانبها الهامة والتي		

						يمكن من خلالها تزويد الأفراد بالمعارف والمهارات وإلا اتجاهات المرتبطة بكيفية التعامل مع ما يستحدث من قضايا ومشكلات تتعلق بسلامتهم وصحتهم. ولعل هذا الأمر يستلزم من القائمين على إعداد المناهج التعليمية بشكل عام توجيه المزيد من الإهتمام بالقضايا والمشكلات الصحية في مناهج العلوم ، فهي الوسيط التربوي الذي يمكن من خلاله توفير الخبرات التي يمكنها مساعدة التلاميذ على ما تنشده التربية العلمية والصحية من أهداف وتوفير الفرص لتحقيقها ، هذا إلى جانب الإهتمام بتطوير مناهج تعليم الكبار بشكل خاص ، فهم عصب التنمية البشرية ، والحاجة إلى أفراد أصحاء يساهموا في دفع عجلة التنمية يتطلب عناية خاصة بهم في الجوانب الصحية المختلفة. ويرتبط الوعي الدوائي بالتربية الصحية حيث أنه كثر يراً ما تحدث مشكلات صحية للأفراد نتيجة سوء إستعمال الدواء ، فقد أشارت دراسة كلاً لأم ن إيمان قحطي جلال (٢٠٠٧) و هاله إسماعيل أحمد (٢٠٠٨) إلى أن م ن مجالات التربية ال صحية الهامة مجال التعامل مع الدواء .
4834	12199734	الإبداع الإداري في ضوء الاتجاهات الإدارية المعاصرة والإفاده منه في تطوير أداء مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة/ الأنصاري .	إبراهيم، محمد صبري		2012	تعد الإدارة أداة تطوير أساسية لمؤسسات المجتمع، سواء على المستوى الكلي أو على مستوى مؤسساته وقطاعته الفرعية، وأن الفرق بين الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية هو فرق أساسي في الإدارة بالدرجة الأولى وخير مثال على ذلك أن ما يعانيه التعليم المصري المعاصر من مشكلات وأزمات تعوق حركة تقدمه نحو التنمية الشاملة لا ترجع إلى الفقر أو النقص في الموارد البشرية والمادية بقدر ما هو أزمة في إدارة التعليم. ويعد النظام الإداري الذي ساد في القرن العشرين والذي بنيت معظم مبادئه على دراسات كتب الإدارة الغربية الذين راجت أفكارهم من أمثال تيلور، كبلور، فيبر، برنارد وغيرهم ممن ساهموا في وضع المبادئ الإدارية ما هو إلا عبارة عن نموذج للإدارة يساعد على تحقيق الحركة الديناميكية للمنظمة ولكنه لا يحقق الجودة في الأداء (1). ومن أهم ما نجده في مجال الإدارة هو ظهور التقنيات الحديثة في الإدارة والتنظيم التي انتشرت في معظم مؤسسات المجتمع الحديثة خاصة اليابان والدول الغربية والولايات المتحدة والتي أصابت التربية نصيب منها، ولا يقتصر الأمر على ميكنة الإدارة وعلى استخدام الحاسبات الالكترونية بل الأمر يتجاوز هذا كله إلى استخدام تقنيات إدارية لا تحتاج بالضرورة إلى الآلة مثل: مداخل الجودة، إعادة بناء العمليات، الإدارة بالأهداف، الإدارة المتمركزة حول المدرسة أو الموقع، إدارة الفريق، إدارة الوقت، إدارة الأزمات (2). وهذه الاتجاهات الإدارية هي تعبير عن الثورة الإدارية التي وجدت فيها الدول المتقدمة ضرورة تطوير الحياة ودفع عجلة التقدم تعبيراً عن التقدم التكنولوجي الذي وصلت إليه في مختلف المجالات. ويتأثر التعليم إلى حد كبير بقدر ما يواجهه مدير المدرسة من مشاكل وصعوبات تعيقه عن أداء عمله في النواحي الإدارية والفنية التي يمارسها يومياً، فإن نجاح مدير المدرسة في أداء رسالته يتوقف على مدى قدرته على التعامل مع المجتمع المدرسي والتصدي للمشكلات التي تواجه إدارة المدرسة سواء المتعلقة بالمعلم أو التلميذ أو المنهج أو الامتحان أو المبنى المدرسي أو أولياء الأمور وغيرها، وهذا يتطلب من مدير المدرسة توفر مجموعة من السمات لحل هذه المشكلات. ولما كانت الإدارة المدرسية أداة لتحقيق أهداف العملية التربوية من خلال الاستخدام الأمثل للإمكانات والتسهيلات التربوية المتاحة وإيماناً بأهمية الإدارة المدرسية، تجلت الحاجة إلى إبراز الدور المهم والفاعل الذي يمكن أن تقوم به الإدارة المدرسية في تنمية الإبداع ، وذلك من خلال تتبع وجهة نظر الميدان لدينا ممثلاً في إدارات مدارسنا (1). ولما كان مدير المدرسة يقع في قمة الهرم المؤسسي في هذه المؤسسة التربوية فإنه يتحمل العبء الأكبر في قيادة تلك العناصر وتوجيهها في عمليات التخطيط والتنفيذ والتقييم وفق روي تربوية تنعكس على التطوير المهني لمعلمين والاستخدام الأمثل للموارد البشرية ومصادر التعلم سواء كانت في البيئة الداخلية المدرسية أو المجتمع المحلي الذي يعد رافداً رئيساً يغذي المدرسة بإمكانياته المادية وخبراته العلمية والعملية فيكون الاتصال بين المدرسة والمجتمع اتصالاً تفاعلياً قائماً على التأثير والتأثيرين(ومدير المدرسة المعصري لا ينبغي أن يقف عن حد معين من الكفاءة ولا أن) . يقتنع بما وصل إليه من أدائه لعمله بإخلاص، غير أنه من الضروري أن يكون لديه الطموح والدافعية القوية لأبعد من ذلك بكثير، بحيث يكون على استعداد تام للتكيف مع متطلبات العصر من خلال تجوير الطاقات الإبداعية الكامنة في النفوس وحفز القدرات في العاملين معه بحيث يصبح الإبداع والتجديد والمرونة هي المحك الأساسي الذي يدير به العملية التعليمية لمدرسته وفي تحركاته في المجتمع المدرسي(3). لذا فإن الإبداع يقود إلى التجديد والتطوير ومدير المدرسة المبدع عامل رئيسي لنجاح المدرسة، وهذا من خلاله تستطيع المدرسة أن تواكب ركب الحضارة، وأن يكون لها موقع على الخريطة التعليمية . وفي ظل عدم توافر المناخ الملائم للإبداع والذي قد يكون سبب وجود بعض العوامل التي تحول دون تمكين الأفراد من إظهار ما لديه من قدرات إبداعية، يتجه مديري المدارس إلى البحث عن الحلول السهلة والبسيطة المضمونة النتائج بالنسبة للمشاكل التي تواجههم أو يتعاملون معها بحيث لا تدخلهم هذه الحلول في تعقيدات إدارية أو مشاكل مع الآخرين. من هنا كان هذا البحث للقيام بدراسة الإبداع الإداري في ضوء بعض الاتجاهات الإدارية المعاصرة و الإفاده في تطوير أداء مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة .
4835	12199915	مرويات محمد بن مسلم بن تدرس الملقب بابي الزبير المكي في الكتب المستخراسة حديثه/ يوسف، أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن.	يوسف، أحمد محمد عبد الرحمن.			فقد حظيت السنة النبوية بمكانة عظيمة في الشريعة الإسلامية مما جعلها محل إهتمام المسلمين خاصهم وعامهم ؛ نظرا لأنها سنة خير خلق الله ، محمد بن عبد الله ﷺ . فهو المصدر الثاني للتشريع بعد القرآن الكريم ، فالسنة بنص القرآن الكريم من الوحي ، بذلك نطق القرآن الكريمهي العلم الذي تجرت منه بحار العلوم الفقهية ، والأحكام الشرعية ، وتزينت بجواهره التفسير القرآنية والشواهد النحوية ، وهي العلم الذي يملك بصاحبه نهج السلامة ، ويوصله إلى دار الكرامة ، وهي العلم الذي يرجع إليه الأصولي وإن برز في علمه ، والفقيه وإن برز في تكلمه وفهمه ، والنحوي وإن برز في تجويد لفظه ، واللغوي وإن اتسع في

						يعتبر البحث إنطلاقة جديدة بالقوات المسلحة الذي يفتح المجال أمام الكثير من الباحثين إلى دراسات مختلفة تهدف إلى 2. ثانيا :- الأهمية التطبيقية للبحث:- قد تسهم النتائج التطبيقية للبحث الحالي موضوع الدراسة في توجيه القائمين على تدريب الأفراد في القوات المسلحة 1. المصرية إلى تأهيل ووقاية الأفراد من الإصابات أثناء التدريب وكيفية التعامل مع الإصابات المختلفة من خلال معرفة أسباب كل إصابة حيث تعتبر هذه الأهداف الدعمة الأساسية التي يركز عليها الجنود في أداء واجبهم والقيام بمهامهم للدفاع عن وطنهم قد تسهم أيضا نتائجه في تعديل قادة القوات المسلحة إلى أسلوب التدريب المتبع داخل ميدان إجتياز الموانع والعمل على 2. توفير عوامل الأمن والسلامة داخل ميدان إجتياز الموانع للوقاية من حدوث الإصابات المختلفة أهداف البحث :- يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج (تأهيلي – وقائي) لبعض الإصابات التي تحدث بميدان إجتياز الموانع العسكرية لجندى المشاة بالقوات المسلحة المصرية ومعرفة أثره على :- 1.تحسن مستوى اللياقة البدنية لجندى المشاة 2.تقليل نسبة الإصابة الشائعة في ميدان الموانع العسكرية فروض البحث :- توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والقياس البعدى في تحسن مستوى اللياقة البدنية لجندى المشاة لصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والقياس البعدى في تقليل نسبة الإصابات الشائعة في ميدان الموانع العسكرية 2. لصالح القياس البعدى		
4838	12200000	أثر برنامج قائم على إستراتيجيات ضبط المثير في الدراسات الاجتماعية لتنمية بعض مفاهيم التربية الاقتصادية والمهارات المهنية والتفاعل الاجتماعي لدي التلاميذ المعوقين عقليا القابلين للتعلم/	مصطفى، غادة قصي .		2013	مع نساتم الحرية التي ملأت المنطقة العربية ومع تعالي الأصوات الخافتة التي تنادي بالحقوق المسلوبة ، تأتي حقوق الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة لتطالب بالمساواة ، ونفض كل ما علق بها من وصف بالعجز وعدم القدرة لنيل هذه الحقوق ، وتبديل صور التمييز غير المقبولة في زمن الحرية الذي لاحت بواكيره على الأفق . لقد اتجه العالم في الآونة الأخيرة اتجاها أكثر جدية وعمقا نحو الاهتمام بالأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة ، بقصد رعايتهم وتوفير كافة الخدمات الصحية والاجتماعية والترىوية اللازمة لهم ، وذلك لتحقيق الكفاية الذاتية والاجتماعية والمهنية التي تمكنهم من الحياة والتوافق مع المجتمع ، ولاستبدال مفاهيم الإعاقة بأخرى معيرة عن حالة الاندماج المجتمعي .وفي هذا يشير (ديان برادلي وآخرون ، ٢٠٠٠ توفير الفرص المناسبة لهم للمشاركة الوظيفية التامة في الحياة ، وذلك من خلال التدريب على المهارات التي من شأنها تحسين أدائهم الوظيفي في البيئة العامة من خلال التفاعل والتواصل والقدرة على تحسين علاقتهم الاجتماعية . فالتأيت أن قدرتهم على التعلم أبطأ من أقرانهم في نفس الفئة العمريه ، وأنهم يواجهون صعوبات في الاحتفاظ بما اكتسبوه من مهارات ، وصعوبات في تعميم المهارات الوظيفية الأكاديمية على المواقف المستخدمة أو على المواقف الصعبة ومما يزيد الأمر صعوبة أن هذه الفئة لديها قصورا في بعض الجوانب الجسميه(Ryndak & Alper , 1996, 25) . والحركية والصحية والمهنية وأساليب التواصل والتفاعل الاجتماعي والمشكلات النفسية والشخصية (حليم بشاي ، فتحى عبد الرحيم ، ٢٠١٩٢٢) . الأمر الذي يؤدي إلى القصور في أداء مهارات السلوك التكيفي والتي تمثل مكونا رئيسيا في مناهجهم ومطلبا أساسيا لاستقلاليتهم وقبيل الآخرين لهم . ومن ناحية أخرى تقل درجة نكاه التلميذ القابل للتعلم بأكثر من ٢٥ درجة عن التلميذ العادي أي أن درجة نكاه تعادل ثلاث أرباع القدرة العقلية للفرد العادي المساوي له في العمر ، وهناك تباين في الأعمار العقلية بين التلميذ السوي والتلميذ المعوق عقليا كلما زاد العمر الزمني ، ويقلل هذا مشاكل تعليمية واجتماعية تزداد في حداثا كلما ازدادت درجة الإعاقة الفكرية التي تؤدي إلى قصور في بعض الوظائف والعمليات العقلية الضرورية للعمل الأكاديمي وخاصة في الذاكرة والانتباه والإدراك والتذكر (إبراهيم الميرز ، ٢٠١٠ ويواجه التلاميذ المعوقون عقليا القابلين للتعلم مشكلات واضحة في التكيف مع ، ٢٢) البيئة ، حيث يميلون إلى الانسحاب من المواقف الاجتماعية ، ويميل بعضهم إلى التمرد والعنوان الموجه نحو الذات أو الآخرين ، إلى جانب ضعف قدرتهم على إقامة علاقات اجتماعية مع أقرانهم العائدين ، وغالبا ما يميلون إلى مشاركة الآخرين الأصغر منهم سنا في نشاطاتهم الاجتماعية والشعور بالخوف وعدم الأمان (أمل الهجرسي ، ٢٠بالإضافة إلى ذلك فإن تلاميذ هذه الفئة ، ٢٧٦ تتوافر لديهم مشاعر من الغضب والإحباط مما ينتج عنه سلوكا اجتماعيا غير مقبول قد يؤدي إلى ظهور مشكلات في البيئة ، الاجتماعية (نعيمة الحسن ، ٢٠٠٣ ، ٧) وتوصلت بعض الدراسات إلى أن التلاميذ المعوقين عقليا القابلين للتعلم يغلب على سلوكهم التبلد الانفعالي وعدم الإكترار بمن حولهم ويؤثرون الانعزال والانسحاب من المواقف الاجتماعية ، والشعور بالدونية والإحباط وضعف الثقة بالنفس ، وهذا الأمر يؤدي بهم إلى سلوكيات مضادة للمجتمع ، وأوصت بتقديم البرامج التربوية لتساعدهم على تنمية مهارات التفاعل الاجتماعي لخفض أنماط السلوك غير المقبول اجتماعيا (أميرقواسر أيضا ك ل من الروسان وهارون ٢٠٠١ محتوي م ناهج المعوقين عقليا عد ذا من الأبعاد والمهارات والمفاهيم والتي تشكل في مجموعها المادة التعليمية لهم ومن هذه المهارات (المهارات الأكاديمية والاستقلالية والمهنية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية) . وتشير الأدلة النظرية والواقعية إلى أن هناك ح ذا أدنى من مستويات التفاعل الاجتماعي التي ينبغي أن تتوفر لكل شخص ، فإذا □ حرم منها يصبح أقرب إلى الشعور بالوحدة النفسية ويهدد توافقه النفسي ، و أن انخفاض مهارات الكفاءة الاجتماعية يؤدي إلى فشل الحياة الاجتماعية وتكرار الضغوط ، وفشل العلاقات المتبادلة بين الأشخاص (دانيل جولمان ، ٢٠ ، ١٦٥)		

4839	12200037	ماجستير	Clinical value of three dimensional (3D) ultrasound in Obstetrics.	Osama Ahmad ، Mohamed Ali	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية الطب البشرى .	أقا:	2014	The continual technical advances made in the field of prenatal ultrasound (US) have rapidly improved diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities. Although current standard of care is almost exclusively to perform two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound, three-dimensional (3D) and recently four dimensional (4D) ultrasound have found its way into clinical practice over the last 10 years. In the future, additional clinical indications may be specifically identified for 3DUS due to its ability to evaluate anatomical structures and pathologic findings with multiplanar and surface-rendered images. We agree with Pretorius et al. (2003) when they affirm that 'although three-dimensional ultrasound will not replace two-dimensional ultrasound, many additional benefits will be identified and its use will continue to grow'. 3DUS can enhance the diagnostic capability of 2DUS in evaluating fetal malformations. 3DUS was able to discover some complicated fetal malformations that were missed by 2D US and to determine the fetal malformations more precisely than 2DUS did. 3DUS was particularly superior to 2DUS in identifying malformations of the cranium/face, spine/ extremities, and body surface. Malformations of the cranium/face and spine/extremities are often associated with specific curved deformities that cannot be displayed completely on 1cross sectional image. It is therefore difficult for conventional 2DUS to delineate the 3D shape of these malformations and their relationships to neighboring structures (Mertz et al., 2004). 3D neurosonography of the fetal brain offers significant improvements compared with conventional 2D sonography. These improvements include shorter time of data acquisition in three orthogonal planes with an unlimited number of planes, the possibility of comprehensive and thorough analysis of the obtained dataset, volume rendering, volumetric studies, and color and power Doppler studies (Azumendi et al., 2003).	#####	Prof / Sayed Ahmad Mohamed Taha Dr / Abdel Aziz Ezz-eldin Tammam.
4840	12200041		دور الجامعه فى تنميه بعض القيم الاقتصاديه والاجتماعيه لذى طلابها فى ضوء بعض بعض التغيرات العصريه/	عتريس، نجاح مختار.			2013	تعتبر التنمية الرأسيه والاقيه الركيزتان الاساسيتان للتنمية الاقتصادية الزراعية وتهدف التنمية الزراعية الراسيه الى رفع كفاءة استخدام الموارد المتاحة حاليا الى ان لها حدود معينة قد تقف عن تجاوزها كما انها ليست موضوع بحثنا. أما التنمية الزراعية الاقيه فتهدف الى اضافه وحدات انتاجيه جديده عن طريق استصلاح واستزراع اراض جديده لم تكن منغلقة فى الانتاج الزراعى من ذى قبل وهذه ليس لها حدود. يهدف هذا البحث الى اجراء دراسة تطبيقية لأماط مختلفة من العاملين باحدى الشركات الزراعية التي تم تصنيفها وتسلموا اراضي استصلاح مقابل الوظيفة بمنطقة وسط الدلتا وذلك عن طريق تحليل الانتاجية الزراعية لأهم الزروع الاستراتيجية القاتمين بزراعتها لتقرير المستوى الانتاجي الذي وصلت اليه انتاجية هذه الاراضي وكذلك التعرف على حجم المداخلات المستخدمة في مثل هذه الاراضي وكذلك مخرجاتها بالنسبة لكل محصول مزرعي، وكذلك التعرف على حجم المداخلات والمخرجات في مثل هذه الاراضي ليتسنى اتخاذ القرارات الانتاجية. كذلك يهدف البحث نحو التعرف على لصعوبات التى تعرض مشاريع التوسع الزراعى الاقوى عامة وافراد الحائزين المملكين لاراضى استصلاح خاصة ليتسنى الوقوف على ممكنات زيادة المساحات الارضية الواجب اضافتها للرقعة الزراعية وفقا للخطة. وبالإضافة الى الوقوف على السياسة الزراعية التى يتبعها أفراد الحائزين المملكين لاراضي الاستصلاح ومدى جناوها الاقتصادية كما يهدف ايضا الوصول الى نظام الحيازة الأكثر ملائمة وكفاءة اقتصادية كذلك يهدف الوقوف على الحدود القصوى للتوسع الزراعى الاقوى فى جمهورية مصر العربية وحجم هذا التوسع ف السنوات المقبلة حتى عام 2000.		
4841	12200084		فاعليه تعلم الاقران فى تنميه بعض المتغيرات الشخصية لذى كل من المتفوقين عالياً والمتفوقين ذوى التفريط التحصيلي/	عثمان، محمود أبو المجد حسن.			2013	يهدف البحث الى : الكشف عن الفروق بين المتفوقين عالياً متدنى التحصيل والمتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل فى الدافعية للإنجاز -1 الكشف عن الفروق بين المتفوقين عالياً متدنى التحصيل والمتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل فى مفهوم الذات -2 الكشف عن الفروق بين المتفوقين عالياً متدنى التحصيل والمتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل فى وجهة الضبط-3 والمنهج المتبع هو المنهج الوصفى الارتباطى والمنهج التجريبي. واهم النتائج هي : توجد فروق دالة احصائيا بين متوسطى درجات الطلاب المتفوقين عالياً متدنى التحصيل والمتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل فى الدافعية للإنجاز فى اتجاه الطلاب المتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل درجات الطلاب المتفوقين عالياً متدنى التحصيل والمتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل فى مفهوم الذات فى اتجاه الطلاب -2 المتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل درجات الطلاب المتفوقين عالياً متدنى التحصيل والمتفوقين عالياً مرتفعى التحصيل فى وجهة الضبط فى اتجاه الطلاب -3 المتفوقين عالياً متدنى التحصيل		
4842	12200149		تطوير الكليات التكنولوجية المصرية فى ضوء بعض الخبرات العالمية المعاصرة/	جلال، إبراهيم خليل محمد .			2012	هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على مفهوم الكليات التكنولوجية المصرية وأهدافها ، وواقعها في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول المتقدمة وتحديد أهم المشاكل التي تواجه الكليات التكنولوجية المصري ة في ضوء النتائج، ووضع تصور مقترح لتطوير الكليات التكنولوجية في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول المعاصرة . واعتمد الباحث على المنهج الوصفى التحليلي ، وذلك لوصف أوضاع الكليات التكنولوجية المصرية في مصر ، كما اعتمد الباحث في الدراسة الميدانية على الاستبانة و ذلك باختيار أعضاء هيئة التدريس في الكلية التكنولوجية بجنوب الوادي والبالغ عددهم (٨٠) عضو أساسى ومتعاقد للوقوف على واقع الكليات التكنولوجية المصرية والتوصل لبعض مقترحات التطوير في ضوء استجابات أفراد العينة . ولقد مرت الدراسة بمجموعة من الإجراءات ، بدأت بالإطار النظري للدراسة حيث اشتمل على ثلاثة فصول ، تناول الفصل الأول الإطار العام للدراسة وتناول الفصل الثاني واقع ومشكلات الكليات التكنولوجية المصرية ، وعرض الفصل الثالث بعض الخبرات المعاصرة في مجال الكليات التكنولوجية ، ثم عرض الباحث نتائج الدراسة الميدانية ونتائج تطبيق الاستبانة ، وانتهت الدراسة بوضع تصور مقترح لتطوير الكليات التكنولوجية لتواكب التطورات التكنولوجية الحديثة.نتائج الدراسة : أسفرت الدراسة عن النتائج التالية : ١- عجز الكليات التكنولوجية عن تحقيق مع ظم الأهداف التي أسست من أجلها ، خاصة فيما -١ يتعلق بتقديم خدمات للبنية المحيطة ، وعجز هذه الكليات عن أن تكون مراكز تدريب معتمدة تقدم تدريب مهنيا وفنيا للعاملين في قطاع الأعمال . ضعف تحقيق الأهداف الخاصة برفع كفاءة الخريجين وتزويدهم بالمهارات المطلوبة في سوق -٢ العمل ، ومساعدة الخريجين على الحصول على فرص عمل ، وذلك لعدم وجود أى بروتوكولات		

								تعاون بين هذه الكليات وقطاع الأعمال ، وعدم تفعيل دور إدارة الخريجين في هذه الكليات لفتح قنوات إتصال بينها وبين المجتمعات الصناعية التي توفر فرص عمل لهؤلاء الخريجين . تقتصر وظيفة الكليات التكنولوجية على توفير تعليم فنى ومهنى فوق متوسط للطلاب الملتحقين - ٣ بهذه الكليات ، بينما عجزت هذه الكليات عن إعادة تأهيل الطلاب للالتحاق بالجامعة وذلك لضعف البرامج التي تقدمها هذه الكليات وعدم الاعتراف بجدارتها من قبل الجامعة ، بالإضافة إلى تدن ى نظرة الجامعات للتعليم الفني وعدم وضوح رسالة هذه الكليات في نظام التعليم العالي المصرى.		
4843	12200163		أثر نموذج التقصي الجماعي في تدريس التاريخ على التحصيل وتنمية التفكير الجماعي لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية/ الحليم . عثمان، رمضان هدهد عبد			2013	تواجه المجتمعات الإسلامية والعربية بصفة خاصة تحديات مصيرية فرضت نفسها على هذه المجتمعات تتمثل في التقدم التكنولوجي الهائل والثورة المعلوماتية الضخمة والحشد الكبير من المعرفة والحقائق والمعلومات، مما يتطلب إعداد جيل قادر على التعامل مع هذه المتغيرات ومواكبتها ، إذا فالإنسان أغلى ثروة يملكها الوطن، ويعد تنمية قدرات التفكير للإنسان أفضل استثمار للمستقبل فهو قادر على تغيير الواقع وتحسينه باستغلال الطاقات الكامنة لديه وتوجيهها إذا ما أتاحت له فرص التعليم المناسبة ، والتي تحدث تغييرات إيجابية في القدرات العقلية والأدائية كما في الاتجاهات والمواقف والقيم الخلقية والاجتماعية من أجل إعداد إنساناً يبني الوطن ويقف في وجه هذه التحديات . إذا ينبغي على التربية مواجهة هذه التحديات والتصدي لها بإعداد الفرد المتعلم إعدادا سليما ، بحيث يكون قادراً على مواكبة التطور المتسارع في مجال تخصصه ، وذلك من خلال تنمية قدراته ومهاراته في التفكير والتحليل والنقد ووزن الأدلة والبراهين وتوظيف مصادر المعرفة المتاحة في عمليتي التعليم والتعلم وتربيته تربية تمدّه بالمعارف والمهارات وأساليب التفكير اللازمة للحياة في عصر المتغيرات السريعة والتطورات المتلاحقة (خالد عمران، ١٩٧، ٢٠٠٧) . ويعد التفكير بجميع أنواعه من أهم الأهداف التربوية التي تسعى المؤسسات التربوية إلى تحقيقها، حيث تهدف إلى تنمية قدرات المتعلمين المختلفة حتى يتمكنوا من التوافق مع المجتمع الذي يعيشون فيه ويتفاعلون معه ليصبحوا قادرين على حل المشكلات التي تواجههم في مجتمعهم الحاضر والمستقبل. لذلك ركزت حركة الإصلاح التربوي في العقدين الأخيرين على تنمية قدرات التفكير عند الطلاب عن طريق إعدادهم لذلك وتوعيتهم لما سيكون عليه المستقبل الذي سيتطلب منهم مزيد من التخطيط القائم على التفكير بكل البدائل المتاحة لمزيد من الاستثمار والتطوير في شتى ميادين الحياة، وإن يتوفر لهم ذلك إلا ينبغي البرامج التي تعمل على تنمية قدرات ومهارات التفكير المختلفة لديهم ؛ وفي مقدمتها مهارات التفكير الجماعي مما يستوجب استخدام الطرق التدريسية المناسبة مع تلك البرامج لتفعيلها واستثمار ما لدى الطلاب من طاقات كامنة (وليد فياد ، ٢٠٠٨، ٢٠٠٧) . وقد ظهرت حركة " صناعة التفكير " التي مفادها أن التفكير لم يعد نشاطاً شخصياً أو مهمة فردية يقوم بها المفكر ليحقق هدفاً ذاتياً أو يحل مشكلة معينة ولكن أصبح نشاطاً جماعياً، وصار التفكير في ظل هذه الحركة تفكير في مجموعات أو " تفكير تعاوني " وينبغي أن تعتمد عملية إيجادالحلول أو مواجهة الاحتمالات المستقبلية على قاعدة بيانات موثقة وعلى الدروس المستفادة من تاريخ العلم وتاريخ الإنسانية. (محمد المفتى ، ٩٠ ، ١٩٩٧ - ١٠) . كما أن الممارسات التعليمية التعليمية في حجرات الدراسة لا تهتم بالأنشطة التعليمية التي تساعد على تشجيع التفكير الجماعي، فمن النادر أن يعطى المعلم أسئلة ، أو مشكلات ، أو تعيينات تحتاج إلى جهد مشترك تقوم به مجموعة من الطلاب للتعامل معها، ويجري التعليم في حجرات الدراسة بشكل جماعي ولكن بدون تفاعل بين الطلاب فكل منهم يفكر ويحسب ويحل مشكلة مستقلاً تماماً عن زملائه مما يحول دون تكوين العقل الجمعي أو تنمية التفكير الجماعي (محمد المفتى ، ٢٠٠٧ ، ١٦) .			
4844	12200266	ماجستير	Effect of dietary fat sources with antioxidant supplementations on growth performance and meat quality of Japanese quails.	Shimaa Abdelazeem ، Abuelwafa Mousa	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية الطب البيطري بقنا.	قنا:	2015	The present study was conducted to evaluate the effect of different dietary fat sources (fish oil, sunflower oil and animal fat) with two antioxidants (Se-vitamin E mix or L-carnitine) on growth performance and carcass traits of Japanese quails. In addition, blood biochemical parameters, meat chemical composition, meat quality tests and economical evaluation of quail diets were also studied. A total number of 189 unsexed Japanese quail chicks (Coturnix coturnix japonica) one day old which distributed randomly into 7 groups, a control and other six treated groups, each of 27 chicks and assigned to the seven experimental diets. Each group was subdivided into three replicates each of 9 chicks. Basal control and experimental diets were formulated to contain the recommended levels of CP and ME. Birds in the first group were fed ad-libitum on the basal control diet without addition of oils and antioxidants. This group was assigned as a control to which the other treated groups were compared. Chicks in the second, third and fourth groups fed on the experimental diets (D2, D3, D4) containing 3% FO, Sun O and AF and supplemented with 5g vitamin E-Se mix/kg diet. Birds in the fifth, sixth and seventh groups fed on the other three experimental diets (D5, D6, D7) containing the same level of FO, Sun O and AF (3%) but supplemented with 50 mg L-carnitine/kg diet. Each experimental group was treated according to the suggested design going be tested.	#####	Prof. Dr. Abdelatif Sh. Seddek Prof. Dr. Hassan A. Abdel-Raheem Dr. Sherief M. Abdel-Raheem
4845	12200280	ماجستير	Prevalence of microbial infection in camel's milk and antimicrobial activity against these isolates.	Hypy Mahmoud ، Mahmoud Abbass	جامعة جنوب الوادي -كلية الطب البيطري بقنا.	قنا:	2014	Camel's milk represents the principal milk for consumers in the arid and sub-arid areas where camels present the main animal source because camel can thrive under extreme hostile conditions and produce milk of high nutritional value. Regular consumption of camel's milk in those areas is mainly occurred in raw state or just soured by nomads. Unhygienic measures adopted during production, handling, processing, storage and distribution were responsible for the highly contamination of raw milk. The high rate of contamination of the raw milk with different types of microorganisms may induce undesirable and objectionable changes rendering them unfit for consumption, moreover it indicates that they may at times, constitute a public health hazards.	#####	Prof.Dr. Mohamed Wael abd Al-Azeem Dr. Serageeldeem Abd-Elaziz Ahmed sultan

							So the present work was planned to investigate Prevalence of microbial infection in raw Camel's milk (non heat treated) and antimicrobial activity against these isolates. A total 89 samples of Egyptian camel's milk (Camelus dromedarius) collected from different places from desert of Mersa Matruh 57 samples from Swani Samalos and Dabaa, 30 samples from Ras El-hekma and 2 samples from camel research center in Mersa Matruh governorate where are those areas considered as the largest gatherings of dairy camel in Egypt. These samples were examined bacteriologically, it has been found that most of the microbes isolated from these samples as the following:- □ Staphylococci spp was with percentage of 17.9% of the so Staphylococcus spp considered as major pathogen isolated from camel milk. □ E. coli isolated with percentage of 1.1%. □ Gram negative bacilli isolated with percentage of 1.1%.		
4846	12200287	ماجستير Cattle Egret as bio-indicator for detection of Lead and Cadmium pollution in Qena, Sohag and New-Valley Governorates.	Hosam Mohamed Toughan Soliman	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية الطب البيطري بقنا.	قنا:	2014	The aim of this study was to determine the levels of environmental pollution in three governorates in Upper Egypt; Qena, Sohag and New-Valley by using Cattle Egret as bio-indicator for environmental pollution. A total numbers of 61 were collected as follows: Qena (n=20), Sohag (n=22) and New-Valley (n=19). The level of lead and cadmium in feather, liver and bone of cattle egret was determined by using atomic absorption Spectrometry (AAS) method. Our results revealed that; the average means of lead levels in feathers in Qena, Sohag, and New-Valley regions were $(0.7 \pm 0.355, 0.566 \pm 0.447 \& 0.356 \pm 0.158)$ mg/ kg respectively. While the average mean of cadmium levels in feathers in Qena, Sohag, and New-Valley governorate were $(1.003 \pm 0.902, 0.304 \pm 0.107 \& 0.275 \pm 0.229)$ mg/ kg respectively. The average mean lead levels in the liver of cattle egret in Qena, Sohag, and New-Valley governorate were $(0.901 \pm 0.214, 0.266 \pm 0.233 \& 0.207 \pm 0.324)$ mg/ kg. While the average means cadmium levels in liver of cattle egret in Qena, Sohag, and New-Valley governorate were $(0.168 \pm 0.026, 0.130 \pm 0.050 \& 0.113 \pm 0.042)$ mg/ kg respectively. The average mean lead levels in bone of cattle egret in Qena, Sohag, and New-Valley governorate were $(1.84 \pm 0.346, 1.66 \pm 0.977 \& 0.862 \pm 0.566)$ mg/ kg respectively. While the average means cadmium levels in bone of cattle egret in Qena, Sohag, and New-Valley governorate were $(0.238 \pm 0.032, 0.098 \pm 0.036 \& 0.041 \pm 0.024)$ mg/ kg respectively. The highest lead concentration between the three tissues (bone, liver and feather) in the three governorate (Qena, Sohag and New-Valley) was present in bone in Qena governorate was $(1.84 \pm 0.346 \text{ mg/kg})$, while the highest Cadmium concentrations between the three tissues (bone, liver and feather) in the three governorate (Qena, Sohag and New-Valley) was recorded in feathers collected from the Qena governorate and was $(1.003 \pm 0.902 \text{ mg/ kg})$.	#####	Dr. Abdel-Lattif Shaker Seddek Dr. Zakaria Mokhtar Zaky Mohamed
4847	12200304	application of the az-wittig reaction to the synthesis of nitrogen heterocyclic compounds/	hassan,mohamed hassan mohamed	chemistry department-faculty of science.	asswan:	2015			
4848	12200358	Study of Mathematical Models for Some Infectious Diseases/	Khalil· Mohamed Khalil Ibrahim			2013	Mathematical modes of infectious diseases provide new aspects in understanding the spread of diseases, and it suggests control strategies. Typically, these models are formulated with classical derivatives of integer order. Here we propose the use of generalized fractional derivatives. Fractional calculus (FC) has been extensively applied in many fields of science and engineering. Many mathematicians and applied researchers have tried to model real processes using the fractional calculus. This is because of the fact that the realistic modeling of a physical phenomenon does not depend only on the instant time, but also on the history of the previous time which can be successfully achieved by using fractional calculus. In this thesis, we are interested in the fractional order models of infectious diseases. Such models have become very important for decision-making about infectious disease intervention programs. Main claim is that a fractional model can give a more realistic interpretation of natural phenomena. Generalized models of infectious diseases are presented in this thesis by using ordinary differential equations of fractional orderChapter one An introduction and a survey of mathematical modeling of infectious of diseases are presented including those of fractional order. Some of the basic definitions of fractional calculus are presented. The idea of Homotopy analysis method (HAM) and generalized Euler method (GEM) for solving initial value problems based on fractional order ordinary differential equations are discussed in this chapter. Chapter two		

							In this chapter, two generalized epidemic models for infectious disease that spread in the host population and are presented. The first one is the model of Hantavirus infection model, while the second is the second one is the model of non-fatal disease in a population. The numerical solutions of the two models are presented in this chapter. Chapter three The main aim in this chapter is to discuss the models of Infectious diseases with drug therapy effect. The solutions of two generalized models of HIV-1 infection are presented. Chapter four This chapter is devoted for solving generalized models of viral population dynamics in host cells. The scope is indicated for the fractional order model of (HIV-1) infection and (HTLV-1) infection Chapter five This chapter attempts to find numerical solutions for a general class of fractional order model of infectious diseases with constant vaccination strategy or those with immune response term. For this purpose this chapter summarizes specific techniques for (HAM) and (GEM), as well as the applications of Caputo fractional calculus. This chapter gives an attention to the importance of the generalized model of childhood diseases with vaccination impact. Also generalized models of chronic viral infection with immune response are discussed in this chapter Chapter six Comparisons between the numerical results and the plasma viral load data obtained from ten patients during primary HIV-1 infection are presented. The comparisons prove that, the results of the fractional order model are closer to the experimental data than the results of the integer order model.		
4849	12200392	حسين، هالة حامد حسن .	دور المدرسة الثانوية العامة في تفعيل التربية المدنية للطلاب/		2013	علمنا اليوم يشهد التطور الهائل في كافة المجالات، لذلك يواجه الكثير من التحديات التي تفرض نفسها على الأفراد والمجتمعات في كل مكان. هذه التحديات: ثورة المعلومات، متواليات من العولمة، واتساع المعرفة، الفضاء الكوني والأنظمة الرقمية متداخلة والمعرفة والمعلومات؛ لذا الريح عاصفة من التغيير قد رافق كل الجوانب في الحياة، بما في ذلك انتشار الديمقراطية قامت مسؤولية إعداد اجتماعيا وسياسيا للإنسان أن يعيش بوصفه عضوا في المجتمع المحلي، ثم كعضو في المجتمع البشري من خلال حق المواطنة. ويتحقق ذلك من خلال التربية المدنية أن يعلم الإنسان أن يكون حرا في بلد الحرية والتعليم democracyCivic تقديم طلبية المدارس الثانوية العامة مع فرصة لمعرفة حقوقهم ومسؤولياتهم من خلال التردد على العالم السياسي الذي يعيشون فيه، حتى يتمكنوا من ل-themselves-see. كيف القضايا الموضوعية على جدول الأعمال العام، وكيفية مناقشة السياسة العامة، وتمكينهم من فهم مبادئ المواطنة وحقوق الإنسان، وممارسة الطرق الديمقراطية في البحوث والتشاور والدعم، وتكون على استعداد للوصول إلى حلول وسط أو التعديلات. بسبب التطورات والتغيرات التي تحدث في عالمنا اليوم، مصر تحتاج إلى نوع جديد من المدارس التي مرتبطة ارتباطا عضويا المجتمع والمؤسسات التي ترتبط بحياة الناس، ومتصلا قواعد العمل والإنتاج، نبض الرأي العام ومؤسسات الثقافة والإعلام، ولها أنشطة التي تؤثر بعمق على المجتمع. ونتيجة لذلك، أصبحت المدرسة معزولة عن المجتمع بسبب الهدف القصير على التعليم، والتي تنتهي في الحصول على الشهادة. الناس لا يهتمون بما يحدث داخل المدرسة، كما لم يعد يعني أن المدرسة ما يحدث خارج أسوارها. أيضا، تحولت أولياء الأمور ومجالس المعلمين لمجرد فارغة.			
4850	12200483	دندراوي، محمد الراوي.	الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية لوادي النيل فيما بين الأقصر وقنا :		2014	تُعد منطقة الدراسة فيما بين منبثي الأقصر وقنا، أي تقع منطقة الد ا رسة 52' شمالاً، ويحدها خط كننور 522 بين دائرتي عرض 32' 52'، 52 شرق وغرب النيل، أي بين خطي طول 92' 95' و 25' 99 شرقاً، ومساحتها 9292 كم 5، ومن وبلغ طول النهر 26.35 كم، يأخذ مجرى النهر طريقه فيها بين الضيق والاتساع والاستقامة والانحناء داخل المنطقة، ويبلغ متوسط عرض المجرى 652 م، بمتوسط عمق 6 م. اهتم هذا البحث في د ا رسة الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية للمنطقة وظاه ا رتها المختلفة التي من أبرزها المجرى والجزر النهرية، والسهل الفيضي وظهره المصح ا روي، إضافة إلى د ا رسة خصائص بعض الأودية التي تصب في منطقة الد ا رسة وأخطارها على المنطقة. يتألف البحث من ستة فصول يسبقها مقدمة تتناول تحديد منطقة الد ا رسة، والأسباب التي دعت إلى اختيار الموضوع، والهدف من الد ا رسة، ومشكلات وتساؤلات الد ا رسة، والد ا رسات السابقة سواء كانت جيولوجية أو جغ ا رفية وغيرها، ودور الد ا رسات الحقلية وم ا رحلها، وأهم الخ ا رط والمربيات الفضائية التي تقيد البحث، ومناهج وأساليب الد ا رسة، وتنتهي بخاتمة تم خلالها عرض النتائج التي توصلت إليها الد ا رسة والتوصيات التي ي رى الطالب أنها ذات فائدة وضرورية للمنطقة وأولويات مواجهة الأخطار. وقد تناول الفصل الأول الخصائص الجغ ا رفية العامة للمنطقة، والتي أهمها التركيب الجيولوجي والتركيب البنائي للمنطقة، والمناخ والنبات الطبيعي بالمنطقة، وشبكة التصريف المائي المنحدرة إلى منطقة الد ا رسة، كما تناول الخصائص البشرية بالمنطقة منها عدد القرى بالمنطقة وكثافتها السكانية، وأنماط العم ا رن المرتبط بالأشكال الجيومورفولوجية، وشبكة الطرق والترع والمصارف المائية المنتشرة بالمنطقة. ملخص البحث: 2 أما الفصل الثاني فتناول دور الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية للمجرى النهرى من حيث اتساع المقطع العرضي والتغي ا رت في اتجاه المجرى وبلغ المتوسط			

						السبوي لمعدلات النحت النهري بالمنطقة 2.22 كم في السنة، بينما وصلت معدلات الإرساب 2.23 كم 5 / عام لذا فإن النهر يميل إلى الإرساب، ونتيجة لحركة النحت والإرساب ظهرت أخوار مائية مهجورة قديمة دلالة على تغير موقع المجرى، وقد ساعدت هذه الأخوار والقنوات المهجورة على إمكانية زراعته وأقامة عدد من مراكز العمل كما يمكن الاستفادة من المجرى في إنشاء الصيد وأقامة الموانئ النهرية. وقد تناول الفصل الثالث الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية للجزر النهرية وخصائصها وبلغ عددها 29 جزيرة عام 5229 ، وهي في تزايد مستمر عدداً ومساحة وتندرج ترتيبها في تكوينها الجمعي ضمن التربة الرملية الخشنة. ويحدث للجزر النهرية هجرة وانقسام في بعض المناطق، والالتحام بالضفاف في مناطق أخرى، فقد التحم نحو 22 جزيرة حتى عام 5229 ، وتوجد جزر موسمية بلغ عددها 2 جزر، إضافة إلى الألسنة الرملية وكلها يمكن استخدامها بشريا في الزراعة وأقامة قرى ونشاط زراعي (إضافة إلى النشاط السياحي. وتضمن الفصل الرابع الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية للسيل الفيضي وبلغت مساحته 299 كم 5، ومتوسط اتساعه 4 ، Applied flood plain كم، والتربة ما بين رملية إلى رملية طميية، وتتصل به المزارع الفضية مما تزيد من مساحتها كما توجد مجموعة من الجسور الطبيعية Levee . ومن الجيومورفولوجية التطبيقية للسيل الفيضي يمكن زراعته وزراعة أجازه من المزارع الفضية والظهير الصحراوي Desert Hinterland ، وأقامة عمارة ومراكز زراعية والحصول على المياه الجوفية من أجل النشاط البشري. وتناول الفصل الخامس تقييم الأخطار الجيومورفولوجية على المنطقة كأخطار النحت والإرساب النهري، وأخطار السيول من الأودية المنحدرة إلى منطقة الدراسة.	
	4851	12200493	تقنين جرعات التدريب الاستشفائي لفترة المنافسات وأثرها على بعض متغيرات اللياقة الهوائية واللاهوائية للاعبين كرة الطائرة / الصغير، هالة محمد عبد المطلب.		2013	يهدف البحث إلى تقنين جرعات تدريبية استشفائية للاعبين الكرة الطائرة خلال فترة المنافسات وفقاً لتوزيع أزمته التدريب والراحة ومعرفة مدى تأثيرها وتم استخدام المنهج التجريبي وتمثل مجتمع البحث من لاعبي كرة الطائرة وعددهم 24 لاعبة وتم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية واستنتجت الباحثة أن أسلوب تدريبات التنفس العميق كوسيلة استشفائية خلال فترة المنافسات للاعبين. أصبح الاهتمام بعمليات الاستشفاء في مجال التدريب الرياضي الحديث لا يقل أهمية عن الإهتمام بموضوع تقنين حمل التدريب الذي يعد الوسيلة الرئيسية التي يستخدمها المدرب للتأثير على الرياضي بهدف الارتقاء بمستوى الأداء والإنجاز الرياضي ولا يمكن الوصول إلى النتائج الرياضية العالية اعتماداً على زيادة حجم وشدة التدريب فقط بدون مصاحبة عمليات الاستشفاء للتخلص من التعب الناتج عن أثر حمل التدريب حيث تتطلب طرق التدريب ضرورة التنسيق الكامل بين فترات الأداء وفترات الراحة ، وخاصة في الرياضات والألعاب التي تعتمد على الأداء المستمر مثل مختلف الألعاب الجماعية بما فيها الكرة الطائرة . هتميز طبيعته الأداء في الكرة الطائرة بأهميه الدور الحيوي الذي تلعبه فترة الاستشفاء، حيث لا تقتصر هذه العملية على فترة الانتهاء من التدريب أو المباراة، وإنما تستمر خلال المباراة ذاتها عندما ينخفض معدل اللعب ، كذلك وقت الراحة بين الأشواط ، وأثناء عمليات التبديل التي يخرج فيها اللاعب، أو خلال فترات الوقت المستقطع وذلك في الألعاب الرياضية التي يسمح فيها للقائمين بذلك حيث تؤدي نوبات اللعب السريعة إلى استهلاك الطاقة بطريقة لاهوائية ، ولكي يتمكن المدرب من التخطيط الجيد لفعلية أن يكون ملماً بجوانب التنسيق والربط بين تأثيرات الأحمال التدريبية وجرعات الاستشفاء لاختيار أكثرها ملائمة للاستخدام ، مع مراعاة عدم إغفال التخطيط الجيد لفترة المنافسات للاحتفاظ بالمستوى العالي الذي وصل إليه اللاعب / اللاعبة خلال فترة الإعداد بمراحلها المختلفة والعمل على تحقيق الفورة الرياضية . تبرز مشكلة البحث الحالي من خلال ما أشار إليه "علي فهمي البليك" وآخرون " (2008م) ، " أبو العلا عبد الفتاح " و " أحمد نصر الدين " (2003م) إلى أن غالبية المدربين يركزون على التدريب كمجموعة واحدة في توزيع درجات الحمل (الشدة – الحجم – الكثافة) وإغفال عملية الاستشفاء بالرغم من أهميته الذي أصبح في مجال التدريب الرياضي لا يقل عن أهمية حمل التدريب . لذا ترى الباحثة ضرورة إلحاق البرنامج التدريبي للاعبين الكرة الطائرة ببرنامج استشفائي متكامل يضمن وصول اللاعب إلى الحالة الطبيعية حتى ينمو لديه القدرة على الإستمرار في الأداء دون الوصول إلى مرحلة الحمل الزائد الذي قد يؤدي إلى انخفاض مستوى اللاعب ، مع مراعاة التنوع في استخدام وسائل الاستشفاء حتى لا يصل اللاعب إلى مرحلة الملل وأن تكون مناسبة لدرجة الحمل الذي يقع على عاتقه ، فيجب مراقبة كل لاعب أثناء المباراة والتدريب ومحاولة تقدير المجهود الذي يقوم به خلال المباراة أو الوحدة التدريبية حتى يتمكن من وضع فترة الاستشفاء المناسبة له والتي تمكنه من التخلص من التعب .	
	4852	12200533	عبد العظيم، ناهد سهري برشاوي.		2012	يخرج الأبناء إلى الحياة صفحه بيضاء يكتب الأب والأم عليها ما يشأن وتقع على عاتقه المسؤولية ما الأولى في تربيتههم وذلك من خلال الأساليب أو الطرق التي يتعاملون بها مع أبنائهم فإذا كانت أساليبهم سوية وصلح الأبناء والعكس صحيح، وإذا كانت أساليبهم هذه غير سوية أخرجوا للمجتمع مضطربين نفسيين وربما مرضى نفسيين، فأساليب التنشئة الوالدية التي يتبنّاها الوالدين في معاملتهما لأبنائهم وخاصة المراهقين بمثابة حجر الأساس لصحتهم النفسية ،ولأسيا مع التقدم التكنولوجي الذي يعتبر الإنترنت أبرز مخرجاته بما يحتويه من برامج متعددة مغريه خطيرة ، الأمر بيزداد خطورة وخصوصا على المستوى الدراسي والنفسى في ظل مرحلة حرجة لها خصائص خاصة، الأمر الذي يتطلب اهتمام ورعاية من الوالدين وتعديل من أساليبهم القديمة الواهية التي يستخدمونها مع أبنائهما في زمن التكنولوجيا التي زادت المشكلات النفسية والاجتماعية تعقيدا وتشابكا. تتزايد أهمية تلك الدراسة في ظل الظروف الاتصالية المتطورة التي أبرزت لنا ما يسمى بظاهرة عالمية الاتصال والتي تدفعنا إلى ضرورة الإلمام بهذه الوسيلة ومعرفة جميع جوانبها والاستفادة من الجوانب الإيجابية وتجنب السلبية منها . تخضع استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة باهتمام الباحثين في مجال الفهم في القراءة والاستماع والتي تشير إلى وعى القارئ أو المستمع بذاته وما يقوم به من عمليات معرفية في أثناء القراءة والاستماع مما يرتبط عليه مراقبة تلك العمليات وتنظيمها وإدراكه لعملياته المعرفية والخصائص المرتبطة بطبيعة المعرفة لديه والفهم القرأني في أساسه قائم على عملية التفكير هذا من ناحية أخرى فإن تلاميذنا ينقصهم الحس النقدي فإذا ما استمعوا إلى حديث أو قرأوا موضوعا أو نصا اخذوا بما سمعوا أو قرأوا لأنه لم تتم لديهم مهارات التفكير الناقد لكل ما هو مسموع أو مقروء وقد أهملت الدراسة الحالية بتنمية بعض المهارات الدنيا والعليا للفهم الناقد ومستوى الفهم الإبداعى وفي ضوء النتائج السابقة تدتت مشكلة الدراسة في وجود ضعف لدى معظم تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى في بعض مهارات الفهم القرأني والاستماع الناقد لقلّة استخدام استراتيجيات تدريس حديثة لعلاج هذا الضعف.	
	4853	12200551	اسماعيل. عمر صاحب الأمير.		2013	تحتل استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة بأهتمام الباحثين في مجال الفهم في القراءة والاستماع والتي تشير إلى وعى القارئ أو المستمع بذاته وما يقوم به من عمليات معرفية في أثناء القراءة والاستماع مما يرتبط عليه مراقبة تلك العمليات وتنظيمها وإدراكه لعملياته المعرفية والخصائص المرتبطة بطبيعة المعرفة لديه والفهم القرأني في أساسه قائم على عملية التفكير هذا من ناحية أخرى فإن تلاميذنا ينقصهم الحس النقدي فإذا ما استمعوا إلى حديث أو قرأوا موضوعا أو نصا اخذوا بما سمعوا أو قرأوا لأنه لم تتم لديهم مهارات التفكير الناقد لكل ما هو مسموع أو مقروء وقد أهملت الدراسة الحالية بتنمية بعض المهارات الدنيا والعليا للفهم الناقد ومستوى الفهم الإبداعى وفي ضوء النتائج السابقة تدتت مشكلة الدراسة في وجود ضعف لدى معظم تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى في بعض مهارات الفهم القرأني والاستماع الناقد لقلّة استخدام استراتيجيات تدريس حديثة لعلاج هذا الضعف.	
	4853	12200551	اسماعيل. عمر صاحب الأمير.		2013	تحتل استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة بأهتمام الباحثين في مجال الفهم في القراءة والاستماع والتي تشير إلى وعى القارئ أو المستمع بذاته وما يقوم به من عمليات معرفية في أثناء القراءة والاستماع مما يرتبط عليه مراقبة تلك العمليات وتنظيمها وإدراكه لعملياته المعرفية والخصائص المرتبطة بطبيعة المعرفة لديه والفهم القرأني في أساسه قائم على عملية التفكير هذا من ناحية أخرى فإن تلاميذنا ينقصهم الحس النقدي فإذا ما استمعوا إلى حديث أو قرأوا موضوعا أو نصا اخذوا بما سمعوا أو قرأوا لأنه لم تتم لديهم مهارات التفكير الناقد لكل ما هو مسموع أو مقروء وقد أهملت الدراسة الحالية بتنمية بعض المهارات الدنيا والعليا للفهم الناقد ومستوى الفهم الإبداعى وفي ضوء النتائج السابقة تدتت مشكلة الدراسة في وجود ضعف لدى معظم تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادى في بعض مهارات الفهم القرأني والاستماع الناقد لقلّة استخدام استراتيجيات تدريس حديثة لعلاج هذا الضعف.	

				النفلاوى، سيد على السيد أحمد .			استهدفت الدراسة معرفة مدى ودلالة الفروق في السلوك التوافقي بين الأطفال الأيتام وغير الأيتام والكشف عن مدى تأثير كل من البيئة ونوع الطفل ونوع التفاعل بينهما في السلوك التوافقي لدى الأطفال الأيتام وعن مدى تأثير كل من نوع البيت ونوع الطفل والتفاعل بينهما في درجة الشعور باليتم لدى الأطفال الأيتام ودراسة السلوك التوافقي لدى كل من الأطفال الأكثر شعوراً باليتم والأطفال الأقل شعوراً به. وقد تكونت عينة الدراسة من (365) تلميذاً وتلميذة من تلاميذ المدارس الابتدائية والإعدادية بمدينة المنصورة (6) حالات يمثلون التلاميذ الأكثر شعوراً باليتم (3) والأقل شعوراً باليتم (3)، وقد استخدم الباحث: مقياس السلوك التوافقي ، مقياس الشعور باليتم ، استمارة جمع البيانات ، اختبار تقيم الموضوع للأطفال C.A.T ، مع الاعتماد على اختبار "ت" ، تحليل التباين ثنائي الاتجاه ، معادلة بيرسون لحساب معامل الارتباط ، معادلة ألفا كرونباخ ، كاساليب إحصائية. وأسفرت الدراسة عن عدم وجود فروق دالة في السلوك التوافقي بين الأطفال الأيتام وغير الأيتام ، وجود فروق دالة في السلوك التوافقي لصالح الأطفال أيتام الأب مقارنة بأيتام الأم ، وجود فروق دالة في الاثران التفاعلي لصالح الأطفال أيتام الأب مقارنة بأيتام الأم وأيتام الوالدين، وجود فروق دالة في بعد الإحباط والدرجة الكلية على مقياس السلوك التوافقي لصالح الأطفال الأقل شعوراً باليتم مقارنة بالأطفال الأكثر شعوراً باليتم ، وجود فروق دالة في بعد الاثران التفاعلي بين الأطفال الأيتام الأقل شعوراً باليتم والأطفال الأيتام الأكثر شعوراً باليتم لصالح الأطفال الأقل شعوراً باليتم وتباين الدلالات الكليتيكية لدى الأطفال الأكثر شعوراً باليتم عنها لدى الأطفال الأقل شعوراً باليتم مما يشير لاختلاف البناء النفسي الدينامي الناتج عن فقدان أحد الوالدين أو كليهما لدى الأطفال الأكثر شعوراً باليتم عنه لدى الأطفال الأقل شعوراً به.	2012		
4854	12200665	القرية في الشعر المصري الحديث/	environmental modelling and spatial landscape analysis for the contamination risk assessmentof sensitive areas/	abdelaal.ahmed korany abdelraof	ahmed korany abdelraof abdelaal-	szege d:	2014			
4855	12200878		remote controlling of mobile robot using bluetooth technology/	alshazly,hammam abdelaal hammam	hammam abdelaal hammam alshazly-	bumba i:	2013			
4856	12200893									
4857	12200897	أثر تنميت القدرات التوافقية على بعض مظاهر الانتباه ومستوى أداء بعض المبادئ الخططية الهجومية لدانشى كرة القدم/		موسى، هاشم عبد المريد عبد الحميد .			2013	تطورت المشاهد الرياضية بشكل كبير في الآونة الأخيرة، خصوصاً مع تزايد اهتمام العديد من البلدان في العالم للرياضة ومراحل خاصة من الناشئين، والتي هي حجر الأساس لإعداد الرياضة ومجهزة لاستضافة البطولة وإحضارها إلى أعلى المستويات الرياضية الإنجاز الذي جعل هذه الدول بمواصلة الجهود لإعداد الشباب على أسس واضحة العلمية.		
								وتوافق كل من "ج. "Rosak RACZEK(1990م) ، و "ج. Crog، س. هارتمان، ج. "Hpabl(2002) أن القدرة التوافقية لها أهمية كبيرة جداً في مجال التدريب بشكل عام والصغار على وجه الخصوص حيث flected مستوى القدرات التوافقية مباشرة في شكل مهارة أداء لهم أي درجة Madt أكبر من الكمال من قدرات التوافقية والتعلم بشكل أسرع وتحسين مهارات الأداء على نحو أفضل، أي الأداء الحركي يتناسب طردياً مع القدرة التوافقية ويوافق على المهتمين في تطوير الأداء الرياضي على التفوق في الرياضة هو نتاج عوامل كثيرة والبيولوجية والوظيفية والنفسية، والتي تعاني السنوات الأخيرة، وزيادة الانتباه إلى العامل النفسي ومسؤولة عن مساعدة الرياضيين لتحقيق الحد الأقصى للأداء وضمان الاستقرار في المنافسة لانتباه ل المهرة نفسية هامة للاعبين، وهذا هو الأساس لنجاح عملية التعلم والتدريب والمنافسة بأشكالها المختلفة، والاهتمام أو التركيز له تأثير سلبي على أداء أكبر عدد ممكن من اللاعبين العودة السبب في تندي مستوى أدائها في مسابقة لتتفقد التركيز، وكثيراً ما نجد لاعب بعد منافسة تبرر انخفاض مستوى الأداء أو الفشل "Pfkdh" القدرة على التركيز"، كما يعزو بعض المدربين وضعف أداء فرقههم التي Edrbunha إلى فقدان التركيز خلال المنافسة.		
								ويعتقد الباحث أن يحدث ذلك، ودمج جميع جوانب التدريب في مرحلة الشباب ينبغي إيلاء الاهتمام لجميع هذه الجوانب، بما في ذلك التكتيكية وخاصة مبادئ التكتيكية، التي هي أساس لتعريف الجانب الناشئة أهمية التكتيكية وكيفية بناء الخطط وتنفيذها وكيفية تحسين التفكير التكتيكي على طول الطريق إلى قمة الأداء التكتيكي في جوانبه المختلفة.		
								حيث يشير "طارق عبد المنعم" (2003) أن فريق إتيقان لمبادئ التكتيكي جعل لاعبي الهجوم الانتقال من محور الهجوم، وأيضاً بعيداً عن تحقيق محورها أيضاً التفاهم والانسجام بين تحركات لاعبين مختلفين، ويمكن لكل لاعب للاعلاق إلى خطوة جديدة وفقاً لموقع الكرة في thepitch وكذلك وفقاً للشروط زملائه والمنافسين حتى تتميز هذه الأعمال بتوافق الأراء والانسجام.		
								وحيقة أن الباحث إلى القطاع السابق لاعب ومدرب الناشئين قبا النادي الرياضي ومن خلال متابعة العديد من البرامج التدريبية للغة العمرية مرحلة تحت 14 سنة وشهدت العديد من الألعاب ... ويعتقد الباحث أن أهم الأسباب ل عدم وجود تحركات لاعبي متنوعة وليس الانتقال إلى المكان الصحيح للحركة الزميل والكرة والخصم وليس محافظة اللاعبين على عمق واتساع المناسب للفريق خلال الهجوم، والتكيف البطيء للموقف موقف السيارات حركي جديد ويثير الدهشة هو انخفاض مستوى التوافق مع قدرة هذا العصر الناشئة.		
								وكذلك يرى الباحث أن العديد من الأخطاء تحدث في الأداء الفني والمهارة خلال المنافسة وهذا يحدث في غيرها من الألعاب دون ولكن نظراً لفقدان الاهتمام خلال المنافسة أو عدم القدرة على الاحتفاظ بها لفترة طويلة.		
								وبدأت بعد ذلك الحاجة للباحث لتوجيه هذه الدراسة إلى محاولة التعرف على أثر تنمية القدرات التوافقية بعض مظاهر الاهتمام ومستوى أداء بعض المبادئ الهجومية التكتيكية.		
4858	12200911		physicochemical studies on charge transfer complexes involving some pharmaceutical drugs/	rabiee,ramadan abd elnaim mohamed	ramadan abd elnaim mohamed rabiee-	qena:	2014			
4859	12200934	فعالية برنامجين إثرائيين في تنمية التخيل والإبداع لدى الطفل الموهوب في مرحلة رياض الأطفال/		أبو العلا، زينب قرشي جمعة .			2013	تعد مرحلة رياض الأطفال مرحلة تعليمية هادئة لا تقل أهمية عن المراحل التعليمية الأخرى ، كما أنها مرحلة تربوية متميزة وقائمة بذاتها لها فلسفتها التربوية وأهدافها السلوكية وسيكولوجيتها التعليمية الخاصة بها . كما تركز أهداف رياض الأطفال على احترام ذاتية الأطفال وفرديتهم واستثارة تفكيرهم الإبداعي المستقل وتشجيعهم على التعبير دون خوف ، ورعاية الأطفال بدنياً وتعوديهم العادات الصحية السليمة ، ومساعدتهم على المعيشة والعمل واللعب مع الآخرين ، وتنويع الموسيقى والفن وجمال الطبيعة ، وتعوديهم التضحية ببعض رغباتهم في سبيل صالح الجماعة.وتزداد قدرة الطفل فيما بين سن الرابعة والرابعة والنصف على الخي ال الإيهامي والإبداعي ، ثم يأخذ في الانحدار إن لم يجد الظروف البيئية والرعاية التربوية اللازمة .		
								حيث أن مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة تتميز بالرغبة القوية في العمل والنشاط واللعب والخيال ، وعن طريق الرغبة في العمل والخيال يمكن تنمية الاستعداد الإبداعي لدى الأطفال .وقد كان من نتائج البحوث والدراسات العلمية أن نسبة الموهوبين والمتفوقين في وهؤلاء هم الذين تعتمد عليهم - المجتمع يمثلون نسبة تتراوح ما بين ٢ ، ٥% الاستثنائية في تقدمها الحضاري ، نتيجة لما يصلون إليه من أفكار واختراعات وإصلاحات.		
								ومن المهم ضرورة الكشف عن الأطفال الموهوبين من سن ٤ واهتمت بجوانب الموهبة لديهم ، مع محاولة تحديد الخصائص المميزة للموهبة العقلية إلى جانب القدرة الإبداعية لهم.على هذه النسبة إيجابياً وسلبياً نتيجة للخبرات المبكرة ، فالبيئة الغنية بالخبرات المتنوعة ترفع مستوى الذكاء وتؤثر في القدرة على التحصيل والتعلم وتنمي		

						الإدراك والحواس والعكس بالنسبة للبيئة المحرومة. وتتراوح نسبة الأطفال الموهوبين ما بين ١٥ % إلى ٢٠ % من مجموع الأطفال إذا ما تم استخدام العديد من وسائل الكشف عن الموهوبين . تعتبر هذه نسبة كبيرة تمثل شريحة عريضة من المجتمع ، لذا يجب أن تحظى بكل اهتمام ورعاية سواء في عملية الكشف عنها أو تنمية جوانب الموهبة والتفوق لديهم ، حيث يعتقد البعض أن ما يميز به الأطفال الموهوبون والمتفوقون من خصائص وسمات وقدرات تؤهلهم لحل مشكلاتهم بدون مساعدة ، ولكنهم شأنهم شأن غيرهم من الأطفال العاديين في حاجة ماسة في بعض الأحيان إلى المساعدة عن طريق الإرشاد والتوجيه .		
4860	12200969	بعض العوامل المعرفية والوجدانية الكامنة لدى معلمى التعليم الأساسى وراء الاستخدام الفعال للورثوقليو/	حسين ، احمد حسين محمد .		2012	إن الاهتمام بالتقويم التربوي وأسابيحه ونظمه ، مدخل فعال لتطوير جميع مكونات العملية التعليمية من أهداف ومحتوى وطرق تدريس وبإرجع إعداد وتدريب المعلمين ، ومن هذا المنطلق تتضح أهمية الحرص على سلامة التقويم ودقة أدوات القياس وشمولية التقويم واستمراريته. ويتناول نظام التقويم الشامل الجانب المعرفي من شخصية التلميذ، كما يهتم بالجوانب الوجدانية والمهارية التي لا تستقيم الشخصية بدونها، كما أن نظام التقويم الشامل يكفل بناء الشخصية المتكاملة للمتعلم التي تجعله قادراً على التفكير الخلاق والإبداع ومواجهة المشكلات وحلها، كما يجعله مهيناً للتعامل مع عالم جديد سريع التغير والتطور. كما يهدف إلى إعادة الدور التربوي للمدرسة المصرية وجعلها بيئة جاذبة للمتعلمين ، وتطوير دور المعلم من مجرد الناقل الوحيد للمعلومات إلى كونه ميسراً لبيئة التعلم ، وتنمية القيم والاتجاهات الإيجابية لدى المتعلم ، واكتشاف المواهب ورعايتها وتشجيعها ، وإزالة رهبة الامتحانات وعدم التقيد بنظام الفرصة الواحدة وإتاحة فرص متعددة للتقويم بما يدعم عملية التقويم الذاتي ، وتشخيص جوانب الضعف وعلاجها ودعم جوانب القوة بما يحقق تحسناً مستمراً للأداء (وزاره التربية والتعليم والتقويم التربوي البديل). جوهرياً في الممارسات التقليدية السائدة في قياس وتقويم تحصيل المتعلمين وأدائهم في المراحل التعليمية المختلفة، وعلى الرغم من أن هذا النمط الجديد من التقويم يُعد جزءاً لا يتجزأ من حركات إصلاح التعليم ، وما يتعلق به من قضايا تربوية رئيسية في كثير من الدول في وقتنا الحاضر ، إلا أنه أصبح مثاراً لكثير من النقاش والجدل في الأوساط التربوية ، وبين خبراء القياس والتقويم في هذه الدول ، ويتعلق هذا الجدل بالأطر الفكرية والقضايا المنهجية والأسس السيكولوجية والتربوية التي يستند إليها التقويم التربوي البديل ومتطلباته المادية ، والآثار الاجتماعية الناجمة عنه ويعتبر ملف الإنجاز ، ٣١). أعمال التلميذ اليومية أو الأسبوعية أو الشهرية لكل مادة على حدة ، وتضمن أحياناً أعمال التلميذ في جميع المواد ، وهي بمثابة رمز توضيحي لأداء التلميذ ومستواه وتحصيله على مدى فصل دراسي أو سنة دراسية ، وكأنها دراسة طويلة تتبناها مما يعطي صورة متكاملة عن جوانب القوة والقصور عند كل تلميذ.		
4861	12200986	أثر استخدام نموذج بايبي في تنمية بعض المهارات الهندسية والتحصيل لدى طالبات المرحلة الثانوية الأثرية.	"محمد نور" عبدالرحمن، أسماء عبدالسلام	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية التربية بقنا.	2014	الهدف: هدفت الدراسة الى معرفة اثر استخدام نموذج بايبي البنائى في تدريس وحدتى الهندسة المستوية على التحصيل الدراسى وبعض المهارات الهندسية لدى طالبات الصف الاول الثانوى. النتائج: توصلت الدراسة الى النتائج التالية: وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائية عند بين متوسطى درجات طالبات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة في التطبيق البعدي - للاختبار المهارات الهندسية لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الهدف: هدفت الدراسة الى معرفة اثر استخدام نموذج بايبي البنائى في تدريس وحدتى الهندسة المستوية على التحصيل الدراسى وبعض المهارات الهندسية لدى طالبات الصف الاول الثانوى. النتائج: توصلت الدراسة الى النتائج التالية: وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائية عند بين متوسطى درجات طالبات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة في التطبيق البعدي - للاختبار التحصيل الهندسى لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الهدف: هدفت الدراسة الى معرفة اثر استخدام نموذج بايبي البنائى في تدريس وحدتى الهندسة المستوية على التحصيل- الدراسى وبعض المهارات الهندسية لدى طالبات الصف الاول الثانوى النتائج: توصلت الدراسة الى النتائج التالية: وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين درجات طالبات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة في اختبار التحصيل الهندسى - والمهارات الهندسية	#####	الدكتور الله محمود محمود د/ميروك حسن على د/محمد محمد احمد عوض.
4862	12201004	فعالية برنامج الإرشاد بالمعنى في تخفيف الضغوط النفسية لدى المراهقات الكفيفات/	إسماعيل، بسمة أحمد السيد .		2012	لقد خلق الله سبحانه وتعالى للإنسان الحواس لكي يستطيع التكيف مع بيئته اجتماعياً وعضلياً ونفسياً وقد وهبها الخالق لكافة الكائنات الأخرى لتعيش على الأرض وتسيح في ملكوت الله عز وجل. قد ظل الكفيف يعاني من الإهمال والنبذ والقسوة في المعاملة لفترة طويلة من الزمن عبر المراحل التاريخية لتطور الإنسانية؛ فقد كان طابع الحياة قديماً هو الصراع والبقاء فيها للأقوى ومع ظهور الأديان في العصور الوسطى بدأ الاهتمام بالمعاقين وتقديم الرعاية لهم؛ فقد بدأ الاهتمام بنوعي الإعاقات البصرية في المجتمع الإسلامي أولاً، ثم كان اهتمام المجتمعات الأخرى بهذه الفئة بعد ذلك؛ حيث تأسست في العصور الوسطى بيوت وملاجئ للمكفوفين. وعلى الرغم مما تسببه الضغوط للكفيف من آثار نفسية سيئة فإن الضغوط ليست جميعها شيئاً ضاراً أو حالة مرضية وغير سوية، بل قد تكون حالة صحية دافعة للسلوك الجيد ولنجاحه وتفوقه وحافزاً على تحقيق الإنجازات وقادراً على إثبات ذاته وجعله يشعر بالبهجة والتغاول والإقبال على الحياة والرغبة فيها والاستمتاع بها. والحقيقة أن الضغوط التي أصبحت تحيط بالمعاقين بصرياً من كل جانب كثيرة ومتعددة وذات درجات متفاوتة، وقد يرجع ذلك إلى التغيرات التي طرأت على الحياة الأسرية والاجتماعية والمهنية لديهم، وهكذا أصبح الضغط النفسي من أكثر الظواهر انتشاراً لدى الكفيف في الوقت الحاضر، والتي يعاني منها الشخص الكفيف في مواقف ومجالات مختلفة مما يستوجب ضرورة التعامل معها بفاعلية ، فالضغوط شأنها شأن معظم الظواهر النفسية الأخرى مثل القلق والعدوان والعنف والصراع والإحباط ، وبالتالي لا يستطيع الفرد الإحجام عنها أو الهروب منها. تعد الضغوط النفسية من أهم الموضوعات الحديثة التي تطورت في مجتمعنا الحالي. فهي ظاهرة من أهم وأخطر الظواهر التي تهدد حياة الكفيف		

									ومن أكثر الظواهر النفسية والاجتماعية تعقيداً وقد تزايدت مع تزايد سرعة التقدم التكنولوجي فعصرنا لم يعد عصر الحياة السهلة الميسورة بل تعقدت ظروف الحياة مع التقدم الحادث وشهدت تغيرات في كل جوانب الحياة مما دفعت التكيف إلى الوقوع تحت وطأة الضغوط ومواجهة العديد من المواقف المضاعفة التي تتطلب عليه الكثير من مصادر القلق والتوتر وعوامل الخطر والتهديد في كافة مجالات الحياة ومن ثم مواجهة الفرد للمطالب المتلاحقة التي قد تتجاوز إمكانياته وقدراته وتعرضه لكثير من مواقف الفشل والإحباط في تحقيق رغبته وإشباع حاجاته وانعكس آثارها على معظم جوانب شخصيته. فهمة البحث عن المعنى هي أن يجد المرء المعنى في الطريق؛ وما يحدث من صراع داخلي ليس بالضرورة □ معبراً عن مر. ض يستدعي العقاقير المهدنة، بل شيء من الصراع والحرارة والطاقة الديناميكية المعنوية الداخلية دليل وبرهان على □ سو□ ي □ ة الإنسان، وهي من مؤشرات الصحة النفسية؛ فحينما تكون في توتر بين ما أنجزته وبين ما لا يزال عليك أن تنجزه يصبح لحيتك الحرارة التي تدفكك إلى معتك إذن البحث عن المعنى والتسامي إليه يحاول أن يستثير روح المسؤولية للتعثور على معنى الحياة التي يجب أن يكونها الإنسان من ذاته هو لا من إسقاطات الغير كل الغير عليه. فالمعنى ليس نصائح أخلاقية، ولا حتى تعليم منطقي-(المعنى أعق من المنطق لمن تأمل!)- وإنما حفر في الضمير: الحفر في البئسة بدل الماء، ومن يضحى بضميره من أجل أحلامه كمن يحرق صورة جميلة من أجل الرماد.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							انصب اختيار الباحث على عصر الأسرة الثامنة عشرة لأنه عصر النهضة والقوة والازدهار لمملوكها آنذاك، كما أنه -5- موضوع لم يتم تناوله من قبل بالدراسة الوافية . ومن ثم فقد توجه اهتمام الدراسة في إبراز مظاهر السياسة الخارجية لمملوك الأسرة الثامنة عشرة، بدءاً من الشمال والشمال الشرقي لأتهما كيان سياسي مستقل لا يتفصلان ، ثم تطرقت الدراسة إلى أعمال السياسة الخارجية في الجنوب، وانتقلت من الشمال إلى الجنوب مرة واحدة، ذلك لأن الجنوب كان يُعد في عصر الدولة الوسطى كياناً واحداً متصلاً بمصر، وقد حدثت بعض الثورات في فترات الضعف، ولاسيما عصر الهكسوس، مما أدى إلى انفصال الجنوب عن مصر، وأصبح يمثل كياناً مستقلاً، لذلك أثر ملوك الأسرة الثامنة عشرة أن يقوموا ببعض التوسعات جنوباً لإرجاعه كما كان سابقاً. استناداً على النقوش والمنابر التي تركها الملوك وكبار رجال الدولة خلال عصر الأسرة الثامنة عشرة. وكذا محاولة استيضاح السياسة الخارجية في الغرب. و حماية الحدود الغربية. والتوسع وبسط النفوذ . إبراز ماهية ومفهوم الدعاية السياسية المصرية إبان الفترة موضوع الدراسة -7- . توضيح أصول الدعاية السياسية المصرية القديمة ومدى علاقتها بالأدب المصري القديم -8- . إجلال مظاهر الدعاية السياسية لمملوك عصر الأسرة الثامنة عشرة -9- . تبين مدى علاقة الزواج السياسي كأحد مظاهر الدعاية المصرية القديمة آنذاك -10-			
ا.د/ محمد عبدالهادي محمد ا.د/ خيرى محمود البندى ا.م.د/ عبده عبد اللاه عمران التدريبى.	#####	تَزخُ الآثار الإسلامية من مساجد وقصور ومدارس واسبله واضرحة بالنوافذ الزجاجية المعشقة بالجص والتي تعد من اهم سمات الفن والعمارة الإسلامية.	2014	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادى - كلية الآثار بقنا.	عبد اللاه محمد ، عبداللاه عبدالعال	دراسة علاج وترميم وصيانة الزجاج المعشق بالجص منذ بداية العصر العثماني وحتى نهاية عهد محمد على بمصر- تطبيقاً على نموذج مختار .	ماجستير	12201094	4866
		ومع تزايد حدة عوامل التلف الطبيعية والصناعية والبشرية كان من الضروري اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة للحفاظ على هذه الآثار من التلف جاءت هذه الدراسة لتعطي تصور علمى وتطبيقي لاهم عوامل التلف وآليات العلاج والصيانة ، وجاء اختيار عنوان البحث دراسة علاج وترميم وصيانة الزجاج المعشق بالجص منذ بداية العصر العثماني" وحتى نهاية عهد محمد على بمصر- تطبيقاً على نموذج مختار" وتم تقسيمه الى ستة فصول الفصل الأول : دراسة تاريخية لتطور صناعة وفن الزجاج المعشق بالجص في مصر . الفصل الثاني :دراسة تكنولوجيا المواد المستخدمة في صناعة نوافذ الزجاج المعشق بالجص (أ) الزجاج . (ب) الجص . الفصل الثالث : دراسة عوامل ومظاهر تلف العناصر الزجاجية المعشقة بالجص وطرق فحص وتحليل المكونات ونواتج التلف . (أ)الزجاج (ب) الجص. ج طرق الفحص والتحليل : (أ) الجص. الزجاج (2) الفصل الرابع: طرق علاج وترميم وصيانة الآثار الزجاجية المعشقة بالجص . (أ)الجص (ب) الزجاج الفصل الخامس :دراسة تجريبية لتقييم المواد المستخدمة في علاج وترميم وصيانة الآثار المعشقة بالجص . (أ)الجص (ب) الزجاج الفصل السادس : دراسة تطبيقية لعلاج وترميم وصيانة نموذج من الزجاج المعشق بالجص يرجع الى العصر العثماني .								
		في عصر تتعاظم فيه أهمية العلم والمعرفة ، وفي زمن تنسم فيه الحضارة بالتسارع وترفع رايات المادية وتجعلها شعاراً لها ، وتعمل بقصد أو بدونه على إضعاف القيم الروحية وتغييبها ، ألا وأنه لا تزال الأولوية للقيم وللأخلاقيات ، فلا جدوى للعلم بدون سلوكيات تحكمه ولا قيمة لما يحويه الفرد من ثقافة ومعرفة دون قيم وأخلاقيات تحدد وتضبط وتهذب أفعاله . والقرآن الكريم ينشئ على أخلاق النبي الكريم صلى الله عليه وسلم فيقول : □وَأَيُّكُمْ لَعْنَى عَظِيمٍ □ [القام:4] إشارة إلى أهمية الأخلاق ومكانتها ويلخص الرسول صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم جوهر رسالته والغاية الأولى من بعثته في الأخلاق فيقول (إنما بعثت لأتمم مكارم الأخلاق) "رواه البخاري " تعد القيم قوة محركة لمسلوك الفرد وعمله ، وهي توجه اداء الطفل وجهة دون أخرى ، والقيم يتشربها الفرد من الحياة الاجتماعية ، لأنها تبدو كما لو كانت شخصية وملكا للفرد نفسه، وهي مرجعا للفرد في الحكم على الجمال والقيح والشر والخير كما يعد النمو الخلقي من أهم جوانب الشخصية الإنسانية ، ويكتسب هذا الجانب أهميته بما يحتاج هذا العصر من تطور مادي سريع ، يتطلب تمسك الفرد بما لديه من قيم ومبادئ أخلاقية يقاوم بها تيار الغزو الثقافي ، فالعديد من مشكلات المجتمع الراهنة ترجع لكونها مشكلات أخلاقية ، وتعبير مظاهرها عن أزمة أخلاقية ناتجة عن قصور في نمو الجانب الخلقي في شخصية أفراد (فرقية عبد الفتاح ، منى بدوى ، 2000 ، 196) كما أنه ليس من المتوقع أن ينمي الطفل لنفسه مبادئ سلوكية أو قيم خلقية بل هو يتعلمها عن طريق احتكاكه بالجماعة (مفيد نجيب ، زيدان نجيب ، 1989 ، 109) فالقيم تنمو بصورة واضحة ومستمرة كلما كان المناخ التعليمي صحبياً يتمتع فيه المتعلم بالإحساس بالأمن ومن تلك الأداب التي يجب أن يتخلق بها الأطفال منذ الصغر الصديق والأمانة ، والاستقامة ، والنظافة ، وإغاثة الملهوف ، واحترام الكبير ، وإكرام الضيف ، والإحسان إلى الجار، ومحبة الآخرين وتنزيه ألسنتهم عن السباب والشتائم ، وترفعهم عن دنيا الأمور كالكنذب ، مع تعويدهم مشاعر إنسانية كريمة وإحساسات نبيلة كالإحسان إلى اليتامى ، والبر بالفقراء ، والعطف على المساكين (عبد الله واصح علوان . 2007 ، 182) . ولإكساب الأطفال تلك الأداب من خلال مضمون جيد ، يضمن تحقيق أهدافه ، ينبغي أن يكون جذاباً فيؤكده(يعقوب الشاروني ، 1989:37) على أن المضمون إذ افقد الجاذبية فلن يصل منه شيء للمتعلمين ، وتعد تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات إحدى القوى المحركة والمؤثرة في عملية التعليم والتعلم وذلك نتيجة لما أفرزت عنه هذه التكنولوجيا من تقنيات وأساليب تفاعل وتواصل متعددة الأشكال والأنماط (نجلاء محمد فارس، 2008 ، 187) ، ويتوقع علماء الاتصال التربوي وتكنولوجيا التعليم مزيداً من الانفتاح التكنولوجي في أداء المعلم في العملية التعليمية. (زكريا لال ،علياء عبدالله ، 2008 : 227) . فاستخدام التكنولوجيا في مجال التعليم يساعد على إثراء العملية التعليمية ، ويسهم في تحقيق الأهداف المنشودة بما تنتجه من تأكيد على إيجابية المتعلم ونشاطه ، والإسهام في زيادة تحصيله للمعارف والمعلومات وتنمية قدرات التفكير الناقد ومهارات حل المشكلات لديه ، وإكسابه الاتجاهات والقيم المرغوب فيها ، وتعديل سلوكياته.	2013			عبدالله، إيمان سعيد أحمد.	فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على الصورة الرقمية في تدريس التربية الدينية لتنمية بعض القيم الخلقية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية /		12201117	4867
			2011	bath:	ibrahim abdallah ismail hassan,	hassan-ibrahim abdallah ismail	solar energy conversion by photoelectrochemical processes		12201119	4868

4869	12201150	ماجستير	أساليب التفكير لدى معلمى التربية الخاصة وعلاقتها باتجاهاتهم نحو المعوقين .	مغازى أبو الحسن،محاسن أحمد	جامعة جنوب الوادى - كلية التربية بقنا.	قنا:	2014	هدف البحث الحالى الى تعرف طبيعة العلاقات بين أساليب التفكير لدى المعلمين فى التربية الخاصة واتجاهاتهم نحو تلاميذهم المعوقين ، وهدف ايضا الى تعرف تأثير اختلاف نوع المعلمين (معلم – معلمة) على أساليب تفكيرهم ،كما هدف الى تعرف تأثير اختلاف نوع اعاقلة التلاميذ على أساليب التفكير لدى المعلمين فى التربية الخاصة . وتكونت عينة البحث من (140) معلما ومعلمة من معلمى التربية الخاصة ببعض المدارس التابعة لإدارة التربية الخاصة بقنا (مدرسة الأمل للسمع والبصير ، مدرسة الأمل للسمع والبصير ، مدرسة التربية الفكرية ، معهد النور للمكفوفين) بقنا ، و (109) ذكر ، و (81) أنثى للعام الدراسى 2012/2013 . وقد تم استخدام الأدوات الآتية : استبيان أساليب التفكير لدى المعلمين (تعريب وتقيين : عبدالمنعم احمد الدردير ،2004 ب) ، ومقياس اتجاهات المعلمين فى التربية الخاصة نحو تلاميذهم المعوقين ، ونحو المهنة (إعداد : الباحثة) .	#####	ا/د/ عبدالمنعم أحمد الدردير د/ ياسر عبدالله حنفى .
4870	12201166		فعالية برنامج إرشادي سلوكي لتخفيف الانحرافات الجنسية لدي المراهقين المعاقين ذهنيا/	محمود، العباسي محمود محمد .			2012	هدفت الد ا رسة الحالية الى التحقق من فعالية برنامج إرشادي سلوكي لتخفيف الانح ا رفات الجنسية لدي الم ا رهقين المعاقين ذهنيا القابلين للتعلم ،وتكونت عينة الد ا رسة من (عام - ، ١٠) تلاميذ من الذكور كمجموعة تجريبية وتنت ا روح اصارهم الزمنية بين (١٤) ١٨ واشتملت ادوات الد ا رسة على مقياس الانح ا رفات الجنسية - ومسنو ذكاء يت ا روح بين (٥٥ ، ٦٩)، والبرنامج الإرشادى لاولياء الامور والمعلمين ، والبرنامج الإرشادى السلوكى(اعدا الباحث) للم ا رهقين المعاقين عقليا،واستخدم الباحث الأساليب الإحصائية اللابا ا رمترية لمعالجة نتائج الد ا رسة والتي اسفرت عن وجود فروق دالة إحصائياً بين متوسطى رتب درجات المجموعة التجريبية فى القياسين القبلي والبعدي على مقياس الانح ا رفات الجنسية بأبعاده (النظرية – الاحتكاك الجنسي – العادة السرية) لصالح القياس البعدي ،وبعدم وجود فروق دالة إحصائياً بين متوسطى رتب درجات المجموعة التجريبية فى القياسين البعدي والتتبعي على مقياس الانح ا رفات الجنسية ممايدل على فعالية برنامجى الدراسة واسم ا رز اثرهما على مجموعة الدراسه. تؤدي مظاهر نمو الأعضاء الجنسية الأولية والثانوية للم ا رهق فى فترة البلوغ إلى تركيز اهتمامه على مسائل الجنس إلى الحد الذي يشغل معظم وقته وتفكيره فيقارن بين شكل جسمه وأجسام الآخرين من أق ا رنه من الجنس نفسه ويحاول الحصول على بعض المعلومات عن الجنس ويلجأ إلى مصادر غير دقيقة مثل الأصدقاء ، الشارع ، الخدم ، أقلام الجنس التي شاعت فى السنوات الأخيرة وتمثل خط ا رً بالغا على الم ا رهقين وقد يفوق ذلك كله الم ا رهقين إلى بعض المشكلات الجنسية خاصة ممارسة العادة السرية ، وتتناقص هذه المشكلات إذا توافرت ظروف تربوية مناسبة .ولا تختلف المظاهر الجنسية عند الأشخاص المعاقين عن العاديين لكن طرق التربية يجب أن تكون ادى بحيث يجب توجيه الفتيان والفتيات من أجل منع التعرض للإستغلال الجنسي مما يؤدي إلى مشاكل نفسية ، وقد يصير البعض على إستخدام العقاب ا لاء أي مظهر جنسي أو أساليب التهديد والتحويل والذي قد يؤدي إلى مشكلات نفسية متعددة.		
4871	12201182		فاعلية برنامج إرشادي قائم علممارسة بعض الأنشطة المدرسية في تخفيف العنف لدى طلاب الحلقة الثانية للتعليم الأساسي/	أحمد، المأمون طه محمد .			2013	تعد مشكلة العنف من أخطر المشكلات التي تواجه المجتمعات الحديثة، فهي غير مقبولة في المجتمعات ذات الحضارة الإنسانية الراسخة، ومع ذلك فقد انتشر ما يعرف بثقافة العنف، التي تجسد اتجاهات المجتمع نحو العنف، مثل تمجيد العنف في الأفلام ووسائل الإعلام سواء المرئية أو المسموعة أو المقروءة. فلا يمر يوم دون أن نطلعنا الصحافة بأخبار حوادث وقتل وانتقام ، رغم أن الإحصاءات والبيانات الرسمية، عن حوادث العنف لا تمثل الحقيقة بكاملها، نظراً لأن المجتمع يعاني من الزيادة السكانية الهائلة التي لا يقابلها توفير المتطلبات الأساسية للأفراد. وتتمس مشكلة العنف المحل الأول أسرة الشخص الذي يمارس العنف أو العدوان، كما أن العنف يخلق كثيراً من المشكلات لرجال الأمن والشرطة والمعلمين إلى جانب ضحايا العنف، كذلك تهم دراسة العنف كل المؤسسات الإصلاحية في المجتمع. وتعتبر وجهة النظر الحديثة العنف مرضاً أو اضطراباً اجتماعياً أكثر من كونه جريمة؛ ومن ثم لا بد له من البحث عن أسباب وطرق معالجته، فمظاهر أو جرس إنذار يجب على المجتمع أن يحسن قراءتها. Symptom العنف تعد مرضاً ولمعرفة ظاهرة العنف يجب معرفة دوافعها الكامنة في شخصية الفرد الذي يلجأ إلى العنف وكذلك بواعثها الاجتماعية، ومن هنا فإن دارس العنف لابد أن يدرس المناخ الاجتماعي الذي يقع فيه العنف، وقد يؤدي العنف إلى جرائم كثيرة منها القتل والسرقة والثورة والتمرد والعصيان والضرب والاعتداء والتدمير وإتلاف الممتلكات. (عبد الرحمن العيسوي، ١٩٩٠ : ٤٣٤) وفي ظل هذا أصبح العنف الطلابي يمثل قضية هامة في الوقت الحالي، وخاصة في البيئة الحضارية المزدحمة مما يؤدي لازدياد الشغب الطلابي الذي يعبر عن غضب الطلاب وعدم الرضا ويفرغ هذا العنف في تحطيم الممتلكات بل يصل الأمر لأكثر من هذا، فيمتد هذا الاضطراب من حرم المدرسة إلى آخر فهو يتخذ لدى الطلاب أشكالاً وصوراً متعددة، منها الضرب فيما بينهم، والعنف المتمند مع إدارة المدرسة. (عادل الشوقاي، ٢٠٠٧ : ١٧٥) فالعنف الطلابي أصبح يشكل ظاهرة خطيرة اجتاحت مدارسنا، انتقلت من الشوارع إلى المدارس بعد أن اجتاحت بيوتنا، الكل يرمي باللوم على الآخر. المنزل يلقى باللوم على الشارع... والمدرسة تلقي باللوم على الاثنين حيث تشير الدراسات إلى أن ٣٣ % من الأطفال الذين تمت دراسة حالاتهم يظهرون سلوكاً عدوانياً، فهي مشكلة خطيرة يلاحظها معظمنا، وتحتاج إلى أن تضبط في مرحلة مبكرة، وخطورتها أنه يمكن أن تقتصر أيضاً بالعنف في أثناء مرحلة الرشد والرجولة بعد، وذلك إن هناك دراسات تؤكد من خلال متابعة هؤلاء الأطفال أن نسبته كبيرة من هؤلاء يصحون راشدين عدوانيين. (سناء سليمان، ٢٠٠٨ : ٧١) فضلاً عن أن موجة العنف الطلابي في هذه الأونة أصبحت لافتة للنظر، لذلك تستدعي الاهتمام من الباحثين لدراستها ومحاولة تقديم تفسيرات لتتمكن من إيجاد حلول لها أو التقليل منها، ولقد أمتد العنف في البيئة المدرسية مما كان له الأثر السلبي على الأداء التعليمي والتربوي لدور المدرسة في المجتمع بما يؤثر على أداء رسالتها التربوية والاجتماعية، فقد كثرت الشكاوى منه، وأثر على عدم الاستقرار في المدرسة وانتشر التوتر فيها، ولا شك أن هناك عوامل عديدة تحرك هذا العنف وتسببه لدي بعض طلاب المدارس، وقد تكون اجتماعية أو اقتصادية أو نفسية، فالأمر يحتاج إلى البحث. (عادل الشوقاي، ٢٠٠٧ : ١٦٠)		

								فأصبحت تنتشر بين طلاب المرحلة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي هذه الظاهرة متمثلة في الضرب والاعتداء اللفظي بالقول والاعتداء البدني وإتلاف ممتلكات المدرسة وغيرها، وذلك نتيجة لأسباب غياب التوجيه السليم لطلاب هذه المرحلة، وتعدد الأسباب التي تقف خلف انتشار هذه الظاهرة. ويترتب على العنف الكثير من الأضرار والآثار السلبية في المدارس ولا تقتصر هذه الآثار على الضرر الجسمي والنفسي للطلاب فقط بل تقف عتية، أمام جهود المعلمين في تحقيق أهداف المؤسسة، لارتباطه بأنماط العنف الأخرى مثل القتل أو الاغتصاب أو السرقة إلخ خارج نطاق المدرسة والتساهل في مواجهه العنف الطلابي يترتب عليه زيادة العنف الاجتماعي وأجبل الأكثر عتف.		
4872	12201588	ماجستير	Effects of Digital Storytelling on Developing English Vocabulary of Preparatory School Students	Hameed Ali · Heba El Sayed Abdel	جامعة جنوب الوادى - كلية التربية بقنا	أقا:	2014	The present study investigated the effects of digital storytelling on developing English vocabulary skills of EFL third year students enrolled at Rawafea El Qussair Preparatory School, Sohag. Participants of the study are 80 female students .The control group students (n = 40) received traditional classroom instruction whereas the experimental group students (n = 40) received treatment (digital storytelling program). Data were collected through the English Vocabulary Test. Descriptive statistics, independent sample t- test, and Spearman rank order coefficient of correlation were used in data analysis. Findings revealed a significant improvement in English vocabulary performance of the digital storytelling group compared with the non – digital storytelling group. Findings also indicated significant gains obtained by the experimental group in the post – administration of the test as compared with the pre – administration. Moreover, the study concluded that digital storytelling has positive effect on developing the subjects' English vocabulary skills (i. e., recognition, recall and word usage) . Results of the study confirmed that the digital storytelling program is an effective instructional tool that enhances the students' English vocabulary performance . Key Words: digital storytelling , English vocabulary skills , recognition, recall, word usage.		Dr. Awatif H. Mahmoud Al – Shaar Dr. Mohamed Khairat M.Rashed
4873	12201693		Studies on the endoparasitic infections of some Red Sea fishes/	Ahmed, Nahla Hossam El-din Mohamed .			2012	In Egypt, the Red Sea has a major importance in the production of fishes. Fishes appeared seasonally where there are more than 150 species recorded from the Red Sea (Al-Kholy, 1972). Fisheries in the Red Sea are of considerable socio-economic importance to the Red Sea countries in terms of national food security and income generation for rural communities.Fishes are one of the main sources of protein supply to man, as it can serve to solve the malnutrition and deficiency of proteins in the world. According to Norman (1951) fish contains proteins and fats which are easily digested by humans. The economic importance of fishes was represented in the food resources for the countries laying on the Red Sea shores (Al-Kholy, 1972).Marine fish parasitology is a rapidly developing field of aquatic science. This is due to the growing importance of marine aquaculture, concerns on pollution effects on fish health and a generally increasing interest in marine environmental biology (Moller and Anders, 1986). The marine environment encompasses a wide variety of biological, chemical and physical parameters, which if altered beyond acceptable limits, such as under culture conditions, may weaken the fish leading to disease outbreaks (Roberts, 1989). It is important, therefore, that there is information on the occurrence of parasites of marine fish in their natural habitats (Roberts, 1989).Parasites are of economic importance in that they affect the productivity of fish through mortalities, decreasing growth rate, efficiency in feed conversion ratio and levels of the total plasma proteins due to a fall in absorbed amino acids that are essential for protein synthesis as well as lowering the quality of the meat (Fraser and Mays 1986).Williams (1967) recorded that, parasites of fishes may harm their hosts in a variety of ways: (a) by irritation of tissues and occlusion of the alimentary canal, blood vessels or other ducts. (b) By producing toxic products. (c) By depriving the fish from food. (d) By acting as vectors of pathogens. (e) By providing other pathogens.		
4874	12201728	ماجستير	القيم التربوية المتضمنة في القصص الرمزي بالقرآن الكريم و كيفية الاستفادة منها.	عبدالجواد محمد أحمد ، أماني المهدي	جامعة جنوب الوادى كلية التربية بقنا	أقا:	2014	هدفت الدراسة الحالية الى استنباط بعض القيم التربوية من بعض القصص الرمزي في القرآن الكريم والاستفادة منها في المؤسسات التربوية وخاصة في مدارس المرحلة الابتدائية وذلك من خلال كـ توضيح طبيعة وخصائص وأنواع القيم الإسلامية. التعرف على الدور الذي تلعبه القصة القرآنية وخاصة القصص الرمزي في غرس القم الإسلامية في نفوس النشء- التعرف على اهم القيم التربوية المتضمنة في القصص الرمزي بالقرآن الكريم وكيفية الاستفادة منها في تنمية الشخصية - المسلمة وضع تصور مقترح لتفعيل القيم الإسلامية من خلال القصص القرآني داخل الأنشطة التربوية بالمرحلة الابتدائية. وقد استخدمت الباحثة في دراستها المنهج الوصفي.	#####	أ.د/ فحى عبدالرسول محمد حسن أ.د/عبدالناصر راضى محمد أ.د/امال محمد إبراهيم
4875	12201862		فاعلية برنامج تدريبي قائم على نموذج وينلي المعدل في تنمية بعض مفاهيم الاقتصاد المنزلي والذكاءات المتعددتلدى طالبات الجامعة/	محمد، غادة " محمد حسنى " النوبى .			2012	تفتقر الجامعة الطالبات من مختلف التخصصات (النظرية أو العملية) الاقتصاد المنزلي المفاهيم الأساسية أيضاً، هؤلاء الطلاب لا يعرفون كيفية استخدام عقولهم متعددة في تطبيق هذه المفاهيم في الحياة الأسرية في المستقبل. أهداف البحث: تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى: أ. التعرف على أثر البرنامج الموقت المقترح في ضوء wheatly النموذجي في تطوير مفاهيم الاقتصاد المنزلي بين طالبات الجامعة الذين يمثلون عينة البحث. ب. التعرف على أثر البرنامج المقترح في الدراسة الحالية على أساس التعديل في wheatly النموذجي في تنمية الذكاءات المتعددة لدى الطالبات الجامعيين الذين يمثلون عينة البحث. ج. تحديد تأثير التخصص الأكاديمي في تنمية الذكاءات المتعددة لدى طلاب الجامعات من الإناث الذين يمثلون عينة البحث.		

						فرضيات الدراسة: هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات المجموعة التجريبية في اختبار المفاهيم الاقتصاد المنزلي في A. ب. هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات المجموعة التجريبية في مقياس الذكاءات المتعددة في إدارة القبلي والبعدي لمقياس، لصالح تلك التطبيق البعدي لمقياس. هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات المجموعة التجريبية في ورقة مراقبة سلوك الطالبات أثناء أداء المهام كمؤشر الذكاءات المتعددة في الإدارة قبل وبعد ورقة، لصالح تلك التطبيق البعدي لل ورقة. د. لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسطات درجات عشرات الطلاب فيما يتعلق التخصصات الأدبية والتخصصات العلمية في تطوير مفاهيم الاقتصاد المنزلي في التطبيق البعدي للاختبار. لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسطات درجات عشرات الطلاب فيما يتعلق التخصصات الأدبية والتخصصات العلمية في تطوير الذكاءات المتعددة في التطبيق البعدي لمقياس. لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسطات درجات عشرات الطلاب فيما يتعلق التخصصات الأدبية والتخصصات العلمية في سلوكهم في ورقة المراقبة في التطبيق البعدي للرقعة وتحديدات للبحوث: وقد طرحت الدراسة الحالية ترسيم على ما يلي: أولاً: مكان ترسيم الحدود: تم تطبيق البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على مجموعة من طلاب السنة الرابعة لجامعة جنوب الوادي بما في ذلك ست كليات، ثلاثة منهم الكليات النظرية (الأدب والتجارة والقانون) والثلاثة الأخرى الكليات التطبيقية ((الزراعة والعلوم والطب البيطري الطب). ثانياً: تعيين الوقت: تم تطبيق البرنامج في العام الدراسي 2011/2012.	
4876	12201871	فعالية استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في إكساب أطفال الروضة بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام/	عبدالجليل، نعمة حسن عبد الدايم .		2012	تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على فاعلية استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في اكتساب بعض المفاهيم من التربية من أجل السلام روضة للأطفال. ويتم ذلك في مقارنة مع الطريقة العادية. قد كان ضروري لقيام هذه الدراسة نظراً لعدد قليل من الأبحاث التي تركز على استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في الحصول على بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام روضة للأطفال، والتنمية لرياض الأطفال المناهج الدراسية لتلبية الاتجاهات الحديثة التي ظهرت في عصرنا وهناك أوجه قصور للروضة للأطفال مفاهيم التعليم من أجل السلام. لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، وقد أجاب الدراسة ما يلي: السؤال: كيف يتم استخدام التعليم الإلكتروني في اكتساب بعض المفاهيم التعليم من أجل السلام المتضررة من روضة للأطفال؟ وقد كان هذا يتم عن طريق اختبار مدى ملائمة هذه الفرضية التالية: هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية والأطفال في المجموعة الضابطة في القياس البعدي لاختبار مفاهيم التعليم للمصور السلام لرياض الأطفال للصفوف من أطفال المجموعة التجريبية. وقد تم ذلك من خلال الإجراءات التالية: أولاً: تحديد قائمة أولية من مفاهيم التربية للسلام المناسب للأطفال الحضانة. أراء الاستطلاع المحكمين حول صحة قائمة _ مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام المناسب للأطفال الحضانة. وضع قائمة نهائية للمفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام _ تعتمد للروضة للأطفال. التعرف على مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام التي سيتم اكتسابها _ لروضة للأطفال باستخدام التعلم الإلكتروني. ثانياً: تصميم موقع التعليم الإلكتروني على شبكة الإنترنت، واختيار ما من قبل المتخصصين. رابعاً: إعداد اختبار لقياس تحقيق توافر بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام روضة للأطفال وتكوينه. خامساً: اختيار عينة الدراسة حالة من (KG2) الأطفال،والسخرية ليصل إلى مجموعات سحب (التجريبية - الضابطة). سادساً :: تطبيق ما قبل القياس على مجموعتين من الدراسة (التجريبية - الضابطة). سابعاً: القيام تجريبية الدراسة. ثامناً: تطبيق قياس ما بعد على الفئات سحب (التجريبية - الضابطة). ثاسعاً: تسجيل درجات الأطفال في التجريبية مجموعة والمجموعة الضابطة التي تم الحصول عليها من المفاهيم اختبار التعليم للمصور السلام روضة للأطفال. الورد نتائج تحليلها إحصائياً، والتحقق من صحة الافتراض عن طريق حساب قيمة "T" الاختبار، وحساب حجم أثر استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في الحصول على بعض مفاهيم التربية من أجل السلام روضة للأطفال	
4877	12201881	المجالس العلمية والاجتماعية بالعراق في العصر العباسي الأول 243 343 / 957 759 م/)	عبدالرحيم، عمر ممنوح عبد الرحمن .		2013	تناولت هذه الدراسة التاريخية والحضارية كثير من المصادر والمراجع الأساسية والمساعدة لمحصل عى المادة والمعلومات التاريخية التي شكمت البنية الأساسية لمحتويات هذه الرسالة ؛ وجاءت المصادر التاريخية والأدبية في بداية المصادر من حيث الأهمية ، حيث امتدت الدراسة بمعظم المعمومات والنصوص التاريخية لموضوع ، كما انبأ اعطت هذه المعمومات بصورة واضحة احيانا وخاصة المصادر الأدبية والتاريخية القريبة من نذا العصر	

						وأحياناً كانت تمدناً بمعومات نامة بصورة غير مباشرة ، حيث كانت تَبْنَى في بعض الأحيان بالحديث عن السياسة والأحداث التاريخية ، ولكن تعطى لنا مادة حضارية بدون قصد من المؤلف ، وتقيّدنا في بناء هذا الموضوع ، وتتناول أهم المصادر والمراجع بالدراسة والتحليل كالتالي: استندنا بجل المعمومات في هذا الموضوع ، ولما كان بعضيا معاصرا لمعصر العباسي الأول (131 231 ي/ 749 847 م) ، وبعضيا كان قريبا لهذا العصر فجاء بقدر كبير من - - الأهمية التاريخية لمد ا رسة ؛ ولما كانت هذه الد ا رسة تشمل مجالس العموم والاجتماع ؛ فإفادتنا المصادر الأدبية إفادة جمو في امامة المثام عن مكونات ومحتويات هذا الموضوع وجاء عسى أ رسيا : كتاب " الأغاني " للأصفهاني : ويو ابي الفرج عى بن الحسين بن محمد بن احمد - بن البيهيم بن عبد الرحمن بن مروان بن عبدالله بن مروان بن محمد بن مروان بن الحكم بن ابي العاص بن امية ابن عبد شمس القرشي الأموي (ت 356 ي/ 966 م) ، وى من أهم أدباء عصره عارفا بكل نواحي الادب والشعر والعمم والانساب والسير والتاريخ ؛ ويعتبر كتاب الأغاني من الم ولفات التي تتشكل موسوعة شاملة في الشعر والأدب والغناء ، واستعرض فيهاالخلق وعلاقات العمماء والأدباء بالخمفاء خلال العصر العباسي الأول ؛ واستخلصنا منو جل المعمومات عن المجالس العممية وكثي ا ر من المجالس الاجتماعية والتي ذكرنا بدون قصد في أثناء حديثنا عن العمماء والشع ا رء والأدباء الذين منحوا الخمفاء والوز ا رء والام ا رء وأثرياء القوم بالشعر والنثر ، والعلاقات بين الناس وأهل العمم ، وأعطلنا صورة واضحة جميلة عن ما يدور في هذه المجالس ، ومناسباتها ، وذكرياتها ، والاحتفالات بالمناسبات القومية والاجتماعية ؛ وما دار بها من مجالس عسمية ، وأخرى اجتماعية ؛ ومثل هذا الكتاب فائدة عظيمة لهذه الد ا رسة من حيث الأحداث التاريخية والأدبية والأخلاقية والاجتماعية وأحوال المجتمع الع ا رقي في هذه الحقبة .
4878	12201968	فعايله برنامج تدريبي في علاج بعض اضطرابات النطق لدى أطفال الروضة/	عليان، هاني شحات أحمد.		2010	يعد مجال اضطرابات النطق والكلام واللغة أحد مجالات التربية الخاصة التي نالت اهتماما كبيرا في الآونة الأخيرة نظرا لأنه مرتبط بعملية التواصل الاجتماعي بين أفراد المجتمع. وتعد الاضطرابات النطقية من أكثر الاضطرابات اللغوية شيوعا لدى أطفال الروضة، ولقد أصبحت ظاهرة تلفت الانتباه بين هؤلاء الأطفال بصورة لا يمكن تجاهلها ، مما حث العاملين في مجال علاج اضطرابات اللغة والنطق الاهتمام بهذه الفئة وتقديم البرامج العلاجية المناسبة لهم ؛ وذلك لأن اضطرابات النطق تجعل كلام الطفل غير مفهوم للآخرين واستمرارها لدى الطفل يجعله أكثر عرضة لصعوبات التعلم ومشكلات في التفاعلات الاجتماعية . ونظرا للمضاعفات العديدة لهذه الاضطرابات فقد تعددت الأساليب والطرق العلاجية المستخدمة في علاج اضطرابات النطق ، ومنها التعزيز والنمجة والتقليد والمحاكاة والتشكيل ولعب الدور والتلميحات واللعب الجماعي والعلاج اللغوي الجماعي ، والإدراك الفونيمى . تتبع مشكلة الدراسة الحالية في الإجابة على السؤال التالي : س ما مدى فعالية برنامج تدريبي في علاج بعض اضطرابات النطق لدى أطفال الروضة ؟ ويتفرع منه الأسئلة التالية :- س ١ هل توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية و درجات أطفال المجموعة الضابطة على مقياس اضطرابات النطق في المقياس البعدي لصالح أطفال المجموعة التجريبية؟ س ٢ هل توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية على مقياس اضطرابات النطق في المقياس القبلي والبعدي لصالح المقياس البعدي ؟ س ٣ هل توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية في المقياسين البعدي والتتبعي بعد مرور ثلاثة أشهر من انت هاء تطبيق البرنامج التدريبي المقترح لصالح المقياس التتبعي؟ ثالثا : أهداف الدراسة : تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى علاج بعض اضطرابات النطق (الإبدال – التشويه – الحذف) لدى أطفال الروضة ، ومعرفة مدى استمرارية فعالية البرنامج بعد مرور ثلاثة أشهر من انتهاء تطبيق البرنامج . رابعا : أهمية الدراسة : تكمن أهمية الدراسة الحالية في الآتي : تقديم برنامج تدريبي لعلاج بعض اضطرابات النطق (الإبدال – التشويه – الحذف) لدى أطفال الروضة والوقوف على مدى فعاليته ، ومن ثم إمكانية الإفادة من النتائج الممكنة التي إليها ف ي المؤسسات المختلفة التي تقدم خدمات التأهيل التخاطبي للأطفال ذوي الاضطرابات النطقية.

4879	12201970	ماجستير	فاعلية استخدام بعض الألعاب الصغيرة لتنمية الاستقلال الذاتي لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس من التعليم الأساسي بمحافظة سوهاج	أيوزيد حماد، ولاء محمود	جامعة جنوب الوادي - كلية التربية الرياضية.	فا:	2014	يعتبر الاستقلال الذاتي من مطالب النمو النفسي ومكون هام من مكونات الشخصية السوية، ومنذ مرحلة الطفولة يسعى الطفل نحو تأكيد ذاته من حيث كونه إنسان له عقل وإرادة خاصة به، ويصبح الطفل أقل اعتمادا على الآخرين وأكثر استقلالاً بنفسه، ومن أهم مهام النمو السوي إحساس الطفل بالاستقلال أي إحساسه بأنه إنسان مستقل، ومع ذلك فهو قادر على أن يتقبل مساعدة الآخرين وتوجيههم في المسائل الهامة، بهدف البحث إلى التعرف على فعالية بعض الألعاب الصغيرة على تنمية الاستقلال الذاتي لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس من التعليم الأساسي بمحافظة سوهاج، واستخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي لملائمته لهدف وفروض البحث وذلك باستخدام التصميم التجريبي لمجموعتين إحداهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة، كما تم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية من تلاميذ الصف السادس بمدرسة جبل المستقبل الابتدائية بمحافظة سوهاج قوامها (60) تلميذ للجنة الأساسية تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين إحداهما ضابطة والأخرى تجريبية، كما استخدمت مقياس الاستقلال الذاتي من إعداد الباحثة لجمع البيانات وتوصلت الباحثة إلى أن ممارسة الألعاب الصغيرة لها تأثير إيجابي على الاستقلال الذاتي لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي بمدرسة جبل المستقبل بسوهاج كما أن التلاميذ الذين ينتمون إلى بيئات متوسطة اجتماعيا والذين تعتمد عليهم الأسرة في تصريف شئون حياتهم وإتاحة الفرصة لهم للتعامل التقدي البسيط في البيع والشراء يزيد ذكائهم الاجتماعي واعتمادهم على أنفسهم، وتوصى الباحثة بإتاحة الفرصة لتلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي من ممارسة النشاط الرياضي بصفة عامة والألعاب الصغيرة بصفة خاصة لما لها من تأثير إيجابي على تنمية الاستقلال الذاتي لديهم، واستخدام الألعاب الترويحية في تنمية الاستقلال الذاتي لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي.	#####	د/أحمد كمال نصاري مصطفى د/أحمد عبدالعاطي حسين محمد
4880	12201983		Compost-sea water interactive effect on the physiological strategy of cotton /	Youssef, Nora Hassan.			2012	This investigation was conducted to study how to exploit sea water in the irrigation of large egyptian desert area in the planting cotton plant(Giza-90).Particular interest was focused on the effect of compost as abiofertilizing agent which mixed 10% of the sandy soil to can alleviate or at least modify the pattern of changes occurred by sea water treatments. No one denies that cotton (Gossypium barbadense) is one of the most economic plants in the world. It is a major crop widely grown in more than 80 countries for fiber and oil purposes. It is placed in moderately salt tolerant group of plant species (Munis, et al., 2010). Cotton is one of the most important economic fiber crops in the world. Cotton known as the 'King of fiber' and called as the 'White Gold' is the most vital crop of commerce to many countries including Egypt and India (Reddy, 2006).Cotton not only produces the natural fibers used in textiles and clothing, but also yields a high grade vegetable oil, multiple cellulosic byproducts, and whole seeds used as a primary source of fiber and protein in animal rations. Cotton is considered as being fairly tolerant to salinity (Ali, et al, 2005).Cotton is known to be relatively salt tolerant and is one of the crops suitable for the irrigation with saline water (Vulkan-Levy, et al., 1998).Although agricultural aspects of cotton are well known, little information exists on physiological and biochemical characteristics of cotton with particular reference to photosynthesis and stress metabolism, which control productivity and survival (Desingh and Kanagaraj, 2007).No one knows exactly how old cotton is. Scientists searching caves in Mexico found bits of cotton bolls and pieces of cotton cloth that proved to be at least 7,000 years old. They also found that the cotton itself was much like that grown in America today In the Indus River Valley in Pakistan, cotton was being grown, spun and woven into cloth 3,000 years BC. At about the same time, natives of Egypt's Nile valley were making and wearing cotton clothing Arab merchants brought cotton cloth to Europe about 800 A.D. When Columbus discovered America in1492 «the found cotton growing in the Bahama Islands. By 1500, cotton was known generally throughout the world.		
4881	12202019		التحليل السينمائي للأفلام الوثائقية لثورة 25 يناير المصرية في موقع اليوتيوب /	محمد، عبدالله عبدالرحيم.			2015	ثمة أسباب سياسية واقتصادية واجتماعية خلال الحقبة الأخيرة لحكم مبارك، أفضت إلى حدوث ثورة (25 يناير) ، تناولتها الأفلام الوثائقية بالطرح والتأريخ والتفصيل والتفسير وأسهمت التكنولوجيا الحديثة في الترويج لهذه الأفلام، من خلال مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي ممثلة في موقع اليوتيوب الذي يحظى بكثافة المشاهدة، الذي أسهم دوره في تعدد روى مشاهدي هذه الأفلام وتعليقاتهم، ووفقا لفرضيات السيميائية والتأويلية، لا يكتفي هذا الطرح بالتفسير الخارجي للظاهرة، ولكنه يولد العديد من المعاني والدلالات الكامنة خلف الظاهرة، لذا يمكن تحديد المشكلة البحثية في التحليل السينمائي للأفلام الوثائقية لثورة (25 يناير) المصرية في موقع اليوتيوب. تنتمي هذه الدراسة إلى الدراسات الوصفية الكيفية معتمدة على نظرية التأويل، حيث يعود تاريخ هذه النظرية إلى القرن السابع عشر في الكتابات اللاهوتية، حينما ظهر لفظ الهرمنيوطيقا على يد اللاهوتي "يوهان كورنراد دانهوفر (1654م)، فالتأويل هو الإطار التفسيري للسيميائية، التي تقول بطرح العديد من الدلالات، وهو ما يتفق مع التأويل القائل بأنه لا توجد حقائق، إنما يمكن الاقتراب منها من خلال طرح العديد من الروى والمياريوهات والتأويلات والدلالات حيث يمكن أن نرسم ظلال الحقيقة وليست الحقيقة ذاتها. تعتمد الدراسة بشكل رئيسي على منهج المسح، والأسلوب المقارن، ووحدة التحليل السينمائي المتمثلة في الوحدات القارنية، وتمثلت عينة الدراسة في خمسة أفلام هي الأكثر مشاهدة على موقع اليوتيوب وفقا للإحصائيات الموقع مع مراعاة عدم تناول أكثر من فيلم للمنتج الواحد. وهذه الأفلام هي فيلم قصة ميلاد ثورة من انتاج قناة الجزيرة، وفيلم سلمية انتاج قناة أون تي في، وفيلم الطبيب والشرس والسباسبى انتاج قناة النهار، وفيلم العاشرة في 18 يوم انتاج قناة دريم، وفيلم ملحمة شهداء الجامعات المصرية من انتاج وزارة التعليم العالي، الذي انتجه الاستاذ الدكتور عدلي رضا. استاذ الإعلام بجامعة القاهرة.		
4882	12202026		On Some Impulsive Differential Equations /	Abd El-Shaheed, Ismail Gad Ameen.			2012	Impulsive differential equations arise naturally in the description of Physical systems that are subjected to sudden changes in their states. Most often the dynamics take place during afinite time interval.Impulsive differential equations arise naturally in the description of physical systems that are subjected to sudden changes in their states. Most often the dynamics take place during a finite time interval. Most scientific problems and phenomena are modeled by impulsive differential equations: For examples, biological		

							systems such as heart beats, blood flows, population dynamics, theoretical physics, radiophysics, pharmacokinetics, mathematical economy, chemical technology, electric technology, metallurgy, ecology, industrial robotics, biotechnology, medicine and so on. This leads to the study of impulsive differential equations. Impulsive differential equations, that is, differential equations involving impulse effect, appear as a natural description of observed evolution phenomena of several real world problems. There are many good monographs on the impulsive differential equations [1, 11-15]. Many processes studied in applied sciences are represented by differential equations. However, the situation is quite different in many physical phenomena that have a sudden change in their states such as mechanical systems with impact, biological systems such as heart beats, blood flows, population dynamics [16,39], theoretical physics, radiophysics, pharmacokinetics, mathematical economy, chemical technology, electric technology, metallurgy, ecology, industrial robotics, biotechnology processes, chemistry [17], engineering [3], control theory [21,37], medicine [2,28] and so on. Adequate mathematical models of such processes are systems of differential equations with impulses. The theory of impulsive differential equations is a new and important branch of differential equations.		
4883	12202098		Geotechniicall and Sediimenttologiicall Studiies off tthe Quaternary Sediimentts att Qena Regiion Egyptt/	Ahmed· Ahmed Mohammed Ibrahim		2012	Quaternary sediments exposed along three main roads, (Qena-Safaga Qift-Quseir and Qena-Nag Hammadi road) were investigated on the basis of its geological and geotechnical properties. The main goals of this study are evaluation of the geotechnical properties of the Quaternary sediments which exposed at Qena region, engineering geological classification of these sediments, evaluation of old sand and gravels quarries, determination of the effect of the geological, the mineralogical and the chemical characteristics of the studied sediments on their geotechnical behavior, evaluation of geotechnical properties of banks sediment (Nile silt soil) and an improvement of its geotechnical properties using lime chemical stabilization. Forty eight samples were collected from Quaternary sediments to evaluate the geotechnical properties of the studied sediments. Grain size analysis, gradation parameters, natural water content, organic matter content, Atterberg limits, compaction parameters, free swelling were measured to classify the studied sediments geotechnically. Also the mechanical behavior of these sediments was interpreted on the basis of its geological characteristics. Quaternary sediments in the studied area were evaluated to assay its suitability for using as natural aggregates. Eighteen representative samples were selected for evaluating these natural aggregates for quarrying. Physical and mechanical investigations were carried out to determine the suitability of these aggregates for a specific engineering application. Study deals with the effect of hydrated lime as a treatment method in the improvement of the geotechnical properties of Nile silt soil. In this study, lime chemical stabilization was applied to treat and improve the geotechnical properties of the Nile silt soil. The results showed that the geotechnical properties of the Nile silt soil including plasticity, free swelling, unconfined compressive strength and California bearing ratio were improved due to treatment of the studied soil with lime.		
4884	12202148		برنامج مقترح لتنمية بعض كفايات التدريس الإبداعى للطلاب المعلمين شعبة اللغة العربية بكلية التربية بقنا/	عبدالله، ميمى نشأت عبدالرازق .		2012	يشهد العالم الآن تقدما واسعا في جميع مجالات الحياة، ويظهر ذلك من خلال الثورة العلمية والتكنولوجية، وهذا أدى بدوره إلى ازدياد الوعي بمشكلات التعليم وأهميته، ولما كان المتعلم هو المستهدف الأول لهذا الجهد التعليمي الكبي ر، والمعلم هو المكلف ببذل هذا الجهد حتى يصل به إلى ما يرجوه المجتمع، لذلك يشغل إعداده وتدريبه حيزا كبيرا من اهتمام المسؤولين عن العملية التربوية في مختلف بلاد العالم . ويعد التدريس عنصرا أساسيا من عناصر العملية التعليمية / التعليمية فيؤاسطته يقوم المعلم بتوظيف المحتوى التدريسي لمادته لتحقيق الأهداف المنشودة من تعليمها وتعلمه ا، والمعلم يمثل العامل الأساسي والفاعل في العملية التدريسي، وعليه فهما كانت الأهداف، والسياسات والخطط التربوية والمناهج والتنظيمات الإدارية والوسائل، فإن هذا كله في حقيقة الأمر لا يفوق الدور الأساسي والإيجابي الذي يقوم به المعلم في تسخير تلك الإمكانيات للوصول إلى تحقيق الأهداف المنشودة لقد عرفت برامج إعداد المعلمين العديد من التطورات، والتي كان من أهمها اعتماد مدخل الكفايات بدلا من اعتماد المعرفة كإطار مرجع ي في إعداد المعلمين، أي اعتماد ما يعرف بالتدريس القائم على الكفاية والتي أصبحت من أبرز ملامح التربية المعاصرة خاصة لدى الجهات المسؤولة والتي أصبح شغلها الشاغل إعداد معلمين أكفاء وتدريبهم وفق أحدث نظريات التعلم والتعليم؛ الأمر الذي جعل الكثير من المهتمين لا يتحدثون عن الكفايات إلا بربطها بالمعلمين(محمد الدريج، ٢٠٠، وإذا كانت رسالة التربية هي إعداد البشر لزم ينسجم بالتطور العلمية والتكنولوجية، ٢٩٩)(١). والثقافية، فلا بد من جعل المتعلم يشارك في العملية التعليمية مشاركة فعالة يتم فيها اكتساب المعارف والخبرات وت نميتها بما يؤهله للتعامل مع علوم المستقبل واكتشافاته وإبداعاته، كما يحتاج الطلاب المعلمون إلى فهم التدريس الذي سيصبح مهنتهم في المستقبل، لذا ينبغي عليهم أن يلاحظوا عملية التدريس سواء بحواسهم مباشرة أو بالاستعانة ببعض الوسائل التعليمية، وذلك		

						ليتمكنوا من معرفة الكفايات المرتبطة بها، ومن ثم يسعون إلى اكتساب هذه الكفايات وتنميتها. وتعد المهمة الرئيسية لبرنامج اللغة العربية مهمة لغوية قبل أي شيء آخر، ولكن ذلك لا يعني أن تنمية الإبداع بعيدة عن هذه المهمة، أو فرعية لا أهمية لها في البرنامج، بل يعني أن الهدف الواضح المحدد للبرنامج هدف لغوي يسهم في تنمية تفكير الطالب حيث يربط سلوكه اللغوي بقدراته العقلية عموما وتفكيره خصوصا(سمر رويحي الفصيل، ٢٠٠٣، ١٣٠). وبذلك فمعلم اللغة العربية في حاجة ماسة إلى كفايات التدريس الإبداعي ل لنهوض بثقافة الإبداع وتقليل الاعتماد على ثقافة الذاكرة في مجال تدريس اللغة العربية ومهاراتها. ويمكن القول بأن اعتماد نجاح معلم اللغة العربية في عمل -ه- إلى حد كبير -يرتكز على الكفايات التدريسية كما ونوعا والتي يكتسبها أثناء مروره ببرنامج إعداد -ه- فمن خلال هذه البرامج يمكن إكساب الطلاب المعلمين كفايات التدريس، فالمعلمون متعلمون مدى الحياة، لذا ينبغي أن يفكروا في تطوير أساليبهم التدريسية والبحث عن أفكار جديدة ودراساتها بعد مراجعتها من أجل التكيف معها واستخدامها، كما ينبغي على المعلمين استخدام مداخل تدريسية متعددة لمراعاة الفروق الفردية بين المتعلمين وتنمية الأفكار الإبداعية لديه، ومن هنا أصبحت الحاجة ماسة إلى إعداد معلم قادر على إحداث التعلم الفعال، يمتلك الأدوات التدريسية المناسبة والمعززة والفعال؛ لأن طرق التدريس التي تهتم بمشاركة المتعلم وتركز على التنوع في الأنشطة التعليمية واحترام استجابات المتعلمين يمكن أن تنمي القدرات الإبداعية لدى التلاميذ، في مقابل طرق التدريس التي تهتم بنقل المعلومات لأذهان التلاميذ وحفظها فقط، فإتباعها تهمل جوانب التعلم المهمة لديهم مثل: تنمية مهارات التفكير والإبداع.		
4885	12202183	فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على بعض إستراتيجيات التعلم المنظم ذاتي في تحسين الدافعية للإنجاز لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي/ محمد، دعاء عطيا جاد الكريم.			2012	إن الصحوة التي نشاهدها الآن لتطوير التعليم تتأدى بالاهتمام به في جميع جوانبه، حيث تسعى إلى إعداد معلم قادر على القيام بدور نشط وإيجابي في عمليتي التعليم والتعلم، مما دفع علماء التربية والباحثين لضرورة البحث عن أساليب وإستراتيجيات تعلم، تساعد المتعلم في التغلب على العقبات وتنمي ثقته في قدرته على حل المشكلات التي يواجهها. فإن الإطار لفهم القاعدة النفسية للتعلم انتقل بشكل تدريجي خلال العقود الثلاثة الماضية من نظرة متركزة حول المعلم إلى نظرة متركزة حول المتعلم، وذلك المنظور وضع مسئولية متزايدة على المتعلمين (semra & ceren, 2006). فقد أسفر كثير من البحوث عن أن التعلم حين يتم من أجل التعلم بد" لا من أن يكون تلقية لمُتطلب خارجي أو رغبة في الحصول على مكافأة - يزداد احتمال الاحتفاظ به، ويزداد احتمال بلوغه مستويات أعلى من الفهم، وتضمنه اكتساب إستراتيجيات تعلم أكثر نفا، كما كشفت بحوث أخرى ع ن أن هذا التعلم يزيد من الدافعية المستمرة للتعلم ومن مشاعر الكفاءة الأكاديمية ومن اكتساب مهارات .استدلال متقدمة (جابر عبدالحميد، ١٩٩٠، ٢٤٥). حيث لم يعد الأمر مجرد تلقين الطلاب معارف أو معلومات، بل أصبح الاهتمام يكمن في كيفية اكتساب وفهم الطلاب هذه المعارف والمعلومات والتعامل مع ها من خلال اعتماد الفرد على ذاته وإمكاناته وقدراته واستعداداته من أجل تحقيق النجاح والتفوق (مسعد أبوالمعال، ٢٠٠٣). فقد أشار العديد من البحوث التربوية التي تركز حال □يا على عمليات التعلم إلى ما يسمى مركبات الاستعداد، أي جملة الاستعدادات ذات الأثر في عمليتي التعليم والتعلم، وتنتج عن هذه النظرة □يا.بني متعددة الأوجه منها ما يسمى التعلم المنظم ذات□ حيث بدأ الباحثون خلال السنوات القليلة الماضية تحديد ودراسة العمليات المتكاملة التي من خلالها يوجه الدارسون اكتسابهم المعرفة الأكاديمي،، فيما يعرف بالتعلم المنظم ذات□ي، إذ إن معرفة مكونات وإستراتيجيات هذا النوع من التعلم تحسن من فاعلية الذات ومشاعر الضبط وتجنب المتعلم المشاعر المصاحبة للفشل الأكاديمي، بل وتجعله يدرك كيف ينوع ويعمل أو يغير من عمليات التنظيم الذاتي لمواجهة المهام المتنوعة وتصبح لديه الدافعية للتعامل مع تلك المهام (ملفي عبدالباسط، ١٩٩٠). لسنوات القليلة الماضية، وذلك لأن الهدف الأساسي للتعليم هو تنشئة الطلاب وتشجيعهم على استخدام إستراتيجيات التعلم بشكل فعال، وملائم، وباستقلالية (Paris, et al., 2001). والتعلم وفقا لهذا المفهوم ليس أم □ را يحدث للطلاب، وإنما هو شيء يحدثونه بتعاملاتهم مع الموقف التعليمي بشكل نشط وفعال.لأنه يهدف إلى مساعدة الطلاب على تعلم كيف يتعلمون، بحيث يصبحون في النهاية غير معتمدين على المدارس والمدرسين، بالإضافة إلى مساعدة الطلاب على اكتساب مهارات التعلم التي ستخدمهم خلال الحياة كلها، وتضمن هذه المهارات كيف تحدد موقع المعلومات ومواضعه، وكيف تحللها، وكيف تركبها، أو تؤلف بينها وكيف تقوموا، وكلما أتاحت فرص أكثر للتعلمين ليجتروا باستمرار عن المعلومات ويوعوا في البحث أو يحكموا عليها ويستخدموها.		
4886	12202222	فعالية التدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية لتخفيف الطلق الاجتماعي لدى المراهقين/ إسكندر، إيفت كيرلس بني .			2012	لتدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية تخفيض الطلق الاجتماعي للمراهقين. هذفت هذه الدراسة إلى إعداد برنامج قائم على المهارات الاجتماعية للحد من الطلق الاجتماعي للمراهقين لتلاميذ المرحلة دعامية، عينة الدراسة تكونت من (40) تلميذاً وتلميذة من الأولى والثانية والثالثة الصفوف الإعدادية ما بين (12-15) سنة. واستخدمت الدراسة مقياس الطلق الاجتماعي من adescents التي كتبها أماني عبد EL maksod(2000)، ومقياس لتقييم أعدت المهارات الاجتماعية للaddescents التي كتبت من إعداد الباحث، ودراسة تستخدم أيضا برنامج التدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية التي researcher على استعداد لخفض الطلق الاجتماعي لتلاميذ المرحلة الدعامية. نتائج الدراسة: 1- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) - مستوى بين العشرات من تلاميذ المجموعة الضابطة والتجريبية المجموعة في القياس البعدي على مقياس الطلق الاجتماعي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية. 2- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) مستوى بين العشرات من تلاميذ المجموعة الضابطة والتجريبية المجموعة في القياس البعدي على مقياس المهارات الاجتماعية، لصالح المجموعة التجريبية. 3- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) مستوى بين العشرات من تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية في منصب و		

						متابعة قياس درجة على مقياس الفئق الاجتماعي وأبعاده، لصالح من 0.4 المجموعة التجريبية - توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى بين درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية في ما بعد (0.01) ومتابعة قياس درجة على مقياس المهارات الاجتماعية وأبعاده، في صالح المجموعة التجريبية. حققت الدراسة الحالية على فعالية من التدريب على المهارات الاجتماعية في الحد من الفئق الاجتماعي.
4887	12202243		الآداء الوظيفي للموجه الفني بالمرحلة الثانوية في ضوء متطلبات الآداء التربوي/	مدني، سيد عباس عثمان.	2012	إن التغييرات السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية السريعة المتلاحقة التي يشهدها العالم المعاصر كرد فعل للثورة المعلوماتية والتكنولوجية، وظهور العولمة، وما نتج عنها من انفتاح على ثقافات الأمم المختل فة، وتنوع مصادر المعرفة، و سهولة تداول المعلومات، والمنافسة في سوق العمل والاقتصاد العالمي، جعلت من تطوير التعليم وتحسينه ضرورة ملحة، تتجاوز المفاهيم والممارسات التربوية التقليدية، وتضمن جودة المنتج التعليمي؛ ومن هذا المنطلق سعت دول العالم إلى تطبيق مبادئ الاعتماد التربوي، وتحقيق ضمان الجودة في مؤسسات التعليم. والجودة في التعليم هي الانتقال من ثقافة الحد الأدنى إلى ثقافة الإتقان والتميز ، لذا حرصت المجتمعات وبشكل مستمر على العمل نحو تطوير المؤسسات التعليمية بما يفي باحتياجات الحاضر ويتلاءم مع معطيات المستقبل(١)، وفي ظل الاتجاهات التربوية الحديثة لتطبيق الاعتماد التربوي، تسعى نظم التعليم جاهدة لإعداد معايير للجودة والاعتماد في ضوء المعايير العالمية وما ينشده المجتمع من نظامه التعليمي.ولقد قامت مصر بعدة خطوات لتطوير التعليم وتحديثه، حيث أعدت وزارة التربية والتعليم في عام (٢٠٠٣ م) وثيقة المعايير القومية للتعليم؛ لتجويد جميع عناصر المنظومة التعليمية. كما أصدرت الوثيقة المتكاملة لمعايير جودة المدرسة الفعالة، لتطوير الآداء المدرسي الشامل بصفة عامة، والاحتكام إليها عند تقويمه(٢). وأنجحت هذه الخطوات بصنور القانون رقم(٨٢) لسنة (٢٠٠٦ م) بإنشاء الهيئة القومية لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد (NAQAAE) National Authority of Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Education لإقرار مدى استيفاء المدارس لمعايير الجودة والاعتماد التربوي. ولقد أصدرت الهيئة القومية لضمان جودة التعليم والاعتماد في عام (م) وثيقة معايير ضمان الجودة والاعتماد لمؤسسات التعليم قبل الجامعي؛ لمساعدة ٢٠٠٨ المدارس المصرية للحصول على الاعتماد التربوي.ولقد أصبح تطبيق الاعتماد التربوي في المدارس المصرية يمثل دافعاً ذاتياً لدى كافة المدارسين التربويين فيها للسعي الدائم للإفادة من فرص التنمية المهنية المستمرة التي تتاح لهم ليتمكنوا من الارتقاء المستمر بالنوعية التعليمية التي يقدمونها للتلاميذ كشرط أساسي لوفاء مدارسهم بمتطلبات الاعتماد التربوي(١). وهذا يجعل دور الموجه في ظل تطبيق الاعتماد التربوي دوراً حيويّاً ورئيسيّاً من خلال ما يقدمه من مساعدة للمعلمين في التنمية المهنية المستدامة. وتتبع أهمية التوجيه الفني من واقع الحاجة الماسة إلى جهاز دائم لتطوير العملية التعليمية وتتفق الأطر والأدبيات النظرية على أن أهداف التوجيه الفني ي تنحصر في مساعدة المعلمين على فهم وظيفتهم، وتحقيق النمو في مهنتهم لتحسين أدائهم المهني،و إك ساب هم مهارات إدارة الصف والتفاعل مع المتعلمين وفيهم مراحل نموهم ، ومراعاة الفروق الفردية بين المتعلمين، (٣) سليم ١ علمي ١ واستخدم طرق التدريس المناسبة لهم، بالإضافة إلى تقويم العملية التربوية (تقويم). لقد تطور مفهوم التوجيه الفني ت طور ١ كثير ١ ف ي السنوات الأخيرة ، حيث مر ال توجيه بعدة مراحل، فقديم ١ كان ي ١طلق على التوجيه (التفتيش)، وكان يقوم على أساس استخدام السلطة وتصيد الأخطاء وتوجيه النقد وانعدام التوجيه والإرشاد من جانب المفتش ، ومن هنا كان ينظر المعلم للمفتش نظرة تنسب ب الخوف والرهيبة . وهكذا كان العلاقة بين المعلم بين والمفتش ين علاقة معتلة لا تقوم على أساس صحي سليم من العلاقات الإنسانية الصحيحة). تشكل الصحة النفسية للطلاب جانباً مهماً من جوانب العمل التربوي من خلال استخدامها لآلياتها ووسائلها العلمية والمهنية وذلك عن طريق توفير الخدمات الوقائية والإرشادية والعلاجية للمشكلات والأزمات التي تعترضهم ، ومساعدة المدرسة على تهيئة الجو المدرسي الذي يسوده التفاهم ، ويعزز الأمن والأمنان في نفوس الطلاب وذلك من خلال البرامج التي تنفذ على المستوى الطلابي كإفراد أو جماعات أو على المستوى المدرسي ككل وبمشاركة البيئة التي توجد بها المدرسة لمواجهة المشكلات الطلابية وهناك عدة مشكلات تربوية تواجه مدارسنا من وقت لآخر منها ما يتعلق بالمدرسين ومنها ما يتعلق بإدارة المدرسة والطلاب وغير هم مما يؤثر تأثيراً سلبيّاً على تحقيق أهداف المنهج ومن هذه المشكلات التي تكاد أن تكون ظاهرة اجتماعية تربوية مقترنة بالمدرسة مشكلة حيث تشكل مشكلة العنف المدرسي مؤشراً خطيراً على School Violence العنف المدرسي سلوك المجتمع المدرسي وقد تمتد آثاره على البني تة المحيط ة. وتحدث أعمال العنف في المدارس على أنواع وفترات تختلف البعض لأول وهلة أنها مجرد أحداث يومية تنشأ لظروف طارئة وعارضة ، والخطر الذي ينشأ عنها فيما بعد تكون عواقبترخيمة على المجتمع والمشكلات السلوكية للمجتمع تنشأ من صغائر الأمور . (جابر ٢٤٦ - ٢٤٥ : عوض سيد ، أبو الحسن عبدالموجود ، ٢٠٠٤العنف سلوك يصدر من أفراد أوجماعه تجاه فرد آخر أو آخرين مادياً كان أو لفظياًإيجابياً أم سلبياً ، مباشراً أو غير مباشر نتيجة للشعور بالغضب أو الإحباط أو للدفاع عن النفس أو الممتلكات أو الرغبة في الانتقام من الآخرين ، أو الحصول على مكاسب معينة و يرتكب عليها ٤ : إلحاق أذى بدني أو مادي أو نفسي بصورة متعمدة بالطرف الآخر . (أميمه جادو ، ٢٠٠٥وياخذ سلوك العنف في المدرسة أشكالاً ١ مختلفة منها ارتكاب المخالفات والتخريص عليها والخروج عن طاعة المدرس ورفض تنفيذ أوامره والاعتداء على المدرسين والاعتداء على الآخرين وتحطم أثاث المدرسة وإتلافه، حيث نجد أن العنف الطلابي هو الطاقة التي تجمع داخل الإنسان ولا تنطلق إلا بتأثيرالمثيرات الخارجية ، وهي مثيرات العنف ، وتظهر هذه الطاقة على هيئة سلوك يتضمن أشكالاً من التخريب والسب والضرب بين تلميذ وتلميذ أو بين تلمي ذ ومدرس وتلعب الاتجاهات الوالديه دوراً أساسياً في تحديد شخصية الطفل وسلوكه في حاضرة ومستقبله فقد يسود أمس لوب التلق بل والتسامح مشوباً بالحب والحنو ، بينما قد يسود أسلوب النبذ والتشدد أو استخدام الع قاب البدني والمعنوي أو قد يسود أسلوب التساهل والإهمال والترفة أو نجد أسلوب التنذيب في المعامل ة ، والنموذج الأول يخلق شخص ية إيجابية فعالة بينما تخ لق إن ماذج الثلاثة التالية أنماط غير سوية من الشخصية . (نبيل عبد الفتاح) ١١٠ : حافظ وآخرون ، ١٩٩٧ ،
4888	12203375		العنف المدرسي وعلاقته بأساليب المعاملة الوالدية والأمن النفسى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية/	إسماعيل، أكرم محمد طلعت.	2010	والإرشادية والعلاجية للمشكلات والأزمات التي تعترضهم ، ومساعدة المدرسة على تهيئة الجو المدرسي الذي يسوده التفاهم ، ويعزز الأمن والأمنان في نفوس الطلاب وذلك من خلال البرامج التي تنفذ على المستوى الطلابي كإفراد أو جماعات أو على المستوى المدرسي ككل وبمشاركة البيئة التي توجد بها المدرسة لمواجهة المشكلات الطلابية وهناك عدة مشكلات تربوية تواجه مدارسنا من وقت لآخر منها ما يتعلق بالمدرسين ومنها ما يتعلق بإدارة المدرسة والطلاب وغير هم مما يؤثر تأثيراً سلبيّاً على تحقيق أهداف المنهج ومن هذه المشكلات التي تكاد أن تكون ظاهرة اجتماعية تربوية مقترنة بالمدرسة مشكلة حيث تشكل مشكلة العنف المدرسي مؤشراً خطيراً على School Violence العنف المدرسي سلوك المجتمع المدرسي وقد تمتد آثاره على البني تة المحيط ة. وتحدث أعمال العنف في المدارس على أنواع وفترات تختلف البعض لأول وهلة أنها مجرد أحداث يومية تنشأ لظروف طارئة وعارضة ، والخطر الذي ينشأ عنها فيما بعد تكون عواقبترخيمة على المجتمع والمشكلات السلوكية للمجتمع تنشأ من صغائر الأمور . (جابر ٢٤٦ - ٢٤٥ : عوض سيد ، أبو الحسن عبدالموجود ، ٢٠٠٤العنف سلوك يصدر من أفراد أوجماعه تجاه فرد آخر أو آخرين مادياً كان أو لفظياًإيجابياً أم سلبياً ، مباشراً أو غير مباشر نتيجة للشعور بالغضب أو الإحباط أو للدفاع عن النفس أو الممتلكات أو الرغبة في الانتقام من الآخرين ، أو الحصول على مكاسب معينة و يرتكب عليها ٤ : إلحاق أذى بدني أو مادي أو نفسي بصورة متعمدة بالطرف الآخر . (أميمه جادو ، ٢٠٠٥وياخذ سلوك العنف في المدرسة أشكالاً ١ مختلفة منها ارتكاب المخالفات والتخريص عليها والخروج عن طاعة المدرس ورفض تنفيذ أوامره والاعتداء على المدرسين والاعتداء على الآخرين وتحطم أثاث المدرسة وإتلافه، حيث نجد أن العنف الطلابي هو الطاقة التي تجمع داخل الإنسان ولا تنطلق إلا بتأثيرالمثيرات الخارجية ، وهي مثيرات العنف ، وتظهر هذه الطاقة على هيئة سلوك يتضمن أشكالاً من التخريب والسب والضرب بين تلميذ وتلميذ أو بين تلمي ذ ومدرس وتلعب الاتجاهات الوالديه دوراً أساسياً في تحديد شخصية الطفل وسلوكه في حاضرة ومستقبله فقد يسود أمس لوب التلق بل والتسامح مشوباً بالحب والحنو ، بينما قد يسود أسلوب النبذ والتشدد أو استخدام الع قاب البدني والمعنوي أو قد يسود أسلوب التساهل والإهمال والترفة أو نجد أسلوب التنذيب في المعامل ة ، والنموذج الأول يخلق شخص ية إيجابية فعالة بينما تخ لق إن ماذج الثلاثة التالية أنماط غير سوية من الشخصية . (نبيل عبد الفتاح) ١١٠ : حافظ وآخرون ، ١٩٩٧ ،

							كما أن تعرض الأطفال للإساءة من قبل والديهم يؤدي إلى العنف لديهم كما يؤدي إلى ضعف التحصيل وفقدان الثقة بالنفس . (وليد سرحان ، ١٩٩٧ ومن هنا نجد أن ثقة الطفل في نفسه وفي غيره من : ٢٩ ٢٧) الرعاية التي ينتلق اها داخل الأسرة فالطفل الذي تلبى حاجاته ويجد من يده ويتحدث إليه ويشاركه اللعب والضحك ، يتصور العالم مكاناً آمناً والناس أهلاً للثقة ، أما إذا لم تتوفر الرعاية النفسية والاجتماعية العضوية للطفل داخل أسرته فإنه يشعر أن الناس غير جديرين بالثقة في نفسه وفي الآخرين وفي العالم المحيط به . (إبراهيم عيد ، ١٩٩٨ : ٧٣)		
4889	12203425		On Some Special Functions in means of fractional calculus/	Hussen, Ahmed Mohammed Yousef.		2012	Fractional calculus is [90] "the theory of integrals and derivatives of arbitrary order, which unify and generalize the notions of integer-order differentiation and n-fold integration". The idea of generalizing differential operators to a non-integer order, in particular to the order 1 2 , first appears in the correspondence of Leibniz with L'Hopital (1695), Johann Bernoulli (1695), and John Wallis (1697) as a mere question or maybe even play of thoughts. In the following three hundred years a lot of mathematicians contributed to the fractional calculus: Laplace (1812), Lacroix (1812), Fourier (1822), Abel (1823-1826), Liouville (1832-1837), Riemann (1847), Grunwald (1867-1872), Letnikov (1868-1872), Sonin (1869), Laurent (1884), Heaviside (1892-1912), Weyl (1917), Davis (1936), Erdelyi (1939-1965), Gelfand and Shilov (1959-1964), Dzherbashian (1966), Caputo (1969), and many others. Yet, it is only after the First Conference on Fractional Calculus and its applications that the fractional calculus becomes one of the most intensively developing areas of mathematical analysis. Its fields of application range from biology through physics and electrochemistry to economics, probability theory and statistics. On behalf of the nature of their definition the fractional derivatives provide an excellent instrument for the modeling of memory and hereditary properties of various materials and processes. Half-order derivatives and integrals prove to be more useful for the formulation of certain electrochemical problems than the classical methods. Fractional differentiation and integration operators are also used for extensions of the diffusion and wave equations and, recently, of the temperature field problem in oil strata. This thesis consists of five chapters.		
4890	12203458		بعض الأساليب المعرفية وعلاقتها بتوجهات أهداف الإنجاز لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية/	أحمد، ناصر علي عبد اللاه.		2012	نتيجة للتقدم في دراسة الفروق الفردية في الإدراك وأساليب التعامل مع مواقف الحياة وظهور مفهوم التمايز النفسي، فقد برزت على ساحة البحث العلمي النفسي ما يسمى بدراسة الأساليب المعرفية ، ولقد تزايد الاهتمام بدراسة الأساليب المعرفية باعتبارها أبعاد هامة داخل المجال المعرفي وميزة هامة داخل مجال الشخصية ، حيث يلعب الأسلوب المعرفي للدور لا تقل أهميته بالنسبة للعملية التعليمية عن معرفة نسبة ذكائه ، وذلك لأن السلوك المعرفي للأفراد في المواقف التعليمية يتأثر بالأساليب المعرفية للأفراد .و قد شهدت السنوات الأخيرة اهتماما كبيرا من قبل الباحثين التربويين المهتمين بدراسة الأساليب المعرفية ، حيث إنها تمثل دور ا مهم ا في العملية التعليمية ، وتمثل كذلك الحصانة النفسية للفرد بما يتناسب وفطرته ويتفق مع منهجه. ويعتبر موضوع الأساليب المعرفية من الموضوعات التي حظيت بأهمية بالغة عند علماء النفس التربوي من حيث العمق في الدراسة وكذلك البحث ،حيث يساعد ذلك المعلمين في التخطيط لتعليم الأفراد ، وهذا وتتوسع الأساليب المعرفية لأنه لا يوجد أسلوب واحد يحقق أفضل النتائج لجميع التلاميذ إذ أن أسلوبا معينا قد يكون مناسباً لتلميذ معين بينما لا يناسب تلميذاً آخر بالدرجة نفسها ، لذا فإن الأساليب المعرفية تمثل عنصرا مهما في عملية التعلم .فالتحول من علم النفس السلوكي إلى علم النفس المعرفي صاحبه تأكيد أكثر على المسؤولية الملقاة على عاتق المتعلمين عن تعلمهم ولم تعد النظرة للمتعلمين على أنهم مستقبلون للمعلومات بل أكثر من ذلك فهم نشيطون في إعادتهم السادة المتعلمين وإعادة بناء المعرفة الموجودة وربطها بالمعرفة السابقة مما يسهم في تكوين بنيات معرفية أكثر استقرارا . 5991/الأساليب المعرفية من أنه يمثل أحد موضوعين أساسيين(تأتي أهمية موضوع : وقد ذكر أنور محمد الشرفاوي) 1 ظهورا في مجال علم النفس المعرفي في الفترة الأخيرة من تقدم علم النفس، كما أنها تسهم بقدر كبير في الكشف عن الفروق الفردية بين الأفراد، كما تأتي أهميتها كذلك من أنها تعبر عن الطريقة الأكثر تفضيلا لدى الفرد في تنظيم ما يمارسه من نشاط سواء كان معرفيا أو وجدانيا، دون الاهتمام بمحتوي هذا النشاط وما يتضمنه من مكونات،كما أنها تهتم بالطريقة التي بها يتناول الفرد المشكلات التي يتعرض لها في مواقف حياته اليومية		
4891	12203488		Ecotoxicological Studies on Freshwater Gastropods (Mollusca) at Qena Governorate, Upper Egypt/	Abo-Gabl, Heba Mohamed Fangary.		2012	In the present study toxicological effects of plant extracts of white cypress Callitris glaucophylla (heart wood), African mahogany Khaya senglalensis (seeds) and carrot Daucus carota (seeds) against Aedes acgypti and Culex annulirostris 4 th instar larvae were studied. Meanwhile, The susceptibility of both mosquito sepecies to synthetic insecticides, fenitrothion and lambda-cyhalothrin and the insect growth regulatator, methoprene was evaluated. Efficacy of sublethal concentrations of C. glaucophylla on the development of Ae. Aegypti larvae was compared to that of the synthetic insecticides. Binary mixtures of botanical extracts with or without synthetic insecticides were tested as integrated control against both mosquito species. The study involved also efficacy of two predaceous insects against immature stages of Cx. Annulirostris in different habitats.		
4892	12203533		Right-hemispheric dominance of dentate granule cells c-fos expression after spatial exploration in split-brain mice/	Mohammed, Hassan Ahmed Ahmed .		2012	Laterality of cerebral hemisphere has been well known based on dominance of higher brain functions in human such as language processing in the left hemisphere (Broca, 1861; Wernicke, 1874) and spatial navigation in the right hemisphere (Fenton and Bures, 1993; Maguire et al., 1996; Bohbot et al., 1998; Czeh et al., 1998; Nunn et		

							al., 1999; Burgess et al., 2002; Klur et al., 2009; Igloi et al., 2010). L-R asymmetry of macroscopic structure of the brain has been reported since 1968 first found in the plenum temporal, which was larger in the left than the right (Geschwind and Levitsky, 1968). In addition, dendritic branches were found to be greater in the left hemisphere speech area than the right, and the central sulcus located in the primary motor cortex was deeper and larger in the right hemisphere (Toga and Thompson, 2003). Recent technologies such as fMRI, PET and CT have also demonstrated L-R asymmetry in various brain regions such as temporal cortex, striatum and amygdala (Maguire et al., 1996, 1997 and 2000). Studies on the L-R asymmetry extended to involve the biochemical and molecular basis including asymmetric distribution of GABA binding sites in the cerebral hemisphere (Oke et al., 1980), nitric oxide lateralization in the hippocampus (Kristofikova et al., 2008), and dominance of dopaminergic D2 receptor in the right striatum (Afonso et al., 1993). Furthermore, the first description of L-R asymmetry has been done at the synapse level in the hippocampal pyramidal cells (Kawakami et al., 2003; Wu et al., 2005). Density of NMDA glutamatergic receptor subunit GluN2B and AMPA glutamatergic receptor subunit GluA1 in CA1 pyramidal cells are about 50% higher in synapses receiving afferents from the left and right CA3 pyramidal cells, respectively (Kawakami et al., 2003; Shinohara et al., 2008). Furthermore, size and shape of the spine synapses and induction of LTP were also found to be asymmetrical depending on the side of input in CA1 pyramidal cells (Kawakami et al., 2003; Wu et al., 2005 and Kohl et al., 2011). Surprisingly, the asymmetrical allocation of GluN2B disappeared resulting in right isomerism in inversus viscerum (iv) mutant mice, which have a point mutation in LrD and randomized laterality in internal organs (Kawakami et al., 2008). Thus iv mutant can serve as an interesting model to investigate physiological roles of brain asymmetry (Goto et al., 2010).		
4893	12203586		Distribution of UV-Index in Some Upper Egypt Regions/	El-Nobi- Eman Fouad El-Said .		2012	Tropospheric ozone is also highly variable in time, both seasonal and daily scales. Owing to the photochemical mechanisms that synthesize ozone, minimum ozone concentration is usually found early in the morning, while the maximum value is set in late afternoon. Changes in tropospheric ozone from day to day can be as large as a factor of 2 or 3. Regarding long-time trends, the WMO (1994) estimates an enhancement of boundary layer ozone levels of up to 50% in some populated Northern Hemisphere regions; Janach (1989) estimates a global averaged increase of 1–2% for tropospheric ozone between the 1960s and 1989; and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC (2001) assigns a small but significant positive radiative forcing to increased tropospheric ozone concentration, which is estimated to be some 8 DU between 1750 and current days. Although tropospheric ozone is very variable both in time and space, it has been suggested that in industrial areas of the Northern Hemisphere increased tropospheric ozone can overcompensate (as far as filtering UV-B is concerned) for stratospheric ozone depletion (Brühl and Crutzen, 1989). The sensitivity of erythral ultraviolet (EUV), will be discussed later, to atmospheric ozone is frequently expressed with the radiation amplification factor (RAF), also called sensitivity by Madronich (1992) or magnification factor by Bais et al. (1993a), defined as the percentage increase in EUV that would result from a 1% decrease in the column amount of atmospheric ozone (McKenzie et al., 1991; Madronich, 1995a ; Madronich et al., 1995b; Durzan and Smertenko, 2005). For that aim, the RAF has become a widely used standard index during last years (McKenzie et al., 1991; Madronich, 1993b; Bodhaine et al., 1997; Madronich et al., 1998; Dubrovsky, 2000; Zerefos, 2002; Serrano et al., 2008).		
4894	12203767		Studies on Helminth Parasites of Some Fresh Water Fish And Their Public Health Importance/	Saleh, Walaa M.Ahmed .		2012	As world's population is rapidly increasing, there is an increasing demand for food including animal protein. Fish protein is an important source of animal protein as it is highly nutritious, palatable and easily digested (Rifaat et al., 1980). Fish may harbour many pathogens including parasites, (Srisawangwong et al., 1997; Waikagul, 1998; Sukontason et al., 1999; Wongsawad et al., 2004 ; Kue and Wiwanitkit, 2005). Encysted metacercariae parasitic diseases have the upper hand in fish		

						parasitic diseases .The presence of encysted metacercariae are very common especially in freshwater fish as that may cause public health importance(Eissa, 2002). Humans acquire the infection from handling infected raw fish (fishermen and house wives) or eating insufficiently cooked fish (roasted, smoked or pickled). Animals and fish eating birds also get infected as they consume raw infected fish .In the past, these diseases were limited for the most part to populations living in low and middle-income countries, but the geographical limits and populations at risk are expanding and changing because of growing international markets, improved transportation systems, and demographic changes (such as population movements). The WHO ,(1995) has estimated that the number of people currently infected with fish-borne trematodes exceeds 18 million, but worldwide the number of people at risk, including those in developed countries, is more than half a billion.The present work aims to the following : 1-Determine the incidence of encysted metacercariae of zoonotic importance in some Nile fish e.g(Tilapia nilotica and Clarias lazera) in Sohag and El-Minia Province fish markets. 2- Study the morphology of these metacercariae .		
4895	12203792	Applications of some analytical methods to study the behavior of non-newtonian fluids /	Ali, Mahmoud Said Mubarak.		2012	The aim of this dissertation, which consists of four chapters, is provide an analytical solutions for some problems of different types of non-Newtonian fluids and study their behavior . In the following a brief discussion of the chapters is given. In chapter one, the objective of this chapter is to introduce and to illustrate the frequent and wide occurrence of non-Newtonian fluid behavior. Starting with the definition of a non-Newtonian fluid, different types of non-Newtonian fluids are briefly described, effects of chemical reaction, thermal radiation, thermophoresis, basic equations of micropolar, power-law and viscoelastic fluids. A basic idea of an analytical technique (HAM) which we used in this study has been presented In chapter two, we introduced an analytical solutions for a problems of heat and mass transfer of a non-Newtonian micropolar fluid, the following two problems have been studied: In the first problem (2.1), the effects of chemical reaction and heat source/sink on flow of a magnetomicropolar fluid past a continuously moving plate in the presence of radiation are studied. The governing equations for the problem are changed to dimensionless ordinary differential equations by similarity transformation. The effects of radiation parameter, magnetic field parameter, Prandtl number, Schmidt number, heat generation/absorption parameter and chemical reaction parameter on the velocity, angular velocity, temperature and concentration profiles have been discussed through graphs (see figures from 2.1:1 to 2.1:17). Also, Nusselt number and Sherwood number have been presented in tables. In the second problem (2.2), the problem of heat and mass transfer on the flow of non-Newtonian micropolar fluid with uniform suction/blowing, heat generation, thermal radiation, thermophoresis and chemical reaction is presented and discussed. The homotopy analysis method (HAM) is employed to compute an approximate solution of the system of nonlinear differential equations governing the problem. The effects of various physical parameters such as material parameter, suction parameter, heat generation/absorption parameter, Prandtl number, radiation parameter, thermophoretic parameter, chemical reaction parameter and Schmidt number on the velocity profile temperature profile and concentration profile are studied and shown in several plots (see figures from 2.2:1 to 2.2:15). Also, Nusselt number and Sherwood number have been presented in tables. In chapter Three, we introduced an analytical solutions for partial differential equations of heat and mass transfer of a power-law fluid, the following two problems have been studied:In chapter Three, we introduced an analytical solutions for partial differential equations of heat and mass transfer of a power-law fluid, the following two problems have been studied:In the first problem (3.1), the problem of heat and mass transfer on unsteady magneto hydrodynamic flow of non-Newtonian power-law fluid caused by an impulsively stretching plate in the presence of chemical reaction is studied. The effect of the integral power-law index ($n=0.5, 1.0, 1.5$) of the non-Newtonian fluid is investigated. The effects of the various dimensionless parameters entering into the problem on the velocity, temperature and concentration have been investigated. Also, Nusselt number and Sherwood number have been presented in tables. In the second problem (3.2), the problem of heat and mass transfer on MHD flow of a power-law fluid due to a linearly stretching sheet, heat and mass transfer characteristics using variable thermal conductivity is studied in the presence of a		

							non-uniform heat source/sink, porous medium and chemical reaction. The thermal conductivity is assumed to vary as a linear function of temperature. The similarity transformations have been used to convert the governing partial differential equations into a set of non-linear ordinary differential equations. One type of boundary heating is considered, namely prescribed power-law surface temperature (PST). The effects of various physical parameters such as magnetic field parameter, porosity parameter, Prandtl number, non-uniform heat source/sink parameter, thermal radiation parameter, Schmidt number, chemical reaction parameter and variable thermal conductivity parameter on the dynamics have been analyzed and shown in several plots (see figures from 3:2:1 to 3:2:18). Also, Nusselt number and Sherwood number have been presented in tables.		
4896	12203978		interaction effect of zinc treatment and salinity stress on two wheat cultivars /	Mohammed, Nehal Mohammed Abd EL-Mobdy.		2012	Salinity is one of the oldest enemies of agriculture. Excess amount of salts in the soil or irrigation water adversely affect plant growth and development. Nearly 20% of the world's cultivated areas are affected by salinity (Zhu, et al., 2010). Seedling growth, flowering and fruit set are influenced by high salt concentration leading to diminished economic yield (Sairam and Tyagi, 2004 and Bybordi and Tabatabaei, 2009). Salinity is considered as a severe problem in agriculture since it results in a noticeable reduction in crop productivity (Bybordi, et al., 2010b). Generally, salinity can affect germination, metabolism, the size of plants, branching, leaf size and overall plant anatomy. Salt also affects photosynthetic components such as enzymes, chlorophyll and carotenoids contents (Heidari, 2012). In fact, soil salinity is an important growth-limiting factor for nonhalophytic plants (Bybordi, et al., 2010b). Salts inhibit plant growth by osmotic stress, nutritional imbalance, and specific ion toxicity (Hussain, et al., 2010). Also salinity damage is mainly due to altered water relation caused by high salt accumulation in the intercellular spaces (Zhang, et al., 2006). One of the major constraints of salt stress is nutrient imbalance (Jadhav, et al., 2010). Abiotic pressure like salt stress and chemical insulate impose limitation on crop productivity and also limit land available for farming, often in regions that can ill afford such as constraints, thus highlighting a greater need for understanding how plants respond to adverse conditions with the hope of improving tolerance of plants to environmental stress (Joseph, et al., 2010). However, one of the cost effective strategies for counteracting salinity stress involves growing crops possessing inherent ability to tolerate saline conditions (Ashraf and Harris, 2004 and Sabir and Ashraf, 2008a). Furthermore incorporating factors that enable plants to tolerate salt stress could improve growth and production under saline conditions (Ashraf and Foolad, 2007, Sharifi, et al., 2007 and Ashraf, et al., 2008a). However alleviation of salinity problem is expensive and often represents only a temporary solution. In Egypt the cultivated regions restricted to the Nile Valley which depends on fresh water of the Nile river for irrigation does not exceed 4% of the total Egypt land area according to (Younis, et al., 1994). The toxic effects of salt on plants are the consequence of both a water deficit that results from the relatively high solute concentrations in the soil as well as a stress specific to Na ⁺ and Cl ⁻ resulting in a wide variety of physiological and biochemical changes that inhibit plant growth development and proteins synthesis (Taffouo, et al., 2010 a and b).		
4897	12204004		أثر البيئة الافتراضية في تدريس العلوم علي تنمية أنماط التعلم والتفكير والميول العلمية لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي /	أحمد ، نشوي محمد صبري .		2010	إن التقدم العلمي الذي أحرزه الإنسان في العصر الحالي كان من الضخامة بحيث سمي هذا العصر بعصر العلم ، والذي من سماته الهامة التطور والتغير حيث يظهر كل يوم جديد في ميدان العلوم والتكنولوجيا ، ولقد كان من الطبيعي أن يتأثر تدريس العلوم بهذا التطور ، فلم يعد اكتساب التلاميذ للمعلومات هو الهدف النهائي ، بل أصبح هناك اهتمام بتنمية الجوانب الانفعالية في تدريس العلوم ومنها الميول العلمية ، فالميول أهميتها كقوة تدفع الفرد إلى بذل الجهد لاكتساب المعلومات والمهارات المرجوة ، كما أن تنمية الميول العلمية لدى التلاميذ قد تسهم في إعداد علماء المستقبل الذين يقوم عليهم تقدم المجتمع . فقد أصبحت قوة الأمم تقاس بما لديها من عقول مبدعة ، قادرة على الاختيار والانتقاء ، واكتشاف المعارف الجديدة وإثرائها وتحويلها إلى أساليب تكنولوجية توجه بها حركة الحياة والأحياء (علي أحمد مذكور ، ٢٠٠٣: ٢٣٥) فتقدم أية دولة يقاس بمقدار تقدمها العلمي ، ولذلك ينبغي توفير فرص التربية العلمية السليمة وتنمية الميل العلمي للقاعدة العريضة من التلاميذ في مرحلة التعليم الأساسي والتي تعتبر فترة هامة فهي تنسيق مرحلة التعليم الثانوي التي يتحدد فيها التحاق الطلاب بالشعب العلمية أو الأدبية . ولذا يجب الاهتمام بتنمية الميول العلمية في هذه المرحلة حتى تكون هناك فرص اكبر لظهور العلماء ، فكلما اتسعت قاعدة الهرم زاد ارتفاعه .		

						كما يجب الاهتمام في هذه المرحلة بتنمية أنماط التعلم والتفكير حيث يذكر (فيهم مصطفي، 2002: 18-19) أن تلميذ المرحلة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي تنمو قدرته على الانتباه لدرجة يستطيع معها أن يحل المشكلات المعقدة ، كما تزداد قدرته على التفكير المنفي على الفهم ، وربط الموضوعات التي يفهمها بخبراته السابقة ، كذلك يميل التلميذ إلى فرض الفروض لحل ما يقبله من مشكلات ، كما يميل إلى التحليل المنطقي والاستنتاج . وقد ألفت بعض البحوث الحديثة الضوء على الوظائف المعقدة للمخ ، والتي تتضمن مختلف جوانب التفكير التي يقوم بها كل نصف من نصفي المخ . وقد قسم تورانس "Torrance" أنماط التعلم والتفكير الخاصة بأداء النصفين الكرويين للمخ إلى ثلاثة أنماط هي: النمط الأيسر "left style" والنمط الأيمن "Right style" والنمط المتكامل "Integrated style" (صلاح أحمد مراد ، ١٩٩٤:٤٢٣-٤٢٩) ويتم في النمط الأيسر استخدام وظائف النصف الكروي الأيسر للمخ مثل الاستجابة للمثيرات اللفظية ، التعامل مع الرموز المجردة، التفكير المنطقي والتخيلي والتجريب في خطوات منظمة، وتفسير البيانات الخطية التتابعية ، أما النمط الأيمن فيتم فيه استخدام وظائف النصف الكروي الأيمن للمخ مثل التعامل مع مثيرات مصورة ومتحركة ، استخدام الخيال في التفكير ، التعامل مع الأشكال الفراغية والهندسية ، المبادأة والتفكير المجرد، استخدام الصور والتصورات ، إعطاء معلومات عن الحركة والتمثيل ، والاستجابة للمثيرات الوجدانية ، أما النمط المتكامل فيعني التساوي في استخدام وظائف النصفين الكرويين الأيسر والأيمن معا . (رفعت محمود بهجات، ١٩٩٩:١٦٦) ويستخدم كل تلميذ النصفين الكرويين ولكن الاختلاف يكمن في سيادة نصف كروي على النصف الآخر ، فالأفراد ذوي النمط الأيسر يسيطر على أدائهم وظائف النصف الكروي الأيسر ، والأفراد ذوي النمط الأيمن يسيطر على أدائهم وظائف النصف الكروي الأيمن ، أما الأفراد ذوي النمط المتكامل فيتساوي عندهم استخدام النصفين الكرويين ، وتوجد نسبة كبيرة من الأفراد تستخدم الوظائف العقلية الكامنة في النصف الكروي الأيسر فقط ولا تستفيد من الطاقات الكامنة في النصف الكروي الأيمن ، مما يعمل على استفاة الفرد فقط من 50% من الطاقات العقلية الموجودة لديه ، ولذا ينبغي أن يهتم تدريس العلوم باستخدام أساليب تدريسية حديثة تقوم على استخدام وظائف النصفين الكرويين الأيسر والأيمن معا حتى يمكن تنمية النمط التفكيرى المتكامل .	
	4898	12204024	المعتقدات المعرفية وأساليب التعلم وعلاقتها بالتحصيل الأكاديمي في اللغة الإنجليزية لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي/	أحمد، أحمد محمود خليل .		2012 أهم البحث الحالي بدراسة المعتقدات المعرفية بأبعادها الأربعة (الاعتقاد في ثابت المعرفة الاعتقاد في بنية المعرفة ، الاعتقاد في القدرة على التعلم ، الاعتقاد في سرعة ا لتعلم) التي يعتقها الطلبة وأساليب التعلم وعلاقتها بالتحصيل الأكاديمي في اللغة الإنجليزية لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي ، كما اهتمت البحث الحالية بدراسة تأثير النوع (ذكور/ إناث) ، كما اهتم البحث بمعرفة : هل يمكن التنبؤ بالتحصيل الأكاديمي لدى الطلاب (ذكور/ إناث) بمعلومية درجاتهم في الأبعاد الأربعة للمعتقدات المعرفية وأساليب التعلم ؟ . وقد تم عرض إطار نظري ومجموعة من البحوث السابقة ذات الصلة بمتغيرات البحث ، وتم تصنيفها إلى ثلاث محور رئيسية كما يلي: 1. البحوث التي تناولت المعتقدات المعرفية . 2. البحوث التي تناولت أساليب التعلم . 3. البحوث التي تناولت المعتقدات المعرفية وأساليب التعلم والتحصيل الدراسي . ويعد عرض البحوث قدم الباحث تعليقاً على كل محور على حدة من حيث: الهدف، العينة والأدوات ، والنتائج ثم تطبيق عام على البحوث المرتبطة كلها. مشكلة البحث : تتلخص مشكلة البحث في الإجابة على التساؤلات الآتية : 1) هل تختلف أساليب التعلم باختلاف مستوى المعتقدات المعرفية (مرتفعي / منخفضي) لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية ؟ 2) هل تختلف المعتقدات المعرفية باختلاف الجنس (ذكور – إناث) ؟ 3) هل يختلف التحصيل الدراسي باختلاف مستوى المعتقدات المعرفية (مرتفعي / منخفضي) لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية ؟ 4) هل يمكن التنبؤ بالتحصيل الدراسي في اللغة الإنجليزية لدى الطلاب بمعلومية درجاتهم في المعتقدات المعرفية وأساليب التعلم ؟ إنف البحث الحالية إلى : الكشف عن العلاقة بين أساليب الت علم في اللغة الإنجليزية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية 1- والمعتقدات المعرفية لديهم . 2- (تذكور- إناث)دراسة الفروق في مستويات المعتقدات العرفية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية 2- التعرف على الفروق بين مرتفعي ومنخفضي المعتقدات المعرفية في التحصيل الدراسي 3- لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية . الكشف عن مدى إسهام كل من المعتقدات المعرفية وأساليب التعلم في التنبؤ بالتحصيل 4- الدراسي في اللغة الإنجليزية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية.	
	4899	12204054	//مواضع التعبير عن السماء والأرض في القرآن الكريم"	حمد الله، حمد الله عبد الحكيم محمد.		2012 وركز المبحث على الحديث عن أفاط الخلق والتكوين، ومنها : الخلق، والجبل، البديع، و الفطر، والنحو، والسطح، والطحو، والفرش، والمد، والرتق، والقق، والتسوية، وغير ذلك . وركزت الدراسة على إبراز الاختلافات بين هذه الألفاظ واختصاص كل لفظ بالتعبير عن مرحلة معينة من التكوين والإيجاد. المبحث الثاني: في التعبير عن الأوصاف والأحوال. وجاء موضحا ما تصل بالسماء والأرض من أوصاف وأحوال، واشتمل المبحث على قسمين: الأول: في التعبير عن أوصاف الأرض وأحوالها، ومنها: بساطها، والجرز، وحصيدا ، وخاشعة ، و ذلول، و سيلاء، ذات الصدع، وكفتا ... وغير ذلك من الأوصاف والأحوال التي تعلقـت بالأرض دون غير ها الثاني: في التعبير عن أوصاف السماء وأحوالها، ومنها : أبوابا، والع[إلى، وبناء ، ودخان ، وذات الحيك، وذات البروج، وذات الرجع، وسفقا، وطبقا، ومدارا...وغير ذلك من الأوصاف والأحوال التي تعلقـت بالسماء دون سواها. المبحث الثالث: عن مظاهر التحول الأخروي. وجاء للحديث عن أحوال القيامة وأهلها ميززا دور السماء والأرض في هذا الموقف العظيم وما يلحقهما من مراحل التبديل والتغيير؛ وقسمته إلى ثلاثة أقسام: الأول: الأرض ومظاهر التحول الأخروي، ومنها: إخراج الأتقال، وبارزة ، وترجف ، و □ حملت ، والدك، والرج، وزلزلت، وغير ذلك من مظاهر تعترى الأرض يوم القيامة. الثاني: السماء ومظاهر التحول الأخروي، ومنها : الطي، وانشققت، وانفطرت، كالمهل، وكشطت ، وواهية وغير ذلك من الأحوال التي تعترى السماء يوم القيامة.	

							الثالث: السماء والأرض ومظاهر التحول الأخرى، ومنها: التبدل، والتشقق وهي أحوال تعترئها معا. ثم جاء الفصل الثاني بعنوان: " توظيف الأدوات والصنع"، وتضمن خمسة مباحث: المبحث الأول: الأفراد والجمع. المبحث الثاني: الشرط. المبحث الثالث: الاستقهام،المبحث الرابع: القسم. المبحث الخامس: الأسماء الموصولة. وركز هذا الفصل على عدد من الصيغ والأدوات التي لعبت دورا كبيرا في إثراء المعنى، وجاءت موظفة في سياقها أبرع توظيف، وقد ارتبطت ارتباطا وثيقا بسياق السماء والأرض. ثم جاء الفصل الثالث بعنوان: "التنوع في خصائص البناء التركيبي" وتضمن ثلاثة مباحث: المبحث الأول: التقديم والتأخير،المبحث الثاني: الذكر والحذف. المبحث الثالث: الالتفات. وركز هذا الفصل على إبراز التنوع الأسلوبى للقرآن في التعبير عن أهمية الشيء ولفت الانتباه إليه مرة بتقديمه وأخرى بتأخيره وثلاثة ذكره أو حذفه أو بالالتفات عنه أو إليه.		
4900	12204251	بعض مشكلات إدارة رياض الأطفال بمحافظة قنا ومقترحات مواجهتها /	حمادى، عفاف محمد فؤاد.		2012	تعتبر مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة الفترة التكوينية الحاسمة في حياة الإنسان ، لأنها الفترة التي يتم فيها وضع البذور الأولى للشخصية التي تتبلور وتظهر ملامحها في مستقبل حياة الطفل ، وتعتبر من أخطر وأهم فترات الحياة الإنسانية ، لأن ما يحدث فيها من نمو يصعب تقويمه أو تعديله في مستقبل حياة الفرد (1) . إن إدارة وتنظيم الأجهزة المسئولة عن تربية طفل رياض الأطفال تخضع لميدان الإدارة التعليمية يعتبر ميدان الإدارة التعليمية من ميادين الدراسات الحديثة وليدة القرن العشرين ، وإن كانت الممارسة الفعلية لها قديمة قدم الحضارة البشرية نفسها ، لقد تطور مفهوم الإدارة التعليمية من ناحية أخرى ، ويلاحظ فيما سبق أن المبادئ الإدارية المجردة لكل منها واحدة ، أما الاختلاف فهو في المجال التطبيقي فقط (2). وتستخلص مما سبق أن إدارة رياض الأطفال يميز مستواها الإجرائي على مستوى دور الأطفال ، وتتعلق كل ما تقوم به الروضة من أجل تحقيق رسالة طفل رياض الأطفال ، وهي بهذا تصبح جزءا لا يتجزأ من الإدارة التربوية ككل ، أما تنظيم دور الرياض ، فهي العملية التي تهدف إلى تحديد الأعمال التربوية المراد إنجازها داخل الروضة مع وضع خطوط السلطة والمسئولية ، وإنشاء العلاقات التعاونية بين المجموعـة العاملة مع الإهتمام بحاجات ورغبات العاملين بالروضة والإهتمام بتكنولوجيا العمل التربوى داخل الروضة لتحقيق أهداف طفل تلك داخل الروضة . ومن هنا تعتبر الروضة مرحلة تربوية تعليمية ضرورية لتسهيل مسار العملية التربوية لتكون الطريق المشوقة والجسر القوي الذي يعبر من خلاله الطفل الصغير من جو الأسرة إلى جو المدرسة (1). يرى البعض أن أهداف مؤسسات الرعاية اليومية للأطفال فيما قبل المدرسة هي أهداف تنموية بمعنى أن برامجها لا بد من أن تخطط أساسا للوصول إلى متطلبات النمو المتكامل لطفل هذه المرحلة مع توافيقها مع متطلبات المجتمع (2) إن الخبرة والتجربة التي يكتسبها الطفل والتجربة من المنزل والجيران في بداية الأمر تؤهلانه ليتلقى تجارب وخبرات من خارج ذلك الإطار مما يزيد في خبراته ، تجاربه وإن التحاق الطفل بالروضة ، يوفر الفرص للطفل ليتفاعل مع غيره من الأطفال ويشاركهم نشاطهم وتصبح للروضة قيمتها إذا عملت على إشباع حاجات الطفل ولكي يتم ذلك لابد من تعاون مشترك بين المنزل والروضة (3) وانطلاقا من اهتمامنا بالطفولة ونتمشيا مع الاتجاهات التربوية المعاصرة ، عمدت وزارة التربية والتعليم في جمهورية مصر العربية إلى إصدار قرار بتنظيم العمل في رياض الأطفال – قرار وزاري (154) لسنة 1988م بشأن تنظيم رياض الأطفال في المدارس الرسمية (4) .			
4901	12204319	DOSE MEASUREMENTS TO DEVELOP THE APPLICATIONS OF RADIOTHERAPY ELECTRON BEAM USING RADIOGRAPHIC FILMS/	SOLIMAN,MOSTFA AHMED HASHEM	MOSTAFA AHMED HASHEM SOLIMAN,	ASSUIT:	2013			
4902	12204357	أساليب التفكير لدى عينه من معلمي المرحلة الابتدائية بمحافظة قنا وعلاقتها بأساليب تدريسهم/	عثمان، حنان حسنى حسان .		2012	لا يوجد تركـز على العلاقة بين متغيرات الدراسة الحالية دراسة. وبالتالي، يمكن تحديد المشكلة في الأسئلة التالية: هل هناك تمايز في قوة فضل معلمين والمعلمات أساليب التفكير ؟ هل هناك تمايز في قوة فضل معلمين والمعلمات أساليب التدريس؟ هل هناك هيكل عامل بين (الذكور) التفكير وأساليب التدريس المعلمين؟ هل هناك هيكل عامل بين (الإناث) التفكير وأساليب التدريس المعلمين؟ أهداف الدراسة: الدراسة الحالية تهدف إلى التعرف على ما يلي: 1.(الذكور والإناث)أنماط التفكير فضل المعلمين 2.(الذكور والإناث)وأساليب التدريس المفضل للمدرسين 3.هيكل عامل بين (الذكور) التفكير وأساليب التدريس المعلمين 4. هيكل عامل بين (الإناث) التفكير وأساليب التدريس المعلمين عينة الدراسة: تكونت عينة الدراسة من (200) معلما ومعلمة (94 الذكور 106 أنثى) من أبو تشت Idarra، والمتوسط (8 سنوات، وأدوات الانحراف المعياري الدراسة: 1.قائمة أساليب التفكير (Grigorenko، 1993إعداد ستيرنبرغ و) (Eldardeer، مترجم وموحدة من قبل عبد المنعم) 2.قائمة أساليب التدريس (Grasha 1996 إعداد) (وريتشمان، 1996 Grasha إعداد) . في الدراسة الحالية(مترجم وموحدة من قبل الباحث)			
4903	12204359	STUDY OF STRUCTURAL,THERMAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF SE-TE-SB CHALCOGNIDE THIN FILMS/	AHMED,SORAYA MOHAMED MAHMOUD	SORAYA MOHAMED MAHMOUD AHMED,	ASSWAN:	2014			
4904	12204390	CATALYTIC CASCADES CREATING NIVEL ARCHITECTURE FOR MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY/	ELBORAY,ELGHAREB ELSHAHAT ELGHAREEB	ELGHAREEB ELSHAHAT ELGHAREEB,	LONDON:	2013			
4905	12205103	ميول القراءة واتجاهاتها لدى الأطفال في صعيد مصر/	البقلي، أمين شعبان أمين .		2012	حضارة الكتاب في أي أمة من الأمم مظهر من مظاهرها الحضارية، بل لعلها أهم تلك المظاهر وأبعدها أثرا، لأنها الوعاء الذي يضم ثمرات عقول أبنائها وإبداعاتهم في شتى مناحي الحياة.			

						وليس من الإصراف القول بأن الكتاب مجرد كيان مادي ولكنه كائن حي يصنع الإنسان الكامل، ومن المؤكد أن حياة البشر قد تأثرت بهذه الوسيلة القديمة والأساسية من وسائل الاتصال. ويمكن أن نقول مطمئنين أن حضارات كوكبنا وثقافتها وما ارتقى عليه منمنج التفكير من دقة وترتيب وموضوعية إلا بعد اختراع الكتاب كما يورخون لها منذ ظهور عصر الطباعة في القرن الخامس عشر، والتي يعتبرونها ثورة حضارية نقلت الفكر والكتاب من دائرة المخطوط الضيقة إلى جمهور عريض قارئ، ولما بحاجة إلى التأكيد على أن الكتب قد بلغت في عصرنا هذا درجة هائلة من الانتشار والذووع ومصدرا مهما من مصادر المعلومات في صرح الحضارة، لا يستغنى عنه المتخصصون في التاريخ العام، وتاريخ العلوم والفنون، وتاريخ الكتب والمكتبات. وتعد القراءة من أهم وسائل كسب المعرفة والثقافة والحصول على معلومات فالقراءة عنصر فاعل في نمو المعرفة والمفاهيم والقيم إلى جانب تكوين الخبرات اللازمة لكل فرد، لأنها أرقى وسط ذهني شعوري يعيش فيه الفرد، وهي من أعظم وسائل الاتصال وأكثرها قدرة على إثنياع حاجات الإنسان، واحتراما لحرية تفكيره واختياره. والقراءة ضرب من ضروب الثقافة، والثقافة ضرورة ذاتية واجتماعية، ومهارة من المهارات التي تحتاج إلى الدراسة الواعية والفترة الفاحصة المتأنية التي تتخذ من المنهج العلمي أسلوبيات لها، وأداة موضوعية لبحث جوانبها، وذلك لما تمتاز به القراءة من أهمية بالغة نوه القرآن الكريم إلى خصوصيتها، ونادى بتفرداها في أول ما تنزل من وحى السماء على الرسول الأمين عليه الصلاة والسلام قول الحق سبحانه وتعالى: {اقرأ باسم ربك الذي خلق} خلق الإنسان من علق * اقرأ وربك الأكرم * الذي علم بالقلم * علم الإنسان ما لم يعلم} . وهكذا بدأت الآيات الكريمة بالقراءة وانتهت بالكتابة وهي نعمة من أجل نعم الله على عباده، وهذا الأمر الإلهي (اقرأ) بمثابة إشارة صريحة إلى أن مفتاح الدنيا والدين يكمن في القراءة. وقد عني علماء التربية بموضوع تعليم القراءة، وبخاصة تعليمها للأطفال، لما لها من أثر بالغ في حياتهم، وكان لجهودهم في البحث والدراسات النفسية والتجارب التربوية نتائج محدودة في ابتكار عدة طرق لتعليم القراءة. وإذا كانت القراءة أساسا بنائيا لكل إنسان متحضر، وإذا كانت تكليفا دينيا وواجبا ختميا وثقافيا ومعرفيا لكل إنسان فأنها تكون أشد أهمية وأكثر حيوية وإلحاحا لدى الأطفال في توسيع مداركهم والارتقاء بأنواقهم وميولهم القرآنية ومنحلا لتعلم حقائق المواد المختلفة، كما أنها أساس النجاح المدرسي في كل فرع من فروع المعرفة والمواد الدراسية.
4906	12205141	عثمان ، رشا عثمان خليفه.	بعض معوقات الدور التربوي لرياض الأطفال بجنوب صعيد مصر /		2012	أن مرحلة الطفولة تمثل ركيزة أساسية في حياة الإنسان ، حيث أن الخبرات والمواقف والسلوكيات التي يمر بها الطفل في حياته الأولى تترك أثارا باقية في حياته . لذلك يرى بعض الباحثين أن الطفل لاينمو نموا سليما الا اذا توفرت له بيئة تربوية غنية وملينة بالمتغيرات التي تتمشى مع قدراته وطاقاته وتعمل على تنمية جوانبه الجسموية والنفسية والاجتماعية والعقلية والتي تمكنه من الحياة كائنسان وهذه البيئة التربوية ما هي الا رياض الأطفال التي يلتحق بها الأطفال في مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة. إذا صدر القانون رقم (12) لسنة 1996 الخاص بإصدار قانون المظل والذي نص في احد مواده ان الهدف من تعليم الطفل هو تكوينه علميا وثقافيا وروحيا وتنمية شخصيته ومواهبه وقدراته العقلية والبدنية وهذا تأكيد على الدور التربوى الذى تقوم به رياض الأطفال . مشكلة الدراسة :- هناك العديد من المعوقات التى تعوق الدور التربوى لرياض الأطفال فقد عجزت عن تحقيق الاهداف المنوطة بها نظرا لانتقاهها الكثير من المقومات الرئيسة لنجاحها سواء الفنية منها او الاجتماعية التى تؤهلها للقيام بوظائفها التربوية والاساس الفلسفى الذى انشئت من اجله ايضا . منهج الدراسة :- تستخدم المنهج الوصفى لملامته لطبيعة واهداف الدراسة ويهتم هذا المنهج بتوفير اوصاف دقيقة للظاهرة المراد دراستها . ادوات الدراسة :- استطلاع رأى واستبانه موجحة لمعلمات رياض الأطفال للتعرف على المعوقات الدور التربوى لديهم
4907	12205191	عبدالله، ناهد يسين.	الجامعة الافتراضية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وإنجلترا وسوريا وإمكانية الإفادة منها في مصر /		2012	من مشكلات التعليم الجامعي في مصر قلة عدد الجامعات بالصورة التي تمكنها من استيعاب خريجي التعليم الثانوي الراغبين في متابعة دراستهم الجامعية، وقلة الموارد المالية المخصصة للتعليم العالي للتوسع فيه وتجديده وتحسينه كما ونوعاً ، علاوة على ذلك فإن أنظمة التعليم العالي لا تتبنى الاتجاهات التربوية المعاصرة لتطوير أنماطه من حيث الطرق والتقنيات والإدارة لتساعد في استيعاب الأعداد المتزايدة من الراغبين في التعليم الجامعي ، كما أن مغادرة عدد كبير من الأساتذة المتميزين إلى أقطار عربية وأجنبية تمنح رواتب وامتيازات أعلى أفقد الجامعات المصرية الكثير من كفاءاتها وبعد الجهود والمحاولات التي بذلت لإصلاح التعليم الجامعي في مصر، تم إنشاء الجامعة المصرية للتعليم الإلكتروني، التي تهدف إلى تحسين نوعية التعليم العالي باستخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة، وإنشاء قاعدة واسعة لتكنولوجيا المعلومات، واستخدام الأساليب الحديثة للتعليم الإلكتروني. وبذلك تتحدد مشكلة البحث الحالي في محاولة تطوير الجامعة المصرية للتعليم الإلكتروني وذلك في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول الأجنبية والعربية الرائدة في هذا المجال. أسئلة الدراسة: يسعى البحث الحالي للإجابة على الأسئلة التالية : 1- ما الجامعة الافتراضية - وما أهدافها - وأنواعها – ومتطلباتها - وعناصرها الاساسية؟ 2- ما نظام جامعة فونكس على الخط في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في ضوء القوى والعوامل الثقافية المؤثرة فيها؟ 3- ما نظام الجامعة الافتراضية الدولية في المملكة المتحدة في ضوء القوى والعوامل الثقافية المؤثرة فيها؟ 4- ما نظام الجامعة الافتراضية في سوريا في ضوء القوى والعوامل الثقافية المؤثرة فيها؟ 5- ما نظام الجامعة المصرية للتعليم الإلكتروني في ضوء القوى والعوامل الثقافية المؤثرة فيها؟ 6- ما أوجه الشبه والاختلاف بين نماذج الجامعات الافتراضية في دول المقارنة وكيف يمكن تطوير الجامعة المصرية للتعليم الإلكتروني في ضوء خبرات دول المقارنة؟ أهداف الدراسة : 1 . التعرف على الجامعة الافتراضية كصيغة حديثة لتطوير التعليم الجامعي ، والقيام بتحليل أهم عناصرها الأساسية. تحليل نظام الجامعة الافتراضية في كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، والمملكة المتحدة، وسوريا، وجمهورية مصر. العربية، وذلك في ضوء القوى والعوامل الثقافية الخاصة المؤثرة فيها الوقوف على أوجه الشبه والاختلاف في الجامعات الافتراضية في موضع المقارنة واستنتاج أهم الجوانب الإيجابية منها 3- وصياغة بعض التوصيات التي يمكن أن تفيد في تحسين وتطوير الجامعة المصرية للتعليم الإلكتروني وذلك من خلال الاستفادة من خبرات كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية،والمملكة المتحدة، وسوريا في هذا المجال
4908	12205320	محمود، محمد أحمد عبدالله .	المشاركة المجتمعية كمدخل للإصلاح المدرسي في ضوء معايير الجودة والإعتماد/		2012	المشاركة المجتمعية ضرورة حتمية في التعليم حتى تستطيع المدرسة أن تحقق أهدافها وطموحات مجتمعها، فالمدرسة كمؤسسة مجتمعية لا تعمل في فراغ أو عزلة عن الظروف والعوامل المجتمعية التي تحيط بها، ولكنها جزء من المجتمع تتفاعل به وتتفاعل معه، لمساهمة في حل المشكلات وإصلاح التعليم وتطويره. مشكلة الدراسة: تعانى المشاركة المجتمعية من بعض الصعوبات التي تعيق تحقيق الإصلاح ا لمدرسى، وتتلخص مشكلة الدراسة في الإجابة على التساؤلات الآتية: ما المقصود بالمشاركة المجتمعية؟ وما أسسها ومتطلباتها وأنواعها والياتها ؟ -١

						ما المقصود بالإصلاح المدرسي؟ وما فلسفته وأهدافه؟ وما التحديات التي تواجهه ؟ -٢ ما مجالات الإصلاح المدرسي؟ وما دور المشاركة المجتمعية في مجالاته بالمرحلة الإعدادية؟ -٣ ما مفهوم الجودة ؟ وما مقوماتها؟ وما معايير المشاركة المجتمعية في ضوء الجودة والاعتماد؟ -٤ وما المراحل التي يمر بها الإصلاح المدرسي من خلال المشاركة المجتمعية لتحقيق الجودة والاعتماد للمدرسة الإعدادية؟ ما واقع المشاركة المجتمعية في مدارس التعليم الإعدادي في ضوء معايير الجودة -٥ والاعتماد في محافظة قنا ؟ ما التصور المقترح لتفعيل المشاركة المجتمعية في مدارس التعليم الإعدادي في ضوءمعايير الجودة والاعتماد في -٦ محافظة قنا ؟ أهداف الدراسة Objectives of the study : تتبع أهداف الدراسة الحالية من الاعتبارات الآتية : إلقاء الضوء على مفهوم الإصلاح المدرسي، وأهميته وفلسفته، وأهدافه، والدور الوظيفي -١ للمدرسة في إصلاح المجتمع والتربية، والتحديات التي تواجه الإصلاح المدرسي. التعرف على مجالات الإصلاح المدرسي ودور المشاركة المجتمعية في تحقيق الجودة -٢ والاعتماد للمدرسة الإعدادية. الكشف عن واقع المشاركة المجتمعية بالمدارس الإعدادية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد -٣ في محافظة قنا. وضع تصورمقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في المدارس الإعدادية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد -٤ في محافظة قنا. أهمية الدراسة تتناول الدراسة واقع المشاركة المجتمعية في محافظة قنا والعوامل المؤثرة فيها إيجابا وسلبا، والتي يمكن أن تسهم في حل مشكلات مدارس الحلقة المتوسطة. منهج الدراسة: تعتمد الدراسة الحالية على المنهج الوصفي، وهو المنهج الذي يشيع استخدامه في الدراسات إلى تصف الوضع الراهن للظاهرة وتفسيرها. أدوات الدراسة: الاستبانة التي تطبق على عينة من المجتمع المدرسي (مديري وإخصائى ومعلمى مدارس التعليم الإعدادى)، وعينة أخرى (تمثل شرائح المجتمع)؛ وذلك للتعرف على واقع المشاركة المجتمعية في محافظة قنا. حدود الدراسة تتمثل حدود الدراسة فيما يلي : ١)الحدود الموضوعية : تتناول الدراسة معايير المشاركة المجتمعية كمدخل للإصلاح المدرسي في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد التربوى، في مجالات الإصلاح المدرسي التالية :- الإدارة المدرسية ٢- الأنشطة المدرسية ٣- المبانى المدرسية ٤- الوسائل التكنولوجية -١ الحدود البشرية (٢) سوف تقتصر الدراسة على: عينة من المجتمع المدرسي (مديري وإخصائى ومعلمى مدارس التعليم بالحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسى)؛ وذلك لأهم من المسؤولين عن المدرسة وعلى معرفة بمدى فاعلية المشاركة المجتمعية في الإصلاح المدرسي . عينة من أولياء الأمور (تمثل شرائح وأفراد المجتمع المحلي) المشاركين بمجلس الأمناء وغير - المشاركين أيضا؛ وذلك تحقيقا للحيادية وعدم انحياز مجلس الأمناء للمدرسة. ٣)الحدود الجغرافية : تقتصر الدراسة على عينة عشوائية من مدارس التعليم الإعدادى وعددها (٢٠) مدرسة في نفس الإدارات السابقة بمحافظة قنا وهي: قوص وقط وقفا ونجع جمادى ونقادة؛ لتنفيذ الاستبانة. الحدود الزمنية (٤): بحتى ٣٠ /٨/ ٢٠١١ . ٢٠١١/٨/ ٢٠١١ .
					2012	المشاركة المجتمعية ضرورة حتمية في التعليم حتى تستطيع المدرسة أن تحقق أهدافها وطموحات مجتمعها، فالمدرسة كمؤسسة مجتمعية لا تعمل في فراغ أو عزلة عن الظروف والعوامل المجتمعية التي تحيط بها، ولكنها جزء من المجتمع تتفاعل به وتتفاعل معه؛ لمساهمة في حل المشكلات وإصلاح التعليم وتطويره. مشكلة الدراسة: تعانى المشاركة المجتمعية من بعض الصعوبات التي تعيق تحقيق الإصلاح ا لمدرسي، وتتلخص مشكلة الدراسة في الإجابة على التساؤلات الآتية: ما المقصود بالمشاركة المجتمعية؟ وما أسسها ومتطلباتها وأنواعها وألياتها ؟ -١ ما المقصود بالإصلاح المدرسي؟ وما فلسفته وأهدافه؟ وما التحديات التي تواجهه ؟ -٢ ما مجالات الإصلاح المدرسي؟ وما دور المشاركة المجتمعية في مجالاته بالمرحلة الإعدادية؟ -٣ ما مفهوم الجودة ؟ وما مقوماتها؟ وما معايير المشاركة المجتمعية في ضوء الجودة والاعتماد؟ -٤ وما المراحل التي يمر بها الإصلاح المدرسي من خلال المشاركة المجتمعية لتحقيق الجودة والاعتماد للمدرسة الإعدادية؟ ما واقع المشاركة المجتمعية في مدارس التعليم الإعدادي في ضوء معايير الجودةوالاعتماد في محافظة قنا ؟ -٥ ما التصور المقترح لتفعيل المشاركة المجتمعية في مدارس التعليم الإعدادي في ضوء -٦ معايير الجودة والاعتماد في محافظة قنا ؟ أهداف الدراسة Objectives of the study : تتبع أهداف الدراسة الحالية من الاعتبارات الآتية : إلقاء الضوء على مفهوم الإصلاح المدرسي، وأهميته وفلسفته، وأهدافه، والدور الوظيفي -١ للمدرسة في إصلاح المجتمع والتربية، والتحديات التي تواجه الإصلاح المدرسي. التعرف على مجالات الإصلاح المدرسي ودور المشاركة المجتمعية في تحقيق الجودة -٢

4909	12205347		المشاركة المجتمعية كمدخل للإصلاح المدرسي في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد/ محمود، محمد أحمد عبدالله .	
------	----------	--	---	--

							والاعتماد للمدرسة الإعدادية. الكشف عن واقع المشاركة المجتمعية بالمدارس الإعدادية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد - ٣ في محافظة قنا. وضع تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في المدارس الإعدادية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد - ٤ في محافظة قنا أهمية الدراسة تتناول الدراسة واقع المشاركة المجتمعية في محافظة قنا والعوامل المؤثرة فيها إيجابا وسلبا، والتي يمكن أن تسهم في حل مشكلات مدارس الحلقة المتوسطة. منهج الدراسة: تعتمد الدراسة الحالية على المنهج الوصفي، وهو المنهج الذي يشيع استخدامه في الدراسات التي تصف الوضع الراهن للظاهرة وتفسيرها. أدوات الدراسة: الاستبانة التي تطبق على عينة من المجتمع المدرسي (مديري وإخصائيي ومعلمي مدارس التعليم الإعدادي)، وعينة أخرى (تمثل شرائح المجتمع)؛ وذلك للتعرف على واقع المشاركة المجتمعية في محافظة قنا.		
4910	12214310		The Effectiveness of a Program Based on "Podcasting" in Developing Some EFL Listening Comprehension Skills among Preparatory Stage Students	Al-Ammary, Alaa Shehata Amin Mohammad.		2015	The current study aimed at investigating the effectiveness of a program based on podcasts in developing some EFL listening comprehension skills of second-year preparatory students. To achieve this purpose, the researcher constructed and validated a questionnaire, a listening comprehension skills test and a program based on podcasts. Participants of the research included two classes (sixty students) from second-year preparatory students at Sohag governorate, Awlad Khalifa preparatory school at Dar El-Salam Administration. They were randomly selected and divided into an experimental group and a control group. Both groups were pre-tested using the listening comprehension skills test. Then, the experimental group students were taught listening using the program based on podcasts while the control group students were taught according to the teaching procedures included in the Teacher's Guide set by the Ministry of Education. After teaching the program, both groups were post- tested using the same tool utilized in the pre-testing. Findings of the research regarding the development of the students' levels of English listening comprehension skills showed a significant difference between both groups on the listening comprehension skills post-test in favor of the experimental group students. The researcher recommended that more attention should be given to teaching listening comprehension in the preparatory stage. Language is a peerless human phenomenon; it is mainly a system used for communication by a whole community. Effective communication skills are now required in every aspect of life. Teachers of English should have good command over the language and possess excellent communication skills. There are two types of communication; the first is verbal communication that includes oral and written communication. The second is nonverbal communication that includes expressive behavior and body language. Listening is one of the important oral skills in communication. Many researchers assert the effective role that listening skills play in developing language learning and communication. Kul (2010) emphasizes the important role listening comprehension occupies in teaching EFL, stating that listening is a pre-requisite to speaking, reading, and writing. Listening comprehension sets the foundation for the acquisition of speaking and promotes the development of linguistic competence Ridgway (2000) points out that listening is elementary in the classroom language because it provides input for the learner. Without understanding input at the right level, no learning can begin; therefore, listening is fundamental and demanding to speaking and other language skills. Buck (2001:120) states, "Our brains are well programmed to learn languages through sound and speech." Moreover, Rost (1994:53) states that listening plays an important role in second language instruction for several reasons. First, listening provides comprehensible input for the learner which is essential for any learning to occur. Second, listeners need to interact with speakers to achieve understanding. Third, listening exercises help learners direct their attention to new forms (vocabulary, grammar, interaction patterns) in the language. In addition, Saricoban (2002) indicates that listening provides the foundations for learning and functioning in a language. Buck (1995:118) says, "To arrive at understanding of the		

							message, listeners must understand the phonetic input, vocabulary and syntax (bottom- up processing), and at the same time, use the context of situation, general knowledge, and past experiences (top- down processing)."			
4911	12214377	Doctor	The Physiological Response of Aluminum-Stress on Sorghum and Maize Plants Under Compost Applied /	Mohammed, Nehal Mohammed Abd El Mobdy.			2015	The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of Al3+ stress: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50mM Al2 (SO4)3 16 H2O on growth, productivity and some related physiological activities of sorghum cv. Giza 15 and maize cultivars cv. Hagean 323 and a distinct variation of aluminum tolerance of these cultivars. Also, particular interest was focused on the effect of compost on stressed plants to alleviate or at least modify the pattern of changes induced by aluminum stress.	23/2/2015.	Ahamed Mohammed Ismail, Hamdy Ramdan Mohammed Galal.
4912	12214433		Studies on acetyl pyrrole, synthesis and characterization of some new aza and Sulfur heterocyclic derivatives/	Abdellah· Amany Salah .			2015	The present work includes the synthesis of some different compounds derived from pyrrole. Thus on reaction of acetyl pyrrole with CS2 it furnished the oxoketene gem-dithiol (2).Reaction of (2) with salicylaldehyde in acetonitrile as a solvent and marble as a catalyst and gives 2-mercapto-3-(1-methyl-1Hpyrrole-2-carbonyl)chromen-4-one (4) while on reaction the (2) with cinnamaldehyde and ethylcyanoacetate in tetrahydrofuran and drops of glacial acetic acid it furnishes 2-Mercapto-3-(1-methyl-1Hpyrrole-2-carbonyl)-4-oxo-6-phenyl cyclohexa- methyl-1H-pyrrol-1-2yl)-2-oxoethylidene]-3a,7a-dihy-drobenzo[1,3] dithiol-4,7-dione (6); 2-[2-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-1-2yl)-2-oxoethylidene]-3a,9a-dihydronaphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dithiol-4,9-dione (7); 2-(2,4-dithiabicyclo[3.2.1]octa-6-en-3-ylidene)-1-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl) ethanone (8) and 2-[2-(1-m-ethyl-1-H-pyrrol-2-yl)-2-oxo-ethylidene] dihydro[1,3]dithiolo[4,5-c]furan-4,6-dione (9) respectively.2.5- Treatment of (2) with malononitrile in THF/AcOH it gives thiopyrane derivative (10) while on reaction of dithiol (2) with thiosemicarbazide in refluxing ethanol, 3-mercapto-3-thiosemicarbazide-1-(2-pyrr-olyl)-2-propenone (11) was obtained. Reaction of dithiol (2) with indole in methylene chloride in the presence of monochloroacetic acid it gave 3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-3-mercapto-1-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)propenone (12). Formylation of 1,2-dithione-3-thione (3) in the presence of DMF/ POCl3 it gives 5-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-3-thioxo-3H-[1,2]dithiol-4-carbaldehyde (17). When 1,2-dithione-3-thione (3) was heated under reflux with p-benzoquinone or 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone it gives 2-[2-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-2thioxoethylidene]-3a,7adihydrobenzo[1,3]dithiol-4,7-dione (18) and 3a,3a-dichloro-2-[2-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-2-thioxoethylidene]-3a,9a-dihydronaphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dithiol-4,9-dione (19) respectively.dienecarbonitrileReaction of (3) with salicylaldehyde in acetonitrile in the presence of marble it gives mercapto-3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carbothiyl) chromen-4-one (20). Treatment of (3) with cinnamaldehyde and ethyl acetoacetate in THF/AcOH it gives 1-[3-mercapto-4-(1-methyl-1Hpyrrole-2-carbothiyl)-biphenyl-2-yl]ethanone (21).α-Oxo ketene dithioacetals, which bear a carbonyl group at the α-C atom, are versatile intermediates in organic synthesis. α-Oxo ketene dithioacetals reacts as 1,3-electrophilic three-carbon synthones. Oxoketene dithioacetals behaves on the bases that, the α-carbon of ketene dithioacetals is reactive towards electrophiles and this electrophilic susceptibility makes the functionalization of ketene dithioacetals a convenient tool for the construction of diverse ketene dithioacetal scaffolds and other useful building blocks. These arylketones are well known for their use as a building block for the synthesis of various pharmaceuticals.(1-8) These are α,β-unsaturated carbonyl compounds with two electron-donating alkylsulafanyl groups on one end and an electron-withdrawing aroyl group at the other end of the double bond, i.e., they are "push-pull" alkenes.		
4913	12215097		أثر ضغوط العمل على الأداء الوظيفي لأعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونتهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي/	يس، فريدة صلاح الدين سيف الدين .			2015	من المعروف ان العديد من مركبات النواتج الطبيعية التي تحتوي على حلقة الثيازوليدين والثيوهيدانتوين لها نشاط بيولوجي هام كمضادات للميكروبات والالتهابات والتشنجات والملاريا والايذخ والسرطان والدرن والفيروسات والانتفازا وادوية النسلين والمسككات . في هذه الدراسة الباحث قام بوضع طريقة عامة لتحضير بعض مشتقات الثيازوليدين والثيوهيدانتوين كمركبات لها خواص بيولوجية هامة . اولا تحضير بعض مركبات الثيازوليدين-4-حمض الكربوكسيل كمخلوط من متشابهين. وتم ذلك عن طريق مفاعلة مخلوط من 1 مكافئ من السستين و 1 مكافئ من بعض الالدهيدات بالغليان وذلك في الميثانول المحمض واعطي كميات ممتازة من النواتج (93-76)%. وفي حالة محلول الفورمالدهيد 40% تم غليان السستين مع زيادة من محلول الفورماليد 6a في مخلوط من الميثانول/الماء (1:1) حيث اعطي 84% من المركب الاساسي للثيازوليدين-4-حمض الكربوكسيل. وعند استبدال الفورمالدهيد ببعض مشتقات البنزالدهيد b-i6 في الميثانول المحمض اعطي مخلوط من متشابهين من 2-ايزل ثيازوليدين-4-حمض الكربوكسيل b-i172 و 171b-i بناتج عال يتراوح بين 76-93 % وكانت نسبة المتشابهين تتراوح من 1.6:1 الى 1:1 ، مخطط 53.		

						في كل الحالات المتشابه الموجود بنسبة أكبر i-171b تكون البروتونات 2H و 4H في نفس الاتجاه بينما المتشابه الأقل تكون البروتونات 2H و 4H في اتجاهين متعاكسين ، مخطط 53. ومن الجدير بالذكر انه لوحظ وجود اثنان عندما يكون المركب في صورة محلول بين المتشابهين i-171b و i-172b وذلك عن طريق الايمين المفتوح-i-174b . حيث انه عند مفاعلة 4-خيتروينزالدهيد6c تم تكوين المتشابه الأكثر171c فقط وتم اثبات ذلك عن طريق تحاليل الرنين النووي المغناطيسي باستخدام المذيب (CDCI3/CD3OD) للمخلوط الناتج من التفاعل. ويترك المحلول لمدة 24 ساعة في درجة حرارة الغرفة تظهر المتشابهين-i-171b و i-172b بنسبة 2:3 . ولوحظ ايضا ان اقصى نسبة للشبيهين-i-171b و i-172b كانت 1:1 وذلك عند ترك المحلول لمدة 48 ساعة في درجة حرارة الغرفة ولم يلاحظ اي تغير في نسب الشبيهين i-171b و i-171b حتى بعد اسبوعين ، الاشكال 14-17. يعتقد ان المتشابه الأكثر i-171b لابد ان يكون في حالة اقتران مع الايمين المفتوح 174 والذي يعاني من هجوم عن طريق مجموعة الثيول من الاتجاه المعاكس ليعطي المتشابه الأقل i-171b ، مخطط 54. وعلى جانب اخر وبمفاعلة المستاتين مع 2-خيتروينزالدهيد 6d يعطي مركب الاوكزازولينون 177 كمركب وحيد بنسبة 46%. ويتركه عند درجة حرارة الغرفة لمدة 48 ساعة يعطي المتشابهين 177 و 175 بنسبة 1:11 على التوالي وعند ترك المركب لمدة اسبوع في المحلول لم يلاحظ اي تغير في نسبة المتشابهين. ومن الهام لفت الانتباه الي ان معدل التحول بين الشبيهين 177 و175 يكون اقل بكثير منه في حالة مشتقات التيازولينين-4-حمض الكربوكسيل. وهذا المعدل البطئ في التحول بين الشبيهين 177 و175 يعتقد ان يكون بسبب الشكل الفراغي للمركب 177 والذي يقلل من مساهمة الالكترونات الغير مشاركة على ذرة النيتروجين N-4 . حيث ان هذه الظاهرة تحدث فقط في حالة 2-خيتروينزالدهيد 6d. اوضحت دراسات الرنين النووي الغناطيسي ان مركبات الاوكزازولينون 177 تظهر اختلاف كبير في السلوك الخاص بالمركب وذلك عند تغيير المذيب المستخدم في تجارب الرنين النووي الغناطيسي. وذلك عند استخدام المذيب (CDCl3/TF4A) وجد ان مركب الاوكزازولينون 177 تفكك ليعطي مخلوط من متشابهين من مركبات التيازولينين i-171b و i-172بنسبة 1:3 على التوالي بالاضافة الي 2-خيتروينزالدهيد6d ، مخطط 56 الشكل 24. قد يكون تكوين المركب 177 تم عن طريق تكوين مخلوط من المتشابهين-i-171b و i-172b والذي بدوره يتفاعل مع جزي اخر من 2-خيتروينزالدهيد 6d ليعطي في النهاية الاوكزازولينون 177. ووضحت دراسات الرنين النووي المغناطيسي ان الشبيه الأقل 172d هو المسؤول عن عملية تكون الحلقة ليعطي الاوكزازولينون 177 وذلك بسبب التراحم الفراغي. وهنا يمكن القول بان هذه النتيجة اعطت دليل اضافي للاتزان الموجود بين الشبيهين الأكثر i-171b والاقل i-172b عن طريق الايمين المفتوح 174 ، مخطط 57.	
4914	12215138		دور الكفاءة الذاتية للعاملين كمستغبر وسيط في العلاقة بين أنماط القيادة السائدة والإبداع الإداري للعاملين :	عبدالله، هابدي محمد نجيب عبدالعال.	2015	تمثلت أهداف الرسالة في :- التعرف على طبيعة العلاقة بين الأنماط القيادية وبين الإبداع الإداري للعاملين بجامعة جنوب الوادي، والتعرف على طبيعة العلاقة بين الكفاءة الذاتية وبين الإبداع الإداري للعاملين بجامعة جنوب الوادي، وتحديد ما إذا كان هناك دور للكفاءة الذاتية كمستغبر وسيط في العلاقة بين أنماط القيادة والإبداع الإداري للعاملين بجامعة جنوب الوادي، وكذلك تقديم التوصيات التي يمكن لجامعة جنوب الوادي الاستفادة بها في تطوير الأنماط القيادية بها وخاصة التي يكون لها دور في تحقيق الإبداع الإداري للعاملين، وأخيراً تقديم دليل إرشادي مقترح للمساعدة في تنفيذ تلك التوصيات. ولتحقيق هذه الأهداف، طبقت الباحثة الدراسة على عينة مقدارها (383) مفردة، وتمثلت وحدة المعينة في العاملين الإداريين بالجامعة محل الدراسة. وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى العديد من النتائج، كان من أبرزها:- وجود علاقة إيجابية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين أنماط القيادة والإبداع الإداري - وجود علاقة إيجابية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين نمط القيادة المهتم بالمشاعر والإبداع الإداري - وجود علاقة إيجابية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين نمط القيادة المهتم ببيئة المهام والإبداع الإداري - وجود علاقة إيجابية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الكفاءة الذاتية والإبداع الإداري - وجود دور الكفاءة الذاتية كمستغبر وسيط تفاعلي في علاقة أنماط القيادة بالإبداع الإداري - وجود دور الكفاءة الذاتية كمستغبر وسيط تفاعلي في علاقة نمط القيادة المهتم بالمشاعر بالإبداع الإداري - وجود دور الكفاءة الذاتية كمستغبر وسيط تفاعلي في علاقة نمط القيادة المهتم ببيئة المهام بالإبداع الإداري -	
4915	12215165	Lung- Protective Ventilation May Improve Postoperative Oxygenation/	Mostafa• Asmaa Mohamed .		2015	Anesthetists manage patients with both normal and injured lungs in the perioperative setting. The incidence of pulmonary complications after non-cardiac surgery is comparable with that of cardiac complications (2.7% vs. 2.5%, respectively).(1) Pulmonary complications, specifically respiratory failure requiring ventilation, are associated with high morbidity and mortality, increased costs, and length of hospital stay. Normal lungs need protection from multiple potentially injurious factors including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB), sepsis, trauma, lung ischemia–reperfusion, and blood product transfusion. Injured lungs need protection from ongoing injury. Anesthetic management, particularly mechanical ventilation, can influence the extent and course of perioperative lung injury More than 230 million of patients undergoing general anesthesia for major surgery require mechanical ventilation annually worldwide.(2) It has been reported that 5% to 10% of all surgical patients and up to 30% and 40% of those undergoing thoracic or abdominal surgery develop postoperative pulmonary complications.(3) Postoperative pulmonary complications adversely affect clinical outcomes and healthcare utilization, so that prevention has become a measure of the quality of perioperative care.(4)Mechanical ventilation is an essential supportive therapy to maintain adequate gas exchange during general anesthesia for surgery. Intraoperative mechanical ventilation Historically, anesthetists ventilate patients in the perioperative period with relatively large tidal volumes. Volumes as high as 15 ml/ kg ideal body weight have been suggested to avoid intraoperative atelectasis This far exceeds normal spontaneous tidal volumes (6 ml kg-1) common to most mammals.(6) The concept of lung protective ventilation using low VT ventilation was popularized by the publication of two landmark acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) studies in the New England Journal of Medicine.(7,8) The ARDS Network low tidal volume study,(7) which combined a VT of 6 mL/kg predicted bodyweight and plateau pressure of no more than 30cmH2O, demonstrated a 22% reduction in mortality and a greater number of ventilator free-days in contrast to patients treated with traditional VT.	

4916	12215262		Neurophysiological changes in Diabetic patients with neuropathy/	Abdellah, Reham Ahmed .		2014	Diabetic neuropathy (DN) is the most common and troublesome complication of diabetes mellitus, leading to the greatest morbidity and mortality and resulting in a huge economic burden for diabetes care (Vinik et al, 1995). It is the most common form of neuropathy in the developed countries of the world and accounts for more hospitalizations than all the other diabetic complications combined, and is responsible for 50-75% of non-traumatic amputations (Holzer et al, 1998).Diabetic neuropathy (DN) is a set of clinical syndromes that affect distinct regions of the nervous system, singly or combined and it may be silent and go undetected while exercising its ravages; or it may present with clinical symptoms and signs that, although nonspecific and insidious with slow progression, also mimic those seen in many other diseases, therefore, diagnosed by exclusion (Herman et al, 2005).Neurologic complications occur equally in type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus and additionally in various forms of acquired diabetes (Dyck et al, 1993). Diabetic neuropathy also has a tremendous impact on patients' quality of life predominantly by causing weakness, ataxia and incoordination predisposing to falls and fractures (Vinik et al, 2005). Once autonomic neuropathy sets in, life can become quite dismal and the mortality rate approximates 25-50% within 5-10 years (Levitt et al, 1996). Definition Diabetic neuropathy is defined as the presence of symptoms and/or signs of peripheral nerve dysfunction in people with diabetes after the exclusion of other causes. A careful clinical examination is needed for the diagnosis, since asymptomatic neuropathy is common. A minimum of two abnormalities (symptoms, signs, nerve conduction abnormalities, quantitative sensory tests or quantitative autonomic tests) are required for diagnosis and, for clinical studies, one of these two abnormalities should include quantitative tests or electrophysiology (Boulton et al, 2004).		
4917	12215548		Intraperitoneal Administration of Local Anesthetics in Laproscopic Surgery/	Ahmed, Mostafa Ashraf .		2015	Intraperitoneal instillation of local anesthetics is a simple method of analgesia and should considered in addition to other morphine sparing analgesics such as NSAIDs, acetaminophen and incisional local anesthetics (1,2). Data from a nationwide survey in the UK of anaesthesia for gynaecological laparoscopy revealed that local anaesthetic solutions are administered commonly, particularly into the wound and the peritoneal cavity(3) For this type of ambulatory surgery and anaesthesia, the main advantage or using local anaesthetics is that they do not have the adverse effects of opioids which may delay recovery and discharge from hospital. These effects include postoperative nausea, sedation, (4) impairment of return of gastrointestinal motility, and pruritis. In addition, time to return of bowel function in the postoperative period may be reduced when the use of opioids is obviated by administering local anesthetics (5).Local anesthetics have been administered into the peritoneal cavity during minimally invasive procedures, such as laparoscopic cholecystectomy and gynecological laparoscopy for sterilization and diagnosis(6) in addition to open abdominal procedures, such as total abdominal hysterectomy.(7-9) The rationale for this route of administration is that the peritoneum is exposed to block of visceral nociceptive conduction, thereby providing an additional mechanism of analgesia. However, absorption from the large peritoneal surface may also occur, and may be a further mechanism of analgesia. Nonetheless, pain after laparoscopy may be moderate or even severe for some patients, and may require opioid treatment. Interestingly, the type of pain after laparoscopy differs considerably from that seen after laparotomy. Indeed, whereas laparotomy results mainly in parietal pain (abdominal wall), patients complain more of visceral pain after operative laparoscopy(10) Finally, shoulder pain secondary to diaphragmatic irritation as a result of CO2 pneumoperitoneum is a frequent postoperative observation after laparoscopy (35% to 60%) (11,12)Moreover, because of the pathophysiologic changes of renal blood flow induced by pneumoperitoneum, the safety of preoperative administration of NSAIDs may be questionable.(13)		
4918	12215555		Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C Viruses Infections Among Children Attending Qena University Hospital<br/	Abu-El Kasem, Safaa Mohammed .		2014	Hepatitis B and C are amongst the world's greatest infectious disease health problems (Shepard et al., 2005). Egypt is considered to be a region of intermediate prevalence for hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, with a reported prevalence of 6.7% for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (Lehman et al., 2009). Egypt also has an extremely high rate of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, with 14.7% of the population being seropositive for antibodies, and 9.8% positive for RNA (El-Zanaty et al., 2009).Blood transfusion is the principal route of transmission of HCV in children (Irshad et al., 2002). Recent evidence suggests that new cases are due to perinatal (vertical) transmission (Bortolotti et al., 1998). Although blood transfusion, circumcision, vertical transmission, and living in a house with an infected family member are the established risk factors for HCV transmission, approximately 70% of acquired infections are due to unidentified risk factors (Habib et al., 2001). A recent study of intrafamilial transmission showed that the incidence of offsprings to acquire HCV from anti-HCV–positive parents is slightly higher (incidence rate of 8.7/1000' per year) in the positive mother than in the anti-HCV positive father (6.6/1000) (Mohamed et al., 2005).		

							Acute infection is rarely recognized in children outside special circumstances and most chronically infected children are asymptomatic and frequently with normal or borderline Alanine Transaminase (ALT) value (Mohan et al., 2007). Although the natural history of HCV infection acquired in children seems benign in the majority of instances, the infection takes an aggressive course in a proportion of cases leading to cirrhosis and end-stage liver disease during childhood and even hepatocellular carcinoma (Strickland et al., 2000).		
4919	12215659	INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HAEMATO-BIOCHEMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CLINICAL MANGE IN CAMELS (Camelus dromedaries) IN ASWAN GOVERNORATE/	Ali, tsam Fathy Mohammed			2015	The current study was carried out on fifty five apparently healthy post hatching Muscovy ducks of both sexes ranging from 1-60 days old. They were divided according to their age into 5 groups. - The length of the stomach formed nearly 1.5 fold at 15 days old and 3.5 folds at 60 days old, while the weight formed nearly 4.5 folds at 15 days old and 29 folds at 60 days old when compared with that at one day old. - In all studied ages, the proventriculus length formed 42.7-47.7 % and the gizzard length 52.2-57.2 % of the total length of the stomach. While proventriculus weight formed 8.5-12.9% and gizzard weight 86.6- 91.4% of the total weight of the stomach. -The proventriculus began cranially opposite to the level of the cranial end of the liver at 1-15 days old, but in front of this level at 30 and 60 days old, it terminated caudally in front of the caudal end of the left lobe of the liver by a variable distances dependent on the age of the bird. The interior structure of the proventriculus had 4 thin longitudinal folds at one day old which became thicker and separated by grooves with the advancement of age. Moreover, at 15 days old, fine openings of the proventricular glands could be observed. At 30-60 days, these openings became numerous, oval or round in shape and uniformly distributed. - The esophago-proventricular junction was characterized internally by few faint longitudinal folds at one day old. With advancement of the age, 8-9 longitudinal folds could be distinguished. -The proventricular-gizzard junction distinguished externally dependent on its diameter at 1-7 days old, but up to 15 days old depending on its color in addition to its diameter. Scanning electron microscopical findings revealed that the demarcation between esophagus and proventriculus was recognized at one day old, became more obvious at 15 days old and was distinct at 60 days old. -The gizzard extended from the level of 4th intercostal space to terminate behind the last rib at a variable distances dependent on the age of the duck. - With the advancement of the age, the distance between the two blind sacs of the gizzard increased. While the ratio of their height to that of the gizzard decreased. - The gizzard lumen in all studied ages, appeared nearly S-shaped in the dorsoventral section through thick muscles of the gizzard and nearly rectangular surrounded in both sides by semi ellipsoid thick muscles in the dorsoventral section through the thick muscles and tendinous center.		
4920	12215822	Electrochemical studies on the corrosion behavior of electrodeposited Zn-Co-Fe alloy/	El-Sheref, Fatma El Zhraa Ali Hassan.			2014	The thesis is organized into the following chapters: Chapter (1) presents an introduction to the fundamental aspects of electrodeposition and corrosion of alloys. Chapter (2) presents a literature survey on the binary Zn-Co, Zn-Fe alloys and ternary Zn-Co-Fe alloys. Chapter (3) investigates the experimental ways used in the thesis. Chapter (4) investigates the results and discussion of the electrodeposition and corrosion of zinc and zinc alloys from a sulfate bath on steel substrate, corrosion behavior of zinc and zinc alloys electrodeposited galvanostatically on steel substrate and using of different substrate material types. Chapter (5) studies the influences of operating parameters, such as current density, deposition potential, deposition time, metal ion concentration and pH value for deposition of Zn-Co-Fe alloy. Chapter (6) presents the references of this thesis. Chapter (7) presents the summary and conclusion of this thesis. 1. ELECTRODEPOSITION Electrochemical deposition is called electrodeposition, electroplating or simply plating. Its extensive applications lie both in engineering and decorative purposes. Zn alloys are one of the most widely used in electronic and other industry. The main focus of this thesis is on morphology, structure and corrosion resistance of electrodeposited Zn and Zn alloys. In order to achieve a deposit with optimum morphology, structure in terms of corrosion resistance, it is imperative to understand the basic electrochemical fundamentals of electrodeposition. Electroplating is performed in a liquid solution, called an electrolyte, otherwise referred to as the "plating bath". The bath is a specially designed chemical solution that contains the desired metal (such as zinc, cobalt, or iron) dissolved in a form of submicroscopic metallic particles (positively charged ions). In addition, various substances (additives) are introduced into the bath to obtain smooth and bright deposits. The object that is to be plated is submerged into the electrolyte (plating bath). Usually placed at the center of the bath, the object that is to be plated acts as a negatively charged cathode. The positively charged anode(s) completes the electric circuit; those may be at opposite edges of the plating tank, thus causing film deposit on both sides of the cathode. A power source in the form of a battery or rectifier (which converts ac electricity to regulated low voltage dc current) is providing the necessary current.		

			يهدف البحث الحالي إلى :- تصميم برنامج تدريبي للتنمية العضلية المتوازنة لتحسين أو تطوير المستوى الرقمي لثنائي الوثب الطويل وتأثيره على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والمستوي الرقمي لثنائي الوثب الطويل تحت 18 سنة، واستخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي الذي يعتمد على القياس القبلي والقياس البيني والقياس البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية الواحدة ، وقد أجرى البحث على عينة قوامها (10) متسابقاً منهم (7) متسابقين كعينة أساسية، و(3) متسابقين للدراسة الاستطلاعية. وقد أظهر هذا البحث تأثيراً إيجابياً على تنمية التوازن العضلي لكلاً من العضلات (العاملة والمقابلة) على جميع مفاصل الجسم وقد أظهر هذا البحث تأثيراً إيجابياً على المدى الحركي (المرونة) والقوة العظمى لجميع المفاصل وذلك بزيادة معدلات النمو بين متوسط القياس القبلي والبيني والبعدي لأفراد عينة الدراسة وقد أظهر هذا البحث تأثيراً إيجابياً على مستوى السرعة القصوى والقدرة العضلية للرجلين والتوافق وذلك بزيادة معدلات النمو بين متوسط القياس القبلي والبيني والبعدي لأفراد عينة الدراسة وقد أظهر هذا البحث أن البرنامج التدريبي بالأثقال للتوازن العضلي للقوة العضلية حقق التوازن العضلي للقوة العضلية بين العضلات (العاملة – المقابلة) للطرف العلوي والطرف السفلي لمتسابقين الوثب الطويل وقد أظهر هذا البحث أن تنمية التوازن العضلي تؤدي إلى الارتقاء بمستوى الأداء المهارى لمتسابقين الوثب الثلاثي والمتمتلئة في الاختبارات المهارية وقد أظهر هذا البحث أن وضع تدريبات الإطالة والمرونة ضمن البرنامج التدريبي أدى إلى تنمية المدى الحركي	2015			تأثير برنامج تدريبي للتنمية العضلية المتوازنة في بعض المتغيرات البدنية على المستوى الرقمي لثنائي الوثب الطويل / محمّد ، أسامة أبو المجد أحمد .	12215948	4921
			عاش جيل الأجداد لفترة طويلة حياة قوامها الحركة والنشاط وفرضت عليهم ظروف الحياة الشاقة آنذاك أعمالاً مهنية وبدوية وحركة دائية لكسب حاجاتهم الغذائية وتوفير متطلبات حياتهم، وقد أدى ذلك إلى تمتعهم ببيئة بدنية ومها ارت بدوية عالية ساعدتهم على الوفاء بمتطلبات الحياة. وعلى النقيض شهد جيلنا تطوراً حضارياً وعلمياً وتكنولوجيا تبعه تغيّرات واضحة في أنماط الحياة، أدى إلى انخفاض حجم الطاقة المبذولة لمواجهة الاحتياجات اليومية وواكبه الاعتماد على الآلة وتسريع حركة الحياة دفع الإنسان إلى السكن الحركي لفت ارت طويلة قترهل جسده مما أفقد العمل قيمته المعنوية والابتكارية التي يوفرها العمل البدوي. وتعد السمنة من المشكلات الصحية التي بدأت تزايد باستمرار على مستوى العالم وتؤدي إلى العديد من المشاكل الطبية والرجحية مثل ارتفاع ضغط الدم وأمراض الشرايين التاجية والأختناق أثناء النوم وتآكل المفاصل وآلام الظهر والتهاب المفاصل وزيادة معدل حدوث سرطان الثدي والبروستاتا والقولون وغير ذلك، ولمعرفة مدى ارتباط السمنة وضع العلماء مؤشر كمقياس كتلة الجسم ، وهو يساوي الوزن بالكيلوجرام مقسوماً على مربع الطول بالمتر، ويتراوح مؤشره الطبيعي بين ٢٠ و ٢٧ كجم . يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تمرينات هوائية باستخدام البيئة الساحلية على إنقاص الوزن لدى الرجال المصابين بالبدانة وذلك من خلال التعرف على: مدى تأثير ممارسة التمرينات الرياضية على إنقاص الوزن ومؤشر كتلة الجسم لدى الرجال المصابين بالبدانة. التعرف على مدى تأثير ممارسة التمرينات الرياضية على قياس محيطات الجسم ونسبة الدهون لدى الرجال المصابين بالبدانة. فروض البحث : Hypotheses ١. توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والبعدي في إنقاص الوزن ومؤشر كتلة الجسم. ٢. توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والقياس البعدي في قياس محيطات الجسم. ونسبة الدهون. الإستنتاجات:- اعتماداً على ما توصل إليه الباحث من نتائج في حدود عينة البحث والمنهج المستخدم وفي ضوء معالجته الإحصائية لهذه البيانات وفي نطاق أهداف البحث تمكن الباحث أن يستخلص من خلال المناقشة وتفسير النتائج الإستنتاجات التالية: ١ إن التمرينات الهوائية داخل الماء وعلى الشاطئ ذات تأثير إيجابي على المجموعة التجريبية في إنقاص الوزن. ٢ إن التمرينات الهوائية داخل الماء وعلى الشاطئ ذات تأثير إيجابي على المجموعة التجريبية في إنخفاض قياس المحيطات بالجسم. ٣ تأثرت نسبة الدهون بالجسم نتيجة لممارسة التمرينات الهوائية على الشاطئ وفي الماء ٤ إنخفاض مؤشر كتلة الجسم. ٥ أداء التمرينات الرياضية خارج الصالات الرياضية أضافت باباً من التنوع والتجديد في البرنامج الحركية. الباستنتاجات:- في ضوء النتائج التي توصل إليها الباحث في موضوع بحثه يوصي الباحث بما يلي : ١ تطبيق البرنامج قيد البحث وتعميم استخدامه في مراكز التأهيل والعلاج الطبيعي في المدن الساحلية كنوع من التجديد وكسر حاجز الملل والروتين خاصة للمصابين الذين يشعرون من إنقاص وزنهم. ٢ نشر الوعي الصحي بين أفراد المجتمع على كيفية الحد من البدانة بوضع ملصقات والنشرات والإعلانات ومحاضرات تثقيفية والبرنامج التثقيفي - الاستمراري في أداء تمرينات الرياضية حتى بعد انتهاء البرنامج الأماري. ٤ ضرورة التعليم والتثقيف على أهمية التمارين الرياضية المنتظمة للمصابين بالبدانة واكتساب الصحة العامة. ٥ - ٥ الاستعانة ببرنامج غذائي خاص (حمية غذائية) بجانب التمرينات الهوائية لإنقاص الوزن بفاعلية أكبر. ٦ الاهتمام بعلاج البدانة مبكراً لتجنب الوصول إلى أمراض مزمنة وإصابات ناتجة عن زيادة نسبة الشحوم بالجسم وزيادة وزن وكتلة الجسم الواقع على الجهاز الهيكلي وذلك لمختلف فئات المجتمع وفق طبيعة عملهم ومارسهم السنية.	2015			بغداد ، محمد ثابت إسماعيل. تأثير برنامج تمرينات هوائية في البيئة الساحلية لإنقاص الوزن على المصابين بالبدانة للفئة العمرية (25 سنة) /	12216490	4922

						السعي لاجراء بحوث مشابهة والتي يتناول فيها تأثير التمرينات الهوائية في البيئة الساحلية - ٧ على المصابين بالبدانة ولكن على ماحل عمرية أخرى وفي جميع الجوانب الفسيولوجية والبدنية والنفسية.
4923	12217863	السلوك القيادي وعلاقته بالذكاء الوجداني لدى مديري المدارس الابتدائية بالكويت/	الهجري، سارة على بداح .		2015	يعتبر الذكاء الوجداني من المفاهيم التي ظهرت مؤخرًا في التراث النفسي ، وتعددت الرؤى والاتجاهات التي فسرتها نتيجة لإختلاف الباحثين في تحديد هذا المفهوم فهناك من يرى أن الذكاء الوجداني ينتمي إلى ميدان القدرات العقلية ومنفصل عن سمات الشخصية وهو الاتجاه الذي تبناه كل من سالوفي وماير، وهناك من يرى أن الذكاء الوجداني هو سمة من سمات الشخصية وهو الاتجاه الذي تبناه جولمان، وهناك اتجاه ثالث يؤكد على أن الذكاء الوجداني يتكون من قدرات وجدانية معرفية وليست معرفية خالصة ويمثل هذا الاتجاه بارون. وتشهد كثير من الدراسات على أن من لديهم مستوى متميز من الذكاء الوجداني هم أنفسهم الذين نراهم متميزين في كل مجالات الحياة وهم الأكثر إحساسًا بالرضاعن أنفسهم، والتميز بالكفاءة في حياتهم وفي أعمالهم (دانيل جولمان، ٢٠٠٤، ٥٨). كما يؤكد جولمان(١٩٩٨) أن الأفراد ذوى الذكاء الوجداني المرتفع يتصفون بالقدرة على أداء أعمال تنصف بالتميز والتفرد مما يدفع إنتاجهم الإبتكاري قفًا إلى الأمام ، وهذا ما اكتنه العديد من الدراسات مثل دراسة ماير وآخرون (٢٠٠١) ، وعبد المنعم الدردير (٢٠٢٠). مشكلة الدراسة:- يمكن بلورة مشكلة الدراسة الحالية في محاولة الإجابة على التساؤلات الآتية: ١ هل توجد علاقة ارتباطية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين درجات السلوك القيادي بأبعاده المختلفة و درجات الذكاء الوجداني لدى مديري المدارس الإبتدائية بالكويت ؟ ٢ هل توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسطات إجابات أفراد عينة الدراسة على - مقياس السلوك القيادي لدى مديري المدارس الإبتدائية بالكويت تعزى لمتغيرا ت (العمر، المؤهل العلمي، سنوات الخبرة الإدارية، الدورات التدريبية)؟ ٣ هل توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسطات إجابات أفراد عينة الدراسة على - مقياس الذكاء الوجداني لدى مديري المدارس الإبتدائية بالكويت تعزى لمتغيرا ت (العمر، المؤهل العلمي، سنوات الخبرة الإدارية، الدورات التدريبية)؟أهداف الدراسة تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على طبيعة العلاقة بين السلوك القيادي و الذكاء الوجداني لدى مديري المدارس الإبتدائية بالكويت، كما تهدف الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الفروق بين متوسطات استجابات أفراد عينة الدراسة في السلوك القيادي وفقًا لمتغيرات العمر، المؤهل العلم ي، سنوات الخبرة الإدارية، الدورات التدريبية، أيضًا تهدف الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الفروق بين متوسطات استجابات أفراد عينة الدراسة في الذكاء الوجداني وفقًا لمتغيرات العمر، المؤهل العلمي، سنوات الخبرة الإدارية، الدورات التدريبية . أهمية الدراسة تعزى أهمية الدراسة الحالية للآتي: ١- تناولها لإحدى موض وعات الإدارة المدرسية التي ترتبط ارتباطًا وثيقًا بالإدارة التربوية - وهو السلوك القيادي لمديري المدارس الإبتدائية بالكويت ، مما يساعد على محاولة توجيه السلوك القيادي وتطوير القادة التربويين في كافة مراكز القيادة في العملية التعليمية من الإدارات العليا والوسطى والدنيا وبما فيها الإدارة المدرسية للاستفادة من ذلك وجعلها ايجابية وفاعلة في تطوير الإدارة التربوية ، بحيث يكونوا مبدعين وذوى آفق واسع . ٢- كما تأتي أهمية الدراسة من تناولها لأحد متغيرات الشخصية الإنسانية ألا وهو الذكاء الوجداني والذي يلعب دورًا مهمًا في سلوك الفرد وفي تكيفه ومواجهته للضغوط النفسية ، وكذلك يؤدي إلى النجاح في الحياة ، وله دور فعال في التحكم في المظاهر السلوكية وإدارتها وكيفية التواصل مع الآخرين، ومساعدة الأفراد في مواجهة التغيرات الاقتصادية والثقافية والبيئية التي يصعب مواجهتها باستخدام القدرات العقلية فقط . ٣- تستهدف الدراسة مديري المدارس وهم فئة لا تحظى بالاهتمام البحثي السيكولوجي بالرغم من أنها على رأس العمل ومخولة بقيادة الآخرين ومسئولة عن تطبيق المعايير القومية للتعليم بهدف الإصلاح والتحسين المدرسي والتأهيل للحصول على الاعتماد للمدرسة . ٤- ندرة الدراسات التي تناولت السلوك القيادي وعلاقته بالذكاء الوجداني في العالم العربي ٥- بسفة عامة والمجتمع الكويتي بصفة خاصة في حدود علم الباحثة. يمكن أن تكون لهذه الدراسة إضافة معرفية للمكتبة العربية ،ويمكن أن تكون لها - اكتمالأت ايجابية على الميدان الإداري التربوي بتوفير أساس سليم لتعديل ممارسات وأنماط السلوك القيادي لمديري المدارس بما يعزز علاقتهم الوظيفية بالمعلمين والطلاب ، ويوفر سبل نجاح العملية الإدارية والتعليمية. ٦- في ضوء نتائج هذه الدراسة أيضا يمكن إعداد برامج تدريبية وارشادية لمديري المدارس الإبتدائية لتساعدهم على تنمية الذكاء الوجداني لديهم وتعزيز السلوك القيادي الإيجابي ٧- يمكن أن تفيد الدراسة الحالية القيادات العليا وصانعي القرار لإتخاذ التدابير ومعالجة الصعوبات التي تعيق تطبيق الأنماط القيادية الإيجابية لدى مديري المدارس الإبتدائية.

4924	12218076	Study on the effect of the grain size on the activity concentration of soil, phosphate and building materials samples/	Ali· Sahar Elnobi Ibrahim.			Studies on environmental radiation levels and radionuclide distributions in the environment are important for several reasons: First, the basic purpose may be a desire to satisfy basic scientific curiosity and gain knowledge and an improved understanding of the world. Second, baseline information on radiation level and radionuclide distributions in the environment is essential in understanding human exposure from natural sources and distinguishing it from man-made contribution. Third, may be to assess the impact of human activities involving radioactivity and radiation on the environment, a process which may require differentiation of natural and anthropogenic sources of radioactivity and lead to assessment of dose from environmental sources (Harb, 2004). Fourth, studies of the dose from these sources and its effect on health impose the understanding of radiation damage. Fifth, the accumulation of data on radiation levels of a specific region is also essential in establishing rules and regulations relating protection. Last, our knowledge of the natural radiation levels serves as a historical record of the environment's quality and provides a reference database for future use, e.g. for epidemiological studies (Ebaid, 2001). Radiation is with us all the time. We are radioactive. We ingest appreciable amounts of radioactive ⁴⁰K (potassium – 40) and ¹⁴C (Carbon-14, or radiocarbon), as well as minute amounts of radioactive uranium, thorium, tritium, polonium and radium. We inhale radioactive ²²²Rn and the radon daughters, other naturally occurring radioactive gases and particulates, and small amounts of radioactive materials present in the atmosphere from nuclear weapons use and testing of decades ago. In addition, we are bombarded by cosmic rays, and we receive radiation from the ground, consumed products such as smoke detector, color television and other sources. Medical x – ray may be of importance too (Douglas, 1990). After the discovery of radioactivity in 1896 by A. H. Becquerel (Allisy,1996) the science of radioactivity has been extensively studied. Radionuclides are the sources of radioactivity and emit nuclear radiations which have become a part of our daily lives. The most common forms of ionizing radiation are alpha particles, beta particles and gamma rays (Lilley, 2001). The unit of activity is the Becquerel. One Becquerel (Bq) represents one disintegration per second. The reference unit of activity is the Curie (Ci); 1 Curie is equivalent to 37 Giga becquerels and fairly close to the activity of 1 gram of radium (Draganic et al. , 1993). Every person on earth is exposed to natural radiation. The most important source of radiation is radon gas ²²²Rn (United Nation Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR, 1977 report). In the past, many names have been given to such materials, such as Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (TENORM) and Low Specific Activity (LSA) but now are more generally described as NORM (IAEA, 2006). Radioactivity may be defined as spontaneous nuclear transformation that results in the formation of new elements. These transformations are accomplished by one of several different mechanisms, including alpha particle emission, beta particle and positron emission and orbital electron capture. Each of those reactions may or may not be accompanied by gamma radiation.	
4925	12218400	التربية الوقائية في الفكر التربوي الإسلامي وكيفية الاستفادة منها/	محمد، نها موسى أنس.		2015	يمكن النظر إلى التعليم والدور الذي يمكن أن تلعبه في المجتمع في اتجاهين رئيسيين: دور وقائي من التعليم والعلاجي دور التربية والتعليم. دور وقائي من التعليم هنا يأتي في البداية، لذلك يختلف تماماً عن الدور العلاجي التربوي والتعليم والتي تأتي بعد وقوع المشكلة وتتميز التربية الإسلامية من خلال نهجين كبيرين. واحد منهم هو قدمت في التنقيف الوقائي، من خلال اتخاذ الاحتياطات والتدابير القانونية التي حماية من الوقوع في الخطأ، ومنع من تدهور الأكاذيب الباطلة والأخرى في التعليم العلاجي، والتي تأتي بعد الوقوع في الخطأ والوقوع في الجفوة في باهظة وتسعى التعليم الوقائي لتشكل الإنسان الذي لديه> سوف مستقلة غير تابعة لإرادة الآخرين. الرجل الذي غير قادرة على<التمييز بين ما هو ضار له ولمجتمعه، وما هو مفيد له ومجتمعه، الرجل الذي لديه التفكير النقدي، أن يجعله قادراً على توفر البدائل، والبدائل لانتقاد أكثر مفيدة وقيمة عالية، على الشخصية أو المستوى الاجتماعي. الرجل الحريص على البيئة الطبيعية والاجتماعية، ويعامل بوعي للاستثمار وتطوير في وإضافة إلى أن يكون مشاركاً فعالاً في تحسين ما تنطوي عليه هذه متغيرات المخاطر والاستفادة من الذي يعطيه الخير. لذلك تأتي الدراسة الحالية أن تكون محاولة متواضعة لشرح ضرورة وجمعية التنقيف الوقائي الإسلامي والحاجة الملحة لتكون تدرج في مختلف المؤسسات التعليمية. مشكلة الدراسة بسبب زيادة في مشاكل متكررة الأخيرة والاجتماعية، صحة<الأزمات التي تهدد حياة الإنسان ومستقبله. لذلك ارتفعت الداءات <المؤتمرات الدولية التي عقدت لطرح هذه المشاكل ووضع التشريعات <قوانين لحلها. ومع ذلك، فإن القوانين والتشريعات لم تكن قادرة على تحقيق الغرض المقصود ويشرح Yaken أن الكثير من المشاكل التي تظهر على الساحة الناجمة عن نوع خاطئ من الناحية العملية، لأنه لا يهتمون الوقاية من المشاكل التي يمكن تجنبها إلى عنوان، ولكن ل التصدي لها بعد ظهورها والتطور. Alhaddry يضيف أن "السبب الأزمات التي لحقت بها أمتنا في مجالات الحياة العامة، وخاصة في الحقل التعليمي، هو إهمال الجانب الوقائي، حيث الأمور أن تترك حدث عينا حتى يقع الخطأ، وعندما الخطأ وقعت نحن سارع تصل للبحث عن العلاج الذي أصبح يكلف مرتين أكثر مما يمكن أن يكلف الجانب الوقائي من هنا ويمكن أن يكون حاجة ملحة لاتخاذ الوقائي والتدابير التربوية للحد من هذه المشاكل والأزمات، ومعالمتهم. لذلك أصبح التنقيف الوقائي على وجه الاستعجال والضرورة ل<هو الشخصية التي قادرة على حماية نفسها من الوقوع في اهيمن مختلفة<أنواع التي تقود الفرد إلى تراجع في الانحراف والتدمير الذاتي>أسئلة الدراسة:1-ما هو مفهوم التنقيف الوقائي، وأهميتها والأسس التي بناء عليها؟2-ما هو مفهوم التنقيف الوقائي في تربية الإسلاميعتد وما أهدافها وأهميتها والأسس التي على أساس؟<3-ما هي حقول التنقيف الوقائي في تربية الإسلاميعتد؟4-ما هو التصور المقترح لتفعيل التنقيف الوقائي في الفكر الإسلامي من خلال بعض المؤسسات التعليمية؟ الغرض من الدراسة1- التعرف على مفهوم وأهمية التنقيف الوقائي والأسس التي تقوم على 2- التعرف على مفهوم وأهداف وأهمية وقائية>التعليم في أسس الفكر التربوي الإسلامي تحديد مجالات والتنقيف الوقائي في تربية الإسلامية<فكر 4-موضع تصور مقترح لتفعيل التنقيف الوقائي في الإسلامية3- الفكر التربوي من خلال بعض المؤسسات التعليمية<أهمية الدراسة. إبراز دور الفكر التربوي الإسلامي ورعايتها ل	

						التثقيف الوقائي، حيث الإسلام هو أول من وضع الأسس للحق والتعليم القائم على الوقاية>- مساعدة المربين العاملين في مجال التعليم للتعرف على أصول وخصائص التثقيف الوقائي في الفكر التربوي الإسلامي، أن تمكثهم من استغلالها في مجالات العمل>- ندرة في الدراسة في مجال التثقيف الوقائي حيث الدراسات العربية، ولا تزال الأبحاث في مجال التثقيف الوقائي متواضعة<وليس لديها أهمية كافية	
4926	12218471	السيرة الذاتية لكبار موظفي عصر الدولة الحديثة/	على، هبة الحسيني أبو الوفا .		2015	الفصل الأول:مصادر البحث تناول ذكر قائمة بالمصادر المدروسة مرتبة طبقاً لاسماء أصحابها><بالإنجليزية المصرية القديمة، وكل مصدر يشتمل على نبذة تاريخية للموظف،وأهم ألقابها،وأهم المراجع التي تناولت المصدر بالدراسة . وظفت تلك النصوص كل طبقاً لنوعه داخل متن الرسالة في الفصول من الثاني إلى الرابع. الفصل الثاني : مقدمة السيرة الذاتية ة بتن أول دراس ة للصيغ و الجم ل و التعبي رات الاقتناحي ة لنصوص - السيرة في عصر الدولة الحديثة و معناها و طرق كتابتها و مدى ظهورها في نصوص تلك الفترة . الفصل الثالث : مضامين السيرة الذاتية تناول دراسة لمضامين السيرة في عصر الدول ة الحديث ة و ال ذي - تتوع ما بين غرض حربي ، أو غرض معماري من إقامة للمنشآت المعماري ة أو ترميمها ، أو غرض وظيفي م ن تمي ين و ترفي ة، أو غرض اص بالمكافآت و العطايا ال تي حصل عليها أصحاب الس ير الذاتية ، أو سرد لمراحل عصر أصحاب السيرة . الفصل الرابع : الصيغ الملحقه بالسيرة الذاتية و الخاتمة تن أول دراس ة لصيغ ال ن داء على الأحياء و - التي ارتبطت بنصوص السيرة ، ثم دراسة للأساليب التي اختلفت بها تلك النصوص . تتوعت مضامين الس ير الذاتي ة ف ي عصر الدول ة الحديث ة و ك ان بعضها اس تمراراً للموضوعات التي ظهرت في العصور الس ابقة، و ظهرت بعض السيرة المستحدثة التي أبتنتها الدراسة وهي (١) انتق ال العرش جاء مرة واحدة من الأسرة الثامنة عشر في نقش إبنى ، حيث ذكر ر انتق ال الحك م مع د وف ا الملك تحتمس الثاني إلى ابن ه تحتمس الثالث و الوصية على ه تحتمس و ت . (٢) - الأصل البسيط لم وظفي فت رة الممارنة ، و التناخر بوصولهم إلى مكائهم المرتفعة بفضل الإله و الملك (٣) - ذكر أصحاب السيرة في عصر الرعامسة مراحل حياتهم منذ الطفولة فالشباب إلى أن وصلوا إلى أعلى مناصبهم الوظيفية ة التي تقلدوها . استمر استخدام الصيغ الاستهلالية و الختامية لنصوصالسيرة الذاتية التي كانت فيما قبل الدول ة الحديث ة ، و ظهرت صيغ جديدة استهلالية في سيرة عصر الدولة الحديثة أبتنتها دراس ة النصوص و كانت :- (١) بمعنى ال ناء iAw t n.k.... بمعنى نق ديم ال ناء ل ءأو rd i(t) iAw t n.... الصيغة أعطى diw m Hsw t nt (xr) nswt لك يتبعها اسم الإله أو الآلهة المق د له ا ال ناء . (٢) الصيغة مُطحي كمئح ة م ن الملك . و ك ان بداي ة ظهورها في مقدم ة السيرة diw m Hswt المدح من الملك . أو بمعنى كلام يق ال Dd mdw in الذاتية في عصر الأسرة الثامنة عشر . (٣) ولادة بادي ة جد ي دة بواسطة ، و الظهور الوحيد لها في عصر الأسرة الثامنة عشر عدد رخ مي رخ . (٤) صيغ التضرع للإله بمعنى "و حي اة الإله anx NTr nfr ه اقتضرت نصوص عصر العمارنة . و صيغة القس م بالملك الطيب" و ظهرت في عصر الأسرة الثامنة عشر عدد جح وتي ب ن ق اري م ن عهد تحتمس الأول ، و أ ي من عهد أمنحتب الرابع. وترى الدراسة أن سيرة عصر الدولة الحديثة هي أكثر تعددا لمضامينها عن سيرة العصور الس ابقة لها ، وكذلك احتوت على العديد من الصيغ و المفردات الأكثر بلاغة ظهرت في الصيغ الاستهلالية و صيغة النداء على الأحياء و الصيغ المستخدمة في ختام السيرة . و هذا التطور نتيج ة لحال ة ال رخ ء و الازدهار التي كانت تعيشها البلاد فاقصبت على مجالات الفن الأدبي المختلفة و منها السيرة الذاتية .	
4927	12218508	تقديم مقرر الجغرافيا في ضوء المعايير الجغرافية العالمية لتنمية المفاهيم والمهارات الجغرافية لدى التلاميذ المعوقين سمعياً بالصنف الثالث (الاعدادى)	محمود، أحمد محمود أحمد .		2015	للتعليم دور أساسي ومهم في حياة الفرد ولا سيما الفرد الذي يبحث دائماً عن التطوير والإبداع في مجاله العلمي ، ولأن تسير عملية تكوين نواحي ضعف المقرر إلا يعد إيجاء راء عمليات التقييم المتعاقبة والمناسبة لأي عنصر يرغب الإنسان المتعلم وخصوصاً الإنسان التربوي في تطويره وبالأذات لو كان هذا التطوير يشمل عنصر أ ر أساسياً من عناصر العملية التعليمية مثل المقرر والذي يعد أساس ومركز العملية التعليمية في شتى العلوم والمجالات . أي أن المقرر ارت التعليمية تمثل جوهر العملية التعليمية كما تشكل نوعية محتواها الإطار النفسي والفلسفي والإجتماعي والفكري والتربوي للمتعلّم وتلاميذ اليوم إنما يعبرون عن اتجاهاتهم ومواقفهم وسلوكهم وتصرفاتهم في المستقبل عما يتلقونه في مقر ارتهم من مبادئ وقيم ومفاهيم ، لذا فإن مقر ارت اليوم تسبهم إلى حد كبير في تكوين نوعية أفاء ر مجتمع الغد ، بكل فئات هذا المجتمع ومن هنا تستقطب المقرر ارت جدد المهتمين بالتربية وعلمائها وألبها يعزى تقدم المجتمع وإيجابياته وتحمل التربية العبء الأكبر في ذلك . لذا يعد الكتاب المدرسي أحد أهم العناصر في تنفيذ المقرر وهو الركيزة الأولى للمقرر الشامل وهو المرجع الذي يستقى منه التلاميذ معلوماتهم وخب ارتهم المستقبلية كما أنه هو أيضاً مرجع المعلم ، لذلك ينبغي أن تم دائماً تجديد المقرر وتطويره بما يتناسب مع المستجدات العلمية والتطور العلمي السريع الذي يطأ ر على المجتمع والمشكلات التي تزعج التربية في تعديلها حيث أنه يعد أداة التربية عباس & Ravets, 201 و في التأثير على المجتمع(انظر كلا من : هاشم السم الرنى ، 201 علام 2003 ومن هذا المنطلق لابد من تكوين المقرر ارت الد ارسية من حيث أهدافها ومحتواها ووسائل التكوين 1. لمعرفة مدى ملائمتها ومواكبتها للتطور العلمي والتكنولوجي السريع الحادث العصر كما ينبغي معرفة ما إذا كانت تتطرق للمشكلات التي يعاني منها المجتمع ، واتحدية المراقبة العلمية الجديدة لابد من استخدام المعايير العالمية التي تتلاءم مع المقرر باعتبار أن عملية التكوين تحمل في طياتها ثلاثة مفاهيم وهي(انظر كلا من : حسن البيلالوى و رشدى طعيمة ، 2006 & عبد الله صمادى، ماهر ال ربيع ، 2004 & Brown, 2001) : 1. أن عملية التكوين عملية مستمرة الحدوث لتضمنها تساؤلات تتطلب إجابات محددة للمعلومات. 2. توفير مجموعة من المعلومات لصانعي المقرر ارت ، التي يمكن أن تفيد عند بناء المقرر ارت الجديدة. 3. يدعم عملية صنع القار ارت خلال توفير مجموعة من الاختيارات البديلة ومتابعة نتائج القار ارت. وبناء على ذلك فإن عملية التكوين تحتاج إلى رؤية واضحة مبنية على أسس منهجية نابعة من معايير محددة ومتفق عليها عالمياً ، وأن هذه المعايير بمثابة عقد إجتماعي جديد في المجتمع حول متطلبات التعليم وتأكيد التوقعات المتفق عليها إجتماعياً ، وتكمن أهميتها في وضع مستويات معيارية متفق عليها ومرغوب فيها للأداء التربوى في كل جوانبه وتقديم لغة مشتركة وهدف مشترك لمتابعة وتسجيل تحصيل المتعلمين ، وإظهار قدراتهم على تحقيق النواتج المحددة سابقاً والتأكد على النواحي الإيجابية لانجاء ارت المتعلمين ، وحصول المتعلمين على تغذية ارجعة من أجل تدعيم تطوهرم وتقديمهم وتوفير سبل تكوين المقرر ارت لأن إعادة المقرر ارت الد ارسية وتحديث كتبها في أى مجتمع عملية	

						مستمرة بسبب التغير الحضارى المتواصل وبسبب الانفجار المعرفى فى كافة المجالات. وتعد فئة المعوقين من فئات المجتمع ولهم حاجاتهم المخصصة وخاصة فى النواحي التربوية والتعليمية الأمر الذى جعلهم يحتاجون إلى نوع مختلف من المقرارت عما يتطلبه أقرانهم الطبيعيين. فنؤى الاحتياجات الخاصة هم أفراد تجمعهم مع العاديين صفات متعددة مشتركة وهم مثل جميع الأفراد بحاجة إلى التواصل مع البيئة المحيطة بهم.
4928	12218560	التخطيط الاستراتيجي كمدخل لتطوير رياض الأطفال التابعة للجمعيات الأهلية/	عبد الغني، مروة السيد احمد .		2015	تدور الدراسة الحالية حول "التخطيط الاستراتيجي كمدخل لتطوير جمعيات رياض الأطفال". تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على مفهوم التخطيط الاستراتيجي ولها الأهداف وأهميتها، وفوائدها ومراحلها وخصائصها والقيود المطبقة، وتحديد المنظمات غير الحكومية من حيث (المفهوم، تطور نشأتها في مصر، وأهدافها، وأهميتها، ولها الخصائص، وخصائصها، والتمويل، وأهمها الأنشطة، والتحديات، والإطار التشريعي والجمعيات القانونية الأهلية في مصر، والتعرف على مؤسسات رياض الأطفال للمنظمات غير الحكومية من حيث (المفهوم، ونشأتها، وفلسفتها، أهداف وأهمية، والهيكل التنظيمي لها، والوقوف على التحديات التي تواجه رياض الأطفال من الجمعيات من وجهة نظر لاتعليمية، وصلت إلى الاستراتيجية المقترحة لاستخدام التخطيط الاستراتيجي كمدخل لتطوير رياض الأطفال في الجمعيات محافظة سوهاج. واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي، والمنهج المناسب لهذه الدراسة استخدمت الباحثة لدراسة عينة الإداريين وأداة المعلمين والمشرفين روضة الجمعيات الأهلية في محافظة سوهاج. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج منها: نقاط القوة والضعف في جمعيات رياض الأطفال الفرض والتحديات رياض الأطفال الجمعيات الأهلية بدائل الاستراتيجية المقترحة لتطوير رياض الأطفال الجمعيات الأهلية. في ضوء النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة هو وضع استراتيجية التي ل استخدام التخطيط الاستراتيجي كمدخل لتطوير رياض الأطفال الجمعيات.
4929	12219156	خطاب الصحف المصريه نحو قضايا المرحله الإنتقاليه منذ ثورة 52 يناير حتى الإنتخابات الرئاسيه 5105 م/	محمد، أسماء " محمد بهاء الدين " مصطفى .		2015	تهدف التكاثرات مف أى عكاشات الأتغير الإجماعى، فليبت يعد مجرد غضب الشعب عى الأكضاع ما تميزاى لتغير شافق لجم حياوة جندوة تلبى تطكر العصر كالكسك لمتحك الديومق ارطى الدلظير بصدكر مكدفة فى ذلك الحال . كما شيدتو مصر عى مدار التثليثف علم كالفساد كالمطوية جع الأتغير لير لير باليسير، كما أف تكابع التكاثر دائما تكلف ممينة بالتناقضات كالفارعات التي تنشأ كتمثص اراع المصالح بيرف الاتي كالأحداث، بيرف كل تلك رية تعم لتغير الأكضاع كاخ رل غير ذلك رية كمدونات بدأ معركة الأكضاع مف ارج تزيح مبادله التكة رفينشا الص اراع بيرف في قديمة كاخ رل حذينة . حينما تفجرت ثكة رينيار تطكر ندفا الأساسى ليصبح إسقاط النظا الاستبداد كتحقي الديمق ارطية كالكسك لم تحك الديومق ارطى المرحمة الأكسطة بيرف إيار النطاك لع النظا الجديدى تم التي كص بالمرحمة الاتقالية اك لتت شديد التريات الخاصة بإقامة النظا، كبناء مؤسسات الذكة عى أسس ديمق ارطية لكف ما حدث عى أرض الكافع مف أزما كالأحداث ارح ضحييتا عشا رت القتمى كمنات الجرحى كالمصايف كخسائر اقصادية فادحوة، أثار العديد مف المخاك مذيا شبح المعركة إلى الاسد تباداك انتشار الفكنسى العارمة كى سيناريكات مفتكة كمطر كة فى طرقي التحك بما يوعرض بالارتداد عى الديمقراطية. كلع الاتداع بيرف عناصر النظا الاتي كالعناصر التي كرية، كالأدى اكمدنى، اكرتيا أداء السطة الحاكمة خلب المرحمة الاتقالية فى نظ مصاعب ميا سة كأمذية كالفصادية المص رية ذات ياك فى دل أدل إلى فثن المرحمة الاتقالية كظ يكر كة ر ثائية لإسقاط نظا أخف فى إدار المرحمة الاتقالية كالكسك بالذكة لمرحمة التحك الديومق ارطى . فالممتنع لمرحمة الانتقالية يجد أنياسج تاريخى لمجكعوة مف الأحداث كالأزمات، كمال كسائ الإع لب مف ذكرى فى حماية مكاسب التغير الديمق ارطى كط كيربا كالحفاظ عى ركح الكج التكرل ككش المعكفات كفى هذا الإطار تعد كسائ الإع لب خاصة الاصحافة مف المصادر الرديسة لمج يكر المص رل فى التكر عى كجيات النظا لسياسي كلك ضاا التحك الديومق ارطى نظا رل قدرتيا عى تشكى التجاناتو تجاه تم الاضباا، خاصة فى نظ المفعي ارت الذك كالأف مية المصا بة لمكجة الثالثة لمتحك الديومق ارطى مف خلب اختبار نظرية الأطر Framing Theory اكنتى تشير إلى أف التي تحك ككف نجاح بالإعلب تمارس لى ان ردا دلاوة عى الجديكر مف خلب ناه الكافع الإجماعى لادو، حيث تشك دة الكسائ صكر الكافع الإجماعى بأنداف الجمارير، ك تطرح نظرية الأطر فى رضان رنيسان م فاده أف

						الاستعانة بأطر كلفاء مرجعية مختلفة في الرسالة الإعلامية يؤدل بذكور إلى اختلاط استراتيجيات الاختيار كإصدار الأحكام مفضية إلى إهمال الأبعاد الثقافية الضمنية كالتأثيرات الأرسالية التي تلتزم بدروسه حج الخطاب الصحفي لقضايا المرحلة الانتقالية في الصحراء المصروفية كإطار التثاقف لهذه القضايا منذ أن تهاوى دورها في الإلتفاتات الأرسالية. يُعقِبُ ية مقارنات معية مفالصح المصروفية متمثلة في الأليات، الكفاءة، المصروفية الذك في ضلكه الفرقى التي ارتكزت عمييا المداخ النظرية لنظرية الأطر.
4930	12219161	فعالية برنامج تكاملي للأطفال والآباء والمعلمين لخفض بعض اضطرابات التواصل لدى الأطفال التوحدين/	عليان، هاني شحات أحمد .		2015	نفدت الدراسة الحالية إلى معرفة فعالية برنامج تكاملي للأطفال والآباء والمعلمين لخفض بعض اضطرابات لدى الأطفال التوحدين، وتكونت عينة الدراسة من 21 طفلاً توحدياً، تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين ضابطة وتجريبية كل مجموعة مكونة من 6 أطفال، وتم استخدام الأدوات التالية: مقياس تقدير ذاتية الطفولة (إعداد/عبدالرحيم أحمد البحري وعفاف عجلان، 1222) ، مقياس سموسون المعدل لذكاء الأطفال والكبار (تعريب وتقيين/عبدالرحيم أحمد البحري ، ومصطفى أبوالمجد سميان ، 1222) ، قائمة تقدير اضطرابات التواصل لدى الأطفال التوحدين "صورة الآباء – صورة المعلمين" (إعداد/ الباحث)، برنامج علاجي تكاملي لخفض بعض اضطرابات التواصل لدى الأطفال التوحدين (إعداد/الباحث)، برنامج إرشادي تدريبي لآباء ومعلمي الأطفال التوحدين لكيفية خفض بعض اضطرابات التواصل لدى هؤلاء الأطفال (إعداد/الباحث)، وأشارت نتائج الدراسة إلى فعالية البرنامج التكاملي في خفض بعض اضطرابات التواصل لدى الأطفال التوحدين عينة الدراسة التجريبية. وفي ضوء النتائج المستحصصة توصت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من التوصيات والمقترحات لتحقيق الفائدة العممية والعممية من الدراسة الحالية. يشيد مجال التربية الخاصة انتماء كلياً في الآونة الأخيرة من قبل القائمين على رعاية الأطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة، نظراً لإيمان المجتمعات بحق هؤلاء الأطفال في الرعاية والاندماج من أجل أن يحيا حياة كريمة مثلاً في أروام العاديين. ولذا تيمم الشعوب المتقدمة بتنمية ثروتها البشرية على اختلاف أنواعها ومستوياتها سواء الأسوياء من ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة، حيث يعتبر الاندماج بفئات ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة استمداً لجزء لا يستهان به من أفاد المجتمع. وتعد فئة الأطفال التوحدين أحد فئات التربية الخاصة التي بدأ الانتماء والعناية بها بشكل ملحوظ في الآونة الأخيرة، نظراً لأن التوحد يعد من أكثر الاضطرابات الثمانية صعوبة وتعقيداً؛ ذلك لأنه يؤثر على الكثير من مظاهر النمو المختلفة وبالتالي يؤدي إلى الانسحاب لمدخل، والانعزال على الذات، وهذا من شأنه أن يضعف اتصال الطفل بعالمه الخارجي المحيط به. وأشار الدليل التشخيصي والإحصائي للاضطرابات العقلية الخامس الصادر عن الجمعية الأمريكية لمعطل النفس - (American Psychiatric Association, 2013:50) (إلى أن الأطفال التوحدين يعانون من ضعف في التواصل اللفظي وغير اللفظي ونقص في التفاعل الاجتماعي مع وجود انتماءات ونشاطات نمطية مكررة. ويعاني الأطفال التوحديون من اضطرابات في التواصل تشمل التواصل اللفظي والتواصل غير اللفظي (Noens & Berekelaer-onnes, 2005)، إلى أن: وأشار عبدالله محمد الصبي (9007 : 64) مشكلات التواصل تنتشر بصورة كبيرة لدى الأطفال التوحدين، وبني من أكثر وأهم المشكلات لديهم، ويوجد من المصليين بالتوحد لا يستطيعون التعبير المعقوف، وعندما يستطيعون الكلام تكون لديهم بعض 30% المشكلات في التواصل المعقوف، ومثال على ذلك تأخر النطق وانعدامه، عدم القدرة على التواصل المعقوف مع الآخرين، عدم القدرة على تسمية الأشياء، كميات وجمل بدون معنى، التردد كالبغاء . وتوجد عدة اتجاهات علاجية تستخدم مع الأطفال التوحدين منها: العلاج السموي، العلاج بالفلن، ؛ إيب إريم محمود بنر، : العلاج بالموسيقى، العلاج بالمعب، العلاج المعقوف) سبي أحمد أمين، 9009 : 67 إلى أن الاتجاهات العلاجية للأطفال التوحدين كثيرة : 604 (. وأشارت دلا نعيم السعيد) 9002 : 601 ومعددة، إلا أنه لا توجد طريقة علاج مؤكدة وناجحة مع كل الأشخاص المصابين بالتوحد، لذا فإن من المفيد استخدام آراء من طرق العلاج المختلفة لعلاج الطفل الواحد، كما لا يجب إغفال دور الوالدين والمعلمين وضرورة تدريبهما لمساعدة في البرنامج العلاجي. وفي هذا المحتوى أكد فينكوفيتش (2008 أن أي تدخل علاجي للأطفال ذوي اضطرابات التواصل لابد وأن يشترك فيه الوالدين والمعلمون ؛ لأنهم هم الذين يتعاملون مع بطريقة دائمة، بعد إعطائهم تعميمات لكيفية التدخل ومتابعة العلاج حتى نضمن أن العلاج شمل البيئة الأوسع للطفل.
4931	12219171	حروف الجر بين المعنى والوظيفة في تفسير سورة آل عمران/	مهدي، خديجة فيصل محمد .		2015	وتعتبر حروف الجر واحدة من الأكثر استخداماً على نطاق واسع الأدوات والدور الأكبر في أداء المعاني. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فهي مهمة مثل دراسة الأسماء والأفعال، لأنها أجزاء من الكلام. لذلك، والبحث عن المعاني من هذه الرسائل في القرآن هي واحدة من أعظم مقاصد التفاهم و تفسير ذلك. لذلك، تتحدث هذه الدراسة عن دلالات ووظائف العربية والإنجليزية حروف الجر في سورة آل عمران. أيضاً، فإنه يهتم أهمية ترجمة معنى القرآن الكريم إلى كل لغات العالم، لتسهيل فهم المسلمين من غير الناطقين بالعربية، وخدمة لبني جلدتنا الناطقة باللغة الإنجليزية. بالإضافة إلى العمل، وقول رسول الله "قد وقال: "السلام عليكم ورحمة الله صلى الله عليه وسلم بلغوا (الرسالة) من" أداء حتى لو آية واحدة فقط ". (شيخ البخاري). ومع ذلك، فإننا ندرك أن ترجمة معاني القرآن الكريم مهما كانت الصحيح أنها ستتقصر على أداء المعاني العظيمة التي يحتويها في انه النص القرآني المعجز. ولذلك، تحليل المقارن هو واحد من أفضل طرق لهذه الدراسة، لأنه يهتم بدراسة مكونات لغة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فمن يهتم بدراسة علم الأصوات، morphologysyntax، دلالات والبراغماتية. للسياقات التقابلية تحتل واحدة من اهتمامات اللغويات التطبيقية. هذه الدراسة - (حروف الجر بين دلالات ووظيفة في تفسير سورة آل عمران بين العربية والإنجليزية) - يعني أن طريقة التحليل التقابلي عاد الى اللغويات، والمتخصصين مع الكثير من المنفعة. وقد ساهم هذا الأسلوب لتصنيف لغات مختلفة من العالم لأسر متعددة اللغات، من خلال دراسة دراسة مقارنة

							إلى contrastive.Perhaps واحدة من أهم أسباب تطور ونجاح هذه الأسلوب في الدراسات اللغوية الحديثة هو اهتمام من معلمي اللغة والمنهج التخليبي learners.Contrastive كانت ناجحة في تفسير مشكلة التداخل في مجال تعلم اللغة، والاستفادة منه.	
4932	12219177		خصائص الشخصية القيادية المرتبطة بالتوافق النفسي وفعالية برنامج إرشادي سلوكي لتنميتها لدي طلاب المرحلة الثانوية/ عبد الله، الهام فتحى بغدادي .			2015	طالب في مدرسة ثانوية يمر بفترة تتميز بعدد من المتغيرات كما بوساطة المراهقة، وقال انه طالب في مدرسة ثانوية يمر بفترة تتميز عدد من المتغيرات كما المراقبة بوساطة، أو في حالة عدم الامتثال شخصيا وعاطفيا واجتماعيا ينحرف سلوكه عن المتوسط الشخص السلوك، فنجدهم في حاجة إلى ضبط عواطفهم وتقديمها الى حي الفكر والوجدان والشعور مهارات الخط. تقديم المشورة السلوكية هو وسيلة ل الأساليب الحديثة تعتمد على استخدام نظريات وقواعد التعلم وتشمل مجموعة واسعة من المهنين، والتي تهدف إلى إحداث تغيير إيجابي في بناء السلوك البشري، وخاصة سلوك عدم التوافق. وأشار رمضان عبد الحميد أيضا (2008) أنه يمكن تحقيق التوافق النفسي الاجتماعي للطلاب من خلال ممارسة القيادة الأدوار أو مع زملائه. بسيطة وترتبط بين النقاط السابقة، نجد أن أفضل وسيلة لتحقيق طالية في المدرسة الثانوية الشخصية والاجتماعية والأكاديمية هي ويهدف البرنامج التوافق المشورة السلوكية لتطوير القيادة الشخصية المرتبطة مع خط النفسي. عرض للمشكلة: يمكن تعريف المشكلة في الأسئلة التالية: بين طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الفترة العمرية (15-17 سنة)، واتفاقيهما النفسية؟ 1. ما لم طبيعة العلاقة بين الخصائص الشخصية للقيادة 2. ما هو السلوكية ارشادي فعالية في الخصائص النفسية الشخصية. يرتبط مع القيادة تمثينا مع برنامج التنمية طلبة المدارس الثانوية؟ ثالثا: أهداف الدراسة: وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى: 1. التعرف على طبيعة العلاقة بين الخصائص الشخصية للقيادة بين طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الفترة العمرية (15-17 سنة)، واتفاقيهما نفسي. 2. التعرف على فعالية برنامج إرشادي سلوكي في القيادة الشخصية. الخصائص المرتبطة خط النفسي مع تطور المدرسة الثانوية طلاب. أهداف الدراسة: أهمية الدراسة هي كما يلي: - أولا: من الناحية النظرية: - 1. طبيعة الفئة العمرية التي تتعامل مع الدراسة الحالية على أنها أكثر دقة مراحل النمو وتتبع من خلالها الإنسان بسبب التغييرات الخاصة بهم جذرية وسريعة على الجوانب التي أثارها الجسدية والعقلية والنفسية والنمو الاجتماعي، و التأثير في المراحل التالية من العمر . 2. وتشمل بعض المواضيع الهامة في مجال علم النفس والصحة النفسية في على وجه الخصوص، كما تهدف إلى معرفة الخصائص الشخصية القيادية المرتبطة القيادة الشخصية النفسية وفقا لطلاب المدارس الثانوية.	

							basic 6.0 based on the Gaussian diffusion equation. This software is developed to predict concentrations of gaseous pollutants (eg. CO, SO2, NO2 and particulates) at a user specified receptor. This thesis contains four chapters, summarized as follows: Chapter one gives a general introduction for air pollutant dispersion models and its applications. Also, necessity and the aim of this study have been presented. In this regard the main aim of this work is restricted to study air pollutant dispersion in urban environment released from a line source with the aid Gaussian model using computer simulation. In this consideration the following have been carried out: 1. Developing a predictive model using computer program designed by the authors using Microsoft Visual basic 6.0 to predict		
4936	12219279	التصور العقلي وأثره على مستوى أداء مهارة الوثب الطويل لرياضي ألعاب القوى بدولة الكويت /	الصليبي، عبد الله ابنيه نزال .		2015	أهم التدريب العقلي بالمجال التنافسي إلى جانب عملية التعلم، في محاولة للتعرف على المشاكل والمواقف التي تواجه اللاعبين، وزيادة ضغوط المنافسة، وتقارب برامج الإعداد البدني والمهاري، والسابق بين الدول في إجازة البطولات العالمية والفوز بالميداليات الأولمبية، واختلف أسلوب تناول الدراسات في الإعداد للمنافسات لأنها توظف للاستخدام قبل الأداء مباشرة، وتضمن عدداً من الاستراتيجيات الإعداد العقلي مثل: التصور العقلي، مهارة تركيز الانتباه، والاستئثار، وممارسات الثقة بالنفس. شهد عام (1890) أولى المحاولات في الربط بين التدريب العقلي والأداء وكانت ذات طبيعة تأملية أكثر منها اعتماداً على التحليل، وهدفت إلى التحكم في الاسترجاع العقلي وقد أصدرت "واشبنورن Washburn" أول كتاب عن مظاهر التصور في الحركة عام (1916) يضم مجموعة من الأفكار أكثر منها حقائق علمية، ولكنها قدمت الأساس لمعظم البحوث بعد ذلك. يتفق كل من أحمد عبد الوافي (1998م)، أسامة أحمد (1998م)، محمد حسن (1997م) على أن التدريب العقلي هو تلك التدريبات المرتبطة بالعمليات العقلية العليا والتي لا يؤدي فيها اللاعب غالباً أداء حركي فعلي والتي تتضمن العديد من الوسائل كالتدريب على الاسترخاء والتدريب على الانتباه والتدريب على التصور العقلي لمحاولة التحكم في الأداء العقلي والحركي للاعب والتي تسهم في التحكم في الفلق والاستئثار والضغوط وكذلك مساعدته على سرعة تعلم واكتساب وإتقان المهارات الحركية وخطط اللعب والإسهام في إعداد اللاعب نفسياً قبل وأثناء وبعد المنافسة الرياضية. (4: 387)، (6: 13)، (36: 18) وينذكر محمد عنبر (1996م) في حين ظهر أول عمل علمي في هذا المجال على يد "جاكيسون Gacbson" عام (1932) حيث أكد على وجود انقباضات عضلية أثناء التصور الحركي من خلال استخدام جهاز الرسم الكهربائي للعضلات (Electromyogram (EMG)، أي أن الصورة العقلية التي تتكون خلال التدريب العقلي تتسبب في بعض الاستجابات الفسيولوجية وقد وضعت بعض المسلمات، منها أن عمليات التفكير ينتج عنها انقباضات في المجموعات العضلية المستخدمة لإنتاج الحركة التي يتم تصورها، وأن الأداء البدني يتضمن درجات من الارتباط بالنشاط العقلي. (43: 85) وظهرت برامج تدريب التصور العقلي أمثال "سير، كونزلي" Syerkonilly و"جايرون" Gauron، و"بنيت، برافيتز" Bennet&Priviatz، ووضعت مبادئ للتطبيق وتحدت الأهداف في تنظيم التوتر العضلي، وتعديل وتغيير الأفكار والاتجاهات السلبية إلى إيجابية، واستخدام الخبرات السابقة في الوصول إلى حالة الأداء المثالية، وتطبيق المهارات العقلية في تطوير الأداء في المنافسة، وعلى الرغم من اتفاق هذه البرامج في الكثير من المكونات، إلا أن هناك اختلافاً واضحاً بين واضعي البرامج فالبعض يركز على الإحياء الذاتي والآخر يدعم الوعي بالجسم. ويؤى أسامة كامل (2000م) أن التصور العقلي أعم وأشمل من عملية التصور البصري Visualization حيث أنه يشمل حواس أخرى إضافية إلى حاسة البصر، مثل السمع واللمس والشم والإحساس الحركي. (10: 316) ويوضح محمد العربي (2001م) أن للتصور العقلي دوراً واضحاً في برامج التدريب العقلي حيث يمثل لب عملية التفكير الناجحة، فالتصور وظيفة معرفية للكائن الحي وعامل أساسي في تطوير المهارات الحركية وتحسين مستوى الأداء، والتصور العقلي عملية شمولية تحمل طابعاً مركباً تشتمل على مكونات بصرية وحركية، لذلك يجب النظر إلى التصور العقلي على أنه أكثر من مجرد الرؤية فهو خبرة في عيون العقل لذلك يفضل استخدام جميع الحواس كلما أمكن ذلك. (31: 208) وأشار موراي Murray (1995م) إلى أن التصور العقلي ما هو إلا تكنيك عقلي يقوم ببرمجة عقل الإنسان لتكوين رد فعل ثم التدريب عليه بواسطة استخدام كل الحواس لخلق أو إعادة خلق الخبرة. (64: 1) وترجع أهمية برامج التصور العقلي إلى أنه لا يقتصر استخدامه على الاشتراك في المنافسة الرياضية، ولكن يستخدم في مجال الحركة بشكل عام وفي مراحل اكتساب المهارات الحركية، ويؤدي دوراً مهماً في عملية التعلم لا تقل أهمية عن الإعداد للمنافسات، وقد بدأ تطبيقه كأحد الأبعاد الرئيسية في المنهاج المدرسي في كل من السويد وأستراليا واحتل خمسة عشرة دقيقة من درس التربية الرياضية. يتفق كل من أسامة كامل (1995م)، عزة خليل (1995م)، محمود بسبوني وباسم فاضل (1994م) على أن التصور العقلي هو "تكرار استرجاع خط سير المهارة الحركية في ذهن اللاعب قبل أن يؤديها وعليه يتقيها من الأخطاء ويصلحها ذاتياً بهدف ترقية هذا الأداء بدون الأداء الفعلي لها. (8: 118)، (8: 26)، (46: 223)			
4937	12219657	Bioremediation of Different Types of Water Using Genus of Chlorella.	Bayoumi+Hani Saber M.A	South Valley University	قنا: 2014	This study was carried out to investigate the bioremediation efficiency of two unicellular green microalgae; Chlorella vulgaris (isolated from sewage water of El-Salhya sewage station, Qena) and Chlorella salina (isolated from lake Marriott). It is also aimed to indicate the efficiency of the same genus Chlorella present in different habitat to remediate different types of water samples (sewage, sea and well), reuse of these water samples in irrigation and cultivation of some economic plants; broad bean (Vicia faba L.) and wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) and to follow the changes that might take place in growth and some related physiological activities of the treated algae and plants. The cells of C. vulgaris and C. salina were inoculated in different mixtures of water samples; sewage (100% sewage wastewater), mixture1 (70% sewage : 30% sea water), mixture2 (70% sewage : 30% well water) and mixture3 (70% sewage : 15% sea : 15% well water). Each alga was inoculated by the concentration of 5%. The changes in physico-chemical characteristics of water samples were estimated prior and after treatment with	#####	Dr. Mostafa M. El-Sheekh Dr. Hamdy R.M. Galal Dr. Abba A.M. Farghl	

							algae as well as the removal percentage after 10 days. The results obtained during this investigation indicated that, water samples were mainly characterized by considerable levels of pH, salinity, BOD, COD, nitrate, ammonia, phosphate, sulphate, bicarbonate, chloride, calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium. In addition, occurrence of considerable concentrations of heavy metals as Zn, Cu, Mn, Ni, Co, Fe and Cr were also recorded in the water samples. Moreover, the number of total Coli-form bacteria in water samples were determined before and after treatment with algae.		
4938	12219769	دكتوراه	Effect Of Klimadynon and 17 β -estradiol Treatment On Maternal Rats And Their Offspring	Sayed Mohamed-Zeinab Kamal.	South Valley University	قنا:	2015 Cimicifuga racemosa rhizome dry extract used for manufacturing the commercially available products Klimadynon® (CR BNO 1055). Cimicifuga racemosa a member of the buttercup family, is a plant native to the forests of North America, the common name is black cohosh. Estrogens in combination with progestins (Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)) helps to prevent the development of pathologies resulting from menopausal include hot flushes, night sweats, difficulty sleeping, reductions in cardiovascular health and enhanced risk for developing osteoporosis and Alzheimer's disease. However, because a greater incidence of breast, endometrial and ovarian cancer has been linked to some forms of HRT increased attention has been placed on finding viable and safe alternatives (natural estrogenic alternatives). The present work aimed to study the effects of klimadynon® (CR BNO 1055 extract) as natural estrogenic alternative and 17 β -estradiol as a reference compound for estrogenicity on maternal rats and their postnatal day 21 immature female youngs (PND21) in order to compare hormonal stimulation from each substance. In this study, eighteen pregnant albino rats and their 48 immature female offspring were used. The dams were assigned to three groups: 1-Control group, composed of six mothers rats and twenty one postnatal day 21 females younges. 2- Klimadynon group, composed of six mothers rats and nineteen PND21. Dams were dosed by gavage from GD7 to GD21 and from PD2 to PD21 with 33 mg/rat/day of Klimadynon® . 3-17 β -estradiol group, composed of six mothers rats and eight PND21. Dams were dosed by gavage from GD7 to GD21 and from PD2 to PD21 with 12.5 μ g/rat/day of 17 β -estradiol.	#####	Sayed Anwar Sayed Hassan Dorreia Abd-Alla Mohamed Zaghloul Hemely Abd-Elshafy Hassan
4939	12220014	ماجستير	AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF HUMAN FACE UNDER DIFFERENT IMAGING CONDITIONS	Khalil Ahmed-Mourad Elsayed	South Valley University	قنا:	2015 Detection of Human faces within images plays an important role in many facial image- related applications such as face recognition/verification, facial expression analysis, pose normalization, and 3D face reconstruction. The performance of these applications is usually to a large degree dependent on accuracy of face detector. Detection of faces is easy for human beings; however, for machines it is not an easy task at all. The difficulty comes from high inter-personal variation (e.g., gender, race), intra-personal changes (e.g., pose, expression), and from acquisition conditions (e.g., lighting, image resolution). Despite the considerable amount of the previous studies on the subject, face detection is not completely solved and it remains a very challenging task. The existing methods need improvements in their accuracy, and a novel robust method that can work under various imaging conditions are required. In this thesis, we propose a new approach that brings us a step closer to this goal. The principal objective of this thesis is to investigate a novel approach toward robust automatic face detector in uncontrolled imaging conditions. We propose an efficient approach that efficiently combines generalized Hough transform by Random decision Forests. Random forests (RF) have become a popular technique for classification, prediction, studying variable importance, variable selection, and outlier detection. There are numerous successful applications examples of RF in a variety of fields, such as object detection, pedestrian detection, and object tracking and action recognition. Random Forests are probabilistically efficient technique that can operate quickly over large datasets.	#####	Ahmed Safwat Abdel Rady . Mahmoud Hassaballah .
4940	12220186	دكتوراه	CHEMICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SWEET SORGHUM	Abazied-Sakina Ramadan	South Valley University	قنا:	2013 The present experiments were carried out at El-Mattana Agriculture Research (latitude of 25.17oN and 32.33o E) Station, Luxor Governorate, Egypt, during 2009 season to evaluate technological characters and chemical composition of juice and syrup of three sweet sorghum varieties (Brandes, Rex and Williams) and compared to G.T. 54-9 sugar cane variety. Also, evaluation the use of juice of the three sweet sorghum varieties as alcoholic fermentation substrate. The obtained results can be summarized as follow: Juice and syrup extraction percentage	#####	Hesham M. Rageh Moustafa F. Aly Maria G. Beshay

								Juice extraction percentage was higher (65.04 %) in G.T. 54-9 sugar cane variety than that in sweet sorghum (54.49, 50.86 and 48.67 %) for Rex, Brandes and Williams varieties, respectively. On the other hand, G.T. 54-9 sugar cane variety had the maximum value (23.20 %) of syrup extraction percentage whereas Rex sweet sorghum variety gave 20.35 % and Brandes gave 19.52 %. Williams variety gave the minimum value (19.17 %). Firstly juice: Total soluble solids It was noticed that juice of G.T. 54-9 sugar cane variety contained the highest value of total soluble solids (21.45 %), while juice of sweet sorghum varieties recorded 19.26, 19.18 and 16.61 % for Williams, Brandes and Rex, respectively.		
4941	12222179	ماجستير	أثر ضغوط العمل على الأداء الوظيفي لأعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونتهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي: يس ، فريدة صلاح الدين سيف الدين	فريدة صلاح الدين سيف الدين يس ،	قفا :	2015	تحديد مستوى إدراك أعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونتهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي لضغوط العمل الواقعة عليهم والتعرف على مستوى الأداء الوظيفي لدى أعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونتهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي وتحديد اذا ماكان هناك اثر لضغوط العمل على الاداء الوظيفي الممثل في سلوكيات الدور الاساسي وسلوكيات المواطنة التنظيمية ، وسلوكيات العمل المضادة لانتاجية .			
4942	12225056	ماجستير	EFFECT OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS ON HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER FOR BOUNDARY LAYER FLOW THROUGH POROUS MEDIA ALY•ABDELRAHEEM MAHMOUD	South Valley University	قفا :	2008	Title of M. D: EFFECT OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS ON HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER FOR BOUNDARY LAYER FLOW THROUGH POROUS MEDIA The main aim of this dissertation, which consists of five chapters, is to study numerical solutions for some problems of heat and mass transfer over different shape surfaces in the boundary layer flow through a porous medium. In the following, a brief discussion of the chapters is given. In chapter one, we have introduced a general introduction to boundary layer flows, flows through porous medium, Darcy's law, Non-Darcian models, basic equations of porous medium, combined heat and mass transfer and effects of chemical reactions. In chapter two, we introduced numerical solutions for partial differential equations of heat and mass transfer for four boundary conditions over different shape surfaces embedded in porous media and the following three problems have been studied: In the first problem (2.1), an approximate numerical solution for the flow problem has been obtained by solving the governing equations using shooting technique with a fourth-order Runge-Kutta integration scheme. Four different cases of flows have been studied namely an isothermal surface, a uniform heat flux surface, a plane plume and flow generated from a horizontal line energy source a vertical adiabatic surface. Numerical results are presented for the perturbation analysis for the four conditions with various parameters with considering suction or injection flow. The results obtained show that the flow field is influenced appreciably by the presence of chemical reaction, viscous dissipation and suction or injection flow. (This work accepted for publication in International Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics [43]). In the second problem (2.2), an approximate numerical solution for steady boundary-layer flow is presented to study the effects of chemical reactions on magneto-hydrodynamic natural convection flow. Four different cases of flows have been studied namely an isothermal surface, a uniform heat flux, a plane plume and flow generated from a horizontal line energy source a vertical adiabatic surface. Rosseland approximation is used to describe the radiative heat flux in the energy equation. Numerical results are presented for the perturbation analysis for the four boundary conditions with various parameters and analyzing the results. (This work accepted for publication in JP Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer [54]). In the third problem (2.3), the effect of chemical reaction with a regular two-parameter perturbation analysis has been studied for the effects in magnetohydrodynamic free convection flows of Newtonian fluid-saturated porous medium. The Rosseland approximation is used to describe the radiative heat flux in the energy equation. Four different cases of flows have been studied namely an isothermal surface, a uniform heat surface, a plane plume and flow generated from a horizontal line energy source a vertical adiabatic surface. Numerical results are presented for the perturbation analysis for the four boundary conditions are solved numerically by the fourth-order Runge-Kutta integration scheme. A representative set is displayed graphically to illustrate the influences of the parameters on the velocity, temperature and concentration	4	A. S. ABDEL-RADY M. A. MANSOUR N. F. EI-ANSSARY	

4943	12226550	ماجستير	Legendre Spectral Approximation for Optimal control problems.	Zeinab Abo ELhassan·Ahmed Morsy	South Valley University	أ.م.د.	2008	The main goal of this thesis, which consists of four chapters, is to introduce a developed procedure for solving some differential and optimal control problems. This procedure joins the spectral methods and the optimization techniques. In chapter one, we introduce surveys on the subjects required for the numerical solution of optimal control problems. We give the basic concepts of optimization, spectral approximation and optimal control theory. In chapter two, we discuss Legendre spectral Approximation. We present a Legendre approximation of any continuous function and an approximation of its finite integral. Error estimates for the Legendre approximations are derived. Some numerical results are given to illustrate the efficiency and accuracy of the proposed method. We use the idea of approximating the function at the zeros of the first term of the residual (the next term of the truncating series of approximation) depending on the goodness of approximation accuracy at the zero point. In chapter three, we apply the method discussed in Chapter 2 with three types of problems: non linear differential equation, system of differential equations and system of differential algebraic equations. Firstly we introduce an optimization approach based on minimizing the least squares errors of the problem. The resulting objective function contains a Legendre spectral approximation as stated in chapter two. An improved method is introduced for these problems. In this method an optimal control problem is constructed. The objective function is the least squares error of approximation solution. The constraints are the Legendre spectral approximation of the given differential problem. Preface V In chapter four, we discuss an optimization method for optimal control problems governed by ordinary, system and algebraic system of differential equations. We use Legendre spectral approach to approximate the state and control variables. The problem then is reduced to a constrained optimization problem. We modify Penalty leap frog method to be more efficient to solve the resulting constrained optimization. We choose for numerical experiments in this thesis some examples which are taken into consideration in the recently papers. Remarks: 1. some new results discussed in chapters four are included in a paper titled: Numerical Treatment for some Optimal Control Problems Which presented in Al-Azhar International Scientific Conference 2. some new results discussed in chapters three are included in a paper titled: Numerical Treatment for some Differential Problems Which is submitted for publication in the journal of Nonlinear Science and Numerical Simulation 3. some new results discussed in chapters four are included in a paper titled: Numerical Treatment for some Optimal Control Problems Which is submitted for publication in the journal of Applied Mathematics and Computation	#####	T. M. El-Gindy S. Z. Rida H. S. Hussien
4944	12226618	ماجستير	A NEW METHOD TO STUDY BOTTOMONIUM	Khalaf Allah Nahool· Tarek Abd-Elwahab Mohamedain	South Valley University	أ.م.د.	2014	The well-known Numerov's method for solving Schrödinger's equation is reintroduced by transforming it into a matrix form. Accurate eigenvalues and eigenvectors are calculated for variety of bottomonium spectra. The method gives high accuracy results which are in a good agreement with other methods and with experimental results. KEY WORDS: Numerov's method, Schrödinger equation, eigenvalues, eigenvectors, bottomonium spectra.	#####	Galal S. Hassan Yasser M. A. Mustafa
4945	12226727	دكتوراة	On the Solutions of Some Bio-Mathematical Models	Anas Ahmed Mohammed·Arafa	South Valley University	أ.م.د.	2010	Fractional differential equations (FDEs) appear more and more frequently in various research areas and engineering applications including fluid flow, electrical networks, control theory, electromagnetic theory, optics, potential theory, biology, chemistry, probability, statistics, diffusion theory, fractals theory, electrochemistry, viscoelasticity, and biological systems. In this work, we generalized some of bio-mathematical models by using partial differential equations of fractional order, and we found analytical solutions for these models by using generalized differential transform method (GDTM) and Adomian's decomposition method (ADM). This thesis contains sex chapters, which are briefly described as follow: Chapter I Contain the basics of differential and integral equations with fractional orders.	#####	A. M. A. El-Sayed S. Z. Rida

								Chapter II Solutions were found for a three generalized biological models: 1. Generalized Fisher equation 2. Generalized Fitzhugh–Nagumo equation 3. Generalized Biological Population Model Chapter III Solutions were found for generalized reaction-diffusion model for bacteria growth called (Bacillus subtilis) which describe the evolution of bacteria pattern formation: 1. Generalized reaction-diffusion model of fractional-order for bacterial growth (in one dimension) 2. Generalized reaction-diffusion model of fractional-order for bacterial growth (in two dimensions). Chapter IV Solutions were found for generalized reaction-diffusion model for bacteria growth with chemotaxis called (Escherichia coli (E. coli)): 1. Generalized reaction-diffusion-chemotaxis model of fractional-orders for bacterial growth (in one dimension). 2. Generalized reaction-diffusion-chemotaxis model of fractional-order for bacterial growth (in two dimensions). Chapter V Solutions were found for generalized reaction-diffusion model for bacteria growth with chemotaxis called (Escherichia coli (E. coli)) in a semi-solid medium and in a liquid medium: 1. Generalized reaction-diffusion bacterial chemotaxis model in a semi-solid medium. 2. Generalized reaction-diffusion bacterial chemotaxis model in a liquid medium Chapter VI Solutions were found for generalized reaction-diffusion model for bacteria growth with chemotaxis called (Escherichia coli (E. coli)) in a diffusion gradient chamber: 1. Generalized reaction-diffusion bacterial chemotaxis in a diffusion gradient chamber		
4946	12228449	ماجستير	THE BIODIVERSITY FOR THE WEED FLORA OF FAMILY GRAMINEAE IN EGYPT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FRUITS AND POLLEN GRAINS	HUSSEIN-NAGWA RABEI AHMED	South Valley Univ	قنا:	2010	The present work deals with 34 species belonging to 25 genera of 11 tribes from the total 19 tribes among Gramineae in Egypt; Andropogoneae, Aristideae, Arundineae, Aveneae, Brachypodieae, Bromeae, Eragrostideae, Paniceae, Poeae, Stipeae and Triticeae. The study depended on using herbarium specimens collected and kept in the Botany Department Herbarium of Faculty of Science, South Valley University in Qena, (QNA a proposed agronym) and with some plant samples received on loan from CAI herbarium (Cairo University). The plants are collected from 5 of the total 7 phytogeographical regions defined in Egypt; the Mediterranean region, Nile valley, Red Sea region, Sinai Peninsula and from Gebel Elba in south Egypt. Also the plants have been defined and named scientifically according to the available known sources. Taxa of eleven tribes studied by four means of modern taxonomic tools revealed in four chapters with an introduction; generally; of the identification of Gramineae, phytogeography, economic importance, historical notes in the systematic of Gramineae and a scope on the thesis and its general aims. Accomplished with a preamble of the nomenclature and the collection of the studied taxa (Chapter ONE).	#####	Mohamed A. Zaki Ahmed Kamal E. Osman Sohair Thabet Hamed
4947	12229440	master.	A study on the interaction between a three-level atom and one-mode electromagnetic field/	Hussien, Ahmed Salah Areaf.			2015	This thesis is on the non-resonant interaction between athree-level A-type atom and one-mode cavity field.		
4948	12233830	دكتوراه	Physicochemical Studies on charge Transfer Complexes Involving Some Pharmaceutical Drugs.	Rabee-Ramadan Abd El-Naim Mohamed	South Valley University	قنا:	2014	The general scope of the present thesis is a systematic investigation of the charge-transfer (CT) interactions between some pharmaceutical drugs as electron donors with the σ -acceptor, iodine, and the π -acceptor, 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ), whereas the study involves determination of the physicochemical properties of these CT interactions and their products. Another goal of this thesis is to find out a simple, accurate, precise, and fast method that can be applied in the quality control laboratories for determination of these drugs either in pure forms or in their pharmaceutical formulations.	#####	Moustafa H. M. Abou El-Wafa Usama M. Rabie
4949	12235152		الأعراض الجسدية وعلاقتها بالإكتئاب :	عويضة, حسين أبو المجد سيد.			2015	يسبلسيل		
4950	12237612	ماجستير	دور القيادة التحويلية في تحسين الأداء المتوازن بجامعة جنوب الوادي :	خليل, أسماء أحمد محمد .			2015 .	قد تتمثل أهداف الرسالة في تحديد مستوى تبني نمط القيادة التحويلية من قبل القيادات الأكاديمية والإدارية بجامعة جنوب الوادي والتعرف على مستوى الأداء المحقق بالجامعة وفقا لبطاقة الأداء المتوازن والتعرف على الاختلاف في مستوى الأداء المحقق وفقا لأبعاد بطاقة الأداء المتوازن وتحديد ماإذا كان هناك فروق ذات دلالة معنوية في إجابات مفردات العينة نحو تبني نمط القيادة التحويلية ومستوى الأداء المحقق وفقا لأبعاد بطاقة الأداء المتوازن وذلك طبقا للمتغيرات الشخصية والوظيفية والتعرف على الدور الذي يمكن أن يساهم به تبني نمط القيادة التحويلية تحسين الأداء وفقا لبطاقة الأداء المتوازن.		

[illegible]

									سعى لبحث الحالي الى توضيف الخط العربي الحر في تصميم الشعار باعتباره احد العناصر التي تميز المنطقة العربية - سعى البحث الحالي الى تزويد الطالب ببعض مهارات الاتصال البصري في تصميم الشعار حتى يظهر في شكل غير - مألوف ومثير لاهتمام المعان اليه ومنها (مهارة تصميم الشكل الفني للشعار																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							فروض البحث : 1- تفترض الباحثة ان البرنامج الموسيقى المقترح يساهم في اكتساب الاطفال سلوكيات وعادات بيئية مرغوب فيها حيث ان الأنشطة الموسيقية كغناء الاناشيد والعزف على آلات الباند الانفاعية تساهم في توصيل المفاهيم البيئية لطفل رياض الاطفال .
محمد شريف سعيد يسرى /	2015	2015	2015	القاهرة :	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا - قسم التربية الموسيقية .	احمد البهاوى ، شيما عبد الفتاح محمد /	طريقة اداء بعض الاعمال السيمفونية المعدلة للعرّف كثنائيات لالة البيانو .
متولى إبراهيم الدسوقي، منير محمد سمير ، على عبدالرحمن الصهبي.	7/9/1999.	1999	1999	القاهرة :	كلية التربية النوعية، جامعة القاهرة .	احمد البهاوى ، شيما عبد الفتاح محمد /	طريقة اداء بعض الاعمال السيمفونية المعدلة للعرّف كثنائيات لالة البيانو .
عفاف مصطفى عبدالدايم.	2004	2004	2004	القاهرة :	كلية التربية النوعية، جامعة القاهرة .	احمد البهاوى ، شيما عبد الفتاح محمد /	طريقة اداء بعض الاعمال السيمفونية المعدلة للعرّف كثنائيات لالة البيانو .
ابيهاب حامد عبد العظيم ، سماح خلف محمود .	2015	2015	2015	القاهرة :	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا - قسم التربية الموسيقية .	احمد البهاوى ، شيما عبد الفتاح محمد /	طريقة اداء بعض الاعمال السيمفونية المعدلة للعرّف كثنائيات لالة البيانو .
محمد احمد عرابي،سحر بطرس نجيب.	7/7/2015.	2015	2015	اسيوط :	كلية التربية النوعية .	على صفاء على عبدالهادى.	ملاحم الواقع السحري في فن التصوير المعاصر بين مصر والعالم الغربى/

									3- مزجت اعمال الواقعية السحرية التصوير الواقعي للأحداث والشخصيات بالفنتازيا والخرافة . 4- ارتباط الواقعية السحرية بفنون ما بعد الحداثة - 5- اعتماد الواقعية السحرية على بعض اسس واساليب المدرسة الواقعية - اهمية البحث:- القاء الضوء على الواقعية السحرية ومدى تأثيرها على فن التصوير المعاصر.		
4974	12268029	ماجستير	الإستفادة من بعض مقطوعات البيانو لبيلا بارتوك فى التغلب على الصعوبات التى تواجه الطلاب فى مادة تدريب السمع .	سليمان،كريمة رمضان أبوزيد .	كلية التربية النوعية- قسم التربية الموسيقية .	القاهرة:	2004	مشكلة البحث : من خلال قيام الباحثة بتدريس مادة تدريب السمع بكلية التربية النوعية بمحافظة قنا وجدت بعض الصعوبات فى الغناء الصولفائى والإملاء اللحني لدى الطلاب مما دعى الباحثة للقيام بإجراء هذا البحث مستعينة بمقطوعات البيانو لبيلا بارتوك من مجموعة "for children، Mikrokosmosوالاستفادة من أسلوبه فى تأليفها للتغلب على هذه الصعوبات . اهداف البحث : 1- الاستفادة من بعض مقطوعات البيانو لبيلا بارتوك من مجموعة Mikrokosmos، "for children فى التغلب على الصعوبات التى تواجه الطلاب فى مادة تدريب السمع الغناء الصولفائى – الإملاء اللحني بتواعيا . تحسين الغناء الصولفائى والإملاء اللحني لدى طلاب العينة من خلال مقطوعات البيانو لبيلا بارتوك -2 اهمية البحث : ترجع أهمية البحث الى تنمية موسيقية الطلاب بما يمكنه من استيعاب بقية المواد الموسيقية بطريقة أكثر موسيقية .	سهير عبد العظيم محمد ، منال محمد على بخيت .	2004	
4975	12268060	دكتوراه	دراسات بيوكيميائية عن تأثير التلوث بالمبيدات الحشرية فى اللبن ومنتجاته/	سليم،منى محمد الطاهر .	كلية البنات،	القاهرة:	2002	تهدف هذه الرسالة الى ابراز الدور الضار للمبيدات الفسفورية العضوية (المالاتيون-الديمثيوت)والمبيدات الحشرية الكلورينية العضوية (اللدنيز-د.داى) على الصحة العامة للإنسان وخاصة الرضع والأطفال وقد شمل البحث تغذية 80 من ذكور الأرنب أعمارها (30-35 يوما) ووزنها حوالى (800) باللبن الفريزان البقرى الملوث بالمبيدات الحشرية لمدة 60 يوما متتالية (100 مل لين يوما).	شاكرو مصطفى الجندى،نهى السيد خليف،محمد نجلى الغزالى.	2002	
4976	12268088	دكتوراه	دراسة تحليلية عزفية لبعض مؤلفات الفالس ليوهان شتراوس وامكانية افادة الطالب المعلم فى عزفها .	حسين ، ابتسام ربيع على .	كلية التربية النوعية ، قسم التربية الموسيقية .	القاهرة:	2008	مشكلة البحث : القاء الضوء على مؤلفات الفالس ليوهان شتراوس لما فيها من الحان راقصة جذابه وتقنيات عزفيه عالية لتوسيع دائرة الاختيار فى المقطوعات للسنوات المتقدمة اهداف البحث : 1- التعرف على خصائص العناصر الموسيقية التى تميز اسلوب اداء فالسات يوهان شتراوس . تحديد التقنيات العزفيه والصعوبات التى تشمل عليها فالسات يوهان شتراوس -2 تذليل الصعوبات التقنية التى تشتمل عليها الفالسات من خلال اقترح تدريبات وارشادات عزفيه للوصول الى الاداء -3 اهمية البحث : اضافة دراسة علمية فيه لفالسات يوهان شتراوس ليستفيد منها الطلاب عند عزفه لها وتوسيع دائرة الاختيار للمقطوعات .	سامى ابراهيم على ، محمد عبد الرؤوف ، جيهان وليم مرقص .	2008	
4977	12268120	دكتوراه	تأثير بعض التراكيب البنائية للأقمشة على تصميم ملابى مستوحاة من رسوم الاطفال ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة (المعاقون عالياً)/	محمود،ام محمد حماد رسلان.	كلية التربية النوعية،	القاهرة:	2009	اهداف البحث : اولاً:اهداف الدراسة النظرية:وتتمثل فى النقاط التالية: دراسة ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة الماقون عالياً-1 دراسة التصميم والعوامل المؤثرة عليه-2 دراسة التراكيب البنائية وتأثيرها على خواص المنتج-3 ومن احدى الدراسات التى استخدمتها الباحثة دراسة: دراسة الامير الفونس بطرس (1988)بعنوان التشكيل باستخدام التراكيب النسجية البسيطة تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على امكانيات الجمع بين أكثر من تركيب نسجي او تقنية القطعة النسجية الواحدة.واحتمالات التشكيل الفنى باستخدامها .وقد اقتصرت الدراسة على تناول التراكيب النسجية البسيطة .ومشققاته وتقنياته باستخدام نول المنضدة ذى الأربع درات وقد قام بعمل نماذج نسجية على نول المنضدة يتضح فيها تنوع التراكيب النسجية والتوليف بين عدد منها وذلك للتعرف على التأثيرات الجمالية الناتجة من تنوع استخدام التراكيب النسجية البسيطة وقد توصلت الباحثة الى تصنيف للمتغيرات المؤثرة فى التراكيب النسجية وقسمها الى متغيرات مرتبطة بأبعاد النول واخرى مرتبطة بالعملية النسجية حيث ان استخدام اختلاف التراكيب والتقنيات النسجية يعطى تأثيرات مختلفة للمظهر السطحى الا ان تأثير اختلاف سمك اللحامات أكثر فاعلية للتشكيل المجمع من تأثير التراكيب النسجية وتنتج هذه الدراسة المنهج التجريبي.. النسيج السادة-plain weave	احمد على سالم،نادية السيد الحسينى،ماجدة محمد ماضى محمود.	10/1/2009.	
4978	12268163	دكتوراه	تعلم الحروف الهجائية والأرقام بطريقة برايل للمكفوفين من خلال اغاني مبتكرة .	سليمان ، كريمة رمضان ابو زيد .	كلية التربية النوعية - قسم التربية الموسيقية .	القاهرة :	2008	مشكلة البحث : لاحظت الباحثة من خلال زيارتها لمعهد البور للمكفوفين بمحافظة قنا ان المناهج الدراسية المقررة للتلاميذ المكفوفين فى المرحلة الابتدائية هي نفس المناهج المقررة للتلاميذ المبصرين لكن يتم تعليمهم اياها بطريقة برايل حيث يقوم المدرس بتحفيظهم الحروف والأرقام الخاصة بطريقة برايل حتى يمكنهم القراءة والكتابة بهذه الطريقة وهذا يستغرق جزء كبيراً من العالم الدراسى نظراً لصعوبة تلك الطريقة وسرعة نسيانها وبذلك تتعدد مشكلة البحث فى صعوبة حفظ الأطفال المكفوفين للحروف والأرقام بطريقة برايل ، وينبثق عن هذه المشكلة التساؤلات الآتية : 1-مالاغاني الملازمة لتعليم الحروف الهجائية بطريقة برايل للمكفوفين ؟ -1 2-مالاغاني الملازمة لتعليم الأرقام بطريقة برايل للمكفوفين ؟ -2 ما اثر تطبيق الأغاني المبتكرة على التحصيل الموسيقى ؟ -3 اهداف البحث : يهدف هذا البحث الى اعداد برنامج تدريبي يشمل : 1- ابتكار اغاني لتعلم الحروف الهجائية بطريقة برايل للمكفوفين ابتكار اغاني لتعلم الأرقام بطريقة برايل للمكفوفين -2 تطبيق الأنشطة الموسيقية لتحسين التحصيل الموسيقى -3 اهمية البحث : ترجع أهمية هذا البحث الى: . استفادة القاتمين والموجبين على مدارس النور للمكفوفين من الأغاني المبتكرة -1 . يساعد البرنامج التدريبي المكفوفين على سرعة تفهم طريقة برايل -2 اهمية الأنشطة الموسيقية لما توفره من مناخ ملائم يشجع على تعلم المفاهيم المختلفة بشكل فعال ومحبط لهذه الفئة من -3 الأطفال . قد تزداد جهود المتخصصين لا عداد أنشطة موسيقية متنوعة تساعد على اكتساب مهارات متنوعة للمكفوفين -4 فروض البحث : توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسط درجات اطفال المجموعة التجريبية فى القياس القبلى البعدي لصالح القياس -1 توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسط درجات اطفال المجموعة التجريبية فى القياس القبلى البعدي للحروف الهجائية توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسط درجات اطفال المجموعة التجريبية فى القياس القبلى البعدي لصالح القياس -2 البعدي للأرقام . توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسط درجات اطفال المجموعة التجريبية فى القياس القبلى البعدي لصالح القياس -3 البعدي للتحصيل الموسيقى .	اميرة سيد فرج ، كاميليا امين سالم .	2008	
4979	12268174	دكتوراه	رفع مستوى التحصيل والاداء المهارى فى مادة التعلم والاستكثار لطالبات التعليم الثانوى الصناعى/	سليمان،رحمة اسحاق عجيب.	كلية التربية النوعية ،	القاهرة:	2014	تحدد الباحثة مشكلة البحث الحالي فى التساؤلات الآتية:	نادية السيد الحسينى ، سعادتي خليل منصور ، هبة عاصم الدسوقي .	2014	

							ما اثر استخدام مهارات التعلم والاستدكار على تحصيل المعومات والمعارف الخاصة بتنفيذ الجاكيث الكلاسيك الحريمى-1 لدى طاليات الصف الثالث الثانوى الصناعى ما اثر استخدام مهارات التعلم والاستدكار على اكساب مهارات تنفيذ الجاكيث الكلاسلح الحريمى لطاليات الصف الثالث-2 الثانوى الصناعى اهداف البحث :ويهدف البحث الحالى الى : اكساب طاليات التعليم الثانوى الصناعى شعية الملابس الجاهزة المعلومات والمعارف الخاصة بتنفيذ الجاكيث-1 -1 الكلاسيك الحريمى باستخدام مهارات التعلم والاستدكار تنمية المهارات الخاصة بتنفيذ الجاكيث الكلاسيك الحريمى باستخدام مهارات التعلم والاستدكار-2 -2 اهمية البحث: وترجع اهمية البحث الحالى الى: معرفة الصعوبات التي يعاني منها الطلاب فى دراستهم الاكاديمية ومساعدتهم فى التغلب عليها-1 مساعدة الطلاب على اكتساب اساليب وانماط سلوكية صحيحة وجديدة فى الاستدكار مما يودى الى تحقيق مستوى اعلى-1 من التحصيل فى مجال تنفيذ الملابس وبالتالي رفع مستوى الاداء المهارى لديهم مساعدة الطلاب على تنظيم الوقت والالتزام به لتسهيل مهام التعلم وبالتالي انجازها بدون ملل-3 اعداد خريج على مستوى علمى وفى مرتفع لديه اتجاهات ايجابية نحو المؤسسة التعليمية ونحو عملية التعلم-4 مساعدة القاطنين على تدريس مقررات الملابس والنسيج على تنوع اساليب تدريسهم بما يتلاءم مع اساليب التعلم المفضلة-5 للطلاب		
مناء محمد البندارى،محمد نجاني الغزالي،اسامة السيد مصطفى.	#####	الهدف من الدراسة هو التعرف على اكثر الاغذية الجاهزة التى يتناولها طلاب الجامعة خارج المنزل والتحقق من مدى جودة هذه الاغذية من الناحية الميكروبية . ولتحقيق هذا الهدف تم الاتى : تم اختبار عينة عشوائية من طلاب جامعة جنوب الوادى (43 طالب و46طالبة) تتراوح اعصارهم بين 18-22سنة ومن خلال استمارات استبيان مثلت بواسطة الباحثة اثناء المقابلة مع الطلاب تم التعرف على :- (الطول والوزن)المقاييس الجسمانية لكل طالب- اكثر الاغذية الجاهزة التى يتناولها الطلاب خارج المنزل وذلك من خلال استمارة صممت لذلك الهدف- الحالة الصحية للطلاب من خلال استمارة تم من خلالها معرفة الامراض التى يعاني منها الطلاب اثناء فترة الدراسة ثم تم- اجراء فحص معملى على عينة من الدم لمعرفة مدى الاصابة بالانيميا التوصيات:- الموصفات المحلية للاغذية فى كثير من النواحي المرتبطة بسلامة الغذاء غير كافية-1 ضرورة زيادة ومتابعة حملات التفتيش على محلات الاغذية السريعة من قبل الجهات المسؤلة للتحقق من سلامة الاغذية-2 توجيه برامج تثقيفية للباعة لمعرفة كيفية اتباعا الاسس الصحية ومراعاة الشروط الصحية لسلامة الاغذية-3 مراعاة الكشف الدورى على العاملين فى مجال تصنيع الاغذية للتأكد من سلامتهم من الامراض التى يمكن تنتقل عن-4 طريق الغذاء مراعاة النظافة التامة والشروط الصحية لامامن اعداد وتجهيز وتصنيع الاغذية-5 اعداد كميات بالقدر الكافى استهلاكيا من الاغذية المتتولة وعدم تركها فترات طويلة وتصنيع اصناف مختلفة-6 توجيه الطلاب الى اهمية تناول وجبات غذائية متوازنة-7 توجيه برامج تثقيفية غذائية وصحية للطلاب بالمدارس والجامعات لمعرفة اهمية التغذية السليمة-8	2008	القاهرة :	كلية التربية النوعية،	محمد،اماني احمد عبدالعزيز . المحتوى الميكروبي لبعض الاغذية الجاهزة الاكثر تناولاً بين طلاب الجامعة بمحافظة قنا وعلاقته بالحالة الغذائية والصحية/	ماجستير	12268251	4980
كاميليا محمد صلاح الدين ، انتصار دسوقي حسن .	2004	مشكلة البحث : من خلال قيام الباحثة بالمشاركة فى التدريب بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا لمادة البيانو فقد لاحظت عدم معرفة العديد من الطلاب بالكلية بمؤلفات شوبيرت بالرغم من الرأى الذى اتسمت به تلك المؤلفات عامة والمينويت خاصة فى الاحلان والهارموني لذا رأت الباحثة ضرورة تناولها بالبحث والدراسة وكيفية التغلب على الصعوبات التى يواجهونها فى ادانهم لتلك المؤلفات . هنا جاءت تساؤلات البحث فيما يلى : 1- هل يمكن وضع طريقة لتذليل الصعوبات العزفية لمؤلفات المينويت والتريو عند فرانز بيتر شوبيرت لتدريسها لطلال كلية التربية النوعية والوصول الى اسلوب الاداء المقبول . ماهى خصائص العناصر الموسيقية التى تميز مقطوعات المينويت والتريو عند فرانز بيتر شوبيرت اهمية البحث : 1- تحديد خصائص العناصر الموسيقية التى تحتوى عليها بعض من مقطوعات المينويت والتريو عند شوبيرت تساعد فى تحسين العزف عند الطالب . تحديد الصعوبات التقنية التى تحتوى عليها تلك المقطوعات لتذليلها ومساعدة الطلاب على الاداء الصحيح -2 محاوله التغلب على الصعوبات التقنية بالإرشادات العزفية والتمارين المقترحة للوصول لا دانها الفنى الصحيح -3 هدف البحث : ان تناول مقطوعات المينويت عند شوبيرت بالتحليل العزفى والدراسة والتعرف على مشكلاتها وصعوباتها واقتراح حلول لتلك المشكلات يساعد الدارس على ادائها الاداء المقبول .	2004	القاهرة :	كلية التربية النوعية .	احمد ، منى عبد الرحيم عادلى . طريقة مقترحة لتذليل الصعوبات فى اداء مؤلفات المينويت والتريو عند فرانز بيتر شوبيرت للبيانو لدى طلاب كلية التربية النوعية .	ماجستير	12268312	4981
سامى ابراهيم على ، علاء الدين يس عبد العال .	2009	مشكلة البحث : بالرغم مما تنسم به مؤلفات الارتجالات مصنف 5 جين سيبليوس من الحان جذابة وتقنيات عزفيه متنوعة وتراكيب هارمونية مكثفة تعبر عن اتجاهاته الفكرية فى وصفه مظاهر الحياة فى المجتمع الفنلندي فقد تم اغفالها من المناهج الدراسية لآله البيانو ولم يتناولها احد بالتحليل النظري والعزفى الذى يساعد دارس البيانو فى التعرف على خصائصها الفنية واسلوب ادائها مما يشجع الدارسين على دراستها ويساعدهم فى الارتقاء بالمستوى التعليمى والفنى لآلة لذا فكرت الباحثة فى الاستفادة من تقنياتها العزفية للارتقاء بالمستوى التعليمى لدى طلاب كلية التربية النوعية – جامعة جنوب الوادى . اهداف البحث : تحديد الخصائص الفنية البدائية للصياغة للحنية لارتجالات جين سيبليوس مصنف 5 لالة البيانو المنفرد -1 التعرف على الصعوبات الادائية والتقنيات العزفية (التكنيكية – والتعبيرية) التى تشمل عليها ارتجالات سيبليوس للبيانو -2 التغلب على الصعوبات التكنيكية عن طريق التدريبات والارشادات العزفية المقترحة من قبل الباحثة -3 التعرف على التدريبات والارشادات العزفية التى تشتمل عليها ارتجالات سيبليوس عينة البحث -4 اهمية البحث : تفهم الخصائص الفنية للصياغة للحنية التى تشتمل عليها ارتجالات سيبليوس من خلال الدراسة المسحية الوصفية لتلك الارتجالات ومن هنا جاءت تساؤلات البحث فيما يلى : 1- تحديد المستوى التعليمى لمؤلفة الارتجالات عند جين سيبليوس التى تتناسب مع القدرات العزفية لطلاب كلية التربية -2 النوعية . 2- تفهم بالتقنيات العزفية والصعوبات الادائية التى اشتملت عليها مؤلفات الارتجالات عند سيبليوس-3 تحسين الاداء باستخدام البرنامج المقترح -4	2009	القاهرة :	كلية التربية النوعية - قسم التربية الموسيقية .	عثمان ، ايمان عبد الفتاح على . برنامج مقترح لتحسين الاداء من خلال ارتجالات جين سيبليوس للبيانو لطلاب كلية التربية النوعية .	دكتوراه	12268545	4982
محمد رشوان عبدالعال رشوان سامى ابراهيم الصياد،ماجده عبدالحميد سليم.	18/9/1 996.	اجريت هذه الدراسة على ثلاثة اصناف من بذور فول الصويا وهى:.. وليأزم-كلارك-كلاند- وتناولت الدراسة مايلى:-	1996	اسيوط:	كلية الزراعة،	عوض الله،مصطفى احمد على. دراسات تفصيلية على تركيب زيت فول الصويا ومدى تأثيره بعمليات التكرير/	ماجستير	12268546	4983

									الخواص الطبيعية والكيميائية اقسام الليبيدات تجزوات الليبيدات الكلية واقسامها المختلفة تجزوات اقسامها المختلفة تركيب الاحماض الدهنية في الليبيدات الكلية واقسامها المختلفة وكذلك تركيب المواد الغير متصينة المفصلة من الليبيدات الكلية بالإضافة الى ذلك تناولت الدراسة ايضا دراسة تأثير عمليات التكرير (معادلة الحموضة،التبييض،إزالة الرنة الهدرجة)على المكونات السابقة في الزيت المستخلص من الصنف وليامز.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

								تقدم الدراسة الحالية نموذجاً للتدريس ودليلاً للمعلم يمكن ان يفيد القائمين على التدريس بالمدارس الفنية الصناعية في رفع-5 نسبة التحصيل الدراسي وتنمية القدرة على التفكير الابتكاري وبعض المهارات اليدوية لمادة رسم الباترون			
4988	12268705	ماجستير	اثر اختلاف نمطى التعلم المدمج (المرن / المتناوب) في اكتساب معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية بعض مهارات انتاج الرسوم التعليمية الكمبيوترية وتنمية التفكير الابتكاري لديهم .	مسعود ، مصطفى احمد عبد الله .	كلية التربية النوعية - قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم .	القاهرة :	2015	مشكلة البحث: وما سبق امكن التعبير عن مشكلة البحث فيما يلى :- توجد الحاجة لتحديد انسب نمط للتعلم المدمج وتأثيره على كل من مهارات انتاج الرسوم التعليمية الكمبيوترية وتنمية التفكير الإبداعي لدى معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية. اهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الحالي الى : 1-اقتراح تصميمات تعليمية لبيئة التعلم المدمج قائم احدهما على النمط المرن والاخر على النمط المتناوب تعرف اثر البرنامج القائم على التعليم المدمج المرن/ المتناوب في تنمية الجانب المعرفي المرتبط ببعض مهارات انتاج الرسوم التعليمية الكمبيوترية لدى معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية تعرف اثر البرنامج القائم على التعليم المدمج المرن/ المتناوب في اكتساب معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية بعض مهارات انتاج الرسوم التعليمية الكمبيوترية تعرف اثر البرنامج القائم على التعليم المدمج المرن/ المتناوب في تنمية التفكير الابتكاري لدى معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية اهمية البحث: تتضح اهمية هذا البحث في انه : 1-قد يسهم نتائج البحث في تزويد مصممي ومطوري بيئات التعلم المدمج بمجموعة من المبادئ والاسس العلمية عند تصميم هذه البيئات وذلك بما يتعلق بنمط التعلم المدمج الملائم لاكتساب المعلمين بعض مهارات انتاج الرسوم التعليمية الكمبيوترية وتنمية التفكير الابتكاري لديهم 2- يقدم نموذجين من انماط التعلم المدمج يمكن الاستفادة منه في اعداد وتصميم برامج مماثلة وتطبيقها في العملية التعليمية قد يفيد البحث الحالي المعلمين في زيادة الوعى بالاستراتيجيات التدريسية الحديثة لتقديم المحتوى التعليمي بصورة شيقة وجذابة عن طريق اكسابهم مهارات انتاج الرسوم التعليمية الكمبيوترية توجيه انظار المسئولين بأهمية الرسوم التعليمية الكمبيوترية وتطبيقها في العملية التعليمية	2015	نجلاء محمد فارس ، سحر محمد السيد .	
4989	12269010	ماجستير	فاعلية الاستفسار القائم على الويب في اكساب بعض مفاهيم التصوير الرقمي وتنمية التفكير التأملي لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/	عبدالوهاب،سلوى حشمت حسن.	كلية التربية بقنا،	قنا:	2013	تهدف الدراسة الى: 1-تقدم قائمة لبعض مفاهيم التصوير الرقمي اللازمة لطلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم-1 2-معرفة مهارات التفكير التأملي التي يمكن تمييزها لدى الطلاب-2 3-تحديد تصميم تعليمي اجرائي لاستخدام الاستفسار القائم على الويب في اكساب الطلاب مفاهيم التصوير الرقمي وتنمية-3 مهارات التفكير التأملي لديهم 4-معرفة مدى فاعلية استخدام الاستفسار القائم على الويب في اكساب مفاهيم التصوير الرقمي عند طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا-4 التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا 5-معرفة مدى فاعلية استخدام الاستفسار القائم على الويب في تنمية التفكير التأملي عند طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية-5 التربية النوعية بقنا اهمية الدراسة تتمثل اهمية الدراسة في: توجيه انظار مخططي المناهج بضرورة تبني الاستراتيجيات الحديثة القائمة على الويب في بناء وتطوير المناهج المختلفة- لفت انتباه الباحثين من خلال لقاء الضوء على نمط من انماط التفكير في حاجة الى مزيد من البحث والاهتمام- والاستراتيجيات الحديثة القائمة على الويب	9/1/2014	عبدالحفيظ محمود حنفى هام،نجلاء محمد فارس،عماد شوقي ملقى سيفين.	
4990	12269044	ماجستير	برنامج قائم على التعلم الالكتروني لتنمية بعض مهارات تصميم المقررات الالكترونية لدى اعضاء هيئة التدريس بجامعة جنوب الوادى/	محمد،محمد السيد احمد.	كلية التربية بقنا،	قنا:	2011	ويهدف البحث الحالي الى:- 1- اعداد قائمة معايير خاصة بتصميم المقررات الالكترونية التدريبية لاجزاء هيئة التدريس-1 2- اعداد قائمة بالمهارات اللازمة لتصميم المقررات الالكترونية-2 3- بناء برنامج تدريبي قائم على التعلم الالكتروني في تنمية مهارات تصميم المقررات الالكترونية لدى اعضاء هيئة التدريس-3 4- التعرف على فاعلية برنامج قائم على التعلم الالكتروني في تنمية مهارات تصميم المقررات الالكترونية لدى اعضاء هيئة-4 التدريس بجامعة جنوب الوادى اهمية البحث تتبع اهمية البحث مما يلى: 1-نشر ثقافة التعلم الالكتروني لدى بعض اعضاء هيئة التدريس-1 2- الحاجة الماسة الى مهارات اعضاء هيئة التدريس بجامعة جنوب الوادى في تصميم المقررات الالكترونية-2 3- تنمية اتجاهات ايجابية نحو المقررات الالكترونية لدى اعضاء هيئة التدريس بجامعة جنوب الوادى-3 4- تنمية ثقافة التدريب الالكتروني لدى اعضاء هيئة التدريس بالجامعة-4 يمكن ان يسهم في تقليل الفصور في مجال الابحاث العربية التي تناولت تصميم المقررات الالكترونية على الانترنت (على-5 (حد علم الباحث 6- قد يفيد تصميم برنامج قائم على التعلم الالكتروني في تنمية مهارات تصميم المقررات الالكترونية-6 مصطفى احمد على عوض الله/ ماجستير/ الرقم العام82 اجريت هذه الدراسة على ثلاثة اصناف من بذور فول الصويا وهي:- وليأمن-كلارك-كلاند- وتناولت الدراسة مايلي:- الخواص الطبيعية والكيميائية اقسام الليبيدات تجزوات الليبيدات الكلية واقسامها المختلفة تجزوات اقسامها المختلفة تركيب الاحماض الدهنية في الليبيدات الكلية واقسامها المختلفة وكذلك تركيب المواد الغير متمصبة المفصولة من الليبيدات الكلية بالاضافة الى ذلك تناولت الدراسة ايضا دراسة تأثير عمليات التكرير (معادلة الحموضة،التبييض،الة الرحة الهدرجة) على المكونات السابقة في الزيت المستخلص من الصنف وليأمن	#####	سامح احمد محمد ريحان،مبروك حسن على عبدالله،احمد حلمى محمد ابو المجد.	
4991	12269094	ماجستير	فاعلية برنامج تدريبي قائم على الرسوم المتحركة في اكساب معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية بعض مهارات استخدام السبورة التفاعلية والاتجاه نحو استخدامها/	مصطفى،مصطفى حسن احمد.	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	قنا:	2015	مشكلة البحث : 15.	6/8/2015	نبيل جاد عزمى،نجلاء محمد فارس.	

									وفى ضوء ماسبق امكن التعبير عن مشكلة البحث مما تطلب الامر الى تصميم برمجية تعليمية فى اكساب معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية مهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية لمعلمى المرحلة الاعدادية وتنمية الاتجاه نحو استخدام السيورة التفاعلية. اسئلة البحث : السؤال الرئيسى : ما فاعلية برنامج تدريبي قائم على الرسوم المتحركة فى اكساب معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية بعض مهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية واتجاههم نحو استخدامها. ونقترح من هذا التساؤل مجموعة تساؤلات فرعية: ما مهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية. ماالتصميم التعليمى لبرنامج تدريبي قائم على الرسوم المتحركة فى اكساب المعلمين بعض مهارات استخدام السيورة- التفاعلية والاتجاه نحو استخدامها مافاعلية البرنامج المقترح فى اكساب مهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية لمعلمى المرحلة الاعدادية. مافاعلية البرنامج المقترح فى تنمية اتجاهات معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية نحو استخدام السيورة التفاعلية فى العملية التعليمية. فروض البحث: يوجد فرق دال احصائيا عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسطى درجاتالمعلمين فى التطبيق القبلى والبعدى للاختبار التحصيلي-1 لقياس الجانب المعرفي من مهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية لصالح التطبيق البعدى يوجد فرق دال احصائيا عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسطى درجات المعلمين فى التطبيق القبلى والبعدى لمطابقة -2 الملاحظة لصالح التطبيق البعدى يوجد فرق دال احصائيا عند مستوى(0.01) بين متوسطى درجات المعلمين فى التطبيق القبلى والبعدى لمقياس الاتجاه-3 لصالح التطبيق البعدى اهداف البحث: هدف البحث الحالى الى : . اكساب بعض معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية مهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية - التعرف على فاعلية برنامج قائم على الرسوم المتحركة فى اكساب مهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية لدى معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية التعرف على اتجاهات المعلمين نحو استخدام السيورة التفاعلية فى العملية التعليمية. اهمية البحث: تتمثل أهمية البحث الحالى فى - قد يفيد البحث الحالى المشرفين التربويين والمتخصصين فى مجال التدريب فى الاطلاع على اساليب تدريب مبتكرة - وحيثية تعتمد على الرسوم المتحركة بمختلف انواعها لما لها من قدرة على جذب الانتباه والتشويق والاثارة توجيه انتظار المسؤولين بالتربية والتعليم والتطوير التكنولوجي –على الاخص –الى ضرورة الاهتمام باستخدام السيورات - التفاعلية وتوظيف كل ما هو جديد فى مجال تقنيات التعليم فى العملية التعليمية تسليط الضوء على اتجاهات المعلمين نحو استخدام السيورة التفاعلية فى العملية التعليمية - حدود البحث : محددات بشرية: اقتصر البحث الحالى على بعض معلمى المرحلة الاعدادية بإدارة قنا التعليمية . محددات مكانية: مدرسة قنا الجديدة تعليم اساسى المرحلة الاعدادية حيث انها من المدارس المشرف عليها الباحث فى التوجيه الفنى. محددات موضوعاتية: وتمثلت فى برمجية الرسوم المتحركة ومهارات استخدام السيورة التفاعلية واتجاهات المعلمين نحوه استخدامها
زينة محمد امين،محمد حماد هندی،محمود احمد محمود نصر .	2005	مشكلة البحث: تحددت مشكلة البحث الحالى فى السؤال الرئيسى التالي: مافاعلية برمجية الكمبيوتر فى تنمية بعض كفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم لدى معلمى الفئات الخاصة. اهداف البحث : هدف البحث الحالى الى: تحديد قائمة بكفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم الواجب توافرها لدى معلمى الفئات الخاصة-1 وضع تصور لنظام تعليمى لتدريب معلمى الفئات الخاصة من خلال الكمبيوتر التعليمى فى ضوء النظرية البنائية-2 المعرفية 3.الافادة بالكمبيوتر التعليمى لتنمية بعض كفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم لدى معلمى الفئات الخاصة-3 الوقوف على فعالية الكمبيوتر التعليمى لتنمية بعض كفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم لدى معلمى الفئات الخاصة-4 اهمية البحث : تتمثل أهمية البحث فى العناصر التالية: تقديم قائمة بكفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم اللازمة لمعلمى الفئات الخاصة للاسترشاد عند تصميم برامج التدريب-1 تقديم برنامج قائم على توظيف الكمبيوتر التعليمى لتنمية بعض كفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم لدى معلمى الفئات الخاصة-2 تقديم بطاقة ملاحظة يمكن ان يفيد عند تقييم ومتابعة الجانب الادائى فى كفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم لدى معلمى الفئات-3 الخاصة توجيه نظر القائمين على برامج التدريب لمعلمى الفئات الخاصة فيما يتعلق بتكنولوجيا التعليم الى تطبيق استراتيجيات-4 التدريب والممارسة الكمبيوترية والقائمة على نظرية البناء المعرفى عند ممارسة تلك البرامج اكرم فتحى مصطفى على/ دكتوراه/ الرقم العام 37 يهدف البحث الى : .التصل الى المعايير البنائية (التربوية والتكنولوجية) لمواقع الانترنت التعليمية-1 .التوصل الى مهارات انتاج مواقع الانترنت التعليمية-2 تصميم برنامج لتنمية مهارات انتاج مواقع الانترنت التعليمية لدى طلاب كلية التربية-3 بيان فعالية البرنامج المقترح فى تنمية مهارات انتاج مواقع الانترنت التعمية لدى طلاب كلية التربية وتكونت مجموعة-4 (رياضيات –طبيعةوكيمياء-احياء)البحث منم 91 طالب وطالبة من طلاب المعلمين بالفرقة الثالثة بكلية التربية بقنا شعب . (التربية الموسيقية –التربية الفنية-الاقتصاد المنزلى)وطالب الفرقة الثالثة بكلية التربية بقنا شعبة وينبثق البحث مستوى التعليم بمساعدة شبكة الانترنت حيث تكون فيه الشبكة احد الوسائط التعليمية المساعدة للمعلم فيكون الغرض من الموقع التعليمى الذى سينتجه الطالب المعلم هو دعم التعلم الفصلى وقد تم تطبيق ادوات البحث (الاختبار التحصيلي –بطاقة الملاحظة-بطاقة تقييم الاداء) على مجموعة البحث قبلما تم تدريس البرنامج المقترح وتطبيق ادوات البحث بعديا.	بنى سوف:	2005	حقى،حاتم جاد الكريم محمد ابراهيم.	فعالية برمجية الكمبيوتر التعليمية فى تنمية بعض كفايات تكنولوجيا التعليم لمعلمى الفئات الخاصة بمحافظة قنا/	دكتوراه	4992	12269229

									تعرف فعالية البرمجية المقترحة باستخدام الوسائط الفاعلة على اداء طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بعض مهارات انتاج برامج-4 فروض البحث: اخضع البحث الحالي للفروض التالية للتحقيق من صحتها : يوجد فرق دال احصائيا عند مستوى(0.05) بين متوسطى درجات التطبيق البعدي للاختبار التحصيلي المرتبط بالجانب-1 المعرفي لمهارات انتاج برامج الفيديو التفاعلى للمجموعة الضابطة والمجموعه التجريبية لصالح المجموعه التربيه تعرضت لبرمجية الوسائط الفاعلة المقترحة يوجد فرق دال احصائيا عند مستوى (0.05). بين متوسطى درجات التطبيق البعدي لبطاقة ملاحظة الاداء العلمى-2 لمهارات انتاج برامج الفيديو اتفاعلى للمجموعه الضابطة والمجموعه التجريبية لصالح المجموعه التجريبية التى تعرضت لبرمجية الوسائط الفاعلة المقترحة يوجد فرق دال احصائيا عند مستوى (0.05) بين متوسطى درجات التطبيق القبلى والبعدي للاختبار التحصيلي المرتبط-3 بالجانب المعرفي لمهارات انتاج برامج الفيديو التفاعلى للمجموعه التجريبية التى تعرضت للبرمجية الوسائط الفاعلة المقترحة لصالح التطبيق البعدي يوجد فرق دال احصائيا عند مستوى(0.05) بين متوسطى درجات التطبيق القبلى والبعدي لبطاقة ملاحظة الاداء العلمى-4 لمهارات انتاج برامج الفيديو التفاعلى للمجموعه التجريبية التى تعرضت للبرمجية الوسائط الفائق المقترحة لصالح التطبيق البعدي اهمية البحث : صبغت اهمية البحث الحالي من عدة اعتبارات وهي: يعد البحث محاولة لمسيرة الاتجاهات الحديثة واستجابة للعديد من توصيات البحوث والدراسات والمؤتمرات من حيث-1 توظيف البرمجيات والوسائط الفاعلة في التعليم الجامعى يعد البحث محاولة لاثراء مجال برمجة المناهج الدراسية الجامعية لها من الفاعلية فى عملية التعليم والتعلم 3-يمكن ان يمدد البحث القائمين على العملية التعليمية والمهتمين ببرامج الفيديو التفاعلية بقائمة من المعايير التربوية والتكنولوجية التى تساعدهم على تصميم وانتاج هذه البرامج يعد البحث القائمين على برامج اعداد الطلاب المعلم بقائمة مهارات انتاج برامج الفيديو التفاعلية التى لا بد من توفرها لدى-4 الطلاب المعلم عند اعداده وتدريبه يعد البحث القائمين على اعداد طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بمهارات انتاج برامج الفيديو التفاعلية اللازمة لتقييمهم بدورهم-5 المهني بكفاءة	
عبدالرحيم احمد سلامة، عماد شوقي ملقى سيفين،احمد حلمى محمد ابو المجد.	1/10/2011.	كليه التربية بقنا،	قنا:	قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس،	احمد،محمد محمد حسين.	فعالية استخدام تقنيات التعلم الإلكتروني في تنمية بعض مهارات البرمجة باستخدام البرامج الجاهزة لدى طلاب شعبة تكنولوجيا التعليم/ ماجستير	12269822	4996		

								1- ما مدى تأثير التخصص او نوع الدراسة على اكتساب طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الاتجاهات البيئية نحو بعض قضايا البيئة -2- ما مدى تأثير الجنس على اكتساب طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الاتجاهات البيئية نحو بعض قضايا البيئة -3- ما مدى تأثير البيئة على اكتساب طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الاتجاهات البيئية نحو بعض قضايا البيئة - اهمية البحث : ما يسفر عنه البحث من نتائج يوضح اتجاهات لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية نحو بعض قضايا البيئة وتبين الجوانب الإيجابية -1- فيها والسلبية وتدعم اتجاهاتهم البيئية الإيجابية -2- مقياس الاتجاهات الذي تعدده الدراسة يمكن ان يعد على غراره مقياس اخرى مثل طلاب -3- المرحلة الاعادية وطلاب المدارس الثانوية الفنية وطلاب الجامعات . يوضح البحث دور المرحلة الثانوية في تنمية الاتجاهات البيئية المرغوبة لدى الطلاب -4- ما يقدم به البحث من توصيات ومقترحات يمكن ان يساهم في تحقيق اهداف التربية البيئية بالنسبة لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية . حدود البحث : يقتصر البحث على قياس الاتجاهات البيئية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية السنة النهائية الثالثة لا نها تمثل حصيلة ما -1- درسوه فيها طوال سنواتهم الدراسية السابقة . يقتصر البحث على قياس الاتجاهات البيئية لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية في محافظة قنا بتخصصاتها المختلفة واختيار بعض -2- المدارس الثانوية بها .						
حسين حمدي الطويحي،نائلة حسن احمد خضر،اسامة عثمان الجندي.	1994	مشكلة البحث: تحدد مشكلة البحث في السؤال الاتي: ماهو التصور المقترح لبرنامج باسراتيجية تستخدم اكثر من طريقة لتدريس المفاهيم الرياضية والعمليات الحسابية في مرحلة رياض الاطفال. ويقررع من هذا السؤال الاسئلة الاتية: مامدى فعالية تدريس هذا البرنامج لمجموعات صغيرة متجانسة (ت1) من الاطفال بطبيى التعلم في تعليم بعض المفاهيم-1 الرياضية والعمليات الحسابية في مرحلة رياض الاطفال مامدى فعالية تدريس هذا البرنامج لمجموعة من الاطفال العاديين (ت2) في تعليم المفاهيم الرياضية والعمليات الحسابية-2 في مرحلة رياض الاطفال	فروض البحث: لا توجد فروق ذات احصائية بين درجات الاختبار القبلى والبعدى فى المفاهيم الرياضية باستخدام اسلوب القصة والمسرح-1 لدى اطفال العينة بطبى التعلم ت1 لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين درجات الاختبار القبلى والبعدى فى العمليات الحسابية باستخدام الالعب التعليمية-2 لدى اطفال العينة بطبى التعلم ت1 لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين درجات الاختبار القبلى والبعدى فى المفاهيم الرياضية باستخدام اسلوب القصة-3 والمسرحه لدى اطفال العينة العديين ت2 لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين درجات الاختبار القبلى والبعد فى العمليات الحسابية باستخدام الالعب التعليمية لدى-4 اطفال العينة العاديين ت2 لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين درجات الاختبار البعدى فى المفاهيم الرياضية باستخدام اسلوب القصة والمسرح-5 لدى اطفال العينة بطبى التعلم ت1 لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين درجات الاختبار البعدى فى العمليات الحسابية باستخدام الالعب التعليمية لدى اطفال-6 العينة بطبى التعلم ت1	حدود البحث: يقتصر البحث على :- بعض المفاهيم الاساسية من كتب الرياضيات لرياض الاطفال-1 (10)بعض العمليات الحسابية (الجمع والطرح)والتي لايزيد ناتجها عن عشرة-2 عينة من اطفال مرحلة رياض الاطفال-3	اهمية البحث: محاولة التغلب على بعض مشكلات الاطفال بطبى التعلم فى بداية العملية التعليمية قبل تزايد هذه المشكلات فى المراحل-1 الدراسية التالية . مساعدة مخططى المناهج فاعداد برامج وانشطة للطفل بطى التعلم-2 يعد هذا البحث استجابة للعديد من توصيات البحوث والمؤتمرات والتي اوصت باستخدام طرق تدريسية خاصة للاطفال-3 بطبى التعلم	مسلّمات البحث:. هناك فروق فردية بين اطفال الفصل الواحد فى جوانب متعددة-1 يحتاج الطفل بطى التعلم للطرق تدريسية متعددة لاثارئة للتعلم-2 يحتاج الطفل بطى التعلم الى مناخ تعليمى محبب غير المناخ التقنيدي داخل الفصل-3	1994	القاهرة :	معهد الدراسات والبحوث التربوية،	على،وائل عبدالله محم.	فاعلية برنامج مقترح لتدريس بعض المفاهيم الرياضية والعمليات الحسابية لبطيئى التعلم فى مرحلة رياض الاطفال/	ماجستير	12270082	4999
عبد الحفيظ محمود حفيى همام ، سميحة على ابراهيم باشا .	2011	الاهداف يهدف البحث الحالي الى التعرف علي مهارات تنفيذ الملابس التي يمكن ان تكتسبها طالبات الفرقة الاولى شعبة اقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية-1 التي تعرف علي مهارات تنفيذ الملابس التي يمكن ان تكتسبها طالبات الفرقة الاولى شعبة اقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية-1 قياس فعالية استخدام استراتيجيية التعلم التعاوني فى زيادة تحصيل المعرفى لبعض مهارات تنفيذ الملابس لدى طالبات -2 الفرقة الاولى - شعبة الاقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية النوعية قياس فعالية استخدام استراتيجيية التعليم التعاوني فى اكتساب بعض المهارات تنفيذ الملابس لدى طالبات الفرقة الاولى -3 شعبة الاقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية النوعية قياس فعالية استر اتجيية التعلم التعاوني فى اكتساب بعض مهارات التعلم التعاوني لدى طالبات الفرقة الاولى شعبة -4 الاقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية النوعية .	الاهمية : تتضح اهمية البحث الحالي فى النقاط التالية : تقديم قائمة بمهارات تنفيذ الملابس للمهتمين بتعلم وتدريس هذه المهارات لطالبات الاقتصاد المنزلي بكليات التربية النوعية-1 حتى يمكنهم التاكيد عليها فى اثناء تدريس مقرر ادوات وماكينات الحياكة . تقديم قائمة بمهارات العمل الجماعى التى ينبغى التاكيد عليها اثناء تدريس المقرر-2	2011	القاهرة :	كلية التربية بقنا - قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس .	محمد ، فاطمة عبد الرزاق عمر .	محمد ، فاطمة عبد الرزاق عمر .	فاعلية استراتيجيية التعلم التعاونى على التحصيل واكتساب بعض مهارات تنفيذ الملابس لدى طالبات الاقتصاد المنزلى .	دكتوراه	12270139	5000		

يسهم استخدام استراتيجيات التعلم التعاوني في تدريس مقرر ادوات ومكينات الحياكة الى اكتساب المهارات الخاصة بتنفيذ -3 الملابس لمطالبيات الفرقة الاولى شعبة اقتصاد منزلي بكلية التربية النوعية . تقديم نموذج لاكتساب الطلاب مهارات العمل الجماعي من خلال التعلم التعاوني -4 . شرح الخطوات الملائمة لاستخدام استراتيجيات التعلم التعاوني في التربية العملية -5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

								قام فريق البحث في معامل ابحاث طبيعية جوامد بقنا بأعداد تصميم خاص لتحضير البلورات من المصهور دون الاستعانة - بموتورات ذات سرعات بطيئة للتحكم في معدل التبريد . وتمتاز هذه الطريقة بإمكاناتها البسيطة والمحلية وسهولتها بالإضافة إلى إمكانية التحكم في معدل التبريد بدقة عالية ، وإمكانية استخدامها في تحضير الكثير من بلورات اشباه الموصلات . إلى إمكانية التحكم في معدل التبريد بدقة عالية ، وإمكانية استخدامها في تحضير الكثير من بلورات اشباه الموصلات			
5005	12270552	دكتوراه	نظم المعرفة الموزعة في اتخاذ القرارات .	قاسم ، كمال حنفى هاشم .	كلية الهندسة - قسم هندسة النظم والحاسبات .	القاهرة :	2001	ملخص الرسالة : تهدف الرسالة الى دراسة تصميم نظام معرفة للمساعدة في اتخاذ القرارات حيث يعتبر اتخاذ القرار عملية هامة جدا وصعبة ومعقدة خاصة في وجود الكم الهائل من البيانات في جميع المجالات ونحاول في دراستنا هذه استخلاص البيانات الهامة الى تساعدنا في اتخاذ القرارات مع تصميم تكتيك جديد (مركب) يحاول الوصول الى درجة عالية من الدقة في اتخاذ القرار . الباب الاول : عبارة عن مقدمة بها شرح عام عن انواع المعلومات (Information Systems) وكذلك تم عرض نظام دعم القرار Decision Support System (DSS) والخصائص الرئيسية له وكذلك مكوناته وانواعه وتعرض ايضا هذا الباب الى التعريف بعملية تحفير البيانات (Data Mining) واهدافها وبعض تطبيقاتها . الباب الثاني : يقدم مسح شامل لملامح وسمات نظم دعم القرار (Features of DSS) وكذلك توضيح الفرق بين انظمة المعلومات المختلفة : 1- نظام المعالجة التقاطعي Transaction Processing System (TPS) 2- نظام ادارة المعلومات Management Information System (MIS) 3- Decision Support System (DSS) نظام دعم القرار مع التركيز علي نظام دعم القرار DSS من حيث خطوات اتخاذ القرار (Decision process) وانواع وانواع القدرات والشكل البنائي لنظام دعم القرارات (DSS Architecture) وكذلك يتعرض هذا الفصل لتعريف البيانات (Data Warehouse) وخصائصه المميزة والتركيب البنائي له .	2001	محمد زكي عبد المجيد ، هاني محمد محي الدين حرب .	
5006	12270664	ماجستير	القدرة الفنية ومجموع الثانوية العامة وعلاقتهما ببعض المتغيرات لدى طلاب كلية التربية النوعية .	على ، شعبان حسن .	كلية التربية النوعية .	القاهرة :	2004	اهداف البحث : 1- ايهما اكثر اسهاما في قدرات الطالب على التحصيل هل هو مجموع الثانوية العامة ام انه مستوى القدرة الفنية - العلاقة بين القدرة الفنية ومجموع الثانوية العامة وكل من ميول الطالب نحو الفن واتجاهاته نحو تخصصه بقسم التربية - الفنية ونح تدريسه للتربية الفنية . 2- ايهما اكثر موضوعية في الاختبار هل اختبارات القبول التي تتم في الثانوية العامة ام التي تتم في الكلية - اهمية البحث : 1- يعد البحث بداية امام الجهات التربوية والتعليمية لدراسة فاعلية نظام القبول بكلية التربية النوعية - يقدم الباحث فكرة اعادة تقييم اختبارات القدرات بالدرجات او المستويات في محاولة للمساهمة في الارتقاء بمعلم من - 2- خلال اختيار الطالب الاعلى مستوى فنيا .	2004	على محمد على المليجي .	
5007	12274961	master.	On solutions of some fractional order differential equations /	AbdEL-Azem, Yasmeeen Ahmed Gaber.			2015	Fractional calculus(FC)has been extensively applied in many fields of science and engineering many mathematicians and applied researchers have tried to model real processes using the fractional calculus this is because of the fact that the realistic modeling of aphysical phenomenon does not depend only on the instant time.		A.M.A.EL-Sayed, S.Z.Rida, A.A.M.Arafa.	
5008	12281129	ماجستير	تصميم المجلة النسائية المصرية:	القطار هبة محمد فهمي	هبة محمد فهمي؛	قنا:	2000	تعد الصحافة المكتوبةأكثر انجازات المجتمع الصناعي انتشاراً فقد ارتبطت مظاهر تقدمها تاريخيا بتطور الحضارة الغربية منذ اوائل القرن السابع عشر حيث بدأ البعض في نشر البدايات الاولى لما نعرفه بالصحافة وإن لم تكن بالتطور الذي نشهده مؤخرًا وإنما تقدمت مع ازدياد حاجة القراء الى المعرفة والخبار وينتقم صناعة الات الطباعة والات صف الحروف وصناعة الورق والاحبار وتقنية التصوير الضوئي وفصل الألوان اي كل ما يرتبط بتقنية تكنولوجيا صناعة الصحافة ودخلت الصحافة مصر مع دخول المطبعة اليها مع الحملة الفرنسية 1798 وعند انشاء مطبعة بولاق في عصر محمد علي اصدرت أول جريدة مصرية الوقائع المصرية 1828 ثم توالى صدور الجرائد المختلفة.			
5009	12292709	ماجستير	Study on the effect of the grain size on the activity concentration of soil, phosphate and building materials samples.	Ibrahim Ali·Sahar Elnobi	South Valley University.	qena:	2015	Regarding to the great benefits from the studies of natural radioactivity and to continue the program of measuring natural radioactivity in different environmental media started in the Environmental Radioactivity Measurements Laboratory (ERML), Faculty of Science, South Valley University, Qena, Egypt since 1990, measurement of natural radioactivity and studying the effect of grain sizes on the natural radioactivity and radon exhalation rate of phosphate, soil, and building materials (sand, granite, marble and limestone) from Aswan and Qena governorates, Egypt were considered in this thesis. This work is mainly concerned with many issues. □ The first concern is to investigate the activity concentrations such as 40K, as well as radionuclides from the 226Ra and 232Th series in different samples using gamma spectroscopy. □ The second concern is to investigate the effect of grain size on the activity concentrations in different samples. □ The third concern is to estimate the radiation hazard health, by calculating the annual effective doses for human, and effect of grain size on the radiation hazard health, and comparing between the obtained results and the other published data. □ The fourth concern is to investigate the effect of grain size on the activity concentrations and exhalation rate of 222Rn in phosphate, soil and building materials, using the ionization chamber "Alpha GUARD". □ Finally, investigation the physical properties that affect on radon exhalation rate (thickness, area, temperature). The measurements described in this study were performed using Low-level gamma ray spectrometer. It consists of "3x3" NaI (TI). The system was calibrated for energy using standard point sources (60Co, 137Cs), and calibrated for efficiency using standard solution QCYB41. Every sample was placed in face to face geometry over the detector for 10 to 24 hour for (226Ra, 232Th and 40K) concentrations measurements. Prior to sampling counting, background were normally taken every week under the same condition of sample measurement, and using the ionization chamber Alpha GUARD PQ2000PRO along with the additional special equipment AquaKIT was used for determining 222Rn concentration in all samples. The average concentrations (Bq/kg) of 226Ra,232Th and 40K for all investigated samples are summarized in the following table: Type of sample Activity concentration (Bq/kg)	#####	Nour Khalifa Ahmed Shaban Ramadan Mohamed Harb.	

							226Ra 232Th 40K Phosphate 6427.39±276 801.4±49 5749.71±495 Soil 139.88±6 162.84±10 1578.38±136 Sand 55.36±2 30.41±2 725.71±62 Granite 268.61±12 566.96±39 6367.98±548 Marble 70.08±3 28.93±2 242.91±21 Limestone 44.43±2 7.71±0.48 311.16±27 from the obtained results, the higher values were 6427.39±276 and 801.4±49 (Bq/kg) for 226Ra and 232Th found in phosphate sample		
5010	12293002	ماجستير	Studies on acetyl pyrrole, synthesis and characterization of some new aza and Sulfur heterocyclic derivatives.	Abdellah·Amany Salah.	South Valley University.	qena:	2015 The present work includes the synthesis of some different compounds derived from pyrrole. Thus on reaction of acetyl pyrrole with CS ₂ it furnished the oxoketene gem-dithiol (2). N CH ₃ O SH SH Dithiol (2) reacts with P ₂ S ₅ in dry benzene and gives the 1,2-dithiol 3-thione (3). N CH ₃ S S S Reaction of (2) with salicylaldehyde in acetonitrile as a solvent and marble as a catalyst and gives 2-mercapto-3-(1-methyl-1Hpyrrole-2-carbonyl)chromen-4-one (4) while on reaction the (2) with cinnamaldehyde and ethylcyanoacetate in tetrahydrofuran and drops of glacial acetic acid it furnishes 2-Mercapto-3-(1-methyl-1Hpyrrole-2-carbonyl)-4-oxo-6-phenyl cyclohexa-2,5-dienecarbonitrile (5). N O Me O O SH N CH ₃ O HS O CN Ph 4 5 On boiling (2) in xylene with p-benzoquinone; 1,4-dichloronaphthoquinone; cyclopentadiene or maleic anhydride it gives 2-[2-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-1-2yl)-2-oxoethylidene]-3a,7a-dihydrobenzo[1,3]dithiol-4,7-dione (6); 2-[2-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-1-2yl)-2-oxoethylidene]-3a,9a-dihydronaphtho[2,3-d][1,3]dithiol-4,9-dione (7); 2-(2,4-dithiabicyclo[	#####	Salem E. Zayed Entesar A. Hassan

						3.2.1]octa-6-en-3-ylidene)-1-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl) ethanone (8) and 2-[2-(1-m-ethyl-1-H-pyrrol-2-yl)-2-oxo-ethylidene] dihydro[1,3]dithiolo[4,5-c]furan-4,6-dione (9) respectively. N CH3 O S S O O N CH3 O S S O O N Me O S S N O S S O O Me O 6 7 8 9 Treatment of (2) with malononitrile in THF/AcOH it gives thiopyrane derivative (10) while on reaction of dithiol (2) with thiosemicarbazide in refluxing ethanol, 3-mercapto-3-thiosemicarbazide-1-(2-pyrr-olyl)-2-propenone (11) was obtained. Reaction of dithiol (2) with indole in methylene chloride in the presence of monochloroacetic acid it gave 3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-3-mercapto-1-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)propenone (12). N Me O S H N 2 NH2 S N Me O NH SH N H S H N 2 H N Me SH O NH 10 11 12 On treatment of (2) with guanidine sulphate in different conditions it gives pyrimidine derivatives, thus when (2) reacts with guanidine sulphate in ethanol in the presence of morpholine it gives 2-amino-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)-4-morpholin-4-yl-4,5-dihydropyrimidineiii 4-thiol (13) while reaction of dithiol (2) with guanidine sulphate in ethanol in the presence of sodium methoxide it gives 4-ethoxy-6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)pyrimidin-2-ylamine sulphate (14). On the other hand reaction of dithiol (2) with hydroxyl amine hydrochloride in ethanol or ethanol/AcOH it gives 3,3-bishydroxyamino-1-(methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)propenone hydrochloride (15) and N-[3-(methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)isothiazol-5-yl]hydroxylamine hydrochloride (16) respectively.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							environment of the Red sea. It presents a brief history of the marine environment of the Red Sea, its characteristics, location of the study area (Hurghada city), supported by a map, (figure1). This chapter also includes a brief survey about previous works concerning the marine environment of the Red sea area (water and sediments). Chapter 2 (Material and Methods): This chapter includes sampling techniques and methodologies. It includes samples collection, Oceanographic parameter measurements such as hydrogen exponent (pH), water temperature (T), total dissolved salts (TDS), salinity (Sal) and dissolved oxygen (DO). This chapter also gives the coordinates of sampling sites, the names of the sites, distance and depth of sampling sites, some photographs of desalination plants.		
5012	12293495	ماجستير Effect of preparation conditions and La-ions on the crystal structure and ferroelectric properties of the system [(Pb0.7 Sr0.3)1-1.5x Lax]TiO3 ceramic	Fekry Saied-Shiemaa Ibrahim	South Valley University.	qena:	2016	Lead titanate (PT) ceramics are very promising piezoelectric materials for high temperature and high frequency applications because of their high Curie temperature and low dielectric constant. Pure lead titanate ceramics are difficult to sinter because of their large anisotropy. On cooling through the Curie temperature, the large anisotropy causes the ceramics to become fragile. By addition of small amount of suitable additives, cracking can be prevented. Our lab. groups have experience concerning ferroelectric properties of lead titante ceramic modified with strontium and lanthanum ions. They prepared specimens of general formula [(Pb1-x Srx)1-1.5z Laz □0.5z]TiO3, where $0 \leq x \leq 0.6$ and $0.03 \leq z \leq 0.09$. They found that when $z = 3 \text{ mol.}\%$ La, there are two anomalies peaks for dielectric constant at $x=20$ and $40 \text{ mol.}\%$ Sr. Similarly when $z = 6 \text{ mol.}\%$ La, there are also two anomalies peaks for dielectric constant at $x=25$ and $35 \text{ mol.}\%$ Sr. But when $z = 9 \text{ mol.}\%$ La, there are only one peak for dielectric constant at $x=30 \text{ mol.}\%$ Sr. So in the present work we took the system [(Pb0.7Sr0.3)0.865 La0.09 □0.045]TiO3 ceramic to study the effect of changes for sintering time (ts) on that system and the effects of La doping on the ferroelectric and structural properties of [(Pb0.7Sr0.3)1-1.5zLaz□0.5z]TiO3 ceramics, then the main objectives are : 1. Studying the crystal structure and ferroelectric properties of the system [(Pb0.7Sr0.3)0.865La0.09]TiO3 and [(Pb0.7Sr0.3)1-1.5xLax]TiO3 ceramics. 2. Access to the best sintering conditions to get optimum results for the ferroelectric properties and crystal structure of the system [(Pb0.7Sr0.3)0.865 La0.09]TiO3 ceramics. 3. To study the effect of La doping on the crystal structure and the ferroelectric properties of [(Pb0.7 Sr0.3)1-1.5xLax]TiO3 ceramics, so the Curie temperature (Tc) should not be less than room temperature . 4. Study the possibility for obtaining electronic capacitor with fixed value of capacitance from less (room temperature) to relative higher temperature with the help of experimental results and the theoretical calculation, which belonged to the binomial distribution function for the system: [(Pb0.7Sr0.3) 1-1.5xLax]TiO3. In the present work we managed the followings: 1. The detailed crystal structure study by analyzing XRD patterns by employing the Rietveld refinement method. 2. In the present research, we study the ferroelectric properties and other related properties as function of temperature and at fixed values of frequency for the electric field. The study includes dielectric constant, the phase transition temperature Tc, Debye's relaxation time τ and critical Debye's relaxation time τ_c, activation energy (Eaf, Eap), Weiss constants (C-, C+) and spontaneous polarization (Ps). 3. For the study of the ferroelectric properties and other related properties we used computerized system for the relationship between LCR meter and the temperature inside the cell of measurements. 4. For suggestion the fabrication of electronic capacitor with fixed value of capstans, in spite of the temperature variation, we need binomial distribution function and experimental results which belonged, in our research, the composition [(Pb0.7Sr0.3)1-1.5xLax]TiO3, where x (La-content) equals to 0.09, 0.10, 0.11, 0.12 and 0.13 mol ,respectively.	#####	G. A. Gamal• M. k. Gergs•E.M. Saed. •
5013	12293700	دكتوراه Electrochemical studies on the corrosion behavior of electrodeposited Zn-Co-Fe alloy	Ali Hassan Ali•Fatma El Zhraa	South Valley University.	qena:	2015	The major over all conclusions of this thesis are presented as follows: Chapter (1) presents an introduction on the fundamental aspects of electrodeposition and corrosion. Chapter (2) presents a literature survey on the binary Zn-Co, Zn-Fe, Co-Fe alloys and ternary Zn-Co-Fe alloys. Chapter (3) investigates the experimental ways used in the thesis. Chapter (4) includes the results and discussion of this examination and consists of three parts: 4.1. The electrodeposition and corrosion of Zn, Co and Fe,	#####	Fawzy H. Assaf • Mortaga M. Abou-Krishna

							binary Zn-Co, Zn-Fe and ternary Zn-Co-Fe alloys at the ordinary conditions also, the comparison between them was studied and the results revealed that: The grain size for Zn-Fe, Zn-Co and Zn-Co-Fe deposits obtained on copper substrate is small and existence in the nano size range, 71.3, 42.7 and 29 nm, respectively, so Zn-Co-Fe presented the smallest grain size. The ternary Zn-Co-Fe deposits showed smooth, bright and fine grain sizes, in contrast to those of Zn-Co or Zn-Fe deposits. Zn-Co-Fe, Zn-Co and Zn-Fe coatings consisted mainly of pure zinc and FeCo phase for ternary Zn-Co-Fe alloy, Zn_{0.35}Co_{0.65} and Zn₂₁Fe₅ phases for binary Zn-Co and Zn-Fe, respectively. The ternary Zn-Co-Fe deposits exhibited better corrosion resistance, also the thickness of the deposit increases in comparison to Zn-Co and Zn-Fe deposits that electrodeposited at similar conditions. 4.2. The electrochemical tests studied for the dissolution of the electrodeposited Zn-Co-Fe alloy in sodium hydroxide solution which can be concluded that: Increasing scan rate increases the height of the anodic peak current density (ip) and shifts potentials to the more noble values. Increasing NaOH concentration and temperature enhance the height of the anodic peak current density (ip) and shift the potentials towards more negative values.		
5014	12308813	دكتوراه	تطوير بعض المتغيرات البدنية والوظيفية وفق منهج تدريبي مقترح الرياضي الموق الخاص وانعكاسها على انتاج ركض 100م					2001	مجلس كلية التربية الرياضية - جامعة بغداد
5015	12311933		A study of maximum power point tracking techniques for wind turbine including matrix converter /	Hassan, Alaa el-dien Mostafa Mohamed.			Nowadays, all countries are challenged with environmental disaster known as global warming that threaten our well-being and existence in addition to the Lack in reserve stocks of non-renewable energies such as oil, natural gas, coal ... etc. Therefore, great efforts are exerted to generate electrical power from renewable sources of energy. Among the available renewable energy sources, wind power is now the world's fastest growing energy source and it has become one of the most rapidly expanding industries. It has also advantageous over traditional methods of energy generation in the sense that it is getting cheaper and cheaper to produce energy. Wind Energy may soon be the economical way to produce energy on large and small scales. 2016 This thesis provides a comprehensive study of grid-tie wind energy conversion system using permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG). The proposed type of wind energy conversion system (WECS) is based on generating electrical power with minimum harmonics and minimum power loss. This can be achieved by using maximum power point control techniques for controlling the variable generated power of the WECS using direct AC/AC power converter instead of conventional indirect converters based AC-DC-AC converter. Also, this technique achieves the maximum injected power from the turbine for different variable wind speeds. Matrix converter is controlled by space vector pulse width modulation, which enables excellent transient response, while sinusoidal current waveforms are dominant. This is targeted to enhance the load voltage profile and to reduce the overall power loss in the electrical distribution networks. IV A direct matrix converter prototype is constructed for experimental verifications of the results. As a first step in experimental works, filter types are investigated and a three-phase input LC filter is constructed to eliminate the high frequency current components. Then, direct matrix converter power circuitry and gate driver circuitry are designed and constructed. To control the matrix switches, the control algorithm is implemented using a DSPACE hardware system. This digital control system controls the matrix converter switches to produce the required PWM pattern to synthesize the load input current and output voltage vectors, as well. Finally, the simulation results are tested and supported by laboratory experiments involving an R-L load.		
5016	12312143		Investigation of meta-material Application in coupling reduction between Microstrip antennas using numerical Techniques /	Mohamed, Mostafa Mohamed Bakry.			2014 The wireless communication systems had been grown with increasing applications in wide range of electronic commerce, especially the antennas which took a great interest in the field of wireless communications due to easy fabrications, low profile, low power consuming, reduced size, multi-functions and multi-band for wireless devices. This thesis concentrates on major parts affecting the microstrip patch antennas (MPAs) operation. In the first part, the mutual coupling effects between the elements of microstrip patch antenna arrays (MPAAs) have a great interest and can affect the		

							performance of the microstrip antennas. first We design array antenna of two elements with distance apart equals to $\lambda/2$ on dielectric substrate FR4 with dielectric constant 4.5 and height $h=1.5\text{mm}$ to operate at resonance frequency $f_0=6.3\text{ GHz}$. The mutual coupling between the elements of the array antenna can be measured by the insertion loss, IL (dB) between the elements. Some techniques for reduction of the mutual coupling between the elements of the MPAs were used before. Among these techniques as we propose are the periodic structures of complementary Split Ring Resonators (CSRRs) of Metamaterials (MTM) for reducing the mutual coupling between the elements of microstrip antenna arrays. CSRR is firstly designed on a dielectric substrate of FR4 with relative permittivity $\epsilon_r=4.5$ and dielectric height $h=1.5\text{ mm}$. They operate as Left Handed Materials (LHM) with negative permittivity and permeability at the frequency of operation of the MPA ($f_0= 6.3\text{ GHz}$). Three shapes of CSRR are proposed to reduce the mutual coupling effects between the elements of the array antennas. The first shape is a single CSRR which is easily etched in the ground plane of the array antenna and this can make isolation of 38 dB under the original value of the conventional array antenna. The second shape is a double CSRR and this can make isolation of 10 dB under the original value and the [IV] last shape is a triple CSRR which can give isolation of 14 dB under the original values of the antenna. The gain and directivity are improved by about 1.1 dB due to the suppression of the surface waves between the elements of MPAs. The feeding method of the MPA is a 50Ω coaxial probe feed. This method of feeding is preferred because of its advantage to give more guided waves under the patches and so the mutual coupling is increased. The dimensions of the CSRR structures are selected and modified to agree the MPA resonance frequency. For more verification, the proposed antenna loaded with the CSRRs is fabricated and measured. The measured data give good agreement with the simulation results. In the second part of this thesis, the gain improvement of the MPA takes a great interest. We propose a new MPA which designed on a dielectric substrate of Roger 4003C with relative permittivity 3.55 and thickness $h= 0.813\text{ mm}$ to operate at resonance frequency of 10 GHz and has total gain 7 dB. We suggest 2-D periodic structures of Complementary G-shape Split Ring Resonator (CGSRR) and Separated Complementary G-shape Split Ring Resonators by slots (SCGSRRs) of MTM for enhancing the gain and bandwidth of the MPA. CGSRRs are designed on the same dielectric substrate of the MPA and can give negative values of permittivity and permeability at the frequency of operation $f_0= 10\text{GHz}$. These periodic structures are loaded around the patch antenna to enhance the gain of the antenna by about 2.5 dB over the original value of the conventional MPA and the bandwidth increases from 350 MHz to 510 MHz. SCGSRRs are designed on a dielectric substrate RT/duroid 5880 with dielectric constant equals to 2.2 and thickness $h= 1.575\text{ mm}$ and can be used as flat lenses over the MPA loaded with CGSRRs. The total gain of the MPA will be improved by about 3.83 dB. The proposed MPA loaded with CGSRRs are fabricated and measured. Good agreement between the simulated results and measured data is achieved. [V] The finite difference time domain method is used in this thesis to analyze and study the operation of the microstrip patch antenna. 3D simulation for Maxwell's equations is carried here with LIAO's absorbing boundary conditions for the problem space. The FDTD method is used to calculate the scattering parameters of the patch antenna and visualize the EM waves through the patch. The calculated scattering parameters from the FDTD equations are compared with the simulated results. Good agreement between the calculated and simulated results is achieved.		
5017	12312461		Intelligent Control on Active Suspension System /	Mahmoud, Abd El-Nasser Sharkawy Ahmed.		2016	The objectives of this study are to obtain a mathematical model for the passive and active suspensions systems for quarter car model and construct an active suspension control for a quarter car model subject to excitation from a road profile using PID , FUZZY and H_∞ controllers. Current automobile suspension systems using passive components only by utilizing spring and damping coefficient with fixed rates. Vehicle suspensions systems typically rated by its ability to provide good road handling and improve ride comfort. Passive suspensions only offer compromise between these two conflicting criteria. Active suspension poses the ability to reduce the traditional design as a compromise between handling and comfort by directly controlling the suspensions force actuators.		

							In this study, the active suspension system is synthesized based on PID , Fuzzy Logic and H [∞] techniques for a quarter car model. Comparison between passive and active suspensions system are performed by using road profile. The performance of the active suspension system using PID, Fuzzy Logic and H [∞] controllers is compared with the passive suspension system. The performance of these controllers will be determined by performing computer simulations using the MATLAB and SIMULINK toolbox.		
5018	12321779	القتل الداخلي في مدينة العردقة :	المولى, احمد محمد جاد.			2015	تتناول موضوع الدراسة " القتل الداخلي في مدينة العردقة : دراسة في جغرافية النقل " باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية وذلك بهدف دراسة أثر العوامل الجغرافية على النقل بالمدينة ، ودراسة شبكة الشوارع بالمدينة وتطورها وتصنيفها ، بالإضافة إلى دراسة وسائل النقل العاملة بالمدينة والتي تربطها بالمدن الأخرى ودراسة حجم الحركة على شوارع ومداخل المدينة ومدى كفاءتها وتصنيف رحلات السكان داخل المدينة ، وكذلك إلغاء الضوء على أهم مشكلات النقل الداخلي بالمدينة وعمل خريطة التصور المستقبلي للنقل بالمدينة . وقسمت الدراسة إلى خمسة فصول تسبقها مقدمة وتليها خاتمة على النحو التالي : المقدمة : توضح منطقة الدراسة ، وأسباب اختيار الموضوع وأهداف الدراسة والمناهج والأساليب المستخدمة والتي أهمها المنهج الأصولي والإقليمي والتاريخي ، أما بالنسبة للأساليب فقد تم في إنتاج الخرائط وتحليلها ، (GIS) استخدام الأسلوب الكمي والوصفي ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية ونتيجة النقص في بعض البيانات اعتمد الطالب على الدراسة الميدانية عن طريق الاستبيان أو حصر حركة المركبات على شوارع المدينة ومداخلها ، بالإضافة إلى الصعوبات التي واجهت الطالب . الفصل الأول : يعرض العوامل الجغرافية المؤثرة في النقل من حيث الموقع والبنية والتركيب الجيولوجي ومظاهر السطح والعناصر المناخية والسكان والنمو العمراني واستخدام الأرض . الفصل الثاني : ويتناول شبكة الشوارع في المدينة من حيث تطور أطوال الشبكة والتوزيع الجغرافي لها ، وكذاقتها على أساس المساحة والسكان ، والخصائص العامة لشبكة الشوارع من حيث الاتساع وحالة الرصف والجزر الوسطى والأرصفة الجانبية والإشارات المرورية والميادين والتقاطعات الرئيسية . الفصل الثالث : يدرس وسائل النقل بالمدينة من حيث التطور العددي والنوعي ، وتطور نصيب الفرد من المركبات ، وأنواع وسائل النقل كالسيارات (الخاصة ، السرفيس ، التاكسي ، المصالح والشركات ، النقل ، الدراجات البخارية والعادية) ، بالإضافة إلى الوسائل التي تربط المدينة بخارجها وهي شركات الأتوبيسات وسيارات الأجرة بين المحافظات والمدينة . الفصل الرابع : يدرس الحركة داخل المدينة ، والتي تشمل حركة المركبات على شوارع المدينة وقسمت إلى شوارع حجم الحركة عليها مرتفع وشوارع حجم الحركة عليها متوسط وشوارع حجم الحركة عليها منخفض ، بالإضافة إلى رحلات النقل داخل المدينة من حيث الغرض من الرحلة ٢٢٥ والوسيلة المستخدمة فيها ، بالإضافة إلى مستوى كفاءة شوارع المدينة ، وأيضاً الحركة على مداخل المدينة والتي تشمل حركة نقل الركاب وحركة نقل البضائع ومستوي كفاءة هذه المداخل . الفصل الخامس : يتناول تقييم شبكة النقل الداخلي وسبل تميمتها ، ومن أهم المشكلات هي المتعلقة بتخطيط شبكة الشوارع ، ومشكلات متعلقة بوسائل النقل العاملة بالمدينة ، ومشكلات تتعلق بتنظيم الحركة المرورية ،ومشكلات بيئية ناتجة عن النقل ، كما تم رسم خريطة للتصور المستقبلي لتنمية النقل بالمدينة . الخاتمة : والتي تناولت نتائج الدراسة وأهم المقترحات والتوصيات وقائمة بالملاحق والمصادر والمراجع العربية والأجنبية .		
5019	12322989	شعر عزت الطيري :	محمد, إسماعيل محمود إبراهيم.			2015	I start my research with an introduction to the poet in which I briefly talked about him and the influence of the environment on his poetry, and the poetic school he belonged to. Then I divided my research into two main categories each one contains several chapters. The objective elements in the first category: Chapter one: Philandering in Al Taairy's poetry. Chapter two: Compliment, blame and longing. Chapter three: Description. Chapter four: Elegy. Chapter five: Humor and sarcasm. Chapter six: Social poetry. Chapter seven: National (epic) poetry. Chapter eight: meditation and philosophical poetry. The second category was about the technical analysis; I divided it into several chapters: Chapter one: Fiction and artistic image in which I talked about the image from legacy like similar and metaphorical images. I followed that by talking about the suitable images which represent the sprit of the age such as symbolic, sensual and radial images. Chapter two: I talked about the language of the poet through words and structures and the linguistic phenomena which are obvious in his poetry and some of linguistic mistakes which he committed. After that I talked about his own style in the construction of the poem which I thought enough to avoid useless repetition. Chapter three: in this chapter I talked about intertextuality in Al- Taairy's poetry from the holly Qura'n and the purified sunnah, and also from the soffy heritage, religious, popular and mythical legacy. Chapter four: this is about the dramatic construction in Al-Taairy's poetry by comparing		

							it to story and play. That was obvious in the internal and external dialogs in his poetry, the mask, the poems in story and the poems in prose. Chapter five: in this chapter I talked about music in Al-Tairy's poetry with its two kinds external as rhyme and rhythm and internal as repetition, homophone, comparison and contrast. Chapter six in which I talked about the poet in the measure of criticism by documenting all the opinions of the critics about his poetry. Finally I prepared a list of sources and references and conclusion contained the results which I got from my research in Al-Tairy's poetry and some recommendations which I intended to say, then I made an index of subjects. Allah is the guide in whom we put our trust		
5020	12322992		موجب النهي عند الأصوليين :	أمين, رامي محمد أحمد.		2014	عنوان الرسالة / موجب النهي عند الأصوليين ، دراسة تطبيقية على كتاب نيل الأوطار للإمام الشوكاني المتوفى سنة 1250 هـ . إعداد الباحث / رامي محمد أحمد أمين . الدرجة العلمية / رسالة مقدمة لنيل درجة الماجستير في الدراسات الإسلامية (أصول الفقه) . مضمون الرسالة / وتناولت هذه الرسالة بيان النهي عند الأصوليين ، وما يترتب على صدوره من الشارع الكريم من إفادة صريحته للتحريم أو لغیره من الصيغ ، مع بيان عمل القرائن الصارفة للنهي عن حقيقته ، وبيان نوع تأثيرها عليه من حيث مصدرها ، سواء كانت القرينة مقالبة أو حالية، ومن حيث قوتها سواء كانت قطعية أو ظنية ، مع الاعتماد على التطبيقات الفقهية التي توضح اختلاف العلماء في المعاني التي ترد إليها صيغة النهي من حيث الاعتماد على القرائن أو عدمه وذلك من خلال كتاب نيل الأوطار شرح مننقى الأخبار للإمام الشوكاني . محتوى الرسالة / اشتملت الرسالة إجمالاً على مقدمة وباين وخاتمة وفهارس ، أما المقدمة ففيها التعريف بموضوع البحث ، وأسباب اختيار الموضوع ، والدراسات السابقة ، ومنهج البحث ، وأما الباب الأول : فقد خصص للجانب النظري ويكون من تمهيد وثلاثة فصول ،أما التمهيد : فيحتوي على الآتي : أولاً : في التعريف بالإمام الشوكاني وكتابه نيل الأوطار ، ثانياً : في حسن المأمور به وقبح المنهي عنه ،ثالثاً : في أقسام الحكم التكليفي عند الأحناف والجمهور ،أما الفصل الأول : فيتناول تعريف النهي ، وصيغه ،وأما الفصل الثاني : فقد جاء لبيان دلالات النهي ، ومقتضياته ،وأما الفصل الثالث : لبيان القرائن وشروطها وأنواعها ، وأما الباب الثاني :فقد خصص للجانب التطبيقي ويتكون من خمسة عشر مبحث ، وأما الخاتمة : فتشتمل على :أهم النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها ، والتوصيات المقترحة من خلال البحث .		
5021	12323080		الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية والمساعدة الوجدانية وإدارة الحياة وعلاقتهم بالصلاة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية /	علي. محمد عبدالقادر عبدالموجود.		2013	هدفت الدراسة الراحنة نحو معرفة مدى تأثير التباين في كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية. المساعدة الوجدانية وإرادة الحياة في الصلاة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية. وقد تكونت العينة من (ن = 60) مريضاً بأورام القولون والمستقيم السرطانية. بمتوسط عمري قدره 55.73+ 7.09 , واستخدم الباحث استمارة جمع البيانات, ومقياس المساعدة الوجدانية , ومقياس الصلاة النفسية وهما من إعداد الباحث, ومقياس الكفاءة الذاتية (شويخ, 2007) , ومقياس إرادة الحياة (الخشاب, 2002) , وأسفرت النتائج عن وجود علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائياً بين كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية , والمساعدة الوجدانية والصلاة النفسية, وعدم وجود ارتباط بين هذه المتغيرات وإرادة الحياة. فضلاً عن وجود تأثير واضح لكل من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية والمساعدة الوجدانية على الصلاة النفسية , وإختفاء التأثير لإرادة الحياة عليها. وقد أسفرت الدراسة الراحنة من عدة نتائج أهمها : 1- توجد علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائياً بين كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية. الصلاة النفسية والمساعدة الوجدانية. فحين لا -1- توجد علاقة بين إرادة الحياة وباقي متغيرات الدراسة لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية 2- لا يوجد تأثير للمتغيرات الديموجرافية على كلا من الكفاءة الذاتية الصحية. الصلاة النفسية والمساعدة الوجدانية وإرادة -2- الحياة. 3- يوجد أثر واضح للكفاءة الذاتية الصحية على الصلاة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية -3- 4- يوجد أثر واضح للمساعدة الوجدانية على الصلاة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية -4- 5- لا يوجد تأثير لإرادة الحياة على الصلاة النفسية لدى مرضى الأورام السرطانية -5- ونوقشت النتائج في ضوء الدلالات النظرية والتطبيقية للنتائج الدراسة ومدى اتساقها مع دراسات اهتمت بهذه المتغيرات.		
5022	12326079		Stability improvement of Dfig wind farms during fault occurrence /	Rihan, Mahmoud Sameh.		2016	This thesis proposes a new technique to improve the stability of doubly fed induction generators (DFIG) during severe gride fault occurrence.		
5023	12326180		Sliding mode control of linear induction motor drives /	Hassan, Taiea Abdel-Gawad Ahmed.		2016	Proportional Integral (PI) controllers are extensively applied in electrical machine control systems due to their simple control structure, ease of design, ruggedness, and effectiveness.		
5024	12326531		Analysis and design of multi band RIFD antennas :	Yousef, Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Elneqm.		2016	In recent years communication systems have been taken more interest in wireless communications due to easy use and availability at everywhere and any time.		
5025	12327946		Enchancing the performance of air cooling system by mixing direct expansion unit and chilled water system /	Ibraheem, Ahmed Abd Elnaeem.		2012	The proposed system consists of two air conditioning sub systems.		
5026	12328094		Detection and classification of broken rotor bars faults in induction motor using adaptive neuro- fuzzy inference system /	Mohamed, Menshawy Abdelrady Mohamed.		2015	Induction motor (IM) plays a very important part in industrial plant.		
5027	12333061	doctoral.	Studies on microbiological potential of some extracts and silver nanoparticles from calotropis procera and ficus sycomorus /	Hassan, Neamat Hamam Ali.		2016	The main objective of this thesis to stdy the microbiological potential of some extracts and its silvr nanoparticles from calotropis procera and ficus sycomorus, screening for the efectiveextract fromlatex and leaves of both plants and studying the phsiological effects of these treatmentson som bathogenic bacteria and phytopathogens.to	26/6/2016.	Waiel F. Sayed, Wesam M. Salem, Mohie Haryi.
5028	12336812		effect of exposure to electromagnetic fields of cell phones and their base stations on the mucous membrane and lingual salivary glands in rats	yassar abdel-raouf mohamed		2013	electromagetic fields consist of wavaes of electric and magntic energy travelling together at the speed of light various applications of their use can be found in the service of mankind for more than 100years the most recent applications of emfs are related to the mobile telephon and satellite communication service repacholi 2001 every one is exposed to complex mixture of electric and magnetic filed at many different frequencies in the scientific literatures and in the media increasing attention was paid to the potential adverse effects of emfs on human health the adverse health effects from expoure to radiofrequency emfs such as those from base satation or mobil phones remained unproven however scintific evidence suggests subtle biogrical effects huss and rooli 2006		

[illegible]

						2016	تدبر عت الألقاب التي تلقب بها كيان الموظفين حيث انقسمت الى القاب وظيفيه وشرفيه وكيهوتيه وعكست تلك الألقاب في أغلبها اتجاهات ثقافيه وظروف تاريخيه ومستويات اداريه عاشها حامل هذه الألقاب ودعمتها سيرتها الذاتية والتي سجل بها ما قام به من اعمال وكان الغرض من الألقاب والنوعت التي سجلها هؤلاء الموظفين على جدران مقابرهم وغير ها اثبات انهم يلقوا بمكانه محترمه في الآخره وتخليدا لذكراهم في الحياه بطريقه لائقه مع الحفاظ على استمراريه اقامه شعائرهم الجزييه.
5034	12339470		الألقاب الوظيفيه العليا في عصورى الانتقال الأول والدوله الوسطى/	الأمير ، رحاب محمد سيد.			ترجع اهميه الدراسه في اعداد برامج تدريبيه للمعلمين واعضاء هيئة التدريس بالجامعات بعمل منتديات ومدونات خاصه بمواد التدريس واعتماد المنتديات الالكترونيه التعليميه والمدونات الالكترونيه من الوسائل التعليميه في التعليم ونشر ثقافه التواصل الالكتروني كاداه معتمده رئيسيه للتواصل بين المعلمين والطلاب بين المدارس والجامعات وطلابها لنشر كل ما يتعلق بالمعليه التعليميه.
5035	12339500		برنامج تدريبي تفاعلى قائم على الويب لتنمية بعض مهارات انتاج المنتديات التعليميه والمدونات الالكترونيه لدى طلاب كليه التربيه/	أحمد، خالد عبيد علي.		2015	
5036	12339519		دراسه تحليليه مقارنة لبعض الخصائص النفسية والاجتماعيه والتربويه لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم الأساسى ذوى صعوبات التعلم والمعادين/	ربيع، بركات صديق عبد المطلب.		2015	اهداف الدراسه:- التعرف على الفروق الجوهرية بين كل من تلاميذ الصف السادس من ذوى صعوبات التعلم والمعادين في الخصائص النفسية. التعرف على الفروق الجوهرية بين كل من تلاميذ الصف السادس من ذوى صعوبات التعلم والمعادين في الخصائص الاجتماعية. التعرف على الفروق الجوهرية بين كل من تلاميذ الصف السادس من ذوى صعوبات التعلم والمعادين في الخصائص التربويه. التعرف على البناء النفسى للحالات الطرفيه في الخصائص النفسية والاجتماعيه والتربويه للتلاميذ ذوى صعوبات التعلم.
5037	12339733		فاعليه برنامج في الجغرافيا قائم على وحدات التعلم الرقمي في تنميه بعض المفاهيم ومهارات التواصل الالكترونى وحب الاستطلاع الجغرافى لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانويه/	عبدالله، محمد أحمد عبد الرحمن.		2015	ترجع اهميه البحث في مساعده القاطنين على برامج الجغرافيا في تصميم برامج تعليميه مناسبه للتعليم باستخدام وحدات التعلم الرقمي. مساعده المهتمين بالمعليه التعليميه في تحسين تعليم الجغرافيا بالمرحله الثانويه من خلال الاعتماد على وحدات التعلم الرقمي واستخدام اختبارات المفاهيم الجغرافيه كاداه تقييم لمستوى الطلاب في الجغرافيا واستخدام بطلقه الملاحظه للوقوف على مستوى الطلاب في مهارات التواصل الالكترونى.
5038	12339769		مناطق الدماغ المرتبطه بالاسترجاع اللفظي وغير اللفظي من ذاكره الأحداث الشخصيه في ضوء الانتباه الكامل والموزع لدى بعض طلاب كليه التربيه بقنا/	سيد، شيماء سيد سليمان.		2015	تتبع اهميه البحث الحالي من عده جوانب على النحو التالي: فحص تأثيرات الانتباه الموزع أثناء الاسترجاع من ذاكره الأحداث يلقي الضوء على القيود او المحددات التي تفرضها 1- المعالجه المعرفيه لهذه العمليه توجيه المعلمين الى التداخل الذي قد ينتج من اداء مهام ثلويه سمعيه ويصريه غير ذات صله أثناء الاسترجاع من ذاكره 2- الاحداث مساعده المتخصصين في التربيه في بناء تشخيص دقيق عن مناطق الدماغ المسئوله عن استرجاع المواد اللفظيه والمواد 3- غير اللفظيه من ذاكره الانتباه الكامل والموزع
5039	12340939		assessment of superoxide dismutase enyme level gingival crevicular fluide in smokers	samar ahmed nopy		2012	ان مرض التهاب الانسجه الداعصه هو مرض التهابي يتميز بكون جيب لثوى وما يتبعه من تآكل في العظم السنخي وتدمير النسيج المغلف لجذور الانسان والاربطة الداعصه السنيه انه مرض متعدد الاسباب والذي يحتل فيه التوازن بين البلاك ورد فعل العائل نتيجته التغيرات في رده فعل العائل و تأثيرات بيئية او سلوكيه في كل من البلاك ورد فعل العائل ثم اقتراض العديد من البات تدمير النسيج المغلف لجذور الانسان وقد تم اقتراح تورط اصناف الاكسجين النشطه قام المحقق كخبره من المحققين بجمع كل نسخ المخطوط ليُفَـف على محتوياته كاملا لان هناك نسخ تكون الكتابه فيها مطموسه واخرى ظاهره فقام المحقق بمجهود يشكر عليه حيث قام بأخراج هذا المخطوط الى النور لكي تقوم عليه الدراسات في كل نواحيه ومع ذلك لم يتناول المحقق دراسه الاحاديث من حيث السند والمتن ولكن كانت هناك اشارات في الهوامش ومع ذلك اقول بعد اطلاعي على الكتاب حقاً يعتبر اصلا يعتمد عليه في الدراسات التحليليه.
5040	12340967		الأحاديث المرفوعه الوارده في الجزء الأول من كتاب التاريخ الكبير لابن أبي خيثمه:	محمدين، مصطفى محمد محمود.		2015	تهدف الدراسه الى محاوله رسم خرائط لآخطار السيول والاضطار النحت النهري وتحديد درجه خطورتهم والمناطق المتألى لعمليات التتبع بمنطقة الدراسه ودراسه الخصائص المورفومترية لاحواض التصريف والحصول على العلاقات الارتباطيه بين ابعاد الاحواض من ناحية وبين الجريان السيلبي من ناحية اخرى وتطبيق التحليل العملي والكشف عن العوامل تهدف الدراسه الى معرفه اثر العوامل الجغرافيه في امتداد شبكه النقل وانعكاساتها على تنميه المدينه ودراسه علاقته بالنقل باستخدامات الارض بالمدينه خاصه السياحي ودراسه حجم حركه المركبات على الكرق الرئيسي بالمدينه وتحليلها وتحديد كفاءه شبكه الطرق بالمدينه مع بيان درجه خطورتها.
5041	12340998		الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية لوادى النيل بين قنا ونجع حمادى باستخدام الاستشعار من بعد ونظم المعلومات الجغرافيه/	أبو حديد، أحمد عبد الفتاح حسين.		2015	القرآن الكريم هو كتاب الله المبين الذي نزل به جبريل عليه السلام على خاتم الانبياء والمرسلين سيد الخلق اجمعين محمد بن عبدالله بن عبد المطلب المصطوف في المصاحف المنقول عنه بالتواتر المتعدد بتلاوته ويرى البعض ان القرآن اسم علم غير مشتق ولا مهموز كالنوراء والانجيل خاص بكلام الله .
5042	12341017		جغرافيه النقل في مدينه الأقصر باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافيه/	عثمان، حمدان سعد نجار.		2015	تسعى الدراسه الى الكشف عن مدى الامام الباحثين بجامعة جنوب الوادى بمفهوم الوصول الحر واتجاهاتهم الإيجابية والسلبيه نحوه سواء كانوا متتجين للمعلومات او مستخدمين لها وذلك من خلال دراسه مدى الامام الباحثين بجامعة جنوب الوادى بقنا بمفهوم الوصول الحر للمعلومات ومبادراته ودراسه اتجاهات الباحثين بجامعة جنوب الوادى بقنا نحو نشر واتاحه ابحاثهم لاطلاع الحر عبر مصادر الوصول الحر لكل من يريد الوصول اليها دون قيود.
5043	12341097		ما نسب الى النبي -صلى الله عليه وسلم - وصحباؤه الكرام من القراءات الشاذة :	أحمد، قناوى محمد فاوى.		2014	يهدف البحث الى تحسين مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي اللفظي وغير اللفظي لدى أطفال الروضة في ضوء نظريه التعلم الاجتماعي المعرفي وذلك في ضوء البرنامج المعد في البحث الحالي ويسهم البحث في تقديم فهم أكثر لخصائص الطفل مما يساعده على وضع أنشطة متنوعة تناسب قدراته وإمكانياته تعمل على تحسين مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي لديه انطلاقاً من مبدأ مراعاة الفروق الفردية بين الأطفال لتسليط الضوء على هذه الفئه يساهم في الكشف المبكر عنهم وتقديم البرنامج اللازم لتحسين مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي لديهم.اهداف البحث :- يهدف البحث الحالي الى : تحسين مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي اللفظي وغير اللفظي لدى أطفال الروضة في ضوء نظرية التعلم الاجتماعي – المعرفي وذلك في ضوء البرنامج المعد في البحث الحالي . اهمية البحث :
5044	12341169		أنماط الأفاذه من مصادر الوصول الحر للمعلومات لدى الباحثين بجامعة جنوب الوادى:	على، زينب على بكرى.		2015	تظهر الأهمية النظرية للبحث الحالي في الآتى :- تتبع أهمية البحث الحالي من خلال تناوله لنظرية التعلم الاجتماعي- المعرفي التي -١ تعد من النظريات التي نالت الاهتمام من العلماء والباحثين لتقديمها وجهة نظر جديدة للتدريب من خلال استخدام أسلوب النمذجة والتي تختلف عن وجهة النظر التقليدية التي سادت سنوات طويلة في المجال التعليمي ولعرضها لإطار مرجعي يوضح كيفية بناء الخبرة التعليمية من خلال احتكاك الفرد بالبيئة المحيطة به وتفاعله معها مما يسمح باكتساب مهارات اللغة . يسهم البحث الحالي في تقديم فهم أكثر لخصائص الطفل مما يساعده على وضع أنشطة -٢ انطلاقاً من مبدأ مراعاة الفروق الفردية بين الأطفال.
5045	12341190		مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي اللفظي/ غير اللفظي لدى أطفال الروضة بمحافظة سوهاج وبرنامج مقترح لتحسين هذه المهارات/	محمد، رضى حمدي.		2015	يهدف البحث الى تحسين مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي اللفظي وغير اللفظي لدى أطفال الروضة في ضوء نظرية التعلم الاجتماعي – المعرفي وذلك في ضوء البرنامج المعد في البحث الحالي . اهمية البحث :

					تسليط الضوء على هذه الفئة يساهم في الكشف المبكر عنهم وتقديم البرنامج اللازم لتحسين -٢- مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي لأدبيهم . مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي لأدبيهم XXXXXXXXXXXXXX تظهر الأهمية التطبيقية للبحث الحالي في الآتي :- تمثل هذه الأهمية في إمكانية الاستفادة من نتائج البحث الحالي في مجال التطبيق العملي ،حيث يقدم برنامجاً تدريبياً يمكن أن يسهم في تحسين مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي اللفظي وغير اللفظي لدى أطفال الروضة من خلال اكتساب استجابات جديدة و تعديل استجابات غير مرغوب فيها وتغيير استجابات غير مناسبة.حدود البحث :- تتحدد نتائج البحث الحالي بالعينة المستخدمة والتي بلغ حجمها (٨٠) طفلاً لا من أطفال م / ٦ سنوات من مدارس محافظة سوهاج خلال العام الأكاديمي ٢٠١٢ : الروضة من ٢٠١٤ وقد روعي عند اختيار أفراد العينة أن يكون اختياراً عشوائياً ، كذلك خلوهم من أى إعاقات جسمية والتأكد من سلامة الحواس . أدوات البحث :- تتحدد الأدوات المستخدمة في البحث الحالي والمتمثلة في الآتي : بطاقتي ملاحظة مهارات التواصل الاجتماعي اللفظي وغير اللفظي (إعداد : الباحثة)-٢- برنامج لتحسين مهارات ١- التواصل الاجتماعي اللفظي وغير اللفظي لدى أطفال الروضة (إعداد : الباحثة) مفاهيم البحث الإجرائية :- تعريف التواصل • Communication: عملية اتصال بين طرفين أحدهما المعلم ، والآخر المتعلم ، وتتوافر فيه مقومات الإصال الشخصي وهو ما لا يتاح للمتعلم من خلال الدراسة الذاتية بأنشائها المختلفة وكلما كان المعلم قادراً على إثراء مواقف الاتصال عن طريق المناقشة ، كلما كانت مواقف التعليم مؤثرة كان التعليم باقي الأثر (أحمد حسين القفاني ، على أحمد الجمل ، ٢٠٠٣ : ٩) . أو عملية معقدة تتجج وتفشل ، وتصيب وتخطئ ، وتوصل صاحبها إلى أهدافه أو قد يحدث العكس (مثال عبد الخالق جاب الله ، ٢٠١٢ : ٤٥) . وتعرف الباحثة إجرائياً بأنه : قدرة الطفل على التواصل مع المعلمة من خلال استخدام الكلمات والمفردات والرموز جنباً إلى جنب مع الإشارات والإيماءات كما تقاس بالمقياس المعد في البحث الحالي. (إعداد الباحثة) .
5046	12341209	مصطفى، نسرين صلاح.	المتغيرات الاجتماعية المرتبطة بالعنف الأسري ضد الأطفال:		منذ بداية الثأرية شهدت البشرية أحداث كثيرة تميزت بالعنف الأسري بدأت بقتل قابيل لأخيه هابيل واستمرت حتى الآن أكثر تنوعاً وقسوة على الرغم من أن جميع الأديان السماوية دعت إلى الرحمة والمودة والتسامح والاسلام يوصي الإنسان بأخيه مهما كانت دينته أو جنسيته ومبادهه تأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر.
5047	12341230	عليان، عبيد ابراهيم عبيد أحمد.	الترابط النصي في سور (آل حم)/		تهدف الدراسة إلى الإفادة من معطيات علم اللغة النصي في تحليل سور آل حم وإبراز عناصر الترابط النصي ودورها في تماسك النص واتساجمه وصف علاقات الترابط النصي القائم بين الجمل والتعرف على دور علماء اللغة العرب في وضع نواه علم اللغة النصي قبل علماء الغرب.
5048	12341528	عبدالله، حمدي عبدالله عبدالعال.	الممارسة العامة في الخدمة الاجتماعية وتنمية بعض المهارات الاجتماعية للأطفال المتخلفين عقلياً القابلين للتعليم/		تسعى الدراسة الحالية إلى تحقيق هدف رئيسي موده اختبار العلاقة بين استخدام الممارسه العامه للخدمه الاجتماعيه وتنميه بعض المهارات الاجتماعيه للأطفال المتخلفين عقلياً القابلين للتعليم وينبثق من هذا الهدف مجموعه من الاهداف الفرعيه المتمثله في اختبار العلاقة بين استخدام الممارسه العامه للخدمه الاجتماعيه وتنميه المهارات الاجتماعيه للشخصيه للأطفال المتخلفين عقلياً القابلين للتعليم واختبار العلاقة بين استخدام الممارسه العامه للخدمه الاجتماعيه وتنميه المهارات الاجتماعيه المدرسيه للأطفال المتخلفين عقلياً القابلين للتعليم.
5049	12341547	حفني، علي ثابت ابراهيم.	الاضطرابات الانفعاليه والسلوكيه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه ذوي صعوبات التعلم وعلاقتها بالاداء المهاري والتعلم الابتكاري		تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على فعاليه برنامج ارشادي انتقائي تكاملي في خفض بعض الاضطرابات الانفعاليه والسلوكيه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه ذوي صعوبات التعلم عينه الدراسه وبعض المتغيرات الاسريه الكامنه التي تسهم في ظهور بعض الاضطرابات الانفعاليه والسلوكيه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه ذوي صعوبات التعلم عينه الدراسه.
5050	12341564	اسماعيل، أكرم محمد طلعت.	فأعليه برنامج ارشادي تكاملي لخفض بعض الاضطرابات الانفعاليه وأثرها على الأمن النفسي لدى تلاميذ التعليم الأساسي/		هدفت الدراسه الحاليه للتعرف على مدى فاعليه برنامج ارشادي تكاملي لخفض بعض الاضطرابات الانفعاليه وأثرها على الأمن النفسي لدى تلاميذ التعليم الاساسي وتكونت عينه الدراسه الاستطلاعيه من (200) تلميذا وتلميذه من تلاميذ مرحله الاعدياديه والعينه التجريبيه من 30 تلميذ من تلاميذ مرحله الاعدياديه طبقت عليهم ادوات الدراسه المتمثله في مقياس الاضطرابات الانفعاليه لدى تلاميذ التعليم الاساسي ومقياس الأمن النفسي .
5051	12341682	العجمي، فهد نايف محمد.	الأدراك الحسي- حركي وعلاقته بالأداء المهاري والتعلم الابتكاري لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت/		يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على الإدراك الحسي-حركي وعلاقته بالأداء المهاري والتعلم الابتكاري لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت وذلك من خلال التعرف على تأثير البرنامج المقترح للإدراك الحسي-حركي على مستوى الأداء المهاري في كره القدم لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت وتأثير البرنامج المقترح للإدراك الحسي-حركي على مستوى التعلم الحركي لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت.
5052	12341716	محمود، عواطف حفني.	أشغال الخشب في عصر الفاره الدينيه القطييه والإسلاميه الباقيه من القرن الثالث عشر الهجري / التاسع عشر الميلادي/		إن دراسه اشغال الخشب في عصر الفاره الدينيه القطييه من اهم الدراسات التي تكشف الستار عما كان عليه الاقباط من تقدم في مجال الفنون اما اشغال الخشب في عصر الفاره الدينيه الاسلاميه فقد شهدت نهضة حضاريه كبيره في القرن الثالث الهجري/ التاسع عشر الميلادي شملت جميع نواحي الحياه حيث نلاحظ ان اشغال الخشب في هذه الفتره استخدمت على نطاق واسع في العمارت التي شيدت خلال هذه الفتره مع تنوع اشكالها.
5053	12341766	علي، يسرى سالم محروس.	دراسه تأثير غازات التلوث الجوى فى صدأ الآثار النحاسيه وسباتكها فى البيئات الداخليه والخارجيه بالقاهره وطرق العلاج الوقايه/		لا يهدف ترميم وصيافه الآثار الى علاج وحفظ المواد الأثرية فحسب بل أيضا يحاول فهم اسباب تلفها ومكونات وتواتج هذا التلف والتي قد تصل الى حد يصعب التعرف عليه ولذلك تستخدم الفحوص والتحليل المختلفه التي تساعد في تفسير هذه الظواهر لذلك جاء المنهج العلمى لهذه الدراسه والتي بعنوان دراسه تأثير غازات التلوث الجوى فى صدأ الآثار النحاسيه وسباتكها فى البيئات الداخليه والخارجيه بالقاهره وطرق العلاج الوقايه مقسم الى سته فصول.
5054	12341800	محمود، أحمد محمود أحمد.	تقويم مقرر الجغرافيا في ضوء المعايير الجغرافية العالمية لتنمية المفاهم والمهارات الجغرافية لدى التلاميذ المعوقين سمعياً بالصف (الثالث الإعدادي/		يهدف البحث الى توافر المعايير الجغرافيه العالميه في اهداف مقرر الجغرافيا للتلاميذ المعوقين سمعياً بالصف الثالث الاعديادى ونسب توافر المعايير الجغرافيه العالميه في محتوى مقرر الجغرافيا للتلاميذ المعوقين سمعياً بالصف الثالث الاعديادى.
5055	12341825	عليان، هاني شحات أحمد.	فعالیه برنامج تكاملي للأطفال والاباء والمعلمين لخفض بعض اضطرابات التواصل لدى الأطفال التوحدين/		تهدف الدراسه الحاليه الى التعرف على فعالیه برنامج تكاملي للأطفال والاباء والمعلمين لخفض بعض اضطرابات التواصل لدى الأطفال التوحدين ومدى استمرار فعالیه البرنامج التكاملی المقترح بعد مرور شهرين من انتهاء تطبيق البرنامج.
5056	12341869	دنذراوى، محمد الراوى.	الجيومورفولوجيا التطبيقية لوادي النيل فيما بين الانصر وقنا باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية والاستشعار من بعد/		تهدف الدراسة إلى رسم خريطة جيومورفولوجية حديثة لمنطقة الدراسة وتحديد العوامل والعمليات التي اسهمت في تشكيلها والتعرف على الزمن الذي استغرقته في نشأتها والوقوف على اهم الاخطار الجيومورفولوجيه بالمنطقه وأثرها على الانشطة البشريه ووضع تصور مستقبلي لوادي النيل في منطقة الدراسة.
5057	12341895	المصري، منال غريب يسن.	استخدام أعضاء هيئة التدريس والهيئة المعاونه بجامعة جنوب الوادي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات في التدريس والبحث العلمي/		تتناول هذه الدراسة استخدام الانترنت في التعليم والبحث العلمى لدى اعضاء هيئة التدريس بلكليات التربية بجامعة الهنيهة واظهرت الدراسة تأثير استخدام اعضاء هيئة التدريس للانترنت في البحث العلمى بين الاعضاء بالتخصص والمصالح الاعضاء من ذوى التخصصات الانسانيه والتربويه .

						وقد قامت الباحثة بدراسة إستطلاعية حيث تم إعداد قائمة إستقصاء، والتي تحتوى على مجموعة من الأسئلة المفتوحة والمغلقة حيث تناقش العلاقة بين ثقافة المنظمة وتمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية وأثر بعض العوامل الفردية على تمكين المرأة وتم توزيعها على أعضاء هيئة التدريس من الإناث والتي تشمل اللغات التالية (مدرس، أستاذ مساعد، أستاذ) حيث أخذت عينة قدرها 30 مفردة منها (19عضو هيئة تدريس من الكليات العملية، 11 عضو هيئة تدريس من الكليات النظرية) وتبين من هذه الدراسة ما يلى :- بالنسبة للكليات العملية :- تشير الدراسة الإستطلاعية أن نسبة من يويدون أن هناك علاقة بين ثقافة وتمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية بلغت حوالي 78% منها 48% يرون أن ثقافة المنظمة إيجابية وبالتالي تمثل دور إيجابي في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية ونسبة 30% يرون أن ثقافة المنظمة سلبية وبالتالي تمثل دور سلبي في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية 96% لوحظ أن للعوامل الديموغرافية والتنظيمية دور في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية حيث وجد أن نسبة 30 % يرون أن لنوع الرئيس المباشر (ذكر / أنثى) دور في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية بالرغم من وجود كفاءة ذاتية لها وأثبتت الدراسة أيضا إن الرئيس المباشر الأثني له تأثير إيجابي على تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية أكثر من الرئيس المباشر الذكر، كما اتضح أيضا طبيعة الكلية (نظرية / عملية) دور في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية وذلك بنسبة منهم 20% يرون أن للكليات النظرية تأثير إيجابي أكثر من الكليات العملية و 20% آخرون يرون العكس 40% بالنسبة للكليات النظرية :- تشير الدراسة الإستطلاعية أن نسبة من يويدون أن هناك علاقة بين ثقافة المنظمة وتمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية بلغت حوالي 91% منها 55% يرون أن ثقافة المنظمة إيجابية وبالتالي تمثل دور إيجابي في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية ونسبة 36% يرون أن ثقافة المنظمة سلبية وبالتالي تمثل دور سلبي في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية 96% لوحظ أن للعوامل الديموغرافية والتنظيمية دور في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية حيث وجد أن نسبة 82 % يرون أن لنوع الرئيس المباشر (ذكر/ أنثى) دور في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية بالرغم من وجود كفاءة ذاتية لها وأن الرئيس المباشر الأثني له تأثير إيجابي على تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية أكثر من الرئيس المباشر الذكر، كما اتضح من خلال الدراسة الإستطلاعية أن طبيعة الكلية (نظرية / عملية) دور في تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية وذلك بنسبة 40%منهم 20% يرون أن للكليات النظرية تأثير إيجابي أكثر من الكليات العملية و 20%آخرون يرون العكس وكذلك أوضحت الدراسة الإستطلاعية أن تمكين المرأة في القيادات الأكاديمية سوف يوفى لها مزايا سواء على المستوى الشخصي أو الوطني أو الاجتماعي
					2015	يهدف هذا البحث الى الحفاظ على ثرات مصر وحضارتها والذي سيظل وسيبقى خالداً وشامخاً للجيل القادمه والاستغناء نهائياً عن الآراء الترجيعيه في لجان معابنه الاحراز حتى لا نقتد آثارنا بسببها والبحث عن الطرق المؤكده لكشف تزييف وتزوير التماثيل الحجرية والتحقق من اصالتها وذلك بالتعرف على طرق التزييف المختلفه والتقدم الصناعى والطبيعى وغيرها من النقاط العلميه المختلفه والمربطه بهذا الموضوع.
					2015	جاءت الدراسة لأبراز جانب من الفنون العثمانية بالقاهرة والوقوف عليه تفصيلاً من حيث المسميات والوثائق وعلاقة الإثاث بالوحدات بالإضافة الى أشكاله وخاماته والأساليب المتبعة في صناعته وزخرفته ومواضعه واستخداماته داخل المنزل.
					2015	تكتسح اهمية هذا الموضوع لما له من جوانب حضارية تتضمن في ثناياها ما يربط بين تفاصيل كثيرة في حياة المصري القديم منها ما هو ديني وما هو زراعي وما هو فني وما هو معماري وما هو رمزي.
					2015	يهدف البحث الى محاربه التعرف على اكثر الانحرافات القواميه شيوعا لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس من المرحلة الابتدائية بمحافظه قنا ونسبه انتشار الانحرافات القواميه الشائعة بين تلاميذ الصف السادس من المرحلة الابتدائية بمحافظه قنا.
					2015	يعد هذا البحث إحدى المحاولات العلمية لارتفاع بمستوى الأداء البدني والمهاري للاعبين الوترب حيث يسعى هذا البحث لوضع مجموعة من التدريبات المشابهة من خلال التحليل العلمي لهذه المهارة للاعب مميز في طريقة الأداء بهدف تحسين الاداء المهاري.
					2015	يهدف البحث الى بناء برنامج حركية يهدف الى تنمية المهارات الاجتماعية لتلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت والتعرف على درجات مقاييس المهارات الاجتماعية لتلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية قيد البحث وفقاً لطبيعة النشاط الرياضي الممارس.
					2015	يشتمل اهمية البحث في استخدام خرائط المفاهيم في تعلم مهارات كره القدم لطلاب المرحلة الاعدايه وتأثير استخدام خرائط المفاهيم على تعلم بعض مهارات كره القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدايه.
					2015	التعرف على دور الاداره الالكترونيه في تفعيل الاتصال بين اللجنة الاولمبيه والاتحادات الرياضيه في دولة الكويت من خلال معرفه الواقع الفعلي للاتصال بين اللجنة الاولمبيه والاتحادات الرياضيه في دولة الكويت ومعرفة معوقات الاتصال الاداري بين اللجنة الاولمبيه والاتحادات الرياضيه في دولة الكويت واساليب تطوير وسائل الاتصال بين اللجنة الاولمبيه والاتحادات الرياضيه في دولة الكويت.
					2015	ترجع اهمية البحث الى تعديل وجهه النظر الخاصه بميدري المدارس المتوسطة نحو اقسام التريبيه البدنيه والنشاط الرياضي بالمدارس وزيادة تفعيل النشاط الرياضي المدرسي عن طريق التعاون بين مديري مدارس المتوسطة واقسام النشاط الرياضي المدرسي.
					2015	يكسب البحث اهميته من خلال قد تسهم الوسائط المتعدده في تعلم بعض مهارات كره اليد للتلاميذ للمكفوفين من ضروره استخدام الاساليب والوسائل التعليميه الحديثه التي تثير اهتمام المتعلمين وتهيئ لهم الفرص للقيام بدور ايجابي في عمليه التعلم والتفاعل الايجابي مع الموقف التعليمي والربط بين معلوماتهم السابقه.
					2015	قد تسهم استخدام الوسائط المتعدده في تعلم بعض مهارات كره اليد للتلاميذ الصم والبكم ويأتي البحث في اطار ما نادى به الباحثون في مجال تكنولوجيا التعليم من ضروره استخدام الاساليب والوسائل التعليميه الحديثه التي تثير اهتمام المتعلمين وتهيئ لهم فرصه القيام بدور ايجابي في عمليه التعلم والتفاعل الايجابي مع الموقف التعليمي والربط بين معلوماتهم السابقه.
					2015	يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج مقترح لتنميه الكفايات المهنيه لمعلمي التريبيه البدنيه بالمرحلة الثانويه بدولة الكويت.
					2014	edentulous patiens often experince problems with thier mandbular complete dentures lake of stability and retention together with adressed chewing are ability are the main complaints of these patian
					2015	تهدف الدراسة الى اللقاء الضوء على احد العماثر الذنيه التي شاعت وانتشرت في منطقة الاضاحول خلال القرن السابيه الهجرى م الثالث عشر الميلادى والتي كان لها اكبر الاثر في الاقاليم المحيطة بها ولاسيما العراق وايران واسيا الوسطى للعديد من الاعتبارات السياسيه والاجتماعيه والدينيه وهى منشآت التصوف والتي جاءت مخططاتها تتكون من عدة وحدات ابرزها هو التريه وقاعة التصوف كما تضم خلاى للمريدين وحجره الشيخ ومطبخ ومكتبه وحمام ودار للضيافه ودورات للمياه .
					2015	تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على وظيفيه التحف الزجاجيه وذلك من خلال وصف وتحليل تلك التحف من الجانب الوظيفي مما يعطى صورة كامله للقرىء عن كيفية استخدام التحف الزجاجيه بتواعها المختلفه.
					2015	تم الأخذ بالتعبير كتابات تذكارية كعنوان لهذه الدراسة لان الكلمة الأكثر شيوعا بين الدارسين لهذه الكتابات في اللغة العربية وهى المخرفشات هى الترجمة الحرفية للكلمة الإيطالية graffaire التى تعنى فى الانجليزية little scratching .
						دراسة الأدلة العلمية المستخدمة في كشف وتزوير التماثيل الحجرية (الرملية والجيرية) تطبيقاً على نماذج مختارة/
5079	12343539		محمد، عادل عبد الحميد عيده.			أثاث القصور والمنازل العثمانية بالقاهرة من خلال الوثائق وتصاوير المخطوطات والنماذج المحفوظة بالمتاحف (923-12220/ 1517-1805م)/
5080	12343571		هاشم، ساره محمد محمود.			التخيل في مصر القديمة:
5081	12343591		حنا الله، ماري جاد رضنى.			الأحرفات القواميه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية بمحافظه قنا :
5082	12343602		أحمد، عبدالله أحمد محمد.			دراسة تحليلية بيوميكانيكية لمراحل الوثب الثلاثي في ضوء نموذج كندسن/
5083	12343617		إسماعيل، احمد الادهم نور الدين.			تأثير برنامج تربية حركية على تنمية بعض المهارات الاجتماعية للماجد، مشعل مغروق سلطان.
5084	12343644		مصطفى، احمد مصطفى مبارك.			تأثير استخدام خرائط المفاهيم على تعلم بعض مهارات كره القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدايه/
5085	12343657		العزى، خالد فهد حمود سليمان.			دور الاداره الالكترونيه في تفعيل الاتصال بين اللجنة الاولمبيه والاتحادات الرياضيه بدولة الكويت/
5086	12343680		العازمي، ناصر عبد غلاب الملهوف.			دور اداره التطوير والتنميه في تفعيل التعاون مع اقسام التريبيه البدنيه لتطوير النشاط الرياضي المدرسي بدولة الكويت/
5087	12343698		عبد الرحمن، عبدالله احمد.			تأثير استخدام التعليم المبرمج على تعلم بعض مهارات كره اليد للمكفوفين بدولة الكويت/
5088	12343708		الكندري، اسامه أحمد أحمد عبد الرحمن.			تأثير برنامج تعليمي بأستخدام الوسائط المتعدده على تعلم بعض مهارات كره اليد للصم والبكم بدولة الكويت/
5089	12343716		الحوطي، عبد الرحمن حمد عبد الرحمن .			برنامج مقترح لتنميه الكفايات المهنيه لمعلمي التريبيه البدنيه بالمرحلة الثانويه بدولة الكويت/
5090	12343731		clinical Oandradiographic evaluation Oof immediately loaded single inplant retained mandibular overdentures			
5091	12343827		mostafa.mohmed abdul rahman rahman			
5092	12343828		منشآت التصوف الباقية بوسط الاضاحول خلال القرن السابع الهجري الثالث عشر الميلادى :			
5093	12343829		الوظيفية في التحف الزجاجيه فى العصر الاسلامى فى ضوء مجموعات المتاحف/			
5094	12343832		الكتابات التذكارية بخطوط اللغة المصريه القديمه فى معابد طيبة حتى نهايه العصر المتأخر :			

[illegible]

							كما أن برنامج التربية الرياضية يشتمل على مجموعة من المكونات هي الأهداف العامة له ومحتواه من المادة العلمية والطرق والوسائل والأنشطة التي يمكن استخدامها لتنفيذ هذا البرنامج وأساليب تربيته وللثروة الرياضية الأساسية بتدريسها وهذه الأساليب تقوم على أساس علمي مستقاة من أصول التربية ونظرياتها وأساس علم النفس بغرضه المختلفة ومستندة على أساس العلوم الطبية والعلوم الإنسانية على أن المعلم عليه إلا يلتزم بأسلوب تدريس ثابت لأن نجاح الأسلوب يتوقف على عوامل عديدة منها المادة المراد تعلمها وإمكانات الفرد المتعلم ؛ إلى أنه من الضروري ان تكون لدى المعلم اختيارات متعددة لأساليب التدريس حتى لا يفت عند أسلوب معين ويمكن ان يختار من بين هذه الأساليب ما يكون مناسباً لسلوك المتعلم والمواقف العلمية . إلى جانب انه ليس هناك أسلوب تدريس واحد يمكن ان يكون ناجح مع كل التلاميذ او يمكن من خلاله تحقيق كل الأهداف ويجب أن لا يلزم المعلمون أنفسهم أسلوب واحد؛ كما يتعين أن يدركوا حقيقة أن الأساليب يمكن أن تتطور وتتكيف لتناسب مع أى موقف تعليمي. أن تحقيق التربية الشاملة والمتزنة للنشئ والوصول بهم إلى أعلى مستوى رياضي ممكن في أى نوع من أنواع الأنشطة الرياضية المختلفة هي اسما أهداف التربية الرياضية التي تخضع في هذا العصر للتغيير السريع في طرقها ووسائلها ونظرياتها ويظهر لنا جليا واضحا مدى تقدم الشعوب باستخدامها التكنولوجيا الحديثة والاستفادة بها في جميع المجالات لما لها من مميزات استطاعت عن طريقها تلافي بعض التقصير والعيوب في أساليب التعليم والتدريس . وكرة اليد من الألعاب المدرجة بمناهج التربية الرياضية حيث تدرس عن طريق مجموعة من المهارات الأساسية التي تم اختيارها بما يتناسب مع المرحلة السنية ومن خلال عمل الباحث كمدرس للتربية البدنية بدولة الكويت ، وجد أن طرق التدريس التقليدية غير كافية لإتقان المهارات الأساسية للصم والبكم للعبة ، ولابد من مواكبة التقدم في العملية التعليمية بصفة عامة والتربية الرياضية بصفة خاصة ، وكذلك لابد من الاستفادة بالإمكانات الموجودة داخل المدارس ، والتي وفرتها الدولة لخدمة العملية التعليمية ، فالمدارس مجهزة بمعامل الوسائط المتعددة التي يجب الاستفادة منها لتطوير العملية التعليمية لمواكبة التقدم العلمي والتكنولوجي ، وخاصة في عملية التعليم والتدريس كما أن زيادة أعداد التلاميذ في الفصل الواحد تجعل من الصعب أن يقوم المدرس بتعليم كل هذا العدد والإشراف المباشر والتوجيه لكل هؤلاء التلاميذ، ويرى الباحث أن لابد للمعلم أن يستخدم الطريقة المناسبة التي تتفق مع الموقف التعليمي والإمكانات الموجودة بالمدرسة ، مما يكون له الأثر في نمو التلاميذ في كافة الجوانب ،وفقا لحاجتهم وبما يتماشى مع الأهداف الموضوعه للتربية الرياضية المدرسية ، وحتى يمكن القيام بعملية التعليم بطريقة فعالة 0 يعتبر درس التربية الرياضية له دور كبير في إعداد النشء ؛ حيث يعمل على تنمية جوانب الشخص واكتساب المعارف وتنمية الصفات البدنية وتعلم المهارات الحركية الرياضية والمعادن الصحية السليمة وبالرغم من أهمية درس التربية الرياضية في إعداد وتربية التلاميذ تربية كاملة مژنة بدنيا وعظليا ونفسيا واجتماعيا ؛ إلا أن هناك الكثير من المعوقات التي تواجه القائمين على تدريس مناهج التربية الرياضية بالمرحل التعليمية المختلفة ؛ وتقف حائلا أمام تحقيق الأهداف والمطلوبات التعليمية والتربوية لدرس التربية فقلة عدد دروس التربية الرياضية الأسبوعية بالإضافة إلى محتوى المنهج الضخم الذي يضم ترميزات الإعداد البدني والرياضات الأساسية والألعاب الفردية والجماعية علاوة على زيادة الكثافة العددية للتلاميذ بالفضول. كل ذلك القى عبئا كبيرا على مدرس التربية الرياضية جعله لا يستطيع القيام بعملية التدريس والإشراف والتوجيه لكل تلميذ تطبيقا لمبدأ الفروق الفردية ومما يزيد المشاكل حرجا عدم توافر الملاعب والنقص الكبير في الأجهزة والأدوات الذي يعوق النجاح درس التربية الرياضية. من خلا عمل الباحث بالتدريس لمادة التربية البدنية بالمرحلة الثانوية لاحظ ان اغلب المعلمين لا يستخدمون سوى أسلوب واحد في التدريس وهو أسلوب الشرح والنموذج الذي يقتصر في بعض الأحيان إلى جعل المواقف التعليمية أقل فاعلية وهذا الأسلوب يتصف بأن المعلم هو الذي يأخذ جميع القرارات من تخطيط وتنفيذ وتقييم ويأخذ التلميذ فيه دورا سلبيا في عملية التعليم مما يجعل المعلم يئذل جهدا كبيرا لا يستطيع معه تدريس جميع الحصص المسندة إليه الموجودة بالجدول المدرسي. كما ان زيادة عدد التلاميذ في الفصل الواحد تجعل من الصعب ان يقوم المعلم بتعليم كل هذا العدد والإشراف المباشر والتوجيه لكل هؤلاء التلاميذ في الوقت المخصص لحصة التربية الرياضية . وبالإطلاع على العديد من المراجع والدراسات والبحوث التي اجريت في مجال اساليب التدريس للمهارات الحركية وجد ان هذا الأسلوب قد لا يؤدي غالبا إلى تعلم فعال ومثمر ولكي تتم العملية التعليمية بالفاعلية المطلوبة لابد للمعلم ان يستخدم أكثر من أسلوب للتدريس والتعليم لأنه لا يوجد أسلوب واحد جيد فالأسلوب الجيد عند تدريس . مهارات حركية معينة قد لا تناسب عند تدريس مهارات حركية أخرى وهذا ما اكدته عفاف عبد الكريم(5)حيث اضافت أن نسبة الاعتماد على أسلوب دون الآخر يتوقف على نوع المهارة والمواقف التعليمية والتلميذ الذي تسعى التربية الرياضية إلى ضمان نموه في كافة جوانب وفقا لحاجاته وميوله وقدراته واستعداداته ومشكلاته لتتيح الفرصة له ان يحقق أكثر قدر من النمو في جميع جوانب ويمكن من القيام بعملية التعليم بطريقة مثمرة وفعالة.إذا رأى الباحث أن من واجبه كمعلم للتربية الرياضية بالمرحلة الثانوية أن يستخدم أسلوب توجيه الأقران متعدد المستويات ومعرفة أثره على أداء بعض مهارات كرة اليد لتلاميذ المرحلة الثانوية والتعلم بتوجيه الأقران يساعد التلاميذ على تعلم المهارات بطريقة مبسطة وبعيدة عن الملل ويساعد في تنمية السلوك التعاوني والتفاعل الاجتماعي بينهم وحتى يسهم في تطور مهنة التدريس بالتربية الرياضية ووضعها في موضعها الصحيح بجانب المهن الأخرى هدف البحث : يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام توجيه الأقران متعدد المستويات على أداء بعض مهارات كرة اليد لتلاميذ المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت . فروض البحث : توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين- القبلي والبعدي لطلاب المجموعة الضابطة في التعلم المهاري والتحصيل المعرفي في مهارات كرة اليد قيد البحث ولصالح القياس البعدي. توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين- القبلي والبعدي لطلاب المجموعة التجريبية في التعلم المهاري والتحصيل المعرفي في مهارات كرة اليد قيد البحث ولصالح القياس البعدي. توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين- البعدين للمجموعتين الضابطة والتجريبية في التعلم المهاري والتحصيل المعرفي في مهارات كرة اليد قيد البحث ولصالح المجموعة التجريبية. نسبة التحسن للمجموعة التجريبية أعلى من المجموعة الضابطة في- التعلم المهاري والتحصيل المعرفي في مهارات كرة اليد قيد البحث.		
5102	12344459	effect low level laser ,calcium,vitamine c and d on jow .bones of diabetic rats radiographic and histopathologic study	fahd ,fadel ahmed			2013	diabets mellitus DM is serious condition affecting all age groups world wide and associated with challenging complicating the impact of diabetes is felt in both devolved and devolping countries with egyptian prevalence known diabetes to b6%ellabany and ahmed2006		
5103	12344481	خصائص الشخصية القيادية المرتبطة بالتوافق النفسي وفعالبيه برنامج ارشادي سلوكي لتنميتها لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية/ عبدالله ، الهام فتحى بغدادى.				2015	ان طالب المرحلة الثانوية يمر بمرحلة تنسم بالعديد من التغيرات بإعتبارها تتوسط مرحلة المراهقه ولذا قد نجده في حاله من التوافق مع بيئته او في حاله من سوء التوافق لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية .		

5104	12344502	تأثير برنامج تدريبي لتنمية العضلية المتوازنة في بعض المتغيرات البدنية على المستوى الرقعي لنادي الوثب الطويل/ محمد، أسامه ابو المجد أحمد.			2015	هدف البحث تطوير المستوى الرقعي لنادي الوثب الطويل وذلك من خلال: وضع برنامج تدريبي لتقليل نسبة اختلال التوازن العضلي للقوة لنادي الوثب الطويل والتعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي لبعض المتغيرات البدنية والمستوى الرقعي لنادي الوثب الطويل.أشار "عبد العزيز النمر ،ناريان الخطيب "(1996م)أن العضلات تعمل في أزواج ،فعندما تنقبض عضلة أو مجموعة عضلية فإن العضلة أو المجموعات العضلية المضادة لها تسترخي كي لا تعوق الحركة وعند وصول الطرف المتحرك إلى الحد النهائي لمدي حركة المفصل فإن العضلة أو المجموعة العضلية المضادة تنقبض انقباضاً لحظياً يتناسب مع قوة انقباض العضلة أو العضلات العاملة (الحركة الأساسية) وسرعة الطرف المتحرك لإيقاف الحركة.(36 :28). أشار "عبد العزيز النمر" (1996م) إلى أن التوازن في تطوير القوة العضلية على المفصل الواحد له عدة فوائد هي : 1. نتائج أفضل . 2. مدي حركي أفضل . 3. نتائج سرعة أفضل . 4. (36 :65)الوقاية من الإصابة . تشير "ناريان الخطيب"(1997م) أن التدريب الرياضي الخاص بمسابقة الوثب الطويل يؤدي إلى تكيف مميز لتطويع المجموعات العضلية المقابلة ومن الرائج العلمية والدراسات المرجعية وفي حدود علم الباحث أن التدريب على العضلات الأمامية فقط وإهمال العضلات العضلات المقابلة يؤدي ذلك إلى نشأة ما يسمى باختلال التوازن العضلي (66 : 391) لذا يجب على المدرب أن ينتبه أن لكل أداء مهاري تأثيراً مباشراً على مجموعات عضلية دون الأخرى وأن الاستمرار في التدريب لفترات طويلة غالباً ما يؤدي إلى حدوث عدم توازن بين المجموعات العضلية الأمامية والخلفية . فعند تحسين القوة العضلية على مفصل ما ، يجب أن تطور كل من العضلات التي تعمل على التثني والمد ، وهذا ما لا نجده دائماً عند القياسات القلبية حيث نجد زيادة في قوة المجموعات العضلية التي يقع عليها عبء أكبر في الأداء . هدف البحث : تطوير المستوى الرقعي لنادي الوثب الطويل من خلال : وضع برنامج تدريبي لتقليل نسبة اختلال التوازن العضلي للقوة لنادي الوثب الطويل - . التعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي لبعض المتغيرات البدنية والمستوى الرقعي لنادي الوثب الطويل - فروض الدراسة :- توجد فرق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والبعدي لنسبة تحسين القوة العضلية المتوازنة في بعض المتغيرات -1 البدنية لنادي الوثب الطويل لصالح القياس البعدي . توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والبعدي لنسبة تحسين القوة العضلية المتوازنة والمستوى الرقعي -2 لنادي الوثب الطويل لصالح القياس البعدي . خطوات وإجراءات البحث أولاً: منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي بنظام (المجموعة الواحدة) لمناسبتها لطبيعة هذه الدراسة وأسلوبها، مستخدماً في ذلك التصميم التجريبي الذي يعتمد على (القياس القبلي والقياس البيني والقياس البعدي). ثانياً: مجتمع وعينة البحث: : مجتمع البحث(أ) : يتكون مجتمع البحث من لاعبي نادي سواهج الرياضي والمسجلين بالاتحاد المصري لألعاب القوى في الوثب الطويل - تحت 18 سنة وعددهم (10) متسابق : عينة البحث(ب) : تم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية من لاعبي نادي سواهج الرياضي والمسجلين بالاتحاد المصري لألعاب القوى في - الوثب الطويل واشتملت العينة على(10) متسابقاً منهم (7) متسابقين كعينة أساسية، و(3) متسابقين للدراسة الاستطلاعية :إدوات جمع البيانات • استخدم الباحث عدداً من الأدوات التي ساعدته في جمع البيانات المتعلقة بالدراسة والتي أفادته في تحقيق هدفه ومنها ما يلي: : المراجع والبحوث العلمية المرتبطة بالبحث(أ) : قام الباحث بالإطلاع على العديد من المراجع العلمية والدراسات السابقة العربية والأجنبية المتخصصة في التدريب الرياضي بصفة عامة وفي تدريب متسابق الوثب الطويل بصفة خاصة. الأجهزة المستخدمة): 1.(GM). أجهزة أقال-1 2.(لقياس الطول)جهاز الرستمتر - 3.felxometr جهاز قياس المرونة- 4.ساعة إيقاف الكترونية-
5105	12344513	إدارة الجودة الشاملة وعلاقتها بالإبداع الإداري للعاملين بالهيئة العامة للشباب والرياضة بدولة الكويت/ مرزوق، عادل عبد الرزاق مبارك.			2015	ترجع الأهمية العلمية لهذا البحث في إدارة الجودة الشاملة منحل إداري حديث والإبداع الإداري منحل هام في تحسين وتطوير العاملين داخل الهيئة العامة للشباب والرياضة والعاملين بالهيئة العامة للشباب والرياضة هم أساس التطوير .
5106	12344530	تأثير استخدام تدريبات الانتقال على تنمية القوة الخاصة وتحسين المستوى الرقعي للمسابحين الناشئين بدولة الكويت/ كرم، حسين فاضل.			2015	ترجع اهمية البحث الى امكانيه استفاده مدربي السباحه بدوله الكويت بصفه خاصه من بعض البرامج التدريبيه ذات الاساليب التدريبيه المختلفه التي تهدف الى الارتقاء بمستوى القوه الخاصه للمسابحين الناشئين وتوفير قاعده من المعلومات والبيانات العلميه للمدريه لبياء برامج التدريب للارتقاء بمستوى القوه الخاصه للمسابحين الناشئين بدوله الكويت تحت 12 سنه .
5107	12344561	تأثير اسلوب التدريب (الايروكيتيك-الييومتريك) على تنمية القوة المميزة بالسرعه ومستوى الاداء المهارى المنفرد والمركب للاعبى كره القدم بدوله الكويت/ فضى.	الرشيدى، مشعل مرزوق		2015	يهدف البحث الى التعرف على تأثير بعض الاساليب التدريبيه المقترحه لتنمية القوه المميزه بالسرعه على مستوى الاداء المهارى المنفرد والمركب للاعبى كره القدم بدوله الكويت وذلك من خلال التعرف على تأثير اسلوب التريب الايروكيتيك لتنمية القوه المميزه بالسرعه على مستوى الاداء المهارى المنفرد والمركب للاعبى كره القدم بدوله الكويت تحت 18 سنه .
5108	12344574	تأثير تدريبات الانتقال على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والمستوى الرقعي لمتسابقى 100 متر عدو بدوله الكويت/ الخضر ، غلام عبد الرزاق ناصر.	غلام عبد الرزاق		2015	هدف البحث الى تحسين المستوى الرقعي لنادي 100م عدو من خلال تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات الانتقال وتحسين بعض عناصر اللياقه البدنيه الخاصه بنادى 100م عدو وتحسين المستوى الرقعي بنادى 100م عدو .
5109	12344593	تأثير برنامج خططى على مستوى الاداء المهارى لناديئه رياضيه المبارزه بدوله الكويت/ حسين، رامى بدر محمد.			2015	تعد رياضه المبارزه من الرياضيات الزال الفردي التي تعتمد على مختلف قدرات اللاعب البدنيه والمهاريه والعقليه وفي طرق اعداد اللاعب نجد ان المبارزه مجالاً له اصوله وقواعده وله فلسفته واتجاهاته وتستخدم فيه ثنى الاساليب وذلك لتطوير تلك القدرات للاعبى هذه الرياضه .
5110	12344677	تأثير تطوير العتبه الفارقه اللاهوانيه على نسب مؤشرات التكيف للوظائف الرنويه الساكنه والحركيه للجهد البدنى لدى لاعبي كره السله/ صالح، محمد مجدى حسين.			2015	يهدف البحث الى تقنين برنامج تدريبي لتطوير مؤشرات العتبه الفارقه اللاهوانيه ومعرفه تأثيره على نسب مؤشرات التكيف للوظائف الرنويه الساكنه للجهد البدنى لدى لاعبي كره السله .
5111	12344705	اثر ضغوط العمل على الاداء الوظيفي لأعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونيهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي: يس، فريده صلاح الدين سيف الدين.			2015	تهدف الرساله الى تحديد مستوى ادراك اعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونيهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي لضغوط العمل الواقع عليهم والتعرف على مستوى الاداء الوظيفي لدى اعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونيهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي وتحديد ما اذا كان هناك اثر لضغوط العمل على الاداء الوظيفي المتمثل في سلوكيات الدور الاساسي وسلوكيات المواطنة التنظيميه.

5112	12344715	محمود، أسماء حسين أحمد.	بعض مشكلات الحياة اليومية للمكفوفين في المجتمع المصري :	2014	تهدف الدراسة إلى محاولة إلقاء الضوء على مشكلات الحياة اليومية التي تواجه المكفوفين من الشباب الجامعي في إحدى محافظات جنوب الصعيد وهي محافظة قنا والتعرف على طبيعتها المشكلات الجامعية التي يعاني منها المكفوفون من الشباب الجامعي في مجتمع الدراسة والتعرف على العوامل المؤدية إلى مشكلات الحياة اليومية التي يعاني منها المكفوفون في مجتمع الدراسة.تتبع مبررات اختيار الدراسة الراحة من عدة اعتبارات لعل أهمها ما يلي : بالرغم من كثرة الدراسات الاجت ماعية حول ذوي الإعاقة فإن هذه الدراسات القيمة -١- والمتعددة لا تتناول مشكلات ذوي الإعاقة في مجتمعنا المص ري بوجه عام وذوي الإعاقة البصرية والمتواجدين والمنتمين إلى مجتمع جنوب الوادي وصعيد مصر بصفة خاصة. ندرة البحوث الاجتماعية التي اهتمت بدراسة مشكلات الحياة اليومية لذوي الإعاقة من المكفوفين الجامعيين في ضوء -٢- ارتباطهم بالسوق الاجتماعي والثقافة المعاشة فـض لا عن إغفال هذه البحوث إلى العوامل الاجتماعية والثقافية المؤدية إلى حدوث الإعاقة وتحاول الدراسة الراحة تغطية هذا النقص في التراث الاجتماعي ومن هذا المنطلق فإن اختيار الباحثة لهذا الموضوع إنما ينبع من ميرر ذاتي فالباحثة جزء لا يتجزأ من هذا العالم تريد أن تعبر عن هموم أفرادها ومن ثم تسعى لإلقاء الضوء على مشكلات المكفوفين في حياتهم اليومية.تهدف الدراسة الراحة إلى محاولة إلقاء الضوء على مشكلات الحياة اليومية التي تواجه المكفوفين من الشباب الجامعي في إحدى محافظات جنوب صعيد مصر وهي محافظة قنا . وينبثق من هذا الهدف العام الأهداف الفرعية التالية : ١- التعرف على طبيعة المشكلات الجامعية التي يعاني منها المكفوفون من الشباب الجامعي في مجتمع الدراسة -١- . ٢- التعرف على العوامل المؤدية إلى مشكلات الحياة اليومية التي يعاني منها المكفوفون في مجتمع الدراسة -٢- . التعرف على الآثار الناتجة عن مشكلات الحياة اليومية التي تواجه المكفوفين في مجتمع الدراسة -٣- . ٤- التعرف على كيفية -٤- مواجهة المكفوفين لمشكلات حياتهم اليومية في مجتمع الدراسة . ٥- محاولة التوصل إلى تصور مقترح لتكليف المكفوفين من الشباب الجامعي في مجتمع الدراسة مع المشكلات الحياتية التي تواجههم .تتمثل أهمية هذه الدراسة في كونها محاولة لسد ثغرة في الدراسات الاجتماعية المتصدية لموضوع مشكلات المكفوفين من الشباب الجامعي المص ري من خلال إثراء المعرفة والمشاركة في الجهود الاجتماعية المعاصرة المتصدية لمشكلات ذوي الإعاقة البصرية . ومن هنا فإن الباحثة تأمل أن تكون هذه الدراسة محاولة تصناف إلى التراث الاجتماعي النظري والتطبيقي ي العملي لاحتياجها مجال لم تتناوله دراسات سابقة وهو مجال مشكلات الحياة اليومية للمكفوفين في إحدى محافظات جنوب صعيد مصر وهي محافظة قنا . ب- محاولة التوصل إلى مجموعة من لاستخلاصات العلمية ال تي تسهم ف فهم وتفسير الظاهرة موضع الدراسة .
5113	12344726	متولى، محمد محمد أحمد	صوره المرآة في الرواية العربية المعاصرة عند رونيت مطالون من خلال روايتي ساره يا ساره وصوت خطوطا/	2014	تتناول الدراسة صورة المرآة من خلال بعض أعمال الكتيبة المعاصرة رونيت مطالون وقد أثرت الدراسة هذه الكتيبة تحديدا لأنها رأيت ان الكتيبة تتعامل مع المرآة كإنسان وليست كيهودي شرقي او يهودي غربي ولأنها تعالج القضايا في اعمالها من منظور انساني فقط وليس من أى منظور خاضع لأيدولوجية معينة.
5114	12344963	عبد العزيز، عبيد قنارى أحمد.	دور أجهزة العلاقات العامة في التسويق الالكتروني وانعكاساته على تنمية السياحة الخارجية في مصر/	2015	عبرت شبكة الانترنت العالم إذ مثلت ثمناتها في اواخر الستينيات من القرن العشرين وتحولها في بدايه التسعينيات الى وسيلة اتصال شخصية وجامهيرية في آن واحد ثوره في الاتصال الانساني غيرت مفاهيم والنظريات الاتصاليه التي ظلت قائمه لقرون عديده وولدت مفاهيم ونظريات جديده تشرح عليه الاتصال الجديده.
5115	12344980	سعيد، عاصم عبد الكامل عبد الفتاح.	المشاركه السياسيه وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات النفسية لدى عينه من طلاب الجامعه بعد ثوره الخامس والعشرين من يناير/	2015	تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على المشاركه السياسيه وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات التتين وتقدير الذات ووجهه الضبط لدى عينه من طلاب جامعته جنوب الوادي بعد ثوره الخامس والعشرين من يناير وتفرع من هذا الهدف الاهداف الفرعيه التاليه: ١- التعرف على واقع مشاركه الطلبة الجامعيين فى الحياه السياسيه والاجتماعيه- ٢- التعرف على الفروق فى المشاركه السياسيه لدى الشباب الجامعى تبعاً لنوع العينه وموطن الاقامه والمستوى الاقتصادى- ٣- ونوع الكليه
5116	12345000	مرعي، عبيد احمد الطاهر.	الجزء الثامن والعشرون والتاسع والعشرون من القرآن الكريم :	2015	معلوم ان الدرس اللغوي في العريبه قد ارتبط منذ نشأته بالقرآن الكريم ولم يكن في لعه العرب قبل نزوله من يدرسها فالعرب كانوا لا يزالون في اليقعه التي اوجدكم الله فيها لم يختلطوا بعد بالالامم الاخرى فكانت عربيتهم صافيه نقيه فطريه تنساب على السنتهم سهله صحيحه غير مقلده الى قواعد تضبط استمعاليها.
5117	12345014	عبدالله، محمد أحمد على.	الجملة المعقدة في العربية الحديثة :	2014	تهدف الدراسة الى ادراك اهمية المناهج اللغويه فى الدراسات اللغويه التحليليه وتحليل الجملة المعقدة ومعرفة الانماط التكببيه لها فى العربية الحديثه من خلال روايه الملجأ الباليى وايراز قواعد لغويه جديده فيما يخص التركيبه الدراسيه.
5118	12345026	محمود، ربيع محمود يوسف.	منهج الإمام يحيى بن سعيد القطان ت (198هـ) في جرح الرواه/	2015	يهدف البحث الى معرفة الاسس والقواعد التي قام عليها علم الجرح والتعديل من خلال نقد القطان لأنه من مؤسسي هذا العلم واول من دون فيه ودراسه منهج الامام القطان في رد الروايات وجمع الاصطلاحات النقدية العامة التي شارك فيها الامام القطان غيره من النقاد في جرح الرواه.
5119	12345038	خلف الله، محمد محسن عبد الشافي.	النص الجاهلي تشكلات الأيقاع تشكلات المعنى :	2014	اعتدت بعض الدراسات القديمة ان ترمى الشعر الجاهلي بالمباشرة والسطحية وتعدد الموضوعات في القصيده الواحده بمصطلح اسموه اغراض النص مشككين بذلك في الوحده العضويه للنص الجاهلي واكتفوا بما اورثوه تجنباً للتحليل ويكان قصيده الرمز لم يعرفها شعراء ذلك العصر وكانت قصيدتهم مفككه في تعدد موضوعاتها ومطروقاتها.
5120	12345049	أبو الحسن، حسام فرج محمد.	الاحتجاج بالأشعار غير المنسوبة في مصنفات التحويلين :	2014	تهدف الدراسة الى تحديد اسباب وجود الاشعار غير المنسويه ومعيارها وعمل احصاء للأشعار غير المنسويه في كتب النباه التي جددتها في البدايه والوقوف على ارض صلبه في الاحتجاج بالأشعار غير النسويه وتحديد موقف النباه تجاهها.
5121	12345070	محمد، عبد اللاه عبد العال عبد اللاه.	دراسة علاج وترميم وصيانه الزجاج المعشق بالجص منذ بدايه العصر العثماني وحتى نهايه عصر محمد علي بمصر تطبيقاً على نموذج مختار/	2014	تزرخ الآثار الاسلاميه من مساجد وقصور ومدارس واسبله واضرحه بالنوافذ الزجاجيه المعشقه بالجص والتي تعد من اهم سمات الفن والمعمار الاسلاميه حيث تمثل هذه النوافذ قيمه جماليه وفنيه ساحره وخلايه من خلال اختلاف الدرجات اللونيه لضوء الشمس والقمر الساقط عليها في كل ساعه من ساعات اليوم وتغطي الوان مختلفه حسب مقدار الضوء الساقط عليها.
5122	12345152	أبو زيد، مبارك علي بكير.	الأجامع بين النباه والأصوليين :	2014	ترجع اهميه البحث الى انه يجمع بين آراء كل من علماء أصول الفقه والنحو في الأجامع ومدى تأثر كل من علماء أصول الفقه والنباه بعضهم ببعض إذ يعد الأجامع المصدر الثالث من مصادر التشريع الاسلامي عند علماء أصول الفقه وكذلك يعد الأصل الثاني عند النباه .
5123	12345168	محمد، بخيته حامد ابراهيم.	شعر الأطفال عند أحمد سويلم حتى 2010 :	2014	تهدف الدراسة الى تناول شعر الأطفال عند احمد سويلم بالتحليل والنقد للكشف عن مدى تمكنه من تطوير الادوات اللغويه الفاظاً واسلوباً وصياغة في قوالب شعريه يستوعبها الأطفال ويتقونها بحيث تقال قبلولهم وتحوز اعجابهم وتوصل اليهم رساله الشاعر التي ارادها من خلال قصائده.
5124	12345185	على، محمد عبد القادر عبد الموجود.	الكفاءة الذاتية الصحيه والمساهده الوجدانيه واراده الحياه وعلاقتهم بالصلايه النفسيه لدى مرضى الاورام السرطانيه/	2014	تهدف الدراسة الى معرفه مدى تأثير التباين في كل من الكفاءه الذاتيه الصحيه والمساهده الوجدانيه واراده الحياه في الصلايه النفسيه لدى مرضى الاورام السرطانيه وقد تكونت العينه من ن=60 مريضاً بأورام القولون والمستقيم السرطانيه .
5125	12345206	عبد الراضي، رغد سيد.	سياسات اعاده الهيكله الرأسماليه ومعدلات الجرائم فى المجتمع المصرى:	2014	تسعى الدراسة الى التعرف على نوعيه الجرائم التي انتشرت داخل المجتمع المصرى فى ضوء ارتباطها بتطبيق سياسات اعاده الهيكله الرأسماليه من حيث تطور معدلات هذه الجرائم وانماطها ومحاوله فهم العوامل المفسره لهذه النوعيه من الجرائم وانتشارها وتزايدها الملحوظ وما لحق بها من تطور بهدف اثاره القضايا التي يمكن ان تقيد في تحليل ابعاد دراسات لجريمه وعلاقتها بتلك السياسات الاقتصاديه الليبراليه.
5126	12345228	بغدادى، محمد ثابت اسماعيل.	تأثير برنامج تمرينات هوائيه فى البنيه الساعليه لانقاص الوزن على المصليين بالبدانه للفئه العمرية من (20-25 سنة)	2015	يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج تمرينات هوائيه باستخدام البنيه الساعليه على انقاص الوزن لدى الرجال المصليين بالبدانه وذلك من خلال التعرف على مدى تأثير ممارسة الرياضيه على انقاص الوزن ومؤشر كتله الجسم لدى الرجال المصليين بالبدانه والتعرف على مدى تأثير ممارسه التمرينات الرياضيه على قياس محيطات الجسم ونسبه الدهون لدى الرجال المصليين بالبدانه.

							تعد لعيه كره القدم هي اللعيه الشعبية الأولى في العالم وهي لعيه جماعيه بمعني انها تعتمد على خصائص نفسيه معينه في ظروف المباريات المختلفه ويجب ان يتحلى ببعض السمات النفسيه والتي تحقق له الضبط النفسي في المباريات والمنافسات الرياضيه.	2015				بناء مقاييس البروفيل النفسي الانفعالي لدى لاعبي لكره القدم بدوله الكويت/	5127	12345243
							يهدف البحث الى محاوله علميه لبناء منهاج للكره الطائره للصف السادس بالمرحله المتوسطة بدوله الكويت على اسس علميه ومنهجيه ويعد هذا البحث اضافاه جديده على منخلات وعمليات ومخرجات الجوده المدرسيه.	2015				بناء منهاج للتربيه البدنيه بالمرحله المتوسطة بدوله الكويت/ الاستثارة الانفعاليه وعلاقتها بمستوى الاداء المهاري لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت/	5128	12345296
							يهدف البحث الى التعرف على مستوى الاستثارة الانفعاليه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت والتعرف على مستوى الاداء المهاري لبعض مهارات كره القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت.	2015				الشمري، سالم راشد سالم.	5129	12345308
							يهدف البحث الى التعرف على مهارات التفكير التاريخي المناسبه لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي والتعرف على اثر استخدام الوثائق التاريخيه في تدريس التاريخ على تنميه التحصيل لدى تلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي والتعرف على اثر استخدام الوثائق التاريخيه في تدريس التاريخ على تنميه مهارات التفكير التاريخي لدى تلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي.	2015				بغدادى، صفوت محمد جاد الكريم .	5130	12346563
							تتفق المصادر التي ارخت للرحطه العلميه الاسلاميه ورسدت تطورات مسيرتها في العصور الاسلاميه المختلفه على ان القرآن الكريم كان العامل الاساسي في نشأان العلوم الاسلاميه بما فيها علوم اللغة العربيه .	2014				عثمان، الشيماء سعيد علي.	5131	12346565
							تهدف الدراسه الى التعرف على مفهوم المتحدث الرسمي ودوره في اداره الامرات وبيان العوامل الاساسيه التي يجب ان تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار عند قيام المتحدث الرسمي بالتخطيط المستقبلي لاداره الاعلام اتناء الامرات وابرار دور المتحدث الرسمي في اداره الامرات اعلاميا وكف يمكنه مواجعتها.	2014				عوض الله، غاده اشرف السيد.	5132	12346567
							ترجع اهميه الدراسه الى النمو الهائل لاعداد الشبكه الاجتماعيه والذي يجعلها نشاط هائل على شبكه الانترنت وتعتبر من اهم وسائل تبادل الاراء ومعرفه المعلومات وتبادل وجهات النظر وتكوين الاتجاهات وتناول مختلف القضايا بقدر كبير من الحريه واليموقراطييه في عرض المخالفات.	2014				أحمد، نوره عبدالله محمود.	5133	12346569
							تقوم الدراسه على استخدام المنهج التحليلي الوصفي الذي يغوص في النصوص الشعريه ويقارنها بالتحليل الدقيق ليضعها بين يدي المثقفين والناقدين في حله من التشكيل النقدي الذي يبرز مواطن الجمال ويسهل عليه تلقي النصوص والتأثر بها.	2014				أحمد، رضا أبو الفضل شاكر.	5134	12346573
							although the exact cellular involved in orthodontic tooth movement are not fuuly understood it is clear that osteoclastic activity required for bone for bone resorption is essial osteoclastic activity plays vital rule in every orthodntic tooth movements	2014				said mohamed ahmed walid	5135	12346578
							تهدف الدراسه الى البحث في العلاقه بين البراجماتيه كأطار فلسفي للبيئه الامريكيه التي نشأ فيها فريدمان وتأثر بها وبين فكره اعاده تنظيم العالم فككره دينيه ثوراته وبيان كيف خضعت فكره تنظيم العالم لنزع فريدمان البراجماتيه والدينيه معا .	2014				عبد الموجد، أمال طرزان مصطفى.	5136	12346580
							حدث ظهور الاسلام تحولاً جذرياً في حياه الامه العربيه ونقلها من طور التجزئه القبيليه الى طور التوحد في اطار دوله عربيه تدين بالاسلام وتتخذ القرآن الكريم مثلاً اعلى وكان لابد لهذا الحدث العظيم من ان يعكس صدها القوى في الحياه الادبيه لهذه الامه شعرا ونثرا ومن الطبيعي ان النتاج الابني للامه يتفاعل مع البيئه التي تطلله ويخضع لثورتها.	2014				سلام، شورى عبد الهادي أحمد.	5137	12346585
							تهدف الدراسه الى ابراز دور الموالى في خدمه السنه النبويه والوقوف على قضيه عله التدليس عند ابي الزبير وبيان الاراء في هذه القضيه والترجيح بينها للوصول الى صحه القول في هذه المسأله والاشتغال بمجال تفريح الاحاديث النبويه بما يتنج قدرا كبيرا من دراسه الحديث المتخصصه في شتى فروع.	2013				يوسف، احمد محمد عبد الرحمن.	5138	12346589
							اقليم خراسان كان احد اقاليم بلاد ايران في القرون الوسطى ولم يكن يمتد الى ابعد من نهر جيحون في الشمال الشرقي ولكنه يشتمل على جميع المرتفعات في ما وراء هراء التي هي اليوم القسم الشمالي الغربي من افغانستان وكان يكتنف خراسان في العصور الوسطى نهر ينخشان من الشرق ونهر جيحون وصحراء خوارزم من الشمال.	2015				ولاء الاقاليم في العصر السجوقي عصر السلاطين العظام 432-492/1037-1099م/	5139	12346596
							هدفت الدراسه الى التعرف على العلاقه بين الاكتئاب والاعراض الجسديه والكشف عن الفروق بين المكتئبين وغير المكتئبين في الاعراض الجسديه والكشف عن الفروق بين الذكور والاناث في الاعراض الجسديه وفي الاكتئاب واكتابه التنبؤ بوجود ناتج عن الاعراض الجسديه.	2015				عويضة، حسين أبو المجد سيد.	5140	12346600
							يعتد البحث على الاطار النظري ومعرفي يتفق مع طبيعه الدراسات الكيفيه حيث يعتمد الباحث على اداه التحليل البسيتماني في تحليل الافلام عينه الدراسه والسيمياء هو مصطلح ظهر في بدايه القرن التاسع عشر ليعني بدراسه العلامات كما عرفها ادى موسير.	2015				محمد، عبدالله عبد الرحيم.	5141	12346603
							الهدف من البحث يتمثل في اثراء المكتبه النحويه بأراء ومنهج عالمن من اشهر علماء العربيه ولهما مكانه في الراسات النحويه واللغويه وابرار الجهود التي بذلها ابن يعيث واين مالك في التأليف النحوى وطريقه تناول كل منهما لآواب هذا العلم.	2015				الزقيم، ساميه يوسف احمد.	5142	12346610
							تتمثل اهداف الدراسه في الكشف عن وسائل التماسك النصي للوصول الى القواعد النصيه التي استند عليها التماسك ومحاوله وضع طريقه جديده لتحليل النص .	2015				علي، حسين جابر حسن.	5143	12346614
							تهدف الدراسه الى قياس اثر تعرض المراه الصعديه للمسلسلات التركيه في الفضائيات العربيه على ادراكها للواقع الاجتماعى ومعرفه نوعيه الراما من المسلسلات التركيه التي تفصلها المراه الصعديه واسباب هذا التفضيل ومعرفه مدى تأثير المراه الصعديه بالمضمون الدرامى التركى المقدم وما يحمل من فكر وثقافه مجتمع على المراه الصعديه المراه المصريه؟ وتهدف الدراسه الى التعرف على القيم ابرز المدرجه في المسلسل التركى التي تؤثر على المجتمع المصري الذي له عاداته وتقاليد الخاصه. وقد طيفت الدراسه الحاليه على نظريه الغرس الثقافي الى البيانات الخاصه به واستخدامه اداتين على النحو التالي: (1) تحليل محتوى عينه من المسلسل التركى تظهر على MBC و آل الحياه قوتات، ومها فاطمة (الجزء الثاني) Fareha (الجزء الأول)؛ (2) استبيان موجه إلى عينه عشوائيه مكونه من 400 امراه المصريه العليا في Elmiya وسوهاج وقا). تنتاج الدراسه يمكن تلخيصها على النحو التالي:	2015				أحمد، سارة أحمد الضوى.	5144	12346619
							أولا، 86٪ من عينه الدراسه يفضلون مشاهده المسلسلات التركيه. ثانيا، فضل 11.3٪ من العينه سلسله البهنيه. سلسله 1- الاجتماعيه ومعرفه نوعيه الراما من المسلسلات التركيه التي تفصلها المراه الصعديه واسباب هذا التفضيل ومعرفه مدى تأثير المراه الصعديه بالمضمون الدرامى التركى المقدم وما يحمل من فكر وثقافه مجتمع على المراه الصعديه المراه المصريه؟ وتهدف الدراسه الى التعرف على القيم ابرز المدرجه في المسلسل التركى التي تؤثر على المجتمع المصري الذي له عاداته وتقاليد الخاصه. وقد طيفت الدراسه الحاليه على نظريه الغرس الثقافي الى البيانات الخاصه به واستخدامه اداتين على النحو التالي: (1) تحليل محتوى عينه من المسلسل التركى تظهر على MBC و آل الحياه قوتات، ومها فاطمة (الجزء الثاني) Fareha (الجزء الأول)؛ (2) استبيان موجه إلى عينه عشوائيه مكونه من 400 امراه المصريه العليا في Elmiya وسوهاج وقا). تنتاج الدراسه يمكن تلخيصها على النحو التالي:					أثر التعرض للمسلسلات التركيه في الفضائيات العربيه على ادراك الواقع الاجتماعى للمراه الصعديه.		

							لا توجد علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين عرض المسلسل التركي واكتساب القيم الواردة في هذه السلسلة. ومع ذلك، فإنه 7- هو وجود علاقة عكسية كما أنهم أكثر مشاهدة الدراما التركية، وأقل إلا أنها تحترم التقاليد المصرية العليا. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن أقل ما عرض هذه السلسلة، بقدر ما تنمساك بالقيم الاجتماعية المصرية العليا. وفقا لذلك، في حالة العرض المفرط من الدراما التركية التي تعرض عادات وتقاليد مختلفة عن تلك التي للمجتمع المصري العلوي، قد يترك المرأة المصرية العليا للتقاليد المصرية العليا ايجابية.8- يتم قبول الفرضية الرئيسية أن هناك علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين مدى عرض المسلسل التركي للمرأة المصرية العليا وعيهم واقع اجتماعي في صعيد مصر. كلما عرض هذا النوع من الدراما، وأقل تصبح على بيئة من حياتهم الفعلية، وبالتالي فإنها تصبح تنصهر مع الثقافة التركية وترك الثقافة المصرية العليا والعكس بالعكس
5145	12346621	الجزء التاسع والعشرون من القرآن الكريم :	مرعى، صفاء احمد الطاهر.		2015	تتناول الدراسة الجزء التاسع والعشرون من القرآن الكريم تناولا صريفاًلألايا اى ان المعالجة كانت منصبة على دراسة هذا الجزء دراسة صرفيه ومن تلحيه أخرى مهمته بدراسة بعض الظواهر اللغويه دراسة دلاليه.	
5146	12346622	الغرف التجارية المصريه 1933-1951م/	عيسى، مصطفى يونس احمد.		2015	العرف التجاريه هي تلك المؤسسات التي تقوم بخدمة النشاط الاقتصادي فى الدولة سواء كانت هذه الدولة تنتج النظام الاقتصادى الراسمالى او الاشتراكى .	
5147	12346656	مظاهر الجمال فى القرآن الكريم والاستفاده منها فى تنميه التربيه الجماليه لدى تلاميذ مرحله التعليم الاساسى/	سعدالله، حنان يوسف محمد.		2015	استهدفت الدراسة التعرف على مظاهر الجمال فى القرآن الكريم والوقوف على اهم المبادئ والقيم الجماليه فى القرآن الكريم والتعرف على التربيه الجماليه واهدافها واهميتها والمؤسسات التربويه التى تدعمها لقرآن الكريم هو المصدر الأول للتعليم الإسلامى الذى يهدف إلى تشكيل شخصية الإنسان الكامل مع كل ما الجوانب، والجانب الجمالى هو واحد منهم. الكلام عن جمال لا يتم احتساب الجدة لكنها بدائية. تم إنشاؤه من قبل الله inspect الإنسان، لذلك فإنه ليس الوجود المادي فقط، ولكنه يسمو على العالم المعنوي والذهاب مع طعم لدرجة عالية.	
						والجمال هو واحد من خصائص الخالق الذي يعطي لأولئك الذين تمت اختياره من مخلوقاته.	
						خلق الله الطبيعة بالنسبة لنا، وجعله بطريقة مبتكرة.	
						والجمال هو شعور نعرفها في العلاقة التي تربط هذا الرقم مع الطبيعة، حيث تظهر الألوان والشكل وجمال التصميم، والطبيعة هي مصدر إلهام للإنسان، وأنه يتفاعل معها.	
						الإنسان يتطلع إلى الجمال للعيش معها في حياته، لذلك فهو يبحث عن الجمال في بيئته والمنزل، ويصبح منسجم مع نفسه ومع الآخرين، من خلال تصرفاته.	
						ويهدف التعليم في دليل الإنسان إلى بدائية له، والشئ الأكثر أهمية من ذلك هو الجانب الجمال الذي نحن بحاجة ماسة.	
						ولذلك فإن دور المؤسسات التعليمية في دعم التعليم الجمال واتخاذ التربية الإسلامية باعتبارها وسيلة لتعليم الجمال، وخاصة في المراحل الأولية، ومرحلة التعليم الأساسي.تحقيق التعليم الجمال، وارتفاع الحس جمال تلميذ. يمكننا أن نقدم الخبرات الجمال والسلوكيات الجميلة للتلميذ.	
						يؤكد هذه الدراسة أن غاية الإسلام على أهمية التعليم والجمال، واهتمامها بالجانب الجمال من خلال المظاهر الجمالية العالمية التي أظهرت القرآن الكريم، وأشارت الآيات القرآن الكريم إلى التأمل في مخلوقات الله التي من شأنها أن تعمق التعليم الجمال في أرواح الشباب.	
						مشكلة الدراسة:	
						التعليم الجمال هو إحدى الوسائل التي تطور كليات التفكير والتأمل والإبداع البشري.	
						والشعور مع جمال عالمي لذلك يقوي العلاقة بين الإنسان والله (سبحانه وتعالى)، الذي هو مصدر الجمال يحتاج هذا الجمال لتدريب وتنشيط الحواس أن تشعر به، ولكن الشباب يقتفرون إلى التعليم الجمال نتيجة لتجاهل من قبل الأسرة، والمؤسسات التعليمية التي تمثلها المدرسة، وأنها لا تجذب التلاميذ مشاهد ل جوانب الجمال التي وردت في القرآن الكريم، وأهميتها في تطوير الجانب الجمال عليهم وأنها تهتم فقط في دراسة الدروس والحصول على درجات عالية، وneglecing الجانب العاطفي للأطفال خصيصا "التعليم الأساسي المرحلة"، وتجاهل المتبقي ودراسة القرآن الكريم أدى إلى إهمال الجمال من القرآن الكريم، والبعد الفني والعاطفي للأطفال يدعم الجانب الذين أيضا. التعليم الجمال هو جزء مهم من التعليم الإسلامي الذي يؤثر في الإنسان، عقله، والروح، والجسد.	
						هذا هو التعليم الكامل والصحيح كما أراد الله لها أن تكون.	
						ويمكن تلخيص المشكلة في هذه الأسئلة:	
						ما هي الجوانب من الشعور الجمال كما ذكرت أنها في القرآن الكريم؟ -	
						ما هو مفهوم التعليم الجمال، أهدافها وأهميتها، وما هي المؤسسات التعليمية التي تدعم ذلك؟ -	
						ما هي استفسارات التعليم جمال العملية التعليمية للتلاميذ في التعليم الابتدائي من وجهة نظر القرآن الكريم؟ -	
						ما هو وضع المقترحة من الإرشادات للقرآن لتطوير التعليم الجمال في أطفال من التعليم الابتدائي التي يمكننا الحصول عليها من تعليمات القرآن؟ الجوانب الجمالية في القرآن الكريم لتطوير التربية الجمالية لمرحلة التعليم الأساسي؟	
						أهداف الدراسة:	
						للمعرفة جوانب الجمال في القرآن الكريم -	
						لاحظت أهم مبادئ الجمال في القرآن الكريم -	
						للمعرفة التعليم الجمال وأهدافه وأهميته وأبعاده في القرآن الكريم والمؤسسات التعليمية التي تدعم ذلك -	
						أهم من التعليم الجمال في العملية التعليمية للتلاميذ من مرحلة التعليم الأساسي inquiries لمعرفة -	
						تقديم التوصيات والمقترحات لأهمية دور التعليم الجمال من خلال التثاء من القرآن الكريم. أهمية هذه الدراسة -	
						نحن يمكن أن توجه مخططي العملية التعليمية إلى أهمية التنمية الجمالية (فى التربية الجمالية)، ووضع برامج تعليمية لذلك -	
						ويمكن أن تطوير قدرة الشباب من خلال تلقى كل الأشياء الرائعة من الطبيعة من خلال القرآن الكريم -	
						يمكننا تطوير الإحساس بالجمال والوعي البيئي عن طريق استدعاء البشرية للحفاظ على الطبيعة وعناصرها -	
						تنمية القدرة على التمييز بين الأشكال والألوان -	
						هذه الدراسة قد تساعد على وضع معايير للحكم على المبادئ الجمالية التي توفر للباحثين مع بعض المفاهيم والمعلومات -	
						طريقة الدراسة:	
						واستخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، والمنهج الاستنباطي.	
						خطة الدراسة وإجراءاتها:	
						تم الإجابة عن السؤال الأول خلال الفصل الثاني وعنوانه هو "الجمال في القرآن الكريم" وأظهر هذا الفصل مفهوم الجمال -	
						لغويا واصطلاحا، ومفهوم الجمال في الفكر الغربي والإسلامي، وأظهرت أبعاد الجمال في القرآن الكريم وأنواع الجمال ونقطة الانطلاق من الوعي الجمال الإسلامي، والاعتراف مجالات الجمال	
						الجواب من السؤال الثاني خلال الفصل الثالث وعنوانه هو "التربية الجمالية في الإسلام" يظهر هذا الفصل مفهوم لتربية الجمالية، وأهميتها، ويهدف، والمؤسسات التعليمية التي تدعم ذلك	
						وكان الجواب من السؤال الثالث من خلال الفصل الرابع بعنوان مع: على استفسارات التربية الجمالية في العملية التعليمية -	
						إن أطفال المدارس الابتدائية" من خلال منظور إسلامي التعامل مع التلاميذ والمدرسة والمنهاج والمعلم	
						تم الرد على السؤال الرابع من خلال تقديم مجموعة من التوصيات والاقتراحات التي تساعد على أداء التربية الجمالية -	
						للتلميذ من خلال الفصل الخامس	

5148	12346664	الصلابة النفسية وعلاقتها ببعض اساليب التنشئة الوالديه لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية/	طه، سهام محمد على.		2015	هدفت الدراسة الحالية الى التعرف على العلاقة الارتباطية بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب التنشئة الوالديه والعلاقة الارتباطية بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب التنشئة الوالديه كما يدركها الابناء . المرحلة الثانوية هي واحدة من أهم مراحل الحياة، والذي يحدد ملامح شخصيته. ليس هناك شك في أن الشباب هم الحاضر ومستقبل الأمة، فهي الذخيرة ومد كذلك. مع لهم الحياة سوف تستمر، وأنها يجب أن تتحمل المسؤولية للحاضر والمستقبل. في هذه المرحلة ملامح شخصيات من الشباب، والتي سوف تستمر في حياتهم المستقبلية، وتعرف. الاجتماعات الحالية الرعية الكثير عن الطلاب الصغار كما هم رجال الغد والمستقبل وذلك لتحقيق قدر أكبر من الصحة النفسية والتكيف الاجتماعي.ولذلك، فإننا بحاجة إلى التركيز على المتغيرات مقاومة مثل النفسية المرونة / صلابه من أجل التغلب على الضغط وتحقيق الرعية الصحية النفسية من خلال الرعية الأبوية الجيدة، لذلك تسعى الدراسة الحالية إلى تحديد العلاقة بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين مع المدرسة الثانوية (المرحلة الثانوية) طلاباً وطالبات. بيان من الدراسة: ويحاول دراسة المبينة في ما يلي: هل هناك ارتباط بين درجات الطلاب على مقياس من صلابه النفسية، ودرجاتهم على مقياس من أساليب تحمل الوالدين-1 من وجهة نظر الأطفال؟ هل هناك علاقة بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين من (الأب والأم) من وجهة نظر الأطفال؟-2 هل هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين من وجهة نظر -3 الأطفال حسب الجنس (ذكر - أنثى)؟ هل هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين من وجهة نظر -4 الأطفال حسب المستوى التعليمي (الذكور والإناث)؟أهداف الدراسة تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى معرفة العلاقة بين أنماط تأثير الوالدين وصلابة نفسية مع الطلاب (ذكور / إناث) من المرحلة الثانوية، لذلك تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على ما يلي: 1. العلاقة بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين 2. العلاقة بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين. من الأب والأم من وجهة نظر الأطفال 3. (الذكور والإناث)الاختلافات بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين من وجهة نظر الأطفال حسب الجنس 4. الاختلافات بين الصلابة النفسية واساليب تحمل الوالدين من وجهة نظر الأطفال حسب المستوى التعليمي في الأول و:الثاني والثالث الثانوي أهمية الدراسة : أهمية النظرية(أ) وتعتبر الدراسة الحالية محاكمة لتسليط الضوء على صلابه النفسية بسبب التغيرات الحديثة. في paticipate تستخدم الدراسة المتغيرات صلابه النفسية التي تعتبر من الموضوعات الجديدة في التراث النفسي الذي يبحر (الالتزام والتحكم والتحدى) مع المتعلمين تشارك هذه الدراسة الحالية في تقديم الصورة الكاملة حول متغيرات الدراسة للمساعدة في تقديم أفضل فهم أن المشاركة . في دفع عملية البحث العلمي : أهمية العملية(ب) 1. مقياس من صلابه النفسية Preparing 2. بناء مقياس من أساليب تحمل الوالدين
5149	12346673	تأثير برنامج تعليمي مقترح باستخدام النموذج المدعّم برسوم كرتونية متحركة بواسطة الحاسب الآلي على تنمية المهارات الحركية لطفل ما قبل المدرسه/	رجب، ابراهيم محمود محروص.		2015	ترجع اهميه البحث تقديم برنامج تعليمي قائم على استخدام النموذج المدعّم برسوم كرتونية متحركة بواسطة الحاسب الآلي على تنمية المهارات الحركية لطفل ما المدرسه والتعرف على تأثير البرنامج التعليمي باستخدام النموذج المدعّم برسوم كرتونية متحركة بواسطة الحاسب الآلي على تنمية المهارات الحركية لطفل ما قبل المدرسه.
5150	12346682	الأثر النحوي في معالم التنزيل اللغوي ت510:	عبد الكريم، محمود عبدالله نور الدين.		2015	تقوم الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي الذي يقوم على وصف الظاهره اللغويه ثم يقدم التحليل العلمي الخاص بها . اقتضت الدراسة ان نتخذ من المنهج الاستقرائي والتحليلي وما يقوم على خدمتها من مناهج تاريخيه واجتماعيه وادبيه ولغويه ومن علوم الشرع ما يتيح الوصول الى مرامي السبوطي الفقيهه وغاياته .
5151	12346691	الآراء الفقيهيه المنظومه للامام جلال الدين السبوطي ت911 :	محمود، يوسف محمد على.		2015	تهدف الدراسة الى بيان كيف اختلفت طرق الاستدلال عند القرافي عنها عند ارسطو وكيف تشابهت مع كل من الأصوليين وفلاسفه العصر الحديث امثال بيكون ومل كما تهدف الدراسة الى بيان ان على اصول الفقه ليس علما جامداً او متخلفاً انما هو يدرس قضايا حيه تغير عن واقع الانسان المباشر والمتجدد.
5152	12346701	طرق الاستدلال عند الامام القرافي :	محمد، زمزم حلمي أحمد.		2015	تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على العلاقة بين مفهوم الذات والاكتئاب لدى طالبات مرحله الثانوية العامه بمدينه قنا والتعرف على العلاقة بين مفهوم الذات والاكتئاب لدى طالبات مرحله الثانوية العامه وفقاً للمستوى الاقتصادي الاجتماعي والتعرف على العلاقة بين مفهوم الذات والاكتئاب لدى مرحله الثانوية العامه وفقاً للتخصص (علمي وادبي).
5153	12346710	أبعاد مفهوم الذات المبنية بالاكتئاب :	مجلى، ساره كمال فؤاد.		2015	اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي القائم على قراءة الكتاب للعالَم الكبير ابن العربي الذي بين ايدينا تحقيق على محمد الجباري وجمع الاحكام الفقيهيه التي كان للنحو اثر فيها.
5154	12346719	القرآن لآين عربى المالكي 468-543/	محمد، حسين صديق عثرى.		2015	تبدأتلك الفتره بحدث مهم وهو سقوط حكم العسكرين في فبراير 1954 وتنتهى بحدث فريد وهو اقامه وحده انماجيه مع مصر في فبراير عام 1958.
5155	12346730	التطورات السياسيه فى سوريا 1954-1958م/	محمود، ابراهيم محمد.		2015	ترجع اهميه الدراسة الى مواكبه الدراسة للمتغيرات السياسيه والقضايا والاحداث التى شهنتها مصر خلال المرحله الانتقاليه وارتباط الدراسة الحاليه بنقطه التحول السياسى والاجتماعى والفكرى الملموس بعد ثوره يناير وتناولها لقرره مهمه فى تاريخ مصر .
5156	12346743	خطاب الصحف المصريه نحو قضايا المرحله الانتقاليه منذ ثوره يناير حتى الانتخابات الرئاسيه 2012م:	محمد، أسماء محمد بهاء الدين مصطفى.		2015	الهدف الرئيسى للدراسه هو الكشف عن العوامل المؤثره فى السياسات الاعلاميه بالاذاعات المصريه الموجهه وتحديد ملامحها العامه كدراسه تحليليه وميدانيه وينتق منه هذه اهداف فرعيه هى تحديد كل الخدمات الاداعيه بشبكه الاذاعات المصريه الموجه للخارج والخدمات المبحوثه وتحديد مجال التغطيه الجغرافيه من حيث اللغه والجمهور المستهدف.
5157	12346765	العوامل المؤثره فى السياسات الاعلاميه بالاذاعات المصريه الموجهه بعد ثوره 25 يناير:	اسماعيل، الزهراء احمد محمد.		2014	ان نجاح الاداره التربويه فى تحقيق اهدافها التربويه والتعليميه يصعب تحقيقه دون ايجاد القياده الاداريه القادره على الانجاز والتجديد والعداف فالاهداف التربويه قد يساعد على تحقيقها وجود المدير الفعال الذى يتمتع بالذكاء الوجدانى ويتابع سير العمليه التربويه بالمدرسه بأسلوب يدل على الحساس ويتفقد الأوضاع بطريقه تربويه فعال.
5158	12346779	السلوك القيادي وعلاقته بالذكاء الوجدانى لدى مديري المدارس الابتدائيه بالكويت/	الهجرى، سارة على بداح.		2015	تسعى الدراسة الحالية لتحقيق الاهداف التاليه وهى التعرف على العلاقة بين جوده الحياه والاعراض الميكوسوماتيه لدى مرضى السرطان والتعرف على الفروق بين درجات المرضي والاسوياء على جوده الحياه واساليب مواجهه الضغوط والاعراض الميكوسوماتيه ليست هناك خلافات مع دلالة إحصائية في نوعية الحياة بين العينات العينة حسب المستوى التعليمي على الأبعاد التالية للتعامل أنماط أساليب (التعبير عن التقليل) Results لا تظهر أيضا خلافات مع دلالة إحصائية في كورنيل الفقة بين العينات عينة وفقا لمستوى التعليمي. النتائج لا تظهر أيضا خلافات مع دلالة إحصائية في عدد (NK) الخلايا بين العينات العينة حسب المستوى التعليمي.
5159	12346826	جوده الحياه واساليب مواجهه الضغوط كمؤشرات بزياده عدد الخلايا الطليعيه القاتله لدى عينه من مرضى السرطان/	سيد، زينب عمر.		2015	

						توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية والهدف المتوقع في أبعاد مقياس الصلابة العقلية -2 ومستوى الأداء المهاري لناشئي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت لصالح القياس البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية توجد نسب تحسن بين القياسين القبلي والبعدي للمجموعة التجريبية في أبعاد مقياس الصلابة العقلية ومستوى الأداء -3 المهاري لناشئي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت لصالح القياس البعدي مصطلحات البحث الصلابة العقلية - هي القدرة على الوصول إلى الأداء المثالي والثبات عليه عن طريق إدراك وتفسير ومواجهة الضغوط المختلفة (51:2)(28:41) المهارة - هي الوسيلة الفعالة التي يقوم الفريق بتوظيفها في خطط اللعب لتحقيق هدفه وهو الفوز بالمباراة.(14 : 53) : الإرسال- هو حركة وضع الكرة في الملعب بواسطة اللاعب الخلفي الأيمن المتواجد في منطقة الإرسال . الضرب الساحق- هي وسيلة هجومية موجهة للتغلب على دفاعات المنافس بقوة عظمى بسرعة عالية بمقارنتها بمختلف الوسائل الهجومية الأخرى.(44 : 25)		
5164	12346936	المهارات النفسية وعلاقتها بدافعيه الانجاز لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت/	الشمرى، على مجبل ثامر.		2015	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على المهارات النفسية للاعبين الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت والاهمية النسبية لدوافع الانجاز لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت والعلاقة بين المهارات النفسية ودوافع الانجاز لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت. تعد لعبة كرة الطائرة من الفعاليات الرياضية التي يبدل فيها اللاعب مجهوداً بدنياً وذهنياً على مدى زمن المباراة الأمر، حيث يواجه اللاعب العديد من الضغوط النفسية التي قد تتوق العيب البدني الذي يقع على كاهله، فالعامل النفسي له دوراً كبيراً على نتائج المباريات، فضلاً على دوره في تقدم وتطور مستوى الناشئ والاستقرار على الأداء؛ لذا تعد المهارات النفسية من العوامل المؤثرة في مستوى الأداء الناشئين، كما لها دوراً كبيراً في تحسين وتطور أدائهم، فوجود نقص أو الخلل في الحالة النفسية له تأثيراً سلبياً على قدرة وأداء الناشئ والفريق ككل؛ ولذلك أصبح من الضروري الاهتمام بالجانب النفسي لدى ناشئي كرة الطائرة. ومن خلال عمل الباحث معلم تربية رياضية ومدرب ناشئين كرة الطائرة فقد لاحظ الباحث أن الكثير من المسؤولين والمدربين واللاعبين يعتقدون أن السبب الرئيسي في انخفاض مستوى الأداء البدني والمهاري والخططي لدى الناشئين قد يرجع إلى انخفاض مستوى برامج التدريب وجدية اللاعبين في تنفيذ هذه البرامج، بينما قد ترجع المشكلة في عدم التركيز بتدريب وتطوير المهارات النفسية من جانب المدرب والناشئ، بعيدن كل البعد عن الاهتمام بمهارات الاسترخاء العقلي، الاسترخاء العضلي، التصور العقلي، تركيز الانتباه، والثقة بالنفس، أو كيفية مواجهة حالة قلق المنافسة، فضلاً على الاهتمام بدافعية الانجاز. أكد كلا من "محمد شمعون، ماجدة إسماعيل" (2002م) على أهمية سمة دافعية الانجاز من أجل تحقيق أعلى المستويات الرياضية، حيث أن الرغبة في الأداء الجيد يحقق النجاح والتفوق الرياضي، فدافعية الانجاز هو هدف ذاتي ينشط ويوجه السلوك، ويعتبر من المكونات الهامة للنجاح. ومن ثم يرى الباحث أن تطوير الاداء المهاري والبدني والخططي بدون استخدام التدريب العقلي من خلال تطوير المهارات النفسية (الاسترخاء - التصور العقلي - تركيز الانتباه- الثقة بالنفس- مواجهة القلق- دافعية الانجاز) في برامج إعداد الناشئين على كافة المستويات فإن النتيجة تكون ليست بالدرجة المطلوبة. حيث أكد "مارتن (1994م)" على أن التدريب على بعض المهارات النفسية مثل الاسترخاء العضلي والعقلي، والتصور العقلي والانتباه وغيرها من المهارات العقلية والنفسية يجب أن تسير جنباً إلى جنب مع التدريب على عناصر اللياقة البدنية والمهارات الحركية من خلال الإعداد طويل المدى، وأن إغفال مثل هذا البعد يقلل من فرص الوصول إلى المستويات الرياضية العليا. وينفق ذلك مع "محمد حسن علاوي"(1998م) فيما أشار بأن لتحقيق المستويات الرياضية العالية يتطلب من الفرد الرياضي ضرورة استخدام قدراته البدنية، والمهارية، والخططية، والنفسية لأقصى درجة ممكنة؛ وذلك لمحاولة إحراز أفضل مستوى ممكن، مع مراعاة أن التكامل بين جوانب الشخصية يتمثل في المهارات النفسية، فالجانب العقلي بجانب السمات الدافعية يمثل بعداً هاماً في الإعداد النفسي للاعبين، حيث تلعب دوراً هاماً في تطوير الأداء، كما أصبح ينظر إليها كأحد المتغيرات النفسية التي يجب العناية بها جنباً إلى جنب مع المتطلبات البدنية والمهارية والخططية. ومن هنا تبرز أهمية البحث الحالي الذي يتناول معرفة مستوى كل من المهارات النفسية و دافعية الانجاز لدى ناشئين كرة الطائرة لدى ناشئي كرة الطائرة المشاركين بدوري كرة الطائرة بالمدارس الثانوية بوزارة التربية بدولة الكويت. أهداف البحث: يهدف البحث التعرف على : 1-المهارات النفسية المميزة للاعبين الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت 2-دوافع الانجاز لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت 3-العلاقة بين المهارات النفسية ودوافع الانجاز لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت تساؤلات البحث: 1- ما المهارات النفسية المميزة للاعبين الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت؟ 2- ما دوافع الانجاز لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت؟ 3- ما العلاقة بين المهارات النفسية وبدافعية الانجاز لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت؟ إجراءات البحث منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي بأسلوب الدراسة المسحية لمناسبته مع طبيعة وأهداف البحث. مجتمع البحث أشتمل المجتمع الأصلي للبحث على لاعبي كرة الطائرة بالدرجة الممتازة في مختلف الأندية الرياضية بدولة الكويت، والمسجلين بالاتحاد الرياضى الكويتى لكرة الطائرة للموسم الرياضى 2014/2015م. عينة البحث: قام الباحث باختيار عينة عشوائية قوامها (54) لاعباً من لاعبي كرة الطائرة بالدرجة الممتازة من بعض الأندية الرياضية بدولة الكويت(العربي الكويتي، القادسية، الكويت، كاظمة، السالمية، الجبراء)، ومن المسجلين بالاتحاد الرياضى الكويتى لكرة الطائرة للموسم الرياضى 2014/2015م. أدوات البحث: لجمع البيانات المطلوبة للبحث قام الباحث باستخدام الأدوات التالية: مقياس المهارات النفسية في الرياضة- قائمة دوافع الانجاز في المجال الرياضي-		
5165	12346957	نموذج مقترح لتنفيذ مقومات السياحة الرياضية والعلاجية بمدينة سقاجا بمحافظة البحر الاحمر/	محمد، محمد احمد خضري.		2015	يمثل البحث طفره جديده في مجال البحوث ذات العلاقة الارتباطيه بين السياحه والرياضه ويؤدى الى التعرف على نقاط القوة والضعف بمنطقه متميزه سياحياً بمصر هي مدينه سقاجا بمحافظه البحر الاحمر من خلال دراسه مقومات السياحه العلاجيه والرياضيه بها ودراسه سبل فعاليتها وتنشيطها.		
5166	12346972	دور الاعلام التربوى في تحقيق التزبيه السياسيه لطلاب المرحله الثانويه في ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصره/	ايراهيم، راويه عبد الحميد.		2015	تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على مفهوم التزبيه السياسيه وعلى اهميتها لطلاب المرحله الثانويه العامه والتعرف على مفهوم الاعلام التربوى وعلى وسائله وانواعه المختلفه والتعرف على المتغيرات المعاصره فى المجتمع وتأثيره على دور الاعلام التربوى فى تحقيق التزبيه السياسيه.		

			an analysis of midfacial shape new mouse models of midfacial hypoplasia	gamal ,el din mohamed rehim				2013			
5167	12347109			المغربى، سعد.	القاهرة :						
5168	12347580		ظاهرة تعاملتي الحشيش :		الإسكندر						
5169	12347670		الجغرافية الإقليمية :	أبو عيانة، فتحى محمد.	يه :						
5170	12347695		فيس ولبني/	إيظلم عزيز	القاهرة :						
5171	12347751		تاريخ النظم والحضارة الإسلامية /	النبراوي، فحيفة.	القاهرة :						
5172	12347869		وضع اختبارات مقننة للاعداد البدني العام لطالبات ت كلية التربية الرياضية br للبنات / br	ثنودة، أدبل سعد.	الإسكندر ية:						
5173	12347898		دراسة لتحديد بعض خصائص الانتباه المطلوبة لكل من أجهزة جيمز البنات بالاسكندرية /	عبد الباقي،مجددة خضر أحمد.	الإسكندر ية:						
5174	12348168		شجرة البؤس /	حسين، طة.	القاهرة :						
5175	12348286		الانسان وتلوث البيئة	ارناؤوط، محمد السيد	مصر - القاهرة						
5176	12348363		فعاليه برنامج سلوكي لتنمية وجهه الضبط الداخلي لدى الأطفال /الأيام/	الحقني، دعاء أحمد فخرى.	2015						
5177	12348374		العلاقة بين مفهوم الذات الجسيمه ومستوى الأداء لبعض مهارات كره القدم لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت/	المطيري، منصور عبدالله فتح.	2015ز						
5178	12348463		التأثير الضوئي على الخواص الفيزيائية والمورفولوجية للمنسوجات الكتفانية الأثرية :	محمود، نهال صديق برعى.	2015						
5179	12348491		الدور التربوي للكنيسة القبطية الأرثوذكسية في مصر :	ثابت، هبه روماني.	2015						
5180	12348511		فعاليه برنامج قائم على الوسائط الفاتكة لتنمية بعض المفاهيم فى الرياضيات اطفال الروضة/	احمد، عواطف محمد زكى.	2015						
5181	12348530		دور الاكاديميه المهنيه للمعلمين فى رفع كفاءه اداء الموجهين الفنين فى ضوء احتياجاتهم التدريبية:	أحمد، هاني مصطفى حسن.	2015						
5182	12348559		تأثير تناول مركب غذائي بالفوسفات على تأخير ظهور التعب العضلي لدى لاعبي الكرة الطائرة/	أحمد، محمد سعيد على.	2015						
5183	12348585		دراسة تحليلية للاداء المنفرد فى مؤلفات محمد الموجي الغنائي لتنمية المهارات الاساسيه فى عزف آلة العود/	منيا، ماري مرقس عزيز.	2015						
5184	12348599		بعض معوقات تطبيق معايير جوده الاداء فى المدرسه الابتدائية:	أحمد، حسن خلف محمد.	2015						
5185	12348612		تطوير اداء مديري المدارس الاعداديه فى ضوء معايير اداره الجوده الشامله:	أمين، زينب عبد الفتاح أحمد.	2016						
5186	12348623		بعض مشكلات التنميه المهنيه لدى "اعضاء هيئة التدريس بجامعه جنوب الوادي/	حسن، كريمه عبد الظاهر.	2015						
5187	12348821		برنامج تدريبات علاجيه مقترح لبعض الانحرافات القواميه وأثره على بعض المهارات الحركيه الاساسيه لاطفال ما قبل المدرسه/	حامد، محمود عبيد على.	2015						
5188	12348824		برنامج تدريبي مقترح للقدرات البدنيه الخاصه وأثره على مستوى الاداء المهارى لاثانيه سباق 110 متر حواجز/	محمود، عبد الحميد محمد حسين.	2016						
5189	12348827		تقويم السياسات الاداريه للاتحاد المصرى لرفع الاقبال فى ضوء مبادئ الحوكمه/	الكريم، عبدالله حسين رضا جاد.	2016						
5190	12348830		بعض معوقات تطبيق تكنولوجيا المعلومات فى الاداره التعليميه: اثر استخدام نموذج التعلم التوليدى فى تدريس الهندسه على التحصيل وبقاء اثر التعلم وتنميه التفكير الابتكارى لدى طلاب الصف الثالث الاعدادى/	الدالي، سعد محمد ابراهيم حسن.	2015						
5191	12348846		رشوان، احمد السيد قبيصي.	2015							
5192	12348863		مدى تحقق بعض معايير الجودة والتأهيل للاعتماد بالمعاهد الأزهريه بمحافظة سوهاج/	عمران، جلال محمود عبد الطيف.	2014						
5193	12348879		جغرافية مصر السياحية/	الجوهري، يسري.	القاهرة :						
5194	12348901		فعاليه الارشاد المعرفى السلوكى فى تنميه تقدير الذات لدى طلاب التعليم الثانوى الصناعى/	عبدالله، جيهان عدلي.	2015						

يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج تمرينات تأهيلية لتحسين نسبة التوازن العضلي بعد اصابه حزام الكتف لدى ناشئء القوس والسهم بدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة ومعرفة اثره على تحسن قوه الشد للعضلات المصابة وقوة الرأس وتحسن المدى الحركي وتحسن شدة الالم للعضلات المصابة العامله على الشد.	2015			غاثم، أحمد حامد عبدالله.	تأثير تمرينات تأهيلية على التوازن العضلي بعد اصابه حزام الكتف لدى ناشئء القوس والسهم من سن 1315 سنة/	12348917	5195
ترجع اهمية البحث الى التفكير الابتكارى لمدرسى كره القدم في دولة الكويت والمساهمة في توفير احد أدوات القياس والتقويم في مجال تدريب كره القدم بصفة عامه والتفكير الابتكارى للمدرب بصفة خاصه والكشف عن جوانب القصور المعرفى لدى مدرّبي كره القدم.	2015			العجمي، محمد فاضل طالب.	التفكير الابتكارى للمدرّبين وعلاقته بمستوى الأداء المهارى للاعبى كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	12348938	5196
اهداف البحث تتمثل في معرفة العلاقه بين الذكاء الاخلاقى ومستويات الذكاء العام لدى افراد عينه البحث ومعرفة العلاقه بين الذكاء الاخلاقى والتوافق النفسى لدى افراد عينه البحث ومعرفة دلالة الفروق فى الذكاء الاخلاقى بين متوسطى افراد عينتي البحث وفق متغير النوع .	2015			أحمد، شرين احمد حسن.	الذكاء الاخلاقى وعلاقته بمستويات الذكاء العام والتوافق النفسى لدى عينه من طلاب الصف الثانى الثانوى بمحافظة قنا/	12348946	5197
تتمثل اهداف الدراسة في اعداد برنامج التاهيل التخاطبى السمعى اللفظى والتحقق من فعاليّته في علاج اضطرابات النطق وتأخّر النمو اللغوى وتنمية التفاعل الاجتماعى لدى عينه من الأطفال ضعاف السمع والكشف عن العلاقه بين الاضطرابات فى النطق وتأخّر النمو اللغوى والتفاعل الاجتماعى لدى الأطفال ضعاف السمع.	2016			يوسف، محمد حسين عبد المنعم.	اضطرابات النطق واللغة وتنمية التفاعل الاجتماعى لدى الأطفال ضعاف السمع/	12349009	5198
يهدف البحث الى التعرف على عادات العقل المناسبة لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعدايه والتعرف على اثر قيعات التفكير الست فى تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض عادات العقل لدى تلاميذ المحله الاعدايه والتعرف على اثر قيعات التفكير الست فى تدريس العلوم على تنمية التحصيل المعرفى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدايه.	2015			ابو زيد، شيماء نجار محمد.	أثر قيعات التفكير الست فى تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض عادات العقل والتحصيل المعرفى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه/	12349040	5199
الهدف من الدراسه دراسه اثاره وجيولوجيه لمنطقه البر الغربى بالاقصر ودراسه تقنيات التصوير الجدارى المستخدمه ببعض المقابر الملكيه بوادى الملوك بالبر الغربى بالاقصر ودراسه المكونات المختلفه للصور الجداريه بالمقابر موضوع الدراسه.	2015			احمد، محبوب عوض الله على.	دراسه التلف الفطرى على الصور الجداريه بمقابر طيبه واستراتيجيه العلاج والوقايه تطبيقاً على نموذج مختار/	12349057	5200
مع انتشار المسيحيه وظهور الكنائس التى مارس فيها الاقباط شعائهم الدينية عن العماره القبطيه حديث مهم . تكمن اهمية البحث في انه يقدم مخططي المناهج ومطوريها حيث يقدم البحث استراتيجيه من استراتيجيات التعلم التى ربما تسهم في تنميه التفكير التخيلى وبعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى والمعلمين فى تطوير ادانهم المهنى فضلاً عن تقديم دليل لمعلمى الرياضيات لتدريب طلابهم على توظيف استراتيجيه التصور الذهني اثناء الحصة.	2015			حسن، احمد حسن محمد.	فأعليه استراتيجيه التصور الذهني فى تدريس الرياضيات علي تنميه التفكير التخيلى وبعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدي تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدايه/	12349078	5201
مشكلة البحث: تكثني مستوى أداء تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي في التفكير التخيلي وبعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى في تعليم الرياضيات؛ الامر الذى يستلزم دراسة فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات والتي يمكن أن تساهم في تنمية التفكير التخيلي وبعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي. أسئلة البحث : أجاب البحث الحالي عن الأسئلة التالية : ما فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات علي تنمية التفكير التخيلي لدي تلاميذ الصف الأول - الإعدادي ؟ ما فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات علي تنمية بعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدي تلاميذ - الصف الأول الإعدادي ؟ ما العلاقة الارتباطية بين مهارات التفكير التخيلي ومهارات التواصل الرياضى ؟- هدف البحث: التعرف علي فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات علي تنمية التفكير التخيلي وبعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي . أهمية البحث: مخططي المناهج ومطوريها : حيث يقدم هذا البحث استراتيجية من استراتيجيات التعلم التي ربما تسهم في تنمية بعض - مهارات التواصل الرياضى والتفكير التخيلي المعلمين في تطوير أدانهم المهنى ، فضلاً عن تقديم دليل لمعلمي الرياضيات لتدريب طلابهم علي توظيف استراتيجية - التصور الذهني أثناء الحصة تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي : حيث يقدم البحث استراتيجية من استراتيجيات التفكير لتنمية التفكير التخيلي والتواصل الرياضى . يفتح البحث مجالاً بحثياً أمام الباحثين في مجال المناهج وطرق تدريس الرياضيات لإجراء مزيداً من الدراسات لتنمية التفكير التخيلي والتواصل الرياضى باستخدام استراتيجيات تعلم حديثة فروض البحث : سمى البحث الحالي إلى اختبار صحة الفروض الآتية : لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة في التطبيق - 1 البعدي على مقياس التفكير التخيلي . لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة في التطبيق - 2 البعدي على اختبار التواصل الرياضى . لا توجد علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائياً بين درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية على مقياس التفكير التخيلي ودرجاتهم على - 3 اختبار التواصل الرياضى في التطبيق البعدي حجود البحث : عد إجراء البحث تم الالتزام بالحدود التالية : مجموعة من تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي بمدرسة عثمان بن عفان الإعدادية المشتركة – رأس غارب – البحر الأحمر-1 في الفصل الدراسي الأول 2014 – 2015 ، وحدة " الهندسة والقياس " من مقرر الرياضيات (هندسة) للصف الأول الإعدادي-2 : اقصر القياس على-3 أ. التفكير التخيلي لدي تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي (التخيل عن طريق الحواس – التصور – التخيل وحل المشكلات – ما وراء الخيال) . ب. بعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى لدي تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي (القراءة – الكتابة – التمثيل الرياضى – التعبير الرياضى) . مواد وأدوات البحث : كتيب التلميذ : الذي تم إعداده في ضوء استراتيجية التصور الذهني لتعلم الوحدة المختارة-1 دليل المعلم : الذي تم إعداده في ضوء استراتيجية التصور الذهني لتدريس الوحدة المختارة-2 (إعداد الباحثة)مقياس التفكير التخيلي لتلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي . -3 (إعداد الباحثة)اختبار مهارات التواصل الرياضى لتلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي -.4 منهج البحث : تم استخدام المنهج شبه التجريبي ، القائم علي تصميم المجموعتين (تجريبية – ضابطة) مع وجود القياس قبلي وبعدي ، حيث تم دراسة فاعلية استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية علي تنمية التفكير التخيلي وبعض مهارات التواصل الرياضى . إجراءات البحث : :- إعداد الإطار النظري وذلك من خلال الاطلاع على بعض الدراسات والبحوث والأدبيات التي تتناولت كلاً من-1	2015		حسن، مها على محمد.	5202	12349097		

						أ- استراتيجية التصور الذهني في تدريس الرياضيات لتلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي ، من حيث : (مفهومها – أساسها الفلسفي – إجراءاتها ، أهمية استراتيجية التصور الذهني – قياس مدى توظيف التلاميذ لاستراتيجية التصور الذهني) . ب- التفكير التخيلي ، من حيث : (مفهومه – خصائصه - أهميته -العوامل التي تعمل على تنمية التفكير التخيلي – استراتيجية التصور الذهني وتنمية التفكير التخيلي) . ج- التواصل الرياضي ، من حيث : (مفهومه – أشكاله - أهميته – مهاراته – دور المعلم في تنمية التواصل الرياضي – أساليب تقويم التواصل الرياضي- استراتيجية التصور الذهني وتنمية التواصل الرياضي) . : إعداد مواد وأدوات البحث التالية-2 إعداد كتيب التلميذ : ليوضح محتوى الوحدة المصاغة باستراتيجية التصور الذهني ، وعرضه على مجموعة من المحكمين- الإبتدائي والتعرف على مفهوم الجودة الشاملة وأهميتها والمعايير التعليمية وأنواعها . إعداد دليل المعلم : لتدريس الوحدة المختارة باستخدام استراتيجية التصور الذهني ، وعرضه على مجموعة من المحكمين- للتأكد من صلاحيته . إعداد مقياس التفكير التخيلي، وعرضه على السادة المحكمين وضبطه- . إعداد اختبار التواصل الرياضي، وعرضه على السادة المحكمين وضبطه- . إجراء التجربة الإستطلاعية لضبط مواد وأدوات البحث-3 اختيار مجموعة البحث من تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي للعام الدراسي (2014-2015) ، وتقسيما إلى مجموعتين-4 إحداهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة . تطبيق كل من مقياس التفكير التخيلي واختبار التواصل الرياضي قبلًا على مجموعتي البحث-5 تدريس الوحدة المختارة باستخدام استراتيجية التصور الذهني لتلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية ، بينما يدرس لتلاميذ المجموعة-6 الضابطة بالطريقة المعتادة . التطبيق البعدي لكل من مقياس التفكير التخيلي واختبار التواصل الرياضي على مجموعتي البحث-7 معالجة النتائج إحصائياً وتحليلها وتفسيرها-8 تقديم التوصيات والمقترحات في ضوء نتائج البحث-9	
5203	12349119	تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة المجتمعية بالمدرسة الإبتدائية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد:	احمد، حنان رشاد احمد.		2014	أهداف الدراسة تحديد الأسس النظرية والفكرية للمشاركة المجتمعية والوقوف على الواقع الحالي للبيئة التعليمية بالمدرسية الإبتدائية والتعرف على مفهوم الجودة الشاملة وأهميتها والمعايير التعليمية وأنواعها. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على الأطر النظرية لإدارة التميز ومتطلبات تطبيقها في مدارس التعليم الفني وتحليل الأطر النظرية للكفايات الإدارية لمديري مدارس التعليم الفني في ضوء إدارة التميز. تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على مفهوم الذات لدى طلاب الصف الخامس الإبتدائي ذوي صعوبات التعلم في دولة الكويت كأحد أهم العوامل التي يمكن أن تؤثر على دافعيته للتعلم وإدائهم الأكاديمي والاجتماعي . تهدف الدراسة إلى لقاء الضوء على واقع إقليم جنوب الوادي والقاء الضوء على الوضع الراهن للتعليم الجامعي في إقليم جنوب الوادي في ضوء المؤتمرين الدولتين للتعليم العالي والتعرف على الجامعة المفتوحة من بعد من وفلسفتها وأهدافها ومتطلباتها. تتأخذ أهداف الدراسة في التعرف على واقع الإبداع الإداري لدى المشرفين التربويين بمدارس التعليم المتوسط بمنطقة الجبراء بدولة الكويت والتعرف على واقع الرضا الوظيفي لدى المشرفين التربويين بمدارس التعليم المتوسط بمنطقة الجبراء بدولة الكويت.	
5204	12349129	تصور مقترح لتطوير الكفايات الإدارية لمديري مدارس التعليم الفني في ضوء إدارة التميز/	خليل، ياسر محمد.		2015		
5205	12349143	مفهوم الذات لدى طلاب المرحلة الإبتدائية ذوي صعوبات التعلم في دولة الكويت/	جاسم، محمد صالح عبدالله.		2015		
5206	12349158	تصور مقترح لإنشاء جامعه جنوب الوادي المفتوحة من بعد في ضوء خيرات بعض الدول/	اسماعيل، أمته عبد الخالق عبد الصادق.		2015		
5207	12349349	الإبداع الإداري وعلاقته بالرضا الوظيفي لدى المشرفين التربويين بإدارة التعليم المتوسط في محافظة الجبراء بدولة الكويت/	السعيد، عيد حمود.		2014		
5208	12349413	الكيمياء التحليلية :	حمزة، عبدالغنى.	الرياض :			
5209	12349452	الأزمة الإجتماعية في مصر في القرن السابع عشر/	إبراهيم، تامر أحمد.	القاهرة :			
5210	12349502	دور الأنشطة في تنمية بعض الجوانب البديية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة (المتوسطة بدولة الكويت)	الشمري ، فيصل صباح مبارك.		2016	يتمثل الهدف الرئيسي للبحث الحالي في دور الأنشطة الطلابية في تنمية بعض الجوانب الحركية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت. تشير الكثير من الدراسات أيضا بان الأنشطة الرياضية تساعد على تفوق التلميذ لانها تستمر وقت فراغه بما يعود عليه بالنفع مما ينعش على أدائه الأكاديمي ، وهذا مرون بمهارة التلميذ في تنظيم وقته ليستطيع أن يوازن ما بين الأنشطة والدراسة الطلابية ، من خلال هذه الدراسة والتي تهدف إلى التعرف على الدور التربوي للأنشطة الطلابية في تنمية العديد من الجوانب الحركية لتلاميذنا ، خاصة في ظل هذا الاهتمام الملوس بالأنشطة الطلابية بالمدارس والجامعات ، وأيضا في ظل الزيادة الملحوظة والمستمرة في أعداد التلاميذ بمدارس السراج المنير بالكويت ، هذا مما استوفت الباحث أيضا للتعرف على الفروق في الجوانب الحركية قيد البحث بين التلاميذ والتلميذات ، وأيضا ولما تمثلته هذه المرحلة من أهمية خاصة في حياة الإنسان حيث يكون الطالب في قوته وحيويته ونشاطه ويمتلك من الطاقات التي تحتاج إلى التوجيه الأمثل لما يفيد الطالب والمجتمع ككل خاصة وأن مدارس السراج المنير من المؤسسات التي يعهد إليها المجتمع الكويتي بمهمة رعاية أبنائه من التلاميذ صامعي القرار في المستقبل ، ومما يزيد أيضا من أهمية هذا البحث إلقاء المزيد من الضوء على هذه المرحلة السنية الهامة ألا وهي مرحلة التعليم المتوسط 0 أهمية البحث قد يساعد البحث في التعرف على دور الأنشطة الطلابية(نشاط داخلي- نشاط خارجي) في تنمية بعض الجوانب الحركية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت. هدف البحث : يتمثل الهدف الرئيسي للبحث الحالي في : دور الأنشطة الطلابية(نشاط داخلي- نشاط خارجي) في تنمية بعض الجوانب الحركية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت. فروض البحث : توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين القبلي والبعدي للمجموعة الضابطة لصالح القياسات البعدية في-1 بعض الجوانب الحركية قيد البحث توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين القبلي والبعدي للمجموعة التجريبية لصالح القياسات البعدية في-2 بعض الجوانب الحركية قيد البحث توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين البعديين للمجموعتين الضابطة والتجريبية لصالح القياس-3 البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية في بعض الجوانب الحركية منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي لمناسيته لطبيعة هذا البحث وذلك باستخدام التصميم التجريبي للمجموعتين متكافئتين أحدهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة مع إجراء القياس القبلي والبعدي لمجموعتي البحث0 مجتمع البحث : يتمثل مجتمع البحث في تلاميذ الصف المرحلة المتوسطة بمدرسة السراج المنير والذي يبلغ عددهم حوالي (300) تلميذ وتلميذة. عينة البحث: اشتملت عينة البحث على (60) تلميذ من تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بمدرسة السراج المنير وتم وقد تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين أحدهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة قوام كل منهما (30) تلميذ0 وسائل وأدوات جمع البيانات:	
						الأجهزة -1 جهاز الرستاميتير لقياس الطول بالمستمر - ميزان طليي مقنن لقياس الوزن بالكيلوجرام -	

						ساعة إيقاف لتحديد الزمن في بعض الاختبارات - : استمارة الاستبيان -2 استمارة استطلاع رأى الخبراء لتحديد الصفات البدنية التي تتناسب مع المرحلة السنية قيد البحث وكذلك أهم الاختبارات - التي تقيسها ملحق (2)0 (2)استمارة استطلاع رأى الخبراء لتحديد الاختبارات البدنية التي الصفات البدنية ملحق - الاختبارات البدنية -3: تنفيذ التجربة الأساسية : القياس البعدي: قام الباحث بإجراء القياس القبلي للمجموعتين (التجريبية والضابطة) للاختبارات البدنية قيد البحث في 13/10/2015 التجربة الأساسية : قام الباحث بتطبيق التجربة الأساسية للبحث على المجموعتين التجريبية واستخدام والضابطة وقد استغرق تطبيق التجربة (6) أسابيع في الفترة 17/10/2015م حتى 28/11/2015م القياس البعدي: بعد الانتهاء من تطبيق التجربة الأساسية قام الباحث بإجراء القياس البعدي للمجموعتين (التجريبية والضابطة) للاختبارات البدنية والمهارية والاختبار المعرفي في كرة القدم قيد البحث وذلك في 30/11/2015م جمع البيانات وجداولتها : قام الباحث بتجميع النتائج بعد الانتهاء من تطبيق الاختبارات وتنظيمها وجداولتها ومعالجتها إحصائياً. المعالجات الإحصائية : تم معالجة البيانات باستخدام الأساليب الإحصائية التالية: . المتوسط الحسابي . - معاميل السهولة والصعوبة - . الوسيط . - معاميل الالتواء - . (ت)الانحراف المعياري . - إختبار - نسبة التحسن0 - النسبة المئوية0 – الاستنتاجات : من خلال ما استهدفه هذا البحث في التعرف على دور الأنشطة الطلابية(نشاط داخلي- نشاط خارجي) في تنمية بعض الجوانب الحركية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت. ،ومن خلال الإجراءات العلمية التي اتبعت لتحقيق هذا الهدف يعرض الباحث ما توصل إليه وجود فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين القبلي والبعدي للمجموعة الضابطة لصالح القياسات البعدي -1 . في بعض الجوانب الحركية قيد البحث نتيجة اشتراكهم بدرس التربية البدنية وجود فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين القبلي والبعدي للمجموعة التجريبية لصالح القياسات البعدي -2 (نشاط داخلي- نشاط خارجي)في بعض الجوانب الحركية قيد البحث نتيجة اشتراكهم في الأنشطة الطلابية وجود فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات القياسين البعديين للمجموعتين الضابطة والتجريبية لصالح القياس -3 (. نشاط داخلي- نشاط خارجي)البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية في بعض الجوانب الحركية نتيجة اشتراكهم في الأنشطة الطلابية التوصيات : -عقد دورات أثناء فترة التدريب لرفع كفاءة المعلم في التربية الرياضية في كيفية تنظيم الأنشطة الطلابية(نشاط داخلي-1 (نشاط خارجي 2(نشاط داخلي- نشاط خارجي)حث التلاميذ على الاشتراك في الأنشطة الطلابية-2 3(نشاط داخلي- نشاط خارجي)توفير ميزانية خاصة من قبل إدارة المدرسة للتأمين للأنشطة الطلابية-
			اداره التميز كمدخل لتطوير الاداء الوظيفي لدى الاخصائيين الرياضيين برعايه الشباب بجامعه جنوب الوادي/	حسن، محمود محارب.	2016	بعد هذا البحث احدى محاورات العلمية التي يمكن ان تساعد في تطوير الاداء الوظيفي لدى العاملين بإدارات رعايه الشباب بجامعه جنوب الوادي وتوجيه انظار القائمين في مجال الرياضى الى استخدام اسلوب التميز لما قد يكون له اثر واضح في تطوير الاداء الوظيفي لدى العاملين بالمنظمات الرياضيه المختلفه. ترجع اهميه البحث الى زياده الكفاءه المهنيه من خلال التعاون بين العاملين بهذا المجال معلمين وموجهين وتشجيع العمل الجماعي والتوحيه باهميته وتعليم العاملين بمختلف المستويات بكيفية تحديد وترتيب وتحليل وتجزئتها الى مشاكل اصغر حتى يمكن السيطرة عليها وحلها.تتسارع الأمم مع اقتراب انتصاف العقد الثاني من الألفية الثانية لتضع للعالم طرقات جديدة تتلاءم مع تحديات العصر الحاضر حيث لها قدرا في العالم الجديد عن طريق بناء بلاءم مع تحديات العصر الحاضر عصر العلم والمعلوماتية والتقنية الحديثة ولبناء الدول وتنميتها حضاريا تتبع أهمية الاهتمام بتطبيق نظام الجودة الشاملة كلبنة أساسية في هذا البناء ونظراً لتنامي عدد المؤسسات الحكومية والأهلية كان لابد من وجود عوامل وأسس يتم التعامل بها للوصول إلى أفضل النتائج ، ونظام الجودة الشاملة من المعايير العالمية في جميع المجالات ولتطوير هذه المؤسسات وتطوير أسلوب إدارتها والذي يعتبر من المعايير المهمة في تقييم المؤسسات حيث إن نظام الجودة الشاملة من المعايير العالمية والتي تسعى المؤسسات جاهدة للوصول إلى هذا المعيار . كما إن التحديات العالمية المعاصرة تحتم على المنظمات الاقتصادية إنتاج الأسلوب العلمي الواعي في مواجهة هذه التحديات واستثمار الطاقات الإنسانية الفاعلة في الأداء التشغيلي والبيعي بمرونة أكثر كفاءة وفاعلية ، ومن أكثر الجوانب الإدارية الهانفة إدارة الجودة الشاملة TQM والتي أصبحت الآن ويفضل الكم الهائل في المعلومات وتقنيات الاتصال سمة مميزة لمعطيات الفكر الإنساني الحديث لاسيما وأن الإدارة العلمية المعاصرة أسهمت بشكل كبير في تطوير بنية المنظمات الاقتصادية بشكل كبير (29 : 13) . إن الإدارة ظاهرة إيجابية تسعى إلى التأثير في المجتمع الذي تتعامل فيه وتحاول أن تشكله بأسلوب يساعد على تحقيق أهدافها وبالتالي فالحقبة الأساسية عن الإدارة إنها ظاهرة ديناميكية ومتغيرة بشكل متواصل ، ولذلك أصبحت المؤسسات والهيئات في حاجة ماسة إلى إدارة حكيمه تفهم أعمالها ومتطلباتها وتتفاعل معها من أجل إنجاز المهام بأقل جهد ووقت وبكفاءة عالية (3 : 49) . فالمؤسسات التي تعتمد على المراكز الفكرية القديمة والتي تعتقد أن وظيفة الإدارة هي تنظيم الموارد وتوظيفها في الداخل لتحقيق نتائج في الخارج لن تستطيع الصمود في عالم تسوده المنافسة والتغير المستمر والتقنيات الحديثة ، وبالتالي يجب عليها أن تستجيب لمطلوبات المنافسة الحديثة وبسرعة وهي التحول إلى تحديد للأهداف المطلوبة في الخارج أولاً ثم تنظيم الموارد الداخلية وتطويرها باستمرار لتحقيق الأهداف ومن هنا جاءت ضرورة الاهتمام الجاد بتحديث الأساليب الإدارية التي تدار بها تلك المؤسسات فلابد من تحقيق عناصر محددة تساعد على تحقيق ميزة تنافسية "Competitive Advantage" (2 : 4) . وقد مر الفكر الإداري المعاصر بتطورات عديدة في سبيل تحقيق أهداف المنظمات الإدارية وظهرت مبادئ إدارية متعاقبة بداية بالاتجاهات الكلاسيكية التي اهتمت بالإنتاجية واعتبرت العنصر البشري آلة يمكن شحنها عن طريق الحوافز المادية والمعنوية ، مما فتح الباب لظهور اتجاهات إدارية مثالية كالإدارة العلمية ، والإدارة بالإنتاج ، والإدارة بالأهداف وغيرها من المفاهيم الإدارية التي اعتمدت بصفة أساسية على مبادئ الإدارة التقليدية باستخدام أسلوب الترهيب والرقابة كوسيلة لتصديق الأخطاء وتوجيه اللوم والعقاب (14 : 124) .
			مقومات تطبيق الجودة الشاملة كمدخل لتطوير الاداء المهني للعاملين بأداره النشاط الرياضي بمديريه التربه والتعليم بسوهاج/	عبد القادر ، هشام أحمد محمد.	2016	

						ونتيجة لإخفاق بعض ممارسات الإدارة التقليدية في تحقيق ما تصبو إليه المنظمات من تقدم وتطور ، نشأت إدارة الجودة الشاملة كأسلوب إداري فعال يعتمد على حل المشكلات واكتشاف الأخطاء وعلاجها أولا بأول ، والتعرف على احتياجات ومتطلبات المستهلكين وما يفضلونه ، لتحقيق هدف مزدوج يتمثل في التسويق الفعال للمنتجات أو تقديم خدمات أفضل ، وفي الوقت نفسه إثبات رغبات المستهلكين مع الأخذ في الاعتبار عامل المنافسة والحرص على خفض التكلفة الإنتاجية باستبعاد الخطوات غير الضرورية وتلافي الأخطاء أولا بأول وإتاحة الفرصة للعاملين لإبراز مواهبهم الشخصية ومهاراتهم وقدراتهم الذاتية في تطوير طرق العمل والإنتاج (12 : 35) . لقد انتقل مفهوم الجودة الشاملة من مجال الحرص على جودة المنتجات إلى مجال الحرص على جودة الخدمات ، كذلك انتقل إلى تغيير مفاهيم الإدارة التقليدية لتشجيع استقلالية العاملين بتقليل الحواجز الرسمية وتكوين فرق العمل للإدارة ذاتها والمتكئين في اتخاذ القرارات حتى أقل مستوى وظيفي ، وتغيير أدوار القيادة وبناء وتدعيم الولاء المؤسسي لدى العاملين داخل المنظمة . كل ذلك لاستخراج أفضل ما في البشر من كفاءات بحيث يتم القيام بالعمل بطريقة سليمة منذ اللحظة الأولى مع التأكيد على أن الجودة اليوم لم تعد تحدد من خلال الموصفات الفنية ، ولكن من خلال العملاء والعاملين بالمنظمة (41 : 12) .
					2016	تتضح أهمية الدراسة من خلال أنها تتناول مديريات التربية والتعليم ببعض محافظات الصعيد من حيث الواقع الإداري الخاص بها وكيفية تطوير الأداء الإداري داخلها بما يعمل على تحقيق الأهداف المرجوه منها . تعتبر الإدارة هي المسؤولة عن نجاح أى نشاط ، وهي التي تؤدي إلى التقدم أو التخلف في كافة المجالات ، والتي يمكن عن طريقها تحقيق أهداف أى منظمة من المنظمات أو أى مجتمع من المجتمعات . ولهذا فإن الإدارة أصبحت ضرورة حتمية لإدارة العمل بشكله الجماعي وتلعب الإدارة دوراً حيوياً في توجيه المؤسسات والمنظمات على اختلاف مجالاتها وتخصصاتها . (16 : 28) ويعد المجال الرياضي من أهم مجالات الاستثمار الحقيقي للثروة البشرية حيث يحوى العديد من العمليات التربوية ذات الاتجاهات والجوانب المتشعبة والتي تهدف إلى تربية الأجيال لإثراء كل مجالات الحياة ويتميز النشاط الرياضي عن سائر الأنشطة الأخرى بأنه مجال الممارسة والتفاعل الذي يدور حول تعديل السلوك للكانن البشري وإعداد المواطن الصالح . ونظراً لأهمية التربية الرياضية في العصر الحديث وازدياد الحاجة إليها وتعدد مهامها وكثرة العاملين في ميادينها المختلفة فإن ذلك أدى إلى ازدياد الاهتمام بعلم الإدارة في المجال الرياضي . (5 : 4) كما أن الإدارة في الهيئات تسعى إلى تحقيق هدف مزدوج هو زيادة أداء العاملين وتحقيق رضاهم الوظيفي ، حيث يعتبر الأداء الجيد هو وسيلة للتقدم والارتقاء بمستوى هذه الهيئات . (28 : 165) فأرضنا الوظيفي يعتبر مؤشراً هاماً لمقدرة مديريات التربية والتعليم على مقابلة حاجات مدرس التربية الرياضية ، ومن ثم فإن قياس الرضا الوظيفي يعتبر أمراً بالغ الأهمية في مختلف الإدارات التعليمية حيث يزود القائمين بمديريات التربية والتعليم بمعلومات هامة كمدخل لتطوير الأداء التنظيمي ، وإزالة الضغوط والغموض الذي يحيط بينة العمل ، ونقل من حدة الصراعات التنظيمية سواء على مستوى الإدارة التعليمية أو على مستوى المدرسين وهذا بدون شك قد يساهم في رفع الروح المعنوية لمدرسي التربية الرياضية مما يجعلهم يشعرون بالرضا عن محتوى العمل الذي يقوم به . تتبع أهمية البحث من وجهة نظر الباحث من خلال عدة نقاط : يتناول البحث مديريات التربية والتعليم ببعض محافظات الصعيد من حيث الواقع الإداري الخاص بها وكيفية تطوير 1. أساليب الأداء الإداري داخلها بما يعمل على تحقيق الأهداف المرجوة منها تسعى هذه الدراسات للتعرف على أثر العدالة التنظيمية وأبعادها على فاعلية الرضا الوظيفي لدى العاملين بمديريات 2. التربية والتعليم بصعيد مصر ، مما قد يؤدي إلى تحسين وتطوير ورفع مستوى فاعلية الرضا الوظيفي أن المكتبة العربية تقتصر لإسهامات الباحثين في مجال العدالة التنظيمية حيث لاحظ الباحث من خلال الدراسات العربية 3. ندرة هذه الدراسات في هذا المجال وبالتالي فإن هذا البحث يأتي دعماً لغيره من الدراسات السابقة ويضيف إليها دراسة متخصصة في الإدارة الرياضية هدف البحث :- التعرف على العدالة التنظيمية وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي لدى مدرسي التربية الرياضية بمديريات التربية والتعليم ببعض محافظات صعيد مصر وهم (أسوان – قنا – سوهاج – أسيوط) وذلك من خلال الإجابة على التساؤلات التالية : تساؤلات البحث :- 1- ما الواقع الفعلي للعدالة التنظيمية لدى العينة قيد البحث ؟ 2- ما مدى فاعلية الرضا الوظيفي لدى العينة قيد البحث ؟ 3- هل هناك علاقة دالة إحصائية بين العدالة التنظيمية وفاعلية الرضا الوظيفي لدى العينة قيد البحث ؟ المصطلحات الواردة بالبحث : The organized justices : العدالة التنظيمية - (" هي محصلة الاتفاق بين الجهود المبذولة والعوائد المتحققة عنها ، بشكل يساهم في تحقيق الأهداف المطلوبة للمنظمة " 34 : 235) Job Satisfaction : الرضا الوظيفي - حالة الشعور النفسي للفرد بالقناعة والارتياح والسعادة تجاه عمله والتي يمكن اعتبارها انعكاساً لمدى إشباع حاجاته ورغباته التي يتطلبها في ضوء المؤثرات الداخلية والخارجية والتي لها علاقة بالعمل". (59 : 306)
					2016	يرجع هدف البحث في تحسين المستوى الرقمي لنشائي 400 متر عو من خلال تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب المركب وتمس بعض عناصر اللياقة البدنية الخاصة بنشائي 400متر عو تحت 18 سنة يعيش العالم الآن في عصر تتطور فيه الأشياء بصورة مذهلة مرتكزاً في ذلك على الأسلوب العلمي المنظم الدقيق ، ففي كل مجال حقق العلم طفرة كبيرة ولا تزال تتوالى الطفرات باستمرار لتحقيق مزيد من التقدم ، ويتسابق العلماء والباحثون في تطبيق أحدث الأساليب العلمية والبحثية وقد أمدت البحث العلمي إلى جميع المجالات والميادين المختلفة عامة وقطاع البطولة خاصة (20: 323) ويرى "محمد حسن علاوى و أبو العلا أحمد عبد الفتاح" (1988م) أن علم التدريب الرياضي قد خطى في السنوات الأخيرة خطوات واسعة للامام ، حيث تضاعفت جهود العلماء في مختلف العلوم المرتبطة بعلم التدريب الرياضي ولعل المتتبع لنتائج البطولات الأولمبية الأخيرة التي تتقدم بصورة كبيرة في مسابقات العدو يكشف أن هذا التقدم في المستوى الرقمي يرجع إلى ارتباط التدريب الرياضي بالكثير من العلوم المرتبطة بالعضانر يتضح فيها المجهود الشاق الذي يبذله اللاعب أثناء الممارسة والتدريب مما يؤدي إلى ظهور التعب نتيجة تراكم حامض اللاكتيك في العضلات. ويعتبر الوصول بالألعابين لأفضل المستويات الرياضية أحد أهم طرق التدريب الرياضي المخطط طبقاً للأسس والمبادئ العامة للتدريب الرياضي ، ولقد أصبحت البرامج التدريبية الحديثة ووحدها الفرعية سواء كانت الوحدات الشهورية أو الأسبوعية أو اليومية حافلة بما هو جديد من انطلاقات علمية وعملية لعلم التدريب والمساعدة بالعديد من العلوم الإنسانية والطبيعية الأخرى ، وهذا مرجعه مواكبة علم التدريب والذي اتسم بثورة تكنولوجية ومعلوماتية هائلة الأمر الذي أثار حديثاً هذا التطور السريع الذي يمكن ملاحظته في الرياضات المختلفة. (34: 51)
5214	12349527	أثر استخدام التدريب المركب على تحسين بعض عناصر اللياقة البدنية والمستوى الرياضي لنشائي 400 متر بدولة الكويت/	عائض، معالى صالح عائش.			
5213	12349522	العدالة التنظيمية وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي لدى معلمى التربية الرياضية بمديريات التربية التعليم ببعض محافظات صعيد مصر/	عمار، اسامه شفيق محمد.			

						ويفتق كلا من "عادل عبد البصير" (1992م) "حسن علاوى" (1994م) (2005م) "سمر مصطفى" (2003م) على أن التدريبات التنافسية هي أداء الحركات طبقا للقوانين المحددة لممارسة نوع النشاط الرياضي الذي يتخصص فيه الفرد، وتتميز التدريبات التنافسية من حيث أنها تثير في النفس الدافعية نحو المثابرة وبذل الجهد وعامل التشويق وتعمل على تقوية العضلات العاملة في نوع النشاط التخصصي وتسهم في تنمية مختلف السمات الإرادية الخاصة اللازمة للنشأ، وأيضاً لها دوراً هاماً في كل مراحل الموسم التدريبي لمختلف الأنشطة وأن تأثيرها يكون فعالاً عندما ترتبط مع متطلبات المنافسة لأنها وسيلة هامة ذات متطلبات متعددة لمكونات الحالة التدريبية، كما ترفع من مستوى كفاءة الأداء المتكامل للاعب وتوصل به إلى الحالة العالية بحيث تؤدي تحت مختلف الظروف.(37: 6) (54: 105) (33: 34) ويضيف كلا من "معتي إبراهيم" (1994م)، "حنفي مختار" (1994م) أن امتلاك اللاعب لأشكال متنوعة من التدريبات التنافسية بما يشابه متطلبات المباراة يتيح له اختيار أفضلها في معظم مواقف اللعب الفعلية وتزيد من قدرته على المناورة وتنفيذ الخطط من أماكن واتجاهات مختلفة ولا يفاجئ بموقف ما لم يتدرب عليه من قبل ، ومن ثم تحقيق سرعة الأداء المتميز بالدقة والتوافق في تنفيذ الواجب المطلوب الخططي.(66: 131) (27: 138) ومن خلال إطلاع الباحث على العديد من المراجع العلمية والدراسات السابقة في هذا المجال وعلى حد علمه-وجد أن هناك بعض الدراسات التي اهتمت بتدريبات المواقف التنافسية وتأثيرها على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والوظيفية والمهارية مثل" محمد مختار" (1995م) (60) "بدير السيد" (2006م) (21) "خالد عبد النور" (2010م) (29) سمر مصطفى" (2003م) (33) "عمر عبد المطلب " (2006م) (47) كما أن هناك بعض الدراسات التي اهتمت بالجانب الخططي مثل "أحمد ممنوح و ممنوح إبراهيم" (2002م) (12) "إيهاب صلاح" (2001م) (20)، "خالد عبد النبي" (2002م) (30) وقد تبين أن هذه الدراسات قد اتخذت اتجاه مغايراً ولم تتجه أياً منها لما اتجهت إليه الدراسة الحالية من استخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية لتنمية بعض الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية الفردية(قيد البحث) لنادي كرة القدم. مما دفع الباحث لإجراء هذا البحث كمحاولة عملية لتطوير مستوى الأداء الخططي الدفاعي الفردي لنادي كرة القدم بدولة الكويت من خلال إعداد برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية والتعرف على تأثيره على مستوى أداء بعض الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية الفردية(قيد البحث) لنادي كرة القدم بدولة الكويت الأمر الذي قد يؤدي إلى رفع مستوى الناشئين وتقدمهم في اللعبة خلال تلك المرحلة السنوية وزيادة قدرتهم على تنفيذ خطط اللعب الدفاعية الفردية مستقبلياً بالشكل الذي تتطلبه مواقف اللعب التنافسية. : أهداف البحث - يهدف البحث إلى " تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية على مستوى أداء بعض الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية الفردية لنادي كرة القدم بدولة الكويت" وذلك من خلال: التعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي باستخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية على تنمية بعض الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية -1 الفردية(اختيار المدافع للمواقع المناسبة- المراقبة-الضغط-التغطية) لنادي كرة القدم التعرف على الفروق بين ناشئي كرة القدم وفقاً لخطوط اللعب الثلاثة(الدفاع – الوسط – الهجوم) في تنمية بعض -2 (اختيار المدافع للمواقع المناسبة- المراقبة-الضغط-التغطية) الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية الفردية : فروض البحث - توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين كل من القياسات القبالية والبنائية والبعدة في مستوى أداء بعض الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية -1 (العينة قيد البحث)الفردية(اختيار المدافع للمواقع المناسبة- المراقبة-الضغط-التغطية) لنادي كرة القدم بدولة الكويت ولصالح القياسات البعدة . – توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين ناشئي كرة القدم بدولة الكويت(العينة قيد البحث) وفقاً لخطوط اللعب الثلاثة(الدفاع -2 -الوسط- الهجوم) في مستوى أداء بعض الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية الفردية (اختيار المدافع للمواقع المناسبة- المراقبة-الضغط-التغطية). طرق و إجراءات البحث : منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي بالأسلوب المسحي في الدراسة الأساسية الأولى من خلال تحليل مباريات كأس العالم -1،لأندية بالمغرب لكرة القدم 2014م/2015 (استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي في الدراسة الأساسية الثانية من خلال التصميم التجريبي لمجموعة واحدة بطريقة القياس - (القبلي- البيني- البعدي :مجتمع البحث يمثل مجتمع البحث ناشئي كرة القدم تحت 17سنة بالأندية الواقعة بمحافظة الاحمدى والمسجلين بالاتحاد الكويتي لكرة القدم للموسم الرياضي 2015م/2016م وبلغ عددها(5)أندية داخل المحافظة. :مجالات البحث : المجال البشري:عينة البحث وتنقسم إلى-1 :عينة البحث الأساسية الأولى مباراة لعدد(7) فرق من مختلف مدارس كرة القدم العالمية الذين تأهلوا إلى نهائيات كأس العالم للأندية بالمغرب لكرة القدم 2014م/2015. :عينة البحث الأساسية الثانية اختيرت عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية من مجتمع البحث ممثلة في (نادي الفحاحيل الرياضي) تحت 17سنة ، وبلغ حجم العينة(38) ناشئاً وقد تم استبعاد بعض الناشئين وعددهم (8) ناشئين، منهم (3) ناشئين من العصابين و(5) ناشئين لعدم انتظامهم في القياسات القبالية ، هذا وقد تم اختيار(10) ناشئين من (نادي الساحل) من نفس مجتمع البحث ومن خارج عينة البحث الأساسية كعينة غير مميزة، وكذلك(10) ناشئين من(نادي بركان) تحت 19 سنة كعينة مميزة لإجراء الدراسات الاستطلاعية ، لتصبح عينة البحث الفعلية (20) ناشئي، ويوضح جدول(2) توصيف عينة البحث الأساسية الثانية. :المجال المكاني تم إجراء جميع القياسات و تطبيق الاختبارات البدنية و المهارية و البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على عينة البحث الأساسية وملعب كرة القدم بنادي الجھراء الرياضي ، وكذلك إجراء الدراسات الاستطلاعية بملعب نادي الساحل وبرجان الرياضي وذلك طبقاً لمواعيد وبرنامج زمني محدد. ترجع أهمية الدراسة إلى محاولته تحديد أهم متطلبات تطبيق الجودة في التربية الرياضية بمدارس الحلقة الثانية التعليم الأساسي حيث يسهم ذلك في التشخيص العلمي لجوانب القصور ومحاولة وضع الحلول المناسبة وتحديد المعايير والممارسات الخاصة بالانشطة الرياضية وكذلك طرق قياسها.إدارة الجودة الشاملة هي واحدة من الاتجاهات الحديثة في فلسفة الإدارة القائمة على مجموعة من المبادئ التي يمكن اعتمادها من قبل الإدارة من أجل تحقيق أفضل أداء ممكن، مما يساعد على حل الكثير من المشاكل والصعوبات للجودة وتحسين الأداء والقدرة التنافسية لل منظمة (36: 9). الجودة هي واحدة من الوسائل والأساليب لتحسين هيكل النظام التعليمي للمكونات المادية والبشرية ورفع مستوى الأداء في العصر الحاضر، عصر ما يسمى المفكرين أن (عصر) انهم لم يعودوا يتحدثون أهم حول نوعية التعليم في نظرية أو ترقا المؤسسات التعليمية أو البديل أو تؤثر الأنشطة التعليمية، وإنما هو حقيقة أن أي مؤسسة يمكن أن تتخطى أو الوقوف على الحكن من ذلك، هناك ضرورة ملحة في الحياة المعاصرة، والجودة في المجال التربوي يشير إلى مجموعة من المعايير والإجراءات الرامية إلى تنفيذ التحسين المستمر في المنتج التعليمي أو الرجوع للمواصفات وخصائص المنتج المتوقع تعليمية من خلال الأدوات والأساليب لمكاملة مساعدة المؤسسات التعليمية على تحقيق نتائج مرضية وغير مرغوب فيه	2016	احمد، بهاء اسماعيل سيد.	تقويم متطلبات التربية الرياضية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد بمدارس المرحلة الاعاديه بمحافظة قنا/	5218	12349575		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-------------	--------------------------------	---	-------------	-----------------	--	--

						وردا على ذلك "، وزارة التربية والتعليم في مصر (2003)" وثيقة المعايير الوطنية للتعليم تحت نماذج عالمية من خلال لجنة مشتركة من جميع المعنيين بالتعليم وهذه الوثيقة الشاملة جوانب مختلفة من المداخلات العملية التعليمية ومحاولة لتحقيق الجودة الشاملة، وتتضمن هذه الوثيقة خمسة مجالات هي: فعال، المعلم، والإدارة المدرسية، والمشاركة المجتمعية، وكذلك وثيقة المنهج ومخرجات التعلم (101: 10). تمثل الرياضة المدرسية في مكان واضح في ثقافة كل مجتمع متحضر ولم تعد مجرد حركات ومهارات وإنما هو 2 أصبحت البوابة التعليمية للتدريب على ممارسة العادات والمفاهيم والقيم الصحية والأخلاق لا يتجزأ حتى في السلوك اليومي ووسائل التعليم العام من خلال المسابقات الرياضية والتي تشمل تنسيق رغبات وميول كجزء من الأهداف التربوية لتحفيز تعديل النمو وتسريع مراحل الاستيعلاء على الطلاب اللياقة البدنية والمهارة والاجتماعية، والقدرة المعتدلة والصحة والعنصرية والنفسية والمعلومات والمعارف والمواقف وتعديل السلوك (38:46). وهكذا برزت الحاجة الملحة لنقله نوعية في الرياضة المدرسية على أساس التميز والجودة والاحتجاج توفر معايير وطنية وروية واضحة لاندخالات والمخرجات وتكشف عن فعالية أداء المكونات الأخرى للعملية التعليمية، وتطوير وتحسين الأداء والإنتاجية التعليم الأفضل يستمر التحفيز، يتطلب النظر في جميع عناصر نظام التعليم بما في ذلك الرياضة المدرسية، وهي معايير واحدة (64:18). وبالتالي، من خلال عمل الباحث مدرسا للتربية البدنية وفريق المشاركة في التعليم والتقييم الذاتي للمدرسة وكذلك مسالة المتخصصين في مجال التربية البدنية ونوعية من الموجهين والإداريين والمعلمين للتربية البدنية وكذلك المراجعون الخارجيون للسلطة وطنية لضمان الجودة والاعتماد في بعض المدارس، ومن خلال إطلاع الباحث بعض الدراسات السابقة التي تناولت جودة في هذا المجال أيضا، لاحظت نوعية الباحث التربوي أن الأزمة الرياضية المدرسية جعلته الجانب أقل أهمية في النظام التعليمي، في ظل غياب الإبداع في العمليات الإدارية للرياضة المدرسية، وبعض التخطيط العلمي السليم، وفقا لبعض الكوادر الإدارية يست مؤهلة التعليمية وإعادة التأهيل المناسب الإدارية والإدارية والصراعات المدرسة ينتهي حتى تصل البداية وتحت العمليات الإدارية العقيمة، وفي حالة عدم وجود بيانات حقيقية ومعلومات عن واقع الإدارة المدرسية يجعل من الصعب تطوير إدارة ونقل روتين لخلق وقوة الابتكار التخطيط الفعال والتنسيق والإدارة والمتابعة upCalendar، حيث المعايير والممارسات والمؤشرات الواردة في وثيقة من السلطة الوطنية للم ضمان الجودة والاعتماد لا تأخذ على محمل الجد التنفيذ مما يؤدي إلى إهمال التربية الرياضية على الرغم من أن التربية البدنية مادة أصبح النجاح المادي والفشل بالقرار الوزاري رقم 313 لعام 2011 والتي ظهرت الحاجة التربية البدنية لشروط ومتطلبات خاصة للأداء من هنا أهمية دراسة لتقييم الاحتياجات في مجال التربية البدنية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد في المدارس الثانوية في محافظة قنا. وتعد هذه الدراسة الهامة: محاولة لتحديد أهم المتطلبات الأساسية لتطبيق التربية البدنية الجودة في مدارس التعليم الأساسي الحلقة الثانية حيث يساهم 1. هذا التشخيص عن القصور العلمي ومحاولة وضع الحلول المناسبة لها. 2. تحديد الممارسات والمعايير لممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية، فضلا عن أساليب القياس. 3. مساعدة إدارات المدارس لوضع خطط للتغلب على العقبات التي تمثل نقطة الانطلاق لتحقيق الجودة والاعتماد. 4. لتوضيح الطرق التي يمكننا تحسين نوعية التعليم والغرض من الدراسة. وتهدف الدراسة إلى تقييم الاحتياجات في مجال التربية البدنية في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد في المدارس الثانوية، قنا من خلال تحديد: 1. متطلبات التربية البدنية في المدارس الثانوية في محافظة قنا. 2. الممارسات والمؤشرات التي تفعيل التربية البدنية في المدارس الثانوية في محافظة قنا. 3. معايير الجودة والاعتماد في مجال التربية البدنية في المدارس الثانوية في مدينة قنا.
						يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على الثقافة التنظيمية وعلاقتها بالإبداع الإداري لدى موجهي وموجهات التربية البدنية بدولة الكويت وذلك من خلال التعرف على واقع الثقافة التنظيمية لدى موجهي وموجهات التربية البدنية بنين بدولة الكويت واقع الإبداع الإداري لدى موجهي وموجهات التربية البدنية بنين بدولة الكويت.
						يهدف البحث إلى تقويم الاحتراف الرياضي في كره السله بدوله الكويت وذلك من خلال التعرف على معرفه الواقع الفعلي الحالي للرياضه كره السله بدوله الكويت ومعرفه الواقع الحالي للاحتراف الرياضي لكره السله بدوله الكويت ومعرفه جوانب القوه والضعف في الاحتراف الرياضي لكره السله بدوله الكويت.
						يهدف البحث إلى دراسة تأثير استخدام تدريبات البيئة الرملية على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى جرى 1500 متر وذلك من خلال تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات البيئة الرملية ومعرفه أثره على بعض المتغيرات البدنية. أهمية البحث والحاجة إليه:- من خلال مقدمة ومشكلة البحث يمكن بلورة أهمية هذا البحث والحاجة إليه في النقاط التالية: 1/2/1- مواكبة التطور العلمي الهائل في مجال التدريب الرياضي الحديث. 1/2/2- توضيح مدى أهمية استخدام تدريبات البيئة الرملية لتنمية القدرات البدنية الخاصة لمتسابقى جرى 1500متر - 1/2/3- أهمية الارتقاء بالمستوى الرقمي لمسابقات المسافات المتوسطة - 1/2/4- تشجيع المدربين في مجال تدريب ألعاب القوى على تغيير الأساليب التقليدية في التدريب وإتباع أساليب جديدة في تدريب المسافات المتوسطة - 1/3- هدف البحث يهدف البحث إلى دراسة تأثير استخدام تدريبات البيئة الرملية على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى جرى 1500متر وذلك من خلال : 1/3/1- تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات البيئة الرملية ومعرفه أثره على بعض المتغيرات البدنية (السرعة) - القصوى – تحمل السرعة- تحمل القوة- التحمل الدوري التنفسي) لمتسابقى جرى1500متر للمجموعة التجريبية 1/3/2- تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات البيئة الرملية ومعرفه أثره على المستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى جرى1500متر للمجموعة التجريبية 1/4- فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي القياسين القبلي والبعدى فى المتغيرات البدنية والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى جرى 1500متر وذلك من خلال : 1/4/1- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي القياسين القبلي والبعدى فى المستوى الرقمي لصالح القياس البعدى - 1/4/2- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي القياسين القبلي والبعدى فى المستوى الرقمي لصالح القياس البعدى - 1/5- بعض المصطلحات الواردة بالبحث 1/5/1- التدريب في البيئة الرملية : training sandly environment هو أسلوب من أساليب المقارمات باستخدام مقاومة الجسم في البيئة الرملية بغرض تنمية القدرات البدنية وتحسين بعض* تعريف اجرائي
						أهمية البحث في التوصل الى اداء قياس موضوعيه ومتدرجه باستخدام نماذج الاستجابة للمفردة وتتمتع بخصائص سيكومترية مرتفعه ومعرفه اى من نماذج التحليل الثلاثة الافضل واللاق في تقدير بارامترات الصعوبه لمفردات الاختبار وبارامترات قدرات الطلاب على الاختبار.

							يهدف البحث الى تمميم برنامج خططي ومعرفة اثره على مستوى الاداء المهارى لناشئى رياضيه المبارزه بدوله الكويت وذلك من خلال معرفة تأثير البرنامج التدرىي الخططى المقر ح على تحسين مستوى اداء ناشئء رياضيه المبارزه فى المباريات.	2016			عبد الكريم، فارس محمد.	تأثير استخدام بعض التدريبات الخططيه الدفاعيه على مستوى الاداء المهارى للاعبى سلاح الشيش بدوله الكويت/	12349638	5223
							يهدف البحث الى التعرف على واقع العلاقات العامه فى بعض الانديه الرياضيه فى دوله الكويت وذلك من خلال وضع نموذج للعلاقات العامه فى الانديه الرياضيه لدوله الكويت وتقويم العلاقات العامه فى بعض الانديه الرياضيه بدوله الكويت الدور الذى تلعبه العلاقات العامه فى بعض الانديه الرياضيه بدوله الكويت.	2016			منصور، محمد خالد جاسم.	تقويم العلاقات العامه فى بعض الانديه الرياضيه فى دوله الكويت/	12349659	5224
							ترجع اهميه البحث بأهميه المرحله السنيه وما يحتاجونه من رعايه وقد يساعد هذا البحث فى تحديد ما يحتاجه معلمى التربيه البدنيه من برامج تدريب اثناء الخدمه لتساعدهم على الارتقاء بمهارتهم التدريسيه.	2016			الشمرى، سلوى صباح مبارك.	تقويم واقع معلمى التربيه البدنيه فى المرحله الابتدائيه فى ضوء الاتجاهات الحديثه للتعليم بدوله الكويت/	12349680	5225
							استهدف البحث التعرف على تأثير تمرينات نو عيه بمقاومه الوسط المائى على تحسين المتغيرات البدنيه والمستوى الرقى لناشئء الوئب الثلاثى وذلك من خلال التعرف على تأثير التمرينات النو عيه للرجلين بمقاومه الوسط المائى على تحسين المتغيرات البدنيه قيد البحث لدى ناشئء الوئب الثلاثى.	2016			نلجم، خالد مطر مفضى.	تأثير التمرينات النو عيه باستخدام الوسط المائى على تحسين بعض المتغيرات البدنيه والمستوى الرقى لناشئء الوئب الثلاثى بدوله الكويت/	12349694	5226
							تهدف الدراسه الى التعرف على المتغيرات العالميه المعاصره فى اعداد المعلم والكشف عن واقع اعداد معلم اللغه الانجليزيه مهنيا فى كليه التربيه جامعه جنوب الوادى فى مصر ووضع تصور مقترح لنظام اعداد المعلم بكلية التربيه فى مصر جامعه جنوب الوادى فى ضوء بعض الاتجاهات العالميه المعاصره.	2016			محمد، رحاب علاء الدين محمد.	الاعداد المهنى لمعلمى اللغه الانجليزيه بكلية التربيه بقنا جامعه جنوب الوادى فى ضوء بعض المتغيرات العالميه المعاصره/	12349704	5227
						مصر - القاهرة						نيوان امرئ القيس	12350025	5228
						مصر- الاسكندر ية								5229
							يهدف البحث الى التنصبي النفسى اللغوى عن ظاهره على طرف اللسان ومعرفة مستوى اداء الذاكره بالنسبه للطلاب الخاضعين لهذه الظاهره وتحديد بروفيلات ظاهره على طرف اللسان التى يمكن تمييزها بين التلاميذ عينة البحث.هدف البحث الحالي إلى إلقاء الضوء على دراسة إحدى ظواهر علم النفس اللغوي وهي ظاهرة على طرف اللسان والتي يُعاني منها بعض تلاميذ الصف الأول بمدرسة الصفوة الخاصة بقنا الدارسين للغة / الإعدادي للعام الد ا رسي ٢٠١٤ ٢٠١٥ الانجليزية كلغة ثانية، كما هدف إلى معرفة مستوى أداء الذاكرة العاملة بالنسبة لهؤلاء التلاميذ وأيضاً إلى مدى إمكانية تحديد بروفيلات هذه الظاهرة التي يُمكن تمييزها بين هؤلاء التلاميذ عينة البحث الحالي، ومن أجل تحقيق هذه الأهداف تم تحديد مشكلة البحث من خلال الأسئلة التالية:	2016			سليمان، الهام عطيت الله قحى.	بروفيلات ظاهره على طرف اللسان وعلاقتها بأداء الذاكره العامله لدى عينه من طلاب المرحله الاعداديه/	12350138	5230
							هل تختلف نسبة انتشار ظاهرة على طرف اللسان باختلاف النوع (ذكور – إناث)؟١- هل توجد فروق فى أداء الذاكرة العاملة بين التلاميذ الذين يظهرون/ لا يظهرون ظاهرة ٢- على طرف اللسان؟							
							ما بروفيلات ظاهرة على طرف اللسان التي يمكن تمييزها بين التلاميذ عينة البحث ٣- الحالي؟انقسم هذا البحث إلى جانبين أولهما الجانب النظري: وهو إطار نظري يوضح كل التعريفات الخاصة بظاهرة على طرف اللسان وأيضاً مفهوم الذاكرة العاملة وكل ما يتعلق بها، أما الجانب الآخر فهو الجانب التطبيقي: والذي يتضمن أدوات الد ا رسة المستخدمة في تحقيق أهداف البحث الحالي وقد استخدمت الباحثة عدداً من الأساليب والمعالجات الإحصائية وصولاً إلى نتائج البحث والتي منها:							
							على ال رغم من عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الذكور والإناث عينة البحث ١- الحالي فى ظاهرة على طرف اللسان إلا أنه من الواضح زيادة عدد الذكور الخاضعين لهذه الظاهرة أكثر من الإناث فى البند الثالث من الاختبار الأول، وزيادة عدد الإناث الخاضعين لهذه الظاهرة أكثر من الذكور فى البند الأول من الاختبار الثالث، والبندين ال ا ربع والسابع من الاختبار ال ا ربع.٢- لا توجد علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائية بين عدد م ا رت الاسترجاع من الذاكرة العاملة							
							وعدد م ا رت الخضوع لظاهرة على طرف اللسان.							
							٢- بشأن الكشف عن الحالات المسجلة لهذه الظاهرة لوحظ حدوثها بكثرة مع الكلمات التي لها مدلول ضعيف أكثر من التي لها مدلول قوي.							
							كان لطول الكلمة أيضاً تأثير ا ر واضحاً لحدوث مثل هذهالظاهرة ٤- لا يمكن التمييز بين الاستجابات المختلفة لظاهرة على طرف اللسان والإداء على المجموعات الستة لمهمة الذاكرة العاملة -٥- لدى أف ا رد العينة							
							يهدف البحث الى الحفاظ على مصادر الاستلهام للاشكال المتوارثه من عناصر العماره الاسلاميه المملوكيه وتنميه الوعى الفنى والثقافى والتراثى من خلال الكشف عن خبايا القيم الجماليه الكامنه بموروثات عناصر العماره الاسلاميه واقتراح صياغات ابداعيه مستحدته مستلهمه من عناصر العماره الاسلاميه المملوكيه.	2016			أحمد، محمد أحمد فؤاد.	القيم الجماليه لعناصر العماره الاسلاميه المملوكيه كمدخل لاستحداث مشغولة خشبيه/	12350179	5231
							هذه المخاوف البحوث المتعلقة بتطوير عناصر العمل الخشبية التي هي مستوحاة من عناصر مملوك الهندسة المعمارية، والقيم الجمالية، ونمط متنوعة، مع مزايا التكنولوجيات والتقنيات المستخدمة في تلك الحقبة، الفصل الأول: فهو يشمل الإطار العام للدراسة .							
							الفصل الثاني: أنها تتعامل مع مملوك الهندسة المعمارية ومكوناته، والجوانب الاجتماعية، ومجموعة مختارة منهم، والقيم المعمارية والمزايا.							
							الفصل الثالث: فهو يتعامل مع عناصر العماره الإسلامية (موضوع البحث) من حيث مفهومها ونشأتها والفلسفة وChapter. evolution الرابع: أنه يتعامل مع مجموعة مختارة من الأعمال الخشبية خلال الفترة المملوكية من حيث الوصف و التقنيات المستخدمة.							
							الفصل الخامس: فهو يشمل البحوث التطبيقيات الذاتى، والتحليل الإحصائي ومناقشة النتائج، والتوصيات الصادرة عن أبحاث							
							يهدف البحث الى التعرف على فاعليه استخدام دليل فى التربيه الغذائيه للمعلمه والأسره فى تنمية الوعى الغذائى لأطفال الروضه .	2016			الهورى، رشا النسوقى ابراهيم النسوقى.	فاعليه استخدام دليل فى التربيه الغذائيه للمعلمه والأسره فى تنمية الوعى الغذائى لدى أطفال الروضه/	12350193	5232
							تعد مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة مرحلة مهمة للإنسان، فهي قنطرة يعبرها بين حياة الأسرة والمدرسة ليتكيف مع عالم جديد متغير له خصائصه ومطالبة، وهي بداية التنمية البشرية لكونها مجالاً خصباً لغرس وتنمية العادات والسلوكيات الإيجابية، ولهذا تصبح تلك المرحلة من مراحل إعداده المهمة، كما أن لها الأهمية الكبرى في تعديل نشأته وتشكيل شخصيته لأن الطفل خلالها يتقبل الأمور السلوكية دون مناقشة لها أو طلب دليل لإثباتها، إذا ما تم إرشاده لها بالطرق التربوية السليمة.							
							كما أن هذه المرحلة تعد البيئة الأساسية لبناء شخصية الطفل وتكوين سلوكه الإنسانى الذي يميزه عن غيره من الكائنات حيث يتميز الطفل بالمرونة وقابليته للتعليم والاختد به، فعّل الطفل خلال هذه المرحلة صفحة بضاء يمكن أن تسطر عليها ما تزد.(عبد الخالق أحمد عفيفي، 2005، 315).							

						وأطفال الروضة في مرحلة النمو الحسي والعقلي ، في حاجة إلى التوعية الغذائية التي توفر لهم الصحة الجسمية والعقلية فافعل السليم في الجسم السليم «ويري (عبد الفتاح إبراهيم تركي 19٠2005)، (إيلي عبد المنعم السباعي، 36٠2004) أن التربية الغذائية ليست مقتصرة على إمداد الفرد بالغذاء بل يجب أن يتعلم الفرد كيف يختار غذائه بشرط يوافق احتياجاته من حيث: 1) احتوائه على العناصر المهمة بكمية كافية للجسم 2) طهيهِ بطريقة نظيفة سليمة تحافظ على عناصره كاملة 3) كونه مشهي متنوع يفتح الشهية ويطرد الملل من التكرار 4).....كميَّة تلائم حاجة الجسم تبعاً للفرد سواء ذكر أو أنثى أو طفل أو مرأق 5) مناسبتة مع حالة الطفل من حيث المرض والصحة وما يلزم كل حالة من نوعيات غذاء لها ولهذا لابد من الاهتمام بتدريس التربية الغذائية لطفل الروضة حتى يشب الطفل متقهما لغذائه ويستطيع ممارسة السلوكيات الغذائية السليمة. وترى (سالي روبنسون، 2007، 55) أنه من الضروري تغير العادات والسلوكيات الغذائية الخاطئة لدي أطفال الروضة، فمن سن الرابعة تزداد معلومات الأطفال ويدركون مدى أهمية التعرف على نوعية وتعد الأم المعلم الأول في المنزل وعليها يقع عبء تعليم طفل ما قبل المدرسة العادات السليمة وتعوديه حسن اختيار الطعام ، وهي تعد قوائم الأسرة ونظام وجباتها اليومية ،تفكون هي الطابع الذي يسير عليه الطفل في حياته بعد ذلك. وتكثر قوائم الأسرة عادة بأحدى العوامل الآتية: مستوي الدخل الذي يدفع الأسرة إلى الاستغناء عن أنواع الطعام مرتفعة الثمن عن طباقها الشرائية وهذا يؤثر على 1) نصيب الفرد من البروتين الحيواني . 2) تعذر الحصول على بعض الأطعمة لفلة المحصول أو بعد الأسواق التي تبيعها 3) نقص الوعي الغذائي لدي بعض أولياء الأمور بالاِحتياجات الغذائية للطفل في هذه المرحلة والروضة ما هي إلا امتداد للأسرة ، والقاعدة العامة لرياض الأطفال هي تعاون معلمات الروضة مع أسرة الطفل، ومن مظاهر هذا التعاون حرص الروضة على إحاطة الأسرة علما بخصائصها في العمل مع مجموعة الأطفال، ويرى (طارق عبد الرؤوف عامر 2008 :8٠) ان العادات والاتجاهات تتشكل في تلك المرحلة فهي فترة استطلاع وتجريب يستمتع فيها الطفل بأي عمل جديد. لهذا أصبح على مرحلة الروضة أن تتولى مسؤولية رعاية الأطفال والعناية بهم غذائيا وصحيا ونفسيا بجانب تنمية مواهبهم وقدرتهم بدنيا وثقافيا وغذائيا حتى تكون تهيئة سليمة للمراحل التالية بما يتفق مع أهداف المجتمع المصري وقيمة (" وزارة التربية والتعليم"، 2006/2005، 6). علوة على ما سبق ومن أجل أن تصبح مؤسسة رياض الأطفال بيئة أكثر فاعلية لغرس وتنمية العادات السليمة لدي الطفل من سن(4: 6) سنوات لابد من وجود صلة وطيدة بينها وبين الأسرة وذلك لضمان عدم التعارض بين أهداف وأسلوب التربية في كل منهما. ومن هنا كانت الحاجة لأعداد دليل للأسرة والمعلمة في التربية الغذائية والتعرف على اثره في اكتساب الوعي الغذائي لدي أطفال الروضة. مشكلة البحث: رغم أهمية مرحلة رياض الأطفال وأهمية تنمية الوعي الغذائي لدي أطفال الروضة وضرورة استخدام أساليب تدريسية فعالة في ذلك إلا أنه لوحظ ما يلي: أولاً: أثناء العمل برياض الأطفال وإعداد مقابلات الشخصية مع المعلمات وأولياء الأمور: لوحظ وجود قصور في بعض المعلومات والسلوكيات الإيجابية لدي اطفال الرياض ، بسبب إتباع بعض السلوكيات الخاطئة والتي تنتشر بين أطفال الروضة من حيث تقليد بعضهم البعض مثل(تناول الطعام بأيدي متسخة، وعدم تناول قطع الخضروات الموجودة داخل سندوتشاتهم....) فمن خلال الزيارات الميدانية التي قامت بها الباحثة لبعضروضات بمحافظة قنا وعددها (3من الروضات) وهم روضة الحميدات الابتدائية وروضة عمر بن عبد العزيز الخاصة وروضه الابتدائية المشتركة للعام الدراسي2011\2012م ومن خلال مقابلتها لبعض المشرفات ومعلمات تلك الروضات وكذلك عدد من أولياء الأمور لبعض الأطفال ويسؤال عما يتم تدريسه للأطفال في مجال التربية الغذائية؟ وكيف تدرس؟ وهل هناك خطة تدريس لها؟ وما السلوكيات الغذائية الملحظة منهم عن الأطفال وكان ذلك في صورة استطلاع للرأي . أشارت المقابلات إلي وجود بعض السلوكيات والعادات الغذائية الخاطئة سواء كانت مكتسبة من المنزل أو دور رياض الأطفال وان كانت هناك بعض السلوكيات الغذائية تعمل المشرفات على إكسابها للأطفال ولكن بطريقة تقليدية تعتمد على التلقين والتوجيه الشفوي ، وقد اكتفت الأمهات على قلة النواحي التعليمية الغذائية التي تدرس للأطفال الروضة الأمر الذي يقلل من فرص كسب الأطفال لتلك السلوكيات وممارستها ،كما وجدت عدة شكاوي منها: 1)-معظم الأطعمة والمشروبات بيعا واستهلاكها هي الأغذية ذات الطاقة العالية والقيمة الغذائية المنخفضة مثل الشيبسي -المياه الغازية ،والشيكولاتة ، والحلويات ذات الألوان الصناعية والعناصر الصناعية والتي لها آثارها السلبية على صحة ابتعاد الأطفال عن تناول سندوتشات المحضرة في المنزل أو إلقائها في سلة المهملات أو أفسادها بالماء للتحجج بأنها 2)-وسلامة الأطفال 3)-الشكوى المستمرة للمعلمة من عدم إقبال الأطفال لتناول بعض الأصناف الموجودة في سندوتشاتهم مثل الجبنة المثلثات 4)-التي تلصق في سقف حلقهم أو المربى التي تلصق في أصابعهم 5)-زيادة الغيرة بين الأطفال مثل عدم تناول الطفل لطعامه وبيكاه على طعام صديقة في الروضة 6)-انتشار بعض الحالات المرضية مثل النحافة أو السمنة نتيجة سوء تناول واختيار الطعام 7)-عدم اهتمام الأم بإعطاء الطفل ثمرة فاكهة والاعتماد على الساندوتشات، وكذلك إعطائهم مصروف مالي يصرف على المياه الغازية والأغذية السريعة مثل الشيبسي والحلويات 8)-عدم تناول الإفطار قبل الخروج للمدرسة 9)-ممارسة الأطفال للسلوكيات الغذائية غير السليمة أثناء تناول الطعام مثل عدم غسل الأطفال لأيديهم وكذلك عدم مضغ 10)-الطفل للطعام جيدا مما ينتج عنه التلوث وصعوبة البلع وحدوث الأم في البطن 11)-توجه الأطفال إلى التقليد بدون وعي للإعلانات ومحاوله تقليدها وإتباعها وقد ردد بالفعل معظم الأطفال لبعض أغاني 12)-هذه الإعلانات، مما يبين خطورة وسائل الإعلام في بث أفكار تتعلق بسوء التغذية عند الأطفال لنقص منتجاتها للقيمة الغذائية 13)-يتضح مما سبق أن هناك بعض جوانب القصور لدي معلمات رياض الأطفال من حيث استخدام أساليب وطرق التعليم الفعالة في تحقيق العديد من الأهداف التربوية لدي أطفال الروضة ، ولعل ذلك القصور يدعو إلى إعداد دليل للمعلمات لتنمية الوعي الغذائي لديهم وتحقيق الأهداف المرجوة منه.

						يهدف البحث إلى تنمية مستوى المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم تحت 17 سنة بدوله الكويت من خلال تصميم برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام تدريبات الرشاقة والتوازن لنشائيء كرة القدم والتعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي الرشاقة والتوازن لنشائيء كرة القدم والتعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على متغيرات الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم.هدف البحث: يهدف هذا البحث إلى " تنمية مستوى المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم تحت 17 سنة بدولة الكويت " من خلال: (العينة قيد البحث)تصميم برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام تدريبات الرشاقة والتوازن لنشائيء كرة القدم -1 التعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على متغيرات الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية -2 (العينة قيد البحث)(المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم). (العينة قيد البحث)(العلاقة بين الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم -3 فروض البحث: توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياسين القبلي والبعدى للمجموعة التجريبية في متغيرات الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى -1 بعض المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم(العينة قيد البحث) ولصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين المجموعة الضابطة والمجموعة التجريبية في متغيرات الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى بعض -2 المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم (العينة قيد البحث) ولصالح المجموعة التجريبية توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياسين القبلي والبعدى للمجموعة الضابطة في متغيرات الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى -3 بعض المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم (العينة قيد البحث)ولصالح القياس البعدى توجد علاقة إيجابية بين الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم(العينة قيد -4 البحث). المصطلحات المستخدمة في البحث : - الرشاقة الخاصة: قدرة اللاعب على تغيير أوضاع اتجاهات جسمه بأكمله أو جزء منه على الأرض أو في الهواء بسرعة وتوقيت ودقة وتنسيق وتوافق واقتصاد في الجهد الحركي واتجاه صحيح وربط وتركيب وتنطبق الأداء المهارى بما يتناسب مع ظروف المنافسة وإعادة اتزانه فور ذلك مباشرة .(13:158) - متغيرات الرشاقة : هي الحركات الصعبة في الأداء والتي تحتوى على أكثر من هدف حيث تؤدي بمستوى عالي من الرشاقة كاستقبال الكرة بأوضاع وارتفاعات مختلفة وتسديدها على المرمى أو تمريرها في نفس اللحظة (17: 265) : القدرة على التكيف والتغيير- هي السرعة في أداء الحركات ورد الفعل الحركي كسرعة التنقل بين الهجوم والدفاع كما يتطلبه الموقف (17:266) التوازن:- هو المحافظة على وضع اتزان الجسم أثناء السكون والحركة من خلال العديد من الآليات الحسية والانعكاسية والحركية. (4:100) هو قدرة الفرد على البقاء في وضع ثابت عند اتخاذ أوضاع معينة دون اهتزاز أو سقوط بحيث يكون مركز ثقل الجسم فوق قاعدة الارتكاز (32: 5) هو القدرة على الاحتفاظ بتوازن الجسم أثناء تحركه هو أو احد أجزائه من نقطة إلى أخرى.(4: 212) : الأداء المهارى الهجومي المركب- هي المهارات التي تمثل نماذج لأشكال مختلفة لمجموعة من المهارات المنفردة تندمج مع بعضها البعض وتتداخل مراحلها النهائية لتشكل بداية للمهارة التالية ، والتي يودبها اللاعب في موقف لعبي هجومي معين لتحقيق هدف هجومي معين وفقا لمتطلباته . (11:3)
5235	12350314	تأثير برنامج تدريبي لتطوير الرشاقة والتوازن على مستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية المركبة لنشائيء كرة القدم تحت 17 سنة بدوله الكويت/ خالد، بدر دهيان.			2016	
5236	12350384	اساطير الثورة الكبرى وتراث الشرق الأدنى القديم	عزيز، كارم محمود	الجزيرة - مصر		
5237	12350420	حرب الخليج.	هيكل، محمد حسنين		1975	
5238	12350489	بين التصريخ	مخوف، نجيب	مصر - القاهرة		
5239	12350578	اساس البلاغة (م)	محمود الزمخشري، بن عمر بن محمد الخوارزمي ابوالقاسم	لبنان - بيروت		
5240	12350623	فاعليه برنامج ارشادى سلوكى لتخفيف حدة الانسحاب الاجتماعى للأطفال المعاقين حركيا واثره على تكيفهم النفسى/	منى، أمل محمود عثمان.		2015	
5241	12350643	التوجيه والرقابه الاستراتيجيه كمدخل لتطوير الاداء الوظيفى لدى الاخصائيين الرياضيين بجامعة جنوب الصعيد/	منوفى، محمود فكرى محمد.		2015	
5242	12350689	البحث التربوى فى كليات التربية بجامعة الصعيد واقعه ومشكلاته:-	أيو رحاب، سلوى على بكر.		2016	
5243	12350730	تأثير برنامج تمرينات هوائيه للوقايه من مرض السكر على تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بالمصاين بالسمنة بدوله الكويت/	البشير، سامى عبد العزيز عيسى.		2016	
5244	12350770	دور البرامج الصحيه بالقنوات المرئية فى التوعيه والتقيف الصحى لدى طلاب كليات التربية الرياضيه/	الأنصارى، عمرو أحمد عبد الحميد حسن.		2016	
5245	12350792	الأسباب الشائعة بين تلاميذ المعاهد الأزهرية الابتدائية ببعض محافظات جنوب الصعيد وطرق الوقايه منها/	الشاذلى، احمد عبيد.		2016	
5246	12350884	المدخل الأساسية للعلاقات العامة :	حجاب، محمد منير .	القاهرة :		
5247	12350889	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السرعة والرشاقة على مستوى اداء بعض المهارات الهجوميه لنشائيء كرة السله بدوله الكويت/	الخريف، عبد الرحمن عبد الوهاب ابراهيم.		2016	

						يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على " تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السرعة والرشاقة على مستوى أداء بعض المهارات الهجومية لناشئي كرة السلة بدولة الكويت " فروض البحث: توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين القياسين القبلي والبعدي ولصالح القياس البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية في متغير: 1. السرعة و الرشاقة لناشئي كرة السلة بدولة الكويت توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين القياسين القبلي والبعدي ولصالح القياس البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية في مستوى أداء. 2. بعض المهارات الهجومية قيد البحث لناشئي كرة السلة بدولة الكويت البرنامج التدريبي يؤثر ايجابيا في المتغيرات البدنية والمهارية قيد البحث. 3. : المصطلحات المستخدمة في البحث- Speed:السرعة. هي عبارة عن القدرة على تحريك الجسم أو جزء منه لمسافة معينة في اقل زمن ممكن. (43 :57) Performance Speed: سرعة الأداء- هي قدرة اللاعب على اداء واجب حركي سواء بسيط أو مركب في اقل زمن ممكن، ومن الأمثلة التطبيقية في كرة القدم سرعة التمرير والتصويب والسيطرة على الكرة والجري بالكرة والمحاورة للتخلص من مدافع بسرعة. (20 :61) سرعة الاستجابة Response Speed: ويقصد بها على الاستجابة الحركية في القصر زمن ممكن ومثال ذلك الاستجابة السريعة لحركة الكرة بعد أن تغير اتجاهها. (20 :96) الرشاقة: قدرة اللاعب على تغيير أوضاع اتجاهات جسمه بأكمله أو جزء منه على الأرض أو في الهواء بسرعة وتوقيت ودقة وتنسيق وتوافق واقتصاد في الجهد الحركي واتجاه صحيح وربط وتركيب وتتطابق الأداء المهارى بما يتناسب مع ظروف المنافسة وإعادة اتزانه فور ذلك مباشرة. (18:158) - متغيرات الرشاقة : : القدرة التوجيهية- هي الحركات الصعبة في الأداء والتي تحتوى على أكثر من هدف حيث تؤدي بمستوى عالي من الرشاقة كاستقبال الكرة بأوضاع وارتفاعات مختلفة وتسيدها على المرمى أو تمريرها في نفس اللحظة (18 :265) : القدرة على التكيف والتغيير- هي السرعة في أداء الحركات ورد الفعل الحركي كسرعة التنقل بين الهجوم والدفاع كما يتطلبه الموقف (18:266) التصويب: هو دفع الكرة تجاه الهدف بدقة وسرعة بطرق عديدة واشكال متنوعة من الاداء سواء باستخدام يد واحدة أو كلتا اليدين أو التصويب السلمي أو التصويب الخطافي أو التصويب من القذف وتحدد نتيجة مباراة كرة السلة بعدد التصويبات الناجحة التي يحرزها في سلة الفريق المنافس.(76 : 70)-(66 : 26) المحاورة : هي وسيلة لتقديم بالكرة وهي الطريقة الوحيدة للتحرك بالكرة.(37 :30)
			القاهرة في ألف عام1969-1969	مصر - القاهرة		يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السلكيو لناشئي كرة القدم تحت 20سنة ومعرفة اثره على بعض القدرات البدنية ومستوى الاداء المهارى ومستوى الاداء الخططى الهجوميه الفردى.محاولات لتحسين مستوى الاداء الرياضى من عملية مستمرة للتنافس على كل دول العالم للرياضى فردى للوصول إلى أعلى والأفضل الإنجازات في مختلف الأنشطة الرياضية، وهنا تكمن أهمية البحث العلمى في قدرته على الوصول إلى تشكل النتائج الجديد علمية وأضاف يمكن استخدامها في المجال العملى لاطرفة الرياضية، ويتضح من خلال تطبيق نتائج الدراسات والبحوث العلمية في جميع مجالات التنمية كرة القدم، والتي أدت إلى ظهور وسائل وأساليب تدريبية جديدة جعلت من الألعاب تأخذ شكل صحيح تنافسية تمارس التي تساهم في تطوير وتحسين مستوى أداء التمارين S.A.Q الناشئين حيث يمكن للمبتدئين ممارسة والذين لديهم مستويات أعلى. فهو يشير إلى "ماريو جوفانوفيتش وآخرون ماريو يوفانوفيتش، وآخرون" (2011) S.A.Q أن مصطلح مشتق من الأحرف الأولى من كل من الانتقالية سرعة سرعة وخفة الحركة وسرعة المحرك رشاقة سرعة .. ويرى "عادل عبد بصير" (1999) ويتفق معظم الخبراء في التدريب الرياضى أن اجليتي المعنية مع قدرة الفرد على تغيير أوضاعه الجسم أو تغيير سرعة الاتجاه، سواء كان ذلك في الجسم كله أو أجزاء منه، سواء كان ذلك على الأرض "بارو بارو" قال أو في الهواء، على سبيل المثال، انظر "كلارك كلارك" خفة الحركة يتطلب القدرة على تغيير سرعة أوضاع الجسم أو تغيير اتجاهه، وترى وطلب من قدرة الجسم أو أجزاء منه لتغيير الاتجاهات أن تكون مصحوبة بدقة والسرعة، كما "Curtin كيرتن"، مبينا أنها تتطلب القدرة على الحركات الرد السريع موجهة شريطة أن تكون مصحوبة بدقة والقدرة على تغيير الاتجاه، كما Curtin أبرز هذا العمل لا يتطلب قوة كبيرة أو القدرة. ويرى "مفتي إبراهيم" (2010) أن سرعة أهم العناصر من عنصر الإعداد البدني الذي يؤثر على للغاية تحديد كفاءتها، كما يعرف بأنه القدرة على أداء بعض الحركات في وقت أقل ممكن، وكذلك سرعة أثرت على كفاءة الجهاز العصبي والعضلات ، ويؤكد "محمد زمزم" (2007) أن كرة القدم في العصر الحديث يتميز العديد من خطط اللعب، والذي يتطلب المدرسين دراسة اللعب الهجومى ووضع خطط والتعرف على خطط اللعب الدفاعية ومحاوله وضع حلول للتغلب عليها، من خلال شرح مواقف مختلف الأطراف الفاعلة اللعب وتطوير الإمكانات لحلول هذه المواقف. ومباريات كرة القدم، وهو ما يمثل انتباه الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم في مختلف المستويات العمرية للناشئين والشباب والمتقدمين وذلك لإثارة والمتعة التي تميز مباريات كرة القدم، وأصبح العالم تتنافس مع بعضها البعض لأقامة البطولات في مختلف القارية والعالمية.ويرى "عادل عبد الحميد" (2004) أن الأساليب العنوانية للفريق الذي يعتمد بشكل كبير على القدرات الفردية، والتي هي أساسا هاما للتعاون بين لاعبي الفريق، الأمر الذي يتطلب التكامل من التحركات الفردية في الأداء الجماعي لل يتم تشغيل الفريق وهذه الوسائل التي تنفذها الهجوم التكتيكات الفردية مع الكرة والمراوغة والتمرير والتصويب. من خلال اهتمام الباحث ومتابعة النادي تدريب الناشئين لكرة القدم أسوان الرياضى لاحظ مستوى تراجع القدرات البدنية ومستوى الأداء التكتيكي صغار الفردية الهجومية وحقيقة أن الدراسة الباحث من استطلاع لتحديد مستوى القدرات البدنية ومستوى الأداء الهجوم التكتيكي وتحليل فردية من قبل بعض من تدريب ومباريات الشباب تحت 20 عاما من الأبحاث تظهر أهمية تناول تمارين مختلفة تعمل على تطوير القدرات البدنية ومستوى الأداء الفردى التكتيكية الهجومية، وفي حدود علم الباحث في مجال البحوث والدراسات على شبكة المعلومات العالمية (الإنترنت)، والباحث لم تجد أي من الدراسات التي تناولت تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام (ش.م.ق) تدريب لتطوير بعض عناصر اللياقة البدنية الخاصة ومعايير الهجوم التكتيكي فرد الأداء Nacia كرة القدم، وكان هذا واحدا من النواحي الحقيقية لإجراء هذه الدراسة بالإضافة إلى الدور الحاسم الذي تؤديه من التدريبات (ش.م.ق) تحسين الوضع بالنسبة للاعب في النشاط الممارس الرياضية.
			المنفذ من الضلال ومعة كيمياء السعادة والقواعد العشرة والادب والدين	أبي حامد محمد بن محمد بن محمد الغزالي	القاهرة	5250
			تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السلكيو على تحسين بعض القدرات البدنية ومستوى الاداء الخططى الهجومى لناشئي كرة القدم/	محمد، احمد نور الدين.		5249
			القاهرة في ألف عام1969-1969	مصر - القاهرة		5248

5251	12351307	مشكلات اعداد معلم المواد الفلسفيه بكلية التربية بقا في ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصرة :	على، جيهان مبارك محمد.			تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على اهم المتغيرات المعاصرة المؤثرة على اعداد معلمى المواد الفلسفيه وجوانب اعداد معلمى المواد الفسفيه فى ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصرة مشكلات اعداد معلمى المواد الفلسفيه فى ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصرة الغرض من الدراسة:- التعرف على المتغيرات المعاصرة التي تؤثر على إعداد معلمى المواد الفلسفية -1 التعرف على جوانب إعداد معلمى المواد الفلسفية فى ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصرة -2 التعرف على إعداد معلمى المواد الفلسفية فى ضوء بعض المشاكل من المتغيرات المعاصرة -3 تقديم مفهوم اقترح لحل مشكلة إعداد معلم المواد الفلسفية فى ضوء بعض المتغيرات الحديثة -4 منهجية الدراسة: - وتستخدم الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لملائمته لطبيعة وأهداف الدراسة ومهتمة في هذا النهج لتقديم وصف دقيق لهذه الظاهرة المراد دراستها. ووجدت الدراسة العديد من النتائج، أهمها: - الطلاب □ إعداد كلية التعليم لا complywith متغيرات العصر ويعلم عليها الطابع التقليدي. ووجدت الدراسة إلى عدم وجود إمكانيات التدريب العملي وغياب التخطيط والإشراف والمتابعة وعدم وجود تقييم موضوعي والمشرخين التركيز على الجوانب الأكاديمية للتدريب وعدم وجود وجهات النظر وتعاون السلطات التدريب وكذلك في فترة قصيرة من التربية العملية طبيعة المناهج الدراسية المقررة نموذجية ولا تساعد الطلاب في الإبداع والابتكار □ خلصت إلى أن هناك انفصال بين الدراسة النظرية والممارسة والتطبيق في عملية التعليم □ (التعليمية - الثقافية - academic) هناك أوجه القصور في جوانب إعداد □ عدم قدرة برامج الإعداد لتوفير مهارات التعلم الذاتي والتعلم المستمر للمعلمين، مما أدى إلى عدم القدرة على متابعة كل □ ما هو جديد الحديثة للدراسة technology.The من عينة theprovision نقص التمويل المالي، الأمر الذي أدى إلى قصور في □ بكلية التربية، والاستجابات جامعة جنوب الوادي تتميز بالموضوعية إلى المؤيدة للحق، والتي جاء بمعدلات مرتفعة، مما يؤكد أن هناك مشاكل التي يعاني منها شعبة الفلسفة وعلم الاجتماع الطلاب في الوقت الذي تستعد كلية التربية أن هناك أوجه قصور واضحة في إعداد المعلمين من الجوانب الفلسفية للمواد، كلية التربية، حيث كان الجانب الأكاديمي □ على القدرة النسبية للوزن (85.89)، ويتحقق من خلال ضعف الطلاب المحتملين بعد التخرج والاندماج مهنة التدريس . عدم وجود وسائل التكنولوجيا الحديثة في كلية التربية بقا □ انخفاض مستوى الطلاب في الثقافة التكنولوجية الحديثة وعدم استخدامها في العملية التعليمية في العملية التعليمية نتيجة □ لا أقبل طرق التدريس المستخدمة في التدريس في كلية Education.students للتصور في الإعداد التربوي من كلية التربية، حيث أنها تعتمد على التلقين □ عدم وجود جدية لتفعيل فترة التربية العملية حيث يتم تدريب بأسلوب تقليدي لا تواكب المتغيرات العمر □ عدم وجود اندماج الطلاب في الأنشطة الثقافية في كلية التربية □ عدم وجود تفعيل ورش العمل لإعداد الطلاب لفترة التربية العملية □ أكدت استجابة عينة الدراسة في استجابة النقص الواضح في الجانب الأكاديمي وعدم وجود الموظفين فلسفة الكلية وثائب □ لتدريس المواد التعليمية الفلسفية لطلاب الفلسفة وعلم الاجتماع من كلية التربية ofPhilosophy بهم من كلية الآداب قسم والتعليم كما أن نسبة الموافقة على عبارة "عدم استقلال الفلسفة وقسم العلوم في فهم المحاضرات التي يلقيها نسبة عالية جدا □ وصلت (96.15) مما يدل على أن هناك نقصا في عدد أعضاء هيئة التدريس، والتي استدعت تكامل الفلسفة ومطالب الاجتماع مع الآخرين من دائرة أخرى □ ووجدت الدراسة أيضا إلى القصور في إعداد المناهج الدراسية حيث أنها سطحية وتفتقر إلى التماسك بين أجزاء في المادة □ مما أدى إلى عدم وجود علاقة بين المناهج	
5252	12351312	مكملات الشكل كمدخل لإثراء أشكال الفغار النوبى =	حسين، أسماء محمد أحمد.			تدأول البحث الثراء النوبى كثرات محلي أوشك على الإنتثار (على حد علم الباحثة) وعرضت الباحثة أهم مميزات الأشكال الفخارية النوبية خلال المجموعات التي تعاقبت على تاريخ بلاد النوبة، كما خصت الباحثة بالذكر حقبة المجموعة المجهولة كمجموعة لم يتم تناولها من قبل في الدراسات السابقة، وقدم البحث محاولة لإثراء ذلك التراث من خلال توظيف مكملات الشكل لما لها من إمكانات في إضفاء قيم جمالية وتعبيرية إلى الأشكال الخزفية، وللتحقق من فرض البحث والذي ينص على :- (، هناك علاقة إيجابية بين توظيف مكملات الشكل على نماذج من أشكال الفغار النوبى وبين إثراء تلك الأشكال) قد اتجهت الباحثة إلى استخدام المنهج التحليلي والتجريبي من خلال الدراسة التي اشتملت الخمس فصول الملخصة بالنقاط التالية :- الفصل الأول :- ويتضمن عرض لمشكلة البحث وأهدافه وفروضه ومنهج دراسة موضوع البحث وعرض لأهم المصطلحات التي وردت في البحث والدراسات المرتبطة بموضوع البحث الحالي. الفصل الثاني :- ويتضمن عرض للمكونات المادية للشكل الخزفي حيث قسمتها الباحثة إلى بدن الشكل والمكملات، وعرضت الباحثة أهمية المكمّل الشكلي بالنسبة للأشكال الخزفية، وعرضت وضع مكملات الشكل الخزفي في العصور القديمة، كما عرضت الباحثة أعمال لفنانين تناولو المكمّل الشكلي في أعمالهم الخزفية. الفصل الثالث :- قامت الباحثة من خلال عرض ما أسفرت عنه بعض الرحلات المسح أثرية التي تمت في أهم مراكز النوبة (ابريم، وادي السبع، قسطل، بلانة) وغيرها من المراكز الأخرى، باستخلاص أهم الطرز الفنية التي سادت حضارة النوبى بقراتها المختلفة، وعرض موجز تاريخي لحضارة المجموعة المجهولة باعتبارها فترة هامة سيتم الإشارة إلى أشكالها الفخارية، بالتحليل والتفصيل في الفصل التالي. الفصل الرابع :- قامت الباحثة في ما سبق بتقديم نبذة مختصرة عن تاريخ بلاد النوبة في عصر المجموعة المجهولة وتحديد أهم الأشكال الفخارية من تلك المجموعة وتحليل شكلي دقيق للأشكال المحلية لتتيد الباحث فيما بعد في إجراء التجربة البحثية. الفصل الخامس :- وعرضت فيه الباحثة التجربة البحثية والتي أسفرت عن مجموعة أعمال خزفية وفخارية نوبية الأصل مضافاً إليها مكملات شكل متنوعة الأنواع، وقد عرضت الباحثة أهم الأدوات والخامات المستخدمة في إنتاج التجربة الذاتية للباحثة، وفي نهاية الفصل عرضت الباحثة أهم النتائج والتوصيات التي أسفرت عنها الدراسة.	
5253	12351317	التقنيات الادانيه والتعبيرييه لصوناتا الفبولينه والبيانو عند ماكس ريجر والاستفاده منها في تحسين الاداء/	عبد العال، وفاء محمد خليفة.			يهدف البحث الى التعريف بالمؤلف ماكس ريجر وحياته واهم اصاله والتعرف على التقنيات الادانيه والتعبيرييه التي اشتملت عليها الصوناتا من خلال التحليل العزفي عند ماكس ريجر والتعرف على الصعوبات التكنيكيه والعزفيه التي تحوى عليها الصوناتا ومحاولة التغلب عليها.	
5254	12351331	الحاله القواميه للاطفال ذوى النمط التحيف وعلاقتها باللباقه من سن 14-15 سنه/	عربي، حسنى محمد.			يهدف البحث الى دراسته الحاله القواميه للاطفال نحيفي الوزن وعلاقتها ببعض عناصر اللباقه البدنيه للمرحله العمرية من سن 14-15 سنه .	

			الاداره بالأهداف وعلاقتها بالإداء الوظيفي لدى رؤساء اقسام التربية البدنية ببنوله الكويت				هدف البحث دراسة العلاقة بين الاهداف والإدارة وعلاقتها بالإداء الوظيفي لدى رؤساء اقسام التربية البدنية ببنوله الكويت من خلال واقع الادارة بالأهداف بأقسام التربية البدنية ببنوله الكويت وواقع الاداء الوظيفي لرؤساء اقسام التربية البدنية ببنوله الكويت.			2016
5255	12351338		التربية البدنية للمرحلة الابتدائية ببنوله الكويت/رياضة الكاراتيه/	المخلان، عواطف خلف راشد.			يهدف البحث الى بناء بطاريه اختيار القدرات الحركيه الخاصه للاعبين الكاراتيه تخصص قتال فعلي كوميثيه.			2016
5256	12351347		بناء بطاريه اختيار القدرات الحركيه الخاصه للاعبين الكوميثيه	السيد، محمد حسين مبارك فضل.			يهدف البحث على مدى توافر مقومات تطبيق الجوده الشامله للرياضه المدرسيه بمرحلة التعليم الازهرى بمحافظه قنا والوصول بمشروع مقترح لتطبيقه بمرحلة التعليم الاعداى الازهرى بمحافظه قنا .			2016
5257	12351358		مقومات تطبيق الجوده الشامله للرياضه المدرسيه لمرحلة التعليم الاعداى الازهرى بمحافظه قنا/	عبد العليم، محمد سيد.			ترجع اهميه البحث الى مواكبه المستجدات في مجال التخصص وتطبيقها وتنميه استخدام معلم التربية الرياضيه لمصادر المعلومات والبحث عن كل ما هو حديث ومتطور وتنميه وتطوير مهارات التدريس لدى معلمى التربية الرياضيه بصفه خاصه ومعطى نوى الاحتياجات بصفه خاصه وزيادة قدراتهم على الابداع والتجديد.			2016
5258	12351403		تأثير برمجيه باستخدام الحاسب الالى على تنميه بعض مهارات التدريس لدى معلمى التربية الرياضيه لنوى الاحتياجات الخاصه/	عبد الامام، شرين رافعى عبد الجليل.			the use dental implant in restoring atrophied posterior edentulous maxilla has proven to be one of the most exciting advances in dentistry many individuals who have lost their teeth can now have complete masticatory function restored in predictable pattern through the use of implants			2011
5259	12351418		evaluation of maxillary sinus floor elvation using the balloon technique	talaat-ahmed abbas temerek			يهدف البحث الى تصميم برنامج تدريبى للقوه بالسرعه التعرف على تأثير تدريبات القوه المميزه بالسرعه على بعض المهارات الهجوميه لثنائيه كره القدم تحت 18 سنه بمحافظه قنا ومدى مساهمه القوه المميزه بالسرعه في تطوير في تطوير المهارات المختاره.			2016
5260	12351420		تأثير تدريبات القوه المميزه بالسرعه على بعض المهارات الهجوميه لثنائيه كره القدم تحت 18 سنه بمحافظه قنا/	محمد، عبد الرحيم خطاب محمد.			ترجع اهميه البحث الى تطوير طرق واساليب تعلم مسابقه الوثب الطويل في العمليه التعليميه للوصول الى تحقيق اهدافها ومحاوله التغلب على مشكله اداء النموذج الفني لمسابقه الوثب الطويل حيث يوفر للمتعلم فرصه ان يرى نموذجا على مستوى عالي والتغلب على الفروق الفرديه للمتعلمين.			2016
5261	12351443		تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام اسلوب الاكتشاف الموجه على تعلم مهاره الوثب الطويل لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعدايه/	احمد، حسين احمد اسماعيل.			تناولت في هذا البحث فيما تقدم من فصول اتجاهات الغزل في القرن الثاني الهجرى الذى يعد من اخصب العصور الادبيه غزلا واكثرها اتجاهات. اما التمهيد فعنقته طبقا للمنهج لاتجاهات الغزل في العصرين الجاهلى والاموى ،صفه في اتجاهين بارزين وهما :الحس بقسيمه الفاحش الصريح وغير الفاحش .اما الثاني فالغزل المعقوف عند عدد من المثيمين الجاهليين .			2016
5262	12351639		اتجاهات الغزل في القرن الثاني الهجرى /	بكار، يوسف حسين.						1969
5263	12352216		دراسات في القرآن /	خليل، السيد أحمد.		القاهرة :				
5264	12352359		افريقية عربية			مصر - القاهرة				
5265	12352360		افريقية عربية			مصر - القاهرة				
5266	12352361		افريقية عربية - مختارات العلوم الاجتماعية.	الافارقة . مجموعة من العلماء		مصر - القاهرة				
5267	12352397		علم الاجتماع ومدارسه :	الخشاب، مصطفى.		القاهرة :				
5268	12352526		validity of topical application of platelete rich plasma on healing and consolidation of distracted bone segment among patients with mandibular skeletal deficiency	abdel razik mohamed-al -taib			mandibular deficiency is the most common category of dentofacial deformity patient with class 11 facial deformity have an associated skeletal discrepancy that commonly result of retrognathic mandible nowadays mandibular skeletal deficiency can be correct successfully by the manibular distraction			2011
5269	12352533		الحرب الصليبية الثالثة	حبشى محسن		القاهرة -.				
5270	12352663		الفكر اليوناني في عصر النهضة الاوربية /	اسكندر، عصام عبدالله فريد.			تم اختيار البحث في عصر النهضة للفكر اليوناني للمحنة التي تمر بها المجتمعات العربية وهناك ارتباط بين الفكر اليوناني والنهضة ونظرا لافتقار المكتبة العربية لمثل هذه الدراسة وقسم البحث الى الفصل الاول يوتوبيا الكلمة والدالة والخصائص. br الفصل الثاني الملامح الفكرية لعصر النهضة الاوروبية. br الفصل الثالث يوتوبيا توماس مور. br الفصل الرابع يوتوبيا فرنسوا رابليه. br الفصل الخامس مدينة الشمس توما زوكاسبيتلا. br الفصل السادس اطلنطيس الجديدة فرنسيس بيكون. br الخاتمة النتائج والمراجع.			1988
5271	12352794		الفن الاسلامي في مصر	حسن، زكي محمد		مصر - القاهرة				
5272	12352812		في الفنون الإسلامية	حسن، زكي محمد		بيروت- لبنان				
5273	12352868		الاعلام السياحي	البكرى، فؤادة		مصر - القاهرة				
5274	12352883		الفن الاسلامي في مصر	حسن، زكي محمد		مصر - القاهرة				
5275	12352928		سسيولوجيا السكان /	عبدالكريم، محمد الغريب.		القاهرة :				
5276	12353004		مراكز المعلومات الصحفية	عبدالهادي، محمد قحى		السعودية الرياض				
5277	12353035		الاساليب الفنية في التحرير الصحفي	شرف، عبدالعزيز		مصر - القاهرة				
5278	12353052		المكتبة والطفل	عبدالهادي، محمد قحى		مصر - القاهرة				
5279	12353430		القيادة النسائية في عالم متغير	فاطمة محمد على عثمان		القاهرة				
5280	12353469		المعاقون بصريا (خصائصهم ومناهجهم)	سيسال، كمال سالم عبدالرحمن بن خلدون، عبدالرحمن بن محمد بن		مصر - القاهرة				
5281	12353530		مقدمة بن خلدون	عبدالرحيم الحضرمي		لبنان- بيروت				
5282	12353538		علم المسرحية	نيكول الاريس		مصر - القاهرة				
5283	12353669		حياة الادب الفلسطيني الحديث حتى النكبة /	ياغي، عبد الرحمن عبد الوهاب.			ومن هنا اقتطعت الرسالة كالاتى مقدمة وتمهيد وثلاثة ابواب وخاتمة تناول في المقدمة الصلة بالبحث ومنهجه ومصادره وتناول في التمهيد شخصية فلسطين الادبية في التاريخ العربي والحدود المكافية للبحث والحدود الزانية وتناول في الباب الاول الظروف الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية التي ادت الى النهضة الادبية الحديثة في فلسطين ث العوال المباشرة للنهضة فيها. اما الباب الثاني حياة الشعر فاعرض لامتداد التيار القديم تناول في الباب الثالث حياة النثر بفنونه المختلفة فاوضح حركة النثر الفني في مراحلها المتتابعة ثم حركة القصص في مراحلها المتتالية ايضا ثم حركة النقد ثم حركة اللغة.			
5284	12353673		لغة الشعر العراقي المعاصر /	الكبيسي، عمران خضير حميد.			هذه الدراسة بعنوان: (لغة الشعر العراقي المعاصر)، حيث تتكون من مقدمة وتمهيد وفصول. اما المقدمة: فقد تناولت اهمية الموضوع واسباب اختياره وأهداف دراسته، ثم يتبع ذلك الدراسات السابقة، والمنهج المتبع في الدراسة، ثم عرض موجز لتقسيم الدراسة. وأما التمهيد: فقد تناول لغة الشعر العراقي المعاصر. وأما الفصول فقد تناولت الحديث المفصل عن لغة الشعر العراقي المعاصر. تقوم الرسالة على المنهج الوصفي، وأما الخاتمة: فقد اشتملت على أهم النتائج والتوصيات التي توصلت إليها الرسالة.			1979

5285	12353995		نشأة الفكر الفلسفي في الاسلام	الشار، علي سامي	مصر - القاهرة				
5286	12354048		السمان والخريف.	محفوظ نجيب	مصر- القاهرة				
5287	12354473		اضواء على المسيحية المبكرة /	عبد المغنى، محمد السيد محمد.	الإسكندر ية :				
5288	12355771		التحميض والطبع والتكبير /	رياض، عبدالفتاح.	القاهرة :				
5289	12355815		الفنون الزخرفية الاسلامية في المغرب والاندلس /	مرزوق، محمد عبد العزيز.	بيروت :				
5290	12355875		الخزف التركي	ماهر، سعاد	مصر- القاهرة				
5291	12356502		تأثير تراكم غاز النيتروجين على كفاءة الجهاز العصبي المركزي و علاقته بإنتقاء الغواصين /	معروف،أحمد عبد القادر السطوحى.	الإسكندر ية:	2005م	و قد استخُدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي المسحي نظراً لملائمته لطبيعة موضوع البحث ، و لقد تم اختيار العينة بالطريقة العمدية و كان قوامها (13) ثلاثة عشر غواص ممارس ، كما تم اجراءات الدراسة الأساسية فى الفترة الزمنية من 17/4/2005 إلى 22/6/2005 و لقد تم اجراء القياسات الأولية و التى تتمثل فى قياس السن – الطول – الوزن – العمر التدريبى و كذلك تم اجراء القياسات الجسمية و المتمثلة فى محيط الصدر (شيق – زفير) كما تم اجراء القياسات الفسيولوجية و المتمثلة فى قياس معدلات النبض أثناء الراحة و قياس ضغط الدم قبل أداء الغوص بالإضافة إلى اجراء رسم المخ الكهربى لمجموعة الغواصين أفراد العينة قيد البحث قبل أداء الغوصة (بواسطة غرفة الضغط) ، كما تم اجراء قياس معدلات النبض أثناء الغوصة على أعماق مختلفة كما تم قياس ضغط الدم بعد أداء الغوص بالإضافة إلى اجراء رسم المخ الكهربى لمجموعة الغواصين أفراد العينة قيد البحث . Dr و قد استنتج الباحث أنه لا يوجد تغيرات حادة و لا مزمنة و لم يوجد اختلاف فى كفاءة الجهاز العصبي لدى الغواصين وفقاً لأعماق مختلفة (فى حدود 42 متر) و أزمنة مختلفة (فى حدود 20 دقيقة) على النشاط الكهربى للمخ .		
5292	12357490		مروج الذهب و معادن الجوهر .	المعمودى،ابى الحسن على بن الحسين بن على	لبنان- بيروت				
5293	12358376		cell delivery system for repair osteochondral defect with external magnetic device/	Mahmoud, el hussein el badry el dowy .		2015	success of traditional surgical treatment for osteochondral defects such as bone marrow stimulating techniques subchondral drilling and microfracture was limited not only due to stimulate fibrocartilage repair with shorter life span instead of hyaline one but also due to the substantial complications of subchondral bone such as bone cyst and intra lesional osteophytes.		
5294	12361570		طوائف الحرف في مصر 1805-1914.	عامر، عبدالسلام عبدالحليم	مصر- القاهرة				
5295	12361979		مجموعة وثائق التصور الشامل لنشاط المنظمة على المدى البعيد		مصر- القاهرة				
5296	12361983		مؤتمر الإصالة والتجديد في الثقافة العربية المعاصرة.		مصر- القاهرة				
5297	12363578	دكتوراه	النظام الشرعي والقانوني لمكافحة الجريمة الإراهابية : مدى تأثير قرارات المحكمة الجنائية الدولية على الدول غير الاعضاء /	ميروك، أحمد عبد التواب أحمد.	القاهرة :	2016	في إطار مكافحة الجريمة الإرهابية التي تمارسها جماعات ومنظمات ارهابية تهدف الى تدمير كيان المجتمع وتعصف بأمنه واستقراره وتقع مسيرته نحو التقدم والازدهار ، فقد تناولت هذه الدراسة مكافحة الجريمة الإرهابية من الناحية الموضوعية والاجرائية في دراسة مقارنة بين التشريعات الجنائية الوضعية والفقه الاسلامي مبدأ الأركان القانونية للجريمة الإرهابية للوصول الى الوصف القانوني الصحيح لها والتمييز بينها وبين جرائم العنف الأخرى مبنياً أحكام الشروع في الجريمة الإرهابية وأحكام المساهمة الجنائية فيها وكذلك صور الجرائم الإرهابية والأحكام المتعلقة بالمعقوبة الخاصة بها . جاءت المحكمة الدولية كأول محكمة قضائية جنائية دولية دائمة ومستقلة عن الأمم المتحدة وتختص بمكافحة الجريمة الدولية وملاحقة ومعاقبة المتهمين المتسببين في تلك الجرائم إما ما كانت صفتهم الرسمية .		
5298	12363598	دكتوراه	جاد، محمد حسن أحمد.	محمد حسن أحمد جاد ،	القاهرة :	2016	قد قسّمت هذه الرسالة إلى ثلاث أبواب تناولت الضوابط الأخلاقية في مجال الإنتاج في الباب الأول وتناولت الضوابط الأخلاقية في مجال الاستهلاك والتداول في الباب الثاني أما الباب الثالث من هذه الرسالة فقد تناول الضوابط الأخلاقية في مجال الخدمات المصرفية .		
5299	12363624	دكتوراه	بنوي، محمد محمدى محمد.	محمد محمدى محمد بنوي ،	القاهرة :	2011	الحبس الاختيائى من المواضيع القديمة ولكن هذه الدراسة ترى ان الحديث عن اجراء الحبس الاختيائى يعتبر من المواضيع الهامة جداً لأنه إجراء خطير جداً يسلب الإنسان اعلى حق له بعد الحياه ألا وهو حق الحرية هذا الحق الذى حمته الدساتير وناضلت من اجله الشعوب كما ان دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة دولة حديثة من حيث النشأة وقانون اجراءاتها الجزائى يجرى العمل حالياًعلى تغيير بعض احكامه لتكون متوافقة مع احكام احدث التشريعات الجنائية .		
5300	12363711	دكتوراه	الحبس الاختيائى فى قانون دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة :	المر ، محمد عبد الله محمد.	القاهرة :	2000	هذا البحث يدور حول جرائم التعذيب فى ضوء الحماية الجنائية لحقوق الإنسان ذلك الموضوع الذى انقل الفكر لما جرى من حوله من جدل فقهي كبير فيما يتعلق بنص المادة 126 ، 129 عقوبات مصرى ومدى توازنها مع الاتفاقية الدولية لمناهضة التعذيب وذلك مع نظرة المجتمع الدولى فى صيانة حرية الرأى والتعبير باعتبارها أهم الحقوق الإنسانية ومسألة حقوق الإنسان فى المجال الجنائى قد أخذت بعداً جديداً فى هذا العصر بمناسبة تطبيق واستخدام الوسائل العلمية الحديثة فى هذا المجال بحثاً عن الحقيقة فالتقدم العلمى الهائل والتطور المستمر فى مجالات العلوم المختلفة قد افرز اساليب عديدة تمثل اشكالاَ جديدة تمس الحقوق والحريات الفردية .		
5301	12363840	دكتوراه	جرائم التعذيب فى القانون المصرى والمقارن :	محمد، علاء الدين زكى مرسى.	القاهرة :	2011	الحبس الاختيائى من المواضيع القديمة ولكن هذه الدراسة ترى ان الحديث عن اجراء الحبس الاختيائى يعتبر من المواضيع الهامة جداً لأنه إجراء خطير جداً يسلب الإنسان اعلى حق له بعد الحياه ألا وهو حق الحرية هذا الحق الذى حمته الدساتير وناضلت من اجله الشعوب كما ان دولة الامارات العربية المتحدة دولة حديثة من حيث النشأة وقانون اجراءاتها الجزائى يجرى العمل حالياًعلى تغيير بعض احكامه لتكون متوافقة مع احكام احدث التشريعات الجنائية .		
5302	12364771		تأثير الخدمات التفاعلية فى المواقع الإلكترونية على كفاءة الاتصالات التسويقية فى المؤسسات الخدمية المصرية :	عبد الغنى، هانى فوزي.		2016	The emergence of the Internet is considered a revolution in the field of communication by all means. This is because of the internet's unique ability to transfer knowledge in different formats as it is able to combine text, audio, pictures and images. In the recent years, almost all services organizations and other organizations have employed this technology by creating websites, whether general websites providing information or a social network to communicate with users to learn about the services of the organization in order to increase the efficiency of its marketing communications. This will help to satisfy the users' needs through communicating with them in the light of interactive services, especially because of the severe competition between the organizations that provide similar services whether it is industrial organization, economic or recreational, educational or working in the cosmetics or communications or aviation and other field. The problem is how to search and identify the interactive services in the websites and know their impact on the efficiency of marketing communications in the services organizations.		
							And so by trying to answer the research questions such as analytical study questions,		

							the questions of the in depth interview with marketers and the field study questions and hypothesis.		
5303	12364896		تطور خريطة الدوائر الانتخابية في محافظة قنا :	رضوان, شيماء أحمد عبدالله.		2016	أرسالة مكونة من خمسة فصول تسيقهم مقدمة وتليهم خاتمة الصراع في الدوائر الانتخابية بين الأحزاب منذ ذلك التاريخ. للأنظمة الانتخابية المختلفة التي أخذت بها مصر منذ عام ١٩٧٦، وكذلك طبيعة - تناولت المقدمة تطور النظام الانتخابي المصري ، فمن خلال المقدمة تم العرض لحق بعملية توزيع الدوائر الانتخابية في محافظة قنا، وكذلك تحليل خريطة الدوائر - تناول الفصل الأول التوزيع الجغرافي للدوائر الانتخابية من خلال توضيح التطور الذي الانتخابية لمحافظة قنا في عامي ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١١ مع دراسة تحليلية لخريطة الدوائر المكاني والتوزيع الجغرافي للمكونات الإدارية . الانتخابية لمجلس الشعب ٢٠١٥ من خلال مقارنة الحيز المساحي للدوائر والتجاور ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١١، وكذلك أهم صفات الناخبين ذات التأثير على حقهم في المشاركة - درس الفصل الثاني التوزيع الجغرافي للناخبين على الدوائر الانتخابية في انتخابات على مدى عدالة هذا التوزيع . الانتخابية ، وتناول الفصل أيضا توزيع الناخبين على لجان الانتخاب الفرعية للتعرف والصفة الانتخابية والانتماء السياسي ، كما تناول الفصل بالدراسة تحليل التوزيع - تناول الفصل الثالث دراسة المرشحين من حيث خصائصهم المتعلقة بالنوع والدين مع دراسة تفصيلية لمرشحي القوائم ٢٠١١ / ٢٠١٢ من حيث الخصائص والتوزيع . الجغرافي للمرشحين على الدوائر الانتخابية في محافظة قنا وذلك عامي ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١١ تناول الفصل الرابع دراسة التصويت والسلوك التصويتي في محافظة قنا وذلك من - خلال شرح العوامل المؤثرة في التصويت من عوامل جغرافية واقتصادية واجتماعية ، وتضمن الفصل أيضا تحليل لاستمارة الإستييان التي أعنتها الطالبة للتعرف على اتجاهات التصويت في محافظة قنا ، وكذلك دراسة التوزيع الجغرافي لنسب التصويت الانتخابي بين الدوائر الانتخابية . في دوائر محافظة قنا عامي ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١١ و دراسة التوزيع الجغرافي لدرجة الوعي محافظة قنا عامي ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١١ وكذلك تمثيل نتائج الانتخابات على خريطة - تناول الفصل الخامس بالدراسة التحليل الجغرافي لنتائج الانتخابات البرلمانية في المحافظة ومقارنة الدعم الانتخابي لحزبي الأغلبية عامي ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١١، وركز لتوزيع مقاعد القوائم على الأحزاب المتنافسة . الفصل أيضا على دراسة المعادلة الانتخابية التي استخدمت عام ٢٠١١ / ٢		
5304	12364916		علوم القرآن عند الإمام أبي المظفر السمعاني (٤٨٩ هـ) /	محمود. عبدالناصر محمد مغربي.		2015	And it is taken by God's mercy in his interpretation ☐ is shown for some vulnerable conversations and localizations without alerting their weakness and put . ☐ is shown for News Alasrailaat without alerting them . ☐ Nursing mentioned correct format for conversations . ☐ Do not attributing words to Qailha. ☐ Referral to what has been explained in the meaning of the verse without mentioning the subject shops not authorized by the subject, but suffice by saying 'Pena or may have mentioned this before'. Finally, I can not help after such a long time you spent in the writing of this research, however, I ask God Almighty by His grace and presence and grace and kindness that lovgueni that which is good for me in this world and the hereafter, and that Azidny note and meet and fear and Salah and that makes all my words and my work purely for Allah's sake, lovgueni and where the right, and forgive me all that they occurred from mistakes and gaffes and goofs. And I ask God to acknowledge my eyes and the eyes of all the righteous goodness of the Muslims and the victory of the True religion, and empowerment to his family all the righteous reformers in the country. Praise be to God, who is righteous by his grace, and peace and blessings be upon His prophets and messengers and his family and companions and followed them in truth until the Day of Judgment. And more distractions which occurred commentators are in fact due to their ignorance of the origins of religion and modern science, and examples of this are many. ١- When I returned to the various books and references for use in writing topics of this research found that of the more specialized references Theses liberation of the issues and accuracy in its search and inclusive of all its branches. That is why I call to take advantage of these messages, scientific research and reference, and claimed to publish and distribute. Not refer to this research, letters, although the last of the triggers and negatives in writing research as some people think because it grows out research and writings editor, and it is not wise nor the interest to go to waste, and thrown out between private library shelves, and deprives readers The researchers refer to them and benefit from them. After this round Almatat in Rehab 'Quran Sciences at Sam'ani' I stand for the most prominent search results say : ☐ marched Asamaana according to a method of Sunni Islam in his interpretation and address to the people of fads and fancies indicating corruption interpretations. ☐ Sam'ani emulator was not in his interpretation, but was diligent depends on the evidence and consider .		

						□ Personal emerged Imam scientific Sam'ani through interpretation. □ The Sam'ani Bmenhjh and his way of explanation of the greatest scientists of applicants who have interpretation. □ literature shown with Mkhafafah, and equity with his opponents, following the right and detached from Hui. □ collection of Imam in his interpretation of the explanation and interpretation Mathur opinion. □ his care Koranic readings and the statement of the abnormal ones and use in interpreting verses . □ direction his interest in grammar great interest . □ commitment in his interpretation of the verses curriculum Salafi doctrine. □ inclusion interpreted as a series of jokes and interpretive subtleties related to the Quranic verses. In this approach the arbitrator delivers good science student from falling into abysmal Mhao tradition and swamps severe intolerance.And how much we have seen from the words, and we read of the views of the men do not have a document acceptable, nor true Moved guide, and these words that have passed us in our search This is the view of His revelation of the Qur'an is not a real down, but it is a revelation of metaphorical This saying is contrary to the explicit Koran which he said Rahman The source stressed act, how is said then that this descent is not real? It is these words also say who said that the Quran was revealed to the Prophet, peace be upon him mine from heaven, this is to say an many of evidence explicit proving the revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad, peace be upon him from Allah Almighty by Jibril peace be upon him as already report that . Anyone who studies in these words find that the primary motivation is important in the view of some scientists with the fate of His Majesty and the abundance of knowledge is not to find the correct directory in which what counts in favor of these words and see her and it shows. ١- Various arts and science mean beneficial linked by strong ties, and can not be completed, including any art unless linked to other arts.We need to talk Hadith, Fiqh and talk to the neediest, and interpretation need to Arabic, the Qur'an and Science needs to jurisprudence and so on. What such different sciences but like many tree branches origin and one which the Quran and Sunnah, nor gracious completed but the completion of its branches. Based on this, it is worth every specialist in the art of the arts has become a specialization should not neglect the rest of the other arts and introduce them to college, but must have a knowledge of its origins so as not to play ignorance to fall into serious errors not accept nor forgiven. The most deviations in any knowledge of science is only due to ignorance assets Last aware of them. Thus, the aberrations which occurred a thousand Science in the Quran was because of ignorance of the knowledge and belief, for example, if you want to see an example of it to the arbitrator and the like-in the Qur'an in this search.		
5305	12365003	إبراهيم، عبدالله حلمي محمد.	الوصايا والرسائل النثرية في صدر الإسلام :		2015	The wills and article messages during the light of Islam age this matter includes;introduction,preface , four chapters and conclusion. the introduction: it shows the importance of the matter,the previous studies and the reasons for choosing this matter. the preface: It shows the concept of wills and article messages,their beginning and their position among different arts of articles. The first chapter It includes the kinds of wills which they are; A-Religious wills B- Political wills C- Military wills D- Social wills E- Economical wills The second chapter It explains the technical characteristic of the wills during the light of Islam age in three main sides: The first side is the technical structures. The second side is lingual structure. The third side is the image and fancy. The third chapter The article messages during the light of islam age,includes the		

						motivations of the article messages during that age and these messages are divided into two main kinds. ١- the first kind is the Apostle's messages which contain four types : the message of calling for Islam ,the legislative messages, the personal message. Finally the Apostle's writers ٢- the messages of (the rightly guided caliphs), may Allah be pleased with them, and they are five kinds, military message,political messages,administrative message,describing countries messages and the brotherhood message. The fourth chapter including the technical and artistic characteristics of article message during the light of Islam age in three elements. The first element is the technical structure The second element is the lingual structure. The third element is image and fancy The conclusion: it includes the following results ١ - there are roots for the art of wills in the pre –Islam age and its connection with the tribe. ٢- the religious wills depends mainly upon the holy Quran and the prophet's speech. ٣- the interests of the rightly guided caliphs of providing the princes and the leaders with wills. ٤- the style of writing was easy during the light of islam age and it didn't contain strangeness and ambiguities ٥- the prophet peace be upon him, had messages to the main characters of Arabian tribes and also for the non-arab kings inviting them to be muslims. ٦- the messages of the rightly guided caliphs to the leader of the army ٧- the message of the prophet peace be upon him include Islamic words which have religious meaning> ٨- there were chapters of the holy Qura'an and some of the prophet's speech in the messages of the rightly guided caliphs as they include poetry and wisdom. ٩- the messages in the light of Islam include fancy and imagination such as simile, metaphor and ambiguity.		
5306	12365064		المنهج السياقي في كتاب العربية بين يديك :	محمود محمد سيد عباس.		2016 This research is one of the science descriptive language studies in the context theory, and it studies the intensive reading texts in the book of the Arabic between your hands in two terms:- - Fellow and tracking the new vocabularies, and know how the ability of the students to understand these vocabularies through the new context method. - Tracking the situational context which, it must be presented through the various texts in the methods of teaching the Arabic language for non-native speakers and applied to the book of Arabic between your hands. - I presented this research to obtain the (Ph.D) Philosophy Doctoral degree, The reason for choosing this topic is the needed of students of Arabic language of non-native speakers to book contains the language in different fields such as culture, social and moral, and the new words which offered to students must be present in the contexts make the learner can be understood through it. I have extracted the material study from the intensive reading of the book the Arabic between your hands. And I collected the situational context from different books which contain the conditions of the Arab communities such as social, jurisprudence, biography, history, invasions, ethics and literature. I divided the study into nine chapters according to the semantic field, preconceived by an introduction, preface and appended by Conclusion includes the most important findings and recommendations. The introduction contained the reason for choosing the subject, its importance, the study material, the difficulties, the Action Plan, and the curriculum. The preface contained four study sectors: - book of the Arabic between your hands – the Context – science of applied Language - Semantic field. About the chapters, the first chapter is the daily life, the second chapter is life stages, the third chapter is the location and the nature, the fourth chapter is Islam and security, the fifth chapter is the work and the study,		

							the sixth chapter is health and how to preserve it, the seventh chapter is the Arabic language, the eighth chapter is creative and competition, the ninth chapter is the rights. As for the finale in included: The most important results of the study and the list of sources and references. Of research result the texts of the Arabic between your hands used words its meaning changed according to the context, the word of (Ahl) in the holy book (Quran) came with various meaning "followersinhabitation –Residence-Deserving-Husband- Patronage-Relatives" and there are two hundred thousand and sixty three words their meaning has been clear from the context against three hundred and forty words which is not clear meaning, There are texts speared in their uses a lack of clarity, and the book has been neglected many of Arabic situations language, and the most of its importance to show a perfect and ideal character for Muslim, don't talk about his reality and don't find solutions for his suspicions in order to make the westerners never heard about that, and there are texts should be replaced to be more ingest for many situations which didn't come in that book, and there are texts mentioned inaccurate information, and the book of the Arabic between your hands used in each field some specific words, And that the word of Medicine, which means in English "Medicine" if it translated phonetically it will mean Sina industry.		
5307	12365506		Role of plasmalogens in regulation of lipopolysacharides induced nitric oxide production pathway in microglia/	Ahmed, Mohammed youssef saleh		2015	Role of plasmalogens in regulation of lipopolysacharides induced nitric oxide production pathway in microglia.		
5308	12365516		Le regard medfiant des francais envers leur Etat au XXe siecle/	Bassiouni, Ibrahime Mohamed.		2014	Le regard medfiant des francais envers leur Etat au XXe siecle		
5309	12365541	Ph. D.	Immune response of some specific antigens of Schistosoma mansoni /	Hassan, Eman Sayed Mohammed,		2015	The current investigation revealed the 9 selected recombinant antigens including RP26, cathepsin B, hemoglobinase, serpin, filamin, tropomyosin, glutathione S transferase, leucine aminopeptidase 1 and leucine aminopeptidase 2 of S. mansoni could induce appearance of antibodies at the early stage of infection, therefore Schistosomiasis could be diagnosed in acute stage of infection before egg laying. Such situation lead to prevention of disease complications and so limit pathogonomic lesion. It has been found that among 9 selected recombinant antigens, five ones (RP 26, cathepsin B, hemoglobinase, glutathione S transferase and leucine aminopeptidase) 1 showed a decline in the level of IgG antibody response post treatment and this might be helpful for monitoring reinfection. Antigens RP26, cathepsin B, serpin, SWAP and SEA could induce IgG1 4 weeks post infection. Moreover, IgG1 binding to RP26, cathepsin B, serpin and SEA was declined post treatment. Immunological studies on Schistosoma spp have mainly been focused on anti-infection immunity. An immunoglobulin E (IgE) – mediated response is a marker in the process of Th2 polarizations during the course of infection. Previous literature were correlated to IgE production not only against egg but also against adult worms. The present work it has been found that cathepsin B, serpin and SWAP could induce IgE in prepatent stage before the onset of egg production and they were rapidly targeted by an antigen-specific IgE response. The induction of this response is independent of Schistosoma spp eggs, while PR26 and SEA could induce IgE after egg laying at 6 and 8 weeks respectively.		Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed, Mahmoud A. El Sefiy, Shinjiro Hamano, Asmaa Mohamed Metwally.
5310	12365573		Detection of fungal infection with special reference to their mycotoxin in milk and milk products/	Mohamed, Hams Mohsmed ahmed.		2014	Detection of fungal infection with special reference to their mycotoxin in milk and milk products/		
5311	12365604		clinicopathological and immunological evaluation of garlic Exytract treatment in eimeria vermiformis infected mice/	khalil, Atef Mohamed hussein.		2015	clinicopathological and immunological evaluation of garlic Exytract treatment in eimeria vermiformis infected mice/		
5312	12365623		cell delivery system for repair of osteochondral defect with external magnetic device/	Mahmoud, El hussein el badry el dowy .		2015	cell delivery system for repair of osteochondral defect with external magnetic device/		
5313	12365776	دكتوراه	شروط وضمانات المرشح لعضوية المجالس النيابية :	عبدالمجيد زين العابدين محمد أحمد .	المؤلف ؛	2011 .	تتناول الرسالة :- شروط وضمانات المرشح لعضوية المجالس النيابية حيث أن نظام الحكم الديمقراطي هو النظام الشرعي الوحيد المقبول من جانب الحكوميين أصحاب السلطة ومصدرها الاصيل في الدولة بمعنى أن الانتخابات النيابية أصبحت وسيلة الشعب في اخضاع السلطة لاشرافه ومن ثم حكومة مسئولة تجاهه . ولذا أصبح من الهام والضروري اجراء انتخابات حرة ونزيهة من الحقوق الدستورية التي ترتبط ارتباطا وثيقا بالنظام الديمقراطي ومظهرا حقيقيا يدل على مصداقية التحول الديمقراطي في الدولة . منهج الدراسة :- اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج المقارن وتم عقد المقارنة بين الوضع في جمهورية مصر العربية وفرنسا موضحا أوجه الاتفاق والاختلاف بينهما .ومن هذا المنطلق تطرقت الدراسة الى بحث الوضع في كل من فرنسا ومصر وعرض أى مشكلة متعلقة وموقف الفقه والقضاء المصري بشأنها مقارنة بالوضع في فرنسا .		
5314	12365781		الأثر الدلالي لتعدد التوجيه الإعرابي في تفسير أبي السعود (ت 982 هـ) /	ناصر، أحمد ناصر أحمد.		2016	This study reveals the semantic effect of the diversity of analytic explanations for the Quranic word or sentence, and the flourishing shades this effect sheds on some Islamic dogmatic themes, jurisprudential questions and Quranic interpretative meanings. The study tries to reveal that implied inimitability expressed through conciseness, as the meaning differs along with the difference		

							of analytic explanation. Thus, the Quranic word becomes as if it were two or three words, and the sentence becomes as if it were two or three sentences according to the possible analytic explanations. In this way, the Quranic word or sentence looks like the bright diamond, the much you look at it, the more lights of eloquence it gives you. The study was based on "Irshad Alaki Assalim Ila Mazaya Alkitab Alkarim"(Guidance of Sound Mind to the Advantages of the Holy Book) , an approved interpretative (tafser) book written by /Abo AlSaud (who died in 982 AH). The book was the applied field of the study, through the exclusive tracking of all analytic aspects that were stated in the book and Abo AlSaud mentioned their meanings. They were found in ninety eight places. This study consists of: - A preface: containing the importance of the study, the reason for choosing it, its methodology and its structure. - An introductory study: containing three themes considered as a theoretical study before the subject of the study. - Seven chapters: Chapter one: the diversity of meanings resulting from having the same analytic mark (Alamat Irab). This chapter contains fourteen questions. Chapter Two: the diversity of meanings resulting from the analytic mark being implied. This chapter contains ten questions. Chapter Three: the diversity of meanings resulting from the different meanings of a particle. This chapter contains sixteen questions. Chapter Four: the diversity of meanings resulting from the difference concerning the name referred to using a demonstrative pronoun. This chapter contains fourteen questions. Chapter Five: the diversity of meanings resulting from the different possibilities of the place where a word or a sentence refers to and belongs to. This chapter contains ten questions. Chapter six: the diversity of meanings resulting from the different references of the pronoun. This chapter contains twenty three questions. Chapter Seven: the diversity of meanings resulting from the difference concerning what the word after the coordinating conjunction is joined to, and the difference concerning the word that an adverb refers to (the owner of the adverb or saheb Alhal). This chapter contains eleven questions and it has two themes: First Theme: the diversity of meanings resulting from the difference concerning what the word after the coordinating conjunction is joined to. This theme contains six questions. Second Theme: the diversity of meanings resulting from the difference concerning the word that an adverb refers to (the owner of the adverb or saheb Alhal). This theme contains five questions. -A conclusion: containing the results of the study, its recommendations, indexes and bibliography.		
5315	12365832	الجزء الرابع والعشرون من القرآن الكريم السور : الزمر, وغافر, وفصلت : أحمد, وفاء محارب مصطفى.				2016	The researcher / Wafaa Muhareb Mustafa Ahmed completed her dissertation to get the master's degree in Arabic Language and Literature, entitled [The Twenty-fourth Part of the Holy Quran: Sourat"Al zumr, and Ghafer, and Fosselat" "Phonological, Morphological, Grammatical and Lexical study "]. The nature of the dissertation required including: an introduction, acknowledgement And four chapters, followed by a conclusion. In the introduction [About the study and its objectives, and the methodology of research and steps then previous studies] .. In the acknowledgement [She addressed the definition of the many Soura of Part IV and their verses and the reason each Soura was named, and the relationship of the Soura with what came before and after it, the Madani ones and the Makki ones. Chapter I: [Phonetics] study, which has three sections: First topic: tilting (Emala). The second topic: assimilation (Edgham). The third topic: the prolongation (madd) Chapter II: [morphological study], which has three sections: First: derivatives ... "study, classification and statistics" The second: the sources and significance ... "study, classification and statistics " And the third: the Plurals ... "study, classification and statistics " and the fourth: Verbs' tenses "Study, classification and statistics " ... the fifth Verbs' description , "the study, classification and statistics," ... and the sixth: attribution "study, classification and statistics." Chapter III: Grammatical study which has two sections: First the SentenceThe second: disciples including" adjectives, adding, emphasis and apposition". Chapter IV: [lexical study] contains three sections: First: acknowledgement, which includes a view of the dictionaries The second: the strange vocabulary And third: vocabulary that need to be clarified in significance. The conclusion, which highlighted the findings and recommendations.		

							In the end, proven sources and references The dissertation came in accordance with the scientific method.		
5316	12366539		L'analyse du parler quotidien français du guide touristique privé en Haute Egypte :	Nabil, Fadila Abd Allah.			2016 The present study is based on a synchronic study, depending on the analytic-descriptive approach followed in the field of sociolinguistics. The method of analysis used is written documents by authorized recordings of tour guides. The guides have been divided into three groups: beginners; mid-career; and experienced 9professional) ones. The study is concerned with answering the question: How can intellectual and social variables affect language practices on the part of different guides speaking French. This has resulted in dividing the study into three chapters, where each chapter contains two parts. The first chapter deals with the theoretical approach of William Labov in sociolinguistics. In this chapter, the topic and the tools used in analysis have been identified. It also introduces Sociolinguistics and the French Language in Egypt through the legal and political limits. Chapter Two deals with, in the first part, the sources and the materials of the study that are made clear in the written data of the field study, the social and the economic status of the guides. The second part analyzes the external elements, which may affect the language of the guide, including the social variables. The third chapter analyzes, in the first part, the linguistic phenomena that came as a result of overlapping languages, marks of formation such as stopping, pausing, and extension. The second part compares the three groups. The comparison is based on the basis of language competence suggested by Alex Vanneste to reach the points of differences in the usage of French by guides in Upper Egypt. All in all, the study aims at pointing out the overlapping elements of French used by guides. It also tries to measure the degree that intellectual identity can affect the different groups of Upper Egyptian guides.		
5317	12366626	ماجستير	تأثير سلسلة الإمداد على درجة تكيف إدارة العمليات :	حسين، ياسر سيد أحمد.	كلية التجارة - جامعة حلوان؛	القاهرة :	2016 . يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة تأثير سلسلة الإمداد على درجة تكيف إدارة العمليات بالتطبيق على صناعات جميع السيارات في ج.م.ع ومن أجل استخلاص نتائج البحث قام الباحث بإجراء بعض المقابلات الشخصية مع المديرين والموظفين بعض الشركات التي ساهمت في إثراء الخلفية العملية لدراسة الحالة الموجودة في البحث بالإضافة إلى استقصاء عدد 51 مفردة من المديرين و 270 مفردة من العاملين داخل 10 شركات تمثل مجتمع البحث. وقد قام الباحث باختيار فروض البحث واطهرت النتائج مايلي 1-وجود تأثير ذو دلالة إحصائية لسلسلة الإمداد على درجة تكيف إدارة عمليات الشركات العاملة في مجال جميع السيارات في مصر. 2- عدم وجود فروق جوهريّة في الرأى بين فئة المديرين والعاملين. 3- وجود فروق جوهريّة بين قطاعات البحث الثلاثة (قطاع الاعمال العام ، القطاع الإستثمارى المشترك، القطاع الخاص).		
5318	12366813		شخصية السيوطى في ضوء تحليل مقاماته أسلوبيا :	علي، أحمد أبو السعود نظير.			2015 This study titled "The character of Al Suyuti in the light of analyzing his keys (maqamas) stylistically Psycho-structural approach" comprises the following elements: Presentation: Which comprised an overview abstract about the Suyuti, his creativity and character. Preface: Which is prepared to tackle the methodology (stylicity) as for its origin, either for the Arabs or the west and its most famous schools as well as its importance in the modern approaches used in this context. First character: 1- The first: Its limits and components. This topic sheds light on the most important definitions of the character definitions of the character, then its limits and the factors that affect its formation. 2- The Suyute character : Here, we can acknowledge the background of Suyuti; who he is; and the most important properties elements and components of his character as well as the Suyute concepts for creativity. 3- The Suyute maqamas (Kes): This topic presents a definition for the "Maqama" and mentions the numbers of the Suyute maqamas (Keys) in addition to the specific students that tackled the Suyute maqamas, then the issues that Suyute maqamas addressed in his maqamas and the distinguished classification of the maqamas (Keys) according to from and object. 4- The Psychological analysis and the psychological linguistics consist of two sections:		

							I- In the first section, the light was shed on the relationship between the psychological analysis and literature for the Old Arab Culture, then tackling the most important schools in the psychological analysis, including mention some of its defects especially for school of Sigmund Freud (1856 - 1939), school of Yong (1875 - 1961) and school of ALFred Adler (1870 - 1937). II- The second section tackles the psychological linguistics as for its definition and the relationship between linguistics and psychology in addition to the ways that the Old Arab authors tackled and addressed some distinguish issues of the psychological linguistics. The second chapter: It Tackled the distinguished chapter of Suyute in the light of the audi level of his style in his Kes (maqamas) which comprised the following: 1- Intonation and Stress. This topic included giving certain definitions of both terms, specifying the Suyuti Maqamas. 2- The Suyuti Keys (maqamas) between poetry and rhythm: This topic gave a definition of poetic rhythm, mentioning some famous models of the Suyuti Maqamas in an explicit picture. 3- Frequency: This topic gave an explicit definition for frequency, its types and functions as well as shedding light on some of its famous models in the Suyute Keys (maqamas) and explicating the purpose of this frequency. The third chapter: It tackles the Suyuti character in the light of the grammar level as for his style followed in the maqamas which consisted of two topics: 1- Correspondence: The study gave an explicit definition for this term as well as explicating its prominent types and models and the way that the Old Arabs tackled it in the context of giving some models showing the Suyuti correspondence with the Quranic methodology. 2- Frequency: This topic explicated the frequency of verbs, adjectives and proverbs in the Suyuti methods that he followed to achieve his objectives. The fourth chapter: It tackled the Suyuti character in the light of the denotational level for his prominent style of keys (maqamas) which consists of: 1- The generative, the syntactic, the extrinsic and the colloquial which were defined in this context as well as mentioning some of the terms given in the Suyuti maqamas. 2- The verbal paradoxes in the Suyuti maqamas. In this topic, the phenomenon of the verbal paradoxes was tackled as for the way they have been used to highlight his character through the collation between the various modes. 3- The verbal common factor and contradiction. This topic tackles their definition and the various opinions of the Old Arab, explicates their types models and reasons in addition to considering some words that pertain to the verbal common factor and contradiction that were mentioned in the Suyuti Keys (maqamas) followed by the final conclusion and a list of the most important resources and references.		
5319	12367702		مخطوط شرح الشبراخي على مختصر خليل :	محمد، أحمد عبدالعال زيدان.		2015	The message title (the explaining manuscript to Alshabrakhitti on the brief of Khalil from the first chapter: renting animals to the unit of gift to Burhanelddin Ibn Marie Ibn attiya Alshabrakhitti in 1106 Ah study and investigation.) The message included an introduction and two parts and a conclusion. The introduction included thanking and gratitude then I talked about the importance of jurisprudence science and the honour to work in it. And so what's the meaning of study and investigation and its importance. Then I'll talk about the reasons for choosing this matter and the method which I followed in investigation. And so, the description of the manuscript copy and the work plan of the research. The first section: it's the part of study and it includes two units: The first unit: it's introducing of Elsheikh khali Ibn Ishaq Elgendi and it includes two chapters: The first chapter: His life and death. It includes three sections: i. His name, his birth and his teachers. ii. His scientific position, his jobs and his disciples. iii. His writings, his death and the praise of scientists. The second chapter: his brief of jurisprudence. It includes three sections: i. The meaning of his brief and its relative to the author. ii. The method and the sources of the author and the copies of the brief. iii. The most important explaining books or writing on the brief. The second unit: it's introducing of the explainer Elsheikh Ibrahim Ibn Marie Alshabrakhitti. it includes two chapters: The first chapter: His life and death. It has four sections. i. His name, his birth. ii. His scientific position, his jobs and his companions. iii. His writings, his death and the scientists praise on him. iv. The age of Elsheikh Ibrahim Ibn Marie Alshabrakhitti.		

							The second chapter: his explaining on the brief. It includes two sections: i. The title of the book, the author of the book, its stages of writing and the importance of Elmalki jurisprudence. ii. The method of author, hi sources and the comments on it. The second section: of message is the real one: it contains the investigated next and it has a chapter and three units: i. Chapter is in the explain of judgements in renting animals, bathroom, the house and the land. And so the difference of renters. ii. Unit in terms of the royalty. (conditioned fees) iii. Unit in revitalizing of the dies used land. iv. Unit of the endowment. Finally, I got to the conclusion that included the most important results that I got them during the research .finally, I put nine suffixes that points out my references.		
5320	12367940	استخدام ممارسي العلاقات العامة في الشركات متعددة الجنسيات العاملة في مصر لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وانعكاساتهم على أدائهم المهني : صابر , شيماء عبدالعاطي سعيد.				2015	This study is entitled; "The public relations practioners' use of social media websites in the multinational companies working in Egypt and their effects on their professional performance: Survey study". As the social media websites are considered one of the most important means of modern communication used by the various organizations to reach the targeted clients and to acknowledge their trends to have a better communication with them, so these organizations are well acknowledgeable that the social media websites don't aim at delivering certain information or messages about their products as they used to do in the past, but to create certain mechanisms that are able to deal with the various organizations and publics that is because the public now has an efficient effect and direct voice that addresses the target institution and to express its opinions in its marketing, social and media activities more frankly and without a moderator in such away that strengthens its relationship with the company and to increase his acceptance and promotion for its products. In this context, we can highlight the importance of the current study as to acknowledge the reality of the public relations practitioners' use of the social media websites in the multi-national companies and to identify the motive beyond this usage of social media websites and the advantages that are returned to the companies from these social media website as well as to determine the obstacles of it's use and the effect of the social media websites on the professional performance for the public relations practitioners inside the companies. This study also seeks to present a detailed description for the most used social media websites in the companies under study either in form or content. So, this study relied on the theory of multimedia opulence and theory of conversational communication. So, this study used the survey approach in it's two divisions, the analytical approach and the description approach. This study also relied on the instrument of the content analysis through analyzing three famous - 371 - social media websites (Facebook, Twitter and Youtube) for a deliberate sample of five multi-national companies working in Egypt, and also a questionnaire instrument for a deliberate "purposive" sample that comprises (200) correspondents of the practitioners of public relations in the multinational companies working in Egypt. And this field study concluded that the most used social media websites by the public relations practitioners are; Facebook, Twitter then Youtube. And the reasons for their use of these websites are the easy modernization of data continuously and the promotion of the products and services of the company and also getting acknowledgeable to what people and multi-media say about the company. The conclusions also showed that the most important advantages that the company may acquire from the study sample use of the social media websites are creating a positive mental picture of the company and the quick organized responses towards the criticisms and creating some kind of relation between the customer and services and products of the company. And this analytical study concluded that there is a difference among the companies (the sample of the study) as for their use of the multimedia and interactive instruments existing in the social media websites and to classify these companies in their use of these website as good use and bad use. Also, there is a difference in the levels of interest towards these social media websites because some companies prefer Twitter or Youtube. This study also recommended that it is necessary for these companies		

							to put forth an efficient strategy for the social media websites so that they can establish a clear vision for the mechanisms used to employ these websites to achieve a broad interaction with the purposes to improve the whole performance and to work in accordance with the real needs of the public.		
5321	12368021		إسماعيل، مها ممنوح خضري. تضعيفات السمين الحلبي في كتابه (الدر المصون) :			2016	The Goal of the study : Know the rules morehological and crammatical weakfrom the standpoint of Galilee chubby Halabi mark The study tool the book (Durr preserving the science book webmacters) Methodology the researcher addoted the descriptive +analytical method and his approach to the expansion joints and historical This study was containing an introduction and pave and two on the first section contains two sections and contains five sections the second Setion and acondusion and indexes The most important flndings of the study including First the weak of Arabic grammar is bucking the general rule derived from the public mostly found in the Koran and the words of the arabs most recent confusion in the meaning in spite of measuring health or the presence of more than hear of evidence allows him to be is absolutely unacceptable Second that the term was not used by applicants weak ksebojh radiator too much taking its use ranging slowly fastamlh late much to express its views about the applicants who did not arta zavha or opinions that violated their beliefs grammar whucch Tasbwa him Third that the reasons for the weakness of the base when the chubby Halabi is as follows 1- Few hearing contained in the rule Al qae 2- da has the conditions required for the measurement 3- The lack of consensus on the approval of the rule 4- There is no explicit evidence comfirming thobot qaeda 5- Meaning of the text of meaning resulting from the rejection of al qaeda 6- The coming of the base a few friendly language 7- Qaeda departure from the conventional and perhaps this is the predominant cause of tdaavat chubby halabi		
5322	12368331		أحمد، هبة عبد المعز. مستقبل الصحافة الاستقصائية في مصر :			2016	The future of investigative journalism in Egypt over the next decade in period from 2015 to 2025 Prospective study is seeking to achieve three objectives: 1. Indeed analysis for detecting challenge facing investigative journalism in Egypt. 2. Experts uncover perceptions of future scenarios. 3. Develop a strategic plan to help the growth and prosperity of investigative journalism. □ The study relied on: systems analysis, S.W.A.T analysis and tree plan □ Study approach: Media survey method. □ The study population: selected sample of academics and journalists Experts Results: SWOT analysis: A. Strengths: 1. Egyptian newspapers have investigative journalism units. 2. Egypt has journalists trained on the investigative journalism. 3. The investigative journalism has support. 4. Investigative journalism has international interest. B. Weaknesses: 1. Egypt does not apply the Freedom of Information Act 2. There is no adequate funding for complete investigations. 3. Egypt does not have enough experience in investigative journalism 4. Egypt does not have investigative journalism trainers C. Opportunities: 1. Apply the Freedom of Information Act. 2. Teach investigative journalism at universities. 3. Build investigative journalism units in national and party newspapers.		
5323	12368712		إسماعيل، محمد حسن أحمد. العوامل المؤثرة في الإبداع بالبرامج التليفزيونية بالفضائيات المصرية دراسة تطبيقية لفنيات (التقديم والإخراج) /			2015	creative arts television programs in all its elements (Photography, decoration, lighting, music, graphic design, preparation, presentation and direction) According to one vision is the vision of the director, which regulates all these elements Which sometimes retreat before the ascendancy presenter ever stardom		

							What is certain is that the clash between the functions of some of these elements and the lack of strict adherence to the limits of a clear program for the creators away from achieving his goal. If the academic study of the arts media lacked sufficient practical training or Reload curriculum to keep pace with the changes in the technology programs such as the production of high-resolution cameras and showing what was filmed devices and montage by final cut program and other more sophisticated methods, and different methods of creativity so at the level of presenting program it is more complex and neglected. The most important general findings of the study 1. The low use of maps, charts and illustrations in television programs. 2. The use of vivid images scarcity of investment sites in question to clarify its importance. 3. channels owned business pays due attention to the political content and social problems of the news to influence public opinion and restructuring. 4. content similarity in current events programs. 5. repeat the emergence of specific figures as a guest in the program of business events. 6. The program presenter has had a significant impact on its success. 7. Some directors did not show specific method in the output. 8. Most directors subject to control of program's presenter (The Star). 9. Influenced studio space in the creativity of the director and presenter. 10. The impact of the absence of democracy in the real creativity of the presenter.		
5324	12368852	ماجستير	تحليل العلاقة بين التمكين الإدارى والتفكير الابتكارى "بالنظير على قطاع الصناعات الغذائية" /	أكاديمية السادرات للعلوم الإداريـة-كلية الدراسات العليا؛ القاهرة :	2016	إن التغيرات البيئية السريعة والمتلاحقة التي تعيشها منظمات الأعمال الآن تفرض عليها تحديثات ومتطلبات كثيرة ينبغي عليها ليس فقط المواجهة السريعة لها ولكن أيضا الفاعلية في تناولها وهذا يتطلب من المصانع مقدرة إبداعية لدى مديرها في اتخاذ القرارات وتبنيها آخر تطوير وإبتكار حلول وآراء جديدة كي تتمكن المصانع من مواكبة بالابداع CREATIVITY خصوصا في اتخاذ القرارات في ظل ظاهرة العولمة وتزايد التنافس والمزاومة الشديدة بين منظمات الاعمال محليا ودوليا وإذا كانت الإدارة في الدول المتقدمة قد أظهرت اهتماما جديا بدعم الأفكار الجديدة وتشجيعها واحتضان الابتكار في منظماتها لتحقيق مستويات افضل من التقدم لاقتصادها وشعوبها فإن الإدارة في الدول النامية أحوج ما تكون ألى التأكيد على أهمية الابتكار بالإضافة إلى حاجتها لإيجاد المناخ الملائم الذي يشجع القدرات الابتكارية للعاملين والمديرين واصحاب القرارات بها ويوظف هذه القرارات بالشكل المناسب لمعالجه العديد من مشكلاتها لترقى بادائها وتأخذ بأساليب وتقنيات العصر الحديث.			
5325	12369998		التفكير الناقد وعلاقته بالكفاءة الاجتماعية والثكاء الوجداني لدى عينة من طلبة الثانوية العامة /	علي، خلف الله خلف عسران.	2015	Introduction Today the Critical thinking considered as an important issue in the field of Education. Especially that we are at the age of globalization and information and caring for the good thinking as an important element for the successful life, where these changeable conditions requires new results as critical thinking, and thus it was considered as the goal of Education at schools (Saber Abu Mohadi, 201: 4). The aim of education is to provide students by a varied thinking skills , especially the skills of extraction, and the conclusion, and testing hypotheses, and evaluate the case of education, forecasting and prediction for suitable solutions without bias for the concluded results, it is necessary that our process to seek to provide these skills to our students , especially at Secondary schools and at college. Which considered as the fundamental pillar for the advancement of any civilized community (Lina Ezzedine Ali, 2011: 5). And the fact that there is a growing tension that the students at all levels does not give what proves anything about the advanced thinking abilities, especially the ability and the skills of critical thinking. That does not only affect the students results,but also on their lives when graduation and the beginning of their career (irfaner 2002: 3) And the social competence considered as one of personal characteristics, as one of the manifestations of social force per one . The social force psychologically considered as an internal motivation for human which lies at the desire of self-preservation and to be confirmed by influence and controlling the others (Ibrahim Mohammed Al Maghazi, 2004 :470) . It is a very complex social and emotional building. . It must be developed in the early childhood or medium level to avoid the appearance of such behaviors as aggression, social withdrawal, which lead to adverse results at academic collecting besides to psychological problems, and the tendency to criminal behavior (burrows, 2005: 1) . Thus, social competence plays a vital role in the schools, by considering schools as a place from which to learn a lot of social behaviors at the future, through following a more systematic approach to some relevant skills of understanding for self-emotions and emotions for the others in social relations (mccluskey 2000 :on line) Emotional Intelligence is considered as one of the forms of intelligence and it is an effective factor in the various human relations, whether his relation to himself or his relationship with others no longer work, friendship and other. The training on Emotional intelligence skills gives us the ability to deal with others and sympathy with them (Daniel Golman into 2000, 57 :58) . The Emotion contribute to the thinking rationalization, and thus the Emotional Intelligence considered as the latest development in the understanding of the relationship between the mind and emotion, and it is a turning point in the long conflict between intelligence mental concepts, and these traditional entrances at the field of impressions (Suhad Milli, 2010: 138). Problem of the Study The problem of the current study lies in answering the following questions:			

1. Is there a statistically significant correlation between the total degree of critical thinking and both social competence and emotional intelligence?

2. Is there a statistically significant relationship between the dimensions of critical thinking (deduction, universals, inference, interpretation, argumentation) and both the social competence and emotional intelligence?

3. Is there a statistically significant relationship between the total degree of critical thinking and emotional intelligence dimensions (management of emotions, sympathy, regulate emotions, emotional knowledge, social communication)?

4. Are there statistically significant differences among people with high and low degree of critical thinking and social competence and emotional intelligence?

5. Are there statistically significant differences between males and females in each of the critical thinking, and social competence and emotional intelligence?

6. Are there differences between the four subsidiary study groups (males and females with high and low degree of critical thinking and) concerning social competence and emotional intelligence?

objectives of the study :

The current study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. to investigate the relationship between critical thinking and social competence and emotional intelligence for secondary school students.
2. to investigate the relationship between the dimensions of critical thinking (deduction, universals, inference, interpretation, argumentation) and both the social competence and emotional intelligence.
3. to explore the relationship between the total degree of critical thinking and emotional intelligence dimensions (management of emotions, sympathy, regulate emotions, emotional knowledge, social communication).
4. to detect the differences regarding critical thinking, social competence and emotional intelligence according to the gender.
5. to investigate the differences among students with high and low degree of critical thinking and social competence and emotional intelligence?
6. reaching scientific recommendations that can be used in researches on the same variables in broader sense.

Importance of the study:

the importance of this study lies in the following:

Theoretical importance-1

1. identifying the importance of critical thinking and its relationship to both the social competence and emotional intelligence of their close relationship to individual success in scientific and practical life.
2. identifying the critical thinking, social competence, emotional intelligence, components, and the tools designed to measure them, and investigating deeply the concepts of the study especially because they are newly used.
3. giving the researchers and those interested in the educational field information about the nature of critical thinking, social competence and emotional intelligence comprehensively.

2- Practical importance:

1. paying more attention to those concepts and work on their development in the secondary stage.
2. knowing the shortcomings that may be present among students and trying to avoid them.
3. directing the teachers to deal with students with low levels in critical thinking, social competence and emotional intelligence.
4. giving recommendations for teachers to reach a high level in critical thinking, social competence and emotional intelligence.

Hypotheses of the study:

1. there is a statistically significant correlation between the total degree of critical thinking and both social competence and emotional intelligence.
2. there is a statistically significant relationship between the dimensions of critical thinking (deduction, universals, inference, interpretation, argumentation) and both the social competence and emotional intelligence.
3. there is a statistically significant relationship between the total degree of critical thinking and emotional intelligence dimensions (management of emotions, sympathy, regulate emotions, emotional knowledge, social communication).
4. there are statistically significant differences among people with high and low degree of critical thinking and social competence and emotional intelligence.
5. there are statistically significant differences between males and females in each of the critical thinking, and social competence and emotional intelligence.
6. there are differences between the four subsidiary study groups (males and females with high and low degree of critical thinking and) concerning social competence and emotional intelligence.

Methodology:

The current study has used the descriptive correlative methodology

limitations of the study:

- 1-sample: the sample of the study consisted of (110) students from the third grade students of secondary school in Samhood secondary school, Abu Tisht, Qena (58 males 52 females).
2. Tools of the study:

							-critical thinking scale designed by Watason Glasser (translated by Jabber Abdel Hamid; Yahia Hendam (1995) -social competence scale (Prepared by the researcher). - emotional intelligence scale (Osman & Rizk (1998). 3. statistical techniques: to analyze the data of the study, the researcher used the following methods: 1-Correlation coefficient ,Pearson correlation coefficient. 2- Analysis of variance (ANOVA). 3- T- test. 4-Scheffe Test. Results of the Study: The current study concludes the following results: 1. there is a statistically significant correlation between the total degree of critical thinking and both social competence on the level (.05) and emotional intelligence on the level (.01) for the sample of the study. 2. there is a statistically significant relationship between the dimensions of critical thinking (deduction, universals, inference, interpretation, argumentation) and both the social competence and emotional intelligence. 3. there is a statistically significant relationship between the total degree of critical thinking and emotional intelligence dimensions (management of emotions, sympathy, regulate emotions, emotional knowledge, social communication). 4. there are statistically significant differencesbetween the mean scores of students with high and low degree of critical thinking and social competence and emotional intelligence in favor of those with high critical thinking. 5. there are statistically significant differences between males and females in each of the critical thinking and emotional intelligence in favor of males but there are no differences regarding the social competence. 6. there are statistically significant differences between males with high criticial thinking and females with low critical thinking regarding the emotional intelligence in favor of males with high critical thinking, and there are statistically significant differences between males with low critical thinking and females with low critical thinking regarding the emotional intelligence in favor of males with low critical thinking but there are no statistically significant differences regarding the social competence.		
5326	12371356	الدكتوراه	تأثير برنامج تعليمي مقترح لجهاز عارضة التوازن على القدرات التوافقية ومستوى الأداء المهارى لطلابت كلية التربية الرياضية/			2005	هدف البحث إلى بناء برنامج تعليمي لجهاز عارضة التوازن وإثراء على القدرات التوافقية ومستوى الأداء المهارى لطلابت كلية التربية الرياضية - جامعة أسوط. استخدم المنهج التجريبي بنظام المجموعتين الضابطة والتجريبية بالقياس القلبي والبعدى، وكانت العينة من الفرقة الثانية بالكلية، قوامها 30 طالبة، تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين متساويتين فى العدد (تجريبية كل منها 15 طالبة)، كما تم إجراء تجانس للعينة ككل وتكافؤ بين مجموعة البحث فى تغيرات السن والطول والوزن، القدرات التوافقية قيد البحث، الجملة الحركية على جهاز عارضة التوازن، كما استخدمت الأدوات والأجهزة المستخدمة فى القياس، استمارات استطلاع الراى للخبراء، الاختبارات. توصل البحث إلى أن البرنامج التعليمى المقترح له تأثير إيجابى على القدرات التوافقية قيد البحث (توازن - رشاقة - سرعة - إحساس حركى). البرنامج التعليمى المقترح له تأثير إيجابى وفعال على مستوى الأداء المهارى للجملة الحركية على عارضة التوازن من (مهارات - دورانات - وثبات - لغات - موازين - وحركات انتقالية).	1/1/2005م	أ.د/سهير لبيب فرح أ.د/محمود عبدالحليم عبدالكريم د/طارق محمد محمد عبدالعزيز

							الاستنتاجات والتوصيات br The Conclusions and the Recommendations br 5/1 Conclusions br في ضوء اهداف البحث والمنهج العلمي المستخدم وفي نطاق عينة البحث والتحليل الإحصائي والتفسير العلمي لنتائج البحث ، أمكن التوصل إلى الاستنتاجات التالية : المحور الأول : الاهداف (التربوية - التعليمية): 5/1/1/1 br بالنسبة للأندية الرياضية : 5/1/1/1/1 br رياضة ألعاب القوى تنافسية وتخدم جميع الألعاب الرياضية الأخرى . 5/1/1/2 br بالنسبة لمراكز الشباب الرياضية : 5/1/2/1 br ممارسة ألعاب القوى تنمي روح التعاون بين الممارسين 5/1/2 br المحور الثاني : الإمكانيات المادية والبشرية : 5/1/2/1 br بالنسبة للأندية الرياضية : 5/1/2/1/1 br مشاركة وسائل الدعاية والإعلام في تمويل البرنامج التعليمي التدريبي للعبة ألعاب القوى يعمل على زيادة عدد الممارسين 5/1/2/2 br بالنسبة لمراكز الشباب الرياضية : 5/1/2/2/1 br أن يوجد حكام ألعاب قوي بمنطقة الظويوية 5/1/3 br المحور الثالث : البرامج الزمنية : 5/1/3/1 br بالنسبة للأندية الرياضية : 5/1/3/1/1 br تساهم المهرجانات الرياضية في زيادة عدد ممارسي الألعاب ومنها ألعاب القوى. 5/1/3/1/2 br تعد من عوامل زيادة عدد الممارسين للعبة ألعاب القوى الاشتراك في المهرجانات الرياضية. 5/1/3/1/3 br تساهم الألعاب الشعبية في جذب عدد كبير من الأفراد مما يتيح الفرصة لزيادة قاعدة الممارسين خاصة اذا اندرجت ألعاب القوى ضمن هذه الألعاب 5/1/3/2 br بالنسبة لمراكز الشباب الرياضية : 5/1/3/2/1 br يقوم البرنامج التعليمي التدريبي باستثمار وقت الفراغ بصورة إيجابية لدي ممارسي لعبة ألعاب القوى 5/1/4 br المحور الرابع : الخطة المتبعة في المسابقات والمهرجانات : 5/1/4/1 br بالنسبة للأندية الرياضية : 5/1/4/1/1 br يتيح النادي والمركز الفرصة للأفراد لإشراك أكبر عدد من الممارسين في مختلف الألعاب ومنها لعبة ألعاب القوى. 5/1/4/1/2 br يوجد نظام محدد يضمن المساواة في ترقية المدربين الأسقاء في لعبة ألعاب القوى من خلال اتحاد ألعاب القوى 5/1/4/2 br بالنسبة لمراكز الشباب الرياضية : 5/1/4/2/1 br توفير مراكز تدريب من قبل الاتحادات والهيئات لزيادة عدد ممارسي ألعاب القوى 5/1/5 br المحور الخامس : أساليب التقييم والرقابة : 5/1/5/1 br بالنسبة للأندية الرياضية : 5/1/5/1/1 br يسعى المدرب الى تشجيع كل فرد يرتفع مستواه أثناء التدريب 5/1/5/2 br بالنسبة لمراكز الشباب الرياضية : 5/1/5/2/1 br اللاعب ذو المستوى المرتفع في ممارسة لعبة ألعاب القوى يكون موضع تقدير من المدرب 5/1/6 br المحور السادس : وسائل الدعاية والإعلان : 5/1/6/1 br بالنسبة للأندية ومراكز الشباب الرياضية : 5/1/6/1/1 br تصدر مجلات رياضية شهرية تتضمن ما تم إنجازه في مسابقات ألعاب القوى. 5/1/6/1/2 br الإعلان عن مهرجانات ألعاب القوى للأطفال داخل المحافظة تساعد على نشر اللعبة. 5/2 br التوصيات : The Recommendations br في ضوء الاستنتاجات التي اعتمدت على طبيعة الدراسة والعينة والمنهج المستخدم ونتائج البحث الإحصائي والنتائج التي أظهرتها الدراسة يوصي الباحث بالتالي : 5/2/1 br إنشاء ملاعب في القرى والمدن التي لا يوجد فيها أماكن لممارسة الرياضة . 5/2/2 br نشر أهمية ممارسة ألعاب القوى في المدن والقرى بمحافظات الظويوية عن طريق عمل ندوات ومحاضرات وورش عمل لتوضيح أهمية ممارسة ألعاب القوى . 5/2/3 br عمل إعلانات لأهمية ممارسة ألعاب القوى ومدى العائد لها . 5/2/4 br دعم وسائل الإعلام لأنشطة ألعاب القوى . 5/2/5 br عمل مجلات علمية عن مسابقات ألعاب القوى بشكل مفيد لأفراد وبطريقة سهلة وسلسة يستطيع القارئ فيها التعرف على أهمية ممارسة ألعاب القوى ومدى العائد من الممارسة . 5/2/6 br عمل ميزانيات لمراكز الشباب لدعم أنشطة ألعاب القوى وكذلك دعم المهرجانات والاحتفالات الرياضية لزيادة نشر اللعبة بين أفراد المجتمع . 5/2/7 br توفير أدوات واجهزة للتدريب على مسابقات ألعاب القوى مما يدفع اللاعبين للتقدم بالمستوى . 5/2/8 br دعم اللاعبين ذات المستويات العليا	عبد المجيد، حنان السيد عبد الفتاح، محمود، حمدي محمد علي،
							مسئله البحث : The Research Problem : br نفاش درجة التمدد العلمي والإنساني لدى دول العالم من خلال اتجاهاتها لاهتمام بالتطور ومواكبة العصر عن طريق التكنولوجيا الحديثة، وفي الآونة الأخيرة أصبح مجال الكمبيوتر التعليمي مجالاً خصباً تتسابق فيه دول العالم لتبني جيلاً جديداً مواكباً للتطور التكنولوجي في جميع المجالات بما فيهم المجال الرياضي، وذلك مما يعمل كمؤشر على حضارتهم وتقدمهم. br ويذكر "محمد علوي" (1994م) أن الفرد قد لا تتاح له الفرصة للاستيعاب واكتساب القدر الكافي من الرؤية نظراً لأن المهارة تمر من أمامه مروراً سريعاً دون أن يعطيها الاهتمام الكافي ولا تترك سوى بعض الانطباعات الباهتة مما يؤدي إلى اكتساب المتعلم أداء خاطئ للمهارات الحركية. br (19:71) br نتيجة لعمل الباحث في مجال تدريس التربية الرياضية وجد انه يوجد قصور في تعليم الطلاب بعض مهارات ألعاب القوى بالطريقة الصحيحة وذلك لعدم تمكن الطلاب من تخيل او ادراك المهارة بالشكل الصحيح او المطلوب وايضا وجد الباحث عرؤف الطلاب عن المسابقات الخاصة بألعاب القوى خاصة بالوثب الطويل وذلك لقلة الممارسة الفعلية وقلة خبرة الطلاب التي تؤهله لخوض منافسة فعلية لذا وجد الباحث انه في حالة وجود برمجة تعليمية معدة بتقنية اليبيرميديا فسوف تساعد في اجتذاب اعداد كبيرة من الطلاب للاطلاع على المهارة وممارستها ممارسة فعلية مما سيؤدي الى الارتقاء بمستوى التلاميذ في مرحلة متقدمة من السن مما يجعلهم من الدعام الأساسية لنائش المستقبل . br وهذا ما يسعى إليه الباحث من خلال اجراء هذه الدراسة والتي تتمثل في بناء منظومة من الوسائط المتعددة وتحديد تأثير استخدامها على بعض جوانب التعلم والتي تتمثل في الجانب المهارى المتمثل في مهارة الوثب الطويل ومهارة تعليم البدء المنخفض في ألعاب القوى، والجانب المعرفي المتمثل في مستوى التحصيل المعرفي للمعلومات الرياضية الخاصة بالمهارات السابقة، في التعرف على مدى فاعلية استخدام الوسائط المتعددة في تعلم بعض مسابقات ألعاب القوى. br أهمية البحث The Research Important : br - أهمية العلمية br - قد يضيف هذا البحث إضافة علمية جديدة في مجال اليبيرميديا لتطوير مستوى أداء المتدربين. br - قد يساهم في توجيه الباحثين إلى اجراء دراسات علمية تتناول الجوانب التي لم تتعرض لها الدراسة الحالية. br الأهمية التطبيقية br - يساهم البحث في رفع مستوى أداء بعض مسابقات ألعاب القوى لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية. br هدف البحث : The Research Purposes br من خلال: br تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الوسائط الفاتقة التداخل (Hypermedia) ومعرفة تأثيره على: br - مستوى التحصيل المعرفي لبعض المسابقات في ألعاب القوى قيد البحث. br مستوى الأداء المهارى لبعض مسابقات ألعاب القوى قيد البحث. br فروض البحث The Research Hypothesis: br o توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين القياسين القبلي والبدي في مستوى التحصيل المعرفي لصالح القياس البدي للمجموعتين الضابطة والتجريبية. br o توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين القياسين القبلي والبدي في مستوى الأداء المهارى لصالح القياس البدي للمجموعتين الضابطة والتجريبية. br o توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين القياسات البديعية للمجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة في مستوى الأداء المهارى والتحصيل المعرفي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية. br اجراءات البحث: br منهج البحث: br استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي لمعرفة أثر المتغير المستقل على المتغير التابع، وذلك بالتصميم التجريبي لمجموعتين إحداها ضابطة والأخرى تجريبية باستخدام القياس القبلي والبدي لمناسيته لطبيعة البحث مصنفه كالتالي: br - المجموعة الضابطة (تستخدم أسلوب الأوامر) . br - المجموعة التجريبية (تستخدم البرنامج التعليمي باستخدام الوسائط فائقة التداخل). br مجتمع وعينة البحث: br مجتمع البحث: br يمثل مجتمع البحث في تلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي بمدرسة الدكتور عبد الحميد سالم الإعدادية بإدارة فاقوس التعليمية بمديرية التربية والتعليم بالشرقية 2014/2015م وقد بلغ عددهم (110) تلميذاً. br - عينة البحث: br قام الباحث باختيار عينة البحث	هيئة الإشراف : أ.م.د/حمدي محمد علي محمود أ.م.د/أحمد شوقي محمد
5327	12371404	ماجستير	بناء استراتيجيّة مقترحة لزيادة عدد ممارسي ألعاب القوى بمنطقة الظويوية /	اسماعيل، على ابو حديد.على.				
5328	12371485		تأثير استخدام الوسائط فائقة التداخل على التحصيل المعرفي والمهارى في بعض مسابقات الميدان والمضمار الاعداية بمحافظه الشرقية /	عبد الغفار، احمد محمد محمود.		2016		

							إن سكان العالم يتسجون بسرعة. فالقديرات تشير إلى أن نسبة كبار السن في العالم ستضاعف من حوالي 11% إلى 22% ما بين عامي 2000، 2050. br وهذا يعني - بالأرقام المطلقة - زيادة متوقعة من 605 ملايين إلى ملياري شخص فوق سن الـ 60 وإن كبار السن يواجهون تحديات صحية - بدنية ونفسية - خاصة، ينبغي الاعتراف بها. br أكثر من 20% من البالغين بأعمار 60 سنة فما فوق يعانون من اضطراب نفسي أو عصبي و 6.6% من جميع حالات العجز (سنوات العمر المصححة باختساب العجز) بين من تجاوزوا الـ 60 تعزى إلى اضطرابات عصبية ونفسية. وأكثر الاضطرابات العصبية النفسية شيوعاً في هذه الفئة العمرية هي الخرف والاكتئاب. واضطرابات القلق تصيب3.8%من السكان المسنين، ومشاكل تعاطي المخدرات تصيب ما يقرب من 1%، وحوالي ربع حالات الوفاة الناجمة عن إيذاء النفس تكون بين من هم بأعمار 60 سنة فما فوق. br تشير وزارة الصحة (2008) إلى ضرورة ربط مفهوم الصحة العامة باللياقة البدنية ذلك لوجود علاقة بين مختلف مكونات اللياقة البدنية والصحة وأن أداء التمارين البدنية بصورة منتظمة له علاقة وطيدة بتقليل أخطار الإصابة بأمراض الجهاز القلبي التنفسي، وكذلك التقليل من الاضطرابات الذهنية والتغلب على الضغوط اليومية، واللياقة البدنية تتحدد بمعايير وراثية ولها علاقة بدرجة النمو للفرد، وتعد التربية الرياضية وسيلة لتحسين مستويات اللياقة البدنية وبالتالي زيادة صحة الفرد وتقليل احتمالية إصابته بأمراض العصر المختلفة. br وقد تنوعت البحوث والدراسات العلمية الخاصة بكبار السن ما بين التعرف على أوضاعهم الصحية، أو النفسية، أو الاجتماعية، إلى جانب عناصر اللياقة البدنية، ودراسة التأثير المتبادل ما بين التقدم في العمر والنشاط البدني، والاستخدام المتناقص للمضلات الهيكلية والعظام والمفاصل، ومن خلال عمل الباحث كمدرّب من وزارة الشباب والرياضة لكبار السن ومشروع المركز الرياضي للرواد في محافظة القليوبية في وضع برنامج تدريبي خاص لهذه المرحلة العمرية ليشمل لكبار السن في الأنشطة الرياضية المختارة (كرة القدم والكرة الطائرة) ومعرفة أثره على بعض النواحي البدنية والقيسولوجية. br br هدف البحث: br يهدف هذا البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي لكبار السن مشروع المركز الرياضي للرواد محافظة القليوبية للتعرف على 1 br- تأثير البرنامج التدريبي لكبار السن على تنمية بعض النواحي البدنية ومشروع المركز الرياضي للرواد (محافظة القليوبية) 2 br- تأثير البرنامج التدريبي لكبار السن على تنمية بعض النواحي القسيولوجية ومشروع المركز الرياضي للرواد (محافظة القليوبية) 3 br فروض البحث: br تحقيقاً لأهداف البحث وضع الباحث الفروض التالية: 1 br- توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والقياس البعدي لصالح القياس البعدي في تنمية بعض النواحي البدنية لدي عينة البحث . 2 br- توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والقياس البعدي لصالح القياس البعدي في تنمية بعض النواحي القسيولوجية لدي عينة البحث . br إجراءات البحث br منهج البحث : br استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي باستخدام القياس القبلي – البعدي لمجموعه تجريبية واحدة باعتبارها أكثر أنواع المناهج اتفاقاً مع موضوعية البحث والمنهج المناسب لطبيعة الدراسة. br مجتمع البحث: br يمثل مجتمع البحث كبار السن والمشاركين بمشروع المركز الرياضي للرواد بمحافظة القليوبية والمشاركين في الأنشطة الرياضية الثلاثة (كرة القدم – الكرة الطائرة – تنس الطاولة) . br br عينة البحث : br تم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية لكبار السن والمشاركين بمشروع المركز الرياضي للرواد بمحافظة القليوبية والمشاركين في الأنشطة الرياضية الثلاثة (كرة القدم – الكرة الطائرة – تنس الطاولة) . حيث وقع اختيار الباحث على كبار السن المشاركين في الأنشطة الرياضية br (كرة القدم – الكرة الطائرة) . br وسائل وأدوات جمع البيانات: br الأجهزة والأدوات: 14 br- جهاز الرستمايزر لقياس طول الجسم (ستيمتير). 15 br- ميزان مطي لقياس الوزن (كيلو جرام). 16 br- شريط قياس (ستيمتر). 17 br- ساعة إيقاف لحساب الزمن (ثانية). 18 br- شريط لاصق. 19 br- كرات طبية (وزن3.5 20 br-	2016م		
							لقد نظم الله سبحانه وتعالى أعضاء جسم الإنسان بصورة نموذجية تمكنه من الحركة التي لا يستطيع الحياة بدونها، فهي وسيلة الأساسية للحياة ، وهي التي تمكنه من ممارسة أى نشاط في حياته اليومية ، ومن ثم أصبحت الحركة أحد وسائل تقدمه ورفاهيته . وإذا ما عقدنا مقارنة بين الحركة الدائمة والجهد الذهني والجهد البدني الذي كان يبدله أسلافنا بما يبدله إنسان هذا العصر ، فينتا سنستنتج أن هناك فارقاً كبيراً في كم الحركة والجهد البدني الذي كان يتميز به الأسلاف عن إنسان اليوم. br وتعد اللياقة البدنية إحدى مكونات اللياقة الشاملة حيث تعرفها الأكاديمية الامريكية للتربية البدنية بأنها : قدرة الفرد على أداء الواجبات اليومية بحيوية ويقظة دون تعب لا مبرر لها مع توافر جهد كاف للتمتع بهوايات وقت الفراغ ومقابلة الطوارئ غير المتوقعة . br ويضيف محمد صبحي حسنين (2000م) أن اللياقة البدنية هي الأساس في اللياقة الشاملة ، فإن لم تكن كذلك فلا أقل من أنها من أهم مكوناتها، فهي تتطلب سلامة الأجهزة العصبية والعقلية والجهاز الدورى التنفسي، والأعضاء الداخلية، كما أنها تتطلب قواماً جيداً ومفقيس جسمية متناسقة وخلو من الأمراض br كما أن العلاقة بين التربية والرياضة والتربية الصحية علاقة وثيقة لا تخفى على معظم أفراد المجتمع على اختلاف ثقافتهم، فالعامة ينظرون إلى التربية الرياضية على أنها وسيلة هامة من وسائل المحافظة على الصحة . br والصحة من أهم أهداف التربية الرياضية في العصر الحديث وتسعى التربية الرياضية من خلال برامجها المختلفة إلى اكتساب الفرد السلوك الصحى . br كما يرى "علي جلال الدين " (2005) أن مجال الصحة العامة تشتمل على حلقة واسعة من الموضوعات ذات الصلة بالبرنامج الومى المثالي، والعناية بالجسم وتوفير الغم والإمتناع عن العادات الضارة التي تؤدي إلى انحراف الصحة وهبوط الكفاءة البدنية . وصحة الحياة الجنسية والملابس والأحذية الرياضية وموضوعات التكيف لطروفي البيئة الخارجية المتتوعة والغذائية الصحية ومحاربة المنشطات المنوعة وتحاشن الإصابة بالأمراض ذات الصلة بممارسة التربية البدنية وغير ها من الموضوعات. br ونظراً لعمل الباحث كأخصائي رياضي بجامة أسوان، لاحظ الباحث أن هناك بعض مظاهر سلوكية غير مرغوب فيها تنتشر بين الطلاب أدت الى ظهور مشكلات عديدة تتعلق بالصحة العامة، هذا بالإضافة الى الحياة اليومية والإنتفاع للعالم الخارجي والتطور العلمي في هذا العصر الذي أدى إلى إعتدأ الأفراد على التكنولوجيا الحديثة إلى حد كبير سواء في الحركة أو الغذاء أو حتى ممارسة الأنشطة البدنية وقد ظهرت جوانب كثيرة من القصور والاضطراب نتيجة للتغيرات الاجتماعية وأصبح هناك خلل في إتباع السلوكيات الصحية السليمة سواء كانت سلوك غذائي أو سلوك قوامى أو سلوك رياضي أو إجتماعي وغيره من السلوكيات الصحية السليمة . br ومن هنا بدأ الباحث بعمق في التفكير في تصميم برنامج لياقة بدنية وصحية لمعرفة مدى تأثيره على إكتساب بعض السلوكيات الصحية لطلاب جامعة أسوان . br ثانياً: أهمية البحث والحاجة إليه : 1 br- على الرغم من أهمية ظاهرة الصحة والسلوك الصحى لطلاب الجامعة ، إلا أنه لم يزل حقه من الدراسة والبحث. 2 br- تعد هذه الدراسة بمثابة قاعدة بيانات من خلالها يمكن التعرف على السلوك الصحى لطلاب جامعة أسوان. 3 br- خطورة إنتشار السلوكيات الصحية الغير سليمة بين طلاب جامعة أسوان لما لها من آثار سلبية على الصحة واللياقة البدنية لهم. 4 br- قد تكون الدراسة الحالية على حد علم الباحث من الدراسات الأوائل التي تتناول برنامج لياقة بدنية وصحية على اكتساب السلوكيات الصحية لطلاب جامعة أسوان. br ثالثاً: هدف البحث : br يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج لياقة بدنية وصحية ومعرفة تأثيره على إكتساب السلوكيات الصحية لطلاب جامعة أسوان.	2016م		
							تأثير برنامج لياقة بدنية وصحية على إكتساب بعض السلوكيات الصحية لطلاب جامعة أسوان/ ماجستير	5330	12371554	
							حسن، أحمد حسن أحمد.			
							Role of magnetic resonance imaging in diagnosis of shoulder pain /			
							Awad, Ahmed Mostafa Khalaf.			
							Structurally the shoulder joint is a weak joint due to disparity of articulating surface area between small and shallow glenoid cavity in comparison to head of humerus Shoulder pain is the third most common musculoskeletal complaint in the general population Subacromial impingement is the most frequent cause of shoulder pain, accounting for up to 60% of all shoulder complaints The term shoulder impingement was first introduced by Neer 1972 and referred to compression of rotator cuff, subacromial bursa and biceps tendon against the undersurface of the acromion & coracoacromial ligament , that exaggerates on elevation of the arm. it is often difficult to	2014	12371571	5331

diagnose because the clinical presentation may be confusing and clinical tests lack specificity .

There are many etiological factors of rotator cuff impingement , including anatomical , mechanical, vascular, degenerative & traumatic factors. Keeping in consideration that, in the majority of cases , the process of impingement is multifactorial, and the key factor in any case depends on the individual circumstances

In the past, several imaging modalities were used ranging from conventional radiography, arthrography to computerized axial arthrography. Recently, various imaging modalities are now available including ultrasonography, CT arthrography, conventional MRI and MR arthrography.

The most common radiological findings in such cases are abnormal acromion shape, acromio-calvicular osteoarthritis, subacromial bursitis, rotator cuff abnormalities (including tendinosis, partial-thickness tears & full-thickness tears), reduced subacromial tunnel & biceps tenosynovitis. MRI was considered to be the examination of choice for the evaluation of the cases with subacromial impingement , but it can only provide a static evaluation of the shoulder joint and indirectly suggesting the diagnosis of subacromial impingement, in addition to its high cost , long examination time and subjective limitations, as in patients having pace-makers or claustrophobics.

MR in cases of subacromial impingement can precisely detect:

Narrowing in the subacromial tunnel

Different types of rotator cuff tears.

Rotator cuff tendinosis

Fluid in the joint , in the subacromial and subdeltoid bursa,

Acromio-clavicular joint degenerative changes and its impact on the rotator cuff tendons.

Biceps teno-synovitis.

The shoulder joint is anatomically complex, where its stability depends on a combination of osseous structures and soft tissue structures surrounding the shoulder known as the labral ligamentous complex, joint capsule, muscles and tendons where they are acting as dynamic as well as static stabilizers preventing the joint from exceeding the optimized range of motion.

Glenohumeral instability remains a very complex and sometimes challenging diagnostic problem. There are potential lesions of the capsule and Labroligamentous structures that can occur in association with shoulder instability, and the clinical history and physical findings are not always sufficient to make accurate diagnosis. Antero-inferior dislocation is the most common frequent cause of shoulder instability.

The aim of this work is to evaluate the role of magnetic resonance imaging in diagnosing the different lesions that cause shoulder joint pain.

This study included 20 patients; clinically presented with shoulder pain whether traumatic or atraumatic associated with limitation of movement, dislocation and/or dislocation. Most of the patients were examined with conventional MRI and some of them were subjected to MR arthrography.

Conventional MR imaging, which allows direct visualization of major anatomic structures, had been traditionally used in the examination of patients with shoulder instability, though it has been pointed out that accurate interpretation of glenohumeral joint structures is beset with pitfalls. To improve the evaluation of smaller intra-articular structures such as the glenoid labrum and glenohumeral ligaments, MR arthrography is increasingly recognized as the examination of choice in glenohumeral instability providing demarcation of complex anatomic structures of the joint and demonstration of subtle abnormalities, along

Summary

with excellent delineation of associated intra-articular lesions. MR arthrography extends the capabilities of conventional MR imaging because contrast solution distends the joint capsule, outlines intraarticular structures, and leaks into abnormal areas.

In our study, MR arthrography has good role in diagnosis of labral tears in addition to imaging capsuloligamentous, cartilaginous injuries as well as small partial or complete tears of the rotator cuff tendons.

In conclusion, our results recommend that MRI should be

								increasingly used, especially when there is any uncertainty, or when the issue of labral or capsular tear is not obvious from the clinical investigation. Further MR arthrography is, however, needed in order to be able to evaluate the joint capsule itself, and the size of the ligamentlabral injury.		
								يعتمد انتشار رياضة الملاكمة على أمور عدة أهمها توفير الإمكانيات المادية والبشرية المناسبة وكذلك الدعم المقدم من الدولة ومن الاتحاد المسئول بتوفير المنشآت الرياضية والأجهزة والأدوات اللازمة لممارسة اللعبة واللاعبين والإداريين والمدربين ووسائل الإعلام حيث أن الإخلال في أي ناحية من هذه النواحي يمكن أن ينعكس على الصورة تدهور لمستواها أو قصور في انتشارها. br ومن هنا جاءت ضرورة الاهتمام الجاد بتحديث الأساليب الإدارية التي تدار بها تلك المؤسسات فالإيد من تحقيق عناصر محددة تساعدنا على تحقيق ميزة تنافسية ولذا أصبحت المؤسسات والهيئات في حاجة ماسة إلى إدارة حكيمه تنقهم أصعاليها ومتطلباتها وتتفاعل معها من أجل إنجاز المهام بأقل جهد ووقت وبأكبر كفاءة ممكنه. (43: 2) br والإدارة التنافسية هي ثورة حقيقية في عالم الإدارة في العصر الحالي حيث تشير الإدارة التنافسية إلى الخاصية التي تميز المؤسسة عن غيرها من المؤسسات من خلال هيكليتها br العامة والخاصة والأهلية ومنظمتها بجميع أنواعها، عن طريق الأخذ بالأساليب التكنولوجية المتقدمة لكي تستطيع المنافسة والصمود في السوق العالمي المفتوح الذي لا يقبل إلا التفوق والامتياز. (48: 86) br والعملية الإدارية في المؤسسات عملية معقدة ومتشعبة من المهام والوظائف، التي تسعى في النهاية إلى تجميع، تنسيق، وتوجيه ثم مراقبة مجهودات أفرادها، من أجل تحقيق هدف مشترك. وتحقيق هذا الهدف لا يتأتى إلا في ظل إدارة حديثة تعتمد التخطيط الاستراتيجي كوسيلة لرفع كفاءة المنظمة ككل. (22: 17) br وقد لاحظ الباحث أنه لأجل تحقيق الأهداف البطولية يتطلب الأمر وجود تخطيط استراتيجي من خلال خطة إستراتيجية متكاملة يتم فيها تسيير العمل، من خلال النهوض بأداء الاتحاد المصري للملاكمة حيث تشير دراسة ريسان خريبط (2010م) (16) إلى أن التخطيط الاستراتيجي يهدف إلى تحقيق قاعدة التنمية وبناء هيكل إنتاجي شامل ومتطور داخل الاتحاد المصري للملاكمة مما يرفع من قدراته ويوفر لدى المؤسسة الإدارة والقدرة على التنافس. br ويرى الباحث أن وجود إستراتيجية داخل المؤسسات يعمل على زيادة قدرة المنظمة على مواجهة المنافسة من خلال النهوض بأداء الاتحاد المصري للملاكمة وتنمية القدرة على التفكير الاستراتيجي لدى المديرين العاملين مما يجعلهم قادرين على اتخاذ القرار الذي يساعد على تحقيق الأهداف في ضوء الإدارة التنافسية. br وذلك تبعاً لما أشارت إليه دراسة كلا من كمال عبد الجابر (2012م) (35)، شريف محمد إسماعيل (2008م) (21) Hoffman(2007م) (58)، عبد الرحمن توفيق (2003م) (26) إلى أن هناك مشكلات تواجه المنظمات عامة واتحاد الملاكمة خاصة ناتج عن عدم قدرة العاملين بالاتحاد من العمل بكفاءة اعتماداً معتمد على الأسس الحديثة في الإدارة واستخدام التكنولوجيا المتطورة والبعد عن الأسلوب التقليدي. br مما سبق يرى الباحث أن وجود تخطيط استراتيجي يعد ضرورة ملحة وحيوية للمؤسسات الرياضية بصفة عامة ورياضة الملاكمة بصفة خاصة إذا أرادت زيادة قدراتها التنافسية وتطوير أدائها، فقد أصبح ذلك السبيل الوحيد لاستمرارها خاصة في ظل الحرص المتواصل من العاملين في مجال رياضة الملاكمة على تحسين وتطوير الأداء بما يسمح لرياضة الملاكمة في مصر بالمنافسة في المحافل الرياضية الإقليمية والدولية. br - هدف البحث: br يهدف هذا البحث إلى وضع إستراتيجية مقترحة للنهوض بالاتحاد المصري لرياضة الملاكمة في ضوء الإدارة التنافسية.	2016م	
			استراتيجية مقترحة للنهوض بالاتحاد المصري للملاكمة في ضوء الإدارة التنافسية/	محمد، امير احمد محمد.				إن التطورات السريعة التي يعرفها مجال كرة القدم في الوقت الحاضر قد أدخلت عالم التحكم دائرة التنافسية المفتوحة على جميع الأصعدة ، لضمان الاستمرارية ومواكبة التقدم العلمي الكبير المستمر في تكوين اللاعبين والمدربين ، وتعتبر اللياقة البدنية من الأساسيات لحكام كرة القدم ولهذا يصير الاتحاد الدولي والقاري والمحلي على إجراء اختبارات اللياقة البدنية قبل كل منافسة سواء كانت محلية أودولية أو قارية وذلك للتأكد من جاهزية الحكام لبذل المجهود الذي يواكب متطلبات المباراة . br يؤكد " حسن السيد أبو عiede "(2004) أن القدرات البدنية الخاصة في كرة القدم تشكل عاملا هاما وأساسيا لرفع مستوى الأداء ، حيث أن القدرات البدنية تهدف إلى تحديد عناصر بدنية معينة تلعب دورا بارزا في إتقان ومساعدة الحكم في اتخاذ القرار السليم . br وينكر " أبوالمعال عبد الفتاح "(1997) أن الإمكانيات الفسيولوجية تختلف من رياضي إلى آخر ومن تلك الإمكانيات الفسيولوجية الحالة الصحية العامة ، وامكانية الجهاز الدوري والتنفسي والاقتصاد الوظيفي للعمليات الوظيفية والارادية ، وخصائص استعادة الشفاء ومستوى الحد الأقصى لاستهلاك الأكسجين والإمكانيات اللاهوائية خلال الاستمرار في الأداء الذي يعتمد على بذل أقصى جهد على فترات متقطعة ومتكررة خلال المباراة . br ومن خلال عمل الباحث كحكم مرفق أسبوط لكرة القدم التابع للاتحاد المصري لكرة القدم ومتابعة تطبيق الإختبار (FIFA Test) على الحكام والإطلاع على نتائج الإختبار لموسم 2014 م / 2015 م تبين أن عدد (26 حكم مرفق(2) من حكام الدرجة الأولى والثانية والثالثة وتحت الإختبار يُخفقون(رسوا) في اجتياز إختبار اللياقة البدنية المعتمد من الفيفا الذي أقيم في بداية الموسم الرياضي (2014 م / 2015 م) ، وقد يرجع الباحث ذلك إلى ضعف في مستوى اللياقة البدنية والكفاءة الفسيولوجية للحكام مرفق(3) والتي نتج عنها رسوب ما يزيد عن 70% من الحكام بجميع درجاتهم على مستوى فرغ أسبوط ، وذلك في إختبار وارنر لإجتياز (40 متر X 6 مرات) وإختبار (150م X 30 ث X 20 مرة) لجميع الدرجات ومن خلال المقابلة الشخصية الغير مقتنه مع بعض الحكام الذين لم يجتازوا الإختبار تبين أن بعض الحكام خضعوا لبرامج إنقاص وزن وتدريبات عفيفة وأنهم قاموا بالتدريب الفردي والعشوائي دون وضع برنامج مقنن يسمح لهم برفع مستوى اللياقة البدنية لإجتياز إختبار (FIFA Test).	2016م	هيئة الإشراف: إبراهيم محمد رمضان ، إشراف : محمد إبراهيم محمود سلطان ، ياسر حسن حامد ، إيمان سيد حسن .
			برنامج تدريبي مقترح لتنمية القدرات البدنية الخاصة وبعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية وتأثيره على اجتياز إختبار اللياقة البدنية المعتمد من الاتحاد الدولي لكرة القدم لحكام فرغ أسبوط /	رمضان، ابراهيم محمد.					5333	12372189

أصبحت الإدارة في هذا العصر من ركائز التقدم فما من اكتشاف أو تطوير أو نشاط أو تغيير أو أنجاز إلا وبالتحليل لاسبابه نجد أن الإدارة تتدفعه وتتغلف وجوده، حيث ان أي محاولة لإحداث التنمية والتطوير تحتاج إلى إدارة متطورة تستخدم الأساليب العلمية في التطوير والتخطيط والتوجيه والرقابة بما يحق الاستخدام الأمثل للموارد والامكانيات، لذا فإن الاداره هي الطريق الأمثل لتحقيق الاهداف المنشوده . br ويرى "جمال محمد علي" (2007م)، أنه أصبح نجاح أي عمل يقوم على استخدام الحاسب الآلي ونظم المعلومات الإدارية الحديثة. ولقد تغيرت الدنيا مع نهاية القرن العشرين وتغير معها علم الإدارة فبعد أن كان الهدف من الإدارة هو وضع الاهداف للعمالين لتنفيذها ووضع القواعد واللوائح لكي يسيروا عليها وتصميم هياكل إدارية للسيطرة ووضع ضوابط رقابية لضمان التنفيذ، أصبح الهدف من الإدارة في القرن الـ 21 استئثار حماس العاملين، إفساح المجال للقرارات الابتكارية، منح سلطات واسعة التفويض الفعال للمساهمة في وضع المستقبل، تحقيق ميزة تنافسية ومعدل نمو للإيرادات أو العضوية أو المستوى وأصبح التغيير هو الحقيقة الثابتة الوحيدة والمستقبل يتحدد بالناحضر. (17: 16) br كما تعتبر الإدارة هي المسئولة عن نجاح هذا النشاط وهي التي تؤدي إلى تقدم أو تخلف أي نشاط والتي يمكن عن طريقها تحقيق اهداف أي منظمه من المنظمات أو أي مجتمع من المجتمعات . br تعد الخطة المقترحة هي مجموعة من الاهداف الرياضية موضوعة بصورة شاملة، متكاملة تتضح فيها وسائل العمل ومتطلباته. واتجاهاته بهدف إحداث تغيرات لتحقيق الاهداف والنتائج الرياضية المحددة. br أن في مصر وبعد جهود مستفيضة من أبناء المهنة المخلصين وسعيهم الدؤوب لدي مجلس الشعب والشورى لإقناع المسؤولين بأهمية تأسيس نقابة المهن الرياضية وبدورها الكبير في مجال المهنة ، فقد صدر القانون رقم (3) لسنة 1989 الخاص بإنشاء وتنظيم نقابة المهن الرياضية التي جمعت شمل القادة المهنيين في الحقل الرياضي من معلمين ومدربين وإداريين، وقد ضمت في تكوينها العضوي كل من رابطه خريجي كليات ومعاهد التربية الرياضية العليا، ورابطه خريجي دور ومعاهد التربية الرياضية المتوسطة، وجميعه مدربي الألعاب الرياضية والتي أصبحت جميعها في حكم المنحلة بتشكيل مجلس إدارة نقابة المهن الرياضية كما الات جميع اموالها وممتلكاتها والفروع التابعة لها إلى النقابة بمقتضى القانون، وتتكون النقابة من ثلاث شعب هي شعبه التعليم ، وشعبه التدريب، وشعبه الاداره. br ومن خلال عمل الباحثوجه أول للتربيه الرياضيه بمديريه التربيه والتعليم باسيوط وامينا عاما لنقابه المهن الرياضيه باسيوط وتنفيذ لبرامج المديرية للانشطه المختلفه وتطبيقا لمواد القانون الخاص بنقابه المهن الرياضيه رقم 3 لسنة 1987 وتنفيذ لبرامج اكاديميه نقابه المهن الرياضيه لتدريب المدربين والاداريين الغير اكاديميين وطلاب وخريجي كليه التربيه الرياضيه ولتنفيذ رغبات هذه الفئه من الرياضيين ، يتم الاعلان عن جميع الدورات التي تم ادراجها بلاحقه الاكاديميه. br ومن خلال تنفيذ هذه الدورات حسب نص اللاتحه والتعامل مع الدارسين خلال فعاليات تلك الدورات ومناقشته بنود واجراءات التنفيذ ومناقشته القائمين على العمل بالنقابات الاخرى وجد ان لاتحه الاكاديميه قد وضعت باجتهاد من مجلس اداره النقابه العامه وكان المسمى القديم للاكاديميه (معهد التثقيف المهني لاعاد القاده الرياضيين) ثم تغير اسم المعهد الى المسمى الحالي (اكاديميه نقابه المهن الرياضيه لعلوم التربيه البدنيه والرياضه) وتم مع تعديل الاسم وتعديل محتوى اللاتحه الخاصه بالاكاديميه وتم التعديل عن طريق مجلس الاداره ايضا والقائمين على الاكاديميه ، بدون الرجوع الى الخبراء في مجال التربيه الرياضيه والعمل الثقافي وباقي الاطراف الاخرى مثل الدارسين انفسهم والقائمين على العمل بالنقابات الفرعيه لمناقشته بنود اللاتحه والتي تشمل (الاهداف، انواع الدورات،شروط الالتحاق ،عدد الساعات، قيمه الاشتراكات،البرامج الدراسيه ، البرنامج الزمني ، اسلوب التقييم والمتابعه ، ونسب توزيع الموارد الماليه).	2016	هيئة الإشراف : جمال محمد علي يوسف ، عادل محمد عبدالمنعم مكي.	
تسهم الساحة العامية تغيرات جذريه سوف تترك اثراها الإحصائية على العالم بصفه عامه، وعلى المنطقه العربيه بصفه خاصه. والتسويق التفاعلي أحد الأساليب التي ارتبطت بالنظم الإلكترونية ونظم المعلومات التي تعتمد على الإنترنت، والتعامل من خلال شبكة الإنترنت والذي يعتمد على وجود حوار متبادل وفعال بين المنظمة وعمالها من خلال موقعها الإلكتروني حيث تتم عملية التبادل كاملة من خلال هذا التفاعل.وتعتبر نظم المعلومات منظومة مكونة من معلومات وأفراد وأجراءت تتفاعل من خلال مجموعه عمليات تجرى على البيانات والمعلومات بواسطة أفراد متخصصين وأجهزة متطورة تمكن الإدارة من القيام بمهامها وإتخاذ القرارات الرشيدة لتحقيق الهدف.ومن خلال ما قام به الباحث بإجراء دراسة استطلاعية وذلك من خلال المقابلة الشخصية أثناء حضوره بطولة كأس مصر للسلاح (رجال-سيدات) خلال الفترة من 18-20/9/2014 والقيام بسؤال بعض العاملين بالاتحاد (الإداريين- المدربين- الحكام- اللاعبين رجال وسيدات) تبين للباحث الآتي. أنه لا يتم تحديث موقع الاتحاد بشكل دوري، وأن الاستفادة من الموقع غير مجزيه. ومن خلال إطلاع الباحث على الدراسات التي تتناول العمل التسويقي داخل الاتحاد المصري للسلاح والتي أوضحت وأنه لا توجد استراتيجيه واضحة تعتمد على استخدام النظم الإلكترونية ونظم المعلومات في نشر وترويج اللعبة بشكل مناسب. وبالنظر إلى خطة النشاط السنوي للاتحاد المصري للسلاح لعام(2014/2015) وجد أن الاتحاد ينظم العديد من البطولات المحلية والإقليمية والدولية وهذا يدل على كثرة البطولات التي يشترك فيها الاتحاد المصري للسلاح، ولم يتم الاستفادة منها من الناحية التسويقية. ومن هذا يرى الباحث ضرورة إستخدام التقنيات الرقمية الحديثة ونظم المعلومات في نشر وترويج أنشطة الاتحاد والتفاعل مع المستفيدين من هذه الأنشطة ، لذلك يقوم الباحث بإجراء الدراسة لوضع نموذج للتسويق التفاعلي لأنشطة الاتحاد المصري للسلاح في ضوء نظم المعلومات.	2016	هيئة الإشراف : جمال محمد علي يوسف ، عادل محمد عبدالمنعم مكي ، حاتم فتح الله محمد الحفني .	
خطه مقترحه لتطوير أكاديمية نقابة المهن الرياضية لعلوم التربية البدنية والرياضة /	12372260	5334	بحر ، احمد حسنين خليل.
نموذج مقترح للتسويق التفاعلي لأنشطة الاتحاد المصري للسلاح في ضوء نظم المعلومات /	12372276	5335	حسني، محمد مهران

5336	12372310	تأثير برنامج تاهيلي باستخدام التمرينات مع بعض وسائل العلاج الطبيعي للعضلة الدالية المصابة بالتمزق الجزئي للرياضيين /	حسن، احمد عصمت عبدالحافظ.			إن معدل انتشار الإصابات في مجال الاسطلة الرياضية أصبح ظاهرة تستدعي إنباء كل العاملين في المجال الرياضي على الرغم من التقدم في مختلف العلوم الطبية وإتباع أساليب جديدة في العلاج واستخدام أحدث الأجهزة وتوفير المتخصصين من الأطباء وأخصائي الإصابات بالملاعب إلا أن الإصابات الرياضية مازالت منتشرة بشكل يهدد مستوى الأداء الرياضي . حيث تعتبر عملية إعادة التأهيلمسألة حيوية للعودة إلى الوضعالطبيعي من حيث مرونة المفاصل وتقوية العضلات التي أصابها الضعف، لذا يقوم أخصائي التاهيل بتصميم وتطبيق والإشراف على برنامج إعادة تأهيل المصاب، وفي العصر الحالي أصبحت التربية الرياضية من المجالات التي توسعت بشكل كبير على جميع الفئات والمستويات بازدياد الوعي بقيمتها الصحية والتربوية والترفيهية. وقد تميزت السنوات الأخيرة بزيادة حجم الإجازات الرياضية الأمر الذي أدى إلى أن تكتسب الدراسات والأبحاث الخاصة بالوقاية من الإصابات أهمية خاصة حيث تهدف هذه الدراسات إلى تقليل نسبة حدوث الإصابات بالإضافة بالاختصار الفترة الزمنية اللازمة لعودة الرياضي للفرمة الرياضية عقب تعرضه للإصابة ، حيثإن كثيراً من الرياضيين يُخفون في إستعادة الوظيفة الكاملة للجزء المصاب مما يؤدي إلى حرمان اللاعب من ممارسة النشاط الرياضي بصفة مؤقتة وقد يكون بصفة نهائية بسبب التاهيل المتعبد الإصابة و يجب الاهتمام بالإصابات الرياضية والوقاية منها لأن ذلك له أثر كبير في المحافظة على مستوى تقدم اللاعب وإستمرار مزاوله النشاط الرياضي ، ولهذا فإن تجنب الإصابات يجب أن يكون الشغل الشاغل والهدف الأساسي للمسؤولين في المجال الرياضي. br وتحتل إصابات مفصل الكتف المرتبة الثانية من حيث التكرار بعد إصابات مفصل الركبة في جميع المراحل السنية للرياضيين ، والنشئين هم الأكثر عرضة لتكرار إصابات مفصل الكتف من البالغين ، وتظهر ثلاث أنواع لإجهاد الكتف تشاهد بصورة متكررة في الرياضات التي يتطلب الأداء فيها حركة متكررة للزراع فوق الرأس وهي (التمزقات العضلية الدقيقة – التهاب أوتار العضلات مع عدم ثبات المفصل – إرتخاء العضلات مع عدم ثبات المفصل) لأن مفصل الكتف من أكثر المفاصل حركة عن غير ها من مفاصل الجسم جميعاً لكنه يستمد حرية حركته على حساب ثباته وقوته لذا فهو أكثر المفاصل سهولة في الإصابة . وقد زاد الاهتمام بالتمرينات التأهيلية العلاجية في ازدياداً كبيراً حتى أن بعض المدارس العلاجية تعتمد عليه كلياً في علاج إصابات اللاعب دون تدخل أي عوامل أخرى كالعلاج بالمقايير والحقن إلا في حالات إذا ما تطلب الأمر التدخل الجراحي. حيث تعتمد عملية المعالجة والتأهيل الحركي للمصابين بصفة عامة على التمرينات البدنية بمختلف أنواعها بالإضافة إلى استخدام بعض وسائل العلاج الطبيعي بغرض استكمال عمليات العلاج والتأهيل الحركي للشخص المصاب للعودة في أسرع وقت ممكن للحالة الطبيعية. ويعتبر العلاج بالموجات فوق الصوتية ناجحاً، نظراً لقدرة تلك الموجات على الاختراق لتصل إلى العظام وتستخدم أيضاً في علاج الالتصاقات والأنسجة المتليفة المصاحبة للكسور والجروح ولا يُفضل زيادة جرعاتها كما يُفضل أن يصاحبها التدرجات التأهيلية المناسبة وباستمرار يعطى العلاج النتائج المرجوة. ونظراً لأن العضلة الدالية تنشأ من الثلث الوحشي لعظم الترقوة والحافة الوحشية للثوء الأكرمي لعظم اللوح بالإضافة إلى الجزء السفلي الخلفي لشوكة اللوح ، فإن حدوث التمزق يكون بالفعل مشكلة تؤثر بشكل كبير على حركة مفصل الكتف حيث إن العضلة الدالية من أهم العضلات المشاركة بشكل أساسي في أكثر حركات الكتف (التبعد – التقريب – القبض – البسط – الدوران – التدوير للخارج – التدوير الداخل) . br وإيماناً من الباحث بضرورة أن يخدم البحث العلمي كافة الفئات والمجمعات ومن خلال دراسة البحث في مجال الإصابات والتأهيل والعمل كأخصائي إصابات وتأهيل فقد لاحظ الباحث أن هناك تكراراً لحدوث إصابة التمزق الجزئي لبعض المجموعات العضلية العاملة على مفصل الكتف. مما دفع الباحث إلى محاولة إجراء دراسة تطبيقية تعتمد على أسس ومبادئ علمية وتحت إشراف الطبيب المعالج تستهدف تصميم برنامج تاهيلي لاستعادة القدرات الوظيفية	2016م	هيئة الإشراف : مجدي محمود وكوك ، إيمان عباس محمود القاضي ، ياسر حسن حامد
5337	12372336	برنامج تعليمي مقترح لتحسين الذكاء الحركي واثرة على مستوى أداء المهارات المنهجية في الكرة الطائرة لتلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية /	محمد، عزالدين حمدي.			يشهد العصر الحالي تطوراً هائلا في شتى مجالات الحياة، وهذا يعد انعكاسا حقيقيا لانفجار المعرفي في كل فروع العلم، حتى أصبح الحكم على مدى تقدم الأمم ورفقها من خلال ما تأخذ به من أساليب علمية حديثة في تربية أبناءها وتزويدهم بأبواب المعرفة والتفكير الذي يساعدهم على التكيف والتعايش مع هذا العصر.	2016م	هيئة الإشراف : أيمن عبده محمد ، إيمان سيد أحمد ، مصطفى هاشم أحمد .
5338	12372637	تأثير استخدام أسلوب التطبيق الذاتي المتعدد المستويات على تعلم بعض المهارات الأساسية لكرة القدم لدى تلميذات المرحلة الابتدائية /	الأخرس، منى محمود محمد السيد.			يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على تأثير استخدام أسلوب التطبيق الذاتي المتعدد المستويات على تعلم بعض المهارات الأساسية في كرة القدم لدى تلميذات المرحلة الابتدائية، استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي ذو المجموعتين، مجموعة تجريبية تطبق أسلوب التطبيق الذاتي المتعدد المستويات والأخرى يطبق عليها أسلوب الأوامر ، عينة البحث تم اختيارها بالطريقة العمدية من مدرسة شبر سندي الابتدائية، الصف السادس كل مجموعة تتكون من 25 تلميذة وقد أعطى أسلوب الأمر نتيجة إيجابية ولكن الطالبات من المجموعة التجريبية تفوقن بفضل استخدام أسلوب التطبيق الذاتي المتعدد المستويات، لذلك توصي الباحثة باستخدام أسلوب التطبيق الذاتي المتعدد المستويات لهذه المرحلة بسبب فعاليته على مستوى الأداء.	2016م	هيئة الإشراف : محمد إبراهيم سالم ، حمدي محمد الجوهري .
5339	12372727	التنبؤ بالحاجة إلى التدريب على المهارات العقلية بدلالة الضغوط النفسية لدى لاعبي كرة اليد /	الحريزي، أية إبراهيم السعيد إبراهيم.			الهدف:يهدف البحث إلى التنبؤ بالحاجة إلى التدريب على المهارات العقلية بدلالة الضغوط النفسية لدى لاعبي كرة اليد الاستنتاجات:-تم تقنين مقياس النزعة للشعور بالضغط والقدرة على مواجهته لدى اللاعب؛ حيث تكون المقياس في صورته النهائية من(20) عبارة، بواقع(10) عبارات في الصورة(أ) من المقياس و(10) عبارات في الصورة(ب).-وقد أثبت مقياس النزعة للشعور بالضغط والقدرة على مواجهته لدى اللاعب صلاحيته في التعرف على طبيعة الضغوط والقدرة على مواجهته من خلال استخدام المهارات العقلية.-وللمقياس درجة استجابة وفق ميزان تقدير خماسي(تنطبق على تماماً ، تنطبق على بدرجة كبيرة، تنطبق على بدرجة متوسطة، تنطبق على بدرجة قليلة، لا تنطبق على تماماً) .ويحتوى المقياس على(20) عبارة منهم(10) عبارة إيجابية، و(10) عبارة سلبية.التوصيات:-الاهتمام بخنصر الإمكانات لما له من أهمية بالرغم من عدم وجود فروق بين مجموعات المقارنة لعينة البحث الا انه هام وربما لأن طبيعة النطاق السلوكي لأداة القياس لم تبرز البعد النفسي للإمكانات.-الاهتمام بالانتقاء في السنوات المبكرة المناسبة لما لسنوات الخبرة من أهمية وارتباط في انخفاض مستوى الضغط النفسي والقدرة على مواجهته (الصورة أ، الصورة ب) لدى عينة البحث.-استخدام التدريب العقلي في خفض مستوى الاستثارة الانفعالية لاسيما مواجهة الضغط النفسي بين فئات اللاعبين عينة البحث حتى يمكن تحقيق أفضل المستويات الرياضية.بحوث مستقبلية مقترحة:-إجراء دراسات وصفية على متغيرات أكثر شمولية وتكاملاً بين الجانب النفسي والمعرفي والبدني.-بناء أدوات قياس مرتبطة برصد الظواهر النفسية لدى فئات من لاعبي كرة اليد في مصر.- إجراء دراسات تجريبية يستخدم فيها التدريب العقلي كمتغير رئيسي وتأثيره على بعض المتغيرات الانفعالية لدى فئات من لاعبي كرة اليد في مصر.-إجراء دراسات مقارنة عبر ثقافية لدى لاعبي كرة اليد في مصر واقطار مغايرة.	2016م	هيئة الإشراف : أحمد محمد الشافعي محمد ، تأمر محمود السعيد محمد ، محمد مصطفى محمد غالب .

5340	12372757		تأثير استخدام أسلوب التدريب المختلط علي مستوى أداء بعض المهارات الهجومية للاعبين كرة اليد /	شحاته، مريم السيد إبراهيم حسنين.		2016	تهدف الدراسة إلى التعرف على تأثير "استخدام أسلوب التدريب المختلط على مستوى أداء بعض المهارات الهجومية للاعبين كرة اليد" مما أثر لدى الباحث إقراض وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين القياسين القبلي والبعدي لصالح القياس البعدي لبيئة البحث، وقد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي بتصميم القياس القبلي والبعدي لمجموعه تجريبية واحده، وذلك لمناسبتها لطبيعة هذا البحث، وأجرت الباحثة الدراسة على لاعبي المشروع القومي للمعلقة والموهوبين لكرة اليد بالدفقيلية والمسجلين بسجلات الاتحاد المصري لكرة اليد والبالغ عددهم (12 لاعب)، وتم إجراء المعاملات العلمية على عدد (10 لاعبين) (كعينة إستطلاعية) لحساب الثبات من إستاد المنصورة من نفس المرحلة السنوية وأيضاً تم حساب الصدق على عينة إستطلاعية عددها (10 لاعبين) من نادي الحوار مواليد (98). وقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين القياسين القبلي والبعدي في المتغيرات البدنية والمهارية (قيد البحث) لصالح القياس البعدي.	2016 . هيئة الاشراف : خالد محمد زيادة ، وائل عوض رمضان .
5341	12372765		تقويم البرامج الترويحية بالمدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة /	عبدالرحمن، هبه الشحات إبراهيم.		2016	يهدف البحث إلى تقويم البرامج الترويحية بالمدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة، وذلك من خلال الإجابة على التساؤلات الآتية: ما أهداف البرامج الترويحية بالمدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة؟ ما محتوى البرامج الترويحية المقدمة لطلاب المدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة؟ ما الإمكانيات (المادية والبشرية) المتاحة لممارسة لأنشطه الترويحية بالمدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة؟ ما معوقات ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية بالمدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة؟ ما أساليب تقويم البرامج الترويحية بالمدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة؟ المنهج المستخدم : استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي- الدراسات المسحية – بخطواته وإجراءاته. مجتمع وعينة البحث : يتحدد مجتمع البحث الحالي في طلبة وطالبات المدن الجامعية داخل الحرم الجامعي بجامعة المنصورة، والمتثلة في مدن (الزهراء – جيهان – الأمل) والبالغ عددهم(6000) طالب وطالبه، وأيضاً العاملين بالمدن الجامعية (مدير إدارة – منبر رعاية – أخصائي نشاط رياضي – أخصائي نشاط اجتماعي). أدوات جمع البيانات : استعانت الباحثة في جمع بيانات هذه الدراسة بالأدوات التالية: 1- لمقابلة الشخصية وذلك مع عدد من المتخصصين في الترويج وإعداد البرامج الترويحية داخل الجامعة للاستفادة منهم في تصميم الاستبيان. 2- تحليل محتوى الوثائق وقد تمثلت هذه الوثائق في المستندات المتعلقة بإحصاء أعداد الطلاب، سجلات الممارسة للطلاب داخل المدن الجامعية وأعداد العاملين بها. 3- تصميم الاستبيان وقد تم تصميم الاستبيان بحيث يشمل على المحاور الخاصة بالدراسة موضوع البحث. الدراسة الميدانية بعد الاطمئنان لمعاملات الصدق والثبات قامت الباحثة بتطبيق الاستبيان على عينة البحث بواقع (500)طالب وطالبه (25) من العاملين بالمدن الجامعية بجامعة المنصورة وذلك في الفترة (1-4-2014م) إلى (1-6-2014م)، وبعد الانتهاء من تطبيق الاستبيان تم جمعه وتنظيمه وتقرير البيانات لإجراء المعالجات الإحصائية المناسبة. المعالجات الإحصائية تمت المعالجات الإحصائية لبيانات البحث باستخدام البرنامج الإحصائي Spss، وقد استخدمت الباحثة المعالجات الإحصائية التالية: 1- المتوسط الحسابي. 2- الانحراف المعياري. 3- النسبة المئوية. 4- معامل الارتباط. 5- معامل ارتباط ألفا كرونباخ. 6- تحليل التباين. استخلاصات البحث: انطلاقاً من نتائج هذا البحث وفي ضوء المنهج المستخدم وفي حدود العينة وأدوات جمع البيانات استخلصت الباحثة ما يلي: 1- يعد الاهتمام بالحالة الصحية والاحتفاظ بالقوام السليم أحد أهم الأهداف لممارسه الأنشطة الترويحية وذلك للحصول على الجسم المناسب الخالي من الأمراض وخاصة السمنة والتخلص من الضغط والتوتر الناتج عن الروتين اليومي ليوم الدراسي. 2- اكتساب الطلاب الممارسين لبرامج الأنشطة الترويحية بالمدن الجامعية خبرات تعليمية وتربوية جديدة تعمل على تنمية وتطوير الشخصية بصفه كامله وفهم وإدراك الواقع المحيط وفهم العديد من الجوانب الحيائية. 3- اقتصار الممارسة على الأنشطة التي لها أماكن ومشتات للممارسة داخل المدن الجامعية فقط وإهمال باقي الأنشطة التي لا تتوفر لها أدوات مادية أو بشرية. 4- يعد طلاب الكليات العملية هم الأكثر مشاركة من طلاب الكليات النظرية مما يدل على أن طلاب الكليات العملية هم أكثر المأمأ بأهداف وأهمية برامج الأنشطة الترويحية 5- اهتمام القائمين على وضع البرنامج بالالتزام بعبادات وتقاليد المجتمع ومراعاة القيم المرتبطة به. 6- اقتصار وضع البرنامج الترويحي على الأخصائيين والإدارة فقط وحرمان الطلاب من المشاركة في وضعه وعدم مراعاة ميول ورغبات الطلاب في وضع الأنشطة التي يميل إلى ممارستها. 7- قلة المشاركة في البرامج الترويحية لضعف مستوى ثقافته الترويحية بأهمية الترويج وممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية داخل المدن الجامعية. 8- إهمال الإدارة بالبرامج الترويحية المقدمة للطلاب وعدم الاهتمام بتجديدها وإضافة الجديد بها كما أنها لا تعمل على دعم وتحفيز الطلاب على الاشتراك في ممارسة برامج الأنشطة الترويحية. توصيات البحث: في ضوء المنهج المستخدم وهدف البحث وفي إطار العينة التي تم إجراء الدراسة عليها، تتقدم الباحثة بالتوصيات والتابعه من الاستخلاصات التي تم التوصل إليها من خلال عرض وتفسير ومناقشة النتائج : 1- ضرورة	2016 . هيئة الاشراف : محمد كمال السملودي ، محمد السيد مطر .
5342	12373207		الفكر الإسلامي المعاصر عند جارودي :	علي، صالح مخلوف إبراهيم.		2016	This message entitled: " Contemporary Islamic Thought at Garaudy Analytical and Critical Study " presented by researcher : Saleh Makhloof Ibrahim Ali, a master's degree in Islamic Philosophy. This message came in an introduction and five chapters and a conclusion, and the number of pages, 333 pages, while the introduction: he said the importance of the subject and the reasons for his choice, and the questions and problems of the research, and previous studies, and systematic in this research, and the first chapters of research opened the first chapter titled: " please Garaudy and formative years, "dealt with the birth and upbringing, and writings of scientific and scholarly about it, and the times and the environment in which he lived Garaudy, and transformations Streptococcus. The second chapter entitled: "The ideas and opinions please Garaudy philosophical and rhetorical" and mentioned Garaudy vision of divinity, and the theory of knowledge, and his vision for the world, as well as his vision of the human being. The third chapter came under the title: "ideas and opinions please Garaudy in ethics and mysticism," which dealt with Garaudy vision of morality and ethics related to technological development and technical, as well as his vision of mysticism. The fourth chapter entitled: "Please Garaudy's efforts in the Islamic civilization," has dealt with the stages of the Islamic civilization, and to see her Garaudy, as well as his vision of the phenomenon of extremism in Islam, and the rise of Islam, and the universality of Islam. The fifth chapter titled "Orientalism dialogue status in the thought please Garaudy," the principle of dialogue addressed when Garaudy, and the dialogue of civilizations and its scope, objectives and its obstacles, has been touched on the philosophy of Orientalism and its definition, and the position of Garaudy of Orientalism, also showed his vision of Tasbat Salafist, as well as his vision of the	

						Arab open Spain. The conclusion: they included the most important recommendations and findings through my thought please Garaudy.		
5343	12374101	Detection of E.coli in chicken By Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) /	Mohamed, Mohamed Salah Ahmed.			2016 Colibacillosis is an economically important disease, which is prevalent through the world. E.coli has been implicated in a variety of disease conditions in poultry, such as colisepticaemia, coligranuloma, air sacculitis, peritonitis, pericarditis, omphalitis and oophoritis, accounting for about 5-50% mortality in poultry flocks, Margie et al. (1999). This prospective practical laboratory study was carried out during the period between September 2013 and March 2014 in the Microbiology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University; and Molecular Biology Research Unit, Assiut University. It aimed to isolate E.coli from the liver, lung, and intestinal contents of chicken by conventional culture method using two different selective media, to identify E.coli by using API 20 E system, establishing a specific, sensitive and rapid Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assay for the detection of E.coli and comparison among conventional culture method, API20E and PCR for identification of E.coli. For this reason a total number of 150 organs (60 liver, 45 lung and 45 intestinal contents) of recently dead chickens that died due to acute diarrhoea during several outbreaks in different farms at Assiut, Minea and Sohag governorates. Conventional methods demonstrated that out of 60 liver samples, the isolates were positive (typical E.coli) in 38/60 (63.3%), and were negative (atypical and non-typical E.coli) in 22/60 (36.67%). The isolates were positive (typical E.coli) in 22/45 (48.89%) samples, and negative in 23/45 (51.11%) of a total 45 lung specimens. On the other hand, out of 45 intestinal samples, positive cultures (typical E.coli) were detected in 19/45 (42.2%) samples, and negative in 26/45 (57.78%). It had been shown that the conventional methods for E.coli detection by culturing present serious difficulties for standard selection. There is no general agreement concerning determination of the gold standard for the detection of these pathogens. In the present study, the biochemical reactions were determined by using the API 20 E system for only 25 isolated strains. The results obtained by this system revealed that out of 10 typical E.coli colonies only 7 (28%) were positive for E.coli i.e. the API 20E system confirmed the positivity of only 7 (28%) typical E.coli colonies, while the other 3 (12%) were negative by API 20 E system, and out of 10 atypical colonies 6 (24%) the API 20 E system were positive for E.coli and 4 (16%) were negative, while out of the 5 non- typical colonies, API 20 E test revealed 3 (12%) were positive and 2 (8%) were negative. These results demonstrated the value of API 20 E test in identifying the atypical and non-typical E.coli isolates and rising the positivity of the negative E.coli isolates. The results of PCR assay on DNA obtained from the yielded cultures. The specific detection of the E. coli species was based on PCR amplification of the 16S rRNA gene using oligonucleotide primers, ECO-f GACCTCGGTTTAGTTCACAGA and ECO-r CACACGCTGACGCTGACCA, whose PCR product size was 585 bp, Photo (3), 10 colonies were taken for PCR assay, (3 typical colonies, 4 atypical colonies and 3 non-typical colonies), and the results were shown in Table (6). Comparing the results of PCR and those of culture examination, it was found that PCR could detect 3 positive culture of E.coli isolates , in addition to 4 samples with atypical colonies and 3 samples of non-typical colonies. These data indicated that the PCR has sensitivity of 100% greater than that of cultural methods that has 52.67%. Comparing the results of PCR and those of API 20E system, it was found that PCR could confirm the positivity of 5 samples(2 typical, 2 atypical and 1 non- typical) positive by API 20E, in addition to detecting the positivity of other 5 samples (1 typical, 2 atypical and 2 non-typical) negative by API 20E. These data indicated that PCR has sensitivity of 100% compared to 64% for API 20E. In conclusion, the present study showed that the PCR amplification assay was not only highly sensitive, but also could provide a result on the same day that a specimen was submitted for evaluation , a potential advantage during outbreak investigations, that provide specific, rapid, simple and convenient test.		

5344	12374267		ridge augmentation for atrophied posterior mandible using synthetic nanobone block versus allograft bone block before and after implant placement	Hassan-omrmohamed soliman			2013	the aim of the present study was to compare the clinical outcome and radiographic bone change of augmented ridge utilizing synthetic nanobone		
5345	12374530		مصادر المعرفة للمرأة الغير عاملة في صعيد مصر :	شاكر , إيمان سيد عبدالحكيم.			2016	Women are half of society and the one who educates the other half, so it became necessary to identify the basic tributaries that contribute to the formation of cultural and cognitive awareness to it, and under what his world is now increasingly changes and developments successive in knowledge production and investment being made women every effort to t The study shows that the sources of the problem in the acquisition of knowledge of women's non-performing remain anonymous, so it shall identify the sources of acquisition of knowledge. The study on the adopted survey field approach, which handles the collection and analysis of data and information, organization and divided and compare them to be able to analyze the subject knowledge of women's sources of non-performing in Upper Egypt, has consisted study tool in the Search form (questionnaire) as the main tool in the field of research, it has been designed the questionnaire distributed to a sample of unemployed women in the province of Qena. This study has provided the methodology and four chapters included in addition to the findings and recommendations and a list of references and appendices. The first chapter of which theoretical framework for women and knowledge, The second chapter, such as the practical side of the study process and analyze the results of the survey, while the third chapter dealt with obstacles to the acquisition of non-working women of knowledge and proposals to solve, the fourth chapter dealt with a proposal to increase the balance of the construction of knowledge of women's non-performing. The study found a range of results, including: 1. ranked health topic first category of knowledge that occupy the attention of non-working women in Qena governorate with subjects (43%) of the total study sample. 2. media accounted for more sources to acquire knowledge to use by non-working women in Qena Governorate by (92%) of the total study sample. 3. The most important purpose achieved by the non-working women in the province of Qena sources of knowledge acquisition is the acquisition of the general culture. 4. The more obstacles that hinder the non-working women in Qena towards the acquisition of knowledge is a lack of time and concern by the study or family (96%) of the total study sample. 5. The results showed some of the proposals made by the study sample to overcome the obstacles to the acquisition of knowledge is the development of library services and the allocation of radio and television channels and the dissemination of literacy classes.		
5346	12375793		فكرة الاضمحلال بين شبنجار وبول كيندي :	عبد الباسط, سهام رسل.			2016	This study is a thesis presented to fulfill the requirements of getting the master's degree in Philosophy of history and it is entitled "The idea of decay between Spengler and Paul Kennedy". "Comparative study " has dealt with the history of the idea of decay , decay in old thinking and the modern and contemporary Thought Then followed by a study of the concept of cyclical theory when Spengler and characteristics of rotating theory and phases of civilization when Spengler and properties yard stage study also dealt with the idea of decay in the industrialized world and look to the future when Paul Kennedy , Paul Kennedy and predict the collapse of the Soviet Union , and finally dealt with the historical study and the inevitable decay of civilization s when Spengler and Paul Kennedy and manifestations of decay when Spengler and Paul Kennedy . The researcher uses the analytical comparative historical approach has been used in order to study the offer historical interest to the idea of decay, the analytical method has been used in the analysis of the issues that we provide each of Spengler and Paul Kennedy and access to the comparative method was used to compare the ideas of both Spengler and Paul Kennedy and other philosophers . Based on this debate, the current thesis includes five chapters in addition to introduction and conclusion that shows the results of the study, as follows: - Introduction: in this part, the researcher defines the topic in focus, its significance, methodology, and research questions. - Chapter (1) entitled "Introduction to life Spengler and Paul Kennedy". - Chapter (2) entitled "The history of the idea of decay". - Chapter (3) entitled "Interpretation of the idea of biological decay when Spengler". - Chapter (4) entitled "The idea of decay and look to the future when Paul Kennedy".		

							- Chapter (5) entitled "Historical determinism and the decay of civilization between each of Spengler and Paul Kennedy". - The conclusion then comes to present the important results of the study followed by bibliography for the Arabic and Foreign sources and references.		
5347	12376400		استخدام نموذج راس أحادي المعلم في بناء بنك أسئلة لقياس التحصيل في مقرر القياس النفسي لدى طلاب الفرقة الثالثة قسم علم نفس كلية الآداب جامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا / حسان, دعاء المدثر محمد.			2016	Tests are one of the important means upon which to measuring and evaluating the capabilities of students from different levels of study, depend they can detect the elements of success and diagnose the strengths and weaknesses of the students in order to improve and develop their skills. is why tests have occupied a large space in the psychological and educational research. Because psychological testing movement , the psychologists are interested in achieving the validity the tests and standard their persistence to achieve the highest degree of objectivity when they ues these tools in the measurement process. It play a fundamental role in the life of the learner and the more learner makes progress in the years of the study tests gained importance more often become the only principle means in the evaluation of the progress of the learner, in addition they are consider organized means determine the amount of knowledge gained by the learner (Ragaa Mahmoud, 1987: 111) . Therefore, the psychological and educational measurement are considered important fields in psychology because of their significant role in the possibility of measuring the behavioral phenomena such as the academic achievement the capabilities , the capacity and preparations and others because it offered the foundations and principles by which they can measure these phenomena. (Hagag Ghanem , 2007: 11) The Educational Measurement and Evaluation play a great role in developing the educational process by identifying the level of its performance and directing its paths in line with the objectives, therefore the development of the systems and methods of evaluation and examination receive great interest by the researchers, whether in the developed countries or developing countries, depending on what is confirmed by the contemporary educational and psychological researchs where they assert the critical importance of evaluations the methods of in the achievement of the desired objectives (Mimi Elsaid ,2007: 2). The significant developments in the theories of the psychological and educational measurement and its models and applications at the last three decades affect clearly the process of developing the strategies of education and improving the measurement method its tools , and the methodologies and techniques of education. (Salah El-dinn Allam , 1995 : 5) The Item banks are one of the modern styles to evaluate student performance , it one of applications used in the item response theory , which contribute in providing assistance to the institutions that are responsible for the educational process to enable them to make continuous assessment for the students they providing them with sets of minute objective questions that are already calibrated and accurated and make sure of their safety and ease of application to measure specific educational objectives (Mahmoud Ahmed Omar et al., 2010: 449). The Research Problem : This problem of the research can be summarized in the following questions: 1-What is item difficulty estimation of The Item Bank and its calibration by using Rasch model? 2-What is the persons ability estimation to every possible raw total score in Item Bank by using Rasch model? 3-To what extend a test is validity and reliability in its final form by using rasch model? The Aims of The Research : This research aims at the following points: 1-Recognising the psychometric properties of The Item Bank through a sample of a Third-Year students in the Department of Psychology , Faculty of Arts, South Valley university sample by using the classical test theory. 2-Estimating item difficulty of The mental ability test and its calibration by using Rasch model. 3-Estimating the capability of the persons to every possible raw total score in a mental ability test by using Rasch model. 4-Recognising the test validity and reliability in its new form after the calibration by using Rasch model. 5- Measuring the students educational achievement in an objective way by Applying the modern theory that treat the disadvantages of the traditional theory, therefor it		

is important to change the questions the traditional examination system to over come clouded shortcomings.

6- Change the attitude of the students towards the school courses and the question in the exam which are considered as some traditional question that lack objectivity and try to convert them into objective question based upon the independence of the items used in the sample .

7- Come up with recommendations which enable us to use of Rasch model in the construction of the some practical tests in other school courses.

The importance of the study:

1- Providing a Item bank in the course of psychological measurement because it characterized by objectivity and rationing . in addition to , it is important to change the system of the question in the exam from being just questions that lack objectivity to other ones that are characterized by objectivity on the process of measurement to be able to measure the academic achievement.

2- Use Rasch model in the construction of the item Bank provided by the current study to achieve objectivity in the measurement and Rasch model is one of models used in the item Response Theory , which overcomes many of the disadvantages faced by the classical theory therefore Rasch Model is an important factor model in the construction or preparation of tests to measure and evaluate the academic achievement of the students.

3- Using the result of the Students in the exam to apply in on other school courses to reconsider and evaluated this course this helps to identify the difficulties faced by the students in this course and try to overcome and treat by the specialist professors.

4- Using Rasch model in measurement achieves objectivity in estimating both the difficulty of the item and the ability of the individual and making sure that it is not affected by changing the vocabulary used. This means that measuring is stable and is not influenced by using a different measurement tool, in ther wards , it reflects the independence of the individual's capacity form the vocabulary used in the item bank.

5- using this study will help to identify the level of the academic achievement of the students to observe the progress of the educational process.

Hypotheses of the research :

1-Differentiate the item difficulty estimation of the mental ability and its calibration by using rasch model.

2-Differentiate the person ability estimation to every possible raw total score in the mental ability test by using rasch model.

3-Achieving validity and reliability to the test in its final form by using rasch model.

The limits of the study :

The sample :

The final sample included (192) third- year student in department psychology Faculty of Arts , South Vaally University , at the end of the academic year (2014-2015), their age range from 20-22 years old at the average of 21, 05 .

The tool :

The researcher used Item Bank which is consisted of three Test of the multiple choice test.(the first consists of 31 item , the second consists of 31 item , wherase the third consists of 30 item)

The Procedures :

1-The researcher uses the computer program " Exel " to check the modulus of discrimination and the difficulty , and the effectiveness of dispersants .

2- The researcher uses the computer program " SPSS " in correct answered .

3-the researcher uses the computer program " Winsteps " to calibrate the difficulty and estimate the capabilities of the individuals by using Rasch Model

The results :

Can be summarized as follows:

1- Discrimination coefficient with the total score in the test between (0,26 – 0,71) by using the classical test theory.

2- Difficult coefficient with the total score in the test between (50%-70%) by using the classical test theory.

3- The Item Bank contains a high score of validity and reliability by using the classical test theory.

4-There were not perfect or zero data.

5-All Persons were fit rasch model.

6-Item difficulty was between (36.26) to (59.95) by using rasch model.

7-Person ability to every possible raw score in the test are between (4.22) to (95.69) by using rasch model.

8-All test items were fit rasch model.

9-All the test items had the ability to discriminate persons.

								10-Item difficulty reliability rose to (0.87) and persons' ability reliability rose to (0.91) by using rasch model.		
5348	12376758		كتب العبادات في صحيح مسلم دراسة نحوية دلالية / عبدالرحيم, فادية أحمد سيد.				2013	The study came that include an introduction and preface, four chapters and an epilogue, and indexes. Conclusion and dealt with the most important findings of the study, including 1- Tombstone Find upheld the view of some grammarians of passport multiplicity of news for the tyro one, whether accompanied Batef or not, and whether it is a multi-Bar in pronunciation and meaning, or was in one sense, and both also whether the news from one .or mixed type, which strengthens this view some evidence from the Koran 2- Display search of contention bin visual and Alkoviin about what acts on behalf of the actor, and supports the researcher say Albesrien should be on behalf of the object serves as the actor and the inadmissibility of the establishment of others with his presence, has been reported in all the evidence search for Vice Alvaal- effect by deputies from the actor 3- epithet stated in evidence in all its forms a single, and a phrase, and the phrase, and it was the most flowers in evidence describing the singular, and this agrees what has been approved as scientists from the origin of the epithet to be single, and the epithet Wholesale has stated in evidence describing the actual sentence, and clause nominal, but the epithet actual wholesale more than nominal sentence.		
5349	12376813		evaluation of alendronate effect in pulpomy of young permanent teeth	bastawy-ahmed mohaamed mohammed			2011	traumatic injuries and dental caries are the greatest challenges to the integrity of the developing tooth both can cause the dental pulp to undergo irrevesible damage causing necrosis of the pulbal tissues which can result in the arrest of normal root development abnormal root development will have an impact on the long -term prognosis for tooth retention		
5350	12376874		effect of exposure to electromagnetic fields of cell phones their base satations on the mucous membrane and lingual salivary glands in rats	yasser abdel raouf mohamed ali			2013	electromagnetic fields consist of waves of electric and magnetic energy travelling together at the speed of ligh various application of their use cane be found in the service of mankind for more than 100years the most recent application of emfs are related to the mopile telephone and satallite communtion services every one is exposed to complex mixture of electric and magnetic fields at many different frequencies		
5351	12377282		Clinico-radiographic studies on the distal limb affections in equine /	Metwally, Asmaa Abdel salam.			2016	imaging techniques (radiography, computed tomography...etc.) plays a major role in the modern biomedical researchs (Olsen et al., 2007 and Olsen and Winterdahl, 2009). Radiography remains the main stay of equine musculoskeletal imaging due to its low cost, ready accessibility and global evaluation of bony structures (Kinns and Nelson, 2010). Also, it is the most imaging tool used for diagnosis of the bony disorders of limbs in equine (Abd El-Glil, 2004, Vanderperren and Saunders, 2009 and Semieka and Ali, 2012). Diseases of the locomotors system are the most important cause of early retirement of horses (Rosssdale et al., 1985). Radiographic survey of the distal limbs is often taken as part of lameness or prepurchase examinations. The goal of these prepurchase examinations is to identify abnormalities or potential problems that would make the horse unsuitable for the intended use (Van Hoogmoed et al., 2003). The digits and metacarpophalangeal region are the most clinically important areas of the equine limb that are frequently more subjected to radiographic examination (Smallwood and Holladay, 1987). Fetlock joint is of a wide physiological peculiarity if compared with any other equine joints, ranging from 120° of flexion, particularly during athletic events such as racing or jumping, which makes the joint susceptible to injury along with signs of degenerative joint disease. Moreover, fetlock joint is frequently susceptible to injury due to its angular design. In addition, the high speed loading on the appendicular skeleton which causes tremendous, compressive, tensive, and torque forces on the supportive structures (Abd El-Glil, 2004 and Berton, 2004). The aims of the present study are: 1-Illustrate the normal radiographic findings of the distal equine limb (from the metacarpal/metatarsal downwards). 2- Determine the prevalence of some distal limb affections in equine during the period of study. 3-Describe the clinical appearance and the radiographic finding of the distal limb affections in equine with complete tentative diagnosis and to follow up the efficacy of treatment clinically and radiographically.		
5352	12378982	PH. D.	Studies on postpartum anoestrous dairy cows in Qena governorate /	Mohamed, Yahia Abbass Amin.			2016 .	The present study was carried out in a governmental dairy farm in Qena governorate – Egypt during the period from February 2013 to April 2014. This farm contains 600 pure Holstein Friesian dairy cows. This study aimed to investigate incidence of different types of postpartum anoestrous and to evaluate some biochemical blood parameters. As well as, evaluation of certain protocols adopted for treating such traits.	#####	Sayed Abdel-Naeim Atallah, Mohamed Sabry Aref, Ahmed Ezat Ahmed.

							The material of this study involved 300 cows picked up from the farm records which were anoestrous since 200 days after calving .These animals were subjected to two rectal examination & blood sampling at ten days interval. Based on the rectal findings and progesterone profiles, the studied animals were grouped into, those suffering from inactive ovaries, those having CL persistent on their ovaries and those revealing subestrous. Among these anoestrous cows, ninety animals representing the three investigated classes were subjected to different treatment protocols. The treatment design for inactive ovaries (n=50) comprised CIDR plus PGF2α (n=15), Ovsynch (n=15) and Iugol's iodine solution (n=15) .Meanwhile , persistent CL group(n=15) as well as silent heat (n=15) received one injection of PGF2α followed by receptal after 48 hours .In addition , biochemical analysis of some blood constituents as total protein, albumen, urea, cholesterol, calcium, phosphorus, copper, zinc as well as AST enzyme were evaluated. The obtained results revealed the following :- i. Incidence of different types of postpartum anoestrus in the studied Holstein Friesian cows:- Out of 300 postpartum anoestrous Holstein Friesian cows, 144 (48%) were true anoestrous, 96(32%) had persistent corpus luteum and 60 cows were subestrus. ii. Metabolic blood profiles of postpartum anoestrous Holstein Friesian cows before and after different treatment protocols: • Metabolic blood profiles of postpartum true anoestrous cows : Serum levels of total protein, albumin and urea showed significant differences between different treatment protocols and controls before treatment, during oestrus and 21 days post mating. Before treatment, total protein levels averaged 5.72±0.05 gm/dl compared to 7.25±0.1 gm/dl during oestrus and 7.81±0.13 gm/dl 21 days post mating. Between different treatment protocols, the corresponding figure showed 7.2±0.2 gm/dl as an average total protein levels in CIDR and Ovsynch treated groups compared to 6.9±0.13 gm/dl in Iugol's treated group and 5.55±0.07 gm/dl in controls. Albumen levels were 3.23±0.07 gm/dl before treatment, 3.83±0.06 gm/dl during oestrus and 5.12±0.14 gm/dl 21 days post mating. Between different treatment protocols, the corresponding figure showed 4.7±0.18 gm/dl as an average albumen levels in CIDR treated group, 3.9±0.16 gm/dl for ovsynch treated group, 3.8±0.1gm/dl for Iugol's treated group compared to 3.5±0.06 gm/dl in controls. For urea, the corresponding figure were 45.84 ± 0.12 gm/dl before treatment, 37.6 ± 0.5 gm/dl during oestrus and 34.36 ± 0.64 gm/dl 21 days post mating. Between different treatment protocols, the figure was 38.7 ± 0.89 gm/dl in CIDR treated group, 38.48 ± 0.84gm/dl in Ovsynch treated group, 38.34 ± 0.84 gm/dl in Iugol's treated group compared to 46.12 ± 0.16 gm/dl in the controls.		
5353	12379511	جماليات المكان في السرد الجنوبي المعاصر :	أحمد، طه حسين محمد.			2016	المكان واحد من اهم عناصر البناء الروائي وهو عنصر يصعب تصور العمل الروائي خاليا منه لصعوبه تصور وجود احداث تدور في الامكان او شخصيات تعيش خارج حدود المكان ورغم ما ظل شاعرا لفته في الدراسات الادبيه والنقدية من اتصبال الاتهام في معالجه الروايه على الشخصيات والاحداث والزمن نتيجته للنظر الي الروايه باعتبارها فنا زنيا خالصا. من اهداف الدراسة التعرف على ابرز الخصائص الاجتماعيه لمستخدمي وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى فى القرية والتعرف على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعى الأكثر تأثيرا وتساهم في تغير القيم الاجتماعيه الراسخه بالمجتمع القروى. علم الفقه ذروه سنالم العلوم واجلها قدرا واعظمها نفعا من حصل عليه وعمل به افد اخذ بحظي الدنيا والاخره وصنف رسول الله حيث قال عن معاويه بن ابي سفيان قال سمعت رسول الله يقول من يرد الله به خيرا يفقهه في الدين.		
5354	12379537	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي وتغير منظومه القيم:	حلمي، أمال عبد الوهاب محمود.			2016	للتدليل مكان شريف وموقع من الكلام جليل حتى جعله ابن قدامه ثلث البلاغه فقال البلاغه ثلاثه مذاهب المساواه وهي مطابقه للفظ والمعنى لا زاندا ولا ناقصا والاشاره وهي ان يكون اللفظ كاللمحه الداله والتدليل وهو اعاده الالفاظ المترادفه على المعنى الواحد ليظهر لمن لم يفهمه ويتأكد عند فهمه.		
5355	12379615	اختيارات الإمام جمال الدين الأسولوى فى فقه العبادات او المعاملات مع تحقيق مخطوطته/	سليمان، منى محمد موسى.			2016	يشتمل على ملخص الرسائل العلميهالتي منحتها جامعة جنوب الوادى فى العام 2010محيث عددهماجستيز 129ودكتوراه31.		
5356	12379645	التنزيلات القرآنيه فى سورة المائده :	موسى، ابراهيم محمد رمضان.			2016	تعد الأليكسيزيميا من أبرز المشكلات التي تتعلق بالقدرة على التواصل وخاصة التواصل الوجداني. هذا وتجدر الإشارة إلى أن اختبار تفهم الموضوع من الوسائل الهامة في توضيح بعض مشاعر الفرد وانفعالاته وأحاسيسه، كما هدفت الدراسة الراهنة إلى إمكانية التحقق من مدى فاعلية الدلالات الكلينيكية لاختبار تفهم الموضوع في تشخيص الأليكسيزيميا لدى عينة من المراهقين، وتكونت عينة الدراسة من (1962) طالبًا وطالبة(662طالب،1300طالبة) من طلاب الثانوية العامة بمرکز إبننا محافظة الأقصر، وتتراوح أعمار العينة بين (15-18 عامًا) بمتوسط عمري(16,091)، وانحراف معياري(0,726) وقد استخدم الباحث في الدراسة أدوات سيكومترية وهي: مقياس تورنتو للأليكسيزيميا للمراهقين والراشدين، مقياس النكاه الوجداني المعدل لطلبة الثانوي، مقياس ستانفورد بينيه للنكاه الصورة الخامسة، وأدوات كلينيكية وهي: استمارة دراسة الحالة للمراهقين، استمارة المقابلة الشخصية، اختبار تفهم الموضوع. وقد أسفرت الدراسة الراهنة عن النتائج الآتية:		
5357	12383513	عبدالله مطاوع زرفين احمد احمد على عصام	عبدالله مطاوع زرفين احمد احمد على عصام	الإدارة العامة للمكتبات	جامعة جنوب الوادى	2010	وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى(0,001) بين متوسطي درجات الذكور والإناث على مقياس الأليكسيزيميا - في اتجاه الإناث، وكذلك وجود فروق دالة إحصائية في الأليكسيزيميا بين أفراد الفئة العمرية(15-18) سنة وأن هذه الفئة هي أكثر الفئات تأثراً بالأليكسيزيميا		
5358	12389284	الدلالة الكلينيكية لبعض لوحات التات في تشخيص الأليكسيزيميا لدى عينة من المراهقين	رفاعي السيد عثمان،خالد	جامعة جنوب الوادى	فقا	2016	إمكانية تشخيص الأليكسيزيميا باستخدام الدلالات الكلينيكية لاختبار تفهم الموضوع لدى عينة من المراهقين - وجود فروق في الدلالات الكلينيكية لاختبار تفهم الموضوع بين الذكور والإناث مرتفعي الأليكسيزيميا والذكور والإناث - منخفضي الأليكسيزيميا لدى عينة من المراهقين الكلمات المفتاحية: اختبار تفهم الموضوع، الأليكسيزيميا.	بدوى محمد حسين،احمد مختار محمد نجم	#####

							يفيد مرجع الوحدة المقترح المدرس في التعرف على أهداف تدريس للوحدة . الأنشطة التعليمية المختلفة والمراجع والأدوات التي تعينها على تدريس الوحدة تدريباً ناجحاً، وكذلك يرشده إلى أساليب التقويم التي يمكن أن يستخدمها في التعرف على مدى تحقق أهداف الوحدة . هدفت هذه الدراسة الإيجابية عن التساؤلات الآتية : 1. ما الأهداف التربوية من تدريس التربية الرياضية؟ 2. ما الأنشطة التربوية التي يمكن أن تساهم في تحقيق الأهداف المنشودة من تدريس هذه الوحدة ؟ 3. ما وسائل التقويم التي يمكن أن يستعين بها المدرس للتعرف على مدى تحقق الأهداف؟ 4. كيفية إعداد مرجع وحدة لتدريس التربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية ؟ واستعان الباحث ببعض التجارب العربية والعالمية في إعداد مراجع الوحدة في المجالات المختلفة وفي النهاية تمت الإجابة على هذه التساؤلات ووضع مرجع وحدة للموضوع يتناسب مع المرحلة الإعدادية وخاصة البنات محدداً فيه . أ- أهداف تدريس الوحدة . ب- تحديد المفاهيم والحقائق والمهارات التي يمكن تقديمها في التربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية للبنات . ت- توجيهات لاستخدام مرجع الوحدة المقترح . ثم وضع التوصيات المناسبة للمسؤولين لتضمين هذا الموضوع ضمن مقرّر التربية الرياضية بالمرحلة الإعدادية.			
5359	12390119		اعداد مرجع وحدة لتدريس التربية الرياضية للمرحلة الإعدادية للبنات	حسن حسني، كاميليا .		1980م				
5360	12390825	دكتوراه	التفسير القضائي لعقد التأمين /	راجح، محمود عبد الرحمن السيد.	محمود عبد الرحمن السيد راجح ،	2016 .	القاهرة :	فاجهه : محمود عبد الرحمن السيد راجح ،		
5361	12391003	مكتوراه	/ Chemical, Nutritional and Technological Studies on Dateby-Products	Naglaa Abd-elsabour Ahmed Ahmed Abd-elkarim .	Naglaa Abd-Elsabour.	2016م	Sohag Univer sity	تقع مصر في مقدمة الدول العربية المنتجة للتمور حيث تنتج حوالي 1501799 طن ، ويوجد في مصر الكثير من اصناف التمور المعروفة ،بالاضافة الى ذلك تنتشر العديد من التمور غير المعروفة (بنزيرة) ذات الاسعار الرخيصة	31/12/ 2016 م	Prof.Dr.Mohamed Abdel-Hamid Sorour
5362	12391019	مكتوراه	/ Chemical, Nutritional and Technological Studies on Dateby-Products	Naglaa Abd-elsabour Ahmed Ahmed Abd-elkarim .	Naglaa Abd-Elsabour.	2016م	Sohag Univer sity	Egypt is considered the first largest date producer among arab countries: because it produces about 1.501.799 tones (FAO ,2013) Although there are many known varieties of dates in Egypt, there are also many of unknown dates (seedling) with low or no marketing prices. The gross of chemical composition and nutritive value . This study led to the following conclusion : 1- Date fruits a- The fruit number /kg for unknown seedling dates varied from 175-285, b- The unknown seedling dates characterized by decrement the fruit weight compared with the identified varieties low quality , II-saidy date pits a- Physical properties b- Chemical composition III-stability of oil IIII-Anewfrom date pits 1- Liquid chocoiates (datella) product 2- Like jam product 3- Production of single cell protein The obtained results were as follow.	31/12/ 2016 م	
5363	12391192	دكتوراه	السمسرة في سوق الأوراق المالية :	المري، ناصر محمد صالح.	ناصر محمد صالح المري ،	2016 .	القاهرة :	يعد السمسار من أبرز الأشخاص في أسواق الأوراق المالية المنظمة (البورصات) ام غير منظمة بل أنه يعتبر من اسس قيام أى سوق لدوره الجوهري وللخدمات التي يقدمها ومنها بيع وشراء الأوراق المالية لحساب العملاء وتوفير المعلومات والبيانات عن الشركات التي تجرى التعامل على اوراقها المالية . ونظراً لطبيعة واهمية عمل سمسار الأوراق المالية وعلاقته بالمستثمرين في الأوراق المالية من جهة وعلاقته بأسواقها من جهة أخرى ومركزه القانوني واختلاف السمسرة في الأوراق المالية عن غيرها من اعمال الوساطة.		
5364	12391428	دكتوراه	دعوى الأمر بتنفيذ حكم التحكيم الدولي في ظل قانون التحكيم المصري (27) لسنة 1994 والقانون المقارن /	إبراهيم، مجدى فهمي مطلوب.	مجدى فهمي مطلوب إبراهيم ،	2016 .	القاهرة :	تناولت هذه الدراسة موضوع دعوى الأمر بتنفيذ حكم التحكيم الأجنبي في القانون الدولي الخاص والقانون المقارن فقد شكل حكم التحكيم الدولي حقيقة ثابتة وواقعاً لا يمكن تجاهله كما انه ساهم بشكل كبير في حل النزاعات التجارية الدولية إلا ان اللجوء الى طلب تنفيذ حكم التحكيم الدولي يصطدم بعدد من الصعوبات .		
5365	12392227	دكتوراه	وسائل الوقاية والتدابير الواجبة الاتباع في اتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد لعام 2003 /	عبد الغنى، نزيه محمد على.	نزيه محمد على عبد الغنى ،	2016 .	القاهرة :	حكم التحكيم لا قيمة له بدون تنفيذ إذ يظل حبراً على ورق إذا لم نضع الآلية القانونية المناسبة لتنفيذه ونظراً لاختلاف الدول في قواعد تنفيذ أحكام التحكيم الأجنبية والتي تتراوح بين نظام المراجعة الكاملة لحكم التحكيم الاجنبى من ناحية الشكل الاجرائى ومن ناحية موضوع النزاع وبين نظام الرقابة الذي يكتفي بالرقابة الظاهرة لصحة حكم التحكيم المطلوب تنفيذه . يعد الفساد بصفة عامة داء خطير يؤثر على الدول ومؤسساتها المختلفة ويعطل تقدمها حيث تنتوع صور الفساد في كافة مؤسسات الولة التشريعية والقضائية والتنفيذية مما يهدد اركان الدولة ولذلك اصبح الفساد ومكافحته أمر الزامى تسعى الدول الى مكافحته ومواجهته والتصدي اليه على كافة المستويات الوطنية والدولية . وتتناول هذه الدراسة وسائل الوقاية والتدابير الواجبة الاتباع في اتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد لعام 2003 حيث تعد تلك الاتفاقية خطوة عملية موضوعية تجاه مكافحة الفساد بما تتضمنه من التدابير والاجراءات الرامية الى منع ومكافحة الفساد .		
5366	12393738		تأثير التدريب المعلي على مستوى أداء بعض مهارات التمرينات بالأدوات /	عديريه، سعيد محمد غنيمي محمد	كلية التربية الرياضية	2011م	جامعة الاسكندر ية .	كما يسعى موضوع البحث الى الكشف عن الاستراتيجيات التي يتبناها المشرع المصري لمواجهة هذه الظاهرة حيث تناولت العديد من التشريعات المصرية العديد من المسائل التي تطرقت اليها اتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد والتي تتمثل في تنوع وسائل الرقابة اللازمة لمكافحة جرائم الفساد منها الرقابة الادارية الى جانب الرقابة المالية كما ان هناك العديد من التدابير الخاصة لمكافحة الفساد والدور المحوري الذي يلعبه التعاون الدولي في مكافحة جرائم الفساد وعائده .		إشراف : حسني سيد أحمد حسين ، مجدي حسن يوسف ، مروان علي شمع .
								يهدف هذا البحث الى الارتقاء بمستوى فاعلية جرة التعليم من خلال تحسين مستوى الاداء في التمرينات وذلك باستخدام الادوات في التدريب المعلى.	2011	

							يهدف البحث إلى تحديد معايير الجودة الشاملة لتطوير إدارة النشاط الرياضي بمجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وذلك من خلال التعرف على الوضع الراهن وذلك من خلال أهداف إدارة الجودة الشاملة لتطوير إدارة النشاط الرياضي بمجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة والهيكل التنظيمي بإدارة النشاط الرياضي بمجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة في ضوء إدارة الجودة الشاملة ومبادئ إدارة الجودة الشاملة بإدارة النشاط الرياضي بمجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة واللجان المقترحة لتطبيق إدارة الجودة الشاملة التي تساهم في تطور إدارة النشاط الرياضي بمجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة واستخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي نظراً لمناصبته لطبيعة وأهداف البحث ومن أهداف إدارة الجودة الشاملة لتطوير إدارة النشاط الرياضي بمجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وتكوين بيئة تدعم وتحافظ على التطوير المستمر وإيجاد إدارة متخصصة في إدارة الجودة الشاملة وتقليل المهام عديمة الفائدة وزمن العمل المتكرر وزيادة الكفاءة بزيادة التعاون بين الإدارات وتشجيع العمل الجماعي وتوصي الباحثة بصياغة أهداف إدارة مجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم مع أهداف إدارة الجودة الشاملة بإيجاد البيئة المناسبة وتدريب أخصائي النشاط الرياضي على حل المشكلات واتخاذ القرار الذي يتناسب مع الجودة الشاملة وتحديد مستويات الهيكل التنظيمي لتعزيز التعاون بين الأفراد وتدفق المعلومات ومناسبة الهيكل التنظيمي مناسب مع معايير الجودة الشاملة والتركيز على العمليات والنتائج في نفس الوقت وتوفير جو من التقاهم والتعاون والعلاقات الإنسانية السليمة بين جميع العاملين بالإدارات والعمل عن طريق الفريق وروح الفريق ويجب أن تكون لجنة للإشراف على التطوير الإدارى من اللجان المقترحة لتطبيق إدارة الجودة الشاملة ووجود جهاز متخصص لإدارة الجودة الشاملة يكون قادر على التطبيق والتنفيذ والتقديم وضرورة إيجاد دورات تدريبية مستمرة لأخصائي النشاط الرياضي على عمليات تطبيق وتنفيذ المهارات الإدارية في العمل ومتابعة أدائهم بشكل مستمر ووجود سياسة عامة من حيث الاختيار والتعيين تتماشى مع إدارة الجودة الشاملة وقد أوصت الباحثة بالأخذ بهذا المقترح لتطبيق معايير الجودة الشاملة بإدارة مجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة .	2012م	أ.د/محمد عبدالعزيز سلامة
5367	12393891	معايير الجودة الشاملة كمدخل لتطوير إدارة التربية الرياضية بمجلس أبو ظبي للتعليم بدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة	أبو ناز، إيمان صابر عبد الرحمن .	كلية التربية الرياضية .	جامعة الإسكندرية .				
5368	12394260	فاعلية برنامج إرشادي مبني على نظرية منظور زمن المستقبل لتحديد التوجه الزمني والذوات المحتملة السالبة لدى المتقوين / تشاد من الاستعمار حتى الاستقلال (1894 - 1960) /	علوي، محمود محمد المنير اسماعيل خليل.	فاعلية برنامج إرشادي مبني على نظرية منظور زمن المستقبل لتحديد التوجه الزمني والذوات المحتملة السالبة لدى المتقوين / تشاد من الاستعمار حتى الاستقلال (1894 - 1960) /		2015			
5369	12394319		الماضي، عبد الرحمن عمر.	القاهرة :					
5370	12403321	تشوهات العمود الفقري بين أطفال المدارس في مدينة الزقازيق . العلاقة بين بعض المبادئ الخططية الهجومية الفردية وفاعلية الأداء	جاذبية جاد النجدي			1979م	تفيد هذه الرسالة أن تشوهات العمود الفقري تحدث نتيجة عدة عوامل منها البيئة الاجتماعية والبيولوجية في الأسرة والبيئة المدرسية . ذلك أن العوامل البيئية التي يعيش فيها الطالب وهي درجة تعليم الابوين ومستوى دخل الأسرة ودرجة الازدحام وكذلك مدى ملائمة أثاث الفصل الدراسي تؤثر تأثيراً واضحاً على انتشار التشوهات .		
5371	12403361	المهاري للاعبى كرة القدم	طارق عبد المنعم على			1998م	يعد التدريب المهاري والخططي أحد الأركان الأساسية لتشكيل الحالة التدريبية وبلوغ الفورمة الرياضية، حيث تتكامل مكونات التدريب البدني مع كل من التدريب المهاري والخططي في إعداد لاعبي كرة القدم، وتتحدد فاعلية التدريب الخططي وتطوير قدرة اللاعب على تنفيذ الواجبات الخططية على مستوى الأداء البدني والمهاري بصفة أساسية (٤) (٩) (وإنجاز الأداء المهاري خلال المباريات ليس بمنعزلاً عن الأداء الخططي أو (٢٧) ، (٣١) البدني، وتنفيذ الخطط الهجومية والدفاعية الفردية منها أو الهجومية يتم إنجازها من خلال تحركات واعية ومستمرة بدون كرة ومهارات متقنة بالكرة لإتاحة فرص أكثر أمام اللاعب لتركيز انتباهه وتوجيه فكره نحو تنفيذ خطط اللعب والسيطرة على الموقف اللعبي، وتشير المعطيات الخاصة بدراسة وتحليل النشاط الحركي للاعبى المستويات العالية خلال المباراة في كرة القدم إلى أن ٩٨ ٪ من إجمالي المسافة المقطوعة خلال التسعين دقيقة (زمن المباراة) هي تحركات بدون كرة تتم في علاقات متبادلة مع الزملاء لتنفيذ الأداءات المهاريّة والخططيّة، فعل حركي بالكرة منها ٣٥٠ تمريره من لمسة : كما يتم إنجاز حوالي من (٩٠٠) ١٠٠٠ واحدة و ١٥٠ بعد الللمسة الأولى (لمستين) وباقى التمريرات بعد الجري بالكرة لفترات قد يتخللها أداءات مهاريّة أخرى، وأظهرت هذه الدراسات أيضاً أن إنجاز نوبات الهجوم تتراوح تصويبات تقريباً : ٣٠ ، هجمة والتصويب على المرمى يتراوح ما بين ٧ : ما بين ١٦ ١٠ لاعبين ب ١ : وتستغرق نوبة الهجوم الواحدة أقل من ٢٥ ثانية ويشترك فيها من ٢ ٦ : تمريرات (٢٨) ، ونؤكد هنا على أهمية تروابط تمرينات الإعداد المهاري والخططي عند تنفيذها، ولذا يفضل توفير البيئة المناسبة لتعليم وتدريب اللاعب من البداية على المهارات المختلفة بحيث نتيج له فرص الإدراك (الزمني والمكاني) والابتكار وحسن التصرف في المواقف من خلال علاقه بالزملاء والخصوم والكرة واستغلال المساحة المحددة للأداء، فالتمرير باعتباره أكثر المهارات تكراراً خلال المباراة على سبيل المثال يجب أن يتعلمه اللاعب من البداية من خلال ارتباطه بالحركة قبل الأداء لتحقيق عنصر السرعة والسيطرة والحركة بعد الأداء بالجري للمكان الحالي أو لمكان الزميل لتبديل المراكز لاستغلال المساحات الخالية، لتحقيق المبادئ الأساسية الخططية (المقدرة على التحرك. خلق المساحات- المساندة.. إلخ) مرتبطة بالأداء المهاري من البداية لتصبح عادة راسخة وسلوك يتميز به أداء اللاعب خلال المباراة. العمل على تحسين الأداء المهاري والخططي للاعب الارتكاز بكرة القدم من خلال التدريب المستمر المبني على الأسس العلمية. اعتماد مبدأ تحليل المباريات سواء المحلية منها أو غيرها ومناقشتها للفرق على مستوى أداء لاعبي الارتكاز للفريق. وبشكل مستمر يؤدي إلى تطوير المستوى المهاري والخططي وتصحيح الأخطاء، والاعتماد على التقييم الموضوعي من قبل المدربين لكل منافسة يشترك فيها الفريق المشارك في دوري النخبة والاستفادة من استمارات التقييم المعدة من قبل الباحث العمل على تطوير التهديد بالقدم أو الرأس بأساليب وطرق مختلفة ومن مناطق مختلفة ، إذ أنها الغاية الرئيسية. والأساسية لكل فريق		

						هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على العلاقة التنبؤية بين طول الطرف العلوي وطول الطرف السفلي للجسم ومدى تأثيرها على سرعة تعلم السباحة للأطفال (من 6، 7، 8) سنوات. استخدم المنهج الوصفي، وبلغت حجم العينة المختارة 257 طفلاً. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن للقياسات الجسمية أثر إيجابي في تعليم السباحة للأطفال في المرحلة السنية (6، 7، 8) سنوات. زيادة نسبياً طول الذراع (الطرف العلوي للجسم) تؤثر بصورة إيجابية على سرعة تعلم سباحة الزحف على البطن وليس لها تأثير ملحوظ في سرعة تعلم سباحة الصدر لتلك المرحلة. زيادة نسبياً طول الرجل (الطرف السفلي للجسم) تؤثر بصورة إيجابية على سرعة تعلم سباحة الصدر وليس لها ملحوظ في سرعة تعلم سباحة الزحف على البطن للمرحلة السنية (6، 7، 8) سنوات.	جمال، عادل فوزي د.محمد حسن علاوي
5372	12406305	العلاقة التنبؤية بين طول الطرف العلوي وطول الطرف السفلي للجسم ومدى تأثيرها على سرعة تعلم السباحة للأطفال/	عبدالعنى، باسم سعيد محمد.		2001م	تتلخص أهداف البحث فيلا : أولاً : التعرف على مدى فاعلية الضربة الساحقة كمهارة هجومية في مباريات الكرة الطائرة . ثانياً : التعرف على مدى فاعلية الضربة الساحقة كمهارة هجومية لإحراز النقاط في مباريات الكرة الطائرة . ثالثاً : التعرف على مدى فاعلية الضربة الساحقة كمهارة هجومية للفوز بالإرسال في مباريات الكرة الطائرة . منهج البحث : الملاحظة الموضوعية المباشرة لأحداث اللعب في المباريات التي تم اختيارها لإجراء البحث والدراسة عليها ، وقد استخدم الباحث أجهزة التسجيل لنقل أحداث اللعب مستخدماً الوصف التعبيري وفقاً للمصطلحات الفنية للعبة تمهيداً لتفريغها وحصرها وتصنيفها باستخدام بعض الرموز الفنية في الاستمرات التي صممت لذلك لاستخلاص النتائج . استخدم الباحث المعادلات والاختبارات الإحصائية لتحليل البيانات والنتائج لزيادة دعم النتائج باستخدام الأسلوب العلمي الإحصائي . وبعد معالجة النتائج إحصائياً وعند مستوى معنوية 0.05 أسفرت النتائج عن صحة الفروض بأن : 1- الضربة الساحقة تتفوق في أهميتها الهجومية على باقي المهارات الهجومية الأخرى في الكرة الطائرة . 2- الضربة الساحقة كمهارة هجومية لها أثر واضح في إحراز الفوز بالنقاط في مباريات الكرة الطائرة . 3- الضربة الساحقة كمهارة هجومية لها أثر واضح في الفوز بالإرسال في مباريات الكرة الطائرة .	
5373	12406740	أهمية استخدام مباراة الضربة الساحقة في مباريات الكرة الطائرة	محمد، محمد عبد الحميد		1972م	تتناول هذا البحث دراسة مسحية لوسائل العلاقات العامة في الدورات الأولمبية ، كما تناول أيضاً آراء الرياضيين ورجال العلاقات العامة نحو تقديمهم لوسائل دون أخرى ، وتعد هذه الدراسة من نوع الدراسات المسحية التي تهدف إلى الكشف العلمي عما هو كائن بالفعل ، وتحقيق ذلك قام الباحث بالخطوات التالية: أولاً: أهداف البحث : حدد الباحث أهداف البحث في أنها محاولة التعرف على أكثر وسائل العلاقات العامة تأثيراً وإفادة في الدورات الأولمبية . ثانياً: أهمية البحث : حدد الباحث أهمية البحث من ناحية أنه يعد من البحوث المستحدثة في هذا الميدان . ملخص النتائج: 1- (أي لا توجد فروق إحصائية) وسائل اتفق معها كل من المحكمين الرياضيين ومحكمو العلاقات العامة -1 وسائل اختلف معها كل من المحكمين الرياضيين ومحكمو العلاقات العامة إحصائياً-2	د.محمد محمد فضالي
5374	12406758	العلاقات العامة في الدورات الأولمبية	عبد الخالق، حسام رفقي محمود		1974م	تتحدد الدراسة في أن أسلوب انتقاء الطلاب للمعاهد العليا يتحدد في : 1- هل تسهم بعض سمات الشخصية في النجاح في المعاهد العليا للتربية الرياضية. 2- هل تقترب بعض سمات الشخصية لطلاب المعاهد العليا في بعض سمات الشخصية لمدرس التربية الرياضية الناجح في مهنة التدريس ومشكلة البحث 1- اختبارات طبية 2- اختبارات قوام 3- اختبار قدرات بدنية br و ترجع أهمية البحث: 1- تتعدد مجالات مهنة التربية الرياضية حيث تشمل التربية والتعليم و الاندية الرياضية و المنظمات الرياضية و منظمات الشباب و المؤسسات الصناعية 2- قيام مدرسي التربية الرياضية بادوار مادية في المجتمع 3- قصور الوسائل المستخدمة حالياً في مصر لانتقاء طلاب المعاهد و عدم شمولها للوسائل التي تكشف عن سمات الشخصية.	
5375	12406873	دراسة بعض سمات الشخصية والمويل المرتبطة بالتفوق في المعاهد العالية للتربية الرياضية/	حسن، محيي الدين عبد الجليل		1974م	يهدف البحث الى التعرف على علاقة مستوى الاداء البدني والمهاري بالسمات الانفعالية للاعبين كرة اليد وقد استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي وتم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة المعديّة من لاعبي كرة اليد على مستوى محافظة الدقهلية للمرحلة السنية تحت 20 سنة للموسم الرياضي 2013/2014 وقد بلغ مجتمع البحث 156 لاعب وأشارت اهم النتائج الى ان مستوى الاداء البدني والمهاري للاعبين كرة اليد له تأثير ذو دلالة احصائية على مستوى السمات الانفعالية للاعبين ومن اهم التوصيات br - الاهتمام بتنمية مستوى الاداء البدني والمهاري للاعبين كرة اليد حيث ان ذلك له تأثير ايجابي على مستوى تنمية السمات الانفعالية للعمل على تنمية المستوى البدني والمهاري جنباً الى جنب دون الاهتمام باحداهما مما يؤدي الى افضل نتيجة تنمية السمات الانفعالية للاعبين br - ضرورة قيام الاحصائي النفسي الرياضي بتنمية وتطوير السمات الانفعالية للاعبين كرة اليد مع الاهتمام بالتعرف على نواحي القوة والضعف وملاحظة تطورها ومواصلة تقييمها مع تسجيل معدلات كل لاعب br - التأكيد على كل ممكن الاحصائي النفسي الرياضي واللاعب بان السمات الانفعالية تحتاج الى تدريب متواصل حتى تصل الى المستوى الذي يمكن به توظيفها في المواقف التنافسية.	د.أسامة عبدالرحمن علي - د.عمرو عبدالفتاح حسين - د.أحمد اليومي علي اليومي
5376	12407411	علاقة مستوى الاداء البدني والمهاري بالسمات الانفعالية للاعبين كرة اليد /	النجولي، منى السيد عبد الحميد		2014م	يرى الباحث ان اسلوب الامور في درس التربية الرياضية قد لايفي بكل متطلبات تحقيق الاهداف التعليمية والتربوية للدرس حيث انه يقلل الى حد كبير من القدرات الخاصة والادابية لدى التلاميذ ويلقى بكل المسؤولية على المعلم الذي قد لايستطيع التوفيق بين مسئولية التنظيمية والاشرافيه وبين تنفيذ مايتضمنه من محتوى تعليمي وتربوي br الامر الذي دعالي ضرورة البحث عن استخدام اسلوب اخر تعليمي لتنفيذ بعض اجزاء محتوى الدرس بالشكل الذي يظهر فاعلية التلميذ وقدرة الخاصة والمبدعة ويوفر في نفس الوقت جهد وطاقة المعلم وعدم تشتيته بين ماهو تنظيمي واشرافي وماهو تعليمي وتربوي br وقد وقع اختيار الباحث على اسلوب من اساليب التدريس(التطبيق الذاتي متعدد المستويات) نظرا لسهولة تنفيذه وتطبيقه من واقع وظروف وامكانات الرياضة المدرسية بشكل خاص وكذلك ظروف وواقع المدرسة الكويتية بشكل عام.	
5377	12407428	فاعلية استخدام أسلوب التطبيق الذاتي متعدد المستويات على أداء بعض مهارات الكرة الطائرة لدى تلميذات الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي/	موسى، هاجر عبد الله المغربي أحمد		2015م	من نتائج البحث نستنتج الآتي: br - هناك فروق دالة احصائية في التحصيل المعرفي على تعلم بعض مهارات ألعاب القوى بين المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة في القياس البعدي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية والتي تعلمت باستخدام أسلوب الاكتشاف الموجه. br - هناك فروق احصائية في المستوى الرقمي في تعلم بعض مهارات ألعاب القوى بين المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة في القياس البعدي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية والتي تعلمت باستخدام أسلوب الاكتشاف الموجه. br - حقق أسلوب الاكتشاف الموجه تقدماً أكثر من الأسلوب المعتاد في معدل التحسن لكل من التحصيل المعرفي والمستوى الرقمي لتعلم بعض مهارات ألعاب القوى للأطفال بدولة الكويت .	د.عماد أبو القاسم محمد علي - د.مصطفى النوري محمد عمر
5378	12407447	تأثير استخدام أسلوب الاكتشاف الموجه على تعلم بعض مهارات ألعاب القوى للأطفال في دولة الكويت/	الحسيني، ناصر عبدالله جاز الله		2013م	الاستنتاجات : في حدود عينة البحث وخصائصها والمنهج المستخدم ، ووفقاً إلى نتائج التحليل الإحصائي أمكن الباحث التوصل إلى الاستنتاجات التالية : توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين القياس القبلي والبعدي للمجموعة التجريبية باللقاء الحديث في المستوى البدني - المهاري لصالح القياس البعدي . التوصيات: في ضوء نتائج البحث واستنتاجاته يوصي الباحث بالتالي : 1- (بدني - مهاري) يجب عند التخطيط للبرامج التدريبية تحديد وتقنين الأحمال التدريبية بما يتناسب مع أهداف كل مرحلة -1 استخدام طريقة الدمج بين عناصر اللياقة البدنية (قوة - سرعة - تحمل) تبعاً لأهداف كل مرحلة من مراحل التدريب -2	د.محمد محمد أحمد الضهوراي د.هشام صابر علي سالم د.نعم محمد فوزي - د.وليد أحمد سيد .
5379	12407458	تأثير استخدام أسلوب الاكتشاف الموجه على تعلم بعض مهارات ألعاب القوى للأطفال في دولة الكويت/	سلام، محمود عبدالمجيد محمد		2011م		

							. استخدام الوحدات التدريبية ذات الهدف الواحد -3 إجراء بحوث مماثلة على رياضات مختلفة وعلى عينات مختلفة لتأكيد فاعلية البرنامج البدني المهاري ، وتوثيق نتائج البحث -4		
د.فتحى عبدالقادر صالح - د.أحمد محمد الربوي .		استهدفت الدراسة الحالية تقصي أثر تفعيل استراتيجيات الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات باستخدام التعلم الإلكتروني على التحصيل الدراسي والاحتفاظ بالمعلومات في مقرر ألعاب المضرب (1) بكلية التربية الأساسية في دولة الكويت ، وبناء عليه حاولت الدراسة الإجابة على السؤال الرئيسي التالي : ما إمكانية الاستفادة من التعلم الإلكتروني في تفعيل استراتيجيات الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات في مقرر ألعاب المضرب (1) فصل كرة الطاولة بكلية التربية الأساسية في دولة الكويت مقارنة بالطريقة التقليدية؟	2010م		حيات، حسين صالح جوه	تفعيل استراتيجيات الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات باستخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في مقرر ألعاب المضرب (1) بكلية التربية الأساسية في دولة الكويت /	ماجستير	12407472	5380
د.موسى محمد النبهان - د.جمال الدين الشامي .		وقد أظهرت النتائج لهذه الدراسة تحقق صحة الفرض الأول الخاص بتفعيل استراتيجيات الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات والتذكر على تحصيلهم ، حيث زادت الاستراتيجيات من مستوى تحصيل الطلاب الأكاديمي مقارنة بالطريقة التقليدية ، وكان متوسط المجموعة التجريبية يزيد عن متوسط المجموعة الضابطة مع وجود فروق دالة إحصائية لصالح المجموعة التجريبية . كما أظهرت النتائج صحة الفرض الثاني الخاص بتفعيل استراتيجيات الاحتفاظ بالمعلومة والتذكر على زيادة الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات مقارنة بالطريقة التقليدية ، حيث زادت الاستراتيجيات من مستوى الاحتفاظ بالمعلومة، وكان متوسط المجموعة التجريبية يزيد عن متوسط المجموعة الضابطة مع وجود فروق دالة إحصائية لصالح المجموعة التجريبية .	2010م		دشتي، حسين علي أحمد	المهارات القيادية والقدرات الإبداعية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية المنتسبين وغير المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي في دولة الكويت/	ماجستير	12407519	5381
		خاتمة الدراسة : يتناول هذا الفصل عرضاً موجزاً لمخلص الدراسة الحالية ، من خلال تعرف القاريء على أهم الجوانب الأساسية التي تمت مناقشتها في الدراسة بما في ذلك النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها بالإضافة إلى عرض لأبرز التطبيقات التربوية والبحوث المقترحة . أهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة الحالية : توجد فروق دالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسط أداء الطلاب المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي ومتوسط أداء -1 أقرانهم الطلاب غير المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي نحو أبعاد المهارات القيادية (المكانة الاجتماعية ، روح المشاركة ، المقدرة (تحمل المسؤولية توجد فروق دالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسط أداء الطلاب المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي ومتوسط أداء أقرانهم -2 الطلاب غير المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي نحو أبعاد القدرات الإبداعية (المرونة ، الأصالة ، التفاصيل) ، بالإضافة للمجموع الكلي . توجد فروق دالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسط أداء الطلاب المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي نحو مهارة المقدرة -3 فقط والمقدرة من مقياس المهارات القيادية باختلاف فترة الانتساب ، وذلك لصالح أداء الطلاب الذين لديهم خبرة طويلة في الانتساب للنشاط الكشفي . توجد فروق دالة إحصائية عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسط أداء الطلاب المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي نحو كل من فترة -4 الطلاقة والأصالة والمجموع الكلي . يمكن التنبؤ بأداء الطلاب المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي نحو مهارة "المقدرة" المقترعة من مقياس المهارات القيادية ، من -5 خلال أدائهم نحو فترة "الأصالة" المقترعة من مقياس القدرات الإبداعية . لا يمكن التنبؤ بأداء الطلاب غير المنتسبين للنشاط الكشفي نحو أي مهارة من المهارات القيادية من خلال أدائهم نحو -6 مقياس القدرات الإبداعية .							
د.رشيد عامر محمد عامر - د.علاء الدين إبراهيم صالح .		إن السياسة العامة للدولة ترى أن المنتج النهائي للتعليم في الوطن مازال في حاجة إلى قدر كبير من التطوير والتحديث وصولاً إلى الأفاق المرجوة من الجودة والكفاءة حتى يحقق التعليم أهدافه الرئيسية التي تتفق مع روح العصر. br ولكي يحقق التعليم أهدافه المرجوة للحد والمجتمع فلابد من تنفيذ توجيهات رئيسية br لسياسة التعليم من بينها تطوير المناهج التعليمية وأساليب التدريس للمراحل التعليمية المختلفة. مشكلة البحث وأهميته: br إن الإهتمام المتزايد بالمناهج يأتي نتيجة الاعتقاد الراسخ بأهميتها ودورها في عملية br التغيير الثقافي والإجتماعي ، ونتيجة تغير المفهوم حول دور المدرسة والمنهاج المدرسي، فلم يعد الدور مقتصراً على نقل المعارف والمعلومات بل يلعبان دوراً هام في عملية التغيير والتطوير الإجتماعي. br وتركز التربية الرياضية في المدرسة الثانوية على التربية عن طريق اللعب التي br تؤكد على المهارات التنافسية ومهارات الرياضة طوال الحياة ، والمدخل الأكثر حداثة في تطوير المنهاج هو الموجه نحو هذه العملية ، والذي يؤكد على تعلم المفاهيم المرتبطة بالحركة وكذلك تعلم مهارات الحركة الممنوعة ، ويؤكد المدخل الإنساني في التربية الرياضية على استخدام الحركة لتحقيق الأهداف الوجدانية، هذا فضلاً عن الإهتمام بتنمية القيم والأخلاق. br ونظراً لعمل الباحث مدرساً للتربية الرياضية بالمرحلة المتوسطة - بدولة الكويت ، وإطلاعاً على المقررات الدراسية الحالية لمنهاج التربية الرياضية للمرحلة المتوسطة ، وجد الباحث قصوراً في المنهاج وعدم تطويره منذ أن تم وضعه في ، وذلك إسترشاداً بمنهاج التربية الرياضية لوزارة التربية والتعليم . ولأن هذه المرحلة تعقب المرحلة الابتدائية والتي يكتمل فيها نضج التلاميذ br بندياً وعقلياً ونفسياً، ويتطلع التلاميذ في هذه المرحلة إلى رسم خطط مستقبلية فكرية وحسية. ونظراً للتطور الذي طرأ على مجتمعنا الإسلامي المصري من تطورات تكنولوجية وإنتتاح على العالم بطريقة بها تأثيرات سلبية،لذلك يجب الإهتمام بالتلاميذ وتعديل سلوكياتهم وتوجيهها إلى الإتجاه الصحيح بعيداً عن الانحراف السلوكي والأخلاقي ، وتنمية الإتجاهات الإيجابية والمفاهيم br المعرفية المرتبطة بممارسة الأنشطة البدنية في ضوء تعليم الدين الإسلامي الحنيف.ومجال التربية الرياضية مجال خصص لتحقيق القوة الحسنة في القول والفعل والتربية على القيم والمثل الطيبة المنبثقة من تعاليم الدين الإسلامي،وترجمة ما يتلقاه التلاميذ إلى سلوك عملي في حياتهم، والقدرة على تنمية التفكير و الابتكار والإبداع ، ويجب الإهتمام بالثقافة الرياضية وإضافة ما هو جديد من قواعد وممارسات مسحية وتغذية سليمة وتدريب منتظم وفوائين ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية وتنمية المعارف والمعلومات الرياضية حيث يلم التلميذ بجميع احتياجاته بدنية ومعرفية وصحية ونفسية.	2008م		المطيري، جاسم محمد جازع عبدالهادي	مناهج التربية الرياضية للمرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت وجمهورية مصر العربية (دراسة مقارنة)/	ماجستير	12407544	5382
د.محسن محمد درويش حمص - د.محمد حسين محمد عبد المنعم		ملخص البحث :	2011م		أحمد، نورهان السيد أحمد	تأثير برنامج تأهيلي على تطوير الكفايات المعرفية و الادائية لمعلمي التربية الرياضية /	ماجستير	12407568	5383
		تعد الكفايات التعليمية والتدريبية احدى الجوانب الرئيسة لتقويم الأداء المهني وان امتلاكها لها تظهر لنا مؤشرات إمكانية تقويم غير مباشر لبرامج إعداد المعلمين ومن ثم تطوير الملية التعليمية بشكل عام، هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى تحديد الكفايات التعليمية لدى مدرسي ومدرسات التربية الرياضية للمرحلة المتوسطة وتحديد الأهمية النسبية لكل منها، استخدم الباحثون المنهج الوصفي بالأسلوب المسحي لامتلائمه طبيعة المشكلة وقد ضم مجتمع الدراسة مدرسي ومدرسات التربية الرياضية لمرحلة الدراسة المتوسطة في محافظات الفرات الأوسط ، وتم اختيار عينة عشوائية من المجتمع الأصلي للدراسة قوامها (120) مدرس ومدرسة للتربية الرياضية في المحافظات المذكورة . قام الباحثون ببناء أداة الدراسة المتمثلة بالاستبيان الذي احتوى (50) فقرة موزعة على (5) مجالات هي (كفايات الأهداف لدرس التربية الرياضية ، كفايات التنظيم ، كفايات التنفيذ، كفايات طرائق التدريس، كفايات التقويم) تم تطبيقها على أفراد عينة الدراسة . وقد استخدم الباحثون الوسائل الإحصائية المناسبة لتفسير النتائج . وقد خرجت الدراسة باستنتاجات عدة تم في ضوئها إعلان عدد من التوصيات منها: 1- تكثيف الدورات التدريبية من قبل الاختصاصيين التربويين كمنادج تطبيقية لتطوير كفايات المدرسين والمدرسات - 2- حت الاختصاصيين التربويين على التنمية الأكاديمية والمهنية ذاتياً لأهميتها وارتباطها بالنمو المهني للمدرس - 3- تفعيل نظام التدريب أثناء الخدمة للمدرسين والمدرسات لتطوير كفاياتهم التدريسية - : العريف بالبحث -							

المقدمة وأهمية البحث 1-1 :

لقد تضاعف النمو المعرفي والعلمي مرات عدة في العقود القليلة الأخيرة من القرن ، ولم تقتزن الثورة العلمية بالنواتج النظرية فقط ، بل تعدتها إلى المجالات التطبيقية والعلمية . ولم تكن التربية بمعزل عن هذه التغيرات التي حدثت ، بل أسهمت بها وسعت إلى الاستفادة منها والتفاعل معها من أجل إحداث التغيير المرغوب في سلوك الفرد ، والعمل على إيجاد مفاهيم حديثة تتفق ومع التقدم العلمي ، والانفجار المعرفي الهائل في إثراء خبرات ومهارات القائمين على التعليم حتى يتمكنوا من التأثير ايجابيا في سلوكيات المتعلمين . ولما استحالت حدوث مثل هذا التغيير إلا بتعليم جيد ونوعي ، فقد سعت التربية الحديثة إلى الاهتمام بالهيكل التعليمي ليصبح أكثر مرونة واستجابة للتغيرات السريعة وتدريب المدرسين على قبول هذا التغيير ، وهذا يتطلب التجدد المستمر لمعلومات المدرسين والطلبة على حد سواء في مختلف مستويات التعليم ومراحله .ومواكبة للتقدم والتطور التكنولوجي للعالم من أجل الاستغلال الأمثل لموارد البشرية والطبيعية المتاحة ، اتجهت الانظار إلى الاستعانة بالعلم وتسخير مفرداته بكافة القوات ، وذلك لمواكبة خطوط التنمية المتصاعدة ، وتوفير الكوادر المتخصصة التي يحتاج إليها البناء والتقدم الحضاري ، وكون المدرسة تعد النواة الأساسية في بناء المجتمع فإن الاهتمام بالمدارس وتزويجها وبكافة مراحلا بمدرسين مدرين وموهلين تربويا وعلميا وفق أفضل الأساليب الحديثة وانجحها . وبدأ بذلك الاهتمام بإعداد المدرس وتدريبه على فهم تغيرات العصر والتكيف مع الدور الجديد الموكل إليه ، فقد عد المعلم رسولا للثقافة وداعيا من دعاة الإصلاح والتجديد والإبتكار ، والتطوير فعلى عاتقه تقع مسؤولية إعداد الأجيال القادمة ورعايتها وتربيتها وتوجيهها ، فالمعلمية التعليمية ليست بذات قيمة إذا خلا ميدانها من المدرس الكفء القادر على تحمل مسؤولياته ، فتخصصية المدرس وكفاياته التعليمية ودافعيته وتمكنه من مادة تخصصه ، وأسلوبه في تنظيم البيئة التعليمية الملائمة تتوقف على البرامج التدريبية التي يتلقاها لاكتساب المهارات الخاصة بطرق التدريس . يتوقف دور المعلم في أي نظام تربوي على مجموعة من العوامل المتداخلة التي تشكل الإطار المرجعي لمفهوم العملية التربوية ومهما اختلفت المفاهيم لدور المعلم ، فإنه يبقى عاملا حاسما في إنجاح العملية التربوية أو إفشالها ، ذلك لأن وظيفة المعلم لم تعد عملية ميكانيكية تقتصر على نقل المعرفة إلى المتعلمين ، بل انه يمثل الأداة الفاعلة في إنماء قدرات المتعلمين العقلية ، والاجتماعية ، والجسمية ، وتطوير شخصياتهم بصورة عامة .

إن تعزيز كفاية المعلم وظيفية موضوعية ، وأداة ومنهج علمي يهدف إلى إصدار أحكام على مدى تحقيق العملية التربوية لأهدافها وأغراضها . وتظهر أهمية تعزيز المعلم في الكشف عن تأثير المعلم في العملية التربوية . وكشف نواحي القصور إن وجدت ، واقتراح الوسائل المناسبة والعمل على تحقيق الأهداف التربوية والتعليمية .

تعد الكفايات التعليمية والتدريبية أحد الجوانب الرئيسية لتقويم الأداء المهني للمعلم وتوافر الكفايات التدريبية ، وتمكن المعلم منها تظهر لنا مؤشرات إمكانية تقويم غير مباشر لبرامج إعداد المعلمين . ويعد المشرفون والاختصاصيون التربويون والمدرسون الأوائل أصحاب الخبرة الميدانية في إبراز الكفايات التدريبية لدى مدرسي ومدرسات التربية الرياضية لمرحلة الدراسة المتوسطة .

مشكلة البحث 1-2 :

إن المدرس هو المنظم والمسير لعملية تعليم الطلبة ، إذ يتأثر الطلبة بأي برنامج تعليمي وإبداعي من خلال المدرس ، لذا يمكن القول إن فاعلية المؤسسات التعليمية تعتمد اعتمادا مباشرا على كفاية العاملين بها ، لذا فإن رفع كفاية المدرس هدف من أهداف المؤسسة التربوية وتعد الكفايات التعليمية من المتطلبات الأساسية للمدرسين ، وذلك من أجل نجاح العملية التعليمية ، لذا اهتمت كثير من الدراسات في المجال التربوي والرياضي بدراسة الكفايات التعليمية لدى المدرسين . ويرى الكثير من خبراء التربية الرياضية إن القائمين على تدريس التربية الرياضية في مرحلة الدراسة المتوسطة يجب أن يمتلكوا الكفايات التعليمية اللازمة لتدريس المهارات الرياضية المختلفة ، لذا لا بد ن توافر كفايات تعليمية أساسية لدى مدرس التربية الرياضية في مرحلة الدراسة المتوسطة تؤهله لأن يقوم بدوره بكفاية وفاعلية ، إضافة إلى الكفايات الشخصية ، لا شك إن أملك المدرسين للكفايات التعليمية سيمضي قدراتهم ويثري خبراتهم ويساعدهم على تحقيق الأهداف التربوية ، ضمن الإطار الذي يسهل تلبية حاجاتهم ، لذلك فإن الكشف عن مدى توافرها لديهم أمر بالغ الأهمية ، لأنه سيساعد على تحديد نقاط الضعف والقوة لديهم ، ومن ثم معالجتها .

من خلال احتكاك الباحثين بالوسط التربوي فقد لاحظوا وجود ضعف في أداء مدرسي التربية الرياضية ، الأمر الذي حثهم على هذه الدراسة لتحديد الكفايات التعليمية التي يجب أن تتوفر لدى مدرسي التربية الرياضية في هذه المرحلة الدراسية خاصة وللمراحل الدراسية بصورة عامة ، لمساعدة المدرس في إتقان تدريس التربية الرياضية ، لما لهذه المرحلة الدراسية من أثر بالغ في تنمية شخصية الطالب تنمية شاملة مترنة ن جميع نواحي الحياة المختلفة ، على ذلك يساعد في رفع مستوى كفاياته في أدائه ، والذي يتضح أثره في العملية التربوية ككل .

أهداف البحث 1-3 :

يهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى :

تحديد الكفايات التعليمية لدى مدرسي ومدرسات التربية الرياضية للمرحلة المتوسطة -1

. تحديد الأهمية النسبية لكل كفاية من هذه الكفايات -2

: الإطار النظري والدراسات المشابهة -

: الإطار النظري 1-1 -

: الكفايات التدريبية 1-1-1 :

مجموعه من القدرات وما يرتبط بتا من مهارات ، والتي يفترض إن المعلم يمتلكها بما يمكنه من أداء مهامه ودواره ومسؤولياته خير أداء مما ينعكس على العملية التعليمية ككل ، وخصوصا من ناحية نجاح المعلم ، وقدرته على نقل المعلومات إلى تلاميذه وقد يقوم المعلم بذلك عن طريق التخطيط والأعداد للدروس وغيره من الأنشطة اليومية والتطبيقية ، مما يتضح في السلوك والأعداد الفعلي للمعلم داخل الصف وخارجه ، (1 : 31) .

يحتاج النظام التعليمي إلى مراجعة بين الحين والآخر من أجل تطويره عن طريق تحسين كفاياته الداخلية باختيار مختلات أفضل وتنظيم أفضل بخبرات أكثر ملائمة مع الواقع لكي يأتي مخرجات هذا النظام على مستوى الملموحات التي يتوقعها المجتمع مع النظام التربوي (7 : 73) .

وقد سلك المسؤولون لغرض تحقيق تلك الطرائق المختلفة فقاموا بأعداد المعلمين في أول الأمر على افتراض أكاديمي مفاده ، إن إعداد المعلمين يقوم على تقديم نموذج معرفي يتفق مع المواد الدراسية ، ولكن هذا النموذج ظل قاصرا أمام المسؤولية الحقيقية ، للمعلم ، فاضافوا إلى الافتراض الأول مجموعة من المساقات النظرية في موضوعات تربوية ونفسية ولكن هذه البرامج ظلت غير فعالة في أعداد معلمين أكفاء ، فتطور الافتراض إلى تقديم نموذج معرفي ومساقات نظرية وعملية ، ولكن هذه البرامج بقيت ليست هي الأفضل في إعداد المعلمين وتأهيلهم ، فادركوا أهمية تعرف المتغيرات الرئيسية المؤثرة في تربية المعلمين ، وأخيرا تنبّه المسؤولون التربويون إلى أهمية اتباع أسلوب التدريب وتحليل المهارات الأساسية المكونة للمهنة وهكذا وجب الاهتمام إلى وجود برامج جديدة لتدريب المعلمين يقوم على الكفايات الأساسية اللازمة لمهنة التعليم ، ويذكر (سعادة إبراهيم 2001) إن الأدبيات والأبحاث التي تمت في إطار الكفايات أخذت أربع جوانب لغرض تحديد الكفايات اللازمة لأداء تدريس فعال وهي :

. منحى أسلوب تحليل النظم واستخدام تقنياته في تحليل نظام العملية التعليمية لاستخلاص الكفايات اللازمة -1

منحى ملاحظة سلوك مجموعة من المعلمين الناجحين في عملية التدريس الفعال لاشتقاق الكفايات التعليمية لأعداد -2

منحى البحوث التربوية التي من شأنها أن تكشف عن المتغيرات أو العوامل التي تؤثر في عملية التعليم بصورة إيجابية -3

. لاشتقاق الكفايات التعليمية المطلوبة لإعداد المعلم الناجح .

						منحى التعرف على آراء وجهات نظر التربويين المشغلين بأعداد وتأهيل المعلمين لتحديد الكفايات التعليمية (3 : 78 - 4) . تمثل الكفايات التعليمية مجموعة من القدرات والمهارات التي يمتلكها المدرس ويمارسها في الموقف التعليمي لتمكنه من القيام بمهامه التعليمية بفاعلية وإتقان القدرة على تنفيذ النشاط التعليمي ، الذي يستند إلى مجموعة من الحقائق والمفاهيم والتعاليم والمبادئ التي تتضمن من خلال السلوك التعليمي الذي يصل إلى درجة المهارة . ويشير التربويون إلى ضرورة متابعة وتقويم جميع العاملين في المجال التربوي وبصورة مستمرة وذلك من أجل تأكيد القابليات والمهارات المعرفي لديهم وتدعيم نقاط القوة ومعالجة وتحقق عملية تقويم المعلم أهدافا متعددة منها : (6 : 23) . . رفع الكفايات التدريسية لدى المعلم وإحساسه بالثقة بالنفس والتأكد من نموه العلمي في مجال تخصصه -1 تقويم أعمال المعلمين : وتوجيههم بالمقارنة مع المعلمين الآخرين في المدارس الأخرى ، والعاملين في الأجهزة -2 . والدورات التدريبية المختلفة . وضع معايير تساعد المدرس على الارتقاء بمستوى تدريبه بالمقارنة بالتغيرات التي تحدث في المجتمع ، وضرورة -3 . مواكبة المدرسة لاحتياجات الطلبة ، والمجتمع والعصر الذي يعيشون فيه ، القدرة على الحكم لتأهيل المعلم لمراكز تربوية أعلى للترقية في الميدان التربوي ، وتعددت معايير تقويم كفاية المعلم -4 ويتمثل تقويم كفاية المعلم بناءاً على سلوك المعلم في ملاحظة السلوك الظاهري للمعلم ، بمعنى ملاحظة المهارات التدريسية للمعلم داخل الصف أن التقويم يجري كعملية تشخيصية فإذا كان تقويم المعلم منخفضاً فإن النتائج تشير إلى ما يعرفه أداء المعلم ، أو إخفاقه -5 . في عمله إن أنشطة التقويم منظمة بأسلوب زمني دقيق ، وملامت لتقويم أداء المعلم ، ويختلف التربويون في تحديد الكفايات ثم -6 الطريقة التي يتم من خلالها تحليل العملية التدريسية ، إلا أن هذا يعني عدم فاعليتها ، لإظهار مستوى أداء المعلم و قدراته التدريسية ومن ثم نقاط القوة والضعف في أساليب المعلم الذي يطبق الكفايات . وتمكن مجالات الكفايات المحاور الرئيسة . للعملية التربوية على الرغم من الاختلاف في تسمية هذه المجالات		
5384	12407844	ماجستير	فقه الدعوة الإسلامية والإعلام :	الصاوي، فاروق عبد الغني.	فاروق عبد الغني الصاوي ،	1981 . القاهرة : تتكون هذه الرسالة من المقدمة والتمهيد ، والتمهيد عبارة عن تعريف الاعلام ، ونشأة الاعلام ، واهمية الاعلام في العصر الحديث ، والاركان والمبادئ الاساسية في الاعلام والمعنى المقصود من الاعلام الاسلامي واخيراً أهمية الاعلام الاسلامي . وثلاثة ابواب . الباب الاول وهو (المودودي وجهاده الفكري والعلمي)وهو عبارة عن ثلاثة فصول ، الفصل الاول (عصر المودودي ونشأته) 1.تمهيد موجز عن تاريخ الاسلام بالهند-2. نسب المودودي ومولده ونشأته-2. الفصل الثاني (جهاد المودودي الفكري والعلمي) 1.مرحلة العاطفة الاسلامية-2 مرحلة الفهم الشامل والدعوة-3 مرحلة العمل التنظيمي للإسلام- الفصل الثالث (اصول الدعوة والفهم عند المودودي) 1.ارتباط المودودي بالكتاب والسنة-2 الاسلام نظام شامل للحياة-3 التخلص من سيطرة الثقافة الغربية- أما الباب الثاني فيتكون من فصلين الفصل الاول (حقل الاعلام ووسائله عند المودودي) الفصل الثاني (وسائل الاعلام والدعوة عند المودودي) والباب الثالث (تقويم الاعلام عند المودودي)ينقسم الى فصلين الفصل الاول (خصائص ومميزات الاعلام عند المودودي) الفصل الثاني (اثار اعلام المودودي)		
5385	12408272	ماجستير	تأثير استخدام برنامج للتدريب الخاصة على مستوى الاداء الفني لمسابقة المصدر للبراعم	شمس الدين، شمس الدين محمد محمود		2002م . تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة تأثير البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على تحسين زمن رد الفعل ودقة تسديد الكلمات لملاكمي الدرجة الثانية . br br أجريت الدراسة الإستطلاعية في الفترة من 1/ 7 /1987 إلى 5/ 7 /1987 وذلك للتأكد من صلاحية الأجهزة والأدوات المستخدمة في القياسات ، تحديد صلاحية صالة الملاكمة بنادي جمعية شبان المسلمين بالشاطبي لتطبيق البرنامج . br br تم إجراء الدراسة الأساسية على عينة من ملاكمي الدرجة الثانية من نادي الاتحاد السكندري ونادي جمعية الشبان المسلمين بالشاطبي قوامها (44) ملاكماً في الفترة من 15/ 7 /1987 إلى 15/ 10 /1987 وكانت اعصارهم تتراوح من (17 -20 سنة) . br br خضعت المجموعة التجريبية (22) لاعباً للبرنامج التدريبي المقترح لتحسين زمن رد الفعل ودقة تسديد الكلمات ، واخضاع المجموعة الضابطة (22لاعباً) للبرنامج التدريبي المطبق على ملاكمي الدرجة الثانية بالنادية . br br وتوصل الباحث إلى أن البرنامج المقترح يحسن كلاً من زمن رد الفعل ودقة تسديد الكلمات ، لذا يوصي الباحث بضرورة الإستمرار بالبرنامج التدريبي المقترح لتحسين زمن رد الفعل ودقة تسديد الكلمات . يعد قطاع الشباب بصفة عامة الثروة الحقيقية لأي مجتمع من المجتمعات إذا ما احسن استغلاله . وشباب الجامعة بصفة خاصة يمثلون شريحة خاصة وهامة داخل قطاع الشباب حيث إنهم يساهمون في تكامل عملية البناء الاجتماعي، وتقع مسئولية التربية والإعداد هنا على عاتق الجامعة باعتبارها أهم وسيط من وسائل التربية . إلى جانب أنها تزود طلابها بالمعلومات والمعارف لإعدادهم للمهن المختلفة فهي أيضاً تساهم في تنمية وعيهم في مختلف المجالات وبخاصة الوعي السياسي الذي تشير بحوث ودراسات عديدة في مجال التربية السياسية إلى وجود ضعف وانخفاض فيه وفي الممارسة السياسية والمشاركة السياسية لدى الشباب الجامعي ، وهو ما يتمثل في عدم إقبالهم على المشاركة في الحياة السياسية وعدم معرفتهم بالقضايا والأحزاب السياسية، وانخفاض الثقافة السياسية لديهم، وزيادة الإحساس بالاعترا ب والسلبية وانخفاض الإحساس بالانتماء والولاء للمجتمع .		
5386	12408410	ماجستير	تأثير برنامج تدريبي مقترح على تحسين زمن رد الفعل ودقة تسديد (الكلمات)	السيد ، عصمت إبراهيم غنفي		1989م . يعد قطاع الشباب بصفة عامة الثروة الحقيقية لأي مجتمع من المجتمعات إذا ما احسن استغلاله . وشباب الجامعة بصفة خاصة يمثلون شريحة خاصة وهامة داخل قطاع الشباب حيث إنهم يساهمون في تكامل عملية البناء الاجتماعي، وتقع مسئولية التربية والإعداد هنا على عاتق الجامعة باعتبارها أهم وسيط من وسائل التربية . إلى جانب أنها تزود طلابها بالمعلومات والمعارف لإعدادهم للمهن المختلفة فهي أيضاً تساهم في تنمية وعيهم في مختلف المجالات وبخاصة الوعي السياسي الذي تشير بحوث ودراسات عديدة في مجال التربية السياسية إلى وجود ضعف وانخفاض فيه وفي الممارسة السياسية والمشاركة السياسية لدى الشباب الجامعي ، وهو ما يتمثل في عدم إقبالهم على المشاركة في الحياة السياسية وعدم معرفتهم بالقضايا والأحزاب السياسية، وانخفاض الثقافة السياسية لديهم، وزيادة الإحساس بالاعترا ب والسلبية وانخفاض الإحساس بالانتماء والولاء للمجتمع .		
5387	12408444	ماجستير	معوقات النشاط الرياضي في الجامعات "دراسة ميدانية"	المغير، ليبيب أحمد أحمد		1974م .		
5388	12408757	دكتوراه	/ Influence of protected and unprotected fat supplementation on postpartum productive and reproductive performance of high producing dairy cows	Abd-Allah,Atef Mohamed Saleem.	Atef Mohamed Saleem	ElMini a univer sity 2013 Two experiments were carried out in this study to evaluate the effect of fat supplementation (protected and unprotected)during the prepartum and postpartum periods or during the summer heat stress on milk production , milk composition , some blood metabolites and hormones of high producing Holstein dairy cows Experiment one: Effect of fat supplementation (protected and unprotected) during prepartum and postpartum periods on milk production ,milk components, some plasma metabolites and hormones , as well as reproductive performance of high producing dairy cows.	#####	Dr.M.A.Ayoub

							The results can be summarized as the following . 1- Dry matter intake (DMI) 2- Milk production ,milk composition , and feed efficiency: 3- Blood plasma composition : 4- Reproductive performance: Experiment 2 Effect of fat supplementation (protected and unprotected) during the summer heat stress on milk production , milk components ,and some plasma metabolites and hormone of high producing dairy cows. The results can be summarized as the following . 5- Dry matter intake (DMI) 6- Rectal temperature(RT) and respiration rate(RR): 7- Blood plasma composition : 8- Milk production ,milk composition , and feed efficiency:		
5389	12408886	الحصول على الدبلوم الأول في التربية الرياضية 1972م .	برنامج مقترح لالعاب القوى للمرحلة الابتدائية /	بدر ، سامية محمد حامد .		1972م	يتحرك البحث العلمي الآن في جميع الدول الأخذة بأسباب التقدم ليعطي أكبر قدر من المشاكل التي تتعرض تقدم دول العالم في مسيرتها نحو حياة أفضل ومستقبل أكثر إشراقاً بعد أن أصبح واضحاً أن العلم هو إحدى الوسائل الرئيسية التي تستطيع هذا العالم من التقدم والرفي . ومن الطبيعي أن يتركز اهتمام الباحث على ألعاب القوى فهي مادة التي يقوم بتدريسها بالمعهد العالي للتربية الرياضية للمعلمات بالجزيرة منذ سبعة أعوام . وهو بذلك يعيش مشاكلها ويهتم بها ويتتبع أرقامها علاوة على أن ألعاب القوى تساعد كل شخص يمارسها على اكتساب الصحة العضوية الجوية والثبات الانفعالي والوعي الاجتماعي .		د.عبدالمعظم محمود فياز
5390	12408897	الحصول على الدبلوم الأول في التربية الرياضية 1972م .	تقييم طرق تعليم المهارات الحركية في كرة اليد/	محمود، ليلى لييب		1972م	تعتبر كرة اليد أحد الأنشطة الرياضية التي تساعد على تحقيق أهداف التربية الرياضية ، فهي تعمل على تقوية جميع أجزاء الجسم عامة وعضلات الرجلين والكفين والذراعين واليدين خاصة - حتى الأصابع وذلك عن طريق الرمي والتلف . وتنتمي كرة اليد قوة التحمل والسرعة بصورة مباشرة عن طريق الجري والحركات السريعة الأخرى مثل التقف والتقف والرمي . كما تنتمي التوافق الحسلي العصبي وذلك عن طريق التمرير والتصويب والتنطيط . وفي مجال تنمية الشخصية تنمي كرة اليد سمة الاعتماد على النفس وتساعد على تنمية سرعة التفكير إذ أن مواقف اللعبة السريعة والمثيرة تحتاج إلى التصرف السريع واتخاذ القرارات السريعة الحاسمة .		د.إبراهيم حامد قنديل
5391	12408954	ماجستير	تأثير استخدام التدريب المتقاطع علي بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة لمتسابقى الوثب الثلاثي /	أبو المعاطي، حمدي محب.		2016	إن عالم اليوم يمر بثورة جديدة هي مزيج بين التقدم التكنولوجي المذهل والثورة المعلوماتية الفاتكة حيث تتسارع المعلومات وتنمو تطبيقاتها لتساهم في تطور المجتمع وتقدمه من خلال استخدام مختلف فروع العلم والمعرفة وامتدت هذه الثورة في المجال التدريب الرياضي بصفة خاصة فمع زيادة حجم التطبيقات واتساع دائرة المعلومات والبحوث والعلوم المرتبطة بالتدريب وتعتبر طرق واساليب التدريب هي وسائل تنفيذ الوحدة التدريبية لتنمية وتطوير الحالة التدريبية للفرد بسلوك يؤدي الي تحقيق الغرض المطلوب عن طريق عمليات التدريب الرياضي المنظمة و هناك العديد من طرق التدريب التي تحقق كل منها اغراض واجبات معينة ولذلك يجب اختيار الطريقة المناسبة للغرض وعلى أساس تنوع طرق و أساليب التدريب لرفع مستوى الإنجاز الرياضي ويعد التدريب المتقاطع أداة للقوة الكامنة للتدريب والذي يساعد المتسابقين على الوصول إلى قمة المنافسة في رياضتهم التخصصية ولذلك أستخدمة العديد من المتسابقين ذوي المستوى العالي و الأولمبي و لاحظ الباحث أنه عند استخدام أكثر من أسلوب تدريبي على مسابقة الوثب الثلاثي بطريقة التدريب الجزئية للمراحل الفنية كلا على حدة قد يؤثر بصورة إيجابية أفضل من التدريب على المسابقة بصورة كلية فكل مرحلة من مراحل الوثب الثلاثي (الخطوة –الحلجة –الوثبة) خصائص وميزات تتناسب مع الأساليب التدريبية تبين للباحث عدم دمج أو استخدام أساليب التدريب المتقاطع في برنامج واحد لذا رأي الباحث استخدام أساليب (الأتقال و البليومتري – الأتقال و الباليستي) لما لهم من أهمية كبيرة وملحوظة في التقدم بمستوي القدرات البدنية حيث أنه أسس هام جدا للقدرات المهارية و الارتقاء بمستوي متسابقى الوثب الثلاثي وإعطاء المدرسين فكرة كيفية استخدام التدريب المتقاطع بأساليب مختلفة ووضعها في برامج التدريب .		
5392	12409387	ماجستير	الأنشطة اللاصفية وعلاقتها بالسلوك العدواني لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية/	عبد السيد، عصمت العبد علي.		2016	هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على العلاقة بين الأنشطة اللاصفية، والسلوك العدواني لدي عينة الدراسة، والكشف عن وجود أو عدم وجود تأثير عند أفراد العينة في الأنشطة اللاصفية، والسلوك العدواني .يُعزى إلى التخصص الدراسي (عملي – أدبي) ومحل الإقامة (ريف – حضر)، وكذلك الكشف عن إمكانية تنبؤ الأنشطة اللاصفية بالسلوك العدواني لدي عينة الدراسة، وتكونت عينة الدراسة الأساسية من (طالب من طُلب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية بمحافظة قنا والبحر الأحمر، من سن (05 إلى (061 سنة، وتم تطبيق مقياس الأنشطة اللاصفية، ومقياس السلوك العدواني، كما تم استخدام (المنج (06 الوصفي في الدراسة، وقد أسفرت النتائج : عن وجود علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائياً بين متوسطات درجات الطلاب في مجالات الأنشطة اللاصفية)ماعداد المجال الرياضي والمجال الكشفي) والدرجة الكمية ليا، والسلوك العدواني عند مستوى (1.10)، عدم حدوث تأثير لتفاعل محل الإقامة (ريف/حضر) ونوع التخصص (عملي/ أدبي) على المشاركة في الأنشطة اللاصفية، وعلى السلوك العدواني لدي عينة الدراسة، كما أمكن التوصل إلى إمكانية التنبؤ بالسلوك العدواني من خلال الأنشطة اللاصفية، ويُعد المجال العلمي أكثر المجالات التي يمكن استخدامها في التنبؤ بالسلوك العدواني، يليه المجال الثقافي.		
5393	12427024		Solar adsorption ice maker utilizing activated carbon and methanol pairs /	Ali, Shazly Sadek Hamed.		2017	أصبحت أنظمة الإمتزاز المدارة بالطاقة الشمسية واحدة من الطرق الواعدة في التطبيقات المختلفة لعمليات الإمتزاز حيث أنها قادرة على استخدام الطاقة منخفضة درجة الحرارة وصديقة للبيئة. يعتبر تصنيع الثلج بالطاقة الشمسية بالإمتزاز باستخدام زوج الإمتزاز واحد من تطبيقات عمليات الإمتزاز المدارة بالطاقة الشمسية. الرسالة الحالية تقدم عمل تجريبي لنظام تصنيع الثلج بالطاقة الشمسية بالإمتزاز باستخدام زوج الإمتزاز من الكربون النشط(Aquasorb 2000) والميثانول. ولذا فإن الهدف من الرسالة دراسة أداء النظام واستخراج الخصائص الإمتزازية لزوج الإمتزاز. وأيضاً إنشاء واختبار النظام تحت الظروف المناخية الحقيقية.		

							في هذه الدراسة تم تثبيت الأجهزة المعملية لاختبار وتقييم خصائص الكربون النشط (Aquasorb 2000) كمادة مازة والميثانول كمادة ممتزة في المختبر عند درجات حرارة مختلفة لكل من المواد والمبخر. وتم عمل نموذج للمولد باستخدام أنابيب نحاسية تحتوي على الكربون النشط مع عمل مسار داخلي محوري لتحسين عملية إنتقال الحرارة والكتلة خلال العمليات المختلفة. تم بناء وحدة تلج شمسي تعمل بالإمتزاز مكونة من ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية، المولد والمكثف والمبخر مع عدم وجود صمامات باستثناء صمام الشحن والتفريغ لسياسة التصميم. وتم عمل تصميم جديد للمولد باستخدام ألواح الأكرليك لتحسين إنتقال الحرارة والكتلة داخل المولد. يحتوي المولد على عشرة أنابيب نحاسية تحتوي بداخلها على الكربون النشط وهذه الأنابيب متصلة مع بعضها البعض ومغلقة بألواح الأكرليك بدلا من الزجاج لتعمل على حبس الحرارة ورفع درجة حرارة المادة المازة إلى درجات حرارة عالية. ويمتاز الأكرليك أيضا بالمتانة أكثر من الزجاج بجانب العزل الحراري العالي له.	
							بالرغم من التقدم في صناعة المشغلات الدقيقة والوحدات الإلكترونية لتقوم بمجموعة من الوظائف والأوامر في وقت محدود وبسرعة عالية فإنها تكون مصحوبة بارتفاع في درجات حرارتها. إرتفاع درجة الحرارة تعد من أكبر المشكلات التي تعيق التطور في صناعة الوحدات الإلكترونية نظرا لتأثيرها السلبي على أداء الوحدة وعمرها الافتراضي. طرق تبريد الوحدات الإلكترونية عديدة منها التبريد باستخدام تبريد الهواء، التبريد باستخدام التبريز، التبريد باستخدام مواد متغيرة الطور، أو التبريد باستخدام تكنولوجيا الانبوية الحرارية. من أهم وأوسع طرق التبريد هو استخدام الهواء كمتبريد وذلك لسهولة الحصول عليه فهو متاح، سهولة تجهيزه فهو لا يحتاج مساحة أكبر لسياسة المعدات المستخدمة في تجهيزه، وكذلك أقل ضرر بالوحدات الإلكترونية نظرا لصغر كثافته. في هذه الدراسة تم تبريد مصفوفة من 7 صفوف و 5 أعمدة من المصادر الحرارية التي تحاكي الوحدات الإلكترونية نظريا باستخدام الطرق الحسابية. تم إجراء الدراسة باستخدام أحد نماذج السريان المضطرب ببرنامج أنيسز فلزونت 14. تم تثبيت المصادر الحرارية الساخنة داخل قناة وتميرير تيار هواء متقاطع داخل القناة وتعرض صف من أصفاف المصفوفة لصف من نفاثات هواء تصادمية متعامدة.	
5394	12427272	Cooling an array of electronic heat sources by a row of impinging air jets in cross flow cofiguration /	Khalil, Mohamed Khalil Ramadan.		2016		تعد عملية التجفيف العملية الرئيسية لكثير من القطاعات الصناعية، وتعتبر واحدة من العمليات الأساسية في الصناعات المعالجة مثل تجفيف اللب والورق، وتجفيف الخشب وتجفيف المواد الغذائية، وتجفيف الحبوب والفواكه والخضروات وتجفيف الأدوية العشبية والشاي، وتجفيف المنتجات الصيدلانية، وتجفيف السيراميك وتجفيف المواد البتية، والتجفيف للمنتجات النسيجية، وتجفيف الفحم، والعديد من المنتجات الأخرى. مصامص قصب السكر يؤثر سلبا على البيئة عندما يتم التعامل معه باعتباره نفايات لكن من جانب آخر فإنه يمكن اعتباره من الموارد إذا تم تطبيق التكنولوجيا الملائمة لمعالجته وإنتاج منتجات استهلاكية تتناسب مع طلبات السوق. هذه المنتجات مثل الورق واللبن والأواح الخشب متوسطة وعالية الكثافة. وتعتبر مرحلة التجفيف في هذه الصناعات مستهلكة جدا للطاقة مما يؤثر على السعر النهائي للمنتج ومن ناحية أخرى فإن جودة المنتج تعتمد على كيفية أداء المجفف حيث أنها ترتبط ارتباطا مباشرا بكيفية الحصول على نسبة الرطوبة المطلوبة للمنتج النهائي. تهدف الرسالة إلى مقارنة الموجات فوق الصوتية المستمرة والمقطعة مع الموجات فوق الصوتية الوهمية لمرضى الألم اللبغى العضلى في العضلة شبه المنحرفة.	
5395	12427325	Simulation and control performance analysis of MDF bagasse fiber drying /	Abdelsalam, Gafary Mahmoud.		2016		أجريت الدراسة على ستون مريضاً من الجنسين ؛ 37 رجل و 23 سيدة يعانون من نقاط الزناد الشنيطة في الألياف العليا للعضلة شبه المنحرفة تراوحت أعمارهم بين 18 إلى 30 سنة وتم تقسيمهم عشوائيا إلى اربعة مجموعات متساوية. تم إجراء الدراسة في مستشفى جامعة عين شمس قسم العلاج الطبيعي في الفترة من أكتوبر 2015 إلى فبراير 2016. تم تقييمهم عن طريق مقياس الألم بالضغط لقياس درجة الألم مع الضغط، المقياس التمثيلي البصري لتقييم شدة الألم ومقياس نوتنغهام للصحة الشخصية لتقييم نوعية الحياة. تمت جميع التقييمات قبل وبعد 10 جلسات من العلاج. أظهرت النتائج أن هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين المجموعة الأولى والمجموعات الأخرى من حيث مقياس الألم بالضغط وفروق بين المجموعة الأولى والمجموعات الثلاثة والرابعة من حيث المقياس التمثيلي البصري ومقياس نوتنغهام للصحة الشخصية. هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين المجموعة الثانية والمجموعات الأخرى من حيث مقياس الألم بالضغط ولم يكن هناك فروق بينهم من حيث المقياس التمثيلي البصري ومقياس نوتنغهام للصحة الشخصية لم يكن هناك فروق بين المجموعة الثالثة والرابعة من حيث مقياس الألم بالضغط، المقياس التمثيلي البصري ومقياس نوتنغهام للصحة الشخصية.	
5396	12428561	Effect of continuous versus pulsed ultrasound on myofascial pain syndrome /	Ahmed, Heba-Allah Samy Said.		2016		قد أجريت هذه الدراسة في العيادة الخارجية كلية العلاج الطبيعي جامعة القاهرة وكان الغرض الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو مقارنة تقييم فعالية شرائط الكينيسو اللاصقة بالإضافة إلى العلاج الطبيعي التقليدي مقابل فعالية الارتجاع البيولوجي التدريبي بالإضافة إلى العلاج الطبيعي التقليدي في علاج عضلة الجبهة وعضلة الفم الدويرية في حالات شلل بيلز باستخدام نطاق قياس هاوس بريك مان وقياس بالث. والهدف الثاني اختبار تأثير شرائط الكينيسو اللاصقة والارتجاع البيولوجي التدريبي في علاج عضلة الجبهة وعضلة الفم المستديرة في حالات شلل بيلز باستخدام نطاق قياس هاوس بريك مان وقياس بالث حيث شارك ثلاثين مريض من (الإناث والذكور) وتراوحت اعمارهم من سن (15-42 سنة) وقد تم تقسيم المرضى إلى المجموعة (أ) حيث أن (ن=9) الذين حصلوا على شرائط الكينيسو اللاصقة بالإضافة إلى العلاج الطبيعي التقليدي (العلاج بالليزر، فارادي التحفيز وإعادة تعليم حركات الوجه) والمجموعة الثانية (ن=8) الذين حصلوا على التدريب الارتجاعي البيولوجي بالإضافة إلى العلاج الطبيعي التقليدي (العلاج بالليزر، التحفيز فارادي وإعادة تعليم حركات الوجه) وتم تقييم جميع المرضى في بداية الدراسة وبعد نهاية المدة (أربعة أسابيع).	
5397	12428563	Kinesiotaping versus biofeedbach training in treatment of bell's palsy /	Shaheen, Ghada Al Sayed M.		2016		يعد حمل الحقايق على كتف واحد من أكثر طرق حمل الحقايق شيوعا بين مختلف السكان هذا العمل الغير متساوي بسبب كثرةا من المشاكل الجسدية الوظيفية وفي النشاط الحيوي ومع ذلك هناك قلة نسيية في الأبحاث المتعلقة بحمل الحقايق ذات الكتف الواحد والتي تسبب أحمال غير متساوية الهدف : بحث تأثير حمل الحقايق على كتف واحد على النشاط الكهربى للعضلة الظهريه العريضة في النساء الأصحاء العينة : قد أجري البحث على ثلاثين قاعة من كلية العلاج الطبيعي جامعة القاهرة والتي تراوحت اعمارهم بين 18 إلى 22 عاما الطريقة : أجري لكل طالية ثلاث قياسات للعضلة الظهريه العريضة الغير مهيمنة والمهيمنة أولا أثناء أقصى انقباض إرادي عضلي لمدة 5 ثواني ثانيا أثناء حمل حقيية على كتف واحد (الغير مهيمن) تحتوي على 10% من وزن الجسم لمدة 5 دقائق ثالثا أثناء حمل حقيية على كتف واحد (الغير مهيمن) تحتوي على 15% من وزن الجسم لمدة 5 دقائق بفترة راحة 10 دقائق بين كل قياس النتائج: خلال حمل حقيية تحتوي على 10% من وزن الجسم تبين أن النشاط الكهربى للعضلة الظهريه العريضة للجانب الغير مهيمن أقل من النشاط الكهربى للجانب المهيمن بمتوسط (6.20±10.14ملي. فولت) على التوالي بدلالة إحصائية =0.001 عند حمل 15% من وزن الجسم كان النشاط الكهربى للعضلة الظهريه العريضة للجانب الغير مهيمن أقل من النشاط الكهربى للجانب المهيمن بمتوسط (9.08±6.95ملي. فولت) على التوالي.	
5398	12428574	Influence of carrying unilateral shoulder bag on myoelectrical activity of latissimus dorsi muscle in normal females /	Albasiony, Israa Salim.		2016		يعد حمل الجهاز العصبي اللاارادي دورا رئيسيا في الظواهر المرضية لمرضى الفشل القلبي الاحتقاني ويعتبر تحليل تذبذب معدل (متغيرية) نبضات القلب أسلوب سهل دقيق للدراسة الكمية للضغط اللاارادي للقلب. وبعد التذبذب الكبير في معدل نبضات القلب مؤشر للتكيف الجيد مما يعني أن الياات التحكم اللاارادي للتلب تؤدي وظيفتها جيدا عل العكس التذبذب الأقل دائما ما يؤثر إلى تكيف غير طبيعي وغير كافي للجهاز العصبي اللاارادي، مما يعكس وجود إغلال وظيفي. وقد كان الهدف من هذه الدراسة بيان إذا ما كان بإمكان تمرينات الحجاب الحاجز باستخدام جهاز تدريب عضلات التنفس إحداث تغيير في تذبذب معدل نبضات القلب في مرضى فشل القلب الاحتقاني.	
5399	12428591	Efficacy of diaphragmatic training on heart rate variability in congestive heart failure patients /	Mossa, Tarek Ibrahim Badr El-Din.		2016		يلعب اعتلال الجهاز العصبي اللاارادي دورا رئيسيا في الظواهر المرضية لمرضى الفشل القلبي الاحتقاني ويعتبر تحليل تذبذب معدل (متغيرية) نبضات القلب أسلوب سهل دقيق للدراسة الكمية للضغط اللاارادي للقلب. وبعد التذبذب الكبير في معدل نبضات القلب مؤشر للتكيف الجيد مما يعني أن الياات التحكم اللاارادي للتلب تؤدي وظيفتها جيدا عل العكس التذبذب الأقل دائما ما يؤثر إلى تكيف غير طبيعي وغير كافي للجهاز العصبي اللاارادي، مما يعكس وجود إغلال وظيفي. وقد كان الهدف من هذه الدراسة بيان إذا ما كان بإمكان تمرينات الحجاب الحاجز باستخدام جهاز تدريب عضلات التنفس إحداث تغيير في تذبذب معدل نبضات القلب في مرضى فشل القلب الاحتقاني.	

							قد وجدنا أن التمرينات العلاجية للحجاب الحاجز باستخدام جهاز تدريب عضلات التنفس تزيد التحكم اللاإرادي في تثنييد معدن بويضات القلب لمرضى فشل القلب الاحتقاني وهذا التحسن في التحكم اللاإرادي للقلب يلعب دورا هاما ويمكن أن يكون ذا قيمة في تقليل مخاطر المرض لهم.	
						2016	معلمي المدارس الإعدادية تمثل المجموعة المهنية بين الذين لديهم عرضة لإضطراب الجهاز العضلي الهيكلي ولكن مدى انتشاره بينهم في مصر لم يحدد بعد . الغرض: أجريت هذه الدراسة لفحص مدى العلاقة بين العمل واضطرابات الجهاز العضلي الهيكلي بين معلمي المدارس الحكومية الإعدادية في القاهرة ، مصر في الـ 12 شهرا الماضية . الإجراء : تم اختيار عينة من 200 معلم مرحلة إعدادية من المدارس الحكومية في القاهرة ، مصر مع متوسط عمر (35.9+3.34) سنة ، وطلب من هؤلاء المدرسين اختيار الإجابة من الاستبيان الذي يساعد في معرفة اضطراب العضلات والعظام بسبب عملهم في الـ 12 شهرا الماضيين. النتائج : أبلغت الدراسة إلى أن انتشار إضطرابات الجهاز العضلي الهيكلي الناتجة من العمل لمدة 12 شهرا السابقة بين معلمي المدارس الإعدادية المصرية 96% وكان انتشاره أعلى بكثير لدى الإناث أكثر من الذكور في إصابات الرقبة والظهر وإصابة الطرف العلوي.	
5400	12428613	Work related musculoskeletal disorders among preparatory school teachers in Egypt /	Korish, Mennatallah Maher Abd El Dayem.					
5401	12428628	Physical therapist performance in intensive care unit versus outpatient clinic /	Metawee, Shaimaa Mohamed Abd-Elhameed.			2016	أجريت هذه الدراسة على عينة من أخصائيي العلاج الطبيعي العاملين بالبنية العامة للمستشفيات والمعاهد التعليمية في مصر خلال الفترة من أكتوبر 2015 إلى يناير 2016 . وكان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو مقارنة أداء أخصائيي العلاج الطبيعي في أقسام العناية المركزة مقابل أدائهم في العيادات الخارجية . تم إجراء الدراسة على مائة أخصائيي علاج طبيعي من وحدة العناية المركزة والعيادات الخارجية من كلا الجنسين (الذكور والإناث) وقد تراوحت سنوات التخرج للعينة من عام 1998 وحتى 2009. تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين متساويتين كل مجموعة تتكون من خمسين أخصائي علاج طبيعي تم تقييم أداء المجموعة الأولى (أ) العاملة في وحدة العناية المركزة . تم تقييم أداء المجموعة الثانية (ب) العاملة في العيادة الخارجية. الطريقة القياس : باستخدام استبيان اشرف شكل (ج) من المجلس الأسترالي للعلاج الطبيعي لتقييم ممارسة أخصائيي العلاج الطبيعي لكلا المجموعتين ثم تم مقارنة النتائج بين المجموعتين (أ) و(ب).	
5402	12428734	أثر كفاءة وفاعلية نظم المعلومات الحاسوبية الالكترونية على إدارة الإزمات المالية في الوحدات الاقتصادية /	جاده محمود عمر أحمد.	جامعة جنوب الوادي- كلية التجارة /	قنا :	2016	تعد كفاءة نظم المعلومات الحاسوبية الالكترونية مقياسا لتكلفتها اما فعاليته تعتبر مؤشرا لجودته - تتوافر الكفاءة (التشغيلية - الوظيفية- الفنية والتكنولوجية) في نظم المعلومات الحاسوبية الالكترونية المطبقة بقاطعي البنوك العامة والخاصة وشركات التأمين العامة والخاصة العاملة في مصر - تتوافر الفاعلية في نظم المعلومات الحاسوبية الالكترونية وذلك في تحقيقها لاهدافها واختيار تطبيقاتها ودعمها لوظائف الادارة وتحقيق جودة المعلومات الحاسوبية التي تقدمها بقاطعي البنوك العامة والخاصة وشركات التأمين العامة والخاصة العاملة في مصر.	
5403	12428986	Effect of shock wave therapy on the post mastectomy lymphedema /	Mahmoud, Mahmoud El-Shazly.			2016	يهدف هذا البحث. 2	
5404	12429007	Validity and reliability of kinovea computer program in cervical range of motion measurements /	Mohammed, Shereen Hamed El-Wardany.			2016	تهدف هذه الرسالة إلى تحديد 3	
5405	12429028	The effect of closed kinetic chain exercise and electrical Russian current on patients with colles` fracture /	Ibraheem, Emad Eldin Mohamed Abd Elatief.			2015	يعاني مرضى كسر النهاية 1	
5406	12429055	Effect of a cognitive task on voluntary step execution in stroke patients /	Abu Fayyad, Wael Issa Jebreal.			2008	كثيرا ما يحتاج المرء أثناء الحركة اليومية عدم الاستقرار الوظيفي لمفصل الكاحل هو الإحساس الشخصي أو الشعور بعدم استقرار المفصل بعد نوبات الإلتهابات المتكررة لمفصل الكاحل . الهدف : يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة تأثير عدم الاستقرار الوظيفي لمفصل الكاحل على المستقيبات الحسية العميقة القطنية . الأشخاص : ثلاثون شخصا من الجنسين (سبعة عشر من الإناث وثلاثة عشر من الذكور) تراوحت أعمارهم فيما بين 18-25 عام. الطرق والأساليب : تم اختيار الأشخاص وتقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين , مجموع أ : 15 : شخصا لديهم عدم استقرار وظيفي لمفصل الكاحل بمتوسط أعمار 21.2+2.4 عام , متوسط أوزان 68.46+13.5 كيلو جرام , متوسط أطوال 166.46+10.1 سم ومتوسط مؤشر كتلة الجسم 24.42+2.9 كيلو جرام / متر 2 . وقد تم تقييم قدرة كل من المجموعتين على الإحساس بالوضع والحركة للمستقيبات الحسية العميقة القطنية باستخدام جهاز الازيروكيتك . النتائج : وقد أسفرت النتائج عن وجود دلالة إحصائية لتأثير عدم الاستقرار الوظيفي لمفصل الكاحل على المستقيبات الحسية العميقة القطنية بين المجموعتين حيث كان المتوسط 3.44+1.38 للمجموعة أ و 1.7-0.76+ للمجموعة ب.	
5407	12429077	Effect of functional ankle instability on lumbar proprioception /	Khalifa, Sahar Abdallah Abdallah.			2016	الم الرقبة يشكل عينا شخصيا واجتماعيا والتي تسبب ضعف كبير ويعتبر في المرتبة الثانية بعد الأم الطهر السفلية وهي واحدة من حالات العجز الكبرى بين كبار السن . الهدف يهدف هذا البحث إلى المقارنة بين تأثير تمرينات الاستطالة مقابل العلاج بالضغط اليدوي على الأم الرقبة المزمنة في المسنين. الطرق والاساليب : ثلاثون شخصا من المسنين (18 من الذكور 12 من الإناث) وكان متوسط العمر (67.93+5.07) سنة ، والطول (172.86+6.046) سم ، والوزن (77.53+5.55) كجم . تم تقسيمهم عشوائيا إلى مجموعتين متساويتين (المجموعة أ) تلقت تمرينات الاستطالة لعضلات الرقبة التي تمتد لفترة 15 جلسة بينما المجموعة (ب) تلقت العلاج بالضغط اليدوي على نقاط التنجيد العضلي الضام وتمت لفترة 15 جلسة وتم استخدام المنفل مقياس الزوايا لقياس المدى الحركي للعنق ومقياس التآلم بالضغط لقياس درجة الألم ودليل الإعاقات الحقيقية لقياس وظائف العنق قبل وبعد البرنامج العلاجي للمجموعتين . النتائج : كشفت الدراسة أن هناك فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين تأثير كل من تدريبات الاستطالة والعلاج بالضغط اليدوي على الأم الرقبة المزمنة وأن كل من شدة الألم ودليل الإعاقات الحقيقية ومدى حركة الرقبة تحسنت بشكل ملحوظ في كل من المجموعتين حيث (P=0.0001) التي هي أفضل في المجموعة (ب).	
5408	12429090	Stretching exercise versus ischemic compression on chronic neck pain in elderly /	Ahmed, Sarah Mahmoud Abdelghany.			2016		
5409	12429262	Evaluation of early loading versus immediate loading of dental implants at the posterior partially edentulous mandible using different restorations /	Mekkey, Mahmoud Abd-Allah Mahammed.			2016	طبقا للمبادئ الأولية	
5410	12436106	استراتيجية مقترحة لتفعيل دور السياحة الرياضية بمحافظتي الأقصر وأسوان	أحمد، بيومي محمد سعيد			2016م	صبحت الإدارة الحديثة جانباً أساسياً من جوانب النظام الإنتاجي في أي مجتمع وفي جميع مجالات الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية والدينية والصحية والرياضية لأنها تهدف إلى تنظيم العمل وتحقيق روح الفريق، وهي ضرورة حتمية لإدارة العمل بشكله الجماعي والتعاون والتنسيق بين مختلف وظائف العمل بشكل عام وهي العمود الفقري لنجاح الهيئات الرياضية المختلفة بشكل خاص. (13: 18).	
							ويجتاز العالم اليوم مرحلة انتقالية بالغة الأهمية مع بداية القرن الحادي والعشرين وسط تحولات دولية وسياسية واقتصادية انعكست على نواحي الحياة في المجتمعات المختلفة، تمثلت في ظهور النظام العالمي الجديد، واقتصاد السوق، وظهور التكتلات الاقتصادية العملاقة الأمر الذي دعا الحكومات والمنظمات الرسمية وغير الرسمية إلى وضع أسس وتوجهات جديدة لمواكبة ومواجهة التحديات المتوقعة والمتحركة، مما لا شك فيه أن هذه التحولات ستلقي بظلالها على بنية النظام العالمي، وأنماط التفاعلات السائدة فيه، والنتائج والتداعيات المترتبة عليه. (32: 107).	
							ومن هذا المنطلق أصبحت الرياضة تعتمد على الاقتصاد لتمويل مختلف الألعاب وذلك كونها تعد وسيلة دعاية وإشهار وانتشار وتعد سوقاً رابحاً في مجال الإنتاج والتسويق الرياضي للمنتج والخدمات الرياضية.	
5411	12442433	استخدام استراتيجيتي التفكير بصوت مرتف وتدريب الاقران والدمج بينهما لتحسين مهارة الاملاء الموسيقي لدى طلاب الفرقة الثالثة بكلية التربية النو عية بقنا	ايراهيم،ولاء يسرى الظاهر.		قنا:	2017	تشهد الأيام الاخيرة اتساعا في الفجوة بين احتياجات الطلاب التعليمية التربوية وبين قدرات المعلمين المهنية على مواكبة التغيرات الحضارية السريعة حيث تزداد الحاجة إلى توظيف العديد من الوسائل والاساليب الحديثة ومن أجل الوصول الى المرحلة المطلوبة لذا يجب على المعلم تطوير مهاراته في كافة المجالات التربية والاتجاهات المتعلقة بالدخول الى اعماق الطلاب ومعرفة ارقى السبل للوصول الى عقولهم وقلوبهم ولقد أصبحت المسيرة التعليمية في العصر الحديث مشروعا انسانيًا طويل الأمد يحتاج إلى تحريك طاقات العلم والبحث والابداعات الداخلية للطلاب من أجل مده بالذافعية والرغبة لتحقيق ذاته.	ايمن احمد محمد عطية، هدية محمد دندراوي.

5412	12442449	دكتوراه	دراسة تحليلية للقصيد السيمفوني عند بيلا بارتوك/	همام،اسماء عبدالنبي احمد.	قنا.	2016	مشكلة البحث تتعدد مشكلة البحث في ان القصيد السيمفوني يعبر عن فكرة اوقصة يتخللها مجموعة من الاحداث الدرامية وتصويرها دراميا بالموسيقى التي تصف تلك الاحداث كما اشارات دراسة رائد عبدالنعم 2015 وقد لاحظت الباحثة عدم القاء الضوء الكافي على تحليل القصائد السيمفونية وخاصة للمؤلف بيلا بارتوك الامر الذي حفزها بالبحث في كيفية تناوله للتعبير عن تلك الاحداث المكونة للقصصة وكيفية ترجمتها موسيقيا مستخدما مكونات معينة لتوصيل فكرة تتمثل هذه المكونات في كيفية استخدامه التوزيع الاوركستراالى للالات الموسيقية	#####	مصطفى قدرى على فهمي، ايناس كمال محمد عمارة.
5413	12442472	دكتوراه	دراسة مقارنة بين اسلوب كل من امام عيسى وسيد مكاوى فى صياغة بعض الحان الاغنية المصرية والاستفادة منها فى تدريس بعض مقررات الموسيقى العربية/	محمود،سعيد عبدالفضيل احمد.	قنا.	2016	مشكلة البحث بالرغم من الدور الفعال الذي قام به كلا من امام عيسى وسيد مكاوى فى اثراء الالحان العربية باعمال لها بصمة واضحة مثل الاغاني الوطنية والعاطفية والنقدية مثل اغنية اتوب ازاى وانا ايوب اتجمعوا العشاق وغيرها لامام عيسى واغنية تحيا مصر السحرانى وغيرها لسيد مكاوى كما اشارة الى ذلك دراسة كلا من ايهاب حامد عبد العظيم 2007 وائل وجيه طلعت 2007 الا ان الابحاث العلمية غير كافية فى معرفة اسلوب تلحين كلا منها تلك الاعمال فى المعاهد والكليات المتخصصة فى مصر لذا قام الباحث بدراسة تحليلية لبعض اعمال امام عيسى وسيد مكاوى بالدراسة والتحليل للتعرف على اسلوب تلحين كلا منها وامكانية الاستفادة من اسلوبهما فى تدريس بعض مقررات الموسيقى العربية	#####	ايهاب حامد عبدالعظيم السيد،هدية محمد دندراوى.
5414	12442493	ماجستير	التقنيات الادائية والتعبيرية لصوناتا الفيلوبية والبيانو عند ماكس ريجر والاستفادة منها فى تحسين الاداء/	عبدالعال،وفاء محمد خليفة.	قنا.	2016	يعتبر القرن العشرين موجه للتجارب الفنية والموسيقية التى انتشرت فى جميع انحاء العالم واوروبا والتي كانت كل منها منافسة اسلوب الموسيقى الرومانتيكية المعرق فى العاطفة والانفعال والبحث عن قواعد ومفاهيم جديدة لموسيقى واقعية لا خيال فيها ولا احلام موسيقى تساهل روح العصر الجديد وتطورات الحياة فيه يعتبر قالب الصوناتا من اهم القوالب الموسيقية مما دفع ذلك بعض المؤلفين الموسيقيين فى بداية القرن العشرين ومنهم هندميت بروكفيش شوستاكوفيتش وغيرهم ان يقوموا بتأليف مقطوعات تحتوي على شكل الصوناتا واستمر تقديم الاعمال الموسيقية التى استخدمت تركيبات للصوناتا التقليدية فى التأليف والعزف.	10/3/2016	محمد عصام عبدالعزيز ابراهيم، ابتسام ربيع على.
5415	12442511	ماجستير	العناصر والوحدات الزخرفية النوبية كمصدر استلهام اشكال مبتكرة لصندوق الحلى الخشبي/	عبدالله،فاطمة معاوية محمود محمد.	قنا.	2017	فى ضوء هدف الدراسة والذي ينص على ابتكار اشكال لصندوق الحلى الخشبي مستلهمة من العناصر والوحدات الزخرفية النوبية ومن خلال ما تم تناوله فى فصول الدراسة دراسة تاريخ الحضارة النوبية والتحليل الفني للعناصر والوحدات الزخرفية النوبية ودلالاتها والمشغولات الخشبية بين التراث والمعاصرة وايضا من خلال انتاج بعض الاعمال التطبيقية من قبل الطلاب امكن التواصل الى صناديق حلى خشبية مستلهمة من العناصر والوحدات الزخرفية	17/5/2017	الهامى صباح امين،احمد على عثمان.
5416	12442645	ماجستير	مظاهر احتفالات الطرق الصوفية كمصدر لاثراء الرؤية فى فن التصوير/	عبدالجليل،عبدالدين ابو العباس الطاهر.	قنا.	2017	مشكلة البحث لاحظ الباحث ان النظرة الغالبة الى الصوفية نظرة دينية فقط وذلك من خلال الطقوس وحلقات الذكر الخاصة بهم والاحتفال باولياء الله والمولد اغلالا بما للصوفية من حصائص ومظاهر جمالية فنية ولذلك اراد الباحث ان يلفت الانتباه الى المظاهر الجمالية التى يرها اتناء الاحتفالات وصياغتها الى رؤية جديدة مبتكرة اهداف البحث الافادة علاقة ايجابية بين الاستلهام من مظاهر احتفالات الطرق الصوفية وبين اثراء الرؤية الفنية فى فن التصوير اهمية البحث تنمية الفنى والجمالى لدى الافراد من خلال الاعمال الفنية التعبيرية المستلهمة من احتفالات الطرق الصوفية-1 دراسة وتحليل بعض الاعمال الفنية الصوفية لبعض الفنانين-2 الاسهام فى الاهتمام والحفاظ على المظاهر المميزة لاحتفالات الصوفية كمورث شعبى-3 تحقيق التواصل بين الفن والظواهر الاجتماعية المحيطة به-4	13/2/2017	محمد احمد عرابى ابراهيم،طلعت عبدالعال حسن شحاته،اكرام فاروق الشاطر.
5417	12442652	ماجستير	الهيئات الشكلية للنبات ونظمها البنائية فى الفن المصرى القديم كمنطلق لاستلهام حلى معنوية معاصرة/	على،دعاء جابر حسين محمد.	قنا.	2017	مشكلة البحث ارتبط الفن المصرى القديم باهنيات الشكلية للعناصر النباتية ونظمها من حيث البناء التصميمى وقد ابدع الفنان المصرى القديم فى ذلك ولعل هذا الفكر يمكن ان نسميه فى التواصل الى رؤى جديدة فى تصميم الحلى المعنوية المعاصرة ومن هذا المنطلق ترى الباحثة ان التراث المصرى القديم يعد مخلا غنيا فى استلهام حلى معنوية معاصرة. ومن خلال ذلك قامت الدراسة بتحديد مشكلة البحث فى التساؤل الاتى: كيف يمكن يمكن الاستفادة من الهيئات الشكلية والنظم البنائية لعنصر النبات فى الفن المصرى القديم لاستلهام حلى معنوية معاصرة فرض البحث يمكن استحداث حلى معنوية معاصرة قائمة على الاستلهام من الهيئات الشكلية والنظم البنائية لعنصر النبات فى الفن المصرى القديم.	19/4/2017	حامد السيد محمد البذرة،هبة عاطف جلال.
5418	12442663	ماجستير	صياغات نسجية مستحدثة قائمة على القواقع والاصداغ كمدخل تجريبية لطالب كلية التربية النوعية/	حامدة نهلة على احمد.	قنا.	2017	هيا الله سبحانه وتعالى البيئة لأنسان وجعلها مرجعا خصبيا من الخيرات والأفكار حيث عناصرها المتعددة التي أتاحت لتكون طوعا لإبداعات تتناول عناصر الطبيعة تارة بالتحريير وتارة بالتجريد وتارة أخرى بالحذف والإضافة لينتج في النهاية عمل فنى تراجمت لإنتاج قوة الطبيعة وخبرة الفنان يؤثر فيها ويثرت بها في جميع المجالات التشكيلية حيث ينظر الفنان الى بيئته نظرة متعمقة خاصة به ليستفيد من اشكال الكائنات الطبيعية سواء كانت حية او صامتة بعد دمجها بفكرة واتجاهاته الفنية وفلسفته وهذا ما نسميه الرؤية الفنية التي تساعد الفنان على ايجاد حلول تشكالية متنوعة وقد اصبحت الفنون التشكيلية مصدر ترجمة للطبيعة منذ ان استطاع الانسان فى الكهف حتى وقتنا الحاضر تحتل كلا منم الموسيقى والغناء المكانة الاولى فى التعبير عن مشاعر واحاسيس المستمع لا سيما اذا كان مضمونهم يتلام مع الحالة النفسية للمستمع اثناء الاستماع وتتم الابحاث العلمية الجادة للموسيقى العربية بدراسة الاساليب المختلفة لارواء الموسيقى العربية فى صياغة الحائهم التي يميزها عن غيرها ومن المعروف جيدا ان المويقي تحقق ترابطا بين افراد المجتمع وتودح مشاعرهم وترتقى بهم فتقبل الموسيقى اثر السحر فى نفوس الامة بلغة واحدة ولذلك فان هذه الخاصية الاجتماعية للموسيقى لها اهمية الغة فى تحريك الجماهير وشذذ الهمم والمشااعر وتشغيل الفكر والوجدان على السواء مشكلة البحث رغم اثناء نماذج الحان جمال سلامة بالقيم الجمالية والعناصر التكنيكية والالحان الجاذبة واهميتها التاريخية والفنية للافيريت وخاصة اوبريت البلية المحمدية المواكبة لاحداث غزو العراق لدولة الكويت الا انه يوجد القليل من الابحاث فى معرفة اسلوب جمال سلامة لاوبريت البلية المحمدية والاستفادة منه فى تحسين اداء الصولفيج والغنا العربى لذا سيقيم الباحث بتحليل بعض اعمال جمال سلامة لاوبريت البلية المحمدية المواكبة لاحداث غزو العراق لدولة الكويت واستنباط تمارين غنائية لتحسين مستوى ادا الطلاب فى الصولفيج والغناء العربى	7/1/2017	طارق مصطفى الشافعى،امل عبدالكريم.
5419	12442679	ماجستير	برنامج مقترح قائم على اوبريت البلية المحمدية المواكبة لغزو العراق لدولة الكويت لجمال سلامة ومدى الاستفادة منه فى تحسين اداء الصولفيج والغناء العربى/	السيد،مصطفى الحسك.	قنا.	2017	مشكلة البحث رغم اثناء نماذج الحان جمال سلامة بالقيم الجمالية والعناصر التكنيكية والالحان الجاذبة واهميتها التاريخية والفنية للافيريت وخاصة اوبريت البلية المحمدية المواكبة لاحداث غزو العراق لدولة الكويت الا انه يوجد القليل من الابحاث فى معرفة اسلوب جمال سلامة لاوبريت البلية المحمدية والاستفادة منه فى تحسين اداء الصولفيج والغنا العربى لذا سيقيم الباحث بتحليل بعض اعمال جمال سلامة لاوبريت البلية المحمدية المواكبة لاحداث غزو العراق لدولة الكويت واستنباط تمارين غنائية لتحسين مستوى ادا الطلاب فى الصولفيج والغناء العربى	20/6/2017	ايهاب حامد عبد العظيم السيد،ابتسام ربيع على حسين.
5420	12442695	ماجستير	دراسة تحليلية للتوزيع الاوركستراالى عند جمال عبدالرحيم من خلال فانتازيا على لحن شعبى مصرى/	محمد،رغبة ربيع طنطولى.	قنا.	2017	مشكلة البحث	18/5/2017	مصطفى قدرى على فهمي،منى عبدالرحيم،هبة حمدى محمود سنوسى.

[illegible]

								ويستعرض الباحث في هذا الفصل بعض اللوحات التصويرية التي أنتجها الباحث وهي توضح مدى تأثر الباحث ببيئة البحث وهي اثني عشر لوحة الفصل السادس تناول الباحث في هذا الفصل النتائج والتوصيات وقائمة المراجع		
خزان محمد السيد ابو صيرى، عطيات محمود الشاوري على.	12/8/2017.	مقدمة البحث : الإدارة عملية أساسية لكل بيت عصري لدى ربة الأسرة العاملة لما لهذخ الفن من مهام وادوار فعالة ومتعددة في حياة الأسرة والمجتمع هدفها الأول هو الاستفادة من التقدم العلمي للإدارة في استغلال جميع موارد اسرتها لمواجهة متطلباتها الاسرية وحل مشكلاتها وتحقيق اهدافها في الحياة من خلال سلسلة متبعة من الخطوات العلمية حتى تشعر بالرضا . اهداف البحث : 1- الكشف عن الفروق في ادارة ربة الأسرة العاملة لموردى الوقت والجهد من تخطيط ، تنفيذ ، تقييم) وفقا لاختلاف بعض المتغيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لعينة البحث . – الكشف عن الفروق في جودة الحياة وابعادها لربات الاسر العاملات من الجودة الصحية الجسيمة – الجودة النفسية -2 جودة الحياة وابعادها الصحية الجسيمة – النفسية – الوظيفة – الاسرية – الاجتماعية - الكشف عن طبيعة العلاقة بين كل من ادارة ربة الأسرة العاملات لموردى الوقت والجهد من تخطيط – تنفيذ – تقيم -3 وجود الحياة وابعادها الصحية الجسيمة – النفسية – الوظيفة – الاسرية – الاجتماعية	2017	قنا:	على؛فاطمة مبارك خلف .	ادارة ربة الاسرة العاملة لموردى الوقت والجهد وعلاقتهما بشعورهما بجودة الحياة/	ماجستير	12442856	5425	
محمد حامد محمود رسمى، عمرو عبدالقادر محمود،فاطمة الزهراء كمال.	21/11/2016.	خلفية البحث : يعد الشكل المكون الاساسى لبنية وهنية الاعمال الفنية التشكيلية التي لها مدلولها ومعانيها الفكرية ويزخر الوجود بتأواع متنوعة ومتعددة من الاشكال التي يقع عليها العين ويدركها البصر كالأشكال البشرية والحيوانية والنباتية وغير ذلك فيمثل هذه الاشكال تستدعي او تنتفي من قبل الفنان بفعل نشاطه وخبرته وغايته التعبيرية . اهداف البحث : 1- الارتقاء بمستوى الطلاب التشكيلي والإبداعي في مجال النحت من خلال دراسة الحصان كمثير للطلاب . التأكيد على القيم التشكيلية من خلال شكل الحصان كمدخل لرفع مستوى طلاب التربية الفنية -2 لقاء الضوء على المهارة التشكيلية المكتسبة من اشكال الحيوانات كمرجع لمعالجة القصور الموجودة عند مهارات -3 الطلاب .	2016	قنا:	عرايى؛عبدالرحمن حسن عواض.	الهيئة الشكلية للحصان كمدخل لتنمية المهارات التشكيلية في مجال التحت لدى طلاب التربية الفنية/	ماجستير	12442857	5426	
محمد احمد عرايى،احمد على عثمان.	22/12/2016.	خلفية البحث : هناك ارتباط وثيق بين الانسان والفن وذلك يتضح من خلال مآثره الانسان عبر العصور من حضارات حيث كان للفن دورا هاما في حياته ودافع الفن في الانسان قديم قدم الانسان ذاته . والفن يمتاز بقيمته الوجدانية وهذه القيمة مشتقة من ارتباط بالوجدان العميق للفنان كما انه حركة الذات الانسانية في - المجتمع بوسائل اللفظ واللون والحركة والشكل وبالوسائل المختلفة والفن تعبير عن كل جميل وكذلك تعبير عن جوهر الانسان ذاته الانسانية . اهداف البحث : 1- تحليل السمات التشكيلية لأعمال بعض فنانى الحروفية من المصريين والعرب الذين قاموا بتوظيف جماليات الخط العربى فى اعمالهم الفنية . الاستفادة من السمات التشكيلية لأعمال الحروفيين فى استحداث رؤية تشكيلية معاصرة فى مجال التصوير -2	2016	قنا:	احمد ؛محمد جابر حجاج.	السمات التشكيلية لأعمال الحروفيين كمدخل لإبداع لوحة تصويرية معاصرة/	ماجستير	12442858	5427	
مصطفى احمد على عوض الله،عبدالرحمن رجب عبدالرحمن.	15/8/2017.	خلفية البحث : تعد صناعة قصب السكر من الصناعات الهامة التي تنتج العديد من المنتجات الثانوية مثل التفلن والمولاس وهو سائل ثقيل متبقى بعد اقصى استفاد للسكروز من قصب او عصائر البنجر لانه يحتوى على كمية من السكر القابل للتخمر والتي يمكن تحويلها الى منتجات قيمة مثل الكحول والاحماض العضوية وخميرة الخبز والمضادات الحيوية وتصنيع شراب عالي الفركتوز في الوقت الحاضر يستخدم شراب عالي الفركتوز كبديل للسكروز في الاطعمة المصنعة والمشروبات مثل المربى والجبن ومنتجات الالبان والمخبوزات والحبوب والفواكه المعبأة والحلويات والعصائر والمشروبات الغازية . اهداف البحث : 1- دراسة افضل التركيزات للفحم المنشط لتنقية المولاس بقياس السكريات الكلية قبل وبعد عملية المعالجة . التحلل الحامضى لمولاس المروق لتحلل السكر وتأثير هذه العملية على محتواه من الجلوكوز والسكروز والفركتوز -2 استخدام الزيزيم الجلوكوز ايزوميريز على المحلول المتحلل لتحويل الجلوكوز الى فركتوز وقياس السكريات الكلية واللون -3 لانتاج محلول شراب عالي الفركتوز	2017	قنا:	محمود؛وفاء كامل ابوالحمد.	تصنيع شراب عالي الفركتوز من مولاس قصب السكر وتأثيره الغذائي على صحة فزان التجارب/	ماجستير	12442861	5428	
ايهاب عاطف عزت مشرف ،كرمية رمضان ابوزيد مشرف.	16/7/2016.	مقدمة البحث : يعتبر نظام التعليم في مصر نوعين من الدرجات العلمية على مستوى البكالوريوس / الليسانس وتمنح هذه الدرجة بعد النجاح في اتمام اربع سنوات دراسية على الاقل وعلى الرغم من ان الغرض من موهلات الكليات هو بلوغ اعلى مستوى من المهارات المطلوبة على حسب كل تخصص الا انه لا يكتسب تلك المهارات ويعمل بها الا نصفهم تقريبا بعد التخرج ويتحول النصف الاخر الى عاطلين عن العمل . اهداف البحث : 1- اعداد توصيفات مقترحة ومصنوفة وخرائط منهج لمقررات الموسيقى العربية لمرحلة البكالوريوس وذلك وفقا لمعايير الهيئة القومية الاكاديمية المرجعية لكلية التربية النوعية تخصص التربية الموسيقية . 2- زيادة الكفاءة التدريسية لدى الطالب معلم التربية الموسيقية من خلال اعاده مهنيًا كخريج مواكب لمتطلبات سوق العمل -2 اهمية البحث : ترجع اهمية البحث الى محاولة الارتقاء بمستوى الطالب المعلم في مقررات الموسيقى العربية بكليات التربية النوعية من خلال اقتراح تصور لتوصيف مقررات الموسيقى العربية للمساهمة في جودة العملية التعليمية واعداد الطالب كمعلم للتربية الموسيقية .	2016	قنا:	عطا؛نورا عبدالعاطى برشاوى.	تصور مقترح لتوصيف مقررات الموسيقى العربية في ضوء المعايير القومية الاكاديمية المرجعية لكليات التربية النوعية بما يحقق جودة العملية التعليمية/	ماجستير	12442863	5429	
						comparison of two different anchorage methods for upper molar distalization utilizing the frog appliance	ماجستير	12447832	5430	
						antibacterial activity of ginger extract on selected oral pathogens(an invitro studey)	ماجستير	12447842	5431	
						comparative study of dentin bond strength sealing ability and adaptation of two different root canal sealers	ماجستير	12447848	5432	
						abed mawla-ali ali mohammed				
						mohammed ahmad sa'ada-maiada				
						anwar mohamed abd-elfatah				
						frog appliance has been recently introduced in 2003 by kevin c. walde as a new member in the series of non compliance upper molar distalizers upper molar distalization is considered as an important alternative in space creation in border line space deficiency cases since the current trend has been shifted toward non - extraction therapy molar distalization has become popular due to the new advances in the technique and appliances of the has become popular due to the new advances in the techiques and appliances of distalization				
						this study was conducted to evaluate in vitro antibacterial effect of different concentration of ginger extract on streptococcus mutans and a actinomycecomitions giger was purchased from local market of medical herbs assuit fresh and powdered ginger extract were prepared actinomycecomitions was abtain from a 5years old male with untreated aggressive periodontitis disease then processed isolated on tsbv selective media incubated and finally biochemical tests were culutured				
						one of main of objectives of root canal treatment is complete sealer in conjunction with a core materials root canal sealers are intended to fill the irregularities between the dentinal walls and the core the material as well as the accessory and lateral canals root sealers should meet certain general requirments such as adequate flow and dimensionally stability sufficient radiopacty low solubility qualified sealing ability and qood biologic behavior				

5433	12447873	ماجستير	role of transcranial direct current stimulation (td cs) in reduction of postsurgical opioid consumption in total knee arthroplasty	mustafa ·zeinab sayed mohamed			2016	pain is often asyptom that precedes total knee arthroplasty (tka)however the procedure itself is associated with considerable postoperative pain lasting days to weeks postoperative pain control is an important factor in determining recovery time hospital length of stay and rehabilitation success it is not uncommon that patients despite the availability of multiple pharamcological approaches fail to experiences and sufficient pain relief thus establishing the need for new therapeutic approaches and prompting a renewed interest in neuromodulatory approaches with brain stimulation fregni et al 2007		
5434	12447935	ماجستير	عفتستض							
5435	12448242	ماجستير	fracture strngth and microleakage of simulated teeth reinforced with fiber post :in vitro studey	mohamed salah mohamed essa			2015	when teeth are traumatized or fractured or luxated there are important guidelines for an appropriate treatment plan that should be followed to maintain these teeth in the oral cavity for avery young child with early eruption of the maxillary incisors the most encountered problem is the interruption of the apical closure and root development when these teeth are traumatized or fractured and their pulb subsequently becomes non-vital this leads to an enlarged root canal and in some cases to an open periaapical root canal apex		
5436	12448582	ماجستير	comparative studey of shaping ability of revo-s and one shape rotary systems in curved root canals(an in vitro studey	mohamed atef mohamed			2016	thorough root canal preparation and present the most significant segment of endodontic treatment the ability to enlarge the canal without canal deviation apical transportation or instrument separation is the primary objective in endodontics stainless steel hand instruments are baing used for cleaning and shaping of root canals but they are not efficient enough in preparation of narrow and curved canals and curved canals due to the instruments inherent stiffness		
5437	12448617	دكتوراه	دراسة علاج وصيانة الرسوم الجداريةالقطيطة في النوبة :	محمدسلام,احمد	محمد سلام,احمد	جامعة القاهرة:	2014	تناولت الرسالة كنيسة عبد الله نرقى النوبة،والتطور للطرز المعمارية للاديرة والكنائس القطيطة،ودراسة التركيب متعدد الطبقات للوحات الجدارية القطيطة النوبية واساليب تنقيدها،ودراسة شاملة لآهم مظاهر تلفها،مع دراسة التفتيات الحديثة للعفوص والتحليل للصور الجدارية القطيطة بالنوبة وتناولت الدراسة تقييم مواد التقيوتين خلال التحلل الطيفي (المستحث) بواسطة الليزر laser induced breakdown spectroacopy (libs) كما تناولت الدراسة تقييم تطبيق ناو هيدروكسيد الكالسيوم المحضر بتكنولوجيا الناو في عملية التقيوتبواسطة:TEM-SEM-FTIR-XRF لكل من: الطبقة الملونة طبقة الشيد الحجر الجيري وتناولت الدراسة تحليل المواد الملونة للوحة المنزوعة وارضية التصوير، وثبتت الدراسة استخدام اسلوب النصف فريسك semi fresco وذلك من خلال التحليل بواسطة الاشعة تحت الحمراء ft-ir والرامان RAMAN كما تم التعرف على الوسيط اللوى وهو الصمغ العربى،وتم التطبيق مادة الكربوجل في عملية التنظيف،وثبتت تميزها في عملية التنظيف،اما بالنسبة لعمية التقيوتية قم تطبيق ناو هيدروكسيد الكالسيوم على طبقة المادة الملونة وعلى طبقات الشيد والحجر الجيرى بتركيز 3% وحقت عملية التقيوتجاحا في تغلل ناو هيدروكسيد الكالسيوم داخل التركيب الطباقى فضلا عن تحسن واضح في الخواص الفيزيوميكانيكية للحجر الجيرى.	#####	منى فؤاد على،محمد عبد الحارث محمد،محمود سيد عبد الصادق
5438	12448701		in vitro evaluation of the accuracy of different implant impression trays for angulated tooth implant replacement	abdel el wahab ali mohamed mohamaden el nabi			2014	reproducing the interoral relationship of implant through impression procedures is the first step in achieving an accurate passively fitting prosthesis the critical a aspect is to record the 3-dimensional orientation of the implant as it occurs intraorally rather than reproducing fine surface detail imprecise superstructure fit results in mechanical biologic consequences that disrupts the function of dental implants mechanial complications includes loosening bending and fracture of the prosthetic or implant components		
5439	12448735	ماجستير	immuno histopathological changes of nickel &nickel free orthodontic brackets experimentally induced in rats	mostafa mohamed ahmed			2012	routinely used in dentistry the percentage of nickel in the alloy varies from as in stainless steel to more than 50%as in the nickel -titanium alloys the discharge of nickel ions which is a strong immunologic sensitizer may result in contact hypersensitivity nickel materials are used in dentistry largely in prosthesis production and orthodontic appliances however few studies have been conducted to determine the real action of this agent in the mouth and the tissue response when in contact with this substance		
5440	12449172		فاعلية برنامج تدريبي لتنمية بعض المكونات الإدراك الحس حركي وعلاقتها بمستوي الاداء لسباحي الصدر /	المالح، محمد محمد حسين	كلية التربية الرياضية للبنين	جامعة بنها	2015م	مقدمة ومشكلة البحث : يزداد الاهتمام بدراسة الأداء الحركي للإنسان لمختلف الأنشطة الرياضية لتنمية وتطوير هذا الأداء. يعتمد الأداء في السباحة اعتماداً كبيراً على الإحساس الحركي حيث أن السباحة نشاط من الأنشطة الحركية تتطلب قدراً من الإدراك الحس حركي كما أنها تحتاج إلى درجة عالية من التوافق والانسجام بين الحركات وبعضها حتى يتم الأداء بصورة جيدة . وقد استرعى انتباه الباحث خلال عمله في مجال تعليم السباحة افتقار اللاعبين للإحساس بالمكان والمسافة والزمن المناسبين للأداء الصحيح . لذا رأى أن من خلال وضع برنامج لتنمية الإدراك الحس حركي للاعبين يمكن المساعدة في رفع مستوى الأداء المهاري للاعبى السباحة . أهداف البحث : تصميم برنامج تدريبي والتعرف على فاعليته في : 1- الإدراك الحس – حركي لسباحي الصدر 2- مستوى الأداء المهاري لسباحي الصدر 3- المستوى الرقمي لسباحي الصدر . فروض البحث : ولتحقيق أهداف البحث إقترض الباحث التالي : توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين القياس القبلي والبعدى للجنة قيد البحث في مستوى الأداء لسباحي الصدر لصالح القياس البعدى . توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين القياس القبلي والبعدى للجنة قيد البحث في اختبارات الإدراك الحس – حركي لسباحي 2- الصدر لصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق دالة إحصائياً بين القياس القبلي والبعدى للجنة قيد البحث في المستوى الرقمي لسباحي الصدر لصالح القياس 3- البعدى . إجراءات البحث : أولاً : منهج البحث تم استخدام المنهج التجريبي لملاءمته لطبيعة هذه الدراسة .		

ثانياً: مجتمع وعينة البحث
يتمثل مجتمع البحث من لاعبي السباحة بإستاد العريضي والمقيدين بمنطقة شمال سيناء للسباحة والبالغ عددهم 10 لاعبين تتراوح أعمارهم من (12-14) سنة . من مجتمع البحث الأصلي . والجدول رقم (4) يوضح توزيع العينة .

تجانب عينة البحث
قام الباحث بحساب بعض المتغيرات المتمثلة في (ارتفاع القام، الوزن، السن،)
والجدول رقم (5) يوضح تجانب العينة في ضوء متغيرات قيد البحث.

ثالثاً: مجالات البحث :
أولاً : المجال المكاني
تم تطبيق اختبارات الإدراك الحس حركي ومستوي الأداء المهاري والمستوي الرقمي للعينة (الأساسية - الاستطلاعية) في حمام السباحة الأولمبي بإستاد العرش الرياضي، مرقف (17)

ثانياً : المجال الزمني :
جدول رقم (6)
التوزيع الزمني للدراسة

م
القياسات الفترة الزمنية

من إلى

1	1/12/2014	القياس القبلي للجنة الأساسية
2	2014/ 12/ 16 : 8/12/2014	الدراسة الاستطلاعية
3	19/2/2015 22/12/2014	تنفيذ التجربة الأساسية
4	21/2/2015	القياس البعدي للجنة الأساسية

ثالثاً: الدراسة الاستطلاعية :
قام الباحث بإجراء الدراسة الاستطلاعية في الفترة من 8 / 12 / 2014م إلى 16 / 12 / 2014م هذه الدراسة علي العينة الاستطلاعية المسحوبة من مجتمع البحث وعددهم (10) لاعبين .

رابعاً: الدراسة الأساسية:

بلغ عدد العينة الأساسية للبحث (10) لاعبين كمجموعة تجريبية واحدة .

قام الباحث بإجراء القياس القبلي لعينة البحث الأساسية في حمام السباحة الأولمبي بإستاد العريش الرياضي وذلك يوم الإثنين الموافق 1 / 12 / 2014م حيث تم القياسات كالآتي:

(100 متر صدر) قياس المستوى الرقعي .

- (12) اختبار تقييم مستوى الأداء المهارى لمباحة الصدر . (إعداد : جنان سليمان) مرفق - مرفق
- (6) اختبار الإزاحة داخل الماء . مرفق - مرفق
- (7) اختبار الإحساس بالمساحة " داخل الماء " (صدر) 15متر - مرفق - مرفق
- (8) اختبار القدرة على الإحساس بـ 50 ٪ من القوة بالتوافق الكامل لباحة الصدر . مرفق - مرفق
- (9) اختبار إدراك الاتجاه (درجة الانحراف في الماء) مسباحة صدر . مرفق - مرفق
- (10) اختبار الإدراك الحس - حركى لأزمن 10متر لباحة صدر . مرفق - مرفق
- (11) اختبار القدرة على الإحساس بالزمن خارج الماء. مرفق - مرفق

تنفيذ البرنامج
استغرق البرنامج (8) أسابيع علي شهرين ، بواقع 3 وحدات في الأسبوع ، وكان من يوم الاثنين 22/12/2014م وحتى يوم الأحد 19/2/2015م .

١-١: القياس البعيدة
بعد الانتهاء من تنفيذ البرنامج التدريبي تم إجراء القياس البعيد في يوم الأربعاء الموافق 21/2/2015 م للمجموعة
التجريبية ، في جميع القياسات (قيد البحث) ، وقد روعي إنشاء القياس نفس الشروط والظروف التي اتبعت في القياسات
القياسية .

رابعاً : وسائل جمع البيانات :
 أولاً : الأجهزة المستخدمة في البحث :

(سم)جهاز الرستاميزر لقياس الطول -
(كجم)ميزان طبي -

ثانياً : الأدوات المستخدمة في البحث :

- لوحة الضربات .
- الأطواق .
- ساعة إيقاف .
- سدادات الأذن .
- رافعات الرجلين .
- خيال مطاطية .
- حمام سباحة .
- (متر) أنشُرطة قياس .
- مسطرة مدرجة .
- مقاعد سويدية .
- صفارة .
- كاميرا .

الاختبارات المستخدمة في البحث (ب):

تم استخدام الاختبارات التالية :

اختبار تقييم مستوى الأداء المهاري لسباحة الصدر. مرفق (12) إعداد: جنان سليمان -1

(6) اختبار الاتزان داخل الماء بمرفق 2-

(7) اختبار الإحساس بالمسافة " داخل الماء " (صدر) 15متر. مرفق 3-

(8) اختبار القدرة على الإحساس بـ 50% من القوة بالتوافق الكامل سباحة صدر. مرفق 4-

(9) اختبار ادراك الاتجاه (درجة الانحراف في الماء) سباحة صدر . مرفق 5-

(10) اختبار الإدراك الحس - حركي، لزم من 10 ث سباحة صدر. مرفق 6-

(11) اختبار القدرة على الاحساس بالزمن خارج الماء. مرفق 7-

							. اختبار المستوى الرقمي لسباحة (100م). صدر -8 : الاستمارات والمقابلات الشخصية - قام الباحث بتصميم استمارات لاستطلاع رأي الخبراء على النحو التالي : استمارة استطلاع رأي الخبراء لتحديد جوانب الإدراك الحس حركي المرتبطة بالمهارات الأساسية في سباحة الصدر - (2)والبرنامج التدريبي ومكوناته . مرفق استمارة استطلاع رأي الخبراء لتحديد تمرينات الإدراك الحس حركي المناسبة لهذه الجوانب. مرفق (3) (5)استمارة استطلاع رأي الخبراء اختبارات الإدراك الحس حركي المستخدمة في البرنامج التدريبي المقترح . مرفق - المقابلات الشخصية : قام الباحث بعدة مقابلات مع (14) من الخبراء في مجال التربية الرياضية من الحاصلين علي درجة الدكتوراه , وذلك لتحديد أهم جوانب الإدراك الحس حركي . البرنامج المقترح : قام الباحث بتصميم وحدات البرنامج التدريبي المقترح لتنمية الإدراك الحس حركي للسباحين الناشئين بواقع ثمانية أسابيع في كل اسبوع ثلاث وحدات تدريبية في زمن قدره (90) دقيقة . : الخطوات التمهيدية للبحث - قام الباحث بعمل مسح شامل للمراجع وإجراء مقابلات شخصية لتحديد أهم جوانب الإدراك الحس حركي , كما قام بتحديد الاختبارات المناسبة لقياس هذه لجوانب . ولقد أجري الباحث دراسة استطلاعية أولي بهدف التعرف علي مدي صدق وثبات الاختبارات كما أنه أجري دراسة استطلاعية ثانية بهدف التعرف علي مدي ملائمة البرنامج التدريبي المقترح . البرنامج التدريبي -4 : هدف البرنامج - يهدف البرنامج التدريبي إلى تنمية الإدراك الحس— حركي لسباحي الصدر وتحسين مستوى وزمن الأداء لسباحي الصدر. 12سنة:14سنة (عينة البحث قيد الدراسة) . وأيضاً الحفاظ علي مستوى عناصر اللياقة البدنية الهامة للسباحين. وقد راعي الباحث أثناء تأدية البرنامج الآتي : . أن يتناسب البرنامج التدريبي المقترح مع خصائص المرحلة السنوية التي تميز أفراد العينة حيث أنهم سباحين ناشئين -10 أن يحقق البرنامج التدريبي المقترح أهدافه التي وضع من أجلها وهي تنمية الإدراك الحس حركي وتحسين المستوى -11 الرقمي في 100متر صدر . أن يتسم البرنامج بالمرونة بحيث يمكن تعديله إذا لزم الأمر -12 — مراعاة الأسس العلمية المتعلقة بحمل التدريب من حيث (الشدة الحمل — زمن الأداء — فترات الراحة البدنية -13 . المجموعات التكرارات) لكل اسبوع علي حدة وكل مجموعة تدريبية مراعاة ثبات الحمل العالي لمدة تسمح لإحداث التكيف مع الأحمال التدريبية المرتفعة -14 أن يكون التغير في شدة الحمل فريداً لكل سباح علي حد بما يتناسب الحد الأقصى له -15 . مراعاة التوقيت الصحيح بتكرار الحمل -16 . الارتفاع التدريجي بدرجة الحمل -17 . الاستمرارية في التدريب -18 مراعاة توقيت إجراء القياسات لكل من المستوى (المهاري — الرقمي) في بداية كل شهر -10 وقد أعد الباحث استمارة استطلاع رأي الخبراء لتحديد مدة تطبيق البرنامج وعدد الوحدات الأسبوعية خلال الأسبوع الواحد وكذلك زمن الوحدة التدريبية وتم عرض الاستمارة علي السادة الخبراء مرفق (2) . : مدة تنفيذ البرنامج - أ- استغرق البرنامج (8) أسابيع علي شهرين ، بواقع 3 وحدات في الأسبوع ، وكان من يوم الاثنين 22/12/2014 وحتى يوم الأحد 19/2/2015م . جدول رقم (12) التوزيع الزمني للبرنامج المحتويات التوزيع الزمني للبرنامج مدة تطبيق البرنامج شهرين عدد الأسابيع 8 أسابيع عدد الوحدات في الأسبوع 3 مرات اسبوعيا عدد الوحدات في البرنامج 24 وحدة زمن الوحدة في البرنامج التدريبي 90 دقيقة زمن الوحدات الإسبوعية 270 دقيقة الزمن الكلي للبرنامج 2160 دقيقة تقسيم الوحدة في البرنامج : تمرينات الإحماء : وتشمل هذه التمرينات (جري — وثب — إطالة ومرونة وغيرها) بهدف تهيئة الجسم للعمل وذلك من خلال رفع درجة حرارة الجسم وتنبيه وإثارة المستقبيلات الحسية . تمرينات الإعداد البدني العام : وتهدف الي المحافظة على القدرات البدنية الأساسية (القوة ، والسرعة ، التحمل ، الرشاقة ، المرونة وغيرها) . تمرينات الإعداد المهاري(الجزء الرئيسي):	#####	أ.د محمد عبد الحليم نور الدين،أ.د احمد محمود عيسى،أ.د محمد احمد السيد حسن،prof.dr.ingrid.gamer-wallert.
5441	12449198	دكتوراه	محمد محمود الجبلاوى،محمد: الدولة الحديثة بطيبة:	المقاصير والقاعات المرتبطة برحلة وطقوس رب الشمس في معابد الدولة الحديثة بطيبة:	كلية الآثار،قسم الآثار المصرية	جامعة القاهرة:	#####	تعمل الرسالة عنوان : المقاصير والاقاعات المرتبطة برحلة وطقوس رب الشمس في معابد الدولة الحديثة بطيبة- دراسة أثرية. وقام الباحث بتقسيمها الي جزأين: الجزء الأول : يحتوى على مقدمة وتمهيد وفصلين وخاتمة على النحو التالي : 1-المقدمة توضح سبب اختيار الموضوع -1 التمهيد: يتناول نبذة عن الاشكال المختلفة لرب الشمس -2 الفصل الاول:يتناول ترجمة وتحليل العديد من النصوص المسجلة على جدران هذه المقاصير والقاعات -3 الفصل الثاني: يتناول دراسة اهم النقوش المسجلة على جدران هذه المقاصير والقاعات -4 الخاتمة: تتضمن اهم النتائج التي توصل اليها الباحث -5 الجزء الثاني: يحتوى على اللوحات التي رتب طبقا لترتيب الفصول في الجزء الاول.	

5442	12451044		leakage evaluation of single cone versus cold lateral condensation in straight and curved canals (in vitro study)	mustafa mohmoud mohamed sultan			2014	the ultimate objective of the root canal therapy is the three dimensional obturation of the endodontic space after it has been completely cleaned shaped and disinfected the purpose of obturation is to seal all portals of exit to impede any sort of communication or exchange between the root canal and periodontium most techniques employ a core material and sealer cutta percha is the most widely used obturating material		
5443	12451157		immuno histopathological changes of nikel&nikel free orthodontic brackets experimentally induced in rats	mostafa mohamed ahmed			2012	a large variety of metallic alloys are routinely used in dentistry the percentage of nickel in the alloy varies from as in stainless steel to more than 50%as in the nickel - titanium alloys the discharge of nickel ions which is a strong immunologic sensitizer may result in contact hypersensitivity nickel materials are used in dentistry largely in prosthesis production and orthodontic appliances however few studies have been conducted to determine the real action of this agent in the mouth and the tissue response when in contact with this substance		
5444	12451703	ماجستير	the effect of microwave cured acylic resin denture bases on condida albicans colonization	shady mahmoud hany el naggar			2014	since 1937 heat -cured polymethy is the most commonly used complete denture base materials due to its acceptable esthetic value easy of processing and repair however heat cured acrylic resins have its shortcoming such as dimensional stability residual monomer content weak strength water absorption and color instability		
5445	12452367	ماجستير	تطوير نظم الرقابة وتقييم الأداء بالوحدات الاقتصادية :	السعيد، الاء حافظ فرج.	الاء حافظ فرج السعيد /	الوادي :	2017	يهدف هذا البحث الى دراسة تطوير النظم المستخدمة للرقابة وتقييم الأداء بما يتلائم مع متغيرات بيئة الأعمال الحديثة و الظروف المنافسة الشديدة.		
5446	12452932	دكتوراه	إطار مقترح لتنظيم الإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني من منظور حوكمة الشركات :	أحمد ، محمد عزام عبد المجيد .	محمد عزام عبد المجيد أحمد ،	الوادي :	2017	يتمثل الهدف الأساسي للدراسة في صياغة إطار يتضمن مجموعة من القواعد والإرشادات التي تساعد على تنظيم الإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني والعمل على رفع كفاءة التقارير المالية المنشورة عبر الانترنت .		
5447	12458347	ماجستير	نموذج مقترح لإدارة الأزمات الرياضية وعلاقتها باتخاذ القرار لدى مديري مديريات الشباب والرياضة بصعيد مصر	محمد، علي جبالي حسن	كلية التربية الرياضية بقنا	الوادي	2016م	يهدف البحث إلى وضع نموذج لإدارة الأزمات الرياضية وعلاقتها باتخاذ القرار لدى مديري مديريات الشباب والرياضة بصعيد مصر ، وذلك من خلال : 1. التعرف على الواقع الفعلي لكيفية إدارة الأزمات داخل مديريات الشباب والرياضة بصعيد مصر- 2. التعرف على الواقع الفعلي لاتخاذ القرارات داخل مديريات الشباب والرياضة بصعيد مصر- 3. التعرف على العلاقة بين الواقع الفعلي لاتخاذ القرارات والواقع الفعلي لإدارة الأزمات داخل مديريات الشباب والرياضة- 4. التعرف على النموذج لإدارة الأزمات الرياضية داخل مديريات الشباب والرياضة بصعيد مصر-		
5448	12458432	ماجستير	العلاقة بين الصلابة النفسية والقدرة على اتخاذ القرار لدى لاعبي ألعاب النزال بدولة الكويت	اشكناني، جابر علي عبدالله مختار			2017م	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على الفروق بين لاعبي المبارزة والكاراتيه والجودو في الصلابة النفسية ، والتعرف على الفروق في القدرة على اتخاذ القرار ، والتعرف على العلاقة الارتباطية بين الصلابة النفسية وبين القدرة على اتخاذ القرار ، والتعرف على العلاقة الارتباطية بين الصلابة النفسية وبين القدرة على اتخاذ القرار للاعبي المبارزة والكاراتيه والجودو ، استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي ، واشتملت عينة البحث على 139 لاعب من لاعبي المبارزة والكاراتيه والجودو تم اختيارهم من بعض نوادي دولة الكويت استخدم الباحث مقياس الصلابة النفسية ، مقياس القدرة على اتخاذ القرار وتوصلت النتائج إلى وجود فروق معنوية بين عينة البحث في محاور الالتزام والتحكم والتحدى والمجموع الكلي لمقياس الصلابة النفسية ، وجود فروق معنوية بين عينة البحث في محاور الالتزام والتحكم والتحدى والمجموع الكلي لمقياس الصلابة النفسية على اتخاذ القرار وجود ارتباط معنوي بين محاور ومجموع مقياس الصلابة النفسية وبين مقياس القدرة على اتخاذ القرار للاعبي المبارزة ويوصي الباحث بضرورة الأخذ في الاعتبار مدى تأثير مستوى الصلابة العقلية على اتخاذ القرارات خلال مواقف التدريب والمنافسة للاعبي المبارزة والجودو والكاراتيه ، تدريب اللاعبين على اتخاذ القرار السليم خلال مواقف التدريب والمنافسة ، وضع برامج لتدعيم الصلابة النفسية للاعبي المبارزة والجودو والكاراتيه لما لها من تأثير إيجابي في خفض حدة التوتر والقلق وتحسين المهارات النفسية للاعبين ، إجراء المزيد من الدراسات والبحوث للتعرف على علاقة الصلابة النفسية واتخاذ القرار ببعض المتغيرات الأخرى للاعبي المبارزة والجودو والكاراتيه وألعاب النزال كدراسات مقارنة .		
5449	12458449	ماجستير	تقويم السياسات الإدارية بالاتحاد المصري للغوص والإنقاذ بجمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء مبادئ الحوكمة	سالم، إسلام أحمد حسن			2016م	يضع الباحث أهمية البحث إلى أهمية نظرية وأهمية تطبيقية : الأهمية النظرية: 1- محاولة علمية إلقاء الضوء على السياسات الإدارية بالاتحاد- التوصل إلى السياسات الإدارية المثلى داخل الاتحاد المصري للغوص والإنقاذ في ضوء مبادئ الحوكمة والتي تمثل- 2- مرجع رئيس يمكن الاستفادة منه في رسم السياسات الإدارية للاتحادات الأهمية التطبيقية: وتوفير قاعدة بيانات(PADI) على جمعية رابطة المحترفين لمعلمي الغوص(CMAS) إشراف الاتحاد الدولي للغوص- 1- (الحوكمة)ومعلومات علمية للباحثين وتطبيق مبدأ العدل والمساواة 2- معالجة أوجه القصور الموجودة داخل الاتحاد والمتعلقة بالسياسات الإدارية والتي سوف يكون لها تأثيراً في حل- 3- العديد من المشكلات المتعلقة بزيادة فاعلية أنشطة الاتحاد 4- نشر ألعاب الاتحاد في جميع المحافظات المصرية- 5- وضع مادة علمية بين أيدي المسؤولين عن رسم السياسات الإدارية بالاتحاد ومعرفة متطلبات كل مرحلة في حوكمة هذه- السياسات 6- العمل على افتتاح أكثر من فرع داخل محافظات الجمهورية- هدف البحث: يهدف البحث إلى تقويم: السياسات الإدارية بالاتحاد المصري للغوص والإنقاذ بجمهورية مصر العربية في ضوء مبادئ الحوكمة .		
5450	12458478	ماجستير	الضغوط المهنية وعلاقتها بالكفاءة الشخصية لمدربي الألعاب الجامعية بدولة الكويت	دشتي، عبدالمحسن رضا غلام محمد			2017م	الضغوط المهنية وعلاقتها بالكفاءة الشخصية لمدربي الألعاب الجامعية بدولة الكويت يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على الضغوط المهنية وعلاقتها بسمات الكفاءة الشخصية لمدربي الألعاب الجامعية من خلال التعرف على مستوى الضغوط المهنية لدى مدربي الألعاب الجامعية ، والتعرف على سمات الكفاءة الشخصية لدى مدربي الألعاب الجامعية ، التحقق من وجود علاقة ارتباطية ذات دالة إحصائية بين مستوى الضغوط المهنية وسمات الكفاءة الشخصية لدى مدربي الألعاب الجامعية بدولة الكويت . وقد استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي ، وتم اختيار عينة البحث الأساسية بالطريقة العمدية ، وقد بلغ قوامها 90 مدرّباً من مدرّبي الألعاب الجامعية ، كما يمثل المجتمع البحث أيضاً مدرّبي الألعاب الجامعية والمقيدين بسجلات الاتحادات الرياضية الكويتية موسم 2015/2016م من مختلف الاندية الرياضية (120) مدرب ، واستخدم الباحث مقياس الضغوط المهنية ، مقياس الكفاءة الشخصية .		

								وكانت أهم نتائج البحث الخاصة بالمحور الأول إدارة الطموح المهنية مثل أن المدرب يمثل للقرارات الصادرة من مجلس الإدارة ، النتائج الخاصة بالمحور الثاني إدارة الذات المعنية مثل اطلع على كل ما هو جديد في التدريب الرياضي والعلوم المرتبطة ، النتائج الخاصة بالمحور الثالث إدارة العلاقات مع اللاعبين مثل استطيع حل مشكلات اللاعبين ، تواصل اجتماعيًا مع اللاعبين ، النتائج الخاصة بالمحور الرابع إدارة الأعباء والضغوط الخارجية مثل تقبل النقد البناء من وسائل الإعلام ، النتائج الخاصة بالمحور الخامس الموارد المادية والبشرية مثل تقاضي راتب يكفل لي حياة كريمة ، تحظى أرائي بتقدير مجلس إدارة النادي .		
			هدف البحث: يهدف البحث إلى : التعرف على تأثير تدريبات السرعة والرشاقة المقترحة على الأداءات الخططية الدفاعية قيد البحث (اختيار المدافع للمواقع المناسبة ، المراقبة ، الضغط ، التغطية) لنادي كرة القدم .	2017م		مصطفى، عبدالكريم محمود	تأثير تدريبات السرعة والرشاقة على مستوى بعض الاداءات الخططية الدفاعية لنادي كرة القدم	ماجستير	12458521	5451
			يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام التدرجات الأرضية التوافقية على المستوى الرقمي لنادي سباحة الصدر ، وذلك من خلال الأهداف الفرعية التالية : التعرف على تأثير التدرجات الأرضية والتوافقية على بعض عناصر اللياقة البدنية (السرعة-قوة-الرشاقة) ومرونة1) المفاصل . التعرف على تأثير التدرجات الأرضية التوافقية على المستوى الرقمي لسباحة 25م ، 50م ، 100م ، 150م مع الدوران2) لنادي الصدر	2016م		الجميل، مصطفى سعد خليل	تأثير برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام التدرجات الأرضية التوافقية على المستوى الرقمي لنادي سباحة الصدر	ماجستير	12458565	5452
			يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام القصة الحركية ومعرفة مدى تأثيره على تنمية بعض القدرات الحركية لدى الطلاب المعاقين ذهنيًا القابلين للتعلم . واستخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي وذلك باستخدام المجموعة الواحدة ذات القياسين (القبلي والبعدي). واشتمل مجتمع البحث على التلاميذ المعاقين ذهنيًا القابلين للتعلم بمدرسة (علاء عبدالرحيم) للتربية الفكرية بمدينة ادفو محافظة أسوان الذين تتراوح أعمارهم ما بين (6:12) سنة خلال العام الدراسي 2014/2015م ، والبالغ عددهم (25) خمسة وعشرون تلميذاً وقد اختار الباحث عينة صمدية عشوائية قوامها (15) خمسة عشر تلميذاً . كما قام الباحث بتطبيق البرنامج المقترح باستخدام القصة الحركية والذي استغرق (8) أسابيع في الفترة من الاثنين 23/3/2015م إلى يوم الخميس 23/4/2015م ، بواقع (2) وحدتين أسبوعياً وزمن الوحدة الواحدة (45) خمسة وأربعون دقيقة . وكانت أهم النتائج التي توصل إليها الباحث هي أن البرنامج التعليمي باستخدام القصة الحركية أدى إلى تحسن في القدرات الحركية للمعاقين ذهنيًا القابلين للتعلم .	2016م		حمدان، حسن محمود حسن	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام القصة الحركية على تنمية بعض القدرات الحركية للمعاقين ذهنيًا القابلين للتعلم	ماجستير	12458613	5453
			يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السرعة والرشاقة على مستوى أداء بعض المهارات الهجومية لنادي كرة السلة بدولة الكويت في ضوء المنهج التجريبي . ويوصي الباحث بـ : توجيه اهتمام المدربين بضرورة توظيف القدرات البدنية الخاصة بما يخدم الأداء المهاري وذلك وفقاً لمتطلبات رياضة-1 كرة السلة حتى يمكن تحقيق أكبر استفادة ممكنة أثناء المنافسات أهمية التقييم الدوري والتتبعي عقب كل مرحلة في فترات الموسم الرياضي وذلك عن طريق الاختبارات الدورية للتعرف-2 على نقاط القوة والضعف في البرنامج التدريبي المقترح يجب عند تخطيط البرامج التدريبية تحديد وتقييم الأحمال التدريبية ومراعاة الأسس والمبادئ العلمية بما يتناسب مع قدرات اللاعبين ومراعاة الفروق الفردية بينهم. 4-تطبيق هذه الدراسة على مراحل عمرية مختلفة من نادي كرة السلة-4 إجراء دراسات مقارنة في متغيرات السرعة والرشاقة بين مستويات مختلفة خاصة بكرة السلة-5 إجراء دراسات مماثلة مع إضافة بعض المتغيرات الخططية-6	2016م		الخريف، عبدالرحمن عبدالوهاب إبراهيم	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السرعة والرشاقة على مستوى أداء بعض المهارات الهجومية لنادي كرة السلة بدولة الكويت	ماجستير	12458736	5454
			يهدف البحث إلى تنمية بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة (تحمل السرعة - السرعة الانتقالية - القوة المميزة بالسرعة - السرعة الحركية - تحمل القوة) لمتسابقين 400متر عدو عن طريق تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التمرينات النوعية والبالستية مما يمكن إيجابياً على تحسين المستوى الرقمي لمتسابقين . واستخدم الباحث في هذا البحث المنهج التجريبي لملائته لطبيعة البحث . وتمثل مجتمع البحث لمتسابقين 400متر عدو بمنطقة قنا لألعاب القوى واختار الباحث عينة البحث من متسابقين ألعاب القوى بأندية ومراكز الشباب بمنطقة قنا لألعاب القوى وعددهم 15 متسابق كعينة أساسية و 10متسابقين كعينة استطلاعية وقد اختار الباحث عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية . وتم اجراء الدراسات الاستطلاعية والقياسات القلبية والقياسات البيئية والقياسات البدنية على ملعب مركز شباب مدينة قنا . وبلغت المدة الزمنية للبرنامج التدريبي شهرين (8أسبوع) ، وبلغت عدد مرات التدريب الأسبوعية ثلاث مرات ، وبلغت المدة الزمنية للوحدة (90) دقيقة . كانت التمرينات النوعية والبالستية داخل الوحدة (55دقيقة) وبذلك يكون إجمالي عدد الوحدات التدريبية (24وحدة) داخل البرنامج . وكانت أهم النتائج التي توصل إليها الباحث أن التمرينات النوعية والبالستية تؤثر إيجابياً على مستوى القدرات البدنية والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابقين 400متر عدو .	2016م		بربري، عبدالمؤمن عويس بدري	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التمرينات النوعية والبالستية على تحسين المستوى الرقمي لمتسابقين 400 متر عدو	ماجستير	12458822	5455
			هدف البحث إلى : التعرف على الثقافة التنظيمية وعلاقتها بالإبداع الإداري لدى موجبي وموجهات التربية البدنية بنين بدولة الكويت . وكان من أهم الاستنتاجات : يعمق الموجه الفني السلوك الديموقراطي بين المعلمين والطلبة ويحافظ الموجه الفني على كرامة المعلمين في العمل . وكان من أهم التوصيات : القدرة على تغيير الحالة الذهنية للعاملين بالمدرسة طبقاً لطبيعة الموقف ومنح الفرص للعاملين للالتحاق بالدورات التدريبية .	2016م		الشمرى، خالد خلف ساكت	الثقافة التنظيمية وعلاقتها بالإبداع الإداري لدى موجبي وموجهات التربية البدنية بدولة الكويت	ماجستير	12458834	5456
			ويهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على اثر استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا وذلك من خلال: الاثار الإيجابية الناتجة عن استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا- الاثار السلبية الناتجة عن استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا - مفهوم ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا - أهداف ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا - أنواع الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية المفضلة لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا - معوقات ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا - الامكانيات الادبية والبشرية المتاحة عند ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا دور المجتمع نحو تدعيم الترويج الرياضي لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا -	2016م		عبداللطيف، فؤاد أحمد فؤاد	أثر استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا	ماجستير	12458886	5457

						استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي بالاسلوب المسحي لماسبته لطبيعة البحث، واشتملت العينة على 3008 طالب ،وتم تطبيق استمارات الاستبيان بعد عرضها على السادة الخبراء واسفرت النتائج عن وجود أثار ايجابية وسلبية لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وقد أثرت سلبا على ممارسة الطلاب للأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية وعدم إدراك مفهوم الترويج الرياضي لدى الطلاب وكانت اهم التوصيات لقاء العضو على خطورة مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وتقديم برامج إعلامية عن أهمية الأنشطة الترويحية الرياضية ودورها في استثمار وقت الفراغ.	
					2016م	يهدف البحث إلى تطوير القدرات البدنية الخاصة والمستوى الرقمي عن طريق تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب المتقاطع وتأثيره على : - القدرات البدنية الخاصة لمتسابقى الوثب الثلاثي - - المستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى الوثب الثلاثي - استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي نظرا لملائمته لطبيعة البحث حيث يعتبر انصب المناهج لتحقيق أهداف البحث وذلك باستخدام التصميم التجريبي ذو المجموعتين التجريبيتين واستخدام القياسات القليلة والبدعية. استنادا إلى ما أسفرت عنه نتائج البحث وفي ضوء الاستنتاجات التي تم التوصل إليها، يوصى الباحث بما يلي: 1-الاسترشاد بالبرنامج التدريبي المقترح لتحسين مستوى المتغيرات البدنية الخاصة ومرآحل الأداء (الحجلة-الخطوة -1 الوثبة)والمستوى الرقمي أثناء تدريب مسابقة الوثب الثلاثي استخدام التدريب بالانقزال لتنمية القوة العضليتهاغبارها أساسا للقدرات البدنية الأخرى قبل وأثناء التدريب بالاسلوب-2-اليوميومري والاسلوب الباليستي في البرنامج التدريبي 3- استخدام التدريب بالاسلوب اليوميومري لتحسين مرحلتى الحجلة والوثبة-3 4- استخدام التدريب بالاسلوب الباليستي لتحسين مرحلة الخطوة -4 وضع نتائج هذه الدراسة أمام أعين المسؤولين لوضع حلول عملية لمعالجة القصور في المستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى -5 الوثبةالثلاثي والوصول إلى تحقيق مراكز أكثر تقدما محاولة مزج الأولمبيين للتدريبيين (اليوميومري-الباليستي)في برنامج واحد وتطبيقه في مسابقات ألعاب القوى وبصفه-6 (الوثب الثلاثي)خاصة	أبوالمعاطي، حمدي محب
5458	12458967	ماجستير	تأثير استخدام التدريب المتقاطع على بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة لمتسابقى الوثب الثلاثي				
						يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام التمرينات النوعية ومعرفة تأثيره على مستوى اداء مهارات (الوقوف على الكتفين-الدرجة الأمامية المتكورة) على جهاز عارضة التوازن لمطالبات الفرقة الثانية بأكلية التربية الرياضية بأسوان ، وقد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي مستعينة بالتصميم التجريبي (القياسات القليلة - والبدعية) على مجموعتين إحداهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة حيث أنه المنهج الملائم لطبيعة البحث ، وتم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العشوائية من بين مطالبات الفرقة الثانية بأكلية التربية الرياضية - جامعة أسوان ، وقد بلغ قوام العينة (50) طالبة ، توزع على النحو التالي: (40)طالبة للعينة الأساسية ، (10)مطالبات للدراسة الاستطلاعية ، وقد أسفرت النتائج إلى أن البرنامج التعليمي باستخدام التمرينات النوعية قد أثر إيجابيًا على تنمية المتغيرات مهارية التالية (مستوى الأداء الفني لمهارة الوقوف على الكتفين على عارضة التوازن بنسبة تحسن (36.49%) - مستوى الأداء الفني لمهارة الدرجة الأمامية المتكورة على عارضة التوازن بنسبة تحسن (250%)) .	حسن، خزان محمد سامي
5459	12458990	ماجستير	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام التمرينات النوعية على مستوى أداء بعض مهارات جهاز عارضة التوازن لمطالبات كلية التربية الرياضية بأسوان		2017م	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على تأثير التمرينات الهوائية والحجامة على تركيز حمض اليوريك اسيد في الدم وبعض المتغير الفسيولوجية من خلال : 1- قياس نمية تركيز حمض اليوريك في الدم . (السعة الحيوية ،ضغط الدم،النض)قياس بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية 2- استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي بأسلوب القياس القبلي والتتبعي والبعدي لثلاث مجموعات. استنادا إلى ما أسفرت عنه نتائج البحث وفي ضوء الاستنتاجات التي تم التوصل إليها، يوصى الباحث بما يلي: تطبيق برنامج التمرينات الهوائية والحجامة على المصابين بزيادة حمض اليوريك اسيد في الجسم مع الإرشاد والنصائح-1 الغذائية للمساهمة في 2- عمل ندوات لتوعية الافراد بمدى أهمية ممارسة الرياضة لما لها من دور فعال في مقاومة الامراض وقاية الجسم-2 على الدولة لتنشيط ممارسة الحجامة وعمل تراخيص مزاوله لها لانها تنتهك من قبل العديد من الافراد الغير مؤهلين لعمل -3 الحجامة . 3- زيادة عدد الدراسات العلمية التي تتناول الحجامة واهميتها وكيفية استخدامها-4 5- ضرورة مساهمة وسائل الاعلام المختلفة بنشر الوعي الرياضي تجاه جميع الافراد كعامل وقائي وعلاجي للأمراض -5	الغزالي، محمود جمال محمد
5460	12459015	ماجستير	تأثير التمرينات الهوائية والحجامة على تركيز حمض اليوريك اسيد في الدم		2016م	يهدف البحث إلى تحديد نسب مساهمة الأداء المهاري من داخل حدود الملعب "منطقة الملعب" وخارجه "المطقة الحرة" عقب أداء ضربة الإرسال وأثناء تبادل تداول الكرة "تداول اللعب" في نتائج مباريات الكرة الطائرة ، ويتطلب ذلك تحقيق الأهداف الفرعية التالية: التعرف على الفروق القائمة في الأداء المهاري من داخل وخارج حدود الملعب عقب أداء ضربة الإرسال وأثناء تبادل-1 الاعرف "تداول الكرة "تداول اللعب قياس مدى ارتباط الأداء المهاري من داخل وخارج حدود الملعب عقب أداء ضربة الإرسال وأثناء تبادل تداول الكرة-2 3- تداول اللعب" ينتجج المباريات"	عبدالرحيم، ولاء عادل
5461	12459063	ماجستير	نسب مساهمة الأداء المهاري من داخل وخارج حدود الملعب في نتائج مباريات الكرة الطائرة للناشئات بالبطولة الإفريقية بالقاهرة 2013م		2017م	يسعى القائمون على تدريب الفرق الرياضية إلى الاهتمام بتنمية المهارات المختلفة لدى اعضاء الأجهزة الفنية والإدارية للفرق الرياضية استثماراً منهم بأهمية تنمية وصقل المهارات الإدارية لدى الأجهزة الفنية والإدارية للفرق الرياضية بحيث يصبح كل منهم مؤهلاً لتأدية المهام المنطة به ولاسيما في ظل التحديات والضغوط والتنوع في عالم الإدارة الرياضية والتغيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والميسية التي تشهدها العالم اليوم ، فإن المطلوب من الأجهزة الفنية والإدارية للفرق الرياضية أصبح مضاعفاً عما كان عليه في السابق ويجب أن يكون متسلحاً بالعلم والمعرفة وأن يكون لديه المهارات الإدارية الكافية التي تعينه على مواجهة تلك الصعوبات. تنضج أهمية البحث من من خلال بناء مقياس المهارات الإدارية للأجهزة الفنية بالأنشطة الرياضية بدولة الكويت ، حيث لاحظ الباحث ندرة الدراسات التي اهتمت بدراسة المهارات الإدارية للأجهزة الفنية للفرق الرياضية بشكل عام ، وعند المدربين بشكل خاص . كما لم تتناول البحوث السابقة في المجال التعرف على المهارات الإدارية للمدربين بشكل خاص.كما لم تتناول البحوث السابقة في المجال التعرف على المهارات الإدارية للمدربين والمديرين الفنيين في الفرق الرياضية فقد جاء هذا البحث بهدف التعرف على المهارات الإدارية للمدربين والمديرين الفنيين في الفرق الرياضية ، فقد جاء هذا البحث بهدف التعرف على المهارات الإدارية للأجهزة الفنية للفرق الرياضية والتعرف على كيفية قياس هذه المهارات ، وبالتحديد فتتضح أهمية البحث من خلال : 1- التعرف على المهارات الإدارية اللازمة للأجهزة الفنية للفرق الرياضية بدولة الكويت * 2- الفروق في المهارات الإدارية للأجهزة الفنية بدولة الكويت وفقاً لنوع النشاط الرياضي الممارس * 3- وهدف البحث إلى بناء مقياس للمهارات الإدارية للأجهزة الفنية ببعض الأنشطة الرياضية بدولة الكويت .	عبدالرحيم، ولاء عادل
5462	12459064	ماجستير	بناء مقياس المهارات الإدارية للأجهزة الفنية بالأنشطة الرياضية بدولة الكويت		2016م	وكان من أهم الاستخلاصات: توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في المهارات الإدارية اللازمة للأجهزة الفنية ببعض الأنشطة الرياضية طبقاً لنوع النشاط الرياضي الممارس والإمكانات المتوفرة لكل نشاط وخبرة الجهاز الفني الإدارية في هذا النحو . وكان من اهم التوصيات: ضرورة تنمية وتطوير المهارات لإدارية اللازمة للأجهزة الفنية ببعض الأنشطة الرياضية طبقاً لنوع النشاط الرياضي الممارس.	مظفر، مصطفى عيسى خليل
						يهدف البحث الحالي إلى:	
5463	12459083	ماجستير	تأثير برنامج تربية حركية على أداء بعض المهارات الحركية لأدوي الاحتياجات الخاصة بدولة الكويت	الشمرى، زهرة تركي جبر محمد	2017م		

							: تصميم برنامج للتربية الحركية لتحسين لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة قيد البحث ، وذلك من خلال-1 التعرف على أداء المهارات الحركية لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة قيد البحث- التعرف على مدى الاختلاف في تأثير برنامج التربية الحركية المقترح والبرنامج التقليدي على أداء المهارات الحركية لذوي- الاحتياجات الخاصة قيد البحث .		
5464	12459154	ماجستير	الاحترق النفسي وعلاقته ببعض خصائص الشخصية والكفاءة المهنية لدى معلمي التربية البدنية بدولة الكويت	الشيخ مساعد، فاطمة عثمان عبدالكريم		2017م	يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على مستوى فاعلية مهارات الاتصال بين مدربي ولاعبى الألعاب الجماعية والفردية بدولة الكويت ، العلاقة بين مستوى فاعلية مهارات الاتصال ببعض المهارات العقلية لدى مدربي الألعاب الجماعية والفردية بدولة الكويت ، وقد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي ، يمثل مجتمع البحث معلمي التربية البدنية بدولة الكويت البالغ عددهم نحو (625) معلم التربية البدنية في المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت ، وعدد (750) من معلمات التربية البدنية في المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت ، واستخدمت الباحثة مقياس الاحترق النفسي للمعلمين ، مقياس (قائمة) العوامل الخمسة الكبرى للشخصية ، اختبار الكفاءة المهنية للمعلمين كأدوات للبحث ، وكانت أهم نتائج البحث وجود علاقة ارتباطية عكسية سالبة بين البعد الأول "المقبولة" والدرجة الكلية لمقياس الاحترق النفسي للمعلمين بمعامل ارتباط (**450-) ، وجود علاقة ارتباطية موجبة بين البعد الأول "المقبولة" والدرجة الكلية لمقياس الكفاءة المهنية لدى المعلمين بمعامل ارتباط (**494-) ، وجود علاقة ارتباطية عكسية سالبة بين البعد الأول "عدم الرضا الوظيفي" والدرجة الكلية لمقياس الكفاءة المهنية لدى المعلمين بمعامل ارتباط (**667-).		
5465	12459200	ماجستير	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب المركب على بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة والمستوى الرقعي لسباحة 100متر زحف على البطن	حسن، حسن صبحي مندي		2016م	يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب المركب (البليومتري-أثقال) ومعرفة تأثيره على ما يلي: بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة (القوة-السرعة-المرونة-التحمل-التوافق) لدى سباحي الزحف على البطن-1 المستوى الرقعي لسباح 100متر حرة لسباحي الزحف على البطن-2.		
5466	12459327	ماجستير	نموذج مقترح لهندسة العمليات الإدارية لبعض اتحادات الألعاب الجماعية بدولة الكويت	عبدالله، عبدالرحمن علي عبدالرحيم		2016م	يما أن إتحادات الألعاب الجماعية تعتمد بشكل رئيسي على النظم الإدارية والأساليب الإدارية في عملها الداخلي والخارجي وتعمل إتحادات الألعاب الجماعية في إطار من المعلومات القانونية والرامية التي تنجم عنها صلاحيات وسلطات أقل لمديري الإتحادات، وهذا بدوره يزيد من صعوبة تنفيذ الإجراءات المطلوبة لإعادة تصميم العمليات ، كما أن كثرة اللوائح والضوابط التشكيلية تجعل التصديق عليها يأخذ وقتاً أطول مما يجب إضافة إلى عدم تحمس الرؤساء لفكرة تفويض صلاحياتهم أو بعضها لمروسيهم، ليتمكن المرؤوسون من دعم مشروع الهندرة، يضاف إلى ذلك إشغال الإدارة العليا بالجوانب السياسية مما لا يساعدها على تركيز جهودها في مشاريع الهندرة كما أن إتحادات الألعاب الجماعية تنقسم بنظام غير من لحوافز الموظفين. وهذا يزيد من صعوبة إعادة تصميم عنصر الإدارة البشرية لتواكب إعادة تصميم العمليات وهذا قد يؤدي إلى عدم الأخذ بأسلوب الهندرة في إتحادات الألعاب الجماعية والاكتفاء بأساليب التحسن والتطوير التدريجي إذا ما أرادت تطوير نفسها، بالإضافة إلى المركزية الشديدة في بعض إدارات الإتحادات الألعاب الجماعية، ومقاومة التغيير خاصة من قبل المديرين الذين سوف يقودون دورهم مع مشروع الهندرة، ويتنازلون عن سلطاتهم وصلاحياتهم لمروسيهم، وتحول دورهم إلى موجهين وبالتالي لا يؤيدون هذا التوجه أو الأخذ به. وهدف البحث إلى: وضع نموذج مقترح لهندرة العمليات الإدارية لبعض اتحادات الألعاب الجماعية بدولة الكويت. وكان من أهم الاستنتاجات: بناء الهيكل التنظيمي الجديد يدعم الأهداف الاستراتيجية للاتحاد الرياضي وتنقسم عملية اتخاذ القرارات بالاتحاد الرياضي بالمركزية وعدم تفويض السلطة. وكان من أهم التوصيات: من أسباب فشل الهندرة إهمال الجانب الإنساني المرتبط بعملية الإعداد تجاهل القيم والمفاهيم في بيئة الإتحاد الرياضي تؤدي إلى فشل الهندرة.		
5467	12459342	ماجستير	تأثير برنامج تدريبي لتطوير التفكير والتصرف الخططي وفقاً لخطوط اللعب لنادي كرة القدم .	محمود، أيمن صديق		2017م	يهدف البحث إلى : وضع أساس علمي للارتقاء بالسلوك الخططي لنادي كرة القدم ويتحقق ذلك من خلال الأهداف التالية: 1- بناء مقياس للسلوك الخططي لدي نادي كرة القدم بمحافظة سوهاج- 2- وضع برنامج تدريبي لتطوير السلوك الخططي لنادي كرة القدم- التعرف على الفروق بين مراكز اللعب (الدفاع-الوسط-الهجوم) في السلوك الخططي . التعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على تطوير السلوك الخططي للاعبين الناشئين في كرة القدم بمحافظة-4 سوهاج . 5- (الدفاع-الوسط-الهجوم) التعرف على نسب تحسن الأداء الخططي لنادي كرة القدم وفقاً لمراكز اللعب		
5468	12459361	ماجستير	تقويم الكفايات الإدارية لموجهي التربية البدنية للمرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت	المجرب، عبدالله خليفة مساعد		2016م	يهدف البحث إلى تقويم الكفايات الإدارية لموجهي التربية البدنية للمرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت ما يلي: واقع الكفايات الإدارية لموجهي التربية البدنية للمرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت- وضع نموذج للكفايات الإدارية لموجهي التربية البدنية للمرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت- استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي بالأسلوب المسمي نظراً لمناسبته لطبيعة إجراءات البحث. ومن أهم الاستنتاجات التي توصل إليها الباحث: الإطلاع الدائم على الإجراءات الإدارية والحوار والفتاح مع المعلمين واتخاذ القرارات المناسبة نقل وتبادل الخبرات استخدام أسلوب الثواب كوسيلة لتحفيز واكتشاف نواحي القوة والضعف في أداء المعلمين التوصل إلى نموذج للكفايات الإدارية لموجهي التربية البدنية بدولة الكويت . ومن أهم التوصيات: ضرورة الاهتمام بتطبيق مبدأ الثواب والعقاب لتحفيز المعلمين وإعداد المعلمين إدارياً الاهتمام بعملية نقل الخبرات استخدام الأسلوب الديمقراطي العمل على تقويم أداء المعلم واكتشاف نواحي القوة في الأداء تقيم نموذج الكفايات المقترح بين فترة وأخرى.		
5469	12459377	ماجستير	تأثير تدريبات العتبة الفارقة اللاهوائية على بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية والمستوى الرقعي لمتسابق 800متر جري	محمود، أحمد عايد عبادي		2016م	يهدف البحث إلى تصميم تدريبات للعتبة الفارقة اللاهوائية ، ومعرفة تأثيرها على: بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية (حامض اللاكتيك-السعة الحيوية-الحد الأقصى لإستهلاك الأكسجين-معدل القلب-القدرة-1 (اللاهوائية القصوى-معدل التنفس-زمن كتم النفس-زمن وصول العتبة الفارقة اللاهوائية (التحمل-تحمل السرعة-السرعة القصوى)بعض المتغيرات البدنية -2 المستوى الرقعي لمتسابق 800متر جري-3.		
5470	12459382	ماجستير	تقويم الأنشطة الترويحية للهيئة العامة للتعليم التطبيقي بدولة الكويت	الصفار، محمود عبدالخضر عبدالصمد		2016م	أن المناشط الترويحية المختلفة تساعد على تنمية الفرد تنمية متكاملة، ولذا فإن توفير المناشط الترويحية لأبناء الوطن وبخاصة للشباب خلال المرحلة الجامعية تساعد على إشباع حاجات الإنسان، وتسهم بشكل فعال في تنمية وتمتيع المجتمع معاً. وهدف البحث إلى: تقويم الأنشطة الترويحية للهيئة العامة للتعليم التطبيقي بدولة الكويت. وكان من أهم الاستنتاجات: توجد ميزانية للشااط البدني الترويحي ضمن ميزانية الهيئة العامة للتعليم التطبيقي وللشاطر البدني الترويحي مدرج ضمن خطة برامج الهيئة العامة للتعليم التطبيقي . وكان من أهم التوصيات: ضرورة الاهتمام بممارسة الترويح الرياضي بالهيئة العامة للتعليم التطبيقي حتى يقوم بالدور التربوي والإجلبى له ممن يحسن من استثمار وقت الفراغ لدى الطلاب والطالبات ويعود عليهم بالنفع نفسياً من خلال التخلص من الضغوط المختلفة والتحرر من الروتين واكتساب الطلاب الاتجاهات الإيجابية نحو الأنشطة الترويحية.		

5471	12459711	ماجستير	برنامج تعليمي مقترح باستخدام الموديولات في ضوء التحليل الكيفي وتأثيره في بعض جوانب تعلم مهارة الوثب الثلاثي	الوزير، سالي سامي احمد			2010م	يهدف البحث الى بناء برنامج تعليمي مقترح باستخدام اسلوب الموديولات في ضوء التحليل الكيفي ومعرفة تأثيره في بعض جوانب تعلم مهارة الوثب الثلاثي . اشتمل مجتمع البحث على طالبات الفرقة الثانية بكلية التربية الرياضية جامعة طنطا للعام الدراسي 2008/2009 وقد قامت الباحثة باختيار عينة عشوائية عددها 40 طالبة من اجمالي مجتمع البحث عدده 219 طالبة وذلك بنسبة مئوية قدرها 18.26% , ولقد تم تقسيمهم ايلي مجموعتين متساويتين احدهما تجريبية وتشتمل على 20 طالبة . ولقد اتبع معهن البرنامج المقترح باستخدام الموديولات في ضوء التحليل الكيفي وتأثيره في بعض جوانب تعلم مهارة الوثب الثلاثي , والاخرى ضابطة وتشتمل على 20 طالبة ولقد اتبع معهن الطريقة التقليدية (المتبعة) - الشرح واداء النموذج - لتدريس نفس المهارة قيد البحث . وكئن من اهم النتائج : يؤثر اسلوب الموديولات التعليمية تأثيرا ايجابيا في تعلم مهارة الوثب الثلاثي لدى طالبات كلية التربية الرياضية - جامعة طنطا في كل من (التحصيل المعرفي - ومستوى الاداء المهارى " الفنى") يؤثر اسلوب شرح الاداء(شرح و اداء النموذج) تأثيرا ايجابيا في تعلم مهارة الوثب الثلاثي لدى طالبات كلية التربية الرياضية - جامعة طنطا في كل من (التحصيل المعرفي ومستوى الاداء المهارى "الفنى") يؤثر اسلوب الموديولات التعليمية تأثيرا ايجابيا افضل من اسلوب الاداء(شرح و اداء النموذج) في تعلم مهارة الوثب الثلاثي لدى طالبات كلية التربية الرياضية - جامعة طنطا في كل من (التحصيل المعرفي - الاداء المهارى " الفنى")		
5472	12459771		Modeling and compensations for nonlinearities in aharmonic drive mechanism for high presision motion.	Mohamed, samah abd el raheem.			2017	In motion control, with the rapid developments in the applicable new technologies, designing of high precision servo systems becomes a pressing necessity. Moreover, servo actuators provided with harmonic drive have been widely used in many industrial applications such as industrial and/or humanoid robots, and precision positioning mechanisms. Harmonic drives can exhibit dynamic behavior surprisingly more turbulent than that of conventional gear transmissions. According to practical issues, those mechanisms generally controlled as semi-closed loop feedback control systems. Semi-closed control is a current practice in industry in which the load position is controlled based on feedback of motor shaft position. In order to adapt to the increasing demand for high-precision motion, disturbances of the servo actuators provided with harmonic drive, such as nonlinear friction forces and angular transmission error, should be compensated. It is known from literature that simple linear feedback control techniques such as PID are insufficient to compensate for neither the nonlinear friction behavior nor the angular transmission error. In this thesis, intelligent compensating techniques are proposed to improve the positioning precision of the mechanism. First of all, the modeling of the system is discussed. Second, in order to preserve the load position according to the reference with high precision response, intelligent control algorithms are applied. The proposed control system has been designed as a cascade control system in which the primary variable (position) is controlled by adjusting the set point of the related secondary variable control loop (velocity set point), and therefore, the secondary variable (velocity) affects the primary variable through the process. A proportional controller (P) is designed as position controller where a proportional plus integral controller (PI) is designed as velocity controller. Designing of a proportional controller cascaded with a tuned proportional plus integral fuzzy logic controller (P-PIFLC) is proposed as the first control algorithm. Where, nonlinear scaling of the PIFLC normalizing input scaling factors is proposed as the second control algorithm. The effectiveness of the proposed controllers is verified using MATLAB/SIMULINK simulator and the results were compared with those obtained using conventional P-Pi controller. The results show the superiority of the proposed control techniques over the conventional P-Pi.		
5473	12459776		Design and development microgripper based on smart material .	abdalshaheed, Asmaa gad amen.	جهة المنح للرسالة	البلد الذي منحة فيه الدرجة				
5474	12459778		Reuse of cement kiln dust in chemical stabilization of problematic sediments at upper egypt/	Mohsmed, Samar yousef sayed.			2017	The present study evaluates the geotechnical and mechanical properties of expansive shale of Dakhla and Esna Formations. The samples are collected from El-Balas area, west of the Nile, Qena, and from El-Quraya area, east of the Nile, Qena, Egypt. Using Hydrometer test it is found that Dakhla Formation from the two localities has about 73% silt, while Esna samples from El Ballas area (EB) have 83% silt, and Esna samples from El-Quraya area (EQ) has about 91% silt. All studied samples contain about 2% fine sand and the other particles are clay size. The studied shale samples have high plasticity index ranging between 15 to 27. The shale samples tested, are classified according to unified soil classification system USCS as MH (inorganic clayey silt with high plasticity index). However, according to highway research board classification system H.R.B/(AASHTO), they are classified as A-7-5 (fair to poor sub-grade).from the results it can be concluded that; the tested samples are expansive shale (> 90% free swelling) due to their high content of clay minerals and need to be stabilized to reduce the swelling. Three different additives are used in the stabilization program of the studied samples as lime (L), cement kiln dust (CKD), and mixture of L/CKD. Based on pH-test it was founded that; the optimum contents of additives used for stabilization of Dakhla Formation were as follow; 4% in case of using lime, 10% in case of using CKD, and 2% lime with 8% CKD in case of using a mixture of them. In case of Esna Formation; the optimum contents of additives are 4% in case of lime, 10% CKD, and 2% lime with 8% CKD in case of using a mixture of		

						them. Proctor test according to (AASHTO, T99) is used to detect the optimum water content (OWC) for natural and treated samples. Unconfined compressive strength values (qu) revealed that using CKD alone can increase the strength of the treated samples more than using lime, however a mixture of lime and CKD can also increase the strength but using CKD without lime is more cost effective. Also the strength increased with increasing curing time 7 to 28 days. The strength of stabilized DB samples increased to its maximum (1450.09 Kpa) when treated with 8% CKD and cured for 28 days. In case of DQ qu-values increased to its maximum (1301.89 Kpa) when stabilized with 3% lime plus 8% CKD mixture 28 days curing time, also it reaches a high strength value (1290.56 Kpa) when stabilized with 12% CKD and cured for 28 days. However, qu-value of EB samples reaches its maximum (1927.05 Kpa) when stabilized with 2% lime plus 6% CKD and cured for 90 days. Also its strength increased to (1847.47 Kpa) when stabilized with 10% CKD and cured for 90 days. While EQ samples reach their maximum strength (1696.97 Kpa) when stabilized with 10% CKD and cured for 90 days. Free swelling percent of the studied shale samples decreased significantly when the samples treated with lime, CKD, and lime/CKD mixtures. The free swelling of DB samples decreased from 80% to 2.67, 3.33, and 0% when treated with 3% lime, 8% CKD, and 2% lime plus 6% CKD, respectively, at 90 days curing time. Free swelling of DQ samples are reduced to minimum value when treated with 10% CKD and cured for 90 days (from 104 to 4%). Free swelling percent of EB samples are decreased from 98.33 to 7% when treated with 2% lime plus 6% CKD and cured for 90 days. However, the free swelling of EQ samples were reduced when treated with lime, CKD, and lime/CKD, where free swelling percent of all samples are reduced to $\leq 10\%$. Some of the studied treated samples have high swelling percent, that proved the formation of ettringite mineral which considered as expansive mineral. Ettringite is resulted from the hydration of calcium sulfate, which present in the shale, lime, and CKD. Ultrasonic P-wave velocity test proved its effectiveness in measuring the geotechnical properties of the studied samples. The results are very resembles to the unconfined compressive strength values. Increasing Vp values with increasing curing time proved the reducing of pore size of the treated samples. In case of DB sample the Vp reached its higher values (1373 m/sec) when treated with 8% CKD and cured for 28 days. In case of DQ samples Vp increased to its maximum value (1629 m/sec) when stabilized with 12% CKD and cured for 28 days. However, Vp of EB samples reached its maximum value (1730 m/sec) when stabilized with 10% CKD and cured for 90 days. While EQ reached its maximum Vp-velocities (1598 m/sec) when stabilized with 2% lime with 6% CKD mixture and cured for 28 days, also it reached up high velocities (1519 m/sec) when stabilized with 10% CKD and cured for 90 days		
5475	12459783		Evaluation and beneficiation of white sands north eastern desert egypt/	Ahmed, Ali ismail ali.		2017 This study conducted on the white silica sands samples from Wadi Qena and Somr El-Qaa Formations in North Eastern Desert, between Wadi Dakhl and the central part of Wadi Qena. The study aimed to evaluate the quality of these sands and find out its possible industrial applications; Examine the best suited and cost-effective processing methods; Develop a beneficiation plant for the total utilization of all size fractions and design special flotation-attribution scrubbing machine for silica sands processing and verify the possible paleodepositional environment, source and geotectonic setting of these sands. The study has been designed and carried out in two main stages. The first stage is integrated evaluation and characterization of the physical, the mineralogical and the geochemical properties. The second stage is the beneficiation of the studied sands using screening, attrition scrubbing and reverse flotation techniques. Grain size analyses of representative samples showed that the average grain size parameters are as following; mean grain size for the kaolinitic sandstones of Wadi Qena Formation is 2.33ϕ (Fine Sand), sorting is 1.15ϕ (Poorly Sorted), skewness is 0.44 (Very Fine Skewed), and kurtosis is 4.23 (Extremely Leptokurtic). The average mean grain size for the silica sands of Somr El Qaa Formation is 1.791ϕ (Medium Sand), sorting is 0.507ϕ (Moderately Well Sorted), skewness is -0.058 (Symmetrical) and kurtosis is 1.274 (Leptokurtic). The Bivariate plot of standard deviation against mean size showed that the sandstones of Somr El-Qaa Formation was mainly deposited in a shallow agitated marine environment (beach) while the sandstones of		

							Wadi Qena Formation was mainly deposited in a fluvial environment. The morphological study results showed that the average circularity and angularity of Wadi Qena Formation sand grains ranged from 0.72 to about 0.81 (High Circularity) and from about 0.24 to 0.43 (Angular to Sub-angular), Somr El-Qaa Formation sand grains ranged from about 0.70 to about 0.80 (High Circularity) and from about 0.38 to 0.54 (subrounded), respectively. Generally the grain shape parameters are suitable for the specifications of many industries, with limitation in roundness parameter for hydraulic fracturing sands and filter media sands. XRD study of the Wadi Qena Formation sandstone samples indicated that the quartz and kaolin clay mineral were found as major constituents. While the mineralogical investigation of the Somr El-Qaa Formation sandstone samples indicated that the one and only major mineral constituent was quartz. The heavy minerals analysis results showed that the weight percentage of the heavy minerals in the studied size fractions (500 or 600-90 µm) was found to be 0.036 % for the Somr El Qaa Formation samples and 0.05 to 0.06 % for the Wadi Qena Formation samples. Nonopaque minerals constitute the main bulk of the heavy mineral suite as they reach in abundance more than 51 % in most samples, th		
5476	12459788		Gravity and remute data interpretation in asyut basin western desert of egypt/	Elsaghier, Mona mostafa.					
5477	12459794		Impact of geological and hydrological setting on natural radioactivity of groundwater from luxor/	Hussien, Mahmoud ahmed.					
5478	12459797		Aphase II study of concurreht chemotherapy radiotherapy after maximum trans-urethral/	wahman, Mohammed Mostafa Ali.					
5479	12459799		Harmonic elimination in power systems networks using active filter/	Mohamed, Mohmoud nasrallah.					
5480	12459807		Studing of some hydraulic and economical parameters influencing the designing of water distributions pipe networks /	elsadek, Wael Mohamed mahmoud.					
5481	12459811		Characterization of the mechanical and fracture oroperties for medium density fiberboarded/	ahmed, Hanan shahat fahmy.					
5482	12459812		Detection and classification of broken rotor barasfaults in inducation motorusing adaptive neuro fuzzy iference system/	mohamed, Menshawy abdelready.					
5483	12459817		Intelligent control on active suspension system/	ahmed, abdel nasser sharkawy.					
5484	12459820		Astudy of maximum power point tracking techiques for wind turbine in cluding matrix coverter/	Hassan, Alaa el dien mostafa.					
5485	12459821		sliding mode control of linear induction motor drives/	Hasaan, taiea abdel gawad ahmed.					
5486	12459823		analysis and design of multi band RfId antennas simulation and implementation/	yousef, Mahmoud mohamed ahmed.					
5487	12459831	دكتوراه	تأثير برنامج تعليمي مقترح باستخدام الحقيبة التعليمية على تعلم بعض مهارات الجبر لدى طالبات كلية التربية الرياضية . جامعة طنطا	أحمد، رضا سعد يسين سيد			يهدف هذا البحث الى: إعداد برنامج تعليمي مقترح باستخدام الحقيبة التعليمية لمهارات الشفليات قيد البحث ومعرفة تأثيره على تعلم مهارات الشفليات لدى طالبات كلية التربية الرياضية .المنهج: وقد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي وذلك لمناسبتة لطبيعة الدراسة العينة: كما تم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العشوائية من طالبات الفرقة الثالثة قوام كل منها (20) طالبة أحدهما تجريبية و الأخرى ضابطة. تم تطبيق البرنامج التعليمي المقترح باستخدام الحقيبة التعليمية عن طريق استخدام التعليم الذاتي لدى طالبات المجموعة التجريبية فقط أما المجموعة الضابطة فقد طبق عليها البرنامج التقليدي إن التغيرات الشاملة التي حدثت في العصر الحديث بفضل التقدم العلمي والتكنولوجيا دفعت معظم دول العالم الى اعادة النظر بصورة جذرية في التعليم ومناهجة واهدافة ووسائله ومستوياته كما ظهر ما عرف بتكنولوجيا التعليم والتي تعنى تحويل التربية من اطارها النظرى الى اطار تطبيقي يمارس بالفعل لذلك فنحن في حاجة الى صيغة جديدة تراعى الفرد في نوعية تعلم وتصل به الى مستوى من التمكن في الإداء.	2004م	
5488	12459839		ّEvaluation of the mechanical properties for polymer modified asphalt mixtures/	Mouark, safaa abdel sabour.					
5489	12459843		Aproposed program based on content and language integrated learing (CLIL) approach to develop some history section students language skills/	sabra, Ibrahim mesbah.					
5490	12459846		Laboratory evaluation of using crime rubber as asphalt concrete mixtures modifiers/	wazeri, Alaa mohammed nassan.					
5491	12459851		Leffet de lutilisation du web 2.0 pour developpr quelques competences lexicales chezles etudlant de fle la faculte de pedagogie/	Mohamed, Ahmed mohammed samhodi.					
5492	12459854		study the laser effect on the physical properties during the preparational nanometric barium titanate/	hussien, reham roshdy Mohamed.					
5493	12459921		برنامج تربية حركية وتأثيره على مكونات الإدراك الحس حركي للأطفال المعاقين ذهنياً القابلين للتعلم بمدارس التربية الفكرية بأسبوط ماجستير	عبدالعزیز، أمل رجب محمد			يهدف البحث إلى بناء برنامج تربية حركية للأطفال المعاقين ذهنياً القابلين للتعلم ومعرفة تأثيره على مكونات الإدراك الحس حركي	2017م	

							استخدمت الباحثة المنهج التجريبي بتصميم القياسين القبلي والبُعدي لمجموعة تجريبية واحدة وذلك لملائمته لطبيعة الدراسة . في ضوء الاستنتاجات توصلت الباحثة إلى بناء برنامج تربية حركية يزيد من قدرات الإدراك الحس حركي ويتناسب مع احتياجات وميول الأطفال وقدراتهم واستعداداتهم. تقدم الباحثة التوصيات التالية: يجب على القائمين بالعملية التربوية والتعليمية بتخطيط وتصميم البرامج للمعاقين والتي تشمل على الخبرات المختلفة-1 الاستفادة من البرنامج المقترح لتنمية القدرات الحس حركية للأطفال المعاقين ذهنياً داخل مدارس التربية الفكرية-2 الاهتمام بمشاركة المعاقين في الأنشطة الرياضية التنافسية المختلفة على المستوى المحلي والدولي-3 نشر الوعي الاجتماعي والثقافي حول المعاقين ذهنياً وذلك لمساعدتهم في الاندماج بالمجتمع-4		
5494	12460215	ماجستير	تأثير التدريب بالأثقال وتمارين دورة الإطالة - التفسير والتدريب الوظيفي على القدرة العضلية للاعبين كرة السلة	ابراهيم، محمد فاروق محمد		2017م	يهدف هذا البحث إلى: تصميم برنامج للتدريب بالأثقال وتمارين دورة الإطالة-التفسير والتدريب الوظيفي - التعرف على تأثير البرنامج على القدرة العضلية لمجموعة من لاعبي كرة السلة - استخدام الباحث المنهج التجريبي لمناسبه لطبيعة البحث من خلال التصميم التجريبي للمجموعة التجريبية الواحدة والذي يعتمد على القياسين القبلي والبُعدي للمتغيرات قيد البحث. ضرورة استحداث إدارة في كل جامعة لرعاية وتقديم الدعم الفني والتمويلي للباحثين في مجال الابتكارات والاختراعات والأجهزة الحديثة		
5495	12460263		Effect of peppermin (mentha piperita) and black seed (nigella sativa) on the immune response and performance of broilerchickens/	Tawadrous, Marian hosney ghaly.					
5496	12460267		prevalence study of pathogenic genes of campylobacter spp in strains isolated from chickenmeat/	Elsayed, safaa ahmed mohamoud.					
5497	12460269		Multiplex pcr detection of campylobacter species isolated from chicken meat enviroment/	abd elElhafeez, Tawfik esmat .					
5498	12460272	ماجستير	الحالة الانفعالية وعلاقتها بدافعية الإنجاز لدى متسابقين ألعاب القوى بـ دولة الكويت	الوسمي، بشاير مشرع مبارك مشرع		2017م	هدف البحث إلى معرفة مستوى الحالات الانفعالية و علاقتها بدافعية الإنجاز لدى متسابقين ألعاب القوى بـ دولة الكويت وكان من أهم الاستنتاجات : مستوى دافعية الإنجاز دال حيث أنه يساوي 3.84 و هو أعلى من 1.96 قيمة معنوية عند مستوى 0.05، مستوى دافعية الإنجاز دال حيث أنه يساوي 3.84 و هو أعلى من 1.96 قيمة معنوية عند مستوى 0.05، توجد علاقة ارتباطية طردية قوية موجبة عند مستوى معنوية (0.05) بين مقياس الحالات الانفعالية ودافعية الإنجاز (تجنب الفشل بدافع إنجاز النجاح، الدرجة الكلية للمقياس) لدى لاعبي ألعاب القوى بـ دولة الكويت ومن أهم التوصيات:الاهتمام بالحالات الانفعالية لدى لاعبي المنتخب وللاعبي المستوى الأول بالاندية للارتقاء بالمستوى الرياضي للدولة. توجيه نظر القائمين على العملية التدريبية إلى إمكانية إعداد برامج تدريبية لتنمية وتحسين الحالات الانفعالية ودافعية الإنجاز لدى اللاعبين، توجيه الاهتمام نحو العوامل التي بدورها تعمل على تحسين مستويات الحالات الانفعالية ودافعية الإنجاز لدى اللاعبين ، إعداد برامج تدريبية ودورات توعية في مجال الحالات الانفعالية ودافعية الإنجاز أتوجية نظر المدرسين الى اهمية الاهتمام بالحالات الانفعالية ودافعية الإنجاز في تحسين مستوى الرياضيين.		
5499	12460275		Study of developmental stage for chondrocranium of white breasted kingfisher halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis/	Ali, Mohammed hamdy ibrahim.					
5500	12460277		Studies on the prevuling parasitic diseases in some red sea reef fishes in aquarium/	Gad, Ahmed omar mohammed Ali.					
5501	12460280		Hemato- pathological studies on the effect of temperature on the virulence of vibrio harveyi and vibrio parahemdyticus/	Ahmed, Al shimaa saber Ali.					
5502	12460283		sonitary evaluation of slaughterhouses in aswan governorate/	Abd el-rassol, Amer mohamed abd el ati.					
5503	12460288		Determination of ciprofloxacin residues in chicken meat and its products in sohag city/	Abdel rahman, Yasmen ezzat ahmed.					
5504	12460289		clinico pathological studies on the effect of metformin citrulus colcyn this and inplus albus terms/	Ali, Marwa gamal el badri.					
5505	12460325	ماجستير	تأثير التدريب بأسلوب الايزوكينتك على بعض المتغيرات البدنية المساهمة في مستوى أداء المهارات الأساسية لدى حراس مرمى كرة القدم الناشئين	محمد، محمد أحمد محمود		2017م	يهدف البحث الى التعرف على تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام أسلوب تدريب الايزوكينتك على بعض المتغيرات البدنية المساهمة في مستوى أداء بعض المهارات الأساسية لحراس المرمى الناشئين كرة القدم نظرا لطبيعة البحث وتحقيقاً لأهدافه وفروضة استخدام الباحث المنهج التجريبي باستخدام التصميم التجريبي بإجراء القياسين القبلي والبُعدي للمجموعتين واحدة تجريبية والثانية ضابطة . يوصى الباحث بما يلي: تطبيق البرنامج التدريبي المقترح الخاص بتدريبات الايزوكينتك على مستوى قطاع الناشئين في لعبة كرة القدم - تنمية القدرات البدنية داخل البرامج التدريبية الخاصة بمراحل الناشئين وذلك لم لها تأثير على رفع مستوى الأداء المهاري- تهيئة المناخ التدريبي لاعطاء الفرصة للاعب لتنمية القدرات البدنية الخاصة بمهارات حارس المرمى في كرة القدم - إجراء المزيد من الدراسات المشابهة لطبيعية البحث الحالي على أنشطة رياضية أخرى - القيام بدراسات أخرى مشابهة على مراحل سنية لم تتناولها الدراسة الحالية		
5506	12460332		The therapeutic effect of bone marrow hematopnetic steim cells on the secondary/	Abd elreheem, Zeinab mahrous maher.					
5507	12460342		some microbiological studies on pastaurella mulyicoidain rabbits/	Mohammed, Eman hassan mahrous.					
5508	12460343		some biochemical and hematological constituents during diarrhea in buffalo calves/	Mahmoud, Doaa mostafa.					

5509	12460348	Numerical simulation of improving the air distribution systems for commercial aircraft cabins/	Iraqi, Mohamed sabry ibrahim.			2017	Air distribution system is a basic component of the Environmental Control System (ECS) of passenger aircraft and it should correctly distribute the air appropriately, cleaning up contaminated air and minimizing cross-airborne infection to provide a healthy and comfortable environment for passengers and crew. As aircraft operators have required to substantially reducing the fuel consumption by flying at higher altitudes, the energy cost for providing adequate outside air for ventilation has increased, which has led to a significant decrease in the amount of outside air provided to the passenger cabin. Consequently efficient fresh air delivery has become an important research issue in the field of aircraft ventilation To improve the air distribution system used in the existing aircraft cabins, two different case studies are investigated numerically by means of Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) approach with ANSYS-FLUENT solver. To ensure the simulation results are representative of the physical condition, the CFD model is first validated and the numerical results are compared with the experimental data. A typical Boeing 767-300 commercial aircraft cabin is selected since a quantitative data is available from an experimental study for the same domain. Then the validated CFD model is used to predict the distributions of the air velocity, air temperature, and CO2 concentration in the aircraft cabin for the two proposed case studies The first case proposed that the fresh air is supplied into the aircraft cabin at six different air inlet directions of A, B, C, D, E & F that correspond to the inlet angles of (0°, 180°), (355°, 185°), (350°, 190°), (340°, 200°), (330°, 210°), (315°, 225°) respectively. The simulation results showed that the flow pattern, temperature and CO2 levels are improved significantly inside the aircraft cabin in case of changing the air inlet supply angle. The performance of mixing-air distribution system for the whole aircraft cabin is enhanced remarkably with directions A, B and C. Furthermore, directions B and C provided the best ventilation performance among the six proposed directions within both cabin and local passengers' breathing zones in terms of thermal and health comfort. The numerical results of direction B showed high constancy and stability in flow field, temperature and CO2 level in the whole cabin and at the local breathing zones compared to direction C. In the second proposed case study, transient simulations were conducted on the three dimensional model. Three rates of inlet flow were investigated in this design of 100% steady, 110% periodic and 120% periodic. The inlet velocity with periodic air inlet supply conditions is set to		
5510	12460355	Modified maximum power point tracking techniques for systems including multilevel converters/	615						
5511	12460360	recent updates in the management of keratoconus/	Mahdy, Fawzia mahmoud.						
5512	12460362	Aflatoxin and ochratoxin residues in ruminant in Luxor governorate/	Hussien, Tohamy ali ahmed.						
5513	12460368	Forensic insect succession and its effects on the decomposition of some corpses encountered indoor and outdoor during different seasons/	Ali, Gihan hassan Mohammed.			2017	The study sites were located on the south valley university land in Qena city, Egypt. Study was conducted for one year at two different habitats. For each season, two sites were selected, one outdoor habitat and the other indoor habitat. Sites for carcass placement were chosen on the roof of faculty of science (outdoor environment) and at room on the basement of the faculty (indoor environment). The rabbits, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> , are chosen to simulate the soft skin of a new baby and they were characterized by a relatively uniform size. The mentioned rabbits were purchased locally with different colors but comparable in size. On the delivery day of each season, rabbits were weighed, and then euthanized with air injection to mimic the normal death case without any chemicals or drugs. After death, the animals were immediately delivered post-mortem to the research sites in an appropriate man-made plastic traps which were designed specifically to allow insect access, but prevent them escaping. For this purpose, each trap was composed from two parts, the lower part was designed for placement of dead rabbits, while the upper part act as collection chamber of insects. Five holes were made on the sides of lower part to allow access for the insects to oviposit on the carcasses, but without attempts to escape because they were made their way to the upper part of trap to be collected. Then, animals were immediately placed into plastic traps and left exposed to natural conditions. Each rabbit was placed on its side. All rabbits were placed within one hour of the time of death. A tray containing sawdust was placed under each cage to facilitate the collection of larvae leaving carcasses for pupation Three experiments were conducted in each season. Four rabbit carcasses were placed in each experiment, two at the indoor habitat and two at the outdoor habitat. All efforts were made to keep cadaver disturbance to a minimum during taking samples. All rabbits were placed on their side. Observations, photographs, temperature, humidity readings and sample collections were made daily at varying times of the day according to each experiment. The temperatures and humidity readings were taken with digital thermometer.		
5514	12460370	Coupled quantiles and biotopology in lattice valued mathematics/	Temaras, Ayat ahmed radwan.						
5515	12460376	On the existence of solutions for some functional differential equations/	Abd el lateef, Salwa mohamed.						
5516	12460380	the effectiveness of an e-mind mapping based program in developing some technical writing of tourism/	Aly, Mannar abd allah.						
5517	12460389	Studies on some helminth parasites of red sea fishes and their molecular phylogenetic/	Karar, yasser farhat mahmoud.			2017	The marine world extends from the ocean to the deepest bed and		

							from the shore to distant shore. Fishes represent one of the major controversial components due to their importance both from economic and human health according to the variety and difference in their role on several levels: Fishes are the most numerous and diverse of the major vertebrate groups. They dominate the waters of the world through a marvelous variety of morphological, physiological, behavioral patterns. Their diversity is reflected in the large number of living species. Moyle et al. (2000) pointed that about 200 new fish species are being described each year and the total may reach 30,000 or more. Fishes represent more than 58% from living marine ecosystem (Moyle et al., 2000; Rubio-Godoy, 2007). Fishes are valuable sources of high grade protein and organic products. Also, fish in terms of good value rank and mostly superior having less amount of fats, represents the excellent sources of polyunsaturated fatty acids and more or equal protein as compared to other fleshs consumed as food by human beings (Haruna, 2006; Staniskiene et al., 2006; Salawu et al., 2013; Singh, et al., 2013). Fishes occupy a significant position in the socio-economic status at great sectors of countries by providing the population not only the nutritious food but also income and employment opportunities, contribution to economic growth and human welfare, stimulation growth of a number of subsidiary industries and contribution to the livelihood of a large section of economically underprivileged population (Ayyapan & Krishanan, 2004). Fish is a renewable source of wealth. Unlike minerals and other fixed resources which do not have self-generating capacity to replenish the loss due to natural causes and human exploitation. Fish has a therapeutic value; from the positive side, modest doses of sea foods a week, significantly prevent the coronary heart diseases, also reduces the tendency of blood to clot and helps lower cholesterol levels in the blood (Shaukat, 2008). Moreover, from the negative side, several fishes represent a pathogenic agent for human due to transmission of several helminths parasites represented by "the anisakid nematodes (particularly Anisakis simplex and Pseudoterranova decipiens), cestodes of the genus Diphyllbothrium and digenetic trematodes of the families Heterophyidae, Opisthorchiidae and Nanophyetidae. Seafood-associated infections by acanthocephalans are rarely reported in humans" (Adams et al., 1997). Most fish species have at least some direct monetary value, are part of food webs that support economically important species, or live in environments whose good health is essential for the support of fisheries (Shaukat, 2008) The cultural values of fishes include two wide values; 1) The first one is the scientific values of fish which are obvious to Ichthyologists who find the study of fish essentially interesting. 2) The second one is the educational values of fish which are also obvious where fishes are the one group of vertebrates in which it is really possible to maintain large populations in the laboratory for observation and experimentation. Many varieties are readily available for dissection, giving an easy overview of the several types of adaptations possible in vertebrates. Most important is that they can typically be found in large numbers and diversity in waters fairly close to most educational institutions, so that many types of ecological demonstrations can be made. Fish have the right combination of availability, size and ease of handling to make them the most desirable group of vertebrates for comparative classroom studies of ecology, behavior, evolution and anatomy, and to be very valuable in other areas such as genetic and physiology as well.		
5518	12460391	PARASITOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME FISHES OF THE RIVER NILE AT QENA AND ASWAN GOVERNORATES IN EGYPT	fadlallah, Ali mansour.			2017	Fishes are at the present superior to other vertebrates in number of individuals, and probably also in number of species. There are more than 25000 different species of fish that are known and many new forms are discovered every year (Greenwood, 1963). Most fish are ectothermic ("cold-blooded"), allowing their body temperatures to vary as ambient temperatures change. Fish are abundant in most bodies of water. They can be found in nearly all aquatic environments.		

							Fish is one of our most valuable sources of protein food. worldwide, people obtain about 25% of their animal protein from fish by the increasing intensification of fish production. The successful breeding of commercially important animals depends upon the quality and quantity of their dietary protein. The recognition that fish contain proteins of superior nutritional properties places them in an especially important category of foods (Brogstrom, 1962). Like humans and other animals, fish suffer from diseases and parasites. Fish defences against disease are specific and non-specific. Non-specific defences include skin and scales, as well as the mucus layer secreted by the epidermis that traps microorganisms and inhibits their growth. If pathogens breach these defences, fish can develop inflammatory responses that increase the flow of blood to infected areas and deliver white blood cells that attempt to destroy the pathogens. Specific defences are specialised responses to particular pathogens recognised by the fish's body that is adaptative immune responses. In recent years, vaccines have become widely used in aquaculture and ornamental fish, for example vaccines for furunculosis in farmed salmon and koi herpes virus in koi. Some commercially important fish diseases are VHS, ich and whirling disease. About 80% of fish diseases are parasitic especially in warm water fish (Eissa, 2002). No doubt that fishes harbor a wide range of ecto- and endoparasites infecting the alimentary canal, liver, kidney, reproductive organs, muscles as well as gills and skin (El-Naggar & Khidr, 1988 and Yang et al., 2005) Ecto-parasites are the most dangerous group that causes severe mortalities (Shalaby and Ibrahim, 1988). In Egypt there are long periods of optimum warm weather that enable external parasites for more production and cause bad effects on fish. The majority of the monogenetic trematodes of fishes are ectoparasites. Monogeneans (flatworms) are among the most host-specific of parasites in general and may be the most host-specific of all fish parasites. Monogenetic trematodes of freshwater fishes could be considered as one of the most prevalent diseases affecting skin and gills, which included irritation, severe destruction of the gills, impaired breathing as well as severe losses too (Sineszko and Axelrod, 1980). They are the most abundant ectoparasitic flukes of fish, with greater diversity of species occurring in tropics than in the temperate regions of the world (Rohde, 1982). They spend their entire life cycle as parasites on gills and skin of fish, hold to the fish by the use of hooks and attachment organs at the posterior end. These parasites attack fish causing massive destruction of skin and gill epithelium. Even moderate infection of these organisms on small fish may prove a fatal disease since the infection may cause the fish to stop feeding (Meyer, 1966). Fishes act not only as final host but also as intermediate host for larval stages of many parasites like encysted metacercariae of different species of Trematodes (Clinostomum complantum, Clinostomum phalacrocoracis and Euclinostomum heterostomum), which affect fish causing retardation of growth especially for young fish and increasing the possibility of the secondary infections by decreasing the fish immunity (Elamei, 2001). Infection of fish by encysted metacercariae of digentic trematode is due to the contamination of water resources as rivers, lakes and sea water with human, animals and bird settlements which harboring eggs voided in their feces,		
5519	12460396	Studies on the effect of natural treatment on sewage water Qena and Luxor cities Egypt/	Hassan, Abd elmonsef mohamed.						
5520	12460399	Interpretation of aeromagnetic data of wadi Gurud area of central eastern desert Egypt/	Mohammed, Basma mohammed hebashi.			2017	The area under study is a part of the central eastern desert of Egypt and located north of Qena city the study area is bounded by latitude 26° 38' and 27° 10' N and longitude 32° 30' and 33° 16' E the study area covers about 3144 Km² of the central eastern desert of Egypt. The area is mountainous with moderate to high relief and the majority is covered by crystalline basement (Igneous and Metamorphic) rocks in its eastern parts. Sedimentary rocks and wadi sediment cover the remaining western part. Quaternary sand and gravels extensively cover plains and wadies. The present study deals essentially with the analysis and interpretation of aeromagnetic data. In brief, the proposed study has the following main objectives: - Mapping the surface and subsurface structures that can shed more light on the structural setting of this zone in the Eastern Desert and its relation to the tectonic setting of North Africa and the Red Sea. - Analysis of the aeromagnetic data to present a reasonable interpretation that would refine our geological knowledge and help for further understanding of the different processes that affect the rock units in the study area. - Determination of the depth to the basement in sedimentary covered areas, and also determining the depth to the features of interest that might have structural or mineral significance. The aeromagnetic and data of the study area were compiled from surveys that have been conducted in 1983 by the Western Geophysical Company of America (Aero Service Division) for the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) in conjunction with the Egyptian Geological Survey and Mining Authority (EGSMA). The survey was conducted along nearly parallel flight lines that were oriented in a NE-SW direction at a 1.5 km spacing intervals, while the tie lines were flown nearly perpendicularly in a NW-SE direction at 10 km spacing intervals. The present study was achieved using the following geophysical and		

							geological data: □ The aeromagnetic contour map with a scale of 1:50,000. A digitizing process was applied to the original map to obtain digital forms of the data. □ The geological map of the study area derived from the geological map of Assiut (scale 1: 250,000) published by (EGSMA, 2005). □ The published geophysical and geological studies of the area. Several enhancement techniques were applied to the aeromagnetic data after their transformation to the frequency domain using Fourier technique. As a result, several outputs mainly in the form of maps that emphasized the magnetic rock properties in the uppermost surface to shallow and deep subsurface depths were produced with the final goal of obtaining a more interpretable form of the data that would assist in achieving the objectives of the study.		
5521	12460401		Total knee arthroplasty for deformed arthritic knee joint/	Mohammed, Moustafa mahmoud.					
5522	12460404	ماجستير	إدارة الوقت وعلاقتها باتخاذ القرار لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية للمرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت	البادي، أنوار حسين علي		2017م	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على العلاقة بين إدارة الوقت باتخاذ القرار لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية بدولة الكويت من خلال التعرف على الآتي: الواقع الفعلي لإدارة الوقت لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية للمرحلة الابتدائية بمدارس دولة الكويت-1 الواقع الفعلي لاتخاذ القرار لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية للمرحلة الابتدائية بمدارس دولة الكويت-2 العلاقة بين إدارة الوقت واتخاذ القرار لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية للمرحلة الابتدائية بمدارس دولة الكويت-3 استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي (الدراسات المسحية) وذلك لمناسبتها لطبيعة البحث. فوضوا الاستنتاجات عملية اتخاذ القرار تمر بمراحل رئيسية لابد من أن يمر بها ويعرفها كلاً من المرؤوسين والمديرين لكي تساهم في بناء القرارات الإدارية الجيدة وتعتبر هي نقطة البداية في صنع القرار . في ضوء التوصيات وضع إستراتيجية مبنية على معايير دقيقة لتوفير قيادات إدارية تعي قسمة الوقت وكيفية إدارته وضرورة تحديد عدد من المعايير الموضوعية لاتخاذ القرارات حتى تقلل من الاعتبارات الشخصية والمجاملات عند اتخاذ القرار وضرورة تطبيق قواعد إدارة الوقت على المؤسسات التعليمية لتنظيم دورات في إدارة الوقت لجميع العاملين في المؤسسات التربوية اعتماد عامل الوقت من أهم عناصر التخطيط عند وضع خطة التربية البدنية ضرورة عند الاجتماعات كلما دعت الضرورة إلى ذلك.		
5523	12460409		complete cancer turbt for superficial bladder cancer with and without intravesical in stillation of mitomyein c short term comparative study/	Elamir, shehab emad salah.					
5524	12460413		Long follow up after laparoscopic orchilolysity & orchiopexy:qena university hospital experience/	soliman, Mohammed gamal mohammed.					
5525	12460438		Ameliorative efforts of propolis extract on some biochemical and hematological/	Abd el megeed, sayed abd elhafeez abeet.		2017	The aims of the present study was to: 1. Evaluate the effect of thermal burn wounds on guinea pigs by measuring some hematological and biochemical Parameters with /or without treatment. 2. Investigate the effect of topically treatment with Propolis on thermal burn wounds. 3. Investigate the effect of orally and topically treatment with Propolis on thermal burn wounds. 4. Comparing the effect of propolis treatment with those of silver sulfadiazine (SSD), the most widely used burn treatment The skin works as a barrier to the environment, which is responsible for protecting the organism from water loss and penetration of harmful substances. If this barrier is disturbed by mechanical or thermal action, the skin starts a complex repair mechanism known as wound healing. The seriousness of a burn depends on how deeply the burn has affected the skin tissue and the surface area of the body affected. Burns are commonly grouped based on how deep the tissue is burned. They may be grouped into superficial (first-degree), partial (second-degree), and full (third-degree) thickness burns. The superficial thickness burn only affects the epidermal layer of the skin while partial thickness burn involves the epidermal layer as well as a varying thickness of the dermis. Thus, partial thickness burn can be further divided into superficial partial and deep partial thickness burns. In a deep partial thickness burn, there is damage in the deeper structures of the dermis involving sweat glands and hair follicles. Superficial thickness and superficial partial thickness burn wounds can heal spontaneously if they do not become infected. If the burn destroys the more superficial part of the dermis as well, epithelial cells from the deep parts of hair follicles will grow long the interface between the living dermis and dead dermis and will form new epidermis at this level (Hinman and Maibach, 1963). However, if the inflicted damage extends below the bases of the hair follicles, regrowth of the epidermis can occurs so slowly that a skin graft would be necessary (Cormack, 1987). Healing requires the collaborative efforts of various tissues and cell lineages. It involves aggregation of platelets, clotting of blood, fibrin formation, an inflammatory response to injury, alteration in the ground substances, angiogenesis and re-epithelialization.		
5526	12460439		updates in clinical and laboratory aspects of in vitro fertilization (IVF) and intracytopasmic sperm in jection (ICSI)/	Abdallah, yousef mahmmed.					
5527	12460443		updates in management of recurrent implantation failure ICSI cycles/	Mohamed, Abd el rahman abdo.					

5528	12460446	comparison between three protocols for orulation induction in polycystic orary syndrome/	Abd El wahab, Amira saad.						
5529	12460450	Incidence of aphasia and dysphagia following first ever stroke hospital based study//	Abdelaal, Mahmoud ahmed.						
5530	12460497	فاطمية الوحدات النموزجية التطبيقية على تعلم بعض مهارات الكرة الطائرة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية	علي، علي يحيى أحمد	2017م					يهدف البحث إلى استخدام الوحدات النموزجية التطبيقية ومعرفة تأثيره على تعلم بعض المهارات الأساسية والتحصيل المعرفي في الكرة الطائرة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية بقا والتعرف على القياس القبلي والبعدي لكل من المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة في تعلم بعض المهارات الأساسية للكرة الطائرة والتحصيل المعرفي . وق استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي بتصميم مجموعتين أحدهما تجريبية (أسلوب الوحدات النموزجية التطبيقية)مجموعة ضابطة (أسلوب العرض والشرح)وقد تم تطبيق الدراسة الأساسية على عدد (40)تلميذ من تلاميذ الصف الثاني الاعادي بمدرسة الاعادية الجديدة بإدارة نجع حمادي التعليمية وتم تقسيم إلى مجموعتين متساويتين قوام كلا منها (20) ، وتم اختيارهم بالطريقة العمدية العشوائية ، وتوصل الباحث إلى استخدام أسلوب الوحدات النموزجية التطبيقية له تأثير أكثر فعالية وإيجابية على التعلم المهاري والتحصيل المعرفي لمهارات الكرة الطائرة (قيد البحث) مقارنة بأسلوب العرض والشرح ، وكانت أهم التوصيات تطبيق البرنامج المقترح باستخدام الوحدات النموزجية التطبيقية في تدريس منهج التربية الرياضية للكرة الطائرة ،استخدام أسلوب الوحدات النموزجية التطبيقية في تعليم باقي مهارات الكرة الطائرة ، إجراء بحوث ودراسات باستخدام أسلوب الوحدات النموزجية التطبيقية في مجال التعلم الحركي للالعاب الجماعية الاخرى بمنهج التربية الرياضية للارتقاء بالعملية التعليمية .
5531	12460500	Metabolic syndrome in rheumatoid arthritis patients receiving gb-ucocorticoids/	El taieb, zeinab abd el razek.						
5532	12460501	Tramadol Toxicity/	adly, Ahmed said.						
5533	12460502	preralence of peripheral neuropathy in patients with liver cirrhosis/	Mohamed, ayat adly.						
5534	12460504	effect of fluid prelon ding before spinal anesthesia on perioperative hemodynamie parameters/	Hussein, Ahmed osman.						
5535	12460507	effect of fluid prelonging before spial anesthesia on perioperative hemodynamie parameters/	Hussien, Ahmed osman.						
5536	12460509	comparative between classic laryngeal mask airway l gel and endotracheal tube in elective pediatric/	Mohamed, Mohamed saeed.						
5537	12460511	Fixation of fracture clavicla /	Ahmed, Ahmed ismail.						
5538	12460515	Aclinicolaratory study of children with beta thalassemia major in qena governorate/	Hashem, amany Mohamed.						
5539	12460524	Role of hematopaietic stemcell transplantation in management of hematalogical malignancies/	Abdel aziz, Safaa mohammed.						
5540	12460526	predictive value of serum interleukin 6 and interferon in leprotic patients/	Ahmed, yasmin ahmed yasin.						
5541	12460528	relation between serum vitamin dinter leukin 17 and disease activy score DAS-28 in rheumatoid arthmis patients/	Mohamed, Shimaa saber ahmed.						
5542	12460537	update in pediatric abdomial malignancy/	Ahmed, Ahmed fawzy.						
5543	12460538	laparoscopic baliatric surgery/	Ahmed, Radwan al sayed radwan.						
5544	12460539	post endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatgraphy pancreatities/	Habib, sarah mahmed.						
5545	12460541	Lqnalyse duparler quetidien francais du guide tounistique prive en haute egypt/	Nabil, fadila abdallah.						
5546	12460544	indication of anterior & posterior or 360 fixating of unstable fracture of porso tumbur spin/	Mahmoud, tarek el sayed abdel kader.						
5547	12460545	Outcome of hypospadias surgery in qena university hospital 5 years experience/	Ibrahim, essam mohammed osman.						
5548	12460546	Ankle spanning external fixator for pilon fractures/	Mohammed, Ahmed gaber rizk.						
5549	12460548	Open endoscopic and microscopic lumbar discectomy safety and satisfactory profile/	Abd el rahman, Moustafa adel.						
5550	12460551	flowcytometryric detection of regulatory B- cell in children with auto immune thrombocytopenia/	Ibrahim, doaa metawely.						
5551	12460553	geophysical data interprtation of duwi area control eastern desert of egypt/	Metawi, Mohamed mostafa abou zead.						
5552	12460556	astudy of some serum enzymatic antioxidant in children with pthalassemia major/	Hasan, Omayma ashraf.						
5553	12460559	effect of tramadol usage on blood glucose level and analgesia system/	sherif, ahmed mohamed.						
5554	12460562	comprative physiological studies on the effect of magnetic iron oxide nonaparticles and levels of graviolate plant extract on the toxicity induced by adrianycin/	Gadawy, Huda yassin.						
5555	12460565	Tectonic evolution of the precambrian rocks in the southern part of wadi atalla central eastern desert egypt/	ahmed, Gamal abdelhamid abdelhadi.						

						إن ممارسة النشاط الرياضي تتطلب من اللاعب أن يبذل أقصى ما يمكنه من مهارات بدنية ونفسية لأنه يواجه منافسة عالية ، الأمر الذي يتطلب منه تقيماً وتنظيماً لفكره وإصالة وفعالاته تنظيمياً ذاتياً لأنه يؤثر بشكل كبير على تحقيق أي أداء مما يفقده الشعور بالقدرة على التقدم للأمام ومواجهة المخاوف ويكون إدراك النجاح قليل لديه مما يؤثر على مستوى أدائه وسلوكه خلال المنافسة ، الأمر الذي يتطلب قياس سلوكه التنافسي أثناء المنافسة وتأثير على الأداء لتحقيق الإنجاز ، ويهدف البحث إلى معرفة أثر لا السلوك التنافسي وعلاقته بدافعية الإنجاز لدى طلاب النشاط الرياضي بالمرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت وكان من أهم الاستنتاجات توجد فروق ذات دالة إحصائية في دور السلوك التنافسي في توجيه الطلاب لممارسة النشاط الرياضي لصالح الاستجابة الأعلى حيث تراوحت قيمة كا المحسوبة ما بين (96.70:22.90)توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في أثر السلوك التنافسي على ممارسة النشاط الرياضي للطلاب حيث تراوحت قيمة كا2 المحسوبة ما بين (93.43:15.60) ، توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في مظاهر السلوك التنافسي للطلاب أثناء ممارسة النشاط الرياضي حيث تراوحت قيمة كا2 المحسوبة ما بين (96.70:9.10) ، توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في أثر السلوك التنافسي على السمات الشخصية لطلاب النشاط الرياضي حيث تراوحت قيمة كا2 المحسوبة ما بين (93.43:15.60)توجد نسب تحسن في دافعية الإنجاز الرياضي للمجموعتين الضابطة والتجريبية لصالح المجموعة التجريبية في جميع متغيرات قيد البحث ، ومن أهم التوصيات الاهتمام بالسلوك التنافسي لدى لاعبي المنتخب ولاعبي المستوى الأول بالأندية لارتقاء بالمستوى الرياضي للدولة، توجيه نظر القائمين على العملية التربوية إلى إمكانية إعداد برامج تدريبية لتنمية وتحسين السلوك التنافسي لدى الطلاب ، توجيه الاهتمام نحو العوامل التي تدور حولها تعمل على تحسين مستويات الدافعية للإنجاز لدى الطلاب، إعداد برامج تدريبية ونشرات توعية في مجال السلوك التنافسي والدافعية للإنجاز ، توجيه نظر المدرسين إلى أهمية السلوك التنافسي والدافعية للإنجاز في تحسين مستوى الرياضيين.		
5556	12460566	ماجستير	السلوك التنافسي وعلاقته بدافعية الإنجاز لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت	السعيدى، هبة عبد اللطيف عاشور	2017م			
5557	12460569		Heavy metals concentrations in some algal species water and sediment from some areas along the egyptian red sea coast/	Kondos, Malak kondos naeem.				
5558	12460571		role of oxidative stress in preterms with respiratory distress syndrome/	Abdelaziz, Ayat mohammed.	2017	Respiratory distress syndrome of the neonate (neonatal RDS) is still an important problem in treatment of preterm infants. It is accompanied by inflammatory processes with free radical generation and oxidative stress (Negi et al., 2015). Information about oxidative stress in preterms with respiratory distress syndrome is lacking (Hosny et al., 2013). Infant respiratory distress syndrome (IRDS), also called neonatal respiratory distress syndrome or respiratory distress syndrome of newborn, previously called hyaline membrane disease (HMD), is a syndrome in premature infants caused by developmental insufficiency of surfactant production and structural immaturity in the lungs. Infant respiratory distress syndrome affects about 1% of newborn infants and is the leading cause of death in preterm infants (Rodriguez et al., 2002). In neonates born with respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure due to deficient alveolar development and surfactant production could be complicated by diminished antioxidant stores and enzymatic antioxidant inducibility. The premature newborn's lung is particularly susceptible to oxidant stress because there are many sources of reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and a relative lack of antioxidant defenses (Negi et al., 2015). Oxidative stress, an imbalance toward the pro-oxidant side of the pro-oxidant/antioxidant homeostasis, occurs in several human diseases. Among these diseases are those, in which high levels of protein carbonyl (CO) groups have been observed, including respiratory distress syndrome. Reactive oxygen species may damage all types of biological molecules. Oxidative damages to proteins, lipids, or DNA may all be seriously deleterious and may be concomitant. However, proteins are possibly the most immediate vehicle for inflicting oxidative damage on cells (Dalle-Donne et al., 2003). Carbonyl (CO) groups (aldehydes and ketones) are produced on protein side chains (especially of Proline, Arginine, Lysine, and Threonine) when they are oxidised. These moieties are chemically stable, which is useful for both their detection and storage (Berlett & Stadtman, 1997).The usage of protein CO groups as a marker for oxidative stress may have some advantages in comparison with lipid peroxidation products such as malondialdehyde "MDA", because the formation of protein bound CO groups seems to be a common phenomenon of protein oxidation and because of the relatively early formation and relative stability of oxidised proteins. It is known that cells degrade oxidised proteins within hours and days whereas lipid peroxidation products are detoxified within minutes (Dalle-Donne et al., 2003).Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GPx) function as enzymatic antioxidants by neutralizing pro-oxidants and thus prevent damage to the cellular structure (Hosny et al., 2013). Superoxide dismutase is the vanguard cytoprotective enzyme in that it disproportionates superoxide anion to O2 and H2O2, the latter being a substrate for GPx and catalase "CAT". Glutathione peroxidase and CAT are both predominantly intracellular cytoprotective enzymes, but in addition to scavenging H2O2, GPx and not CAT, also scavenges lipid hydroperoxides (Clifford & Lovina, 2012).		
5559	12460572		study of echocardiographic change s in macrosomic neonates/	elFawy, seham abdou beshary.				
5560	12460573		Clinical and genetic assessment in children with gauchers disease in upper egypt/	Mohammedm Norhan badry badry.				
5561	12460575		Solar adsorption ICE maker utilize acitivated carbon and methanol pairs/	ali, shazly sadek hamed.				
5562	12460576		Measurement of insutin like growth factor 1-levels in children and adolescents with type1 diabetes mellitus/	Rawy, Abd elhakem hussein.				
5563	12460578		Chest related acute respiratory infections symptoms among children below 5 years in upper egvyt/	Marzok, Ahmed hassan kamel.				

5564	12460581	comparative study between dual therapy softs burir and ribauivin vs triple therapy s of osbuvir ribaririn and peg- interferon in treatment of hepaticis cvirus patients/	yousef, Hatem mahmoud elyamany.						
5565	12460582	Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in infants and children attending pediatric department in gena university hospital/	Mosa, Hwida mohammed.						
5566	12460583	epidemiological study acute gastroenterities in first year of life in gena governorate/	Ibrahim, Asmaa arafa mahmoud.						
5567	12460586	glinico laboratory analytical study of cases with neonatal jaun dice mitted in neonatology unit in gena university hospital/	Abdel regal, Walaa hassan .						
5568	12460590	effect of single hemodialysis session on flowcytometric red blood and chemical pathology/	Mohamed, Esraa ahmed khodary.						
5569	12460592	co-morbidity of epilepsy in gena governorate/	Sdek, Mohamed abdel gawad.						
5570	12460594	updates in different modaities of the management of undesconded testis/	Abdel moniem, Ahmed mohmoud.						
5571	12460597	Assessment of serum visfatin as a marker of cardiovascular diseases in patients with end stage renal disease/	Ibrahim, Marwa hamed.						
5572	12460598	Recent different modalities in managment of ventral hernias/	Ayad, Emad karam.						
5573	12460601	effect of preincisional peritons infiltration of bupivacnine on post tonsilectomy pain/	Awad, Ahmed fathy mohamed.						
5574	12460604	sublingual immunotherapy fpr allergic rhinitis meta-analysis study/	Ali, sara mustafa mohamed.						
5575	12460607	effects of single hemodialysis session on the levels of erythrocyte glutathione peroxidase and reductase in chronic renal faliure patients/	Mohammed, Alyaa safwat.						
5576	12460611	Simulation and control performance analysis of MDF bagasse fiber drying/	Abdel salam, gafary mahmoud.						
5577	12460613	Aging related histological and histochemical changes in different types of cartilage in al bino rats/	Aladly, rania mohammed almolakkab.						
5578	12460615	updates in prevention of preclompsia /	Hassan, Doaa ahmed.			2016	Preeclampsia remains a frequent and potentially dangerous complication of pregnancy. It affects between 0.4% and 2.8% of all pregnancies in developed countries and many more in developing countries, leading to as many as 8 370 000 cases worldwide per year. □ This common disorder, which is more prevalent in first pregnancies is associated with the highest maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality of all pregnancy complications , with > 90% of the most serious outcomes a curing in developing countries. □ The preferred definition is a diagnosis of pregnancy-induced hypertension (diastolic blood pressure > 90 mmHg) occurring after week 20 of gestation with proteinuria (either > 300 mg protein per day or an urinary protein /creatinine ratio > 30 mg/mmol).Eclampsia is defined as the occurrence of seizures in a woman with preeclampsia that cannot be attributed to other causes. Edema occurs in too many women with normal pregnancy to be a discriminate and has been abandoned as a marker in this and other classification schemes. □ Preeclampsia is considered severe if one or more of the following criteria is present; blood pressure of 160mmHg systolic or higher or 110 mmHg diastolic or higher on two occasions 6 hours apart while the patient is on bed rest, proteinuria of 5gm or higher in a 24-hour urine specimen or 3+ or greater on two random urine samples collected at least 4 hours apart. Oliguria of less than 500 ml in 24-hours, cerebral or visual disturbances, pulmonary edema or cyanosis, epigastric or right upper-quadrant, impaired liver function, thrombocytopenia or fetal growth restrictionThe risk of preeclampsia markedly increases in women with previous preeclampsia and in those with either preexisting vascular disease or conditions associated with increased cardiovascular risk, including renal disease, hypertension, diabetes, thrombophilia, and obesity (body mass index >29). □ The pathogenesis of preeclampsia involves inadequate trophoblast invasion, often leading to poor placental perfusion, generalized endothelial function, and immune maladaptation and inflammation.		

							Various biochemical tests, hematological tests and Doppler ultrasonography, suggested to be of value in prediction of preeclampsia, have been evaluated. Some of these tests are currently available for clinical use, where as others exist only in the laboratory. However, none has been found to fulfill all desired criteria for the prediction of the development of preeclampsia There currently are no well-established measures for preventing preeclampsia. Numerous clinical reports and randomized trails described the use of various methods to prevent or to reduce the incidence and severity of preeclampsia. Both low-dose aspirin therapy and daily calcium supplementation have been studied as preventive measures but have not shown to be beneficial in the general pregnant population and are not recommended for primary prevention of preeclampsia. There are at least 15 randomized trials evaluating the use of various antihypertensive drugs including diuretics for the prevention of preeclampsia. Results of these trials reveal no such benefit. There are randomized trials evaluating magnesium, zinc, or fish oil supplementation to prevent preeclampsia. The majority of these trails had limited sample size; however, these results reveal minimal-to-no-benefit.		
5579	12460617		Astudy of echocardiographic changes and its relation to thyriod function status in children with beta thalassemia major/	Rizk, Shymaa gaber.					
5580	12460620		Clinico radiographic studies on the distal limb affections in equine/	Metwally, Asmaa Abdel salam.					
5581	12460622		Cooling on array of electronic heat sources by arow of imping air jets in cross flow configurtion/	Khalil, mohamed khalil ramdan.					
5582	12460623		Performance of grounding grids at normal and abnormal conditions/	Ahmed, Sara yassin omar.	2017		The function of the protection system is to protect the equipment in the power substation against large fault currents. One of the important protection systems is the grounding system. This thesis presents a comparison between two designs of the grounding grid in homogenous soil resistivity and non-homogenous soil resistivity. The first one is a square type grounding grid and the second one is a circular type grounding grid. Firstly, the two types are assumed to be having the same total area enclosed by the ground grid, and secondary, the two types are assumed to be having the same length of the total grounding grid conductor. The parameters under study are the grounding resistance, step voltage, touch voltage and earth surface potential. The charge simulation method (CSM) and the image method are used within this study, and the effects of the parameters such as soil resistivity, depth of grounding grid, the number of meshes and presence of the vertical rods, on the performance of grounding grids are taken into account. Finally, the validation of the simulation method is done by comparing the simulation results with the experimental results obtained in this study. When lightning strikes the overhead shield wire of a transmission line or tower, the lightning current flows into the ground from the grounding system through the tower. The lightning current waveform has pioneer influence on dynamic performance of grounding system. Also, the dynamic performance of grounding system affects by configuration of grounding system, electrical permeates of soil, and frequency content. In past, the researchers were considered the electrical parameters (conductivity and permittivity) of soil as constant values. In this thesis, the frequency dependence of soil electrical parameters during lightning discharge is taken into account. Five models based on experimental and measurements data by Scott (S), Smith - Longmire (SL), Messier (M), Visacor-Portela (VP) and Visacor-Alipio (VA) are presented. These simple empirical formulas are used to estimate the harmonic impedance, ground potential rise (GPR), transient impedance, impulse impedance, impulse coefficient, and decrement factor (DF) when frequency dependence of electrical parameters of the soil is taken into account. There are several numerical methods used to study the performance of grounding systems under lightning current stroke, in this thesis the transmission line method is used.		
5583	12460624		some problems of nanofluid biocon vection due to gyrotactic microorganisms/	Abo zaid, Omima abdelaty.					
5584	12460628		Integration of remote sensing and hydrogeologic data for sustainable development in south wadi qena eastern desert egypt/	Ibrahim, Maria philip riad.					
5585	12460648	ماجستير	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام بعض " الوسائط الفاتقة" على التحصيل المعرفي ومستوى الأداء المهاري لبعض مهارات الكرة الطائرة لتلاميذ الصم وضعاف السمع للصف الأول الإعدادي	أحمد، أمل عمر عبد الغفار			اصبح الاهتمام بمجال الإعاقات المعاقين في السنوات الأخيرة لإهتماما متزايد في المجتمعات المختلفة بأن الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة كغيرهم من أفراد المجتمع لهم الحق في الحياة والنمو بأقصى ما تمكنهم قدراتهم وطاقاتهم كذلك يرجع هذا الاهتمام أيضاً على تغير النظرة إليهم كغيره من الثروة البشرية مما يحتم تنمية هذه الثروة والإستفادة منها إلى أقصى حد ممكن وفي هذا الصدد تؤكد ليلى حامد صوان (1986م) ، أن التلميذ المعاق بما يحمل من مأساة بالنسبة له ولأسرته ولمجتمعة ليس في حقيقة الأمر على هذه الدرجة من السوء والمجتمعات المتغيرة يمكنها أن تواجه هذه المشكلة ببدء جعلها ترفع من المستوى الفكري والبدني للمعاق . وبعد الاطلاع على منهاج التربية الرياضية بصفة عامة ومنهاج الكرة الطائرة بصفة خاصة المقررة على تلاميذ الصم وضعاف السمع بالحلقة الإعدادية المهنية وجدت الباحثة أنه هو نفس المقرر على التلاميذ غير المعاقين لنفس المرحلة فيما عدا استخدام الإشارات الشفهية واليدوية مع التلاميذ الصم وضعاف السمع وذلك لعدم وجود مناهج تعليمية خاصة باستخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة في تدريس التربية الرياضية . يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام بعض "الوسائط الفاتقة" على التحصيل المعرفي ومستوى الأداء المهاري لبعض مهارات الكرة الطائرة لتلاميذ الصم وضعاف السمع للصف الأول الإعدادي .		
5586	12460674	ماجستير	تأثير برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام التدريب الباليستي على المستوى الرقي لمسابقي 100متر عدو	أحمد، عبدالرازق أحمد يوسف	2017		اصبح التدريب الرياضي الحديث لمتسابقى المستويات العليا في ألعاب القوى ولقد تطورت مسابقات الميدان والمضمار من حيث مستوياتها الرقمية بشكل مذهل ويهدف إلى الوصول بالرياضى إلى أعلى مستوى ممكن من النشاط الرياضى الممارس وذلك عن طريق رفع مستوى الحالة البدنية للاعب .		

							يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام التدريب الباليستي لمتسابقى 100متر/عدو ومعرفة تأثيره على: (السرعة والقوة والقدرة)بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة لمتسابقى 100متر/عدو - 1- المستوى الرهقي لمتسابقى 100 متر /عدو-2		
			الكفاءة الانفعالية وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية ومستوى الأداء المهاري في التعبير الحركي لطالبات كلية التربية الرياضية بقنا	بنداري، غادة محمد			يهدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على مستوى الكفاءة الانفعالية وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية ومستوى الاداء المهاري في التعبير الحركي لطالبات كلية التربية الرياضية بقنا ، استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي متبعة الأسلوب المسحي ، نظراً لملامته لطبيعة إجراءات هذا البحث ، تم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية من طالبات الفرقة الثانية المنسجحات دون الطالبات الباقيات لإعادة للعام الجامعي 2015/2014م ، الفصل الدراسي الثاني ، وذلك لعدد (80) طالبة ، حيث بلغت العينة الاستطلاعية عدد (20) طالبة بنسبة مئوية مقدارها (25%) ، وبلغت العينة الاساسية عدد (0) طالبة بنسبة مئوية مقدارها (75%) ، وكانت أهم النتائج أن مستوى الكفاءة الانفعالية لدى عينة البحث الاجمالية من طالبات التعبير الحركي بكلية التربية الرياضية جامعة قنا جاء بدرجة متوسطة ، وانقسمت الاستجابات لدى عينة البحث الاجمالية إلى طالبات مرتفعي الكفاءة الانفعالية وطالبات منخفضي الكفاءة الانفعالية ، توجد فروق دالة احصائيا بين الطالبات مرتفعي الكفاءة الانفعالية والطالبات منخفضي الكفاءة الانفعالية في المتغيرات الفسيولوجية المصاحبة للانفعالات ومستوى الاداء المهاري لجملة الرقص الابتكاري الحديث ، لصالح الطالبات مرتفعي الكفاءة الانفعالية ، يوجد ارتباط طردي قوي بين مستوى الكفاءة الانفعالية والمتغيرات الفسيولوجية المصاحبة للانفعالات ومستوى الاداء المهاري لجملة الرقص الابتكاري الحديث لدى الطالبات .	2016م	
			تأثير برنامج تدريبي على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والمهارية في كرة السلة لأطفال المؤسسات الإيوائية بدولة الكويت	عبدالعزيز، نواف رمضان علي			وضع برنامج تدريبي مقترح لتنمية القوة المميزة بالسرعة والتحمل العضلي لبعض المهارات الأساسية في كرة السلة لأطفال المؤسسات الإيوائية . التعرف على تأثير البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على بعض المهارات الأساسية والصفات البدنية الخاصة بكرة السلة لأطفال المؤسسات الإيوائية	2017	
			إدارة الجودة الشاملة كمدخل لتطوير الرياضة المدرسية للمرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت	العجمي،سالم ناصر طفلان			يهدف البحث إلى تحديد متطلبات تحقيق إدارة الجودة الشاملة كمدخل لتطوير الرياضة المدرسية للمرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت استخدام الباحث المنهج الوصفي(الدراسات المسحية) وذلك لمناسبته لطبيعة البحث. يشمل مجتمع البحث على معلمي التربية البدنية للمرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء الاستنتاجات:إدراك الإدارة المدرسية لتقافة الجودة يعتبر من اهم العوامل التي تمهد الطريق للجودة الشاملة الاهتمام بالتركيز على المستفيد(الطالب) وإدارة تحسين كافة العمليات داخل المنظمة (المدرسة)التدريب وسيلة فعالة تتمسك المدرسة من خلالها أن تحقق لدى الطلاب الفهم الصحيح الواضح للمنهجية الجديدة أهمية لجوء الإدارة للتحسين المستمر الذي يعتبر أحد المقومات الأساسية التي تسعى المدرسة إلى تحقيقها للإدارة المدرسية دور هام في النهوض بالمستوى الرياضي للطلاب داخل المدرسة دروس التربية الرياضية هي الشكل السائد الذي تأخذ به مدارسنا لتنفيذ المقرر الدراسي استغلال درس التربية الرياضية يعتبر إحدى أهم العناصر التي تؤدي إلى تنمية وتطوير المدرسة ككل محتوى النشاط يعتبر كل ما من شأنه تحقيق الهدف الذي تسعى له التربية البدنية داخل المدرسة وخارجها. في ضوء التوصيات:ضرورة تطبيق أسلوب إدارة الجودة الشاملة بإدارة النشاط الرياضي بالمدارس المتوسطة الاهتمام بالتخطيط الاستراتيجي بعيد المدى للنشاط الرياضي في المدارس والتي تتحدد معه الرؤية المستقبلية للشكل الذي ينبغي أن يكون عليه النشاط الرياضي بالمدارس في المستقبل على الإدارة المدرسية الاهتمام بعملية التطوير والتحسين المستمر للجودة وتشجيع تقنية الابتكار والاداع استخدام الوسائل العلمية والادوات الاحصائية المتاحة لتطبيق مفهوم إدارة الجودة الشاملة وجود معايير لقياس رضا الطلاب عن الأنشطة الرياضية التي تقدمها المدارس	2017	
5590	12460892		Interpretation of airborne magnetic and radiometric data of the northern part of central eastern desert egypt/	Gadallah, Mohamoud ali.					
5591	12460895		estimation of some heavy Metal residues in some ready to eat meat products in aswan governorate/	Abouzeid, Howida hussein meky .					
5592	12460896		Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of coccidiosis in sheep and goats in qena governorate/	Ahmed, rania hamada Ali .					
5593	12460898		Estimation of some heavy metals residues in some meat products in Qena city /	Dandarawy, Mohamed korashe abbas.		2016	Recently the problem of pollution has become a major threat to human health, animal health and plant. Among these pollutants and the most dangerous to the public health heavy metals that are packed with a lot of different parts of the globe. Meat consumption had been identified as the major pathway of human exposure to heavy metals. In this study, some undesirable metals as lead and cadmium and two trace essential metals as copper and zinc were detected in many daily eaten meat products as beef shawarma, canned beef meat, frozen beef burger, cooked beef burger and beef luncheon in Qena city as well as measuring the effect of cooking on detection of their residues. In this study, 100 samples (20 from each meat products) were collected from different markets and restaurants in Qena city. Samples were analyzed by iCAP device after its digestion. In beef shawarma the concentrations of lead, cadmium, copper and zinc mean residual levels were 1.59±0.65, 0.07±0.0038, 2.29 ±0.37 and 61.70±1.20 p.p.m, respectively. The data revealed that 18(90%) samples showed lead concentration exceeded the Egyptian standards permissible limits for lead. While, 14(70%) samples showed cadmium concentration exceeded the Egyptian standards permissible limits for cadmium. Furthermore, 20(100%) samples showed copper concentration within the Egyptian standards permissible limits for copper. Finally, 1(95%) samples showed zinc concentration exceeded the Egyptian standards permissible limits for zinc. In canned beef meat the concentration of mentioned metals were 2.04±0.711, 0.034±0.004, 5.01±1.17 and 12.49±0.62 p.p.m, respectively. The data showed that 20		

							(100%) samples showed lead concentration exceeded the Egyptian standards permissible limits for lead. While, 18 (90%) samples showed cadmium concentration within the Egyptian standards permissible limits for cadmium. Furthermore, 19 (95%) samples showed copper concentration within the Egyptian standards permissible limits for copper. Finally, 20 (100%) samples showed zinc concentration within the Egyptian standards permissible limits for zinc.		
5594	12460899		Geoenvironment studies on the red sea coast between qusier and marsa alamm dostrets/	Abd el samee, Mohamed Abdo.					
5595	12460903		Remote sensing and groundwater data investigation in the plain west of qena city/	azer, Neveen barsom beshay.					
5596	12460906		Remote sensing and groundwater data investigation in the plain in west of qena city/	Azer, Neveen barsom beshay.					
5597	12460910		pharmacological studies on tulathramycin draxx in rabbits/	Basher, Asmaa wahballah.					
5598	12460915		Molecular characterization of shiga toxin producing escherichia coli isolated from raw milk of sheep and goat in luxor governorate/	Hafoda, Mohamoud ahmed mohammed.					
5599	12460925		Studies on ultrasodographic application in pregnancy diagnosis in sheep and goats/	Abozeid, Kamel sobhy bedawy ibrahim.					
5600	12460929		detection of some virulent genes of bacillus cereus isolated from some drg milk based food/	Mohamoud, basma gamal ahmed.					
5601	12460934		some studies on staphylococcal mastitis in cattle in sohag governorate/	Hussein, Hussein morad.					
5602	12460936		Vibrios associated with diseases of hurghada red sea corals and their pathogenicity of fish/	Abdoelam, Mahmoud saied .					
5603	12460938		Detection of E.coli in chicken by polymerase chain reaction PCR/	Mohamed, Mohamed salah ahmed.					
5604	12460942		comrative biochemical characterization of serum protein in some farm animal M vet/	Soliman, Asmaa moustafa mohmoud.					
5605	12460944		Enhoncing the performance of air cooling system by mixing direct expansion unit and chilled water system/	Ibraheem, Ahmed Abd el naeem.					
5606	12460948		Effect of fire on structural behavior and bond strength of normal and high strength concrete deams/	Ali, Marwa ahmed moustafa.					
5607	12460950		investing of metamaterial application in coupling reduction between microstrip antennas using numerical techniques/	Mohamed, Mostafa mohamed bakry.					
5608	12460954		The effectiveness of oprogram based on podcasting in developing some EFL listening comprehension skills among preparatory stage student/	Al ammary, Alaa shehata amin mohammed.					
5609	12460969		Design and scating of name nonvolation memory based on floating gate transistor/	salah el din, Gehad Mohamed .					
5610	12460977		Electrochemical determination of some anions using different models ofelectrods/	Mohammed, Abu elhassan abdelshafi abd ellatif.					
5611	12460991	دكتوراه	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام مقاوومات مختلفة على القوة العضلية للرجلين وبعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابق الدراجات فردي ضد الساعة	صالح، طلعت محمد عبده	2013م		تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام مقاوومات مختلفة على القوة العضلية للرجلين وبعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابق الدراجات فردي ضد الساعة . يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام مقاوومات مختلفة لتنمية عضلات الرجلين والتعرف على تأثير استخدام البرنامج التدريبي على المتغيرات الفسيولوجية والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابق الدراجات فردي ضد الساعة وقد استخدم الباحث تحقيقاً لأهداف البحث المنهج التجريبي باستخدام التصميم التجريبي القياس القبلي البعدي لمجموعتين احدهما ضابطة والاخرى تجريبية وقد تم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية من بين متسابقى مصر للدراجات بنادى المؤسسة العسكرية بالسويس وقد اشتملت العينة على (20) متسابقاً تم تقسيمهم عشوائياً الى مجموعتين احدهما ضابطة والاخرى تجريبية قوام كل منهما (10) متسابقين وقد تم جمع البيانات باستخدام المسح المرجعي والاختبارات للمتغيرات البدنية والفسيولوجية والقوة العضلية للرجلين والمستوى الرقمي قيد البحث . وكان من اهم النتائج التي توصل اليها الباحث من خلال تطبيق البرنامج حدوث تحسن واضح فى جميع متغيرات البحث للمجموعة التجريبية التي استخدمت تدريبات المقاوومات المختلفة اذا ما قورنت بالمجموعة الضابطة فى القياسات البدنية حيث اظهرت النتائج وجود فروق دالة احصائية بين المجموعتين فى القياسات البدنية لصالح المجموعة التجريبية فى جميع المتغيرات قيد البحث ويوصى الباحث بضرورة تقوية العضلات القابضة العاملة على الركبة وكذلك العضلات القابضة للساق لما لها تأثير واضح على نشاط العمل العضلي وقوته على دائرة الدال.		
5612	12461030		Geophysical data interpretation of the fractured area along qena sohag road Km16-km 22 central eastern desert egypt/	Fraihy, Wael desokey.					
5613	12461037		Studies on materials of ferroelectric ceramics to fabricate condenser for electronic applicarion/	zaied, Gehad Mohammed el saleh rashwan.					
5614	12461040		Ecological and physiological studies on my cobiota associated with post harvest vot of some fruits in sohag governorate/	Meghezze, Safa Mohamed Abo el fetoh abd el hameed.					

5615	12461043		Shearbehavior of HSC beans reinforced with FRP bars/	Mousaa, Amr Mahmoud.						
5616	12461045		Analysis and design of multi band RFID antenoas simulation and implementatations/	youns, Mahmoud Mohamed ahmed.						
5617	12461046		Sliding mode control of linear induction motor drives/	Hassan, Taiea Abdel gawad ahmed.						
5618	12461047	دكتوراه	دراسة المحدثات الفسيولوجية للاعبى المصارعة الرومانية والحره للهواه في ضوء حمل المنافسة للهواه في ضوء حمل المنافسة	الدقاق، هيثم محمد أبو المجد	2017م					تهدف الدراسة للتعرف على المحدثات الفسيولوجية للاعبى المصارعة الرومانية والحره للهواه في ضوء حمل المنافسة وقد اجريت الدراسة على لاعبى المصارعة الرومانية والحره للهواه بواقع 12 لاعب المعالجات الإحصائية المتوسط الحسابي، الانحراف المعياري ، الوسط ،معامل الالتواء ، دالة التمايز ، اختبار(ت) في ضوء الاستنتاجات : حققت النتائج الخاصة بقياس المحدثات الفسيولوجية بين لاعبى المصارعة الرومانية والحره للهواه في المحدثات الفسيولوجيةفي ضوء حمل المنافسة أن هناك فروقا معنوية بين اللاعبين في بعض المحدثات الفسيولوجية المتمثلة في (مؤشر باراش الطاقة،الدفع القلبي ، استعادة الشفاء ، الحد الأقصى لاستهلاك الأوكسجين المستهلك ، حجم ثاني أكسيد الكربون المنتج) ولصالح لاعبى المصارعة الحره ، كما يوجد هناك فروقا معنوية بين اللاعبين في بعض المحدثات الفسيولوجية المتمثلة في (معدل القلب بعد المباراة مباشرة، ضغط الدم "الانقباضي-الانبساطي" ، تركيز حامض اللاكتيك في الدم، معدل التنفس ، زمن كتم التنفس)ولصالح لاعبى المصارعة الرومانية،بينما لم يكن هناك فروق في (حجم الضربة،معدل القلب بعد الجولة الأولى،التهوية الرئوية،السعة الحيوية،النض الأكسجيني)بين لاعبى المصارعة الرومانية والحره للهواه.في ضوء التوصيات:أهمية التأكيد من جانب المدربين على تنمية المحدثات الفسيولوجية ضمن برنامج التدريب للمصارعين الناشئين طبقا لما أظهرته نتائج لاعبى المصارعة الحره ضرورة الاهتمام بوضع المحدثات الفسيولوجية في الاعتبار عند انتقاء الناشئين المصارعين عند دورات تدريبية لمدربي المصارعة لتوعيتهم بأهمية تطوير القدرات الفسيولوجية وأطلاعهم على نتائج الدراسة ومدى أهمية هذه المحدثات في تحقيق أعلى مستويات الاحجاز والتفوق الإهتمام بتطوير المحدثات الفسيولوجية (قيد الدراسة)خلال اعداد المصارعين وفقا للمبادئ العلمية ،لزيادة المقدرة على الصراع بكفاءة خلال المباريات ومن ثم الإداء الفني للمهارات عامة.
5619	12461048		Drugs and the blood brain barrier/	Mohammed, Reham abdel razek.						
5620	12461056		Effect of prepartation cotlditiond and la-ions on the crystal structure and ferroelectric properties of the system (pb sr)lissx Tio3 ceramic/	Saied, shiamaa ibrahim fekry.						
5621	12461058		Studies on the electrochemical behavior of some organic compouds in different media/	Mousa, Mohamed Abdel sabour.						
5622	12461064		Astudy of maximum power point tracking techniques for wind turbine including matrix converter/	Hassan, Alaa el dien mostafa.						
5623	12461066		Role of percutaneous radiofrequency ablation in treatment of liver malignancies/	Taha, Ahmed alsaboqy abd alwareth.						
5624	12461070		Intelligent control on active suspension system/	Mahmoud, Abd el nasser sharkawy.						
5625	12461072		Chemical impacts fromsea water desalination plants on marine environment acase study hurghada city/	Ebeed, Mohamed Abd el wahab sediek.						
5626	12461132	دكتوراه	تصميم برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الهبيرميديا لتعلم الجانب المعرفي لمقرر الجيميز الإيقاعي لطالبات كلية التربية الرياضية للبنات	علي،جيهان عبدالمعنع السيد	2007م					تهدف الدراسة إلى اعداد برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الهبيرميديا وقياس فعالية هذا البرنامج على تعلم الجانب المعرفي لمقرر الجيميز الإيقاعي لطالبات كلية التربية الرياضية .واشتملت عينة الدراسة على (76) طالبة من طالبات الفرقة الأولى بكلية التربية الرياضية للبنات تم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين : تجريبية وقوامها (38) طالبة والآخرى ضابطة وقوامها (38) طالبة . وتم جمع البيانات من خلال القياس القبلي والقياس البعدي باستخدام اختبار التحصيل المعرفي ، وأسفرت النتائج عن فعالية برنامج الهبيرميديا في تحسين مستوى التحصيل المعرفي .
5627	12461258		Prevalence of hepatitis band cviruses in patients with collagen disease in Qena/	Bioumy, Khaled gamal abd elhakeem.						
5628	12461262		Prevalence of HCV and HBV in haemodial patients for the first Til in Qena/	Mohamed, Wael hagag ahmed.						
5629	12461266		Study of serum insulin level in patients with essential hypertension/	Fahmy, Bassem Asham.						
5630	12461270		Evaluation of red blood cell distribution width in patients with liver cirrbosis/	Eisa, Paula thabet.						
5631	12461275		Comparison between metformin and chromium picolant in controlling PCos manifestations/	Abdallah, Suzy gamal.						
5632	12461277		Update in management of neonatal covulsions easy/	Fawzy, Taya Mohamed.						
5633	12461278		Epideniology of renal disorders in children in upper egypt retrospective study/	Mohammed, Sara Mahmoud samy.						
5634	12461281		visfatin in tupe 2 diabetes mellitus/	Mouris, Mina Kamal.						
5635	12461288		Data security problem in the cloud computing/	Abd el-napi, Noha mohamed mohamed.						
5636	12461291		Study of genetic algorithms for orthogonal graph drawings/	AbdEl ghany, Sara farag.						
5637	12461293		Comparative study on the effect of bradykinin /	Saleh, Noura hosny mohammed.						
5638	12461298		Dexamethasone in prevention of respiratory morbidity in elective caesaran section in term/	Ali, Ahmed Abdel rady.						
5639	12461300		Dermoscopic findings in dopecia areata and their prognostic values with treatment/	Sief el dien, Mai Mourad ahmed.						
5640	12461301		Efficacy of medical treatment for oligoastheneratozoospermia in patients with varicocele/	Ahmed, Mahmoud ahmed ali.						

5641	12461305		Role of interetins in type 2 diabetes mellitus/ Adipocytokines in obesity and cardiovascular diseases/	Ahmed, Rehab Hemdan abdel aziz.							
5642	12461308		positive end expiratory pressure modification of haemodynamics blood gasometry and respiratory mochanics during laparoscopic gynecological surgery/	Abdel mawgood, Nagwa Mohamed.							
5643	12461318		percutaneneaus pulsed rad iofrequency versus epidural steroid injection in failed black surgery syndrome/	Mohamed, Essam ahmed.							
5644	12461319		Intrathecal neasligmine versus intrathecal morphine for postoperative pain relief/	Mahfouz, Osama nasr el din.							
5645	12461321		سلوكيات القيادة الأخلاقية وأثرها على الجودة الشاملة لدى العاملين بالاتحاد المصري لكرة السلة	محمد،محمد سيد بشير						د/عادل حسن سيد، أ.م.د/عبدالحق سيد عبدالباسط	
5646	12461336	دكتوراه	سلوكيات القيادة الأخلاقية وأثرها على الجودة الشاملة لدى العاملين بالاتحاد المصري لكرة السلة	محمد،محمد سيد بشير		2017	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على سلوكيات القيادة الأخلاقية وأثرها على الجودة الشاملة لدى العاملين بالاتحاد المصري لكرة السلة. استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي باستخدام عينة عشوائية من العاملين بالاتحاد المصري لكرة السلة وفروعه ، وقج بلغ قوامها (200) فرداً أهم النتائج:وجود علاقة ارتباطية طردية بين سلوكيات القيادة الأخلاقية والجودة الشاملة لدى العاملين بالاتحاد المصري لكرة السلة،كما أن الاتحاد يعاني من ضعف مستوى العدالة نتيجة اتخاذ مجلس الإدارة القرارات الوضعية بشكل متحيز والاهتمام بالوساطة والمحسوبية في تصرفاته. يوصى الباحث: بمراعاة المعايير الأخلاقية ضمن اليات اختيار القيادات الإدارية على كافة المستويات التنظيمية بالاتحاد ، والعمل على إنشاء وحدات تنظيمية تتفرغ لمتابعة والإشراف على عملية دعم الجودة الشاملة.				
5647	12461395		Endoscopic evaluation of patients with dyspepsia/	Barody, Ramy mahmoud fathy.							
5648	12461403		Role of magnetic resonance imaging in dignosis of shoulder pain/	Awad, Ahmed mostafa khalaf.							
5649	12461405		Evaluation of the role of 1.5 tesla magnetic resonance imaging and diffusion weighted MRI image in the work up of prostatic cancer/	Abd alfattah, Moustafa mohammed.							
5650	12461560	دكتوراه	الإبداع الإداري واتخاذ القرار وعلاقته بمستوى الرضا الوظيفي لدى معلمي التربية البدنية بالمرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت	دشئي،حسين علي أحمد علي		2017	يهدف البحث إلى واقع العلاقة بين الإبداع الإداري واتخاذ القرار ومستوى الرضا الوظيفي لدى معلمين التربية البدنية في دولة الكويت ، من خلال التعرف على : التعرف على الواقع الفعلي للإبداع الإداري ، واتخاذ القرار لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية والرياضية في المرحلة-1 المتوسطة في دولة الكويت . التعرف على الواقع الفعلي لاتخاذ القرار لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية والرياضية في المرحلة المتوسطة في دولة-2 الكويت . التعرف على الواقع الفعلي للرضا الوظيفي لدى معلمين التربية البدنية والرياضة في المرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت-3 . التعرف على العلاقة ما بين الإبداع الإداري واتخاذ القرار لدى رؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية-4 التعرف على العلاقة ما بين الإبداع الإداري لروساء أقسام التربية البدنية مع الرضا الوظيفي لمعلمين التربية البدنية في-5 المرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت التعرف على العلاقة ما بين اتخاذ القرار لرؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية مع الرضا الوظيفي لمعلمين في-6 المرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت التعرف على العلاقة ما بين الإبداع الإداري واتخاذ القرار لرؤساء أقسام التربية البدنية مع الرضا الوظيفي لمعلمين -7 .التربية البدنية في المرحلة المتوسطة في دولة الكويت				د/إياد حسيان الدوسري أ.م.د/عبدالحق سيد عبد الباسط
5651	12461635	دكتوراه	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام أسلوب التعلم التعاوني والذاتي على مخرجات التعلم في رمي رمح لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت	الحسيني،ناصر عبدالله جارالله		2017م	يهدف البحث الحالي التعرف على فاعلية استخدام أسلوبي التعلم التعاوني والذاتي على مخرجات التعلم في رمي الرمح لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت استخدام الباحث المنهج التجريبي باستخدام التصميم التجريبي لمجموعتين تجريبيتين بتطبيق القياسات القبالية والبعدية لكلا المجموعتين وذلك لملائمته لطبيعة هذا البحث. يتمثل مجتمع البحث في تلاميذ المرحلة الثانوية بمنطقة الجبراء بدولة الكويت للعام الدراسي 2015/2016م والبالغ عددهم (300)تلميذ. في ضوء الاستنتاجات أن استخدام أسلوب التعلم التعاوني والتعلم الذاتي له تأثير ايجابي على تعلم مسابقة لرمي رمح لتلاميذ المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت وتوقفت المجموعة التجريبية الأولى التي استخدمت أسلوب التعلم التعاوني على المجموعة التجريبية الثانية التي استخدمت أسلوب التعلم الذاتي في تعلم مسابقة لرمي رمح لتلاميذ المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت في ضوء التوصيات: 1-استخدام اسلوب التعلم التعاوني في تدريس مسابقة رمي الرمح لتلاميذ المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت له تأثير 2-استخدام أوراق العمل وما تتضمنها من محتوى تعليمي مقنن في تعليم رمي الرمح في مسابقات الميدان والمضمار لتلاميذ المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت3-إجراء المزيد من البحوث والدراسات التي تستخدم اسلوب التعلم التعاوني بغرض التعرف على تأثيره على المسنى الرقي ومستوى الأداء المهاري والمتغيرات المعرفية والنفسية كالتلق والدافعية وتقدير الذات للطلاب في مسابقات أخرى من مسابقات الميدان والمضمار . إجراء المزيد من الدراسات حول التعلم التعاوني لمعرفة تأثير هذا الأسلوب في مراحل التعليم المختلفة وفي الرياضات-4 الأخرى.				د/عماد أبو القاسم محمد أ.م.د/مصطفى النوبي محمد
5652	12462579		Evaluation and beneficiation of white sands north eastern desert egypt/	Ahmed, Ali ismail ali.		2017	This study conducted on the white silica sands samples from Wadi Qena and Somr El-Qaa Formations in North Eastern Desert, between Wadi Dakhl and the central part of Wadi Qena. The study aimed to evaluate the quality of these sands and finds out its possible industrial applications; Examine the best suited and cost-effective processing methods; Develop a beneficiation plant for the total utilization of all size fractions and design special flotation-atritrion scrubbing machine for silica sands processing and verify the possible paleodepositional environment, source and geotectonic setting of these sands. The study has been designed and carried out in two main stages. The first stage is integrated evaluation and characterization of the physical, the mineralogical and the geochemical properties. The second stage is the beneficiation of the studied sands using screening, attrition				

							scrubbing and reverse flotation techniques. Grain size analyses of representative samples showed that the average grain size parameters are as following; mean grain size for the kaolinitic sandstones of Wadi Qena Formation is 2.33ϕ (Fine Sand), sorting is 1.15ϕ (Poorly Sorted), skewness is 0.44 (Very Fine Skewed), and kurtosis is 4.23 (Extremely Leptokurtic). The average mean grain size for the silica sands of Somr El Qaa Formation is 1.791ϕ (Medium Sand), sorting is 0.507ϕ (Moderately Well Sorted), skewness is -0.058 (Symmetrical) and kurtosis is 1.274 (Leptokurtic). The Bivariate plot of standard deviation against mean size showed that the sandstones of Somr El-Qaa Formation was mainly deposited in a shallow agitated marine environment (beach) while the sandstones of Wadi Qena Formation was mainly deposited in a fluvial environment. The morphological study results showed that the average circularity and angularity of Wadi Qena Formation sand grains ranged from 0.72 to about 0.81 (High Circularity) and from about 0.24 to 0.43 (Angular to Sub-angular), Somr El-Qaa Formation sand grains ranged from about 0.70 to about 0.80 (High Circularity) and from about 0.38 to 0.54 (subrounded), respectively. Generally the grain shape parameters are suitable for the specifications of many industries, with limitation in roundness parameter for hydraulic fracturing sands and filter media sands. XRD study of the Wadi Qena Formation sandstone samples indicated that the quartz and kaolin clay mineral were found as major constituents. While the mineralogical investigation of the Somr El-Qaa Formation sandstone samples indicated that the one and only major mineral constituent was quartz. The heavy minerals analysis results showed that the weight percentage of the heavy minerals in the studied size fractions (500 or 600-90 μm) was found to be 0.036 % for the Somr El Qaa Formation samples and 0.05 to 0.06 % for the Wadi Qena Formation samples. Nonopaque minerals constitute the main bulk of the heavy mineral suite as they reach in abundance more than 51 % in most samples, they dominated by three major minerals (Tourmaline, Zircon and Rutile). The petrographical study results showed that the sandstones of Wadi Qena dominated by quartz wackes, while the sandstones of Somr El-Qaa Formation dominated by quartz arenites. The detrital mode of both deposits is characterized mainly by the removal of all mineral except quartz and refractory accessory grains		
5653	12462584		Gravity and remute data interpretation in Asyut basin western desert of egypt/	El saghier, Mona mostafa.					
5654	12462586		Impact of geological and hydrological setting on natural radio activity groundwater from luxor/	Hussein, Mahmoud Ahmed.					
5655	12462589		laboratory evaluation of using crumb rubber as asphalt concrete mixtures modifiers /	Wazeri, Alaa Mohamed hassan.		2014	Asphalt concrete pavements experience damage due to the increase of traffic volume and more importantly the repeated traffic loads. Environmental conditions such as temperature, aging, and water can have a significant effect on the performance of asphalt concrete pavements as well. Bitumen is a visco-elastic material where temperature and rate of load application have a great influence on its behavior. Conventional bitumen is exposed to a wide range of loading and weather conditions; it is soft in a hot environment and brittle in cold weather. Rutting (permanent deformation), fatigue cracking, and moisture damage are the most common distresses that can be found in Egyptian roads. Those distresses can have negative impacts on roadway safety, reduce the service life of the pavement and increase the maintenance cost. On the other side, disposal of waste tires has been acknowledged to be a serious environmental problem. Also burying tires in landfills is not an easy solution either. So improvement of asphalt concrete mixtures by adding Crumb Rubber (CR) can be a possible solution to reduce these problems and preserves the environment from pollution. In this research an investigation was made on the fundamental studies of modified asphalt binder and mixtures in order to understand the influence of modifiers on the Mechanical properties and fatigue resistance to prevent fatigue cracking in asphalt pavement. Crumb rubber modifier as a waste material is used in modifying the performance of the asphalt concrete mixtures using wet process in which the CRM is added to the base asphalt binder before introducing it in the asphalt concrete mixture. The conventional bitumen (60/70) penetration grade was used in this research, modified with crumb rubber modifier (CRM) at three different contents namely 7%, 10% and 13% (by weight of the bitumen). Mechanistic and simulative tests namely Standard Penetration test, Softening Point test, Indirect Tensile Strength, Critical Energy Release Rate, Marshall Stiffness,		

							Static Creep test and Compression test were conducted in this research. The results of the study indicated that, the addition of Crumb Rubber generally improved the mechanical properties of the mixture regardless of the percentage of the Crumb Rubber. The addition of crumb rubber modifier by 10% (by weight of the asphalt cement in the mix) was the optimum content of CRM to achieve the best improvement for the modified mixtures properties. Also, the addition of the CRM causes a significant improvement in fatigue resistance and the permanent deformation resistance.		
5656	12462592	Harmonic elimination in power systems networks using active filter/	Mohamed, Mahmoud nasrallah.						
5657	12462619	L'effet de l'utilisation du web 2.0 pour développer quelques compétences lexicales chez les étudiants de l'École/	Mohammed, Ahmed Mohammed samhodi.						
5658	12462674	Open endoscopic and microscopic lumbar discectomy safety and satisfactory profile/	Abd el rahman, Moustafa Adel.						
5659	12462708	Some epidemiological features of childhood type 1 diabetes mellitus/	Abdel Aziz, Mahmood mohamed.						
5660	12462731	توظيف ثمار الوم تشكليا لاستحداث مشغولات فيه مستلهمه من الفن الشعبي/ محمد، محمد السيد الأمير.				2017	تم تنظيم هذه الدراسة في خمسة فصول. الفصل الأول: يتضمن هذا الفصل تعريف البحث للسؤال التالي: إلى أي مدى يمكن استخدام ثمار "دوم" في إنتاج أجسام فنية مستوحاة من الفن الشعبي؟ -1 بدأ الفصل بعرض تقديمي لخلفية البحث ، وتحديد المشكلة وأهدافها وأهمية البحث ، وهو الإطار بين (النظرية والتطبيق) وعرض بعض مصطلحات الدراسة وأخيراً عرض بعض الدراسات المتعلقة بالبحث. الفصل الثاني: يعنوان: الفن الشعبي. يتضمن هذا الفصل تعريف الفن والفنان الشعبي ، وملفا تاريخيا للفن الشعبي من عصر ما قبل مصر ، والعصر المصري ، والعصر القبطي والعصر الإسلامي ، وخصائص الفن الشعبي ، والرمز في الفن الشعبي و تعريفها وأصلها وتطورها وأهمية الرمز في الفن الشعبي وأشكاله الرمزية ومعانيها من رموز العضوية والأنواع والرموز الهندسية والرموز الملونة والحرف والمجالات الشعبية والإلهام في الفن الشعبي. الفصل الثالث: يعنوان: دوم يحتوي هذا الفصل على حساب تاريخي لخليل التمر من العصر الحجري ، والحقب المصرية القديمة (الدول القديمة ، والوسطى ، والحديثة) ، والنخيل في اليونانية ، والرومانية ، والبطنية ، والإسلامية ، والنخيل في الفن الشعبي ، وثمار دوم الأهمية الاقتصادية لثوائكه الوم وإمكانات القبة. الفصل الرابع: العنوان: تحليل مجموعة مختارة من الأعمال الفنية من المواد الطبيعية للفنانين المصريين على أساس الفن الشعبي. تضمن هذا الفصل تقديم الباحث وصفا وتحليل عينات من الأعمال الفنية لفنانين مصريين استخدموا المواد الخام الطبيعية في أعمالهم الفنية على أساس الفن الشعبي الفصل الخامس: يعنوان: تطبيقات ذاتية للباحث. تضمن هذا الفصل تقديم الباحث عن وصف وتحليل عمل الباحث عن الأعمال الفنية للثمار الخام في الوم المستوحى من الفن الشعبي والتحليل الإحصائي ومناقشة نتائج التحكيم التحكيم لتطبيقات الباحث الخاصة.		
5661	12462745	برنامج تدريب عظمي باستخدام التقنية الراجعه الحيويه واثره على تقدير الذات لدى ناشيء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/ بربوع، أحمد علي راشد سالم.							
5662	12462747	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات الهيوكسيل على بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجيه والأداءات الهاريه المريكبه لدى ناشيء كره القدم تحت 18 سنه/ محمد، ضياء الدين على ابراهيم.				2017	أصبح التدريب الرياضي عملية تهدف إلى تحسين مستوى اللاعب من خلال المؤشرات المخطط لها ، لغرض تطوير كفاءته في أداء جميع المخططات الجديدة للعب كرة القدم ، وكأساس لبناء الكفاءة البدنية والحركة. هذه الكفاءة تلعب دورا حيويا دور في اللياقة البدنية المهارية ، مما يؤهله للقيام بمهامه لفعالية أكبر وأداء الحركة الإيجابية التي تتطلب خلال المباراة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يسعى التدريب الرياضي لتطوير وتحسين المادية «الجوانب الفنية والنفسية للاعب ، ومحاولة استخدامها وتوجيههم نحو تحقيق أفضل مستوى ممكن من نوع المتخصصة النشاط الرياضي. ونتيجة لذلك ، "مفتي إبراهيم" (1997) ، "محمد صبحي حسنين" ، و "أحمد قصري" يتفقان على أن التخطيط للتدريب هو الطريقة الرئيسية لتطوير أداء اللاعبين والفريق. ومنذ التدريب ؛ وهو الطريقة الأساسية لهذا التطور في أدائها ضروري ، التخطيط للتدريب يضمن أعلى مستوى ممكن والتقدم.وعلاوة على ذلك ، يذكر "حسن أبو عيدو" في (2009) أن كرة القدم هي تعتبر واحدة من الأنشطة الرياضية ، التي تلتقت مؤخرا الاهتمام ،ومختلف الدراسات والبحوث في مجال تطبيق التحديث العلمي نظريات التدريب الرياضي من أجل تحقيق تقنية أعلى مستوى هذه اللعبة العالمية والشعبية. لذا ، من أجل تحقيق أعلى مستوى من الأداء في المباريات ، يجب على لاعب كرة القدم الاستعداد من الناحية الفنية ضوء متطلبات ممارسة كرة القدم الأخيرة ، الأمر الذي يتطلب مستوى عال من الكفاءة البدنية والمهارة لتكون قادرة على تلبية المخطط المهام المضمنة له بشكل فعال طوال المباراة. أما بالنسبة لـ "عفي فهمي البيك" ، في (1997) ، فهو يشير إلى أن الأكسجين ظهرت الموضوع في البداية عندما عتدت دورة الأولمبية في عام 1968 في المكسيك ،وهي عبارة عن (3200 متر) فوق مستوى سطح البحر ، حيث كان هناك اتجاه إيجابي للوصول إلى معرفة دقيقة بمدى الرياضة والرياضة قد تكون الأرقام مؤثرة عندما يتعرض الرياضي للمنافسة في المرتفعات ، وبعد ذلك ، كانت هناك تساؤلات حول تأثيره في تحقيقه الإنجازات وما هي الفترة اللازمة من أجل التكيف يمكن أن تحدث. :على البيك" أوضح أيضا في (1997) ، أن تدريب نقص الأكسجين يعني "التدريب جنبا إلى جنب مع نقص الأكسجين من خلال التدريبات البدنية (المادية جهد) ، والتي من خلالها يتم التحكم في عملية التنفس عمدا ،حيث تكون أوقات التنفس قابلة للقياس منخفضة أثناء الأداء بطريقة تتطلب ردود فعل ديناميكية ، مثل (زيادة التنفس معدلات ، وزيادة مستوى مصل حمض اللاكتيك ، وزيادة الأوكسجين دين). ونتيجة لذلك ، سوف تؤدي هذه التمارين إلى أن تكون قابلة للتكيف وأن تكون ممكن لتلبية ظروف العمل بشكل أكثر فعالية على الأوكسجين نقص.		

								أما بالنسبة لـ "محمد زكريا" ، فهو يعتقد في (2005) ، نقلاً عن هذا التعرض النظامي وقصيرة الأجل لنقص الأوكسجين ، "Caasas et la" يؤدي إلى الاستجابات الفسيولوجية ، التي تطور القدرة البدنية أداء. كما أنها تؤدي إلى زيادة حجم الخلية وخليّة الدم الحمراء ، والارتفاع في نسبة الهيموغلوبين. وعلاوة على ذلك ، فإنها تساعد على تحسين الطاقة والممتلكات الهوائية واللاهوائية. وبناءً عليه ، حاول الباحث الوصول إلى أفضل ما تم تطبيقه حديثًا بأساليب التدريب التي تهدف إلى تحسين المتغيرات الوظيفية وبعضها أداء مهارة معقدة من الأحداث كرة القدم ، ومن ثم جاء مع فكرة هذه الدراسة (أثر برنامج التدريب ، من خلال تطبيق Hypoxic التدريب على بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية وأداء المهارة المعقدة أحداث كرة القدم ، دون سن (18)). هذه الدراسة يمكن أيضًا أن تكون علمي بالإضافة إلى المدربين والمتخصصين ، والمسؤولين عن تدريب كرة القدم بشكل عام ، وتدريب الأحداث على وجه الخصوص للاستفادة منها في هذا المجال من التدريب الرياضي ، تهدف إلى رفع مستوى مسئوليات لاعبي كرة القدم (الأحداث) ، وتحسين مسئوليات وظيفتها والمهارات. أهمية وحاجة هذا البحث تكمن أساساً في: 1).استخدام علم وظائف الأعضاء الرياضي في المجال العلمي الذي يخدم التدريب عملية تعتمد على القواعد العلمية 2).التعامل مع التطور العلمي الدرامي في مجال الحديث التدريب الرياضي. شرح مدى أهمية تمارين نقص الأكسجين وتأثيرها على بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية وأداء مهارة معقدة من الأحداث (3). (18).القدم تحت سن تأثير تمارين نقص الأكسجين في محاولة حماية الأحداث من كرة القدم (4) الإجهاد قطع. أهداف البحث: يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي عن طريق تطبيق Hypoxic تمارين على بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية وأداء مهارة معقدة الأحداث الصغار الذين تقل أعمارهم عن (18) ومعرفة تأثيرهم على: بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية لأحداث كرة القدم - بعض الأداء المهاري المعقد لأحداث كرة القدم -		
5663	12462759		استخدام مقرر الكتروني مقترح قائم على مداخل التعلم القائم على المشروعات لتنمية استخدام طلاب المرحلة الأعداديه لقواعد اللغة الانجليزية/	عبد الظاهر ، ايمان حسين عبد الحفيظ.						
5664	12462763		فعاليه التعليم العلاجي المتماير في تنميه الوعي الفونيمى واثره على الحد من اضطرابات النطق لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الابتدائي/	محمد، هند عبدالله السيد.	2017			هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على فاعلية العلاج كلاً تعمي المتمايز في تنمية الكمي الفكتيمي كآثره على اضطرابات النطق لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الابتدائي، وكذلك فاعلية الدراسة مع (02) متميز، مقسمة إلى مجموعتين (12 لمجموعة التجريبية،) 12 لمجموعة الضابطة، استخدمت الدراسة الأدوات الآتية: مقياس سمكتك لذكاء الأطفال (كلارك بار)ترجمة عبدالرحيم الجبريم، كمصطفى أبك المجذ)، مقياس تقني النطق(إعداد الباحثة)، مقياس تقني الكمي الفكتيمي (إعداد الباحثة)، برنامج لتنمية الكمي الفكتيمي قائم على التعمي العلاجي كالتعمي المتمايز لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الابتدائي، نتائج الدراسة ذات دلالة إحصائية بـ ٥ في درجات المجموعة التجريبية في المقاييس القمي كالبعدم مما يدل تنمية الكمي الفكتيمي كالحده من بعض الاضطرابات النطقية المكجدة عند الأطفال.		
5665	12462768		فاعليه استخدام استراتيجيه التعليم المتماير في تنميه التحصيل والاتجاه نحو ماده التزييه الموسيقيه لدى طلاب الصف الأول من التعليم الثانوي/	حسن، مثال حسن اسماعيل.						
5666	12462774		أثر الاغاني الوطنية في تدريس الدراسات الاجتماعيه على تنميه بعض المفاهيم السياسيه والوعى السياسى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية/	أحمد، نجلاء مسعود عبد الباقي.						
5667	12462781		توايبت افراد الاسره الثامنه عشر :	السمان، الشيماء عبد العزيز سيد.	2017			أسباب اختيار الموضوع : جاء هذا البحث في مسمى توايبت أفراد الأسرة الثامنة عشر دراسة تحليلية لنماذج مختارة من المتحف المصري . ومن أهم أسباب اختيار الموضوع : أهمية التأبوت باعتباره التجسيد الحقيقي لجوهر الحضارة المصرية ، ومن أهم الأشياء التي وضعت في مقبرة المصري القديم في حياة الملوك والأفراد فقد أصبح كالمراة التي تعكس الفكر الذبني الجنزي عند المصري القديم ، وبالنسبة لتخصيص توايبت الأفراد فذلك لأن معظم الدراسات اهتمت بدراسة توايبت الملوك أهداف الدراسة : تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى : تقديم ووصف التوايبت نماذج الدراسة من الجانب الحضاري والذبني واللغوي وذلك من خلال النقوش المسجلة والمناظر- تصنيف التوايبت نماذج الدراسة طبقًا لأشكالها باعتبار الشكل هو السمة المميزة لها- (لقاء الضوء على جانباً من السيرة الذاتية للمتوفي (صاحب التابوت) حيث كان يقوم بتدوين- أسماءه وألقابه على جوانب التابوت. تسليط الضوء على تصوير المعبودات بأوضاعها المختلفة وعلى الرموز الدينية والغرض من- تصويرها . معرفة الصيغ التي وردت بالنصوص والتعرف على طرق كتابتها المختلفة ، وكذلك التعرف على طرق الكتابة المختلفة. : لأسماء أصحاب التوايبت .المنهج المتبع في الدراسة جاءت هذه الدراسة " توايبت أفراد الأسرة الثامنة عشر -دراسة تحليلية لنماذج مختارة من المتحف المصري " في مقدمة وثلاثة فصول وخاتمة وقائمة مراجع وملحق للأشكال واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي و المنهج التحليلي		
5668	12462787		تأثير التمرينات التأهيلية والتدليك العلاجي على مرضى التهاب العصب السابع/	محمد، عمرو عباس نور الدين.	2017			مقدمة ومشكلة البحث: - لم تعد الرياضة في عالمنا اليوم قاصرة على الرياضيين فقط بل أصبحت الرياضة واجباً على كل		

									فرد من أفأا رد المجتمع، وجزءا حيويأ من حياتو، فممارسة الرياضة تساعد عى تقوية جهاز المناعة وتقلل من الإصابة بأمراض العصب(السكرو الضفطه السفطأ)، وفي الأونة الأخيرة نقشت داخل مجتمعنا أحد تلك الأمراض وهو مرض التهاب العصب السابع بالوجو نتيجة لما يعانيو مجتمعنا من ضغوط نفسية وعصبية ووجود فيروسات في الجو تؤدى إلى حدوث الإصابة بالعصب السابع الوجبي . وتنقسم الإصابة بالتهاب العصب السابع إلى ثلاث أنواع هى: Neuropraxia - :الإصابة المعتدلة أو البسيطة 1 تؤدي إلى ما يسمى بالشمل المؤقت لمعصب ونى الشائعة ويكون العصب سميم ولكن سرعة توصيته تكون بطيئة مقارنة بالطبيعي وتشفى سريع أ. - :الإصابة المتوسطة 2 قد تؤدي إلى قطع تنفق بلازما المحور فى العصب وبالتالي قطع المحور العصبى، حيث يحدث تنمور وانتكاس لمعصب من 2 3 أسابيع، ويحدث الشفاء التام خلال شيرين.الإصابة الخطيرة (قطع العصب الوجبهى)- Neurotmesis ويحدث التنمور والانتكاس خلال مدة قصيرة من 3 5 أيام وفيو يحدث النمو لمعصب ببطء شديد، - حيث يتأخر نمو العصب من 2 إلى 3 ملم باليوم، والشفاء يتعلمب وقتا طويلاً وربما ينتهى الأمر بالمرضى بما يسمى التآمن أو الالتئام "Synkinesis" وهو عبارة عن فشل العصب الوجبي فى الشفاء، فتحدث أن تنمو ألياف عصبية جديدة بعد حدوث الشمل تخفف العصب تتصل بطريقة خاطئة ببعضلات الوجو وبذا يعتبر ضرر أو إعاقة دائمة فينتج عن ذلك حدوث بعض الأعراض مثل : نزول الدموع عند الأكل، وعند محاولة الابتسام ترمش العين، رجفو وتشنجات عضمية بالوجو . (55) وبعد شمل بيمز bell's palsy نسبة إلى الجراح البريطاني تشارلزبيل مكتشف العصب السابع عام (م) وهو أشهر إصابات العصب الوجبي السابع وهو عبارة عن شمل حادث فى أحد جانبي الوجو 5829 وهو يحدث فى كل الأعمار وخصوصو فى سن الشباب وتستوي نسبو حدوثو بين الذكور والإناث، ويحدث عادة بعد إصابة ميكروبية أوالتعرض لمبرد لفترة طويلة، ولكن قد يحدث دون سبب ظاهر، كما أن صورة الإصابة ليذا المرض تختلف من مريض لآخر، فقد يؤثر عى جزء من عضلات الوجو وقد تختلف حدثو من فرع لآخر من أفرع العصب السابع، ويمكن أن يؤدي إلى شمل كامل لأحد جانبي الوجه يشير نيمى ونيوفيلد : 57) (م) (إلى أن الآثار النفسية والاجتماعية Neely JG, Neufeld.PS 2226 الكبرى من المرض والتي تظهر خاصة فى منطقة الوجو الذي هو الأكثر إثارة لمعق مما يجعل المصاب ينمزل عن المجتمع، وبذء أحد أنه آثاره النفسية والاجتماعية عى المصاب، ومن أم الأعراض: عدم القدرة عى إغماض العين، عدم القدرة عى تجعيد الجببة، عدم القدرة عى التفتح أو التصفير، ميلان الفم ويظهر جميعا عند محاولة الابتسام أو الضحك، نزول الماء من الزوية الفم أثناء الشرب أو المضغضة، ألم تحت اللذن، تجمع الأكل بين الخد والمئة، خدر أو تنميل بالجهة المتأثرة خاصة حول الشفتين، نزول (الدمع "دموع التماسيح" أو جفاف العين 343)					
5669	12462789	تأثير أسلوب التعلم الخليط على بعض مهارات كره السله بدرس التربية الرياضيه للتلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية/	الصغير، اسراء محمود سليم.											
5670	12462817	دراسة تحليلية للسياحة الترويجيه بمحافظة اسوان/ دور المدرسة الاعداديه فى تنمية قيم المواطنة فى ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصرة/	عبد الشافى، ايمان محمد.											
5671	12462820	سالمان، زينب محمد سليمان.												
5672	12462925	أثر الأنشطة العلميه الاصفيه القائمه على نظريه الذكاءات المتعدده فى تنمية الوعى البينى والتفكير الابتكارى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية/	القاضى، ايمان محمد أمين عباس.	2017	المدرسة هى مكان ليس فقط لجمع التلاميذ للتحصيل الدراسى، ولكن أيضا هو معهد صغير للتفاعل، أنها تأثرت وتؤثر فيه. انهم الاتصال ويشعر ينتمون إلى بعضهم البعض وتكون مهتمة فى الأهداف المشتركة إلى مدرستهم. المدرسة ليست مؤسسة مغلقة بعيدا عن المجتمع الذي فقد ارتفعوا، لكنه يقوى العلاقة بين الطالب ومجتمعه، (حسن شحاته، 2006: 11) والغرض الرئيسى من التنشئة فى القرن الحادى والعشرين هو تعليم التلاميذ كيفية التفكير مع جميع أشكال التفكير. (إنشيرا، 2005: 21) التفكير المبتكر هو واحد من أهم التعليمية تهدف المجتمعات إلى تحقيقها. (طارق عبد الرؤوف، 2005: 18).أما بالنسبة لصعوبة تطبيق الوعى البينى و التفكير الابتكاري دون التدريب، وتوفير الفرص والمساعدات، بحيث، و يمكن للأنشطة اللامنهجية القائمة على الذكاءات المتعددة أن تطور النشاط الاساسى والوعى البينى لدى تلاميذ المدارس والتفكير الإبداعى. العديد من الدراسات التي تضمن أهمية الوعى البينى و التفكير الابتكاري، وقد تم بالفعل تفعيلها، واستكمال الدراسات السابقة، وهذا ورقة يضرب الهدف باستخدام الأنشطة اللاصفية على أساس متعددة نظرية الذكاء. مشكلة البحث: وعلى الرغم من الاهتمام المتزايد الذي يعطى لتطوير وتحسين والتعليم، والمناهج والمنهجية لا تزال غير كافية فى الرعاية تطوير الوعى البينى والتفكير الإبداعى فى المرحلة الابتدائية التلاميذ. أسئلة البحث: أجاب هذا البحث على الأسئلة التالية: ما هى فعالية الأنشطة العلمية اللاصفية استنادا إلى نظرية الذكاء المتعددة على تطوير الوعى البينى بين تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية؟									
5673	12462929	فعاليه برنامج قائم على استخدام الألعاب التعليميه لتخفيف صعوبات تعلم المفاهيم العلميه لدى التلاميذ الموهوبين ذوى صعوبات التعلم بالمرحلة الاعداديه/	عمر، جيهان محسن.											
5674	12462934	فعاليه برنامج للتعلم العلاجى فى تحسين مستوى التذكر لدى اطفال الصف الأول والثانى الابتدائى المعرضين لخطر صعوبات التعلم بدوله الكويت/	النعزى، ريم عابد محمد عوض.											

[illegible]

						وحيث أنه من الأهداف الرئيسية في التربية الفنية استثمار العلاقة بين القيمة الجمالية في الخط العربي ومجالات التربية الفنية ومنها مجال أشغال المعادن، والاستفادة منها في تشكيل مشغولة معدنية. لذا سعى البحث الحالي للاستفادة من جماليات التشكيل بالخط العربي بمقوماته وعلاقاته التشكيلية لإستلهاام مشغولات معدنية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية. وتحددت مشكلة البحث في السؤال التالي :- يمكن الاستفادة من جماليات التشكيل بالخط العربي لإستلهاام مشغولات معدنية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية؟ فروض البحث :- يمكن إيجاد علاقة إيجابية بين جماليات التشكيل بالخط العربي وبين إستلهاام مشغولات معدنية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية. أهداف البحث :- يهدف البحث الحالي إلى : إستلهاام مشغولات معدنية مستفادة من جماليات التشكيل بالخط العربي لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانية الأزهرية. أهمية البحث :- يمكن أن يسهم البحث الحالي في :- الربط بين مناهج المواد الدراسية والإستفادة منها في إثراء التشكيل الفني لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية . 1. الإستفادة من دراسة الطالب للخط العربي كمصدر إستلهاام مشغولات معدنية في التشكيل الفني ضمن منحج التربية الفنية . 2. إثراء التشكيل الفني في منحج التربية الفنية بالمرحلة الثانوية الأزهرية مما يحقق عائد تعليمي أفضل لمادة التربية الفنية . 3. بصفة عامة ومجال أشغال المعادن بصفة خاصة
5701	12463076	استخدام السقالات التعليمية المدعومة بالوسائط المتعددة لتنمية التفكير وخفض قلق الرياضيات لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية/عزيز ، فيفيان عريان نعيم.			2017	تم تلخيص مشكلة البحث في حقيقة أن الكثير من الطلاب في الصف الأول في مهارات التفكير في الرياضيات وظهور قلقهم الرياضيات خلال دراستهم للرياضيات بالطريقة المعتادة. ثم استخدام الوسائط المتعددة المدعومة لتطوير التفكير في الرياضيات وتقليل القلق على الرياضيات لدى البحث إجابة على: ما تأثير استخدام السقالات التعليمية المعتمدة على الوسائط المتعددة على تطوير تفكير الطلاب في الرياضيات في المرحلة -1 الإعدادية؟ ما تأثير استخدام السقالات التعليمية المعتمدة على الوسائط المتعددة لتقليل القلق على الرياضيات لدى الطلاب في المرحلة -2 التحضيرية؟ ما العلاقة بين التفكير في الرياضيات والرياضيات لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية؟ -3 يهدف البحث إلى: يهدف هذا البحث إلى: دراسة تأثير استخدام السقالات التعليمية الوسائط المتعددة المدعومة على تنمية تفكير الطلاب في الرياضيات في المرحلة التحضيرية. دراسة تأثير استخدام سقالات تعليمية الوسائط المتعددة المدعومة للحد من القلق الرياضيات مع الطلاب في المرحلة (2) التحضيرية. دراسة العلاقة بين التفكير في الرياضيات والرياضيات والقلق لدى طلاب المرحلة التحضيرية (3) البحث المحددات: قصر البحث على: مجموعة من الطلاب في السنة الأولى الإعدادية في إحدى مدارس الغردقة - البحر الأحمر - وحدة "الهندسة والقياس" في دورة الرياضيات للصف الأول في مهارات الرياضيات في الرياضيات (تجريض - خصم - (إدراك بصري بصري - إثبات رياضي مقياس القلق للرياضيات (الرياضيات - الرياضيات - معلم الرياضيات - الدرس الرياضي - اختبار الرياضيات) لقد اخترنا مجموعة من طلاب الصف الأول في مدرسة وليد الجفاري الإعدادية. تضم هذه المجموعة مجموعة من ستين طالبًا. تم اختيار هؤلاء الطلاب من خلال اختبار التفكير في الرياضيات و مقياس القلق للرياضيات عليهم منهجية البحث والتصميم التجريبي: تم استخدام طريقة شبه تجريبية لقياس فاعلية المتغير المستقل (السقالات التعليمية المدعومة بالوسائط المتعددة) على المتغيرات التابعة (التفكير في الرياضيات - قلق الرياضيات) لمجموعة من طلاب الصف الأول. دليل المعلم وكتيب الطالب وفقًا للسقالات التعليمية المدعومة الوسائط المتعددة. قائمة التفكير في مهارات الرياضيات of اختبار لقياس مهارات التفكير في الرياضيات بين طلاب الصف الأول Math Anxiety Spcale الأول لطلاب
5702	12463082	اثر استخدام استراتيجيه بناء المعنى KWIH في تدريس الفلسفه على تنميه بعض المهارات ما وراء المعرفة والوعي بالقضايا الفلسفيه لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانويه/محمود، سلوى محمود عبد القحاح.			2017	يتناول نذا الممخص عرض مشكمة الد ارسمة ، وأدافيا ، وأنميّيا ، ومحددتا ، وخطواتيا ، وأمّ النتائج التي توصمت إلييا ، وتقديم أمّ التوصيات والبحوث المقترحة في ضوء النتائج التي تمّ التوصل إليها وفيما يمي بيان ذلك : مكتمة : تعدّ الفلسفة من المجالات المعرفية التي تسمي بشكل كبير في تنمية القدا ا رت العقمية لدي الفرد ، في تشاعده عي ا د ا رك مانيّو ووجوده في المجتمع ، وذلك الإد ا رك يمكن من معرفة الحياة من حولو وسر وجوده فييا ، مما يعمل عي تنمية تفكيره بحيث يستطيع استخدام ميا ا رتو العقمية في مواجهة وحل مشكلاتو الخاصة ، فالفكر الفلسفي جزء لا يتج ا ز من حياة الفرد . وتعدّ د ا رسة الفلسفة باعتبارها نشاطاً دنيا يبحث في المبادئ والغايات للأقوال والتصور ا رت أحد المجالات الحيوية التي تسمي بدور كبير في تشجيع الطلاب وتدريب عي فحص ما لذنيي من مفاهيم وأفكار وتصور ا رت من خلال المناقشة الفلسفية والحوار والبحث فيما و ا رة المعاني . وتعدّ القضايا الفلسفية كفضايا الوجود والمعرفة والقيم ذات أهمية كبري في دراسة الفلسفة بصفة عامة وفي زيادة القيم والوعى بصفة خاصة ، فوعي الطلاب بالقضايا الفلسفية يساعد عي تنمية قد ا رتيم عي التحميل والنقد واد ا رك العلاقات بين الظواهر ، مما يمكن من تبني موقف مستقل واتجاه إيجابي حيال الأمور التي يتعرضون . وارتبطت القضايا الفلسفية كنتاج فكري بالتفكير ، كما أنّ التفكير ذاتو كان وسميّا ، فالانتمام بتمعين التفكير اليوم لو أساس فمسي عميق الجذور ، وأعطى ثما ا رُ ومنج ا زت ساهمت في تطوير الفكر الإنساني وعموم اليوم وما سيتمّ التوصل إليه في المستقبل لم ولن يأتي من ف ا رغ ، إنما كانت ثمرة جيود إنسانية مت ا ركمة استندت في مجميا إلى توظيف التفكير بأنماطو وأشكالو كافة . وتمثّل ميا ا رت و ا رة المعرفة أعصي مستوي من مستويات التفكير الذي يقي عي وعي الفرد لذاتو ولغيره في أثناء التفكير في حل المشكمة ، فالتفكير بصوت عالي أو الحديث مع الذات يهدف متابعة نشاطات حل المشكمة وم ا رجعتيا، وما يتضمنو ذلك من ميا ا رت التخطيط والم ا رقية والتقييم ، كل ذلك يسيم

								في تطوير العميات العقيمة لدي المتعمم ونمو ما ا رتو المعرفية . ويمكن تنمية ما ا رت ما و ا رة المعرفة والوعي بالقضايا الفلسفية من خلال ابداع طرق واساليب أكثر تقنية تقوم عمى الإثارة بحيث تكون منطقمة من احتياجات المتعممين ، ومتشبية مع استعداداتهم وقد ا رتيم وتساعد عمى الاحتفاظ بما لديهم من طاقات ، وتعد است ا رتيجية بناء المعنى (KWLH) إحدى است ا رتيجيات ما و ا رة المعرفة التي تينذف إلى تنشيط معرفة الطلاب السابقة وجمعها نقطة إنطلاق أو محور إرتكاز لربطها بالمعمومات الجنيذة الواردة بموضوع الدرس ، وتساعد بذه الأسا ا رتيجية المعممين في جذب انتباه الطلاب وتركيزهم عمى التفكير حول ما يريدون معرفتو وما تعمموه بالفعل ، كما أن تنشيط المعرفة السابقة اوثارة انتمام الطلاب قبل بداية الق ا رة يمكن أن ينمي قد رتيم عمى الربط بين المعمومات من أجل زيادة القيم اولاستيعاب ، مما يعزز كفاعيتيم في تحديد اأداف الق ا رة ، والبحث عن المعمومات من النصوص وتنظيمها وتمخيصها . مشكلة الدراسة : تحددت مشكلة الد ا رسة في ضعف ما ا رت ما و ا رة المعرفة وانخفاض مستوى الوعي بالقضايا الفلسفية لدي طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي .هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على : في تدريس الفلسفة عمى تنمية بعض ما ا رت ما و ا رة (KWLH) أثر استخدام است ا رتيجية بناء المعنى - المعرفة لدي طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي . في تدريس الفلسفة عمى تنمية الوعي بالقضايا الفلسفية (KWLH) أثر استخدام است ا رتيجية بناء المعنى - لدي طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي . العلاقة بين ما ا رت ما و ا رة المعرفة ومستوي الوعي بالقضايا الفلسفية لدي طلاب الصف الثاني - الثانوي من خلال استخدام است ا رتيجية بناء المعنى .		
5703	12463084	فعاليه برنامج قائم على بعض المهارات الإدراكية لدى أطفال الروضة في تحسين النمو اللغوى لديهم/ الذكاء الانفعالي وبينه العمل المدرسى كمثببات بالكفاءة المهنية لدى معلمى التربية الفكرية/ الأبعاد الجمالية للتفاعل بين الطبيعة والنحت تحت الماء/ الأحترق النفسى وعلاقته ببعض خصائص الشخصيه والكفاءة المهنية لدى معلمى التربية البدنيه بدوله الكويت/ تأثير برنامج تمرينات هوايته فى الوسط المتألى على مستوى اللياقه الفسيولوجيه للعاملين بشركه مصر للألمونيوم/ عتمان، مصطفى سعيد حسين. عبادو، اميره فوزى على ابراهيم.	عبد الرحمن، هبه الله أحمد. محمد، محمود محمد اليمنى مصطفى.	2016						
5704	12463086									
5705	12463092									
5706	12463095									
5707	12463097									
5708	12463099									
5709	12463102									
5710	12463106									
5711	12463109									
5712	12463113									
5713	12463250									
5714	12463252									
5715	12463293									
5716	12463295									
5717	12463296									
5718	12463300									
5719	12463317									
5720	12463358									
5721	12463363									
5722	12463368									
5723	12463374			2017			يتناول ملخص الدراسة مشكلته وأسئلته وفصوله ، على النحو التالي: يتم تحديد مشكلة مشكلة الدراسة من خلال "وجود ضعف في مهارات التهجئة ، وعدم استخدام أساليب التدريس الحديثة لتطوير هذه المهارات. من أسئلة الدراسة : تم تناول مشكلة الدراسة بالإجابة على الأسئلة التالية: - المهارات الإملائية المناسبة للتلاميذ في الصف الأول الابتدائي التلاميذ؟ - ما هو البرنامج الذي يعتمد على التعلم النشط لتطوير مهارات التهجئة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الابتدائي؟ - ما هو تأثير هذا البرنامج على تنمية مهارات التهجئة لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الابتدائي؟ وشملت خطة الدراسة: مقدمة ، مشكلة الدراسة ، دراسة T: أسئلة neochapter ، متغيرات الدراسة ، معلمات الدراسة ، مواد وأدوات الدراسة ، منهجية الدراسة والتصميم التجريبي ، مصطلحات الدراسة ، إجراءات الدراسة ، أهمية الدراسة. محاور: الإطار الرئيسي retical يشمل TwoChapter :twoe theoT			

						المحاور الأولى: التعلم النشط: مفهومه ومبادئه ومبادئ التعلم النشط وأهداف التعلم النشط واستراتيجيات التعلم النشط وتطبيق التعلم النشط مع تلاميذ الصف الأول. المحور الثاني: الهجاء: المفهوم ، الأهمية ، المهارات ، ودور التعلم النشط فيها. الثالثة: شملت الجانب التجريبي: ThreeChapter - إعداد قائمة المهارات الإملائية اللازمة لأول تلاميذ الصف الابتدائي. بناء برنامج قائم على التعلم النشط على تطوير مهارات التهجئة في ضوء القائمة السابقة - إعداد أدوات القياس (اختبار المهارات الإملائية ، وبطاقة الملاحظة لمهارات التهجئة) وتطبيقها مسبقاً - المجموعة - التجريبية باستخدام برنامج يعتمد على التعلم النشط مجموعة مراقبة باستخدام طريقة التدريس التقليدية ، والتي تعتمد على العرض والمناقشة - التطبيق (مهارات اختبار - الهجاء ، وبطاقة الملاحظة) على مجموعتي الدراسة نتائج الدراسة والتوصيات والمقترحات للدراسة T: FourChapter هي كما يلي:: نتائج الدراسة يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة في التقييم البعدي لاختبار - التحصيل الدراسي على المستوى. كانت الاختلافات لصالح المجموعة التجريبية يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة على بطاقة الملاحظة بعد - التطبيق لصالح المجموعة التجريبية أظهرت النتائج أن البرنامج القائم على التعلم النشط كان فعالاً جداً في تنمية مهارات التهجئة لدى تلاميذ المجموعة - التجريبية في ضوء هذه النتائج أوصت الدراسة بما يلي: - من توصيات الدراسة - تنوير المعلمين حول أهمية التعلم النشط في التدريس ، ودوره الفعال في تطوير مهارات الهجاء : لغت الانتباه إلى تشجيع كل حالة تعليمية داخل أو خارج الفصل لتلاميذ الممارسة أثناء مهارات التهجئة. - الاهتمام بإدراج مهارات التهجئة في دورة إعداد معلم اللغة العربية بالجامعة
5724	12463377	المشاركه المجتمعيه في التعليم ما قبل الجامعي ودورها في تحقيق التنمية بشبه جزيرة سيناء/	حسين ، هاشم حافظ حسن.		2017	ندفت الد ا رسة إلى توضيح أهمية المشاركة المجتمعية في التعميم عامة وفي سيناء بشكل خاص، فقد أصبح من غير المقبول أن لا تتفاعل المدرسة مع المجتمع المحيط بكل أطيافه ودمج المدرسة مع الخدمات الصحية والإنسانية والإجتماعية في البيئة التي يعاني منها الأطفال والأسر من المشكلات المختلفة مما يحيل المدرسة إلى مؤسسة رئيسية لتنمو في المجتمع، ولا يقتصر دورها على التعميم الأكاديمي فحسب، بل يجعل منها ومن مناجيا وأساليب التدريس والتعامل بها مكانا لتقديم خدمات الرعاية الصحية ولفسفية وخدمات الأسرة. ولقد حاولت الدراسة لقاء الضوء على مفهوم المشاركة المجتمعية وأدائها وأهميتها في تطوير وتحسين جودة التعميم والتعرف على مفهوم المشاركة الشعبية في التعميم ما قبل الجامعي في شبه جزيرة سيناء، كما حاولت الد ا رسة بيان أهم محددات المشاركة المجتمعية في التعميم وما يتضمنون ذلك من توضيح لآلياتها وأط ا رها ومجالاتها وأهم الأسس التي تبنى عليها. والتعرف على دور التعميم في تنمية المجتمع في محافظتي شبو جزيرة سيناء . كما تم لقاء الضوء على أهم المعوقات التعميمية لمدارس في التواصل مع المجتمع البدوي محاة الوصلة لتصور مقترح يحقق مفهوم المشاركة المجتمعية الفاعسة مع تقديم بعض سبل تفعيل المشاركة المجتمعية في التعميم ما قبل الجامعي بشبه جزيرة سيناء.
5725	12463380	السمات الفنية للتصوير الجدارى في معبد سينى الأول أيبدوس:	احمد، منال شعيب على سيد.			
5726	12463383	صالات الأعمده بمقابر أشرف العصر المتأخر :	سليمان، محمود أحمد محمود.			
5727	12463388	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب المتقاطع على تنمية بعض القدرات البدنيه الخاصه لدى لاعبي كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	السكران، عبدالله مبارك مجبل إدريس.			
5728	12463391	تأثير استخدام خرائط المفاهيم على تعلم بعض مهارات كره القدم لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانويه بدوله الكويت/	الجيوبيل، خالد سالم أجوييل محمد.			
5729	12463394	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام التعليم التعاوني والتبادلي على مستوى اداء بعض مهارات كره اليد لدى تميز المرحلة المتوسطه بدوله الكويت/	عبد الرحيم، محمد جاسم.			
5730	12463397	مشكلات درس التريبيه البدنيه في ضوء الاتجاهات الحديثه المعاصره:	أشكناني، ليلى عابدين محمد.			
5731	12463420	اثر برنامج تدريبي للتمرينات الخاصه على المستوى الرقى للمبتدئين في سباق 110 متر حواجز بدوله الكويت/	المطيار، يوسف جواد.			
5732	12463424	فاعليه برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الوسائط المتعدده على تعلم بعض مهارات كره القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطه بدوله الكويت/	العجمي، حماد عبدالله راشد.			
5733	12463428	فاعليه برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي لتنمية دافعيه الانجاز والثقه بالنفس لدى الأطفال ذوى صعوبات التعلم/	المجروب، بدر ناصر صالح.			
5734	12463429	تصور مقترح لتطوير اداء مديري مدارس التعليم الابتدائي بدوله الكويت في ضوء نظام النذج الشامل لتلاميذ ذوى صعوبات التعلم/	العبيدلي، غزاري حسين على.			
5735	12463432	فاعليه وحده تعليميه في التريبيه الاسلاميه وقوه استراتيجيه سوم لتنمية التفكير التوليدي والتحصيل لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه في دوله الكويت/	فهد، محمد عبدالله محمد.			
5736	12463435	فاعليه استراتيجيه التعلم المنظم ذاتيا في تدريس النحو للطلاب ذوى صعوبات التعلم بالصف الثاني الاعدادى على تنمية تحصيلهم وادائهم الكتابي ودافعيتهم للأنجاز/	عبد اللطيف، أحمد السيد .			
5737	12463438	ضغوط العمل الإدارى وعلاقتها بعملية اتخاذ القرار التعليمى بمدارس التعليم الاساسى في محافظه البحر الأحمر/	شحاته، أسماء قحى على.		2016	يتعرض اتخاذ القرار لمجموعة من العوامل المؤثر عليه و التي قد تحد من قدرة فريق العمل المدرسي من اتخاذ القرارات التعليمية السليمة ومن ضمن هذه العوامل ضغوط العمل حيث يتعرض فريق العمل المدرسي لمجموعة من الضغوط خلال ممارستهم لأعمالهم الوظيفية وتؤثر هذه الضغوط على كفاءة فريق العمل المدرسي وعلى قدرتهم على القيام بمسؤولياتهم وواجباتهم الوظيفية و تنشأ الضغوط نتيجة تفاعل الفرد مع البيئة التي يتعايش أو يتفاعل معها و ما يترتب عن هذا التفاعل من كثرة المطالب و التحديات التي تتطلب من الفرد الاستجابة لها و يتسبب ذلك في ظهور حالة من الشعور السلبي وتهديد الذات نظرا لشعور الفرد أن استجابته غير كافية او ملائمة ويؤدي ذلك ؟إلى حدوث حالة من القلق أو الغضب أو الاكتئاب و تختلف استجابة الأفراد للضغوط باختلاف طبيعتها و حجمها و خصائص الفرد الشخصية و طبيعة المجتمع الذي يعيش فيه الفرد و تكمن أهمية اتخاذ القرارات التعليمية فيما تمر به العملية التعليمية من تغيرات متلاحقة و التي يجب على المعلمين و المديرين الإلمام بها حتى يمكنهم اتخاذ قرار سليم و تعد ضغوط العمل الإداري أحد المعوقات التي تحول دون اتخاذ القرار التعليمي السليم كونها قد تأثرت سلبا على عملية اتخاذ القرار التعليمي و تؤدي إلى عدم تحقيق الأهداف.
5738	12463442	التأويه الأثر هريه/	عبد السيد، عصمت العبد على.			

5739	12463448		الحاله الانفعاليه وعلاقتها بدافعيه الإنجاز لدى متسابقي ألعاب القوى بدوله الكويت/	الوسمي، بشاير مشروع مبارك مشروع.			2017	الدافع وراء الإنجاز هو حدث لاعب ألعاب القوى على التقدم والتميز بين أقرانه في الفريق حيث أن حاجة اللاعب إلى الإنجاز والتميز تعمل على تحفيز وتحفيز إمكاناته والعمل على مضاعفة وتوجيه جهوده وطاقاته نحو تحقيق المرغوب هدف. يتم تحديد أهمية البحث من خلال نوع العلاقة بين الحالات العاطفية والدافع لإنجاز لاعب ألعاب القوى وما إذا كان أحد يؤثر على الآخر من أجل التغلب على المواقف السلبية التي تظهر على اللاعبين وإيجاد المستوى المناسب للحالات العاطفية والإنجاز الدافع للرياضي والفريق ككل والوصول إلى مستوى الإنجاز الجيد. لذلك ، فإن أهمية البحث هي تحديد مستوى الحالات العاطفية وكذلك مستوى الدافع لتحقيقها وبالتالي معرفة نوع العلاقة والتأثير بين الحالات العاطفية والدافع لإنجاز اللاعب الرياضي. الهدف من البحث لمعرفة مستوى الحالات العاطفية وعلاقته بدافع الإنجاز بين الرياضيين الكويت ، مستوى التحفيز الإنجاز D حيث أنه يساوي 3.84 وهو أعلى من 1.96 قيمة عند مستوى 0.05 ، مستوى التحفيز الإنجاز D حيث أنه يساوي 3.84 ، وهو أعلى من 1.96 قيمة عند مستوى 0.05 ، توجد علاقة إيجابية موجبة على مستوى الدلالة (0.05) بين قياس الحالات العاطفية والإنجاز التحفيزي (تجنب الفشل ، الدافع لتحقيق النجاح ، النتيجة الكلية للمقاييس) في لاعبي لاعبات المسرح في دولة الكويت ، أهم التوصيات: الاهتمام بالحالات العاطفية للاعبين من الفرق واللاعبين بمستوى الأدنية الأولى لرفع المستوى الولاية الرياضية. إمكانية اعداد برامج تدريبية لتطوير وتحسين العاطفي والتحفيز على انجاز اللاعبين ، والاهتمام بالعوامل التي تحفز بدورها مستويات الحالات العاطفية ودوافع التحصيل للاعبين ، اعداد البرامج التدريبية ودورها التوعية في مجال القضايا العاطفية ودوافع الإنجاز ، وتوجيه وجهة نظر المدربين إلى أهمية الاهتمام بالأوضاع العاطفية والدوافع لتحقيق تحسن مستوى الرياضيين.	
5740	12463478		المنهج العلمي في علاج التلف الميكروبيولوجي لأوراق البردي في مصر القديمه/	أحمد، محمد أحمد حسين.			2017	لعب البردي دوا ر ميمما في حياة المصري القديم، فقد كان لو أثر واضح في حيواته الدينية و الدنيوية، حيث أرتبط البردي بالكثير من الآلية و المعتقدات والطقوس الدينية التي كانت تشكل جزءا أساسيا في حياة المصري القديم. وتكمن أهمية أوا ر ق البردي ليس فقط في كونه أثر أبديع المصري القديم في صناعتو ، وإنما ما تحتويو هذه الأوا ر ق من مدونات و كتابات و م ا رسالات ليا أهمية أكبر إذ إنيا تكشف لنا الكثير عن حضارة ر مصر قديمة إندرت بصوره ر تجمعنا اولي الآن نفتخر بيذا المجتمع المنتج المبكر. ومما لا شك فيه فإن ذلك الإرث الضخم من أوا ر ق البردي يتعرض لمكثير من العوامل سواء في بيئة الدفن أو عند إكتشافها أو عند عرضها أو تخزينها بالمتاحف، هذه العوامل ليا من الخصائص ما تمكننا من إتلاف نذا الموروث الحضاري أو إتلاف ما تجممو من كتابات، ومن أم هذه العوامل هي التلف الميكروبي، حيث ينتج عن هذه الكائنات تغير في لون ورقو البردي، و تغير في خواصها الفيزيائية والكيميائية، حيث يعمل على تحميل السميومز المكون الرئيسي لمخمية النباتية، وقد ينتج عن هذه الإصابة بعض البقع السطحية التي تؤدي إلى طمس ما هو موجود من كتابات.ولما كان الكثير من المواد و الطرق المستخدمة في علاج التلف الميكروبيولوجي قد تكون نى نفسيا مصدا ر لتلف هذه الأوا ر ق أو قد يكون لغالبيتها أثا ر مضه ر على القائمين على صمية العلاج، لذا كان لابد من إيجاد مواد أكثر فاعسيو و أماتا على الأثر و الإنسان لمحفط على الت ا رث و الإنسان و البيئة المحيطة وبناء ا عسيو فقد تناول نذا البحث نبات البردي أثريا و تاريخيا و دينيا ، كما تناول الطرق و المواد المستخدمة في علاج التلف الميكروبي عمي أوا ر ق البردي و مدى تأثير كلا منيا عمي أوا ر ق البردي، و تم تقسيم نذا البحث عى خمسة فصول يهدف البحث إلى 1. معرفة خصائص و أشكال و الظروف الملائمة لنمو الكائنات الحية الدقيقة. 2. دراسة تأثير التلف الميكروبي عمي أوا ر ق البردي، وكذلك مظاهر التلف الناتجة عن الإصابة الميكروبية. 3. التعرف عى ميكانيكية تحمل السميومز و الهييميسيومز و المجنين بفعل الإنزيمات التي تخرجها الكائنات الحية الدقيقة. 4. عزل و تحديد و تعريف أهم أنواع الكائنات الحية الدقيقة التي تصيب البردي، و أسباب الإصابة. 5. كما أن البحث يهدف إلى دراسة أهم المواد و الطرق الحديثة في علاج و تعقيم أوا ر ق البردي من التلف الميكروبي. 6. تقييم المواد المستخدمة و في علاج التلف الميكروبي و معرفة مدى تأثيرها عى الأحبار والألوان المستخدمة عى أوا ر ق البردي. 7. تقديم بعض التوصيات التي من شأنها المحافظة عى هذا التراث القديم من الإنذار.	
5741	12463492		دور التخطيط الاستراتيجي في تطوير ادارة المدارس الابتدائية في ضوء بعض التغيرات المعاصرة/	سالم، حنان فاروق محمد.					
5742	12464055		قياس الكفاءة التخصيصية في الاقتصاد المصري بالتطبيق على قطاعات الصناعات التحويلية : دكتوراه	محمد ، موفى رمضان موفى . موفى رمضان موفى ،	جامعة جنوب الوادي :		2018 .	اشغل مفكروا الاقتصاد الكلاسيكي بقضية النمو الاقتصادي معتقدين بوجود تحقيق التوازن العام بين جانبي العرض الكلي والطلب الكلي على السلع والخدمات عند مستوى التشغيل .	
5743	12465265		برنامج مقترح قائم على فن المسرح لتنمية بعض المهارات الموسيقية والإجتماعية لدى طفل الروضة =	شهاب، دعاء الطاهر أحمد.			2017 .	أهداف البحث :- يهدف البحث الحالي إلى :- 1. إلقاء الضوء على فن المسرح وطريقة إستخدامه في التعليم . 2. قياس أثر إستخدام فن المسرح في تنمية بعض المهارات الموسيقية وبعض المهارات الإجتماعية لدى طفل الروضة . 3. الخروج بالأطفال من جو الطرق التقليدية المعتادة التي تستخدمها المعلمة داخل الروضة إلى جانب إضافة جو البهجة . 4. والمتعة أثناء عملية التعلم . 5. محاولة للتغلب على أوجه القصور في أساليب وطرق تعليم التربية الموسيقية المعتادة والشائعة مع إضافة جو من البهجة . 6. والمتعة أثناء العملية التعليمية . أهمية البحث :- تكمن أهمية البحث الحالي فيما يلي :- 1. تحديد أهم الأساليب والأنشطة والوسائل التي تساعد على تنمية المهارات الموسيقية والمهارات الإجتماعية لدى طفل الروضة وبالتالي نتيج للمسنولين تطوير المناهج ووضع الأنشطة المناسبة والمطلوبة لهم بوجه البحث الحالي نظر الباحثين إلى أهمية فن المسرح التعليمي في العملية التعليمية، وكيفية إستخدامها في تعليم التربية الموسيقية، مما قد يسهم في تطوير تعليم التربية الموسيقية وتنمية المهارات الموسيقية والمهارات الإجتماعية تقديم نموذجا إجرائيا لكيفية إستخدام فن المسرح في مجال تعليم التربية الموسيقية، الأمر الذي قد يسهم في إعداد نماذج . 2. أخرى للتربية الموسيقية لمراحل تعليمية مختلفة . 3. قد يفيد البحث الحالي معلمى التربية الموسيقية في إستخدام فن المسرح لتبني طرق تعليم مناسبة تسهم في تنمية بعض . 4. المهارات الموسيقية والمهارات الإجتماعية لدى طفل الروضة	

							أظهرت الدراسة أن ظاهرة الفساد الإداري ظاهرة عامة ومنتشرة وليس على المستوى الإقليمي وإنما على المستوى الدولي وأظهرت الدراسة أن هناك تفاوتاً في التعريفات والمفاهيم حول المقصود بظاهرة الفساد وفقاً لعوامل متعددة فقد عرفها كل اتجاه حسب وجهة نظره إليها سواء من الناحية السياسية أو الاقتصادية أو الاجتماعية فهناك اتجاه تقليدي وسلوكي ووظيفي بالإضافة إلى التقليدي الجديد وتعد أشكال الفساد ومظاهره وظهور صور جديدة منه حتى أن التعريفات التي تصدر في فترة زمنية قد تصبح عديمة الجدوى مع مرور الزمن .		
5744	12465266	دكتوراه	مكافحة الفساد الإداري في القانون والشريعة الإسلامية /	فرغل، شرفاوى فرغل عطية.	شرفاوى فرغل عطية فرغل :	القاهرة ؛ 2017			
5745	12465284		تأثير برنامج تدريبي على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والمهاريه في كره السله لأطفال المؤسسات الأيوائيه بدوله الكويت/	عبد العزيز ، نواف رمضان علي.					
5746	12465286		إدارة الجودة الشاملة كمدخل لتطوير الرياضه المدرسيه للمرحله المتوسطه بدوله الكويت/	الجمعي، سالم ناصر طفلان.		2017	التطور الملحوظ في مجال مختلف ؛ سياسية واجتماعية الاقتصادية والرياضية ، والتي شهدت المجتمعات الحديثة ، هو الانعكاس الطبيعي للتطور التكنولوجي لهذه المجتمعات. إلى التعامل مع هذا التطور والتقدم ، كان من الضروري أن تدفع الانتباه إلى كفاءة الإدارة والبشرية العاملة الموارد لأنها أساسية للتنمية والتقدم للجميع المؤسسات والهيئات المختلفة. لذلك ، أصبحت الإدارة الحديثة جانباً أساسياً من النظام الإنتاجي والخدمي في أي مجتمع ؛ تهدف الإدارة ل تنظيم العمل في شكله الجماعي وتحقيق روح الفريق والتعاون والتنسيق بين الوظائف المختلفة للعمل وكذلك تلعب دوراً حيويًا دور في توجيه المؤسسات والمنظمات في مختلف المجالات والتخصصات. البلدان المتقدمة والمجتمعات المعاصرة أعطى أهمية كبيرة للإدارة الحديثة في النظر في التأثير على دفع النمو الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والتعليمي معدلات. (7 :60) أصبحت الجودة واحدة من العناصر الأساسية لتلبية هذا العمل التنمية المطلوبة لنجاح واستدامة هؤلاء المنظمات في العصر الحديث. عمليات الجودة في مجالات التعليم ،اكتسبت المؤسسات والهيئات اهتماما كبيرا في معظم دول العالم، مما جعل المفكرين يسميرون هذا العصر (عصر الجودة) أحد أركان النموذج الجديد للإدارة ، والذي كان ولد للتعامل مع التغيرات الدولية والمحلية ، بحيث تكون الجودة الشاملة التحدي الحقيقي الذي ستواجهه الدول في العقود المقبلة. الابتغرات التكنولوجية والعلمية تفرض علينا العمل مع منطق الجودة الشاملة. نجاح تطبيق الجودة الشاملة يعتمد أيضا على التحضير الكلي لجميع جوانب ثقافة المؤسسة ليكون كاملا متوافق مع متطلبات النجاح. (4 :9 ، 10) إدارة الجودة واحدة من الاتجاهات الحديثة في الإدارة حيث تستند الفلسفة ذات الصلة على مجموعة من المبادئ التي يمكن أن تعتمد الإدارة لتحقيق أفضل أداء ممكن ، والتي المساعدة في حل العديد من المشاكل والصعوبات المتعلقة بالجودة بتحسين الأداء وزيادة القدرة التنافسية ل منظمة. (21:20) فلسفة إدارة الجودة الشاملة هي واحدة من الفلسفات الإدارية الحديثة ، في نهاية 1980s ، والأدوات وبدأت مفاهيم فلسفة إدارة الجودة تصبح واضحة تحت اسم "إدارة الجودة الشاملة". بدأ استخدام مصطلح إدارة الجودة الشاملة في الأدب العربي في بداية التسعينيات بسبب ظهور الكثير المتغيرات التولية التي جعلت من استخدام هذا المصطلح حتمية والضرورة التي جعلت جميع المنظمات تولي اهتماما لأهمية إجراء فلسفة إدارة الجودة الشاملة. (58 :11)يهدف TQM لتحقيق النجاح على المدى الطويل من خلال الحصول على الارتياح كل من العملاء والموظفين ، وأيضاً تغيير أفكار المدراء و عادات ، بدءا من المدير العام وصولا إلى الحارس. (1: 185) رشدي أحمد طعيمة" وآخرون (2006) يشير إلى أن تطبيق" أصبحت إدارة الجودة الشاملة في التعليم مطلبًا ملحا للتفاعل والتعامل بكفاءة مع متغيرات عصر يتميز بالسرعة المعرفة والتكنولوجيا. مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار الجودة الشاملة في التعليم يمكن المجتمعات من تحقيق جودة التعليم ؛ اداة التنمية والتقدم ، وجعل التعليم متكامل إدراكا ، ببراعة وعواطف ، ثم تلبية احتياجات المجتمع ل كوادر متخصصة قادرة على المنافسة. (32 :14) مثمرة للاهتمام في الجودة داخل المؤسسات التعليمية النظر إلى التعليم كسلعة مثل السلع الأخرى كما ينبغي أن يكون منافساً والسعي لإرضاء عملاء هذا الخير ؛ الطلاب والمجتمع وحالة. الطلاب يريدون أفضل مستوى تعليمي يؤهلهم التميز والإبداع ، والآباء يبحثون عن أفضل موهل أطفالهم والدولة يريدون نتائج تعليمية ممتازة تتمكنها من تحقيق أهداف خططها التنموية. (27:13)		
5747	12465292		تأثير استخدام التدريبات البليومتريه على تطوير القدره العضليه وبعض الوشرات الكيمائيكيه لناديئه الرمح/	سليم، محمود حمدان محمد.		2016	لطالما كانت الرياضة هي الفصل طريقة للتعبير عن تطور الحضارة والنهوض بالدول ومن ثم الاهتمام في رياضة المستويات العاليه من أجل تحقيق آمال الناس وتطلعاتهم في إعداد أجيال من الشباب يقومون ببطولات والفوز الجوائز ليست فقط لهم ، ولكن وسيلة تثبت تفوقهم وتقدمهم وتميزهم بين جميع الشعوب. يهدف التدريب الرياضي إلى الوصول إلى اللاعب بأعلى مستويات الرياضة من خلال البرامج التي تعمل على الكفاءة البدنية والوظيفية والنمو العقلي لتطوير القدرات والمهارات والصفات ذات القيمة العاليه وهي مهمه جدا وضرورية إلى حد كبير في النشاط البدني وتدريب البليومتري هو أحد أساليب التدريب من خلال استخدام القصورية لخصائص الجسم والمقاومه ويرى العديد من علماء التدريب فهو رابط بين قوة العضلات من ناحية أخرى ، وكان المدخل الرئيسي لتحسين الأداء في هاتين العنفتين العضليتين القوة كصفة أساسية صفة كصفة قوة صفة وسرعة وتدريب البليومتري يوجه هذه القوة في المسارات المناسبة لرفع مستوى سرعة الأداء لديه العديد من التوليفات من تمارين البولوميتريه مؤكدة بالإضافة إلى تدريب القوة التقليدية سيودي إلى مستوى عال القدرة بشكل كبير.تعد مسابقات المضمار والميدان واحدة من الأنشطة التي تغطي باهتمام قوي من جميع الدول المتقدمة للتمييز بين التقييم الموضوعي كما أنه يترجم إلى الأثرمنة والمسافات والارتفاعات تعطي الصدق حول إمكانات وقدرات اللاعبين بشكل عام وقد ثبت بعد أي شك معقول أن المستويات الرقمية في مختلف مسابقاتها أصبحت المعجزة الإنسانية القياسية ففرت للأمام في جدل ورائع عن الأسباب الحقيقية وراء هذا التطور المذهل وماهي أفضل الطرق المستخدمة في عملية التدريب حتى تتمكن من تحطيم هذه الأرقام هي مسابقة الرمح واحدة من مسابقات الرماية في سباقات المضمار والميدان وقد اجتازت الأداء الحركي لجافلين العديد من التطورات في أهمها التطور في التقنية والأداء .تطور في أداء Technik الحدث أكبر تأثير على تطورات المستوى الرقسي في السنوات الأخيرة		
5748	12465305		المشكلات الاداريه بالمعاهد الابتدائيه الأثريه في محافظه البحر الأحمر في ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصره وكيفية التغلب عليها/	عمر، أحمد محمد الحادى.		2017	استدثفت الد اسة الحالية لقاء الضلكه عمى كافع المشكلبت التي تكاجو المعاهد الابتدائية الأثرزريه في محافظة البحر الأحمر في ضلكه بعض المتغى ا رت المعاصره ككيفية التغلب عيبيا .		

[illegible]

[illegible]

					2016	يكون هذا احصاء وصفي للجملة الفعلية المثبتة والمنفية والجملة الشرطية والجملة بين البناء والإعراب في ديوان رفاعة الطهطاوي. ولقد ساءل الضوء في البداية على نسق الراي بين كونها مترادف مع نص الكلام وعدم وجوده، مرجحاً الراي الآخر. ولقد تعاملت الدراسة مع اقسام الجملة الفعلية طبقاً للاعتبارات المختلفة. وكذلك ناقشت الجملة الفعلية المثبتة وأنواعها وأهميتها وعلاقتها بالعناصر القريبة وتكرار حدوثها (في كلا الحالتين).		
5770	12466568	الجملة الفعلية في ديوان رفاعة رافع الطهطاوي :	إبراهيم، عاطف الطيرى.					
5771	12466577	اداره ربه الأسره العامله لموردى الوقت والجهد وعلاقتهما بشعورها بوجوده الحياه/	عطن فاطمه مبارك خلف.					
5772	12466584	التعلم المطلوب القائم على بيئه التعلم الشخصي وآثره على تنميه مهارات تصميم وانتاج الكتاب الالكتروني التقاعلى ومستوى الرضا لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/	أحمد، محمد خيرى محمد.					
5773	12466596	استخدام برنامج تدريبي لتنمية قدرات معلمى التريبيه الفنيه لاكتشاف الموهوبين/	محمد، صفاء حجاج محمد.		2017	دراسات حول الطلاب الموهوب وخواصه تظهر أهمية الأخذ في الاعتبار عناصر متعددة مثل قيم المجتمع وما يقدره من مواهب وقدرات وتعود إلى تطورها وتقدمها واهتمامها بخصائص الطلاب الموهوبين وتحديد المواهب المجتمع المدرسي. وجميع هذه العناصر الأخرى تعزز فعالية التعريف كخطوة كبيرة في وضع الإجراءات تعتمد على برامج الموهوبين. يحاول معظم الطلاب الموهوبين في الفنون استخدام عدد من الأساليب في عملية اختيار الطلاب الموهوبين ، واختبار الذكاء والإبداع والقدرة والفرات والترشيحات وأنواع الأشكال والمقابلة ، وقياسات أهم الوسائل التي يمكن أن تكون إجراءات تحديد هوية الموهوبين عندما تصميم البرامج لهم. من خلال هذا البحث ، يمكن القول أنه لا يمكن الوصول إلى النجاح الكامل في عملية تحديد الموهوبين في الفنون ما لم يكن هناك علم بجميع المعايير لاكتشاف المواهب ، فهذه المعايير (بملاحظة ملاحظة تصف الصفات السلوكية للطلاب - نموذج المقابلة - ترشيح الوالدين نموذج الترشيح الذاتي - ترشيح الزملاء - اختبار. البحوث في مجال تكنولوجيا التعليم بدأت في الاهتمام بنظم الدعم والمساعدة التعليمية من خلال استخدام الدعامات البنائية في بيانات التعلم المختلفة ومنها البيانات التشاركية ،فالمصممون التعليميون يرون أن تقديم الدعامات البنائية من خلال أدوات وب ا رمج كمبيوترية يمكن أن يساعد المتعلمين ،وذلك من خلال توفير بناء او هيكل يجعل الوصول الى التعلم أسهل وتزويدهم بالمساعدات والتوجيهات التي تذكرهم بالخطوات التي يجب القيام بها ،فالبيئات المزودة بالدعامات البنائية تقدم للمتعلم مساعدات إضافية أكبر من التي يمكن أن تقدمها البيئة بدون دعامات بنائية فخصائص الدعامات تندمج مع مكونات البيئة التشاركية وتصبح جزءا لا ينفصل عنها وبذلك تسمح للمتعلم بتحقيق المهام بطريقة أكثر عىق وفهم ا .وانطلاقا من الاهتمام المت ا زيد للدعامات البنائية في البحوث والدراسات والتي انصب تركيزها على الدعامات البنائية في ب ا رمج الكمبيوتر .ولم يتم التطرق اليها في البيانات التشاركية وذلك لمساعدة المتعلم في الموضوعات الصعبة والمعقدة ، لذلك لابد من البحث عن عناصر تصميم بيئة تعلم تشاركية قائمة على الدعامات البنائية (ثابتة /مرنة) وتفعيلها داخل مقر ا رت التعليم الجامعي وذلك لمعرفة تأثيرها على استجابة المتعلمين وزيادة تحصيلهم واداءهم في تنمية المهام ا رت المطلوبة منهم .ومن هذا المنطلق تسعى الدراسة الحالية الى بحث أثر التفاعل بين الدعامات البنائية (الثابتة مقابل المرونة)في بيانات التعلم التشاركية وتفاعلها مع الأسلوب المعرفي للمتعلم وذلك لمعرفة مدى تأثيرها على مهام ا رت إنتاج القصة الرقمية .الد ا رسة الحالية تسعى إلى بحث أثر التفاعل بين الدعامات البنائية (الثابتة مقابل المرونة)في بيانات التعلم التشاركية وتفاعلها مع الأسلوب المعرفي للمتعلم وذلك لمعرفة مدى تأثيرها على مهام ا رت إنتاج القصة الرقمية .وفي إطار المتغير المستقل وهو نمط الدعامات البنائية (الثابتة مقابل المرونة) والمتغير التصنيفي وهو الأسلوب المعرفي (الاستقلال مقابل الاعتماد على المجال الاد ا ركي) وتطبيق هذه المعالجات على طلاب الفرقة الثالثة قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية جامعة جنوب الوادي،وذلك لاهميتها في العملية التعليمية مما جعل الباحثة تسعى نحو ا رء ا رء هذا البحث .		
5774	12466610	التفاعل بين الدعامات البنائية الثابتة والمرونة في بيئات التعلم التشاركية والأسلوب المعرفي (المستقل والمعتد)/	مذني، وفاء أحمد.		2017	دراسات حول الطلاب الموهوب وخواصه تظهر أهمية الأخذ في الاعتبار عناصر متعددة مثل قيم المجتمع وما يقدره من مواهب وقدرات وتعود إلى تطورها وتقدمها واهتمامها بخصائص الطلاب الموهوبين وتحديد المواهب المجتمع المدرسي. وجميع هذه العناصر الأخرى تعزز فعالية التعريف كخطوة كبيرة في وضع الإجراءات تعتمد على برامج الموهوبين. يحاول معظم الطلاب الموهوبين في الفنون استخدام عدد من الأساليب في عملية اختيار الطلاب الموهوبين ، واختبار الذكاء والإبداع والقدرة والفرات والترشيحات وأنواع الأشكال والمقابلة ، وقياسات أهم الوسائل التي يمكن أن تكون إجراءات تحديد هوية الموهوبين عندما تصميم البرامج لهم. من خلال هذا البحث ، يمكن القول أنه لا يمكن الوصول إلى النجاح الكامل في عملية تحديد الموهوبين في الفنون ما لم يكن هناك علم بجميع المعايير لاكتشاف المواهب ، فهذه المعايير (بملاحظة ملاحظة تصف الصفات السلوكية للطلاب - نموذج المقابلة - ترشيح الوالدين نموذج الترشيح الذاتي - ترشيح الزملاء - اختبار. البحوث في مجال تكنولوجيا التعليم بدأت في الاهتمام بنظم الدعم والمساعدة التعليمية من خلال استخدام الدعامات البنائية في بيانات التعلم المختلفة ومنها البيانات التشاركية ،فالمصممون التعليميون يرون أن تقديم الدعامات البنائية من خلال أدوات وب ا رمج كمبيوترية يمكن أن يساعد المتعلمين ،وذلك من خلال توفير بناء او هيكل يجعل الوصول الى التعلم أسهل وتزويدهم بالمساعدات والتوجيهات التي تذكرهم بالخطوات التي يجب القيام بها ،فالبيئات المزودة بالدعامات البنائية تقدم للمتعلم مساعدات إضافية أكبر من التي يمكن أن تقدمها البيئة بدون دعامات بنائية فخصائص الدعامات تندمج مع مكونات البيئة التشاركية وتصبح جزءا لا ينفصل عنها وبذلك تسمح للمتعلم بتحقيق المهام بطريقة أكثر عىق وفهم ا .وانطلاقا من الاهتمام المت ا زيد للدعامات البنائية في البحوث والدراسات والتي انصب تركيزها على الدعامات البنائية في ب ا رمج الكمبيوتر .ولم يتم التطرق اليها في البيانات التشاركية وذلك لمساعدة المتعلم في الموضوعات الصعبة والمعقدة ، لذلك لابد من البحث عن عناصر تصميم بيئة تعلم تشاركية قائمة على الدعامات البنائية (ثابتة /مرنة) وتفعيلها داخل مقر ا رت التعليم الجامعي وذلك لمعرفة تأثيرها على استجابة المتعلمين وزيادة تحصيلهم واداءهم في تنمية المهام ا رت المطلوبة منهم .ومن هذا المنطلق تسعى الدراسة الحالية الى بحث أثر التفاعل بين الدعامات البنائية (الثابتة مقابل المرونة)في بيانات التعلم التشاركية وتفاعلها مع الأسلوب المعرفي للمتعلم وذلك لمعرفة مدى تأثيرها على مهام ا رت إنتاج القصة الرقمية .الد ا رسة الحالية تسعى إلى بحث أثر التفاعل بين الدعامات البنائية (الثابتة مقابل المرونة)في بيانات التعلم التشاركية وتفاعلها مع الأسلوب المعرفي للمتعلم وذلك لمعرفة مدى تأثيرها على مهام ا رت إنتاج القصة الرقمية .وفي إطار المتغير المستقل وهو نمط الدعامات البنائية (الثابتة مقابل المرونة) والمتغير التصنيفي وهو الأسلوب المعرفي (الاستقلال مقابل الاعتماد على المجال الاد ا ركي) وتطبيق هذه المعالجات على طلاب الفرقة الثالثة قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية جامعة جنوب الوادي،وذلك لاهميتها في العملية التعليمية مما جعل الباحثة تسعى نحو ا رء ا رء هذا البحث .		
5775	12466629	تصنيع شراب عالي الفركتوز من موالس قصب السكر وتأثيره الغذائي على صحة فزان التجارب/	محمود، وفاء كامل أبو الحمد.					
5776	12466634	أثر التدريب على مهام تتضمن أشكالاً هندسية ثنائية وثلاثية الأبعاد في رفع كفاءة التدوير العقلي كما يظهر في نشاط المناطق النوعية بالفترة المخيه/	محمد، مصعب شاكر عز الدين.		2017	هدفت الد ا رسة الحالية إلى معرفة تأثير التدريب عى مهام تتضمن أشكالاً هندسية (ثنائية وثلاثية الأبعاد) ، في رفع كفاءة التدوير العقلي وكذلك معرفة النشاط المصاحب لذلك في كلا جانبي المخ (الأيمن و الأيسر) قبل وبعد التدريب .كنتك معرفة حجم النشاط المرتبط بالإجابات الصحيحة اولخاطنة) عى مهام التدوير العقلي في كلا جانبي المخ (الأيمن و الأيسر) قبل وبعد التدريب . أجريت الد ا رسة عى عينة مكونة من (83 (طالب من طلاب الجامعة ؛ بمتوسط عمري (9 , 99 (،وانح ا رف معياري (5 , (وتم اختيار المشاركين الذين حصصوا عى المئين 55 05 وعند درجة معيارية (55 (، والتي تشير إلى - الفئة المتوسطة في الذكاء ،وفقاً لتصنيف "بينيه" لمذكاء بناداً عى الدرجة المعيارية. أولاً: الد ا رسة السموكية أدى (83 (طالب اختبار التدوير العقلي في الاختبار القيمي ؛ وبعد ذلك تم تدريب الطلاب عى البرنامج التدريبي المقترح (أشكال هندسية ثنائية وثلاثية الأبعاد (لمدة (3(أسابيع جمسة كل أسبوع؛ بعد ذلك تم تطبيق الاختبار البعدي وبعد ثلاثة أشهر طبق القياس التتبعي . ثانياً : الد ا رسة العصبية أجري الفحص الدماغي عى (3(طالب أثناء الأداء عى اختبار التدوير العقلي في القياس القيمي والبعدي بواسطة جهاز الرنين المغناطيسي الوظيفي ؛ من أجل تحقيق المطالب الفسيولوجية التي سعت الد ا رسة إلى الكشف عنها . وتم تفسير نتائج الفحص لكلا جانبي المخ (الأيمن والأيسر)قبل وبعد التدريب في ضوء حالتين الأولى: نشاط المناطق الدماغية اليمنى واليسرى قبل وبعد التدريب ، والثانية ؛ حجم النشاط المرتبط بالإجابات الصحيحة والخاطئة عى مهام التدوير العقلي قبل وبعد التدريب في كلا جانبي المخ (الأيمن والأيسر) . أظهرت النتائج السموكية وجود فروق دالة إحصائياً عند مستوى (59 , 5(بين القياس القيمي والبعدي لصالح القياس البعدي ؛ كما أظهرت وج ود فروق دالة إحصائياً عند مستوى (59 , 5(بين القياس البعدي والتتبعي لصالح التتبعي . كما أظهرت النتائج العصبية في الحالة الأولى: وجود انخفاض واضح في نشاط المناطق الدماغية اليمنى واليسرى في القياس البعدي أكثر من القياس القيمي وارتبط ذلك بمستوي الأداء عى اختبار التدوير العقلي (كمما ارتفع مستوى الأداء إنخفض مستوى التنشيط بعد التدريب) . وفي الحالة الثانية ؛ أظهرت النتائج زيادة محوطة في حجم النشاط المرتبط بالإجابات الصحيحة عى مهام التدوير العقلي في غالبية المناطق الدماغية اليمنى التي تم فحصها ؛ في القياس البعدي أكثر من القياس القيمي ؛ في حين أظهرت ثلاث مناطق فقط العكس . كما أظهرت النتائج زيادة محوطة في حجم النشاط المرتبط بالإجابات الصحيحة عى مهام التدوير العقلي في غالبية المناطق الدماغية اليسرى التي تم فحصها ؛ في القياس البعدي أكثر من القياس القيمي ؛ في حين أظهرت منطقتان فقط العكس. وفي حالة النشاط المرتبط بالإجابات الخاطئة ظهرت زيادة محوطة في نشاط بعض		

							المناطق الدماغية اليمنى التي تم فحصها ؛ في القياس القيمي أكثر من البعدي ؛ في حين أظهرت بعض المناطق الأخرى العكس. كما أظهرت النتائج أيضاً أ زيادة ملحوظة في حجم النشاط في غالبية المناطق الدماغية اليسرى التي تم فحصها ؛ في القياس القيمي أكثر من القياس البعدي ؛ في حين أظهرت أربع مناطق فقط		
5777	12466637	الكفاية الداخلية للمدارس التجريبية الرسمية للغات بمحافظه قنا/	محمد، عبد الناصر شورى على.			2017	أصبحت مدارس اللغات التجريبية والحكومية مقبولة على نطاق واسع بين أفراد وطبقات المجتمع المصري ، وجديدة هذه النوعية من المدارس في محافظة قنا. تعتمد هذه الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي بالإضافة إلى طريقة تحليل النظم ، وعلى أساس المقابلات المفتوحة والزيارات الميدانية مع المسؤولين والمديرين والمعلمين والمتعلمين من هذه المدارس. كما استخدم الاستبيان لمعرفة الحقيقة الفعلية للملاءمة الداخلية الحالية في مدارس اللغات التجريبية والحكومية في محافظة قنا. وجدت هذه الدراسة من خلال الإطار النظري والميداني لعدة نتائج منها: • أهمية مدارس اللغات التجريبية والحكومية وتلبية احتياجات قطاع كبير من الشعب المصري، الذين يريدون تعليم أبنائهم التعليم متميزا عن التعليم في النقاش المدارس العربية ، لكنهم لا يستطيعون الانضمام لأنظمتهم في مدارس اللغات. حققت مدارس اللغات التجريبية والحكومية نسبة 70.45٪ من الكمية الداخلية الكافية في قنا. حققت مدارس اللغات التجريبية والحكومية نسبة 75.76٪ من المدارس الداخلية بالغتر الكافي في قنا.		
5778	12466642	اثر المنظمات المعرفيه المتقدمه على تنميه بعض المفاهيم الهندسيه ومهارات التفكير المنطومي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعداديه/	حناء، سحر مكرم بشير.						
5779	12466650	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام القصة الحركيه على تنميه بعض القدرات الحركيه للمعاقين ذهنيا القابلين للتعليم/	حمدان، حسن محمود حسن.						
5780	12466656	فاعليه استراتيجيه المجالات المعرفيه عبر الويب في تنميه التحصيل والاتجاه لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائي في ماده التربييه الاسلاميه في دوله الكويت/	الحجمي، شافي فالح شافي.						
5781	12466658	تقويم المهارات الإداريه لموجهي التربييه البنيه في ضوء مبادئ الجوده الشامله في دوله الكويت/	مطر، أحمد عبدالله .						
5782	12466680	فاعلية برنامج علاجي لتخفيف الضغط النفسي لدى مرضى اضطراب الكلام وأثره على نمو الطلاقة اللغوية /	إسماعيل، ناهد عدنان أبو المجد.			2016	التحقق من مدى فاعلية برنامج علاجي لتخفيف الضغوط النفسية المرتبطة باضطرابات الكلام و أثره على نمو الطلاقة اللغوية ، لدى عينة الدراسة التي سحبت من المستشفيات ومراكز التخاطب و عيادات التأمين الصحي بمحافظة الأقصر ، وتم التحقق من مدى فاعلية برنامج الدراسة على العينة المرضية ، والتعرف على الفروق بين الجنسين على مقياس الضغوط النفسية و التعرف على الفروق بين الجنسين على مقياس اضطرابات الكلام والنطق ، وإمكانية تنبؤ المتغيرات بالضغوط النفسية لدى عينة الدراسة . حدود الدراسة : تم اختيار عينة الدراسة المكونة من (400) من الأفراد ، منهم (200) ذكور و(200) إناث ، هـ ، وتم تطبيق البرنامج العلاجي لتخفيف - (35) ، للعام 2017 : تتراوح اعمارهم (13 1438 الضغوط النفسية على أفراد العينة التجريبية من إعداد : "الباحثة " ، كما تم تطبيق مقياس الضغوط النفسية إعداد : حمزة مزياتي " 2011 "، ومقياس اضطرابات الكلام إعداد: صالح بن يحي الغامدي" 2009 " . نتائج الدراسة توجد علاقة ارتباطيه دالة إحصائيا بين الضغوط النفسية ومتغيرات الدراسة لدى أفراد عينة الدراسة في التطبيق البعدي للبرنامج. توجد علاقة ارتباطيه دالة إحصائيا بين أبعاد الضغوط النفسية و اضطرابات الكلام في التطبيق البعدي للبرنامج العلاجي . توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الذكور والإناث على متغير الضغوط النفسية لدى أفراد عينة الدراسة في التطبيق البعدي للبرنامج العلاجي. توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الذكور والإناث على متغير اضطرابات الكلام لدى أفراد عينة الدراسة في التطبيق البعدي للبرنامج العلاجي.		
5783	12466688	اساليب المعنى في الجزء الثالثه الأخيره من القرآن الكريم :	فراج، ياسر حسين محمود.						
5784	12466692	القراءة في عصر تكنولوجيا المعلومات لدى أعضاء هيئة التدريس ومعاونيهم بجامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا :	محمود، مروة محمد حسن.			2016	Since the dawn of history Reading is considered one of the most important means of human learning, through it, man can acquire a lot of knowledge and science and thoughts. Reading can lead to activating the practical and mindful life and reading can stick them to their practical specializations. Beside paper reading in the last few years, electronic reading has started with all its positive and negative sides and by it two teams were formed one team defended paper reading and the other side indulged electronic reading. Reading is still a container of traditional and non traditional ways as a good means of acquiring knowledge and culture. The problem of study: Throughout cultural and knowledge needs for the staff and their assistants this can only be done by continuous reading. Although there are practical reading that dealt attitudes declines of reading or determined only electronic reading. There are no studies that dealt side life in reading in the age of technology specially the staff and their assistants in university. This study tries to find the interest of the staff and their assistants their motives towards electronic reading and its requirements and their favourite kind of reading and the effect of the electronic reading on the paper reading. The researcher depended on the curriculum of true study at the age of technology using questionnaire as a tool for researches.		

							This study included the introductory and three chapters, the first chapter dealt with the age of technology its meaning and its bases, the second chapter dealt with true reading and its practice at the age of technology. In the third chapter the researcher discussed the relation of reading at the age of technology and the changes of study. The study leads to some of conclusions, including: □ The interest of the staff and their assistants in reading and their motives towards reading. □ The majority used asample of reading in electronic reading and its requirement. □ In the point of the study there's an effect of electronic reading on the paper reading. □ There are effects of study changes on reading at the age of technology, there is no relation in study changes with the staff and their assistant at university of true reading.		
5785	12466694		عبد السلام، ساره محى الدين محمد.				تور التخطيط الوقائي في ادارة اتصالات الأزمة :		
5786	12466696		عبد السلام، ساره محى الدين محمد.				تور التخطيط الوقائي في ادارة اتصالات الأزمة :		
5787	12466698		سيد، فاديه احمد.				كتب العبادات في صحيح مسلم :		
5788	12466701		الشمرى، صالح نعمه سمير.				تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام القدرات التوافقية على مستوى اداء التصويب المتنوع على المرمى في التلث الهجومى لنادىء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/		
5789	12466705		محمد، دعاء محمد حسن.				اثر مدخل الأنشطة الاجتماعيه الدراميه فى تنمية المواطنه وتقدير الذات لدى طفل الروضة/		
5790	12466710		عثمان، خالد رفاعي السيد.				الدالة الكليتيكية لبعض لوحات التات فى تشخيص الأليكسيزيميا لدى عينه من المراهقين/		
5791	12466715		حسان، دعاء المدرش محمد.				استخدام نموذج رانش احدى المعلم فى بناء بنك اسئله لقياس التحصيل فى مقرر القياس النفسى لدى طلاب الفرقة الثالثة قسم علم النفس كلية الآداب دامعه جنوب الوادى بقنا/		
5792	12466720		رضوان، شيماء أحمد عبدالله.				تطور خريطة النوائر الانتخابيه فى منطقته قنا :		
5793	12466724		بدر، محمد بدر الدين عبد الصبور.				بعض المتغيرات النفسية وعلاقتها بزملة التعب المزمن/		
5794	12467021		عبد الباسط، سهام رسل.				فكره الأضمحلال بين شنيجار ويول كيندس :		
5795	12467022		اسماعيل، مها ممدوح خضري.				تضعيفات السمين الحليى فى كتابيه الدر المصون/		
5796	12467025		المزيتى، محمد هادى عبدالله ابراهيم.				خطه مقترحه لتسويق الأنديه الرياضيه فى دوله الكويت/		
5797	12467029		عبد الرحمن، جاد الله جاد .				تقويم الكفايات الإداريه لدى مسئولى الهيئات الشبائيه والرياضيه ببعض محافظات صعيد مصر/		
5798	12467032		العجمى، عبدالعزيز عبد الرحمن سعود.				تأثير برنامج ثقافه صحيه على تنميه الوعى الصحى بالمسيبات البيئييه للأحرفات القواميه لدى طلاب المرحله الثانويه بدوله الكويت/		
5799	12467035		عبادى، حسناء حسن جمعه.				دراسه تحليليه لمخوط الرساله الفخيه فى الموسيقى لمحمد بن عبد الحميد الأنقى/		
5800	12467036		حامد، نهله على أحمد.				صناعات نسيجيه مستحدثه قائمه على الواقع والأصداف كمداخل تجريبية لطلاب كلية التربيه النوعيه/		
5801	12467042		العزى، فيصل مفرح باتى.				تأثير التدريبات الهوائيه والأهوائيه باستخدام الوسط المائى والرمال على مستوى بعض المتغيرات البدنيه والفسيولوجيه للاعبى 3000 متر موانع بدوله الكويت/		
5802	12467049		عباس، فواز حميد خضير.				تأثير برنامج تمرينات تأهيليه على بعض احرفات العمود الفقرى الناتجه عن استخدام الأجهزة الذكيه لدى تلاميذ المرحله المتوسطه بدوله الكويت/		
5803	12467051		الضغيرى، مشعل عويد عيكى.				تأثير برنامج تأهيلى باستخدام تمرينات البيلاتس على الأم الظهر لدى الفرسان بدوله الكويت/		
5804	12467055		عبد الشهيد، نيفين بولس كندس.				فلسفه هيرقليطس من منظور الفلسفه الالمانيه هيجل نيتشه هيدجى نموذج/		
5805	12467058		محمد، محمود عود على.				الصناعات الصغيره والتتمية فى محافظه قنا :		

							910 industries, as well as the production of the food industry in the province of Qena. The fifth chapter introduced wood industries in the province of Qena in terms of geographical distribution and evaluation of geographical industries and finally the production of wood industries in the province of Qena. Chapter VI handled the clothing and textile industry in Qena geographical distribution and evaluation geographical Industries province and finally the production of garments and textiles industry. The Chapter VII handled the services industry in the province of Qena (auto repair letter, and repair of electrical appliances in Qena province) in terms of geographical distribution and assessment, geographical as well as production. Chapter VIII introduced environmental and craft industries in Qena province, such as the black honey industry, Alfrckh industry etc. The ninth and final chapter handled the proposed small-scale industries and solutions for problems in Qena province, as well as the problem of the industrial zone Kalaheen - Qeft. At the conclusion of research has been the exposure of the content of the study and the results of the study and in the light of these results was drafted a number of proposals that help to reach solutions to the problems of small industries in the province of Qena and development.		
5806	12467061		معايير نمو النص في يرده المديح لإمام البوصيري :	علي، محمد سيد محمد.					
5807	12467065		التنافس في الشعر الأموي شعراء الفاتنن نموذجاً/	حافظ مصطفى محمد.					
5808	12467069		مسرح شوقي الشعري :	محمد، أميرة ربيع علي.			2016 The current study composed of an introduction it is pointed to the importance to study shawqy plays' from all Rhythm sides because of it's difficulty to study rhythmically. The current study sets of four chapters, the first one dis cussed the poetic Rhythm of shawqy seven plays' (Kelupatra's death, Kombeez, Antara, The skin flint, The lady Hoda "El-set Hoda"). The Second Chapter discussed the standards of Rhym Structure of the mentioned Plays' Previously. The third chapter, it has studied the poetic Rhythm and the poetics. Also in all these Plays there is a balanced study between it. Chapter four, the last Chapter it has studied the poetic Rhym and the poetic of Shawqy Plays' between the necessities and violation. Finally, The Conclution of the this study, it presents the most important results of the study, then the references, Sources and an appendix of the study of the poetics and Rhythms.		
5809	12467073		الدمج بين الأمكنات التشكيلية الشعبية للإسلاك وسياكه المعادن كمدخل تجريبي لصياغة مشغولات من الحلي/	ندراوى، عزه علي عباس.					
5810	12467076		الصورة الذهنية للكوييت لدى مكاتب المنظمات الإقليمية والدولية (العامله في دوله الكوييت)	العامري، نواف عبدالله جمعان عمر رحيل.					
5811	12467102		دور الفيليزيون المصري في التوعية بقضايا المشاركة السياسية بعد ثوره 2 يناير 2011 :	المغربى، مصطفى محمد بهجت محمود.					
5812	12467110		شبكات التواصل الاجتماعى عبر الانترنت وانعكاساتها على العلاقة الأسرية :	هاشم، ساره عبد الفتاح محمد.					
5813	12467121		أساليب تحرير التحقيق الصحفى فى الصحف العربيه والأجنبيه على الأنترنت :	مبارك، نعمه عبد الرحيم محمد.					
5814	12467126		الخطابه عند الحجاج بن يوسف الثقفى :	محمد، خلف الله مصطفى.					
5815	12467146		الخطاب النقدي عند شعراء الصعاليك الجاهليه/	دردير، سميه جمعه بغدادى.					
5816	12467148		اجاده آدم وحواء فى المصادر اليهوديه :	متولى، انتصار خليفة.					
5817	12467150		البرامج الدراسية للعلاقات العامة بالجامعات المصرية وانعكاساتها على واقع الممارسة المهنية/	محمود، ريم أبو الفتح. محمين، عبد الحميد شحات	2016		اكتسب التأهيل في مجال الاتصال في القرن الحادي والعشرين أهمية سواء علي المستوى الأكاديمي او المهني بحيث أصبح هناك إجماع علي ضرورة أن يتمتع الخريج في هذا المجال بثقافة عامة واسعة لها أبعاد تخصصية وبما أن نجاح العمل في العلاقات العامة يتوقف علي العنصر البشري المتمثل في العاملين بالإدارة ومدى قدرتهم علي الاتصال بالجمهور وتقديم الخدمة بصورة مبسطة فهم يشكلون العصب الحساس للمنشأة لنهم أقدر من غيرهم علي فهم طبيعة المنشأة و أهدافها. ولذلك قامت الدول بإنشاء أقسام لتدريس العلاقات العامة وجامعاتها التي يلتحق بها العديد من الطلاب و أصبح لها الأساتذة و المحاضرون حيث أن تطوير الأداء المهني للعنصر البشري يبدأ من خلال الدراسة الجامعية و المقررات الدراسية التي تبني الخلفية المعرفية عن العلاقات العامة وتوضح الأسس العلمية لعلم العلاقات العامة واكتساب المهارات التي تؤهلهم للعمل بهذه المؤسسات وذلك أن الجامعات هي المحور الرئيسي لتوفير الطاقات البشرية المؤهلة بالمعرفة والمهارة للشركات المختلفة علي أن يكون هناك توافق وتجانس بين ما يحصل عليه طالب الاعلام في جميع فروعه من معارف ومهارات وسلوكيات ومع ما تحتاج إليه المنشآت المختلفة.		
5818	12467152		الأنحراف الفكرى فى صعود مصر جمع ودراسه/	عبد الراضى.					
5819	12467154		الاستخدام المفرط للانترنت وعلاقته باضطرابات الذاكرة لدى المراهقين/	علي، شيماه محمد اسماعيل.					
5820	12467156		العوامل الخمسة للشخصية وعلاقتها بالتوافق الزوجى لدى عينه من الأزواج/	حسن، شيماه علي محمود.					
5821	12467161		فعاليه برنامج فى مهارات الكتابة لاستخدام المفردات اللغويه والقواعد النحويه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الأعداديه ضعاف السمع/	حسن، فاطمه حسن خميس.					
5822	12467166		تطبيق الإدارة الذاتية كمدخل لتطوير المدرسه الابتدائيه فى ضوء خيرات بعض الدول :	بغدادى، فاطمه محمد محمود.					
5823	12467174		تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الألعاب التعاونيه على بعض المهارات الحركيه الأساسيه بدرس الترييه الرياضيه لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائيه/	محمود، شيماه عبد الرحيم .					
5824	12467208		تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام التصوير ثلاثي الأبعاد على تعلم مهارتى الأرسال من أعلى مواجهه والتعزيز من أعلى مواجهه والتعزيز من أعلى مواجهه التلاميذ الصف الثانى بالمرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت/	العدواني، مزيد عبدالله بدر.					

			تأثير برنامج باستخدام اسلوبي التدريب الموزع والمكثف على تنمية القوة الانفجارية لعضلات الطرف السفلى وعلاقتها بالانجاز الرقسي في الوثب الثلاثي بدوله الكويت/	رضاء، عباس اسماعيل.							
5825	12467408		تأثير برنامج غذائي مقترح في ضوء معايير الجوده على الثقافه الصحيه للمشاركين بمشروعات وزاره الشباب والرياضه من الملائع/	التجار، هبه الله راشد مختار.							
5826	12467413		التدريبات النوعيه وتأثيرها على بعض القدرات البدنيه والأداءات المهاريه لنائشيء كره السله بدوله الكويت/	ضاري، عبد العزيز ضاري برجس.							
5827	12467422		تأثير تدريبي مقترح على بعض المتغيرات البدنيه والمستوى الرقسي لدى سباحي 100متر حرة للناشئين بدوله الكويت/	عبد الرحيم، المقداد جمال محمد.							
5828	12467423		فاعليه استخدام التعلم النشط على تعلم بعض المهارات والتحصيل المعرفي في كره القدم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الأعداديه/	مصطفى، مصطفى محمد.							
5829	12467429		تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام القدرات التوافقيه على مستوى أداء المهارات الهجوميه لنائشيء الكره المائزه بدوله الكويت/	ضيف الله، سلمان سعيد.							
5830	12467500		بعض موعات التخطيط الاستراتيجي في المدارس الابتدائيه في ضوء بعض المتغيرات المعاصره/	خالد، موسى محمد حجازي بشاري.							
5831	12467507		اثر برنامج تدريبي بالأقال والبيومترك على بعض المتغيرات البدنيه والمستوى الرقسي 200 متر عدو بدوله الكويت/	الكندري، أحمد وليد علي.							
5832	12467510		تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات المرافف التنافسيه على فاعليه الأداء الخططي الهجومي الفردي لنائشيء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	منذني، عبدالله علي.							
5833	12467519		تأثير التمرينات النوعيه باستخدام الوسط المائي على بعض المتغيرات البدنيه الخاصه والمستوى الرقسي لنائشيء الوثب الطويل بدوله الكويت/	مسعود، سبت مسعود سبت.							
5834	12467526		اتجاهات ما بعد الحدائه واثرها على فن النحت البارز في مصر والغرب/	محمود، رحمه محمود أحمد.							
5835	12467529		تأثير برنامج للعب الموجه على فاعليه الذات والاندماج الإجتماعي لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطه بدوله الكويت/	بن العجمي، سعود فيصل .							
5836	12467616		خطه مقترحه لتسويق انشطه الاتحاد المصري للمصارعه في ضوء اداره التميز/	غانم، محمد حسن محمد.							
5837	12467632		اثر استخدام تدريبات البيومترك والمقاومه الباليستي لتتيمه القتره العظليه على مستوى الانجاز الرقسي للاعبى الوثب الثلاثي بدوله الكويت/	الشمري، حاتم نعمه سمير.							
5838	12467637		تأثير استخدام تدريبات الساكيو على بعض القدرات البدنيه والأداء المهارى المركب لنائشيء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	الخادى، أحمد عادى سليم نهار.							
5839	12467638		تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السرعة ورشقله رد الفعل على مستوى أداء بعض الأداءات الخططيه الدفاعيه الفرديه لنائشيء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	عبد، هاشم غانم.							
5840	12467645		تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام القدرات التوافقيه على مستوى بعض المياديه الخططيه لنائشيء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	عبد الرازق، مشعل عبد الوهاب.							
5841	12467649		تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسيه على مستوى بعض الأداءات المهاريه الهجوميه المركبه للنائشيء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	النطفي، مشعل عبد العزيز.							
5842	12467656		مهارات التواصل وعلاقتها ببعض المهارات العقليه لدى مدرسي الألعاب الجماعيه والفريده بدوله الكويت/	اسيري، عذارى أحمد مسلم علي.							
5843	12467661		الاستراتيجيات التكيفيه لمواجهة الضغوط المهنيه وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات الشخصيه لدى معلمى التربيه البدنيه بدوله الكويت/	الخادى، ناصر صالح ناصر العواد.							
5844	12467664		دور المؤسسات الرياضيه في دعم الرياضيين من ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصه في دوله الكويت/	جمال، محمد عبدالله علي.							
5845	12467677		الإداره وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي لدى العاملين بالهيئه العامه للشباب والرياضه في دوله الكويت/	حسن، محمود أحمد علي.							
5846	12467682		برنامج مقترح للتنميه الإداريه للعاملين بالهيئه العامه للشباب والرياضه بدوله الكويت/	مظفر، هاني ابراهيم خليل.							
5847	12467687		فاعليه استخدام التعلم الإلكتروني في تنمية مهارات استخدام بعض المصادر الرقيه للمعلومات واتخاذ القرار لدى معلمى المرحلة الأعداديه/	حسين، مرفت قحى محمد.							
5848	12467692		فاعليه برنامج مقترح قائم على وحدات التعلم الرقيه لتتيمه بعض مفاهيم ومهارات استخدام الأنترنت لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الأعداديه/	الصغير، ايناس محمد يوسف.							
5849	12467695		فاعليه برنامج قائم على التعلم المدمج في تنمية بعض المفاهيم ومهارات استخدام مصادر المعلومات الإلكترونيه المتاحه على الأنترنت لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الأعداديه /	احمد، فاطمه عبد الحكيم.							
5850	12467708		مظاهر احتقالات الطرق الصوفيه كمصدر لاثراء الروييه في فن التصوير/	الطاهر، عماد الدين ابو العباس .							
5851	12467711		الفكر الإسلامي المعاصر عند جارودى :	علي، صالح مخلوف ابراهيم.							
5852	12467712		آيات العلم في القرآن الكريم :	فضل، سندس محمد خيرى.							
5853	12467788		اثر السياق في توجيه دلالات آيات الأحسان في القرآن الكريم/	محمد، ولاء ناجي عبد المحسن.							
5854	12467791		مخالفه الاتجاه النحوى وتأثيرها في مكونات الجملة/	سعد، عبدالله سعد بكري.							
5855	12467792		آيات الصبر في القرآن الكريم :	احمد، رحاب محمد عبد العزيز.							
5856	12467794		التصنيع ومظاهر التغير البناي في الأسرة الريفيه بصعيد مصر :	ابراهيم، محمد حسن.							
5857	12467823				2016	There is a close relationship between industrialization and family, family is like any other social institution affected by the economic status in society , the influence of industrialization has spanned to include the domestic construction completely, so that the social functions of family , the types of family and family relations have					

						changed , this influence spread to include marital relations , in particular , the couple's relationship , and their relation with their children , industrialization is not only the cause of social relationship , changes , but also extended to cause changes in centers and the social roles of family members . PROBLEM OF THE STUDY The problem of the study appears in the study of the relationship between industrialization and the changes of family structure , in terms of the pattern of social relations between the spouses , the relation between parents and their children through the process of socialization , the study is also interested in studying the impact of industrialization on the marital choice , and the change in the 315 couple's function role with in family , the study is also interested in the issue of women's work , and the authority of making family's decisions. STUDY OBJECTIVES The main objective of the study is to: Identify the impact of industrialization on the structure and function of the rural family in upper egypt. the main objective is divided into a number of sub-goals, which are as follows: 1. identify the impact of industrialization on the marital choice in the rural upper egypt . 2. shed light on the impact of industrialization on the form of upper egypt 's rural the family . 3. disclosure of the impact of industrialization on the family size in rural upper egypt . 4. identify the impact of industrialization on looking at the work of women in rural upper egypt . 5. identify the impact of industrialization on the decision-making power in upper egypt's family . 6. disclosure of the impact of industrialization on the socialization of the children in the family of upper egypt .		
5858	12467824		ابات الصديق في القرآن الكريم :	عطيه، محمد عبد الدايم محمد.				
5859	12467826		الأيقاع في غزليات شوقي:	عبد الرحيم، أحمد عبد الرحيم عبد اللاه.				
5860	12467831		الأيقاع في غزليات شوقي:	عبد الرحيم، أحمد عبد الرحيم عبد اللاه.				
5861	12467833		الخلود والغناء عند فلاسفه اليونان/	أحمد، آيات علي أيوب.				
5862	12467836		الخطاب السياسي في البرامج الحوارية بالقضايات المصريه وانعكاسه على الوعي السياسي للشباب الجامعي بعد الانتخابات الرئاسيه 2012:	حسين، مروه أمبارك.				
5863	12467840		بناء مصادر المعلومات الرقمية وتنميتها بمكتبات كليات جامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا ومدى الإفادة منها /	حسن، ندا عبدالمعز أبوالمجد.		2016	The study aims to identify the reality of building and developing digital information resources in the libraries of the faculties in South Valley University in Qena through a field study to these libraries. In addition, it aims to identify the usefulness of digital information resources for the faculty members and their assistants in South Valley University in order to identify the extent of their need for this category of information resources and their availability in the libraries of the faculties in the university. The researcher adopts the survey-field method for collecting data and information and then describes and analyzes them. The study finds many important results which include: There is no written policy agreed between the libraries of the faculties that are participating in the study to build and develop their collections of digital and traditional resources of information. This leads to the lack of balance between the digital and traditional resources of information, where the ratio of digital information resources reaches 3.7%. The results also show that 97.1% of respondents participating in the study benefit from digital information resources in general, while 76.9% benefit from digital information resources in the libraries of the faculties in the university.	
5864	12467842		الوظائف التنفيذية لدى مرضى الصرع/	يوسف، زينب التويي محمد بكرى.				
5865	12467844		مخطوط شرح الشبلاخيتي على مختصر خليل من أول فصل كراء الواب الي باب الهبه للشيخ برهان الدين بن مرعى بن عطيه الشيراخيتي ت1116هـ/	محمد، أحمد عبد العال زيدان.				
5866	12467849		قواعد التفسير بين القديم والحديث من خلال تفسيرى تفسير القرآن العظيم لأن كثير ت 774 وتفسير المنار للشيخ محمد رشيد رضا ت 134/	مصطفى، زينب مصطفى عبد الحليم.				
5867	12467853		القطع في القراءات القرآنيه :	محمود، عبد عيت الله أحمد.				
5868	12467855		شعر حسين القياحي :	عبد اللاهي، التويي عبد الراضي أحمد.				
5869	12467865		الترعه الروحيه عند فلاسفه اليونان وأثرها على اوغسطين/	أحمد، رضا عبد اللاهي بدوى.				

[illegible]

5929	12468959	أطر معالجه برامج الرأي في الفضائيات المصرية للأزمات الداخلية وأنعكاساتها على تشكيل اتجاهات الجمهور :	السيد، محمود أحمد لطفي.			2016	تحددت المشكلة البحثية في رصد وتحليل الأطر التي تتبناها برامج الرأي (الترك شو) في الفضائيات المصرية أثناء معالجتها للأزمات الداخلية، ودراسة العلاقة بين هذه الأطر التي تقدمها برامج الرأي، وإنعكاساتها على تشكيل اتجاهات الجمهور، كما تعتبر الدراسة مجموعة من المتغيرات التي قد تؤثر في علاقة الإعلام بتكوين الاتجاهات لدى الجمهور وهي: حجم التعرض، مستوى الاعتماد، مدى المناقشة، النوع، المستوى التعليمي، المستوى الاجتماعي الاقتصادي. وهي دراسة وصفية اعتمدت على منهج المصحح باستخدامي أداتي تحليل الأطر والاستبيان. وتمثلت أهم النتائج فيما يلي: اشتملت عينة الدراسة التحليلية تحليل أطر دورة برامجية (خلال شهور أبريل ومايو ويونيه 2015م) لأطر برامج الرأي -1 التالية: برنامج صفحة جديدة بقناة النيل لألف، وبرنامج الحياة اليوم بقناة الحياة تم تطبيق الدراسة الميدانية على عينة قوامها 400 مفردة على الجمهور المصري في القاهرة، وأسيوط، والإسكندرية -2 (خلال شهر يوليه 2015م). تمثلت الأزمات الداخلية التي تم عرضها والتركيز عليها في برامج الرأي في الفضائيات المصرية عينة الدراسة كالتالي -3: جاءت في المرتبة الأولى أزمة الأعمال الإرهابية والتجبريات المتتالية بنسبة 31.5%، جاءت في المرتبة الثانية أزمة تعجير أبراج الكهرباء وانقطاع التيار الكهربائي بنسبة 21.5%، جاءت في المرتبة الثالثة أزمة تأخر الانتخابات البرلمانية والخلافات بين الأحزاب بنسبة 18.5%، جاءت في المرتبة الرابعة أزمة تداعيات الأحكام القضائية ضد مرسي وقيادات الإخوان وقتل القضاة بنسبة 16%، جاءت في المرتبة الخامسة والأخيرة أزمة تلوث مياه الشرب والتعديت على نهر النيل بنسبة 12.5%. يوجد اتفاق قوي بين برامج الرأي في الفضائيات المصرية عينة الدراسة في تنبيههم لأطر معالجة الأزمات الداخلية -4: (الأطر الرئيسية، أطر الأسباب، أطر القوى الفاعلة وسماتها، أطر الحلول) ارتفاع نسبة اعتماد الجمهور المصري عينة الدراسة على برامج الرأي في الفضائيات المصرية للحصول على -5: المعلومات أوقات الأزمات ارتفاع نسبة ثقة ومناقشة الجمهور بالمعلومات حول الأزمات المصرية الداخلية التي يحصلون عليها من برامج الرأي في -6: الفضائيات المصرية تصدرت الدوافع المعرفية المنفعية قائمة دوافع وأسباب اعتماد المبحوثين على برامج الرأي في الفضائيات المصرية -7: للحصول على المعلومات حول الأزمات الداخلية، ثم جاءت بعد ذلك الدوافع الطوقسية تصدرت التأثيرات المعرفية قائمة تأثيرات اعتماد الجمهور على برامج الرأي في الفضائيات المصرية للحصول على -8: المعلومات حول الأزمات الداخلية، جاءت التأثيرات الوجدانية في الترتيب الثاني، وجاءت التأثيرات السلوكية في الترتيب الثالث والآخر نجاح برامج الرأي في الفضائيات المصرية عينة الدراسة في تشكيل اتجاهات الجمهور نحو الأسباب والحلول والقوى -9: الفاعلة وسماتها في الأزمات الداخلية البارزة (الأعمال الإرهابية والتجبريات المتتالية، تخريب أبراج الكهرباء وانقطاع التيار الكهربائي، تأخر الانتخابات البرلمانية والخلافات بين الأحزاب، تداعيات الأحكام القضائية الصادرة ضد مرسي وقيادات الإخوان وقتل القضاة، تلوث مياه الشرب والتعديت على نهر النيل، هذا يؤكد المستوى الثاني من الأطر وهو أنها تقدم بدورها إطاراً نظرياً حول كيفية تشكيل اتجاهات الجمهور نحو قضية أو أزمة يعينها		
5930	12468964	قرارات مجمع اللغة العربية بالقاهرة في الألفاظ والأساليب تحليل	عبد الحميد، محمد فكرى حميد. ونقد/						
5931	12468965	الفكر اللغوي للشيخ محمد الغزالي في ضوء الدرس اللغوي الحديث/	حسن، فوزى علي أحمد.						
5932	12468968	سفرء الدولة السلاجوقيه خلال عصر السلاطين العظام:	عبد الرحيم، عمر مزدوح عبد الرحمن.						
5933	12468972	الشعر العربي في العصرين الإسلامي والأموى في ضوء النقد الأدبي البيئي/	فوزى، فاطمه الزهراء محمد.						
5934	12468976	أحكام المواريث عند طيموثلوس من خلال كتابه نظم الأحكام الكنسية والمواريث :	محمد، فاطمه الزهراء نليل.						
5935	12468982	الوصايا والرسائل النثرية في صدر الإسلام :	ابراهيم، عبدالله حلمي محمد.						
5936	12468988	تأثير الخدمات الثقافية في المواقع الإلكترونية على كفاءه الاتصالات التسويقية في المؤسسات الخدمية المصرية/	خلاف، هاني فوزى عبد الغنى.						
5937	12468992	الصراع الأدبي بين المحافظه والتجديد في الشعر في القرن الثالث الهجرى/	أحمد، وحيد عبد الحكيم.						
5938	12468996	اللغة في الاستبلاطات الفقهية في كتاب البحر الرائق شرح كنز الدقائق لأين نجيم الحنفى/	اسماعيل، أشرف حسن علي.						
5939	12468999	التراث في شعر جعفر العلاق :	شحات، وائل علي حسن.			2017	Ali Gaafar Al-Alaq, one of the most important Iraqis and Arab criticism poets who are known for their rich contribution in the field of poetry and criticism. Al-Alaq, s poetic blog reflects his own vision for his personal, national and Arabic reality . This study includes the heritage in Al-Alaq,s poetry as a critical study containing three chapters preceded by preliminary . The researcher divided the preliminary into two sections .In the first one , he focuses on the concept of heritage in the language then in terminology . In the second section , he indicates the relationship between the contemporary poet and the heritage .He concluded that The poet is closely connected to his heritage . In the first chapter, the researcher deals with the patterns of heritage. He divides it into five patterns: legendary,Religious, poetic , popular and historical. Then he clarifies each pattern separately . He concluded that Al-Alaqs, experience is the Iraqi current tragedy, but the tragedy of man in general. In the second chapter , he deals with the implied side known as (The technical recruitment of heritage)which includes three pieces of research : intersection the mask and the symbol. Though this study, the poets talent appears when makes use of these techniques where he		

						makes the present as a witness of the past. He also makes the past assist the present looking forward to abettor future. In the third chapter ,he shows the effect of heritage on the technical construction of Al-Alaql or the aesthetic side .It is divided into three parts : Language, image and rhythm. He become sure that the poet has the dynamics of language, large imagination and the sound appropriate for the meaning. The conclusion is as brief hints to indicate the most important results of this research. The study uses the integrative approach which benefits from all the modern curricula. According to the study, Al- Alaql is one of the poets who it is not possible to confine his reading in a curriculum as one curriculum cannot fulfill his great creativity. In the end, here is a list of the most important resources and references on which my study depends and also an index of the themes of the study.		
5940	12469001	من مستقبل الصحافة الاستقصائية في مصر خلال العقد القادم في الفترة من 2015 إلى 2025 :	أحمد، هبه عبد المعز.					
5941	12469005	الدولة الحيوضيه اقليم طافار :	عبد المقصود، عزة محمد.					
5942	12469008	دور التخطيط الاستراتيجي في تنمية المهارات المهنية للمعلمين بالمرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت:	المبار، ناصر أحمد ناصر عبد العزيز.					
5943	12469012	فاعليه برنامج تكاملى لتنمية بعض المهارات الادراك البصرى لدى اطفال الروضة ذوى صعوبات التعلم الثمانيه/	حسن، أسماء علي مصطفى.					
5944	12469981	مصادر المعرفة للمرأة العاملة في صعيد مصر :	شاكر، إيمان سيد عبد الحكيم.					
5945	12469982	المنهج السياقي في كتاب العربي بين يديك :	محمود، محمد سيد عباس.					
5946	12469988	الثقافة وانماط العمران :	حسن، هاله علي محمد.					
5947	12470008	تعدد الروايات وأثرها في شرح الحديث من خلال فتح الباري وتحفه شحاته، ياسر شحاته محمد.	الأحوي/					
5948	12470010	برنامج رقمي مقترح وفقا لأحد نماذج البثانيه الأتجمايعه لتنمية مهارات الإنتاج الشفوي والكتابي لدى طلاب شعبه اللغة الفرنسيه بكلية التربية بقنا/	عبد الستار، هاله أحمد.					
5949	12470013	استخدام استراتيجي التفكير بصوت مرتفع وتدريب الأقران والدمج بينهما لتحسين مهاره الأملاء الموسيقى لدى طلاب الفرقة الثالثة بكلية النوعيه بقنا/	ابراهيم، ولاء يسرى الطاهر.					
5950	12470021	الأحرفات اللغويه في شعر الشاعر محمد عبد المطلب ت 1931م/	مكي، عبد الصبور أحمد الجالس.	2017		موضوع هذه الدراسة هو حول الانحراف اللغوي في شعر محمد عبد المطلب. ويهدف إلى تسلط الضوء على شعره الذي لا مصلحة من الدراسات اللغوية ومراقبة ما يتضمنه من التطور اللغوي التي توجد بشكل واضح في المعاني الحديثة، بلاغة صادقة، اتقان الهيكل وتوفير القوافي. ويهدف الإشارة إلى هذه الانحرافات اللغوية، فقد اعتمدت على المنهج الوصفي والتحليلي المتعلق بالإحصاءات الشاملة لجميع آيات شعر عبد المطلب. وتشمل هذه الدراسة: مقدمة، مقدمة، خمسة فصول وخاتمة. - مقدمة تتناول أسباب اختيار هذا الموضوع، وأسلوب وهدف الدراسة. - مقدمة عن الشاعر حياة وشعره. كما يشير إلى المصالح الشعرية النحوي. - الفصل الأول تسلط الضوء على الحذف من الجانبين 1- البناء المورفولوجي. 2- البناء النحوي الفصل الثاني: يحدد الفاعض من خلال نقاط السحب: 1- البناء المورفولوجي. 2- البناء النحوي. - الفصل الثالث: يعالج الاستبدال في شعره من خلال جوانب السحب: 1- الاستبدال في التركيب المورفولوجي. 2- الاستبدال في بناء الجملة. - الفصل الرابع: التركيز على الانحراف اللغوي والإيقاع من خلال: 1- الجانب النظري (إيقاع لغوي وصراحة مفهوم الإيقاع، عوامل الإيقاع) 2- تنفيذ الجانب من خلال: 1- تحقيق اللغوي المناسب. 2- الانحراف اللغوي ودرجة قوة اللغة الإيقاعية		
5951	12470024	أثر العوامل المعرفيه والأدراكية على انقراثيه ومقرونيه الصحف الألكترونيه المصريه :	علي، منال محمد أبو المجد.					
5952	12470027	الوعي الصحي والبيئي في المجتمع الأندلسي منذ بدايه عصر المرابطين حتى سقوط غرناطه /	عبد الرحيم، مروه محمد.					
5953	12470028	ديوان عبد العليم عيسى ت 1999م :	محمود، منال محمود فكرى.					
5954	12470206	إيات ايناس الأنبياء :	عبد اللطيف، عاطف عبد الصبور أحمد.					
5955	12470209	الجزء السادس والعشرون من القرآن الكريم :	ابراهيم، حسام السيد محمد.					
5956	12470215	المسرح الشعري للأطفال في مصر في النصف الثاني من القرن العشرين:	محمد، بخيته حامد ابراهيم.					
5957	12470217	اثر استراتيجيه التدريس التبادلي في تنمية مهارات حل المساله الرياضيه والحد من قلق الاختيار لدى طلاب المرحله المتوسطة بدوله الكويت/	الظفيري، سعود عباد عوده.					
5958	12470222	فاعليه برنامج قائم على نموذج فان هابل في تنمية مهارات التفكير الهندسي والذكاء المنطقي في الرياضيات لدى طلاب المرحله المتوسطة في دولة الكويت/	الرشيدى، مشعل حمد مشعلان.	2017		هردفت الدراساترة إلرؤى تميميرة مهرارات التفكيرر الهندسرري وتميميرة الرذكا المنطقرري الرياضرري فرري مررارة الرياضيات لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت مرن خرلال برنامج قرائم علرؤى نمرورؤ فران هابرل واستخدم التصميم تجربيي ذى المجموعتين المتكافئتين ذات التطبيقين القلبي والبعدري ، ، Van Hiele حيث تكونت مجموعة الدراسة من (35) تلميذاً من تلاميذ الصف المرامن المتوسرط بدولة الكويت ، وترم تقسيمهم إلى مجموعتين: تجربيه اشتملت على (72) تلميذاً ، وضرابطة اشترملت علرؤى (72) تلميذاً وترم تطبيق أدوات الدراسة قبليا وبعديا حاولت الدراسة التحقق من صحة الفروض التالية: يوجد فرق دال إحصائيا برين متوسرطى درجات تلاميذ المجموعتين التجريبية والضرابطة فرري 1) التطبيق البعدي لاختبار مهارات التفكير الهندسي لصالح تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية يوجد فرق دال إحصائيا برين متوسرطى درجات تلاميذ المجموعتين التجريبية والضرابطة فرري 7) التطبيق البعدي لمقياس الذكا المنطقي الرياضياتي لصالح تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية توجد علاقة ارتباطية موجبة دالة إحصائيا بين درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية فرري التطبيق البعدي لاختبار مهارات التفكير الهندسي ودرجاتهم في التطبيق البعدري لمقياس الرذكا المنطقرري		

							الرياضياتي واستخدمت في هذه الدراسة الأدوات التالية: اختباراً لقياس نمو مهارات التفكير الهندسري ، ومقياس الذكاء المنطقي الرياضي وتوصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية: يوجد فرق دال إحصارنيا)عند مسرتوى دلالة 0,1 (، برين متوسطى درجات تلاميذ المجموعة 1) التجريبية والمجموعة الضرابطة فري التطبيق البعدي لاختنار مهارات التفكير الهندسري لصرالح تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية يوجد فرق دال إحصارنيا)عند مسرتوى دلالة 0,1 (، برين متوسطى درجات تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضرابطة فري التطبيق البعدي لمقياس الرزكاء المنطقوري الرياضريياتى فري الرياضيات لصالح تلاميذ المجموعة التجريبية توجد علاقة ارتباطية موجبة دالرة إحصارنيا)عند مسرتوى دلالة 0,1 (، برين درجات تلاميذ 5) المجموعة التجريبية فى التطبيق البعدي لاختنار مهارات التفكير الهندسى ودرجاتهم فى التطبيق البعدي لمقياس الذكاء المنطقى الرياضياتى فى مادة الرياضيات		
5959	12470228	فعاليه استراتيجيه التعلم المستند على المشكله فى تنميه بعض مهارات حل المسأله الرياضيه واتخاذ القرار فى ماده الرياضيات لدى طلاب المرحله الثانويه بدوله الكويت/ القياده الإبداعيه وعلاقتها بالمناخ التنظيمى فى المراكز التعليميه بقطاع الدراسات الاسلاميه بدوله الكويت/	الجمعى، عبد العزيز مسعوده حسن عبد الهادى. الشمري، محمد انعميش حمد بطاح.			2017	لجوده الشاملة فى التعليم تتطلب قيادة مبتكرة قادرة على معرفة ما يجب القيام به، مع رؤية واضحة قادرة على نقل إلى الآخرين، وترجمته على أرض الواقع إلى واقع، ولا التعليمية مؤسسة يمكن أن يحقق تقدما دون قيادة من إمكانيات عالية. الزعيم الناجح يحفز الأفراد على الحصول على معلومات جديدة والمهارات من خلال تشجيع التعليم المستمر وتوفير منهجية وبرامج التدريب والمنح الدراسية لأولئك الذين يرغبون بعض الموظفين المبدعين، لا تطور المؤسسة دون تطوير موظفيها. القيادة الإبداعية هي نموذج فريد من نوعه، والعبقرية لا تريد أن يكون أفضل شخص أمامهم، ولكن للتوصل إلى أشياء جديدة الناس لا يعرفون من أجل اعتمادها. انه لا يعرف ما هى من أجل أن تكون الأفضل فى نفوسهم. بدلا من ذلك، فإنه يغير ما هي عليه ويفتح لهم مسار جديد ويحركهم على المشى. والتي، حتى لو كان والمشقة، والجهد والتضحية. ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أن الابتكار والإبداع هي واحدة من الأساسية والضروريات فى المؤسسات التعليمية وغيرها. مع مرور الوقت أخذ فى الارتقاء والاحتياجات والطموحات أخذة فى النمو والتوسع، لم يعد كافية أو حتى مرضية لأداء الأعمال التجارية فى مؤسسات للجميع أنواع وأنواع. للوقوف وبالتالي التراجع عن وتيرة متسارعة من المضى قدما أو الفشل. وبالتالي، فإن المؤسسات الناجحة وفى من أجل ضمان بقائهم واستمرار قوية مؤثرة يجب لا الوقوف على مستوى الكفاءة، ولكن يجب أن تكون طموحة وراء ... أبحث إلى الأمام وإلى أقصى حده، ويأمل فى العليا مي الوحيد يكون راعما جدا والأفكار وأهداف الأداء، وبعبارة أخرى من أجل أن تكون خلاقة مؤسسة مبتكرة، يصبح الابتكار والإبداع والابتكار هي السمات المميزة لأدائها وخدماتها. (العليد، 2010:55)ولذلك، فإن الإدارة الناجحة فى أى مؤسسة تحتاج إلى الزعيم التربوي الذي لديه خصائص القيادة الإبداعية، مما يساعده على التأثير على موظفيه، من أجل كسب والتعاون وتحفيزهم على العمل مع أعلى درجة من والكفاءة ودفعهم إلى العمل كفريق متعاون لتحقيق ذلك الأهداف المحددة مع الكفاءة والكفاءة، وينعكس هذا فى المناخ التنظيمي داخل المؤسسة التربوية التعليمية، من قبل وخلق المناخ المناسب للعمل والتغلب على العقبات التى منع إنجاز الأعمال المؤكدة إليهم. مديري- 187 - وقد أكدت عدة دراسات عن المناخ التنظيمي عددا من الدراسات المعايير التي تربط فعالية المنظمات بأنشطتها فى الجو السائد سلبا أو إيجابيا. دراسة القرشي الذي تم إجراؤه فى الجامعات فى المملكة العربية السعودية، يهدف إلى (2006) تكتشف عن العلاقة بين القيادة الإبداعية والتنظيمية المناخ فى الجامعات السعودية أظهرت النتائج وجود إحصائية العلاقة عند مستوى الدلالة (0.5) بين كل من خصائص القيادة الإبداعية وأبعاد المناخ التنظيمي. هو المبدع زعيم الإبداعية التي توفر المناخ التنظيمي التي تساعد التخطيط الإبداعى، وخصوصا عندما يكون الهدف من التخطيط هو والتكيف مع البيئة المتغيرة، ومواءمة التنظيم مع أهداف المنظمة. وينتمي الباحث إلى وزارة الأوقاف والإسلامية الشؤون - قطاع الدراسات الإسلامية، ولديه دراسة فى تطوير أهداف إدارة السراج المنير الإسلامية قطاع الدراسات واختتم تطوير الإجراءات والأهداف والتوصيات، والنتائج الإيجابية للتنمية من العمل فى هذا القسم (شاماري، 2011، 18) المؤسسات التعليمية فى مرحلة التعليم العام تحتاج إلى إبداع القيادة التي تساهم فى الإبداع والتميز، مديري المدارس و المراكز هي قادة فى مدارسهم ومراكزهم، ولديهم الصفات		
5961	12470235	فعاليه برنامج ارشادي لتنمية الذكاء الإجماعى لدى الطلبة الموهوبين فى المرحله الثانويه بدوله الكويت/ بعض المتغيرات الديموجرافيه المرتبطه بالضغط النفسى واساليب مواجهتها لدى طلاب جامعه الكويت/	على، مصطفى عبدالله معتوق. الغنام، غنام صالح حسن.						
5962	12470237								

							The coronation of King Abbas The Great was associated with economic development as the economic potentials of the state were immensely growing. This era had witnessed a historical and economic phenomenon that has to be investigated; the appearance of a rich class, known today as businessmen. Variation of terrains and climate in Iran played a great part in the economic abundance but this abundance was disturbed by harsh taxes or confiscation of funds. The bloody and harsh policy of the kings towards their families was responsible for not preparing crown princes able to take the responsibility of the state.		
5974	12470318		الأمداد والتموين العسكرى في الأندلس من عصر الخلافة الأموية الى نهايه دوله الموحدين/	ابراهيم، مدحت محمد عبد الحارث.					
5975	12470320		أحكام الموت في اليهودية والإسلام :	على، محمود جابر عبدالله.		2016	تعتبر الدراسة ضمن الدراسات المقارنة التي تقوم علي المنهج المقارن وتوضح أوجه الشبه والاختلاف بين أحكام الموت اليهودية والإسلام وقد اشتملت علي تمهيد وثلاثة فصول بالإضافة إلى خاسة يظهر فيها ما تم التوصل إليه من نتائج يليها ثبت بالمصادر والمراجع التي استقي منها الباحث مادته العلمية في البحث ثم ملخصين للرسالة أحدهما باللغة العربية و الآخر بالانجليزية . التمهيدي تحدث الباحث عن المفهوم اللغوي للموت ثم مفهوم الموت في اليهودية وكذلك مفهوم الموت في الإسلام ثم بين بعد ذلك أحكام الاحتضار و التمزيق في اليهودية وكذلك أحكام الاحتضار و التمزيق في السلام و أجه الشبه و الاختلاف بينهما الفصل الأول : و عنوانه أحكام الغسل و الكفن في اليهودية و الإسلام وقد قام الباحث بتقسيم هذا الفصل إلى مبحثين اشتمل المبحث الأول على أحكام الغسل و الكفن في الإسلام ثم أوجه الشبه والاختلاف بينهما . الفصل الثاني : و الذي جاء تحت عنوان أحكام الجنائز و الدفن في اليهودية ز الإسلام و تم تقسيمه إلى مبحثين كذلك اشتمل المبحث الأول على أحكام الجنائز و الدفن في اليهودية اما المبحث الثاني فقد تضمن أحكام الجنائز و الدفن في الإسلام وكذلك أوجه الشبه و الاختلاف بينهما . الفصل الثالث و عنوانه أحكام الحداد في اليهودية والإسلام وقد قسم الباحث هذا الفصل إلى مبحثين أيضا اشتمل المبحث الأول على أحكام الحداد ووجه الماتم في اليهودية أما المبحث الثاني فقد تضمن أحكام الحداد وصنع الطعام لأهل الميت في الإسلام و أيضا أوجه الشبه والاختلاف بينهما .		
5976	12470323		تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام التعلم التعاوني والذاتي على مخرجات التعلم في رمى الرمح لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت/	الحسيني، ناصر عبدالله جابر الله.					
5977	12470328		دراسة اساليب الحفاظ علي المباني التاريخية وذات القيمة بمدينة القاهرة تطبيقاً على نموذج مختار/	قناوى، حاتم جميل محمود.					
5978	12470334		الكفاءة الانفعالية و علاقتها ببعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية ومستوى الأداء المهارى فى التعبير الحركى لطالبات كلية التربية الرياضية بقنا/	بنداري، غاده محمد.					
5979	12470341		واقع تطبيق معايير الجودة الشاملة فى التعليم بالمدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت/	ابراهيم، دلال محمود احمد حاجيه محمد.					
5980	12470345		استراتيجيه مقترحه لتطوير كليات التربية فى مصر فى ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد :	عبد الرحمن، احمد عبد الرحمن اسماعيل.		2017	استراتيجية مقترحة لتطوير كليات التربية في مصر في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد هدفت الدراسة إلى التوصل إلى استراتيجية مقترحة لتطوير كليات التربية في مصر في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد . واستخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي لملائمته لطبيعة الدراسة ، وقد بلغ عدد أفراد العينة (٢٢٥ طالب وطالبة بنسبة ٥ ٪ من اجمالي المجتمع الأصلي من طلاب الفرقة الرابعة (٢٢٥ بكليات التربية من الجامعات المختارة متمثلة في (أسوان – جنوب الوادي – أسيوط – بني سويف – عين شمس – الإسماعيلية) . وقد مرت الدراسة بمجموعة من الإجراءات ، بدأت بالإطار النظري حيث اشتمل على ثلاثة فصول ، ثم عرض الباحث نتائج تطبيق أداة الدراسة و تم مناقشة نتائج الدراسة الميدانية و تم تفسير ها ، ثم انتهت الدراسة بوضع استراتيجية مقترحة لتطوير كليات التربية في مصر في ضوء معايير الجودة والاعتماد الاكاديمي . وأسفرت نتائج الدراسة عن الآتي : قصور كليات التربية في وضع الأهداف الاستراتيجية وفقاً لاحتياجات المجتمع - ١ المصري. القصور في توقيع الكشف الطبي على الطلاب المرشحين للقبول بكل كلية من كليات - ٢ التربية للتأكد من خلو الطلاب من الأمراض والملائمة واللياقة للدراسة بهذه الكليات والعمل بمهنة التدريس . عدم الجدية في إجراء الاختبارات والمقاييل الشخصية في كل كلية من كليات التربية - ٣ على الطلاب المرشحين للقبول بهذه الكليات مع الالتزام بتنفيذ كل الإجراءات التي يقررها مجلس الكلية بشأن الطلاب المرشحين للقبول بهذه الكليات . ضعف دراسة احتياجات وزارة التربية والتعليم من التخصصات العلمية بالمحافظة - ٤ التي توجد بها كلية التربية و ربط ذلك بأعداد الطلاب المقبولين ليتناسب ذلك مع التخصصات المطلوبة ومجالات التدريس المختلفة . القصور في الاهتمام بمنشآت كليات التربية ، ومبانيها ، ومعاملها ، وأثاثها ، وورشها - ٥ وضعف تزويدها بالأجهزة التكنولوجية والإلكترونية الحديثة والضعف في تطوير برامج وأساليب تقويم طلاب كليات التربية		
5981	12470349		فعاليه برنامج مقترح فى الجغرافيا على البذائيه الاجتماعيه لتنمية بعض المفاهيم والوعى بفكره الوده الاقتصاديه العربيه لطلاب المرحلة المتاخره التجاربه/	على، محمد العزب حسن.		2017	هناك قصور لدي الطلاب خاصة طلاب المرحلة الثانوية التجارية ببعض مفاهيم الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية وقصور في وعيهم بها، وقد تبين ذلك القصور من خلال الآتي: نتائج توصيات الدراسات السابقة والمؤتمرات، ونتائج الدراسة الاستطلاعية، آراء السادة معلمي وموجهي الجغرافيا بالمرحلة الثانوية التجارية، مراجعة خطة التعليم التجاري للعام الدراسي(2012/ 2013)م.		

								إجراءات البحث: تحددت إجراءات البحث في جانبين، أحدهما نظري والأخر تجريبي، وقد تناول الجانب النظري المحورين التاليين: المحور الأول/ النظرية البنائية الاجتماعية ونموذج التعلم البنائي الاجتماعي كأحد النماذج التطبيقية لها، والمحور الثاني/ فكرة الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية تنمية المفاهيم والوعي بها، من خلال مناهج الجغرافيا بالمرحلة الثانوية التجارية. أما الجانب التجريبي، فقد تناول الآتي: إعداد مواد البحث حيث تم إعداد: قائمة بمفاهيم الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية، وقائمة بأبعاد الوعي بفكرة الوحدة الاقتصادية العربية، وإعداد البرنامج المقترح في الجغرافيا القائم على البنائية الاجتماعية، كما تم إعداد أداتي القياس(اختبار مفاهيم- مقياس الوعي)، وتم تعديل مواد البحث وأداتي القياس في ضوء آراء المحكمين ونتائج التجربة الاستطلاعية، وإجراء الدراسة التجريبية على مجموعة من طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي التجاري مكونة من ستين طالبا وطالبة، حيث تم: تطبيق أداتي القياس قبليا، تدريس البرنامج المقترح، تطبيق أداتي القياس بعديا، التوصل إلى نتائج البحث ورصدها وتفسيرها، تقديم التوصيات والمقترحات والبحوث المقترحة، في ضوء نتائج البحث.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							يسهم المؤشر الكلي المقترح لجودة حوكمة الشركات في زيادة كفاءة نماذج التنبؤ بالفشل المالي للشركات المصرية •		
			دور مناهج العلوم بالمرحلة الابتدائية في تحقيق أهداف التربيـه للمواطنة وفاعليه وحده قائمه على نظريه الذكاءات المتعدده في تحقيق بعض هذه الأهداف/	قديس، شرين مرقس مصرى.					
5998	12470467		اثر التفاعل بين بيئه الحوسبه السحابيه والمقررات الالكترونيه المفتوحه واسعه الانتشار MOOCS على تنميه مهارات شبكات الحاسب/	عبد الوهاب، سلوى حشمت حسن.					
5999	12470468								
6000	12470470		فاعليه الارشاد الانتقائي في تعديل بعض سلوكيات الأطفال الناتجه عن العنف الاسرى برنامج للأطفال والوالدين/	أحمد، زينب أحمد طه.		2017	هذه الرسالة تهدف إلى دراسة مدى فعالية التوجيه الانتقائي في تعديل بعض سلوكيات الأطفال (وضع ، العدوان ، الخدي) من العنف المنزلي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإنه يهدف أيضا إلى دراسة فعالية التوجيه الإسلامي لتقليل العنف المنزلي للوالدين والتعرف على التأثير المستمر للبرنامجين بعد الانتهاء من جلسات التوجيه وفترة المتابعة. لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة استخدم الباحث الطريقة التجريبية، أعدت مقياس العنف المنزلي وحجم المشكلات السلوكية للأطفال وقد صممت برنامجا انتقائيا للإرشاد للحد من المشاكل السلوكية (العناد - الكذب - العدوانية) في الأطفال ناتجة عن عائلة تمارس العنف من قبل الوالدين. تقدمت بطلب على عينة من الأطفال في رياض الأطفال من 4-6 سنوات بمتوسط (5.6) سنة. آخر تم تطبيق برنامج إسلامي على الآباء للحد من العنف الأسري دراسة تؤكد فعالية كل من البرنامجين في الحد من السلوكية كما أنها تقلل من حدة العنف المنزلي منذ الوالدين أيضا أكدت على التأثير المستمر لفعالية البرنامجين بعد التطبيق وخلال فترة المتابعة ، مما يشير إلى كفاءة الطفولة هي مرحلة مهمة جدا في حياة كل فرد. خلال هذه المرحلة ، تنمو الشخصية جسديا وعظليا وعاطفيا ومعنويا. خلال هذه الفترة ، تظهر الاضطرابات والمتاعب. إذا نشأ الطفل في عائلة متوازنة التي تقدم الحب والوفاء العاطفي ، ورعاية باستخدام أساليب التنشئة الإيجابية ، سوف يتمتع أطفالهم بالمساعدة خالية من التوتر والمشاكل النفسية أو الاضطرابات النفسية بسبب سيئسرون بالهدوء الأمني والعاطفي. هذا الطفل قد أيضا يشعر مستقر وتحقيق متطلبات مرحلة التطوير هو خيرة. على العكس ، إذا نشأ الطفل في عائلة مكسورة ، خالبا منه الحب والتبادل العاطفي باستخدام أساليب خاطئة في تنشئة الأطفال مثل الإكراه والقسوة والتمييز وانعدام الأطفال احترام وتبديل الرعاية الزائدة ، فإن الطفل يكون عرضة للاضطرابات والمشاكل النفسية نتيجة لتأثير السجن الذي عاش فيه. الطفل ، بعد ذلك ، أن يكون قويا بما يكفي لمواجهة مشاعر الإحباط بسبب ضعف النفس. أن يتمكن من تحقيق مطالب كل منهما المرحلة التي يمر بها على الرغم من أهمية الأسرة وخطورة تأثيرها ،عندما تقتل العائلة في القيام بهذا الدور ، فإنها تعرض على المجتمع المضطرب أعضاء على حد سواء نفسيا وسلوكيا. هذا بسبب الملوك أنماط وأنواع التفاعلات التي يستخدمونها مثل السلوك العنيف. يسمى العنف داخل الأسرة بالعنف الأسري ، الذي هو أبعد من ذلك استخدام القسوة والمنفى في تربية الأطفال ، والعنف المنزلي هو العنف الذي يظهر في نفس العائلة ، وهو الأكثر شيوعا وأنواع مدمرة من العنف. هذا النوع يظهر في المنزل وغالبا ما يكون لا يلاحظ من قبل المجتمع لأنه يحدث داخل المنزل ويمكن أن يكون نفي بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يخفي الآباء ذلك من السلطات.		
6001	12470471		درجه ممارسه المديرين لأداره التغيير وعلاقتها ببعض المتغيرات الوظيفيه و التنظيميه لدى معلمي مدارس التعليم العام بدوله الكويت/	السبيعي، نهالي حسن بدر.					
6002	12471370	ماجستير	اثر استخدام الخرائط الذهنية على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة اليد والتحصيل المعرفي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية	أحمد، هاشم أحمد عبدالله		2017	يهدف هذا البحث إلى تصميم برنامج باستخدام الخرائط الذهنية والتعرف على بعض مهارات كرة اليد لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية ، واستخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي واختار أحد تصميمات المنهج والذي يعتمد على اتباع القياس القبلي والبعدى لكل من المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة نظرا لملائمته لطبيعة البحث واهدافه ، تم اختيار العينة بالطريقة العشوائية بواقع (60) تلميذ من بين تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي المقيدين بمدرسة الدكتور/عبدالعزیز القوصي بمركز قوص بمحافظة قنا ، وقد تم تقسيم عينة البحث إلى مجموعتين متساويتين إحداهما ضابطة والأخرى تجريبية قوام كل مجموعة منها (30)تلميذ . ومن أهم النتائج أن تطبيق البرنامج كان له تأثير على اكساب بعض مهارات كرة اليد لدى المجموعة التجريبية ، تفوق المجموعة التجريبية على المجموعة الضابطة في القياس البعدي.		
6003	12471783	ماجستير	اثر ممارسة النشاط الرياضي المدرسي على فاعلية الذات وبعض المهارات الاجتماعية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية	حسين ، حسن محمود محمد		2017م	يهدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على: اثر ممارسة النشاط الرياضي على فاعلية الذات لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية الممارسين وغير الممارسين للنشاط-1 الرياضي اثر ممارسة النشاط الرياضي على بعض المهارات الاجتماعية (العلاقات الاجتماعية -القيادة المجتمعية - المشاركة -2 المجتمعية) لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية الممارسين وغير الممارسين للنشاط الرياضي توجد هناك علاقة ارتباطية بين فاعلية الذات والمهارات الاجتماعية (العلاقات الاجتماعية-القيادة المجتمعية -المشاركة-3 المجتمعية) لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية الممارسين وغير الممارسين للنشاط الرياضي		
6004	12472778	ماجستير	المناخ التنظيمي وعلاقته بالأداء الوظيفي لمعلمي التربية البدنية بدولة الكويت	الفودري، أحمد عبدالرزاق عبدالحسين		2017م	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على المناخ التنظيمي وعلاقته بالأداء الوظيفي لدى معلمي التربية البدنية بمدارس دولة الكويت من خلال تحديد: المناخ التنظيمي السائد في المدارس قيد البحث في ضوء (الهيكل التنظيمي ، القيادة ،المشاركة الجماعية، الاتصال،طبيعة-العمل) مستوى الأداء الوظيفي بالمدارس قيد البحث في ضوء (الجهد المبذول ،قدرات ومهارات معلم التربية البدنية،إدراك معلم-العمل) (. التربية البدنية لدورة الوظيفي .العلاقة بين المناخ التنظيمي والأداء الوظيفي للعينة قيد البحث -		

					يهدف البحث إلى العلاقة بين الشغب المدرسي والذكاء الانفعالي لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت، العلاقة بين الشغب المدرسي والاتجاه نحو ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت ، العلاقة بين الذكاء الانفعالي والاتجاه نحو ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت . لقد استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي ، قام الباحث باختيار عينة عشوائية قوامها (520) طالب تمثل نسبة (6.43) من مجتمع كما اختار الباحث عينة استطلاعية قوامها 130 طالب تمثل نسبة (1.61) من مجتمع البحث، واستخدم الباحث مقياس سلوك المشاغبة ، مقياس الذكاء الانفعالي ، مقياس كينون للاتجاهات نحو النشاط البدني وكانت أهم نتائج البحث وجود علاقته دالة بين الشغب المدرسي والذكاء الانفعالي لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت ، وجود علاقة دالة بين الشغب المدرسي والاتجاه نحو ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت ، وجود علاقة دالة بين الذكاء الانفعالي والاتجاه نحو ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية لدى طلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت ، وكانت أهم التوصيات اجراء بحوث ودراسات مستقبلية تبحث مظاهر واسباب الشغب المدرسي لدى فئات عمرية أخرى ، الاهتمام ببرامج تنمية الذكاء الانفعالي لدى الفرد ، وذلك ليصبح الفرد أكثر قدرة على مقاومة الضغوط وأقل قلقاً واكتئاباً ، وبالتالي يكون على مستوى عال من الصحة النفسية ، الاهتمام بوضع ودمج برامج التنمية الوجدانية داخل المقررات الدراسية ، وذلك لما له من أهمية كبيرة لدى الفرد ، اجراء دراسات مستقبلية تتعلق بمظاهر وأسباب السلوك العدوانى من وجهات نظر الآباء والمعلمين ، الاهتمام بتنمية اتجاهات الطلاب نحو الأنشطة الرياضية والحث على الممارسة الرياضية من خلال زيارة الثقافة الرياضية لدى الطلاب والوعي بأهميةالرياضة في حياتهم.	2018م
					يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على العلاقات العامة في بعض الاندية الرياضية في دولة الكويت وكان من أهم الاستنتاجات تسمى إدارة العلاقات العامة في النادي الرياضي إلى تغيير الانطباعات السلبية التي قد يحملها الجمهور عن المؤسسة الرياضية من خلال البحوث والدراسات التي تجريها وتحرص إدارة العلاقات العامة في المؤسسة الرياضية على تزويد المجتمع المحلي بأخبار المؤسسة الرياضية وتقوم إدارة العلاقات العامة في المؤسسة الرياضية بالإعلام عن أهداف المؤسسة الرياضية ونشاطاته ولدى العاملين بالمؤسسة الرياضية انطباع إيجابي عن إدارة العلاقات العامة .	2018م
					وكان من أهم التوصيات : العمل على تغيير طبيعة ومهام واختصاصات العلاقات العامة بحيث تستهدف بناء الجسور وإيصال الروابط بين الاتحادات وجمهورها بمختلف شرائحها والعمل على ممارسة أكثر نشاطات العلاقات العامة كفاءة في مواجهة الأزمات التي تتعرض لها الاتحادات الرياضية مثل اللقاءات الرسمية مع الإعلاميين ، الحملات الإعلامية التلفزيونية والصحفية ووجود استراتيجية إعلامية ثابتة خاصة بالعلاقات العامة لمواجهة أي أزمة يتعرض لها الاتحاد .	
6007	12478177	Molecular characterization of staphylococcus aureus isolated from dairy animals farms and contact workers /	Ali, Sahar Gamal Abdel Aziz.		The results obtained in this study concerning the bacteriological characterization of the examined raw milk samples and hand swabs of contact dairy workers collected from different dairy farm in Qena Government showed that, most of the investigated samples proved their contamination with staphylococci. The recorded incidence of Staph.aureus isolated out of raw milk samples and human hand swab samples 72.3% (199 out of 275). The incidences of Staph.aureus were 73.2% (182 out of 250) raw milk samples collected form dairy farms and 64% (16 out of 25) of hand swabs obtained from contact dairy workers. It can be considered as an index of very low hygiene level of obtained, manufacturing and distribution of these food materials, it form a health hazards to consumers. Milk is the main sources of animal protein, however it is considered as a major vehicle of the most reported outbreaks of food-borne poisoning. Steph. aureus is a good indicator of the degree of contact with human-beings or raw animal products within the food factory. Based on antibiotic sensitivity test, about 72% Steph. Aureus isolates were found as multidrug resistant. The isolates were found 100% resistant to Penicillin and Ampicillin, 24 % resistant to Amoxicillin / Clavulinic acid, 62% resistant to Oxacillin, 14% resistant to Erythromycin and 18% resistant to clindamycin. On the other hand, all the isolates found 100% sensitive to Vancomycin, Gentamycin, Amikacin, Ciprofloxacin, Tetracyclin, Trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole and Chloramphenicol. 96% sensitive to Amoxicillin.	2016 .
6008	12479885	نموذج مقترح لتطوير العمل الإدارى باستخدام أسلوب ستمحاسه بالاتحاد المصرى للوشو كونج فو/	الضبيع، أسامه الضبيع عبد.			
6009	12479886	المناخ التنظيمي وعلاقته بالأداء الوظيفي لمعلمي التربية البدنية بدوله الكويت/	الفوردى، أحمد عبد الرازق عبد الحسين.			
6010	12479887	نموذج مقترح لإداره الموارد البشرية بمديريات الشباب والرياضه بمحافظة جنوب الصعيد/	جاده، عمرو عباس عبد الكريم.			
6011	12479888	أثر استخدام الخراطئ الذهبيه على تعلم بعض مهارات كره اليد والتحصيل المعرفي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية/	أحمد، هشام أحمد عبداللـ حسين، الشيماء عبد الرحمن قاسم .			
6012	12479889	الشيماء عبد الرحمن قاسم حسين؛ اشراف تطوير اداره مؤسسات رياض الأطفال فى ضوء مدخل الاداره الالكترونيه ؛	محمد، ابتسام محمد عبد اللاء أحمد، أسماء حسنى محمود.			
6014	12479891	دور المدرسه الثانوية الفنيه فى وقايه الطلاب من الجريمة/				
6015	12479893	الكفايه الخارجيه للحلقه الثانيه من التعليم الاساسى بمحافظه سوهاج :	محمود، أسماء السيد عثمان.		2017 تدور الدراسة الحالية حول الكفاءة الخارجية للتعليم التحضيرى فى "دراسة ميدانية" فى سوهاج. هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على الأساس النظري لـ "سوهاج" المرحلة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي فى مصر. التعرف على الأساس النظري ل الكفاءة الخارجية للمرحلة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي فى مصر. أيضا ، و تهدف الدراسة إلى الوقوف على واقع الكفاءة الخارجية للمرحلة الثانية من الأساسيات التعليم فى سوهاج فى ضوء الأهداف المقصودة. اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفى كنهج ملائم لـ طبيعة الدراسة. أيضا ، أعد الباحث استبيان لتحليل واقع الكفاءة الخارجية للمرحلة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي بسوهاج. ال استبيان مطبق على عينة مكونة من (1325). نتائجه الدراسة النظرية النتائج الأولى المتعلقة بالتعليم الثانوي: يهدف التعليم الثانوي المنخفض إلى دعم تنمية قدرات التلاميذ توجد ثلاثة أنواع من التعليم الإعدادي فى مصر : الثانوية العامة التعليم ، التعليم الثانوي ، التعليم الثانوى المهني	

						حلفي مختار (1994) يشير إلى أن المهارات الأساسية هي الوسيلة لتنفيذ خطط اللعب. تتطلب جميع الخطط تنفيذ واحد أو أكثر من المهارات الأساسية. لذلك ، مهارات إتقان ضروري للنجاح. على سبيل المثال ، لا يمكن للاعب الذي يرغب في التهرب من لاعب أن يفعل ذلك إذا لم يكن جيدًا في الجري كمهارة ، مثال آخر: لا يمكن تنفيذ أحد الأساليب الهجومية الهجومية بنجاح ، الثقة المطلوبة كما فعل اللاعب لا تتحقق من ركل الكرة بطرق مختلفة واللعب الذي لا يتقن المهارات الأساسية يجب أن تركز على الكرة ، واللعب أكثر من التركيز على نقطة الخط ، ومع اللاعب يركز على لعب الكرة (32: 163) لا يمكن أن نلاحظ بدقة تحركات زميل أو منافسه في حايوة ، أشرف جابر (2012) أن السيطرة على رجل لرجل هو أحد وسائل تنفيذ خطط الدفاع الدفاعية الجماعية وهذه الطريقة تتطلب لاعب المدافع لمتابعة المهاجم المعين على رقبته وصحة مفهوم العلاقة بين المهاجم وموقع الكرة وهو نوع من السيطرة المباشرة على المهاجم المنافس ، وفي حالة الدفاع ، يتم تعيين اللاعبين O السيطرة على أي مهاجم في المنطقة المسنولة عن اللاعب عند التبديل إلى اللعب الدفاعي وهنا يتم التحكم بشكل غير مباشر ويعتمد هذا الأسلوب على خبرة اللاعبين ومدى تمتعهم بالمهارات والمهارات الفنية العالية والعالية المستوى. الشعور بالحركة والسلامة ودقة الترفب وسرعة رد الفعل تجاه لاعبي الفريق المنافس عندما يكونون في حالة الهجوم ويعطون الدفاع عن المنطقة من وسائل تنفيذ خطط اللعب الدفاعية وهو نشر جيد للاعبين المدافع في ثلث مجال الدفاع في حالة العد وفي هذا الموقف من عدد المهاجمين الفريق المهاجم بحيث يتمكن لاعبو المدافع بسرعة من العودة إلى أماكنهم لتنفيذ واجبه الدفاعي من قبلهم. (88:14) ولاحظ الباحث من خلال عمله كمدرب ، وكذلك من خلال متابعة العديد من الألعاب ، انخفاض مستوى وسائل تنفيذ خطط اللعب الدفاعية للشباب ، والنظر من خلال المراجع العلمية والسابقة. الدراسات إلى حد علمه - ووجدت أن هناك بعض الدراسات التي تناولت اللياقة ، بالإضافة إلى بعض الدراسات التي تتعلق بالتوازن مثل بورك وآخرون (2001) ، 83 إيهاب شحاتة (2008) (25) ، هيثم فتح الله (2008) (75) خلال العرض السابق ، وجد الباحث نقص وندرة الدراسات العلمية في مجال كرة القدم ، وبعض الدراسات اتخذت اتجاهًا مختلفًا - إلى معرفة الباحث - ولم تذهب إلى أي واحد منهم ذهب إلى الدراسة الحالية ، التي لفتت اهتمام الباحث بإجراء هذا البحث في محاولة لتحديد أثر برنامج تدريبي باستخدام اللياقة البدنية والتوازن على وسائل تنفيذ اللعب الدفاعي خطط لاعبي كرة القدم الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 18 سنة في دولة الكويت. أهداف البحث: الهدف من البحث هو تحديد أثر برنامج تدريبي عن طريق استخدام اللياقة والتوازن في وسائل تنفيذ خطط اللعب الدفاعية لكرة القدم في دولة الكويت "من خلال الواجبات: تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام اللياقة البدنية وتدريب الرصيد لاعبي كرة القدم الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 18 سنة في - 1 (العينة قيد الدراسة)الكويت التعرف على أثر البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على اللياقة البدنية والتوازن ووسائل تنفيذ خطط اللعب الدفاعية للاعبين كرة -2 (العينة المذكورة)القدم الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 18 سنة في الكويت تحديد حجم تأثير البرنامج التدريبي باستخدام تمرينات اللياقة البدنية والتوازن على وسائل تنفيذ خطط اللعب الدفاعية -3 . (العينة قيد الدرس)للاعبي كرة القدم دون سن 18 في الكويت		
			سمري، سعد عامر ميجل.	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السرعة والرشاقة على وسائل تنفيذ خطط اللعب الهجوميه الفرديه لانشيء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	12479904	6021	يعنى لاعب كرة القدم البدني في ايسط صورة لتلك التمارين التي تعطى للاعبين من أجل تزويدهم بأعلى مستوى ممكن من عناصر اللياقة البدنية الأساسية المختلفة ، ومهارات الأداء السابقة والتكتيكية تعتمد إلى حد كبير على كفاءة لاعب جسدياً لأنه بعض النظر عن مهارة لاعب وخطط الكفاءة للعب مثل هذا التنفيذ لن تكون قادرة على المباراة فقط من خلال اللياقة البدنية عالية. كما يمكن مشاهدته ، "إبراهيم شعلان ، محمد عفيفي" (2001 م) إلى مستوى اللاعبين للوصول إلى الدرجة التي تمكنهم من اللعب بمطلوبات حديثة من مكوناته المختلفة تتطلب من اللاعب أن ينشئ منذ الطفولة حسب البرامج المقتنة التي تحتوي على تمارين تناسب قدرات وإمكانيات الشباب على رفع مهاراتهم والفنيين لإكمال متطلبات اللعبة في ظل جميع ظروف الأداء المختلفة. وتلعب خفة الحركة دورًا بارزًا وهامًا في أداء مجموعة واسعة من المهارات والاتجاهات المختلفة ، وتسلط الضوء على أهميتها في الأوقات الحرجة والصعبة في اللعبة ، حيث قد يكون الموقف العدواني مطلوبًا للدخول في فجوة ضيقة تحت الضغط من الدفاع المكثف. كلاهما يوافقان ، "عصام عبد الخالق" (2003) ، "محمد صبحي" (2004) على ضرورة تعديل شروط الفرد لجسمه للحركة إلى أخرى في مختلف الأنشطة الرياضية ، تبعاً لمستوى لياقته لديها. وتلعب خفة الحركة دورًا بارزًا وهامًا في أداء مجموعة واسعة من المهارات والاتجاهات المختلفة ، وتسلط الضوء على أهميتها في الأوقات الحرجة والصعبة في اللعبة ، حيث قد يكون الموقف العدواني مطلوبًا للدخول في فجوة ضيقة تحت الضغط من الدفاع المكثف. كلاهما يوافقان ، "عصام عبد الخالق" (2003) ، "محمد صبحي" (2004) على ضرورة تعديل شروط الفرد لجسمه للحركة إلى أخرى في مختلف الأنشطة الرياضية ، تبعاً لمستوى لياقته لديها. ولإطلاع الباحث على المراجع العلمية والدراسات السابقة وعلى - على علمه - وهناك بعض الدراسات التي ركزت على خفة الحركة ، مثل دراسة حمدي القاسم (2004) (9) ، السيد الحداد (2006) (10) ، محسن زمره (2000) (16) توجد بعض الدراسات التي ركزت على التوازن ، مثل دراسة Brocchi وغيرها من بورك وغيرها (2001 م) (22) ، إيهاب شحاتة (2008 م) (4) وقد أظهر هيثم فتح الله (2008) (20) ومن خلال العرض السابق عدم وجود الباحث وندرة الدراسات العلمية في مجال كرة القدم ، وقد اتخذت بعض الدراسات تحولًا مختلفًا - إلى معرفة Albages - لم يحول أي من لأهميه ذهبوا للدراسة الحالية ، والتي لفتت انتباه الباحث إلى إجراء هذا البحث في محاولة لتحديد تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب وخفة الحركة والتوازن على مستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية لكرة القدم النسبية تحت 17 سنة بالكويت . أهداف البحث: يهدف هذا البحث إلى "تطوير مركبة المهارات الهجومية في كرة القدم في دولة الكويت الناصرية تحت 17 سنة" من خلال: (العينة المعنية)تصميم برنامج تدريبي مقترح باستخدام خفة الحركة التدريبي والتوازن في كرة القدم في الناصرية .1 التعرف على أثر البرنامج التدريبي المقترح على خفة الحركة ومتغيرات التوازن ومستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية .2 (العينة المعنية)على مركبة ناصية لكرة القدم -3. العلاقة بين الرشاقة والتوازن ومستوى بعض المهارات الهجومية للسيارة ناصية لكرة القدم -3.	
			العقيل، سلمان عبدالله سعود.	تأثير برنامج تأهيلي بدني-مائي على مفصل القدم المصابه بالآلتواء لدى لاعبي الوثب الطويل بدوله الكويت/	12479906	6022		
			الصايغ، أحمد محمد حسن محمد.	تأثير استخدام أسلوب المحطات متبانيه المستويات على تعلم بعض مهارات كره الطائره لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدوله الكويت/	12479907	6023	طرق التدريس هي أسلوب التدريس المفضل من قبل المعلم أو الطريقة التي يتبعها المعلم في توظيف أساليب التدريس تميزا فعالا عن غيره من المعلمين الذين يستخدمون نفس الأسلوب ، وترتبط طريقة التدريس بخصائص المعلم وخصائصه الشخصية .	2018

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						المطالب في التعليم وعبر عمل الباحث التربوية البدينية مهارة الأداء ، وليس تأخذ فيها حساب الفروق الفردية بين الطلاب ويشجع الباحث على استخدام طريقة واحدة للتعلم مظهارة وعدم مطابقة التجارب العلمية في تطوير طرق وأساليب التدريس ، والتي تجعل المتعلم مشاركاً إيجابياً وطريقة تختلف مراكز التدريس مستويات واحدة من الأساليب العلمية التي العديد من الدراسات أشارت إلى فعاليتها في تعلم المهارات أداء الأنشطة الرياضية المختلفة مثل الباحث رأي استخدام طريقة مستويات مختلفة من المحطات تعلم بعض مهارات كرة اليد قد تكون أكثر فعالية ولديها بقي تأثيراً على العملية التعليمية وضمن حدود ما تعلمته الباحثة من البحث والدراسات المرجعية ، التي تناولت هذا المجال من البحث لملغثور على أي بحث ودراسات علمية تأثير استخدام محطلات متعددة المستويات على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة اليد			
	2018	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على العلاقة بين الذكاء العاطفي وكفاءة التدريس لمعلمي التربية البدنية. استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي في إجراء هذه الدراسة لأنه مناسب لمغيرات البحث (الذكاء العاطفي وكفاءة التدريس) (100) معلماً ، مشيراً إلى أن التنفيذ الفعلي لـ (118) معلماً ومدرساً ، واستبعاد (18) المعلمون الذين لم يكملوا ببياناتهم الأساسية ، أو لم يجيبوا على جميع العناصر بالنسبة للموازن المستخدمة.							
		أظهرت نتائج الدراسة ارتفاع مستوى الذكاء العاطفي ومستوى كفاءة التدريس لدى معلمي التربية البدنية. وتشير النتائج أيضاً إلى وجود علاقة إيجابية بين الذكاء العاطفي وكفاءة التدريس لمعلمي التربية البدنية. كما يتبين أن الذكاء العاطفي يساهم في التنبؤ بمستوى كفاءة التدريس ، فالفعالية على كفاءة التدريس هي: (المعرفة العاطفية - الإدارة العاطفية - التواصل - تنظيم العواطف - التحفيز الذاتي - الانسجام العاطفي والعاطفي) ويخلص الباحث إلى أن العاطفة الذكاء يؤثر على سلوك M ، وروزيته للحياة والسيطرة على المهام.يتضمن علم النفس العام العديد من الفروع ، بما في ذلك علم النفس الرياضي ، الذي اكتسب مؤخرًا مكانة بارزة بين العلوم الرياضية الأخرى ، والتي أصبحت محور اهتمام العديد من العلماء الذين ساهموا بجديفة في تسخير كل هذه العلوم ، والتي ساهمت في التنمية المتكاملة لل الرياضي وفقاً لما تسمح به قدراتهم البدنية والمهارية والنفسية.							
		فاز مفهوم الذكاء العاطفي في العقدين الأخيرين من القرن الماضي باهتمام كبير من الباحثين في علم النفس حتى أصبح واحدا من أكثر المواضيع درساً ونوقشاً ، ونظراً لأهميته ودوره الفعال في حياة الفرد وعلاقته الوثيقة مع تفكيره وذكائه ، ومساهمته الواضحة في نجاحه وقدرته على التكيف في مواقف الحياة التي يتفاعل فيها الأفراد مع بعضهم البعض. بالإضافة إلى ذلك فقد أشارت الدراسات إلى أن الذكاء العام وحده لا يضمن النجاح والتميز للفرد ، لكن الذكاء العام يحتاج إلى الذكاء العاطفي ، وهو مفتاح النجاح في المجالات العلمية والعملية.							
		أشار غولمان (1995) إلى أن الذكاء العاطفي هو المهارات الأساسية التي تساعد الناس العاديين على تحقيق التوافق والانسجام ، لذلك يجب أن يكون هناك وجود متزايد بشكل متزايد يسبب قيمته في مختلف المجالات حتى يصبح أكثر استخداماً على نطاق واسع في السنوات القادمة.							
		تشير "سحر فاروق" (2001) إلى أن الذكاء الانفعالي هو أحد أهم مكونات المعرفة الحديثة في الذكاء ، حيث يقرن الذكاء على المشاعر والعواطف ، التي تلعب دوراً مهماً في حياة الأفراد في جميع المجالات وفي جميع مواقف الحياة ، التي يمكن أن تواجهها ، وتعطي للفرد الكثير من المعلومات حول ما يفكر فيه وماذا يشعر الآخر ويفكر. إذا كنا نأمل في دور مشاعر الذات والخبرة العاطفية ، نجد أنه لا يمكننا تجاهل أو عزل هذه المشاعر بينما نواجه أي وضع في الحياة لأن هذه المشاعر والتجارب تجعلنا قادرين على مواجهة ضغوط الحياة بكفاءة ومرونة.							
		تتلعب الكفاءة التعليمية لمعلم التربية البدنية دوراً كبيراً في تحقيق نتائج إيجابية لعملية التدريس ، ويتجلى ذلك من خلال إتقان ونجاح أساليب التدريس من قبل المعلم ، والتي تتطلب معايير خاصة للنجاح ، وتتطلب العديد من الميزات والمهارات و القدرات التي تساعد معلم التربية البدنية على إدارة أدائه وتحقيق أهدافه.							

6038	12479932	تأثير استخدام تدريبات الباليستية على تنمية القدرة العضلية ومستوى الأداء المهارى المركب لثلاثيـء كره القدم بدوله الكويت/	الشختلي، فهد سعد علي مجبل.								
6039	12479933	تأثير برنامج تدريبي مقترح لتنمية السرعه الحركيه على المستوى الرقصي للمبتدئين في سياق 400 متر حواجز بدوله الكويت/	الجسار، جيسار محمد عايض.								
6040	12479934	تأثير التدريب بالانقال والتدريب الباليومترى على تنمية القدرة العضليه ومستوى اداء مهاره الضرب الساحق لثلاثيـء الكره الطايره بدوله الكويت/	المطيرى، ثامر عبدالله مكمخ.								
6041	12480011	استخدام بعض التدريبات الخاصه الموجهه على مستوى الانجاز الرقصي للاعبى الوثب الطويل بدوله الكويت/	بجران، يوسف سعيد.								
6042	12480015	فاغليه برنامج مقترح قائم على استراتيجى الحرف ٧ وفكر- زواج- شارك لاكتساب المفاهيم الموسيقيه لتحسين بعض بنود التربيه الموسيقيه لدى طفل الروضه بدوله الكويت/	المطيرى، سهيله عبد جابر.	2018							تمثل الرعاية التربوية للطفل من خلال الدخول في فترة لا ماتي فيها وهي البنية الأساسية التي تبنيها. الفترات التنقيطية التالية تكون السبب هذه الفترة هي الأهم بالنسبة للطفل لأنه يطور مهاراته التربوية المكتملة Pys chologically و عتليا واجتماعيا واجتماعيا ل الدخول إلى المدرسة الابتدائية وزيادة الفرص وتجارب الفرص والتجارب الاجتماعية التي يتفاعل بها مع أصدقائه من خلال القيام ببرامج تعليمية وأنشطة مختلفة يتم توفيرها من قبل بيئة غير ممهدة وإلا فإن اللاجئ تجعل الطفل يمكن الاعتماد عليه واعتماده لتشكيل البنية الأسرية و تقدم الخبرات التعليمية الأساسية التي تحقق التطور الكامل للطفل ، وبالتالي مع السلوك الاجتماعي من خلال اللعب ، والتدريب ، والتعليمات البسيطة التي يمكن أن ينفذ تحتها برامج مختلفة لتطوير مهاراته المختلفة ويمكن أن تتحول إلى مفاهيم فلسفية ورياضية وعلمية وفنية. ايظوب قدرته على التعبير من خلال الموسيقى والفنون والأفلام واللغة في اختراع method.And هذا التطور معرفي والفنطرية التربوية خلق طرق التدريس الحديثة أن المعلم هو مركز العملية التعليمية مقابل ما تقوم به الطرق التقليدية. في التسعينات من القرن الماضي ، يأتي التعلم النشط الذي يجعل عمليات التعلم والتدريس وينشط المتعلم كما يجعله يشارك بشكل حيوي. ولكن ، أكثر عاطفة من استمرار عملية التعلم هو أن الطفل يمكن أن يعمل ويفكر في ما عمله على القدرة على اتخاذ القرارات والقيام بالأعمال اللازمة لتطوير الإصلاح والتغيير والتغيير.ويجب على المؤسسة التعليمية المتخصصة تطوير فلسفتها والبرامج والأساليب وجميع متعلقات مدرس العملية التعليمية والمواد المتعلمة والبيئة. وتقع المسؤولية على عائق المعلم حيث أن الهدف لا يقتصر على مجرد تشجيع التشكيل ، ولكن ذلك يعتمد على قدرة المعلم على توجيه المتعلم ، مما يجعل المعلم يتسم بالانتماء لتحقيق الذات. لهذا ، ينبغي أن يكون الاهتمام باستخدام استراتيجيات جديدة في التعليم التي بنيت على مفهوم التدريس النشط لأكثر من الطريقة القادمة الطريقة التقليدية. النظرية العلمية والطبية. أصبح من الناحية العملية ضرورة القلم السمنسد في أي contemporary Sociwty.that يريد أن يتطور. والطريقة العلمية التي نرغب في اتباعها هي فكر التفكير العلمي المبني على المفاهيم الحقيقية. ومن هذه الاستراتيجيات التي تتفاعل في استخدام قدرات الأطفال الخفية التي تجعلهم يشاركون بصيغة مفيدة ومفيدة تتفق مع المعرفة من قبل الأمم المتحدة. الطريقة التقليدية. تهدف استراتيجيات الشكل (٧) إلى تطوير شاي تثنيج Drocess من خلال مساعدة الطلاب والمعلمين على فهم بنية المعرفة. عملية التدريس و. الطرق التي يقوم بها المنتج العلمي. مالك هذه الطريقة هو جوين وهو واحد من أتباع السيكيتي ، حيث يركز (٧) التفاعل النشط بين جاني thng whih هي الطريقة والطريقة المعطاة.
6043	12480017	جهود علماء مصر المحدثين في علم لغة النص في مصر :	محمود، أسماء حسين علي.								
6044	12480021	اساليب التعلم والتفكير وعلاقتهما بالسلوك الاجرامى لدى عبه من المودعين بالأحداث/	ابراهيم، منال محمد.								
6045	12480024	الآراء الكلاميه والفقيهه عند الأمام الشوكاتى/	محمد، حسين عبد اللاه عمران.								
6046	12480025	العوامل الخمسه الكبرى كمنينات بأضطراب كل من الشخصيه الوساويه القهريه وذات النمط الفصامى/	حسن، ابراهيم حسن محمد.								
6047	12480030	تذكره نصر أبادى :	دندراوى، ايناس على عباس.								
6048	12480034	تأثير استخدام تقنيات المونتاج على فهم وتذكر المضامين المقدمه في برامج التوك شو بالفضايات المصريه :	محمد، اسراء أحمد محمد.								
6049	12480037	اثر التوجيهات النحويه في بيان المعانى الحديثيه في كتاب عدده القارىء في شرح صحيح البخارى للأمام بدر الدين العينى المتوفى سنه 855هـ/	جاء، أسماء محمد سليمان.								
6050	12480042	تأثير الصوره التليفزيونيه على اكتساب المعرفة بالقضايا الاجتماعيه في تقارير البرامج الحواريه بالفضايات المصريه:	السايخ، الهام سيد.								
6051	12480044	اضطراب بعض الوظائف المعرفيه وعلاقه باضطراب ابات النطق والتواصل لدى عبه من الأطفال/	مصطفى، محمود سيد فهمى.								
6052	12480047	الآراء الفقيهه التي خالف فيها الإمام ابن حزم الإمام أبأ خنيفه في العبادات الزكاه- الصوم- الحج في المحطى :	محمد، عادل محمد مختار.								
6053	12480059	قياس الكفاءه التخصصيه فى الاقتصاد المصرى بالتطبيق على قطاع الصناعات التحويليـه/	محمد، موفى رمضان موفى.								
6054	12480061	تقييم دور الهيئة العامة للرقابة المالية فى تحسين الإفصاح المحاسبى =	أحمد، أحمد بخيت محمد.	2018							يمثل الهدف الرئيسى للدراسة فى " إجراء تقييم وتطوير لدور الهيئة العامة للرقابة المالية فى تحسين كفاءة وفعالية الإفصاح المحاسبى فى البيئة المصرية، وذلك من خلال تقييم وتطوير دور القواعد المنظمة بسوق المال ككاتب عن دور الهيئة فى هذا الشأن"، وتحقيق ذلك تنازلت الدراسة عدة جوانب منها :- جودة الإفصاح المحاسبى: تحليل نظرى • :- تقييم دور الهيئة العامة للرقابة المالية فى تحسين مستوى الإفصاح المحاسبى من خلال تقييم دور قواعد القيد □ تقييم دور قواعد الحوكمة □ :- تطوير دور الهيئة العامة للرقابة المالية فى تحسين مستوى الإفصاح المحاسبى من خلال تطوير دور قواعد القيد □ تقييم دور قواعد الحوكمة □ اختبار تحقق نتائج التقييم والتطوير المقترحة لتحسين مستوى الإفصاح المحاسبى ميدانيا • وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج، أهمها:- عدم كفاية الإفصاح المحاسبى لإحتياجات أصحاب المصالح وعلى رأسهم الوحدة الاقتصادية ذاتها، حيث أن الإفصاح 1. الحالي لا يتمتع بالكفاءة والفعالية المطلوبة ليلاتم نماذج القرارات المختلفة، ويعمل على زيادة القيم المحققة وعوامل النجاح لكل فئة من فئات أصحاب المصالح، مما يتطلب قيام الهيئات الرقابية العامة بوضع وتطبيق وتطوير مجموعة من القواعد التي تكفل حماية حقوق أصحاب المصالح وتضمن لهم حد أدنى من الإفصاح، وتحقيق كفاءة سوق رأس المال وزيادة قدرته على جذب رؤوس الأموال المحلية والأجنبية . أتفق الجانبان النظرى والتطبيقي للدراسة على قصور دور القواعد بسوق المال فى تحسين كفاءة وفعالية الإفصاح عن 2. القيم المحققة لأصحاب المصالح من جهة، وقيمة الوحدة الاقتصادية من جهة أخرى، حيث تركزت آراء عينة الدراسة ككل وفقتها حول قصور دور قواعد القيد وقواعد الحوكمة فى تحسين كفاءة وفعالية الإفصاح المحاسبى فى البيئة المصرية

						اتفق المستقصى منهم على تأثير محاور التطوير المقترحة في القواعد المنظمة بسوق المال في تحسين كفاءة وفعالية 3. الإصاحاح عن القيم المحققة لأصحاب المصالح من جهة، وقيمة الوحدة الاقتصادية من جهة أخرى، حيث تركزت آراء عينة الدراسة ككل وفئاتها حول وجود تأثير كبير لمحاور التطوير المقترحة في قواعد القيد وقواعد الحوكمة في تحسين كفاءة وفعالية الإصاحاح المحاسبي في البيئة المصرية.		
					2018	صرح حسن أبو عجدو (2003) أن التحضير البدني هو أحد أهم عناصر إعداد الجزء الرئيسي أو جزء من الإعداد العام الموجه نحو تطوير عناصر اللياقة وتحسين كفاءة الأعضاء والأجهزة الوظيفية للجسم ، ويقصر بشكل عام على اكتساب الأسس المادية والوظيفية لكرة القدم العامة والخاصة ، على الرغم من أهمية دور إعداد مهارات كرة القدم ، إلا أن التحضير البدني يلعب أيضًا دورًا مهمًا في مساعدة اللاعب على أداء مهاراته المختلفة في الطريقة التقنية المطلوبة طوال فترة اللعبة ، حيث أنه بدون ارتباط وثيق بالحالة البدنية والمهارة أقل من إنتاجية اللاعب ، أثناء المباراة. (27: 22-21) بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، ذكر يحيى السيد (2002) أن البرامج التدريبية قد اتخذت شكلها وهيكلها وتنظيمها بما يتماشى مع التطور الجديد في الأجهزة والوسائل المستخدمة خلال عملية التدريب ، والتي أصبحت ضرورية للمهارات الجديدة والنفسية. (إعادة تأهيل اللاعبين. (73: 43) لذلك ، يجب على المدرب استخدام أساليب التدريب الحديثة متوافقة جدًا مع متطلبات النشاط الرياضي والتخصص في التخطيط للتدريب ، والتدريبات التي أصبحت في الآونة الأخيرة شعبية لدى الرياضيين تدريبات ساكيو التي يمارسها المبتدئون والمستوى العالي. ماريو يوفانوفيتش وآخرون. (2011) تنص على أن مصطلح S.A.Q مشتق من الأحرف الأولية لكل من السرعة والخفة والسرعة. (88: 1285) يضيف Velmurugan & Palanisamy (2013) أن تدريب sakio هو نظام تدريب حديث ينتج عنه تأثيرات متكاملة للعديد من القدرات البدنية ضمن برنامج تدريبي واحد وأن دراسات تأثيراتها الفيزيولوجية والفيزيولوجية على اللاعبين الصغار والقدامى اختلفت في نتائجها تعامل مع مجال الرياضة. (94: 432) هو نظام تدريب متكامل يهدف إلى تحسين التسارع sakio تنص على أن تدريب Remko Polman et al. (2009) (494: 89) وتوافق العين واليد ، والقدرة على التعبير وسرعة الاستجابة. من الواضح أن التدريب على السرعة ، والتدريب على اللياقة البدنية ، والتدريب على السرعة الحركية هي تمارين لياقة بدنية تتعلق مباشرة بالأداء الماهر للاعب كرة القدم. يتم قياس مستوى الشباب من خلال قدرتهم على أداء مهارات معقدة في كرة القدم بطريقة سلسة وثلاثية ، سواء على الأرض أو في الهواء. يوافق كل من حنفي مختار (1994) وإبراهيم شعلان وعمر أبو المجد (1996) ومحمد كشك وعبد الله الباسمي (2000) على أن خطط لعب كرة القدم تنقسم إلى قسمين رئيسيين: الخطط والخطط الهجومية (32: 17). (19: 3) (60: 248) ، ويعبارة أخرى ، في هذا السند ، يؤكد "إبراهيم" (2009) على أهمية الجانب الدفاعي لكرة القدم الحديثة بسبب تأثيره الكبير على نتيجة اللعبة والفريق الذي لديه دفاع قوي قادر على قطع الخصم و امتلاك الكرة لبدء هجوم منتظم بين لاعبين أو هجوم (20: 5) ، ولذلك فمن الضروري الانتباه إلى قدرة الشباب على تطوير مهارات دفاعية من سن مبكرة. لم يجد الباحث أي دراسة في البيئة الكويتية. كما وجد أن هناك دراسة واحدة فقط في البيئة المصرية كانت معنية بتمارين ساكيو. (2011. [23] كما تم العثور على بعض الدراسات في البيئة الخارجية التي كانت تهتم بتمارين sacko مثل فيكرام سينغ (2008) ، 95 ماريو يوفانوفيتش وآخرون. (2011) ، 88 زوران ميلانوفيتش وآخرون (زوران ميلانوفيتش وآخرون (2012) 97 وهناك أيضا بعض الدراسات التي تناولت جانب التخطيط مثل دراسة السيد على (2009) (20) في السابق ووجد الباحث أن الافتقار وندرة الدراسات العلمية في البيئة الكويتية في مجال كرة القدم ، ولم تود أي من هذه الدراسات إلى الدراسة الحالية. وهذا ما دفع الباحث إلى إجراء هذا البحث ، وهو محاولة لتحديد أثر برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريب ساكيو على بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة والإجراءات الدفاعية الفردية لمُبدِع كرة القدم في الكويت.		
					2018	يهدف البحث إلى دراسة تأثير استخدام تدريبات الوسط المائي و البيئة الرملية على بعض المتغيرات البدنية والمستوى الرقعي لمتسابقى جرى 1500متر وذلك من خلال : تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات الوسط المائي ومعرفة تأثيره على بعض المتغيرات البدنية(السرعة -1/3/1 القصى – تحمل السرعة- تحمل القوة- التحمل الدوري التنفسي) والمستوى الرقعي لمتسابقى جرى 1500متر للمجموعة التجريبية الأولى . تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات البيئة الرملية ومعرفة تأثيره على بعض المتغيرات البدنية (السرعة -1/3/2 القصى – تحمل السرعة- تحمل القوة- التحمل الدوري التنفسي) والمستوى الرقعي لمتسابقى جرى1500متر للمجموعة التجريبية الثانية التعرف على الفروق في المتغيرات البدنية(السرعة القصى – تحمل السرعة- تحمل القوة- التحمل الدوري -1/3/3 التنفسي) والمستوى الرقعي لمتسابقى جرى1500متر بين المجموعتين التجريبيتين لقد ازداد الوعي وانتشر الاعتقاد بفوائد تدريبات الماء فهي الآن واحدة من أحدث الطرق على مستوى العالم ،حيث تعمل تمرينات الماء كطبقي وقائي وعلاج طبيعي في مواجهة العديد من علاج حالات الإصابات أو التأهيل بعد الإصابة أو الجراحة أو اللياقة العامة للصحة وإنقاص الوزن والرشاقة والإرتقاء بمستوى اللياقة البدنية ،وتدريبات الماء هي من أحدث طرق التدريب الحديثة والشائعة في الوقت الحاضر ،حيث تعتبر تدريبات اللياقة البدنية المائية هي إحدى أشكال التدريب المفضلة وهي لا تحتاج إلى مهارة السباحة وأن أى شخص لديه الرغبة في ممارسة التدريب المائي يمكنه أن يجد المكان المناسب لأداء تدريبات اللياقة البدنية المائية. ويمكن أداء تدريبات الماء يومياً بدون قلق على العضلات أو المفاصل بعد الإصابة، فهذا يجعل النشاط أكثر متعة عن التدريب اليومي خارج الوسط المائي إذا لم تستطع اليوم مواصلة التدريب على الجري بسبب إصابة الركبة مثلاً فيمكنك التدريب في الماء.		
					2018	هذفت البحث الحالي إلى تطوير بيئة تعلم نقال قائمة على تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية، والكشف عن أثر استخدام هذه البيئة في تنمية التحصيل المعرفي والأداء المهارى المرتبط بمهارات تصميم وإنتاج تطبيقات الأندرويد التربوية وفي تنمية بعض مهارا (رت ما و ا رة المعرفة لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا، وتكونت عينة البحث من (68) طالب با وطالبة من طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بجامعة جنوب الوادي، واعتمد البحث الحالي على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والمنهج شبه التجريبي، وخلص البحث إلى وجود أثر إيجابي لبيئة التعلم النقّال القائمة على تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية في تنمية الجانب المعرفي والأداء المهارى المرتبط بمهارا رت تصميم وإنتاج تطبيقات الأندرويد التربوية وفي تنمية بعض مهارا رت ما وراء المعرفة لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا.		
					2018	تطوير بيئته تعلم نقال قائمه على تطبيقات الحوسبه السحابيه واثرها في تنميه مهارات تصميم وإنتاج تطبيقات الأندرويد التربويه وبعض مهارات ما وراء المعرفة لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/		
					2018	على، على حسن عبادي حسن.		
					2018	على، على حسن عبادي حسن.		

						تم إجراء التحاليل على عينات من بذور اليقطين ، الحلو ، البطيخ الخام والبذور المحمصمة. لتحري عن التركيب الكيميائي ومحتوى المعادن وتركيب الأحماض الأمينية لبعض جبات بذور القرع ؛ تميز الخصائص الفيزيائية والكيميائية للدهون وتركيب الأحماض الدهنية للزيوت المستخرجة. وبالمثل ، شملت الدراسة تأثير استهلاك دقيق من هذه البذور على المظهر الجانبي للدهون في المصل من الفئران ، وأخيرا ، صياغة منتج غذائي يعتمد على مزيج دقيق القمح والطحين. تابنت التركيبة الكيميائية الإجمالية بين جميع الأنواع ، مع أعلى محتويات البروتين. سجلت الألياف الخام والكربوهيدرات في دقيق البطيخ ، في حين سجلت sweetmelon أعلى قيمة من الدهون الخام. كان لعملية التخميص تأثير كبير على التركيب الكيميائي وكسور الدهون. احتوت جميع العينات على كميات متفاوتة من البوتاسيوم والفوسفور والمغنيسيوم والكالسيوم والصوديوم والمنغنيز والزنك والحديد والنحاس. وأظهرت نتائج تحليل الأحماض الأمينية أنه من بين الأحماض الأمينية الأساسية ، سجل اللوسين أعلى المستويات ، وسجل الميثيونين أقل القيم. كان حمض الجلوتاميك الأكثر انتشارًا بين جميع الأحماض الأمينية ، يليه حمض الأسبارتيك. الجاليسين والأرجينين. أظهرت الخصائص الفيزيائية الكيميائية لعينات الزيت أنها غير مشبعة بشكل كبير. أظهرت نتائج الأحماض الدهنية أن أحماض الأوليك ، البالمتيك ، الإستريرك و اللينوليك كانت أهم الأحماض الدهنية في جميع العينات ، مع حمض الأوليك كان هو الغالب الأحماض الدهنية غير المشبعة ، ويتراوح من 60.02 إلى 70.60 ٪ من إجمالي الأحماض الدهنية. أشارت النتائج إلى أن الفئران التي غذيت على حمية تحتوي على 20٪ من بذرة بذور اليقطين كانت أعلى زيادة في وزن الجسم. كذلك أشارت النتائج إلى أن الفئران التي تغذت على نظام غذائي يحتوي على 20٪ من بذور اليقطين كانت عندها أدنى مستويات من الكولسترول الكلي في الدم ، في حين أن مجموعات الفئران التي غذيت على النظام الغذائي مع البطيخ 10٪ كانت تحتوي على مستويات عالية من HDL-C ، وتغذت مجموعات الفئران على النظام الغذائي مع 10٪ من دقيق بذور sweetmelon كان عنده أدنى مستويات triglycerides الكلي و VLDL-C ، لكن الفئران التي غُذت غذاءً مع 10٪ دقيق بذور sweetmelon سجلت أدنى مستويات LDL-C مقارنة مع مجموعات الفئران الأخرى التي غُذت على الحمية المعالجة بدقيق بذور القرع المدروسة. أظهرت النتائج أن عينات الكيك المدعمة كانت غنية بمحتويات البروتين. الألياف خام؛ الطاقة (كال / 100g) والبوتاسيوم بالمقارنة مع عينات التحكم. أظهرت نتائج التقييم الحسي أن كعك القمح التكميلي مع دقيق القرع 10٪ و 10٪ من دقيق سويتميلون يتميز بخصائص حسية جيدة ومقبولة أفضل مقارنة مع التحكم. وأظهرت النتائج أن خصائص عينات الزيت مماثلة لتلك الخاصة بالزيوت التقليدية ، مما يشير إلى إمكانية استخدامها كزيت صالح للأكل ، مع إمكانية استخدام البذور في إثراء الغذاء لتعويض النقص في بعض الأحماض الأمينية. يمكن الإشارة إلى أن هذه البذور غير مستغلة بالكامل ويمكن استخدامها لصياغة عدد لا يحصى من المغذيات. ومن ثم ينبغي تشجيع زيادة الإنتاج والتجهيز والاستخدام.
	2018	6058	12480074	موسى، ابراهيم محمد عبد الرازق.	دراسات كيميائية وغذوية وتكنولوجية على بذور بعض القرعيات المزروعة في صعيد مصر /	
	2018	6059	12480078	عثمان، مندوح محمود محمد.	نموذج مقترح للأنشطة الوجدانية التسويقيه بالمنشآت الرياضيه لبعض جامعات صعيد مصر /	
						إدارة الرياضة الحديثة تتطلع إلى تطوير وتحديث أساليبها من أجل مواكبة التغيير الذي حدث في المؤسسات الرياضية الدولية. الوافد حدث تغيير في جميع أبعاد وعناصر العمل في هذه المؤسسات. تحولت الإدارة إلى اعتماد التكنولوجيا المتقدمة أساليب وممارسة أساليب الإدارة المبتكرة بحيث يمكن تلبية متطلبات تلك المنظمات لتحقيق أهدافها ، ولكي تكون قادرة على المنافسة وتحمل السوق العالمية المفتوحة ، الذي يقل فقط التميز والتميز. وظيفة التسويق هي واحدة من أهمها الوظائف الإدارية في المنظمة وهي محددة لنجاحها. قدرة أي منظمة لإنتاج السلع وتقديم الخدمات هي محدودة إلا برفقة جيد تسويقي فعال يساعد على تحديد احتياجات المستهلك وزيادة المبيعات والربحية تسعى المنظمة لتحقيقه. قد قسم الإنتاج إنتاج سلعة معينة بكميات كبيرة وتكلفة مناسبة. ال قد يقوم قسم الأبحاث بتصميم تصميم جذاب وتوفير التمويل لكن كل هذه الجهود سوف تؤتي ثمارها فقط من خلال تسويقها بفعالية المنتجات والخدمات التي تقدمها المنظمة للسوق المستهدف. الاستخدام الفعال لنظام اللوجستيات سيعزز مكانة المنظمة في السوق من خلال تلبية احتياجات المستفيدين وخفض تكلفة عمليات التسويق. وبالتالي ، فإن مكونات المزيج التسويقي ، مثل تطوير المنتج ، اختيار وإدارة منافذ التوزيع ، سوف تتأثر. أول المستفيدين ، والحد من تكلفة التوزيع ، وزيادة المبيعات وخلق الفوائد الزمنية والمكانية للمنتج ومساعدة المنظمة على التنافس مع المؤسسات الأخرى. الرابط بين الخدمات اللوجستية والأنشطة التسويقية و أصبح التكامل والتعاون بينهما ضرورة خلق قيمة للعميل ، والبحث عن فرص جدية لتحقيق التميز ، والتحدى الذي يواجه العديد من الشركات هو كيف هذا التكامل والتعاون لتحقيق أقصى قدر من أداء المؤسسة وتحقيق ميزة تنافسية مستدامة ، من خلال رفع كفاءة خدمة العملاء والسعي لإدارة العلاقات المتبادلة بينهما. ليس هناك شك في أن اعتماد المرافق الرياضية على الرياضة التسويق مع مصلحة في تنشيط الأنشطة اللوجستية وتوفير الدعم اللوجستي من خلال توفير الخدمات والمرافق والفوائد للمستفيدين مهوم وضروريون ، يمكنهم من خلاله المساهمة لزيادة التمويل الذاتي ورفع معدلات الإنتاج ورفع الكفاءة والقدرة من المرافق الرياضية على الصمود والبقاء مواصلة أداء عملها وتحقيق أهدافها.

						وقائمة أخرى غير متوفرة. وضعت الدراسة أيضا استراتيجية مقترحة لتطوير إدارة المدارس الثانوية في ضوء المعلومات وتكنولوجيا الاتصالات هذا العصر هو عصر المعلومات والمعرفة. بل هو أيضا عصر تقدم تكنولوجي هائل ، التطور السريع والتغيرات المتتالية ؛ أهمها ثورة المعلومات والاتصالات وإستخدام التكنولوجيا في مختلف مجالات الحياة التي جعلت العالم أ قرية صغيرة. يشهد عالم اليوم تطوراً هائلاً في استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات ، مما أدى إلى تغيير في حياة الفرد في القطاع الخاص والتجاري المستويات. الحاجة الملحة لاستخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في جميع مناحي الحياة ، بما في ذلك التعليم ، وقد ظهرت. تحتاج إدارة المدرسة الثانوية لاستخدام المعلومات و أصبحت تكنولوجيا الاتصالات (ICT) ضرورية في هذا العصر تتميز المعرفة تتدلع. استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات لإتجاز عمل إدارة المدرسة ينشر ثقافة استخدام هذه التقنيات على مستوى المدرسة و في جميع أنشطتها بين الإداريين والمعلمين والطلاب. هذا ل خير من المتعلم ، الذي أعد على أسس علمية من خلالها يمكنه مواكبة التطور العلمي والمعرفي. أصبحت تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات جزء لا يتجزأ من العملية التعليمية ، مما يجعل المؤسسات التعليمية أكثر.		
6069	12480158	فاعليه برنامج قائم على الخرائط الذهنية الرقمية لتنمية بعض مهارات القراءة والكتابة الإبداعية لدى طلاب شعبه اللغة العربيه بكلية التربية/	محمد، شفاء محمد حسين.		2018	مشكلة الدراسة تم ذكر مشكلة الدراسة في: افترض طلاب كلية التربية إلى بعض مهارات القراءة والكتابة الإبداعية. لذلك حاولت الدراسة قياس فاعلية الخرائط الذهنية الرقمية في تنمية بعض مهارات القراءة والكتابة الإبداعية لدى طلاب كلية التربية في تخصص اللغة العربية. أسئلة الدراسة حاولت الدراسة الإجابة على الأسئلة التالية ☐ ما هي مهارات القراءة الإبداعية المطلوبة لطلبة قسم اللغة العربية بكلية التربية؟ ☐ ما هي مهارات الكتابة الإبداعية المطلوبة لطلبة قسم اللغة العربية في كلية التربية؟ ما مدى فعالية الخرائط الذهنية الرقمية في تطوير بعض مهارات القراءة الإبداعية المطلوبة لطلاب قسم اللغة العربية في كلية التربية؟ ما مدى فعالية الخرائط الذهنية الرقمية في تطوير بعض مهارات الكتابة الإبداعية المطلوبة لطلاب قسم اللغة العربية في كلية التربية؟ ما العلاقة بين فاعلية الخرائط الذهنية الرقمية في تنمية بعض مهارات القراءة الإبداعية وفعالية تطوير بعض مهارات الكتابة الإبداعية لطلاب قسم اللغة العربية في كلية التربية؟ الهدف من الدراسة: هدفت الدراسة إلى قياس فاعلية الخرائط الذهنية الرقمية في تطوير بعض مهارات القراءة والكتابة الإبداعية لطلاب كلية التربية في قسم اللغة العربية. القيود المفروضة على دراسة أقتصرت الدراسة على ما يلي: مجموعة من طلاب السنة الثالثة تخصصون في قسم اللغة العربية بكلية التربية بقنا حيث أنهم قادرون على القراءة والكتابة بطريقة إبداعية. لذلك ، يمكن تطوير مهارات القراءة والكتابة الإبداعية بسهولة. علاوة على ذلك ، هذه المهارات هي وسيلة للدراسة والإنجازات الأكاديمية وفي مجالات الحياة والتعليم كذلك (I Mind Map) البرنامج المقترح: تم إعداده وفقاً لخرائط العقل الرقمية باستخدام بعض مهارات القراءة الإبداعية المطلوبة لطلاب كلية التربية في تخصص اللغة العربية بعض مهارات الكتابة الإبداعية المطلوبة لطلاب كلية التربية في تخصص اللغة العربية. الذي Digital Mind Maps معمل الكمبيوتر في كلية التربية والذي يتم تزويده بالإنترنت لتسجيل الدخول في موقع صمم لبرنامج الدراسة ☐ أجري البرنامج الدراسي في العام الدراسي 2016/2017 أدوات الدراسة صمم الباحث الأدوات التالية: ☐ اختبار مهارات القراءة الإبداعية لطلبة كلية التربية تخصص اللغة العربية اختبار مهارات الكتابة الإبداعية لطلاب كلية التربية تخصص في اللغة العربية Skills تصميم الدراسة اعتمدت الدراسة الطريقة شبه التجريبية التي هي "تصميم Pretest-Posttest Nonequivalent- المجموعات". تم تنفيذ الاختبار المسبق لأدوات الدراسة. بعد تطبيق برنامج الدراسة ، تم تطبيق الاختبار البعدي لأدوات الدراسة أيضاً لتحديد أهمية الاختلافات بينهما.		
6070	12480163	تصاویر وفنون الشعائر الدينية في العصر العثماني من خلال المخطوطات الإسلامية ومجموعات المتحف:	عطا الله، ماهر عبد السميع السيد.		2018	وفي ختام هذه الدراسة يتضح لنا أن الشعائر الدينية، هي كل عبادة لها عاداتها وتقاليدها المرتبطة التي صارت سمة لها عن غيرها من سائر العبادات البسيطة، بل واشتهر بها المسلمون عن غيرهم من أصحاب الديانات الأخرى. وفي ضوء ما وصلنا من العصر العثماني من تصاویر تزين المخطوطات الإسلامية أو تحف فنية مرتبطة بشعائر دينية خاصة بالمسلمين، وجدنا من الشعائر الدينية ما كان لها النصيب الأكبر من اهتمام الحكام والسلاطين، الذين حرصوا على تشييد المنشآت الدينية لها، وبخاصة دور العبادة وتوفير سبل الراحة لمقيمي مثل هذه الشعائر الدينية الإسلامية المختلفة وتنافسوا في ذلك تنافسا شديدا ، وكذا نالت حرص الفنانين والمُصورين، وقاموا بتناول عاداتها ومأرميها بشكل يمكننا من خلاله تحديد ما يميز تلك الشعائر من ملامح وممي أرتت انفردت بها عن غيرها من سائر العبادات. وقد كان حرص الفنان المسلم على تصوير كافة هذه الشعائر الدينية ربما محاولة منه لإبراز الملامح الرئيسية للدين الإسلامي، وتعددت وتنوعت الرسوم التوضيحية التي تمثل مثل هذه الشعائر، وقد أبدع كل فنان ور في رسم تلك		

						التصاوير، واختلقت الأساليب الفنية من ثم صر لآخر ومن فترة زمنية لأخرى، حيث رسم كل فنان الشعائر الدينية حسب تقاليد وموروثات عصره الفكرية. وكذا كان الحال فيما يتعلق بالتنوع والاهتمام من قبل السلاطين والحكام والقائمين بالنسبة للشعائر الفنية المرتبطة بتأدية مثل هذه الشعائر الدينية، وتأتي في صدارة هذه الشعائر الدينية الإسلامية التي تمتلئ بالمخطوطات الإسلامية برسوم مرسومها وطقوسها، وكذا تزخر المتاحف العالمية بحفظ التحف والمقتنيات التي كانت تربط بأدائها) الصلاة الجائز الحج (.. - - وأهم ما حاولت الدارسة أن تساهم فيه بشكل جلي، هو تصويب ما وقع فيه بعض الباحثين ممن سبقونا في الدارسة بعض التصاوير أو التحف التطبيقية من قبل، والذي تمثل أحياناً في نمية تصويرية إلى مخطوط آخر لا تنتمي التصويرية إليه، أو تأويل لبعض عناصر التصويرية، كأن يقوم بعض هؤلاء الباحثين بوصف أحد أشخاص التصويرية على أنه السلطان مثلاً في حين أنه أحد الجنود، أو أن يقدم البعض وصفاً لمنظر تصويري لم يكن هو الوصف الذي كان يقصده المصور أو الفنان عند رسمه لهذا المنظر، واعتمدت الدارسة في سبيل تصحيح هذه الأخطاء على باريهين قوية. قدمت لنا رسوم المخطوطات العثمانية صورة واضحة عن طرز العماائر الدينية كالمساجد والزوايا والمدارس وغيرها من الأماكن التي تقام فيها الصلاة في العصر العثماني، أيضاً الأمر بالنسبة للعناصر المعمارية المستخدمة في إقامة شعائر الصلاة كالمئذنة والمحاريب والمنبر... الخ الترجم المصنوع إلى حد كبير عند رسمه للموضوعات الدينية الهامة، بتعاليم الدين الإسلامي؛ فمثلاً حين يرسم شخصاً في شمره الدارعية حتى نهاية الكوخ، وكذلك الأمر بالنسبة لملايس.		
6071	12480170	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السالكو S.A.Q على بعض القدرات التوافقية ومستوى الأداءات المهارية الهجومية المركبة للاعبين كرة اليد /	سيد، محمد أحمد همام.		2018	أهداف البحث :- يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السالكو S.A.Q. ومعرفة تأثيره على تحسين كلا من :- - بعض القدرات التوافقية للاعبين كرة اليد - مستوى الأداءات المهارية الهجومية المركبة للاعبين كرة اليد فروض البحث :- توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات القياسين القبلي والبعدى للمجموعة التجريبية في بعض القدرات التوافقية (قيد البحث) لصالح القياس البعدى توجد فروق دالة إحصائية بين متوسطات القياسين القبلي والبعدى للمجموعة التجريبية في مستوى الأداءات المهارية الهجومية المركبة (قيد البحث) لصالح القياس البعدى توجد نسب تحسن في مستوى القدرات التوافقية ومستوى الأداءات المهارية الهجومية المركبة لثلاثين لاعب كرة اليد عينة البحث منهج البحث :- استخدام الباحث المنهج التجريبي للمجموعة الواحدة عن طريق القياس القبلي والقياس البعدى وذلك لمناسبة هذا المنهج وطبيعة البحث. مجتمع البحث :- يمثل مجتمع البحث ناشئ كرة اليد بمنطقة قبا مواليد 2000/2002 والبالغ عددهم 72 ناشئاً والمسجلين بالإتحاد المصري لكرة اليد. عينة البحث :- تمثل عينة البحث ناشئ كرة اليد مواليد 2000/2002 بمرکز شباب مدينة العمال بمحافظة قبا والمسجلين بالإتحاد المصري لكرة اليد وعددهم 18 ناشئاً وتم إختيارهم بالطريقة العمدية. أدوات جمع البيانات :- - تحليل المحتوى للمراجع والدراسات السابقة - استمارات إستطلاع رأي الخبراء حول القدرات التوافقية الخاصة لثلاثين لاعب كرة اليد - استمارات إستطلاع رأي الخبراء حول إختبارات القدرات التوافقية الخاصة لثلاثين لاعب كرة اليد - استمارات إستطلاع رأي الخبراء حول أهم الأداءات المهارية الهجومية المركبة لثلاثين لاعب كرة اليد - استمارات إستطلاع رأي الخبراء حول إختبارات الأداءات المهارية الهجومية المركبة لثلاثين لاعب كرة اليد - استمارات تسجيل نتائج القياسات للإختبارات الخاصة بالقدرات التوافقية والأداءات المهارية الهجومية المركبة لثلاثين لاعب كرة اليد		
6072	12480194	فاعلية التعلم التعاوني في تدريس مادة الكهرباء لتنمية المفاهيم العلمية والمهارات الوظيفية لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس المتوسط بنوالة الكويت/	الشمرى، سهام جابر ضويحي.					
6073	12480198	تطوير مهام مديري المدارس الثانوية في الكويت في ضوء مدخل القيادة الموزعة/	معرفى، محمد ابراهيم عبد الرضا كرم محمد.		2018	هدفت الدراسة إلى تطوير مهام مديري المدارس الثانوية في الكويت في ضوء مدخل القيادة الموزعة من خلال التعرف على واقع تطبيق مديري المدارس الثانوية للمهام الإدارية والفنية في ضوء مدخل الإدارة الموزعة. استخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. السلطة الإدارية والتعليمية في المدارس الثانوية في جميع مناطق دولة الكويت التعليمية وأظهرت النتائج التالية واقع تطبيق مدراء المدارس الثانوية للكويت على المهام الإدارية في ضوء مدخل الدائرة الموزعة على مجالات التخطيط: 1. (الاتصال، العلاقات الإنسانية، التفاوض، اتخاذ القرار، إدارة الاجتماعات)، واقع تطبيق مدراء المدارس الثانوية بالكويت على المهام الفنية في ضوء مقدمة الإدارة الموزعة للحقول (التوجيه، التطوير المهني للمعلمين، تكوين الفريق، دعم التقنية التعليمية، دعم مجتمع التعلم، التقييم) والذي تطلب سيناريو مقترح لتفعيل تطبيق مدخل الإدارة الموزعة في المدارس الثانوية بالكويت المفردات الرئيسية: التنمية - المهمة - مديري المدارس الثانوية في الكويت بوابة الإدارة الموزعة		
6074	12480201	طرز منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية الباقية بمدينة بورصة خلال العصر العثماني/	زباديه، أحمد حلمي صادق إبراهيم.		2018	تكمين أهمية الدارسة منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بمدينة بورصة خلال العصر العثماني في عدة أسباب منها: أنو لم تفرد الدارسة عممية مستقلة لهذا النوع من العماائر، وأن معظم الدارسات تمثل كتب وبحوث تنتهول نوع واحد من العماائر وليس عمل عممي متكامل ينطرق إلى طرز وأنماط وأنواع تلك المنشآت، وطبيعة عمميا. ومن الأسباب التي دفعتني لدارسة هذا الموضوع بو إلقاء الضوء عمى أحد أهم أنواع العماائر العثمانية بعيداً عن المدينة العثمانية الأشير استانبول، وإختيار مدينة ذات بعد حضاري بيزنطي ثم إسلامي وكانت إحدى عواصم الفترة المبكرة لمدولة العثمانية، ونى مدينة بورصة) 1 (، اولوقوف عمى مدي تحضر وتدين الدولة العثمانية وإزداربا سياسياً واجتماعياً واقتصادياً بما تعكسو منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية المختلفة، كذلك الوقوف عمى ما تضمو هذه الانماط المعمارية من مخططات، وما تحتويو مكوناتاً من وحدات وعناصر معمارية وزخرفية مهمة كان ليا دواز ميمما في تطور نظم العمارة الإسلامية بشكل عام. تهدف هذه الدارسة الى إلقاء الضوء عمى مجموعة من منشآت الرعاية والتكافل الاجتماعي بمدينة بورصة خلال العصر العثماني، وتحديد طرزها المعمارية المختلفة في كل نوع من أنواع منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية		

							سواء دور الشفاء، الحمامات، المدارس، مكاتب الصبيان، منشآت التصوف، دور المرق، والأسمدة، والوقوف على المتطلبات الوظيفية لكل منشأة، وعلى الوحدات المعمارية التي تضمها كل منشأة من أجل تحقيق متطلباتها الوظيفية، كما تيف إلى: تحديد استراتيجيات توزيع منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية في مدينة بورصة خلال العصر العثماني 1- واسبب ذلك. التعرف على العوامل المؤثرة على عمارة منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بمدينة بورصة في العصر 2- العثماني سواء العوامل البيئية أو الدينية أو الاجتماعية أو السياسية أو التكتيكية الأوربية الوافدة. التعرف على طرق تشغيل منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بمدينة بورصة خلال فترة الدراسة 3- الوقوف على مدى نجاح المعماري في التوفيق بين الوظيفة والتخطيط في الانماط المعمارية موضوع الدراسة 4- الإجابة على تساؤل حول: بل تأثرت عمارة وزخرفة منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بعد نقل العاصمة 5- من بورصة إلى أدرنو ثم استانبول؟ التعرف على مدى تأثير عمارة منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بمدينة بورصة العثمانية بمثلثات بالولايات الخاضعة لمدولة 6- العثمانية والدول المحيطة بها. التعرف على أسباب تسميات منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بمدينة بورصة فترة الدراسة 7- الوقوف على الفئات الاجتماعية المساهمة في عمارة منشآت الرعاية الاجتماعية بمدينة بورصة 8- العثمانية.			
6075	12480212		Vibration and tribological behavior of adding nano oxides materials to lithium grease /	taye, Eman ahmed abdelbaset.						
6076	12480221		Design and analysis of fluxswitching machines/	Saeed, Mahmoud saeed rayan.						
6077	12480228		Study of the anti-lock brake systems for passenger cars /	el-deen, El-shimaa hassan kamal.			2017 Nowadays the Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) is a standard safety feature in modern vehicles. Therefore, this study is focused on investigating the vehicle performance during different braking maneuvers using the ABS. On the other hand, the proper selection of anti-roll bar (ARB) is also investigated to reduce the vehicle lateral shift during braking due to the roll motion of the vehicle. A one axle 6-DOF Vertical-Lateral vehicle mathematical model considering the roll motion of the vehicle body and the rotational motion of the wheels is developed. The suspension system is modeled as independent suspension with Anti-roll bar. The tire-road interface is modeled using Magic formula together with a single point of contact road excitation considering the road roughness. On the other hand, the ABS control algorithm is developed based on the PID control theory employing wheel slip control strategy. The vehicle simulations are focused on three case studies present the effect of using the ABS controller on the vehicle braking performance and the anti-roll bar selection on the vehicle vertical and roll motions and the lateral shift of the vehicle during straight ahead braking. The braking performance is evaluated in terms of stopping distance and time, while the ride comfortable is evaluated in terms of vertical and roll accelerations. In addition to that, the vehicle lateral displacement is considered as an indicator to the vehicle lateral shift during braking. The obtained simulation results showed that, using the ABS improved the braking performance in terms of the stopping distance and time in comparison with the conventional brake system for all the investigated case studies. Furthermore, the vehicle roll and lateral dynamics in the split μ braking maneuvers is improved by the proper selection of the Anti-roll bar.			
6078	12480413		role of 64 mulidetector computed tomography in diagnosis of breast cancer/	abd el-razek, Ghada mohammed .						
6079	12480416		Three dimensional 3D transvaginal ultrasound clinical implementation in assessing uterinedisorders/	el- naggar, Shaymaa mahmoud.						
6080	12480417		comparative study between monopolar electrodes versus bipolar electrodes in hysteroscopic surgery/	ahmed, Hazem hashem .						
6081	12480422		Managment of female genital tractneoplasm in children and adolescents in upper egypt/	khodry, Mostafa mohammed.						
6082	12480425		comparative study between open and laparoscopic pyeloplasty/	gad, Mostafa abd el- razek ahmed.						
6083	12480426		screening and prevention of diabetic foot in gena governorate/	Mahmoud, Hossam el-din mohamed.						
6084	12480427		Identifying early glaucoma by spectral domain optical coherence tomography/	hamed, Mohammed ateto.						
6085	12480431		Relation between pain and skeletal metastas is in cancer patients evaluation by bone scintigraphy versus other diagnostic modalites/	el zahry, Mai rifat mohamed.						
6086	12480467		Endoscopic band ligation combined with argon plasma coagulation versus band ligation alone for eradication of esophageal varices/	Saleh, Heba ahmed osman.						
6087	12480470		Neurological complications in children and adolescents with type idiabates mellitus/	ahmed, Hala Mohamed sakhr.						
6088	12480480		Astudy of cardiac changes in infants with bronchiolitis/	mohammed, Heba Mohammed kobasi.						
6089	12480483		Epidemiological study of lower motor neuron disorders in gena governorate egypt/	ahmed, Ayman gamea salman.						

6090	12480488		Evaluation of risk of hepatitis B and C virus infection in urban and rural areas/	mousa, Naglaa mohammed mohamed ahmed.						
6091	12480504		Morphological analysis of the pyramidal cell dendrite structure/	Alsayed, Alsayes abdelhamid mohamed.						
6092	12482473		Study on the relationship between ovarian hormones and diabetes mellitus type 2 in female white albino rats/	farag- Rana toghan ahmed.						
6093	12482476		use of biodegradable plates and screws in treatment of pediatric facial bone fractures/	Ali- Ahmed ali abdelrahim .						
6094	12482482		role of type diabetes association genes in autoimmune response/	Aly, Mostafa ismail.						
6095	12482489		correlation between serum level of podoplanin and lymphnode metastasis in gynecologic cancer/	Ahmed, Mohammad abdel rahman mohammed.						
6096	12482492		Evaluation of fecal calprotectin as a differentiating test between inflammatory bowel disease and irritable bowel syndrome/	sabra, Ahlam Mohamed.						
6097	12482494		A study of some inflammatory cytokines in relation to variable tidal volumes in mechanically ventilated children/	sayed, Mohammed Mahmoud.						
6098	12482501		posterior spinal osteotomies for sagittal imbalance/	Tammam, Hamdy ahmed hussein.						
6099	12482506		The clinical and functional outcomes of three dimensional design antero lateral thigh/	Taha, Mahmoud abdalla hifny.						
6100	12482512		Studies on microbiological potential of some extracts and silver nanoparticles from Calotropis procera and ficus sycomorus/	Hassan, Neamat hamam ali.						
6101	12482517		study of meson spectra by using some quark models/	Allosh, Mohammed ahmed mohammed mohammed.						
6102	12482521		The phase transformations of Ba _{0.9} Ca _{0.1} Ti _{0.9} Sn _{0.1} lead free ceramic from single phase to composite after solubility limit of doping/	Mahmoud, Abdel razek abdelnaem.						
6103	12482527		On the utility of computational approaches in images edge detection/	Elaraby, Ahmed elaraby ahmed.						
6104	12482532		an approach method of extracting hidden data from digital images/	rashed, Amal ahmed mohamed.						
6105	12482539		Toxicological effects of various compounds on delphastus catalinae predator of whiteflies/	badawy, Amr Mohamedb Mohamed Mohamed.						
6106	12482543		securing cloud computing/	Hussein, Hussein ibrahim abulkasim.						
6107	12482553		Weed ecology in reclaimed lands in eastern and western sides of qena governorate egypt/	Abdrabbu, Heba sallam.						
6108	12482558		Molecular investigation of tickborne diseases in Hokkaido wild life/	Moustafa, Mohamed abdallah mohamed.						
6109	12482574		Adult stem cells of equine apical cell based therapy for cartilage tissue regeneration/	zayed, Mohammed naguib hussein.						
6110	12482597		Studies on postpartum antestrous dairy cows in qena governorate/	Mohamed, yahia abbass amin .						
6111	12482601		some parasitological studies on fasciola species in aswan governorate/	ibrahim, dalia ahmed .						
6112	12482613		Le theme de la peur dans un barrage contre le pacifique lamant et lamant de la chine du nord marguerite duras/	haroun, Cherihan.						
6113	12482623		Levobupivacaine versus bupivacaine with and without dexmedetomidine in spinal anesthesia/	Ismail, Mahmoud mohammed ahmed.						
6114	12482626		Dexmedetomidine as an anesthetic adjuvant patients undergoing intracranial tumour surgery/	Soliman, Mohammed abd elrhman.						
6115	12482630		The potential benefits of nicarven to protect against radiation induced injury in hematopoietic stem progenitor cells with relation low dose exposures/	Ali, Haytham Mohammed ahmed.						
6116	12483134		role of oxidative stress and anti-oxidant in epileptic children and their efforts on cognitive function/	Bakri, Ali helmi.						
6117	12483135		Evaluation of erythropoietin as renoprotective therapy during cardiac surgery/	Hassan, ahmed fathy abdel latif.						
6118	12483138		Effect of gender on the response to the use of intravenous nalbuphine for operative analgesia after major abdominal operations/	fathy, Ahmed mokhtar.						

6119	12483144	retrograde intrarenal surgery versus extracorporeal shock lithotripsy for the management/	elsoghier, Omar Mohammed.						
6120	12483149	Mucosal graft versus penile skin flap urethroplasty in patients with complete anterior urethral strictures/	Ali, Atef fathi .						
6121	12483154	polymorphism in cyclin D1 gene (G870A) and the risk of squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx/	Abdelrahman, Nahad hassan.						
6122	12483170	Evaluation of 28B gene variant and sustained response to pegylated interferon and ribavirin in patients with chronic hepatitis/	Alemam, Mohamed farouk Hassan.						
6123	12483186	Follow up of endovascular coiling of unruptured middle cerebral artery aneurysm protocol/	. Ahmed, Islam gad elrapibrahim						
6124	12483193	Role of magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy in diagnosis of brain neoplastic and neoplastic like lesions/	Mohamed, saeda Mohamed abdelwahab.						
6125	12483199	Mineral exploration in central eastern desert of Egypt using remote sensing data/	Ibrahim, Ibrahim mohamed osman.						
6126	12483210	Applications of natural transform with some other analytical methods for solving some fractional differential equations/	Abd elhafez, Hamdy ragab abd elrahim.						
6127	12483216	Nanomaterials for diagnostic and treatment of cancer basic studies about the interaction of nanomaterials with cancer cell/	Abdelkarim, Alaa hassan said.						
6128	12483222	physiological studies on the effect of the nanomaterial (fullerene C60) and zinc on the toxic effect induced by cyclophosphamide in male albino rats/	Ismail, Asmaa sayed Muhammad.						
6129	12483231	The effectiveness of an e-program based on mind maps in developing some reading comprehension skills among prospective teachers of English at Hurgada faculty of education/	Obaid, Reem mohuy abdeen ahmad mahmoud.						
6130	12483235	Major exotic diseases of imported camels/	Ahmed, Fatma Ahmed Khalifa.						
6131	12483240	Histopathological and chemical studies on the effects of diazinon on the ameliorating effects of vitamin E and selenium and garlic extract in rats/	Mohammed, Manar farghaly abd elhafez.						
6132	12483244	Clinicopathological studies on the protective role of vitamins C, E and onion against sodium nitrite toxicity in albino rats/	Fouad, Samer saad.						
6133	12483251	Epidemiological study on campylobacteriosis in poultry and human/	Gahlan, Asmaa gahlan yousef.						
6134	12483256	class II HMG CoA reductase inhibitors targeting gram positive bacterial pathogens/	Younis, Waleed khedr Mohammed.						
6135	12483271	On solution of some solitonic problems in quantum mechanics/	Ahmed, Hasnaa rabea Ibrahim.						
6136	12483274	Green synthetic approaches for biologically relevant heteroaromatic utilizing green catalyst multicomponent reactions and pressure/	Almarzouq, Douaa salman.						
6137	12483280	Study of physical properties for nano-platinum octaethyl porphyrin thin films and its photovoltaic applications/	Qenawe, Amr Atti abuelwafa.						
6138	12483290	Geophysical mapping of geological structures as potential sites for mineralization at Wadi Allaqi Protectorate South Eastern Desert Egypt/	Zaky, Ahmed Mohammed el dosouky.						
6139	12483295	Robust control issue in the field of renewable energy /	Mahran, Ahmed Mohammed rashwan.						
6140	12483298	flow characteristics in natural and compound channels with groynes/	Mostafa, Mona Mahmoud.						
6141	12483305	Modeling and simulation of different topologies dynamic voltage restorer DVR for investigating voltage sag compensation/	Ahmed, Shazly Abdo Mohamed.						
6142	12483313	stability improvement of DFIG wind farms during fault occurrence/	Rihan, Mahmoud sameh.						
6143	12483316	Measurements of soil parameters by new apparatus/	Abu Zeid, Mahmoud Mohamed.						
6144	12483321	flow characteristics in natural and compound channels with groynes/	Mostafa, Mona Mohamoud.						
6145	12483325	Modeling and simulation of different system topologies using dynamic voltage DVR for investigating voltage sag compensation/	Ahmed, Shazly Abdo Mohamed.						
6146	12483328	stability improvement of DFIG wind farms during fault occurrence/	Rihan, Mahmoud sameh.						

6147	12486204		التنصص الأسلوبى فى مسرح شوقى الشعرى :	فرج, عزّة محمد أحمد.		2017	The study consists of introduction addressed the importance of the subject and its uniqueness and monetary approach followed and then mulch came entitled syllabus terminology (identify and clarify) then the message consisted of five chapters came that way:- The first Chapter: wombs bookmark hairy in Shawki's poetic theatre. The Second Chapter: Intertextuality lexical hair in Shawki's poetic theatre. The third Chapter: Intertextuality rhythmic and harmony in Shawki's theater poetry The fourth Chapter: Intertextuality of the metaphorical hair in Shawki's theater poetry The five chapter: Compositional intertextuality hair in Shawki's theater poetry Then the finale provided letter and summarized findings and foreseeing the researchers aspire to such quality of those modernist studies and list of sources , references , theses and journals that reported her study.	2	
6148	12488219		الفكر المسيحى المبكر وتطوراتّه :	قناوى, محمد أبوالمجد محمد.		2014	This thesis for procuration master's degree in medieval Christian philosophy ,moreover,entitled "Early christian thought and its developments- selected examples." That the study has been examine the important ideas that have contributed to the formation of early christian thought and doctrines and moreover I choice Gnosticism and a Saint Irenaeus as example of the defenders of christianity in the face of that band, then the most important figures patristic them, for example, "Ignatius of Antioch and Clement and Origin Alexandrians, "then the most important figures that influenced in the Council of Nicea. The researcher used comparative analytical method, This study was consists of an introduction and five chapters and a conclusion. • The introduction discussed the definition, clarification of its importance thesis and referred to the methodology which used in the preparation of it and exposes questions which around it. • The first chapter is entitled " Intellectual trends leading up to the coming of christianity." • The second chapter is entitled " Firstfruits christian thought." • The third chapter is entitled "The position of early christian thought from Gnosticism." • The fourth chapter is entitled " parents ancients `s christian thought." • The fifth chapter is entitled "Christian thought in the third century and its reflection on the fourth century." The conclusion have been enrolled the most important results. 1 – There are elements of the influence and impact between the Greek and Jewish thought in christian thought. 2 – There are ascertain basic doctrines to faith in the age of the apostles as well as the idea of the Incarnation and the Trinity and the redemption and salvation, and theological reasoning to the person of christ and the Apostles posts in the writings of the Fathers fill the void in the historical information. This was followed by the list included the most important Arabic and foreign sources and references.		
6149	12489031		أحمد, مروة محمد شحاتة. / (ت899 هـ)الآراء الكلامية والصوفية لدى الشيخ أحمد زروق " "			2018	This thesis is submitted to get the master's Degree in Islamic Philosophy and Sophism. It is entitled "Verbal and Sophism Points of View of Sheikh/ Ahmed Zarouk". He is one of the most prominent figures of Moroccan Sophism thoughts. His uniqueness and fame are due to handling rhetoric, jurisprudence and sophism. This thesis has discussed God's divine elements of Sheikh/ Ahmed Zarouk, types of monotheism, monotheism of deeds, and monotheism of features. This monotheism is based on proving divine perfection of names and features without any kind of adaptation or exemplification.		

							This thesis has also discussed Sheikh/ Ahmed Zarouk's life and the environment where he has grown, as he was born in a house of science and religion being brought by his grandmother. As a result, he has been fond learning, writing, science and religion. from a scientific perspective, this has led to a brilliant belief movement in most places of Arabic Moroccan countries. Furthermore, according to political, social and religious conditions, there have been conflicts and tensions due to conflict of reaching regime. from the external perspective, there has also been conflict with christians which caused commercial and social decline. Then, the thesis discusses the problem of soul and the world according to Sheikh/ Ahmed Zarouk. It has also clarified their concepts, his opinions about them. It has discussed the Holy Quran and Prophet's opinions about this issue as well as illustrating philosophers' and argumentative verbal philosophers' opinions about this issue. Moreover, this thesis has discussed sophism opinions of Sheikh/ Ahmed Zarouk through illustrating concept of sophism and its features. This thesis has also discussed Sheikh/ Zarouk's concept of sophism, and the relationship between sophism and jurisprudence. This thesis has also discussed sheikh/ Zarouk's approach in correction of.		
6150	12489140		بعض سمات الشخصية وعلاقتها بأساليب مواجهة الضغوط لدى مرضى الفشل الكلوي :	أحمد, أحمد جمعة محمود.		2018	The current study aims to identify the relationship between some personality traits (depression - anxiety) and styles of coping with stresses in patients with renal failure and healthy, as well as to verify the differences between patients and healthy personality traits (depression - anxiety) and styles of coping with stresses, Males and females in the samples of patients and healthy personality traits (depression - anxiety) and styles of coping with stresses. The study was conducted in two groups: the first group, the group of patients with renal failure, consisting of 60 patients (N = 60), and the second group is the healthy group consists of 60 individuals (N = 60). The study tools consists of a battery of psychological tests, which included the Demographic Data Questionnaire, the Depression Measure (1961), the Arabization and Standardization of Ahmed Abdel Khaliq (1996), and the Measure of Concerns Prepared by the Researcher and the Measure of styles of coping with stresses prepared by Hanaa Shuwaikh (2004). To verify the validity of the current study hypotheses, namely: 1- There is a correlation relationship of statistical significance between depression and styles of coping with stresses in the eyes of patients with kidney failure and healthy. 2 - There is a correlation relationship of statistical significance between anxiety and styles of coping with stresses in the eyes of patients with kidney failure and healthy. 3-There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of patients with renal failure and the averages of healthy levels on both the measure of depression and anxiety and styles of coping with stresses. 4- There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of males and the average scores of females on the scale of depression and anxiety and styles of coping with stresses in the samples of patients with kidney failure and healthy. The current study yielded multiple results, the most important of which are: 1- There is a statistically significant correlation between depression on the one hand and the majority of styles of coping with stresses on the other hand in patients and healthy people. 2- There is a statistically significant correlation between anxiety on the one hand and the majority of styles of coping with stresses on the other in patients and healthy people.		
6151	12489456		ديوان ابن الخيمي :	عبد الرحيم, عبد الحميد عبد الرحيم عبد اللاه.		2017	After studying (Ibn El-Kheiamy) I can say that Ibn El-Kheiamy divan as a model of the poetry of that period (the seventh hijry century) which attended both of the Ayyubid and Mamluk states, it's regarded as one of the literary heritage treasures, in addition to it produce a reflection of an Arabian poetry in Egypt in that period. Hence; the study proved that the poetry in the period of (Ayyubid and Mamluk) although the problems that encountered, it still strong. In my opinion, Ibn El-Kheiamy did well even if he has some mistakes - as previously- but he is interceded because of his true and creative which is the most. The most prominent and recommendation results that I reached through this study were: * Ibn El-Kheiamy is regarded a pioneer of El-Ekhwaneyyat art, and he is the major general of the poetry in his period which was proved by many historians and translators, to the extent that, Alzahaby, El-kotoby and Al-safady preferred him on the poets of his period. * Ibn El-Kheiamy had lived in (the seventh hijry century) which as the other centuries has its own features differentiate it, may be the most important of these features is the religion spirit that was prevailing in the society, the reason of that may be the crusades which took a place in that period. * Ibn El-Kheiamy wrote in different poetry purposes so almost he wrote in all the poetry purposes.		

						203 * The poet was interested in El-Ekhwaneyyat art, so it came in the first status in his divan. He has more than five hundred poetic verses and sections, that is almost one third of his divan. Included Ekhwanic subjects and purposes, such as Longing, affection, nostalgia, congratulations and elation etc. * Ibn El-Keiamy Courting was chaste, didn't shame modesty or stimulate the instincts. The seventh hijry century (13th century) attended Sufi displacement too much into Egypt, so Sufism is regarded as an important poetic purpose for Ibn El-Kheiamy, so that he wrote tow hundred and sixty eight verses. * Ibn El-Kheiamy's language refers to his much knowledge and his memorization of the holly Qur'an and the holly Hadeeth, in addition to, he learnt from the preceding poets; that refers to his wide literary vista and amount of his knowledge about the previous poets his effectiveness by them. * Ibn El-Keiamy was featured by leaving the diversion and insanity; the reason for that may be the disturbance of the politic and social life then. * The divan of Ibn El-Kheiamy include all poetic arts, such as music, rhyme, eloquence, significance and ability of creating meanings by a linguistic dictionary and a method specialized in it without the others. * One of Ibn El-Kheiamy demerits was that the nature wasn't mentioned in hi divan. The Nile which mentioned in all poets' writings in all periods and was impressed by many Egyptian poets, we don't find any 204 mention about it in this divan, the nature generally didn't mention in Ibn El-Keiamy divan. * In the end; I recommend all the researchers to come back to our literary heritage which suffered from the treachery and neglect. Our literary heritage has true expression about the life of our formers with its social, politic and economic differences and tell us their feelings, ideas, wisdom and experiences which we extremely need now. * I also recommend the researchers to research in impartial and subjective, without Drifting by the opinions of some critics. Perhaps, a critic may vilify the poet of a whole period because of incomplete look without scrupulousness.		
6152	12489602		أثر حروف الزيادة في بيان المعاني الحديثة في كتاب سنن ابن ماجه :	طه. فايزة حلمي مصطفى.		2017 Year important source after Quran citation for most levels of language and meaning and significance level at the level as at the level of the exchange rate. ❑ 1-Observe the method and manner of arranging Ibn maajah in his Sunanrank on the doors. ❑ 2-He started with an introduction in faith and science stating (22) Daddy, and (222) recently, and the doors of worship then doors of Nikah and divorce and other doors. ❑ 3-talking inventory report, and rarely mention the effects of the sahaabah and taabi'een. ❑ 2do not repeat conversations in writing, not only attaches a little rare. ❑ 5-in section offers powerful conversations, makes in vulnerable finale section. ❑ Choreography and provided a great service for Arabic science, anhgwa, they put toward her Arabic science foundations and disbursed, establish their doctrine and triumphed over others, and learned linguistic generations since the fourth century Hijri to say optometrists say no, it's louder and raises him, damaged that belief in science, he snarled, and maybe it's rebellion, what a beautiful saying dad alive in the ocean sea "are not religious saying overthrown Basra and others who oppose them, how rule proved transfer dictational mistakes of Arab words never moves, choreography. ❑ Gilded optometrists to increase ten letters collected by saying (saltmoniha) and it does have a character in the word is those 11, they made fun of some dictational mistakes when they say increase the character not of these ten, the kufic expand in letters and they say are not being, and do not distinguish between increased disclosure and others. ❑ Which shows me in letters increase differs from Ray optometrists and view dictational mistakes, Vari should differentiate between the increase in morphological characters start steady, steady increase non-fossil language characters, I believe that the increase of two types: ❑ 1increase the disclosure standard, and alphabet of eight (a t o m n f a j) is not ten, have excluded the LAAM and distraction. ❑ 2.increase acoustic language lexicography, fossil and alphabet		

							letters all. This second type of lexical search serves increase characters and opens wide to signify, designated to track the evolution of the roots and disclose their relationships with each other. □ Eight characters growths (steady disclosure standard) and other linguistic means drastic growths characters in non-steady foot on language usage.		
6153	12489814		دراسة تأثير عوامل التلف على الآثار الجصية بالمنشآت الأثرية وطرق ترميمها، تطبيقاً على أحد النماذج المختارة / على، أيمن محمود سيد.			2014	where eating plaster in ancient Egypt has said Alfred Lucas that the first case was used gypsum as an adhesive , was to repair a vase of pottery from the predynastic period , and has popularized the use of mortar, plaster stone buildings in sucking the old note that the use of plaster Commune was not primarily to connect the blocks but only used to fill in the blanks and gaps minute surfaces top of the blocks of stone bearing the large distribution falls from Loads knew gypsum burning in the era of households ancient Egyptian beginning in 5000 to 3000 BC, has been used as a link between the stone blocks in the pyramid of Cheops , about 2900 BC. It also touched on plaster in ancient Greek Romanian characterized by masks frescoes that have sprung up in Egypt and confirmed by the large number who discovered the masks frescoes in many from Egypt where there is a museum Greco-Roman Alexandria, a set of masks stucco colored numbering (32) mask in addition to the masks in the Egyptian Museum . Also addressed the research also plaster in the Coptic era where characterized by the Coptic period lack of studies that addressed in this research was to identify the origin of the word Copt , and the definition in the Coptic language , the most important characteristic of plaster in Coptic art , Egyptian since ancient times tends to religiosity , by its nature and upbringing , it has been extended to religiosity christian and Islamic eras and yet speak Arabic Copts today , but they are using the Coptic language in their churches , Coptic is the last stage in the civilization of the ancient Egyptians, and is in the initial stages forms hieroglyphics and hieratic and demotic . He grew expression (Coptic) from the Arabic word " uptake " and the word Copt initial traces its roots back to the Greek word "Aigyptioi / Aigyptos". Finally, Section plaster in the Islamic era, where there were many methods of decoration plaster in different periods of the era of Islamic until it became his recipes basics known distinguish a decoration plant engineering and clerical, decorations organisms, and have been acquainted with the first uses of plaster in -BEgypt in the era of Caliphs after the Islamic conquest to Egypt at the hands of the commander and companion Amr ibn al-Aas (may Allah be pleased with him)		
6154	12500514	ماجستير	بناء مقاييس لمصادر الضغوط النفسية لدى ناشئي كرة القدم تحت 15 سنة بدولة الكويت	الطيفري، خالد نايف عبدالعزيز ماجد صكم		2018م	يهدف البحث الحالي بناء مقاييس لمصادر الضغوط النفسية لدى ناشئي كرة القدم تحت 15 سنة بدولة الكويت ، وقد استخدم البحث المنهج الوصفي ، وتم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية وتكونت عينة البحث من (402) ناشئي، كرة قدم تحت 15 سنة يمثلون (100%) من من مجتمع البحث وقد تم إجراء الدراسات الاستطلاعية على عدد (42) ناشئي بنسبة مئوية قدرها (10.44%) من المجتمع الكلي للبحث ، وتم تطبيق الدراسات الأساسية على عدد (360) لاعب ونسبة مئوية قدرها (89.55%) في المرحلة المسبقة تحت 15 سنة ، واستخدم الباحث مقاييس مصادر الضغوط النفسية لناشئي كرة القدم معدل من قبل الباحث كدالة للبحث . وكانت أهم النتائج: التوصل إلى مصادر الضغوط النفسية لناشئي كرة القدم المستخلصة من البناء العاملي. مصادر الضغوط النفسية الخاصة بأحمال التدريب الرياضي .		
6155	12500516	ماجستير	تأثير التدريب بالأنقال والتدريب البليومتري على تنمية القدرة العضلية ومستوى أداء مهارة الضرب الساحق لناشئي الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت	المطيري، ثامر عبدالله مكمخ		2018م	يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على الاختلافات بين تأثير التدريب الأنقال والتدريب البليومتري على تنمية القدرة العضلية ومستوى أداء مهارة الضرب الساحق لناشئي الكرة الطائرة تحت 17 سنة من خلال تحقيق الأغراض التالية: 1- التعرف على تأثير برنامج التدريب بالأنقال على تنمية القدرة العضلية ومستوى أداء مهارة الضرب الساحق- 2- التعرف على تأثير برنامج التدريب البليومتري على تنمية القدرة العضلية ومستوى أداء مهارة الضرب الساحق - 3- التعرف على الفروق بين التدريب بالأنقال ، والبليومتري في تنمية القدرة العضلية ومستوى أداء مهارة الضرب الساحق- 3-		
6156	12500517	ماجستير	تأثير استخدام أسلوب المحطات متباعدة المستويات على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة اليد لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت	الشمالي، عدنان ابراهيم أحمد		2018م	هدف البحث: يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على :تأثير استخدام المحطات المتباعدة المستويات على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة اليد لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت . منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المنهج التجريبي لملامته طبيعة البحث وذلك باستخدام التصميم التجريبي لمجموعتين متكافئتين إحداهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة باتباع القياس القبلي والبعدى لكلا المجموعتين . النتائج: التعلم باستخدام أسلوب المحطات المتباعدة المستويات له تأثير إيجابي على المتغيرات المهارية في مهارات كرة اليد قيد - البحث لطلاب المجموعة التجريبية . التعلم باستخدام الأسلوب التقليدي له تأثير إيجابي على المتغيرات المهارية في كرة اليد قيد البحث لطلاب المجموعة - الضابطة. التعلم باستخدام أسلوب المحطات متباعدة المستويات كل أكثر فاعلية من التعلم بالأسلوب التقليدي على المتغيرات المهارية- في مهارات كرة اليد قيد البحث مما يشير إلى فعاليته في عملية التعلم		
6157	12500539	ماجستير	برنامج تدريبي مقترح للقدرة البدنية الخاصة واثره على مستوى الأداء المهارى لناشئي سباق 110متر/حواجز بدولة الكويت	الخالدي، علي حسين بنيان		2018م	يهدف البحث الحالي تحسين مستوى الأداء المهارى لناشئي 110متر حواجز من خلال : 1- بناء برنامج تدريبي للقدرة البدنيةالخاصة المرتبطة بسباق 110 متر حواجز-1		

[illegible]

عبدالعظيم، إيهاب حامد.		مشكلة البحث: بالرغم من أن بعض المبتهلين قد منحه الله القدرة الموسيقية بنسب متميزة ويوجد منهم من هو موهوب ويتميز بجمال الصوت إلا أنهم يؤدون بدون علم أو دراية بالمقامات الموسيقية وتم معرفة هذا من خلال دراسة استطلاعية وملاحظة أداء العينة التي كان قوامها (10 أفراد) وذلك من خلال الاحتكاك المباشر ببعض المبتهلين بقصر ثقافة قنا لذا يرى الباحث ضرورة اعداد برنامج موسيقى مقترح يعتمد على تنمسية الموهوبين من المبتهلين بقصر ثقافة قنا وذلك من خلال تدريبات صوتية مستنبطة من الاغاني الدينية. اهداف البحث:- لقاء الضوء على بعض الاغاني الدينية والتعرف على قيمتها الفنية-1 كتابة النوت الموسيقية لهذه الاعمال الدينية-2 التحليل المقامى والتغنى لهذه الاعمال الموسيقية-3 جمع بعض التراث الغنائى الدينى لمحافظة قنا والحفاظ عليه من الاندثار-4 اعداد برنامج موسيقى تدريبي يعتمد على تمارين بسيطة لتذليل صعوبات تلك الاعمال والتي تخدمى الموهوبين من-5 لمبتهلين فى لاداء الابتهاالات بما يناسب النص تحسين مستوى اداء المبتهلين بعد تطبيق البرنامج-6	2018	قنا:	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	محمد،عبدالرحيم محمد منصور.	فاعلية برنامج موسيقى مقترح لتنمية بعض مهارات الموهوبين من المبتهلين بمحافظة قنا من خلال الاغاني الدينية/	دكتوراه	12501759	6185
حسين، أمل عبدالكريم.		مشكلة البحث لوحظ من خلال تدريس الباحثة للجانب التطبيقي لمادة النسيج لطلاب الفرقة الثالثة قسم التربية الفنية كلية التربية النوعية بجامعة جنوب الوادى وجود قصور لدى الطلاب في تطبيق الاتجاهات النسجية الحديثة والتي لم تحظى بالاهتمام في الكثير من مشغولاتهم النسجية وما زالت تعتمد على الأنوال والتقنيات والتراكيب والخامات التقليدية البسيطة المتعارف عليها وتم تدعيم هذه الملاحظة بأعداد اختبار كانت عناصره من الأشكال الهندسية طبق على عينة عشوائية من طلاب الفرقة الثالثة وعددهم 15 طالب وطالبة وحكم من خلال المسادة المتخصصين في التربية الفنية والتي كانت من نتيجتها وفقاً لنجول تفرغ بيانات تحكيم المشغولات النسجية المرفق عدم تحقق الاتجاهات النسجية الحديثة في تلك المشغولات والتي جاءت بنسبة 80.42% لذا كان من الضروري إيجاد مداخل تجريبية جديدة تمكن الطلاب من انتاج مشغولات معاصرة في ضوء الاتجاهات النسجية الحديثة ومستقلة عناصرها الزخرفية من جماليات المفردات الشكلية للخط الهيروغليفي الذي يحمل طابع الاصالة والمووروث الحضارى الذى يمدهم بالطاقة الابداعية فى انتاج تلك الاعمال	2018	قنا:	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	محجوب، هدى صبحى مصطفى.	اتجاهات نسجية حديثة كمدخل لانتاج مشغولة نسجية معاصرة مستلهمة من الخط الهيروغليفي/	دكتوراه	12501763	6186
فارس، نجلاء محمد.		اهداف البحث سعى الباحث الحالي الى تحقيق الاهداف التالية: تحديد المعايير اللازمة لتطوير بيئة التعلم القائمة على تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية المقترحة لتنمية مهارات تصميم وانتاج تطبيقات الاندرويد التربوية وبعض مهارات ما وراء المعرفة لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا التواصل الى قائمة بالمهارات الخاصة بتصميم وانتاج تطبيقات الاندرويد التربوية المستهدف تنميتها لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا وضع نموذج للتصميم التعليمي الذى يناسب تطوير بيئة التعلم القائمة على تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية المقترحة لتنمية مهارات تصميم وانتاج تطبيقات الاندرويد التربوية وبعض من مهارات ما وراء المعرفة لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا الكشف عن اثر استخدام بيئة التعلم القائمة على تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية المقترحة فى تنمية التحصيل المرتبط بالجانب المعرفى لمهارات تصميم وانتاج تطبيقات الاندرويد التربوية لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا الكشف عن اثر استخدام بيئة التعلم القائمة على تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية المقترحة فى تنمية الاداء المهارى المرتبط بمهارات تصميم وانتاج تطبيقات الاندرويد التربوية لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا	2018	قنا:	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	على، على حسن عبادى حسن.	تطوير بيئة تعلم نقال قائمة على تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية وأثرها على تنمية مهارات تصميم وانتاج تطبيقات الاندرويد التربوية وبعض مهارات ما وراء المعرفة لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/	دكتوراه	12501778	6187
عطية، امين احمد محمد.		اهداف البحث يهدف البحث الى : لقاء الضوء على استراتجية التفكير بصنوت مرتفع-1 لقاء الضوء على استراتجية تدريس الاقران-2 اعداد برنامج مقترح قائم على استخدام استراتيجيتي التفكير بصنوت مرتفع وتدريب الاقران والدمج بينهما لتحسين مهارت-3 الاملاء الموسيقى لدى طلاب الفرقة الثالثة قسم التربية الموسيقية بكلية التربية النوعية بجامعة جنوب الوادى اهمية البحث ترجع اهمية البحث الى : الارتقاء بمستوى الطلاب المتخصصين فى التربية الموسيقية باستخدام استراتيجيات جديدة فى التدريس للاستفادة منها فى-1 مقررات دراسية مختلفة خلاف الاسلوب النمطى المتبع فى التدريس مما يعود بالفنع على كل من الطالب والمواد العلمية الموسيقية المختلفة تقديم اسلوب جديد للمعلم يمكن الاستفادة به لفرق او مقررات دراسية مختلفة خلاف الاسلوب النمطى المتبع-2 تحسين مستوى الطلاب فى بعض بنود مرور تدريب السمع يؤدى الى تحسن مستواهم فى باقى المواد الموسيقية الاخرى-3	2017	قنا:	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	ابراهيم، ولاء يسرى الطاهر.	استخدام استراتيجيتي التفكير بصنوت مرتفع وتدريب الاقران والدمج بينهما لتحسين مهارة الاملاء الموسيقى لدى طلاب الفرقة الثالثة بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا/	دكتوراه	12501796	6188
صالح، ايمان صلاح الدين.		مشكلة البحث: استرعى انتباه الباحثة من خلال تدريسها الجانب العملي لمقرر شبكات الحاسب لطلاب الفرقة الرابعة قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم وجود قصور لدى بعض الطلاب في بعض مهارات شبكات الحاسب الآلى عند تدريسها بالطرق التقليدية . حيث اوضحت كلا من اميرة ابراهيم (٢٠١٤)، ونائيس نادر (٢٠١٤) أن الإمكانيات المادية لدراسة مقرر مادة الشبكات لا يمكن توفيرها للطلبة لتكلفتها الباهظة، مما دعا إلى تدريسها نظرياً وبالتالي نتج قصور واضح في تطبيق المادة وأهمي لدى الطلاب. ويأتي اهتمام الباحثة بدراسة فاعلية بيئات الحوسبة السحابية والمقررات المفتوحة واسعة الانتشار استجابة إلى توصيات الدراسات والمؤتمرات التي تدعو إلى الاهتمام بدراسة بيئة الحوسبة السحابية وMOOCs والمقررات التي تدعو إلى الاستفادة منها في التغلب على العقبات التي تواجه المؤسسات التعليمية. كما توصي العديد من الدراسات بضرورة إجراء المزيد من الدراسات حول الكفاءة الذاتية وربطها بمتغيرات أخرى ومنها دراسة مشاركة ميدون وعبد الفتاح مولود (٢٠١٤)، ودراسة يوسف رياض (٢٠١٣) التي توصلت إلى وجود فروق في مستوى الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية تعزى لاختلاف فئة العمر، حيث تتراجع الكفاءة الذاتية بتقدم العمر.	2017	قنا:	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	عبدالوهاب، سلوى حشمتى حسن .	اثر التفاعل بين بيئة الحوسبة السحابية والمقررات الإلكترونية المفتوحة واسعة الانتشار moocs على تنمية مهارات شبكات الحاسب والكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم ومستوى رضاهم عنها/	دكتوراه	12501810	6189

في ضوء ما سبق يمكن تحديد مشكلة البحث في " وجود قصور لدى طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم في مهارات شبكات الحاسب ووجود حاجة لتنمية الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لديهم، وقد يفيد دراسة أثر الدمج الحوسبة السحابية والمقررات المفتوحة واسعة الانتشار في تنمية مهارات شبكات الحاسب والكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لدى الطلاب ومستوى رضا الطلاب".

أسئلة البحث:

يحاول البحث الحالي الإجابة عن الأسئلة التالية:

1. ما مهارات شبكات الحاسب اللازمة لطلاب الفرقة الرابعة تكنولوجيا تعليم؟
2. ما التصميم التعليمي لبنية الحوسبة السحابية، ولبنية المقررات المفتوحة واسعة الانتشار؟
3. ما فاعلية بيئة الحوسبة السحابية المقترحة في تنمية مهارات شبكات الحاسب والكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لدى طلاب الفرقة الرابعة تكنولوجيا تعليم؟
4. المقترحة في تنمية مهارات شبكات الحاسب والكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لدى طلاب الفرقة MOOCs ما فاعلية بيئة الرابعة تكنولوجيا تعليم؟
5. في تنمية مهارات شبكات الحاسبMOOCs ما فاعلية البيئة المقترحة القائمة على الدمج بين الحوسبة السحابية و الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لدى طلاب الفرقة الرابعة تكنولوجيا تعليم؟
6. والدمج بين البيئتين مع ؟! MOOCsما مستوى رضا الطلاب عن نبئات كل من الحوسبة السحابية و

فروض البحث:

في ضوء اسئلة البحث تمت صياغة فروض البحث:

1. يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية (أ) للحوسبة السحابية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي للاختبار التحصيلي لمهارات شبكات الحاسب لصالح القياس البعدي
2. لا يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط مستوى أداء طلاب المجموعة التجريبية (أ) للحوسبة السحابية لمهارات 80%شبكات الحاسب وبين مستوى الإقآن المطلوب
3. يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية (أ) للحوسبة السحابية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي لمقياس الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لصالح القياس البعدي
4. في القياسين القبلي والبعدي MOOCs (ب)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين رتب درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية للاختبار التحصيلي لمهارات شبكات الحاسب لصالح القياس البعدي
5. لمهارات شبكات الحاسب MOOCs (ب)لا يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين مستوى أداء طلاب المجموعة التجريبية 80%وبين مستوى الإقآن المطلوب
6. يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية
7. في القياسين القبلي والبعدي لمقياس الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لصالح القياس البعدي MOOCs (ب)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية
8. في القياسين القبلي والبعدي للاختبار التحصيلي لمهارات شبكات الحاسب لصالح القياس MOOCs (ج)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة السحابية و(ج)لا يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية
9. 80%لمهارات شبكات الحاسب وبين مستوى الإقآن المطلوب MOOCs للحوسبة السحابية و(ج)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية
10. في القياسين القبلي والبعدي لمقياس الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لصالح القياس البعدي MOOCs (ج)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة السحابية و(ج)لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية الثلاث في القياس البعدي
11. لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية الثلاث في القياس البعدي
12. لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية الثلاث في القياس البعدي
13. لا يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين مستوى رضا طلاب كل مجموعة من المجموعات التجريبية الثلاث والمتوسط النظري لمستوى الرضا الطلابي

عينة البحث:

بلغ عددهم(٤٩) طالبا وطالبة من طلاب الفرقة الرابعة قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم، تم تقسيمهم إلى ثلاث مجموعات تجريبية، الأولى (أ) وتضم (١٧) طالبا وطالبة والثانية (ب) وتضم (١٦) طالبا وطالبة والثالثة (ج) وتضم (١٦) طالبا وطالبة تتألف من:

توصل البحث الى النتائج التالية:

- 1) يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة(٠.٠٠١) بين رتب درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية (أ) للحوسبة السحابية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي للاختبار التحصيلي لمهارات شبكات الحاسب لصالح القياس البعدي
- 2) توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي الدرجات الكلية للطلاب على بطاقة الملاحظة ومستوى الإقآن لصالح مستوى الإقآن
- 3) يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة(٠.٠٠١) بين رتب درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية (أ) للحوسبة السحابية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي لمقياس الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لصالح القياس البعدي
- 4) (ب)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة(٠.٠٠١) بين رتب درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية
- 5) في القياسين القبلي والبعدي للاختبار التحصيلي لمهارات شبكات الحاسب لصالح القياس البعدي MOOCs
- 6) توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي الدرجات لطلاب المجموعة التجريبية (ب) على بطاقة الملاحظة ومستوى الإقآن لصالح مستوى الإقآن
- 7) (ب)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة(٠.٠٠١) بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية
- 8) في القياسين القبلي والبعدي لمقياس الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لصالح القياس البعدي MOOCs
- 9) (ج)يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة(٠.٠٠١) بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية
- 10) في القياسين القبلي والبعدي للاختبار التحصيلي لمهارات شبكات الحاسب لصالح القياس MOOCsالحوسبة السحابية و
- 11) توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين رتب الدرجات الكلية لطلاب المجموعة التجريبية (ج) على بطاقة الملاحظة (ج)ومستوى الإقآن لصالح المجموعة التجريبية
- 12) يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة(٠.٠٠١) بين رتب درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية (ج) للحوسبة السحابية في القياسين القبلي والبعدي لمقياس الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لصالح القياس البعدي MOOCs
- 13) لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية الثلاثة في القياس البعدي
- 14) للاختبار التحصيلي لمهارات شبكات الحاسب
- 15) توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية الثلاثة في القياس البعدي لمطابقة الانتشار
- 16) لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية الثلاثة في القياس البعدي لمقياس الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية

							توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى (٠.٠١) أو (٠.٠٥) بين متوسط درجات طلاب المجموعات التجريبية (13) الثلاث(أ ، ب ، ج) على مقياس الرضا عن البيئة الدرجة المتوسطة على مقياس الرضا توصيات البحث: في ضوء البحث الحالي وما توصل إليه من نتائج يمكن تقديم بعض التوصيات على النحو التالي: 1. توظيف الحوسبة السحابية والمقررات المفتوحة واسعة الانتشار في تدريس المقررات الجامعية. 2. تدريب أعضاء هيئة التدريس على الاستفادة من الحوسبة السحابية. 3. تدريب أعضاء هيئة التدريس على كيفية اعداد المقررات المفتوحة واسعة الانتشار. 4. عمل منصة تعليمية خاصة بكل جامعة. 5. قياس رضا الطلاب عن البيئات التعليمية والخدمات التعليمية المقدمة لهم. 6. ضرورة العمل على تنمية الكفاءة الذاتية الأكاديمية لدى طلاب الجامعة. بحوث مقترحة: في ضوء البحث الحالية وما توصل إليه من نتائج، هناك العديد من مجالات البحث التي تحتاج إلى دراسة لذا يمكن اقتراح إجراء الدراسات التالية: 1. فاعلية بيئة الحوسبة السحابية في تنمية بعض المقررات الأخرى الخاصة بطلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم. 2. فاعلية بيئة الحوسبة السحابية في تنمية أنماط التفكير (المنطومي، والبصري ،التحليلي. 3. فاعلية بيئة الحوسبة السحابية في تنمية كفاءة الذات الحاسوبية. 4. اثر اختلاف حجم مجموعات التكاليفات في بيئة الحوسبة السحابية في تنمية مهارات الشبكات. 5. اثر تعليقات الاقران في بيئة الحوسبة السحابية في تنمية الدافعية للانجاز. 6. اثر المستودع الرقمي القائم على جوجل درايف في تنمية الانخراط في التعليم. 7. فاعلية المقررات المفتوحة واسعة الانتشار المدمجة مع التعليم في تنمية مهارات شبكات الحاسب.		
ريحان،سامح احمد محمد.		ماجستير	استخدام برنامج تدريبي لتنمية قدرات معلمى التربية الفنية لاكتشاف الموهوبين /	عبدالباقي،صفاء حجاج محمد.	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	قنا:	2017	مشكلة البحث لاحظت الباحثة اثنا عملها كمعلمة للتربية الفنية بمدرسة الخليفة الاول الاعدادية بإدارة نجع حمادى التعليمية عند القيام بمعرض للموهوبين بالمدرسة يتم اختيار اعمالهم الفنية من خلال الملاحظة الشخصية دون اجراء اى اختبارات او اساليب او استخدام ادوات ووسائل مقننة تؤكد على وجود الموهبة لدى العينة المختارة وتكررت تلك الملاحظة مع معلمى التربية الفنية فى أكثر من مدرسة. اسئلة البحث : تتحدد اسئلة البحث على النحو التالي: 1-ماخصائص التلاميذ الموهوبين فى التربية الفنية بالمرحلة الاعدادية-2-ما هى معايير اكتشاف الموهوبين-3-ما فاعلية البرنامج التدريبي لتنمية قدرات معلمى التربية الفنية لاكتشاف الموهوبين- اهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الى: 1-التعرف على خصائص الموهوبين فى التربية الفنية بالمرحلة الاعدادية-2-لقاء الضوء على اهم الطرق والاساليب المستخدمة لاكتشاف الموهوبين-3-التحقق من فاعلية البرنامج التدريبي لتنمية قدرات معلمى التربية الفنية لاكتشاف الموهوبين-	
على:عطيات محمود الشاوري.		ماجستير	ادارة الحوار الاسرى بين الزوجين وعلاقتها بتخاذ القرارات الاسرية/	القاضي،أمل ابو الحجاج محمد مصطفى.	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	قنا:	2018	اهداف ابحت:- يهدف البحث بصفة اساسية الى التعرف على ادارة الحوار الاسرى وعلاقتها بتخاذ القرارات الاسرية وذلك من خلال التعرف على : 1-اكثر القرارات الاسرية فى المجالات المعيشية مشاركة بين الزوجين-2-العلاقة بين ادارة الحوار الاسرى بين الزوجين واتخاذهم القرارات الاسرية-3-(ادارة الحوار الاسرى-معوقات الحوار الاسرى)تأثير المتغيرات المستقلة -4-الفرق فى ادارة الحوار الاسرى ومعوقاته لاختلاف بعض المتغيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لعينة البحث(حجم الاسرة-سن الزوجين-المستوى التعليمى للزوجين-مدة الزواج-مكان السكن-الدخل الشهري للأسرة-عمل الزوجين الفرق فى اتخاذ القرارات الاسرية بين الزوجين وفقا لاختلاف بعض المتغيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لعينة-5(حجم الاسرة-سن الزوجين-المستوى التعليمى للزوجين-مدة الزواج-مكان السكن-الدخل الشهري للأسرة-عمل الزوجين)البحث اهمية البحث : ادارة الحوار الاسرى بين الزوجين لها انعكاسات نفسية واجتماعية على الزوجين حيث تعمل على اشاعة المودة والالفة-1-بينهم وايضا له انعكاسات اخرى على الابناء فى حياتهم المستقبلية وتكوين صورة ايجابية عن ادارة الحوار فى الحياة العامة والخاصة 2-تقديم حلولاً عملية لتنمية ادارة الحوار الاسرى بين الزوجين بما يتيح لهما حلا لمشكلاتهم الاسرية وتنجم القدرة على-2-اتخاذ القرارات. 3-توسيع ادارة الحوار الاسرى بين الزوجين وذلك من خلال الوسائل الاعلامية المهينة بشؤون الاسرة والطفل لتعم الفائدة-3-على الاسرة ولزيادة العلاقات الاسرية السليمة خاصة عند اتخاذ القرات 4-التوصل لاعداد كتيب ارشادى عن ادارة الحوار الاسرى بين الزوجين-	
محمد،نجلاء فارس.		ماجستير	التفاعل بين الدعامات البنائية (الثابتة والمرنة)فى بيئات التعلم التشاركية والاسلوب المعرفى (المستقل والمعتمد)ادراكيا واثره على تنمية مهارات انتاج القصة الرقمية لدى طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم/	مدني،وفاء احمد.	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا.	قنا:	2017	اهداف البحث تحديد تأثير الدعامت البنائية الثابتة مقابل المرنه فى بيئات التعلم التشاركية الأكثر مناسبة للتعلم وذلك بدلالة اثرها على-1- مستوى اداء وتحصيل الطلاب فى مهارات انتاج القصة الرقمية تديد الاسلوب المعرعى المستقل مقابل المعتمد ادراكيا الأكثر مناسبة للتعلم فى بيئات التعلم التشاركية القائمة على الدعامات-2- البنائية الثابتة مقابل المرنه وذلك بدلالة اثره على اداء وتحصيل الطلاب فى مهارات انتاج القصة الرقمية التوصل الى انساب الدعامات البنائية الثابتة مقابل المرنه فى بيئات التعلم التشاركية والتي تتناسب مع الاسلوب المعرفي-3- للمتعلم بدلالة اداء وتحصيل الطلاب فى مهارات انتاج القصة الرقمية تحديد انساب انماط التفاعل الثنائى بين المتغيرين المستقل والتصنيفى للوصول الى انساب التفاعلات الممكنة بين مستوييهما-4- بدلالة اثرها فى مستوى الاداء والتحصيل فى مهارات انتاج القصة الرقمية لدى طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم فى مقرر ..تطبيقات استخدام الحاسب فى التعليم	
عمر ، احمد على عثمان .		ماجستير	الرسوم الجدارية لمنازل الاقصر كمصدر لاثراء اللوحة الزخرفية /	بغدادى ، محمود احمد .	كلية التربية النوعية ،	القاهرة :	2018	اهمية البحث : 1- تحقيق التكامل الثقافى والتواصل بين الاجيال والحفاظ على الهوية التراثية . معرفة الاهمية الفنية التى تلعبها الرسوم الجدارية فى التعبير عن القيم والمبادئ والعادات والتقاليد -2	

من خلال العرض السابق تم تحديد الأسئمة في التالي:

ما صورة برنامج مقترح قائم على استخدام استراتيجيتي الشكل (7) و فكر – زوج – شارك (لاكتساب بعض – 1 المفاہيم الموسيقية لتحسين بعض بنود التربة الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة ؟

ما فاعية استخدام استراتيجي الشكل (7) في تدريس البرنامج المقترح لاكتساب بعض المفاهيم الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة ؟

ما فاعية استخدام استراتيجي (فكر – زوج – شارك) في تدريس البرنامج المقترح لاكتساب بعض المفاهيم الموسيقية – 3 لدي طفل الروضة ؟

– أم استراتيجي (فكر ، V) أي الاستراتيجيتين تحقق نتائج أفضل في اكتساب المفاهيم الموسيقية استراتيجي الشكل – 4 زوج – شارك (؟)

ما فاعية استخدام استراتيجي الشكل (7) في تدريس البرنامج المقترح لتحسين بعض بنود التربة الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة ؟

ما فاعية استخدام استراتيجي (فكر – زوج – شارك) في تدريس البرنامج المقترح لتحسين بعض بنود التربة الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة ؟

– أم استراتيجي (فكر ، V) أي الاستراتيجيتين تحقق نتائج أفضل في أداء بنود التربة الموسيقية استراتيجي الشكل – 5 زوج – شارك (؟) أهداف البحث :

يهدف هذا البحث إلى :

(و فكر – زوج – شارك) لاكتساب المفاهيم الموسيقية لتحسين بعض (V) تقديم برنامج قائم على استراتيجيتي الشكل – 1 بنود التربة الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة

لاكتساب بعض المفاهيم الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة (V) قياس فاعية البرنامج القائم على استراتيجي الشكل – 2

قياس فاعية البرنامج القائم على استراتيجي (فكر – زوج – شارك) لاكتساب بعض المفاهيم الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة – 3

(و فكر – زوج – شارك) تحقق نتائج أفضل في اكتساب المفاهيم (V) الكشف عن مدي فاعية أي استراتيجيتي الشكل – 4 الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة

لتحسين أداء بعض بنود التربة الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة (V) قياس فاعية البرنامج القائم على استراتيجي الشكل – 5

قياس فاعية البرنامج القائم على استراتيجي (فكر – زوج – شارك) لتحسين أداء بعض بنود التربة الموسيقية لدى – 6 طفل الروضة

(و فكر – زوج – شارك) تحقق نتائج أفضل لتحسين أداء بعض (V) الكشف عن مدي فاعية أي استراتيجيتي الشكل – 7 بنود التربة الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة

أهمية البحث :

تظير أهمية البحث الحالي في الاتي :

الأهمية النظرية :

تحديد بعض بنود التربة الموسيقية الأساسية والمناسبة لطفل مرحلة الروضة - مساعدة القائمين على العممية التعميمية من معلمات وباحثات على التعرف لوسائل وأساليب جديدة لتعليم الموسيقى - لطفل الروضة

يهدف هذا البحث مجاًلاً كبير لأبحاث لاكتساب مفاهيم أخرى لطفل الروضة أو الأطفال في مراحل عربية لاخرة - الأهمية التطبيقية :

تقديم برنامج يحتوي على استراتيجيات حديثة ذات معنى يمكن استخدامها مع أطفال مرحلة الروضة بهدف اكتساب المفاهيم الموسيقية لديهم

معاونة الأطفال على اكتساب المفاهيم الموسيقية لديهم ما يساعدن على فهم وتذوق أشكال موسيقية عديدة - أسلوب يعتمد على المرح والبيجة من خلال الحركة مع الأطفال وذا ما تتميز بنو ذه المرحلة -

فروض البحث:

1- يوجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط درجات المجموعة التجريبية الأولى باستخدام استراتيجي الشكل (7 - والمجموعة الضابطة) الطريقة التتميدية على الاختيار التحصيلي لمفاهيم الموسيقية في القياس البدي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الأولى

فوجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط درجات المجموعة التجريبية الثانية باستخدام استراتيجي (فكر – زوج – شارك) والمجموعة الضابطة) الطريقة التتميدية على الاختيار التحصيلي لمفاهيم الموسيقية في القياس البدي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الثانية

توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية الأولى والمجموعة التجريبية الثانية - للاختيار التحصيلي لمفاهيم الموسيقية في القياس البدي

(يوجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط درجات المجموعة التجريبية الأولى باستخدام استراتيجي الشكل (7 - والمجموعة الضابطة) الطريقة التتميدية على بطاقة الملاحظة لبنود التربة الموسيقية في القياس البدي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الأولى

يوجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسط درجات المجموعة التجريبية الثانية باستخدام استراتيجي (فكر – زوج – شارك) والمجموعة الضابطة) الطريقة التتميدية على بطاقة الملاحظة لبنود التربة الموسيقية في القياس البدي لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الثانية

توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية الأولى والمجموعة التجريبية الثانية - على بطاقة الملاحظة في القياس البدي

محددات البحث :

الخصائص البحث الحالي على بعض المحددات التالية :

يقتصر البحث الحالي على بعض المحددات التالية :

								(بمع عدد 99 kg) (محدد مكاني: تم تطبيق البرنامج المقترح على مجموعة من أطفال الروضة المستوي الثاني -1 طفلًا وطُفلة بمدرسة العميرية بمحافظة الفروانية بدولة الكويت وقد تم إختيار المستوي الثاني لارتفاع المستوي العقلي والحسنية المغوية المناسبة التي من خلالها يستطيع الطفل فهم وربط المعلومات مع بعضيا البعض محدد زماني: طبق البرنامج المقترح في الفصل الدراسي الثاني لمعام) 2917/ 2918 (في الفترة من -2 إلى 1 / 6 / 2917 بواقع جمسو أسبوعيا كل جمسو تحتوي على فترتين لمدة شيرين ونصف تقريبا 2917 / 3 / 7 (و فكر – أزوج – شارك (لطفل (V) محدد موضوعي : طبق نذا البحث اعتمادا على استخدام استراتيجيتي الشكل -3 الروضة تم إختيار عدد من بنود التربية الموسيقية وذلك بما يتناسب مع المرحلة العمرية لمجموعة البحث (الاستماع والتثوق، الغناء ، العزف على آلات البائد الإيقاعية ، الإيقاع الحركي ، الألعاب الموسيقية) منهج البحث : يعتمد نذا البحث على المنهج الشبو تجريبي لما ينظمو من تناول متغي رات مستقمة ومتغيرات تابعة ، حيث تجري تعديلات محددة ومنظمة في التغيرات المستقمة لمتجربة يفترض أنها تؤدي إلى تغيير في المتغيرات وقد اختير التصميم التجريبي من المجموعات المتكافئة (الضابطة والتجريبية (عن طريق القياس القيمي والبديوي وذلك لملائمة طبيعة البحث الحالي ، حيث لوحظ أداء المجموعة التجريبية قبل وبعد تطبيق المتغير التجريبي ثم تم قياس مقدار التغير الذي حدث ، أي إنو منيج يعتمد على إجراء الاختيـارات أو الاستـيـناتات القيمة لمجموعة المارد تطبيق البرنامج المقترح عيبيا ثم إعادة إجراء نفس الاختيـارات أو الاستـيـناتات بعد الانتهاء من التجربة . أدوات البحث : (اختبار تحصيلي مقروء) بمساعدة الباحثة (لمفاهيم الموسيقية) القيمي – البديوي -1 (تم إعداده) ولإعداد نذا الاختبار تم القيام بما يلي: تـحـديـد الـبـيـف من الاختبار - تـحـديـد مـصـادر بـنـاء الـاـخـتـبـار من خـلال - أـ. الاطلاع على الد ارسات السابقة في مجال التخصص. بـ. تصميم جدول المواصفات بحيث نحدد الوزن النسبي لكل جزئية وبالتالي الاسمنة في كل جزء تـحـديـد نـوع مـفـردات الـاـخـتـبـار - . صيغة مفردات الاختبار وتعميمتو - تـصـحـيـح الـاـخـتـبـار - . عرض الاختبار على مجموعة من المحكمين المتخصصين في تدريس التربية الموسيقية - التجربة الاستطلاعية وحساب صدق وثبات الاختبار - 243 بطاقة ملاحظة لأداء بعض بنود التربية الموسيقية : (تم إعداده) ولإعداد نذا البطاقة تم القيام بما يلي -2 تـحـديـد الـبـيـف من البطاقة - . تحديد مصادر بناء البطاقة - . صياغة مفردات البطاقة وتعميمتو - تـحـكـيـم الـبـطـاقـة - . التجربة الاستطلاعية وحساب صدق وثبات البطاقة - نتائج البحث : ومن خلال المعالجات الاحصائية لمقاييس الخاصة بالبحث الحالي ، بوعد تطبيق البرنامج المقترح والاجابة على اسمنة البحث ، تم التوصل إلى أن استراتيجيتي الشكل (V) و (فكر – أزوج – شارك (لاكتساب المفاهيم الموسيقية قد أثر بصورة ملحوظة على تحسين أدائهم لبنود التربية الموسيقية لدى طفل الروضة . ثم اختتم البحث بمجموعة من التوصيات إلى جانب قائمة المراجع باللغة العربية والمغة الإنجليزية.	
صالح ، إيمان صلاح الدين .	2017	القاهرة :	جامعة جنوب الوادي ،	احمد ، محمد خيرى محمد	التعلم المقلوب على بيئة التعلم الشخصية واثره على تنمية مهارات تصميم وانتاج الكتاب الالكتروني والتفاعلى ومستوى الرضا لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم /	12502002	ماجستير	6196	
محمود، عمرو عبدالقادر .	2017	قنا:	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	محمد،محمد السيد الامير .	توظيف ثمار الودم تشكليا لاستحداث مشغولات فنية مستلهمة من الفن الشعبى/	12502013	ماجستير	6197	

							خامة الدوم هي إحدى الخدمات البيئية المتوفرة والتي يمكن ان تساهم في إثراء المشغولة الفنية وهذا ما تحت عليه اهداف التربية الفنية في استغلال خامات البيئة في التربية الفنية تساولات البحث:-. يمكن تحديد مشكلة البحث في التساؤل التالي:- ما مدى امكانية توظيف ثمار الدوم تشكيليًا لاستحداث مشغولات مستلهمة من الفن الشعبي-		
6198	12502018		Energy and exergy analysis of The cogeneration power plant for Quena paper Industry Company /	Omar, Ramadan Hefny Ali.			2018 Today, increasing the energy demand is a major challenge facing the researchers all over the world. The rapid increase of thermal power plants installation for the generation of electrical energy using different kinds of fuel is the main reason of the environmental pollution, such as acid precipitation, stratospheric ozone depletion and global climate change. Producing electrical energy in traditional thermal power plants utilizing fossil fuels release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere causing greenhouse effect and contributing to the global warming potential. In addition, the oil crisis in the early seventies of the previous century and subsequent increasing the prices of the conventional fuels leads to study comprehensively new strategies of energy conversion such as cogeneration system to save the available energy resources. The cogeneration thermal power plant is an efficient, clean and reliable approach to generate electrical energy as well as to supply thermal energy. In the present study, energy and exergy analyses are studied to examine and understand the performance of the cogeneration power plant for Quena Paper Industry Company (QPIC) with a capacity of 45 MW utilizing natural gas. As well as, this investigation is devoted to identify and evaluate the different components of the cogeneration system to manage and improve the overall performance of the system. The current study is carried out to identify and quantify the components maintaining the largest energy and exergy losses. Moreover, the exergy efficiency is determined yearly for each component at different ambient temperatures, i.e., 18 0C, 23 0C, 29 0C, 36 0C and 45 0C at 100%, 75%, 50% and 25% loads. Furthermore, the current study presents essential improvements for boiler to reduce the exergy destruction at different values of flue gases temperatures, main steam temperature and mass flow rate of fuel. In addition, the study gives recommendations to improve the existing cogeneration power plants for QPIC.		
6199	12502023	ماجستير	تأثير التسوق الالكتروني على القرارات الشرائية للشباب/	ابوالليل،ريهام محمد محمد.	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	قنا:	2018 اهمية البحث: تكتسب هذه الدراسة اهميتها في. لقاء الضوء على الدور الحيوى لتخصص ادارة المنزل ومؤسسات الاسرة والطفولة-1 لقاء الضوء على اثر التسوق الالكتروني على القرارات الشرائية للشباب-2 تزويد البحث العلمى بتوصيات قد تكون بداية لبحوث جديدة فى هذا المجال كما قد تكون حلول واقعية لمواجهة المشكلات-3 المرتبطة باستخدام الانترنت واسلوب اتخاذ القرار الاستفادة مستقبلا من نتائج الدراسة الحالية فى اختيار انسب الطرق والبرامج الارشادية الملائمة فى مجال ادارة المنزل-4 لتوعية الشباب باستخدام الانترنت واتخاذ قرارات شرائية رشيدة الاثراء الفكرى للباحثين من الناحيتين العلمية والعملية لتسوق الكترونى والقرارات الشرائية-5 اعداد برنامج ارشادى مقترح لتنمية وعى المستهلكين بكيفية اتخاذ قرارات رشيدة اثناء التسوق الالكترونى-6		عمر،فاطمة عبدالرزاق.
6200	12502028	ماجستير	فاعلية استخدام استراتيجيات التعليم المتمايز فى تنمية التحصيل والاتجاه نحو مادة التربية الموسيقية لدى طلاب الصف الاول من التعليم الثانوى /	حسن ، منال حسن اسماعيل .	كلية التربية النوعية ، القاهرة :	2017	اهداف البحث : يهدف هذا البحث الى معرفة فاعلية البرنامج القائم على استخدام استراتيجيات التمايز فى تنمية التحصيل الموسيقى والاتجاه فى مادة التربية الموسيقية لدى طلاب الصف الاول الثانوى وبالتالي : 1- قياس فاعلية التدريس باستخدام التعليم المتمايز على التحصيل الموسيقى للطلاب واتجاهاتهم نحو مادة التربية الموسيقية -1 تكوين خلفية علمية كافية وشاملة عن مفهوم التعليم المتمايز وذلك نظر الشح وقلة المراجع العربية فى حدود علم الباحثة -2 التي تناولت هذا النوع من التعليم اهمية البحث : تتبع اهمية البحث الحالى فى كون استراتيجيات التمايز احد الاتجاهات التربوية الحديثة التى تجعل المتعلم محور العملية التعليمية وبالتالي يمكن الاستفادة من استخدامها فى تدريس التربية الموسيقية وقد تكمن اهمية هذا البحث فى الجوانب الآتية : 1- يتماشى مع الاتجاهات الحديثة التى تسعى الى تجريب استراتيجيات تدريسية حديثة التأكد بطريقة تجريبية قائمة على اصول البحث العلمى من فاعلية استراتيجيات التعليم المتمايز -2 تطويع استراتيجيات التعليم المتمايز فى تدريس التربية الموسيقية -3 الاستجابة الموضوعية لكثير من الدراسات والابحاث التى تنادى بضرورة تطبيق استراتيجيات التدريس الحديثة فى التعليم -4 لخدمة العملية التعليمية مواكبة تطورات واهداف وزارة التربية والتعليم فى تطبيق استراتيجيات التعليم الحديثة المطبقة فى الانظمة التعليمية -5 المتقدمة والتى تتمركز حول المتعلم		على ، بندرية حسن .
6201	12502042	ماجستير	دراسة تحليلية لمصوناتا البيانو مصنف رقم 6 عند يوهان بايتيست	شحاتة، علياء كمال احمد.	كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	قنا:	2018	البحث الأول مشكلة البحث مقدمة :	همام،اسماء عبدالنبي احمد.

عمر ، احمد على عثمان .	مشكلة البحث لقد لاحظت الدراسة عدم الربط بين الجانب النظرى لتدريس الفن البدائي بمقرر تاريخ فن الحضارات القديمة بالفرقة الاولى وبين الجانب التطبيقي في مجال طباعة المنسوجات بالفرقة الثانية لذلك اتجهت الباحثة الى دراسة الفن البدائي كاحد المشكلات الفنية كمحاولة لتسليط الضوء على الفن البدائي وما يحويه من وحدات ورموز لاجاد روية تشكيلية معاصرة لمختارات من عناصر هذا الفن وتوظيفها لاثراء اللوحة الطباعية بالمزج بين تقنيات طباعية مختلفة (العقد والربط-الباتيك-الشاشة الحريرية) وتحدد مشكلة البحث في التساؤلات الآتية كيف يمكن الاستفادة من عناصر الفن البدائي لانتاج اعمال ذات روى تشكيلية معاصرة-1 كيف يمكن الاستفادة من امكانيات الحاسب الالى في وضع صياغات زخرفية لعناصر ووحدات الفن البدائي-2 كيف يمكن الاستفادة من الجمع بين تقنيات(الباتيك-العقد والربط-الشاشة الحريرية) لاثراء اللوحة الطباعية بروية معاصرة-3	2017	القاهرة : كلية التربية النوعية ،	حسين ، الشيماء عبد الرحمن قاسم . رؤية تشكيلية معاصرة لمختارات من عناصر الفن البدائي كمصدر لاثراء اللوحة الطباعية /	ماجستير	12502060	6204
حسن،هدية محمد دندراوى.	اهداف البحث يهدف البحث الحالي الى:- تحليل بعض النماذج من حلقات مسرحيات مصر البهية للتوصل الى اسلوب عمار الشرعي في صياغتها -1 التعرف على اسلوب عمار الشرعي وصياغته في تلحين حلقات مسرحيات مصر البهية-2 اهمية البحث تتبع اهمية البحث الحالي من عدة اعتبارات كالآتي: توفير جانب نظرى لاثراء مادة تاريخ الموسيقى العربية الحديث-1 عندما يتم التوصل الى اسلوب عمار الشرعي في صياغة بعض حلقات مسرحيات مصر البهية وتوثيقها فقد يؤدى ذلك الى-2 (عينة البحث)التعرف على اسلوبه في تلحين بعض حلقات مسرحيات مصر البهية الاستفادة منها في الدراسات الموسيقية العربية التي تهتم بمثل هذا النوع من الدراسات والبحوث-3 الحفاظ على احدى اعماله والمحافظة عليها مدونة ليسفيد منها الدارسين-4 اسئلة البحث: ما اسلوب عمار الشرعي في صياغة الحان بعض حلقات مسرحيات مصر البهية* ما الخصائص اللحنية التي اعتمد عليها عمار الشرعي في صياغة بعض حلقات مسرحيات مصر البهية*	2018	قنا: كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	مصطفى، عزة محمد شبيب.	دراسة تحليلية لاسلوب عمار الشرعي في صياغة بعض حلقات مسرحيات مصر البهية/	12502067	6205
محمد،وائل سماح.	اهداف البحث يهدف البحث الحالي الى الارتقاء بمستوى الاداء المهارى لطلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم الخاص بإنتاج الصورة الرقمية التعليمية من خلال تحديد المعايير اللازمة لتصميم بيئة التعلم القائمة على الدمج بين كل من مهام الويب والمونورات الالكترونية-1 تصميم بيئة التعلم لتنمية مهارات انتاج الصورة الرقمية التعليمية والدافعية للتعلم لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم-2 تعرف اثر الدمج بين مهام الويب والمونورات الالكترونية على تنمية التحصيل المرتبط بمهارات انتاج الصورة الرقمية لدى-3 طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم تعرف اثر الدمج بين مهام الويب والمونورات الالكترونية على تنمية مهارات انتاج الصورة الرقمية لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا-4 التعليم تعرف اثر الدمج بين مهام الويب والمونورات الالكترونية على انتاج الصورة الرقمية لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم-5 تعرف اثر الدمج بين مهام الويب والمونورات الالكترونية على تنمية الدافعية للتعلم لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم-6	2018	قنا: كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	محمد،نجوى ابراهيم عبده.	اثر الدمج بين مهام الويب والمونورات الالكترونية على تنمية بعض مهارات انتاج الصورة الرقمية والدافعية للتعلم لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/	12502081	6206
	أهمية البحث :- يهدف البحث الحالي بصفة عامة إلى الارتقاء بمستوى الأداء المهارى لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى في مهارات الملاحة عبر الإنترنت لما لذلك من أهمية في-: بالنسبة للمتعلم : توسيع مجال خبرات التلاميذ وتهيئة الفرصة لهم لتعلمهم بنمط التعلم التشاركي وأيضا بنمط التعلم الفردي إضافة إلى إبعادهم عن الجو التقليدي في العملية التعليمية كما يساعد تلاميذ مراحل التعليم المختلفة على توظيف الإنترنت بشكل فعال بما يخدم المقررات الدراسية المقررة عليهم بالإضافة إلى أنه يعمل على بقاء أثر التعلم لدى المتعلم بالنسبة للمعلم : قد يسهم البحث الحالي في تخفيف العبء على المعلم مما تسببه الأعمال الروتينية ويوفر له الوقت الكافى . لتنفوخ لتوجيه تلاميذه ويعودهم البحث عن المعلومات كما يتحول دور المعلم من ملقن للمعلومات إلى موجه ومرشد لكيفية البحث عنها كما يسهم في تطوير الطريقة المستخدمة في تدريس الوحدة الدراسية تصميم وإنشاء مواقع الويب باستخدام لغة المعرفي لتلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى وكذلك على الأداء المهارى العلمى لتلك المهارات بالإضافة إلى محاولة التعرف على اتجاه التلاميذ نحو مهام الويب.	2017 .		فرج، مصطفى محمد عبدالحكيم.	اثر اختلاف نمط تنفيذ مهام الويب (تشاركي - فردي) في بيئة تعلم إلكترونية مقترحة على تنمية مهارات الملاحة عبر الإنترنت لدى تلاميذ الصف الثانى الإعدادى واتجاهاتهم نحوها /	12502085	6207
		2017		محمد، عبد الجواد عباس ابراهيم.	الطلاق العاطفي وعلاقته بجودة الحياة/	12502153	6208
		2017		عابده، رانده عدلى محمد.	مبحث السيت في المشتا:	12502160	6209
		2018		البيتي، مروه عبد العزيز اسماعيل.	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام حزام المقاومة بدرس التربية الرياضيه على مستوى اداء بعض مهارات كره اليد/	12502164	6210
		2018		متولى، أحمد عبد الشافي .	تأثير برنامج مقترح للروية البصريه على بعض القدرات البصريه ومستوى الاداء المهارى في كره اليد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعداديه/	12502172	6211
		2018		الدوسري، أبرار أحمد عبدالله.	تأثير استخدام تدريبات الوسط المائى على بعض المتغيرات البدنيه والفسيولوجيه والمستوى الرقمي لمتسابقى جري 1500متر/	12502174	6212
		2018		عابدين، إيمان رمضان.	معلمى ومعلمات التربية الرياضيه بمحافظة أسوان/	12502183	6213

[illegible]

						وقد لاحظ الباحث من خلال خبراته الميدانية في مجال تدريب الشباب في نادي العاصمة ومن خلال متابعته للعديد من البرامج التدريبية للمجموعة العمرية الأقل من 19 سنة في الكويت ورويته للعديد من الألعاب ... ولاحظ الباحث انخفاض مستوى بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة ومستوى بعض المبادئ قد يرجع ذلك إلى عدم وجود برامج تدريب مخططة وأهمية اتخاذ مختلف الدورات التدريبية لتطوير القدرات البدنية الخاصة التي قد تؤثر على مستوى أداء بعض العمليات الهجومية. ومبادئ مميّنة وبالتالي نتيجة اللعبة. الباحث الحالي الذي يحاول التعرف على "استخدام سرعة التدريب وخفة الحركة في رد الفعل تجاه بعض الهجوم العنبي التكتيكي لنفوذ كرة القدم الناشئ لدولة الكويت".		
6241	12502418	تأثير برنامج تمرينات هوائية وتناول الشوفان على مرضى السكر من النوع الثاني بدولة الكويت/	الحقان، معاذ عبد الحميد عبد العزيز محمد.		2018			
6242	12502419	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام المواقف التنافسية على بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة والمبادئ الخططية الدفاعية لثنائيء كره القدم بدولة الكويت/	سلطان، عبد العزيز منيف فهد.		2018			
6243	12502421	تأثير برنامج تدريبي باستخدام تدريبات السرعة الخاصة على فاعلية الأداء الخططي الهجومي الفردي لثنائيء كره القدم بدولة الكويت العربية/	الحسن، مشاري فيصل أحمد محمود حسين.		2018			
6244	12502422	فعاليه استراتيجيه التعلم للثلاثان في تنمية بعض مهارات العزف على الاكورديون لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي/	محمد، نها محمد أسامه محمد.		2018			
6245	12502424	دور التربية الإسلامية في مواجهة التطرف الفكري وتطبيقاتها التربويه لدى طلاب المدرسه الثانوية العامة/	رجب، اسراء محمد احمد أحمد.		2018			
6246	12502425	بعض الأنماط الإدارية التي يمارسها مديرو المدارس الإعدادية وعلاقتها بالثقة التنظيمية لدى المعلمين :	حسن، مثال محمد بكرى.		2018			
6247	12502427	تأثير التسويق الإلكتروني على القرارات الشرائية للشباب/	أيو الليل، ريهام محمد محمد.		2018			
6248	12502428	أساليب الحفاظ على جامع سامراء ذو المئويه ومحيطه بدوله العراق مضغن، إنمار حسين.	مضغن، إنمار حسين.		2018			
6249	12502429	دراسه مقارنة لأساليب وتطبيقات الصيانه الوقائيه على المعابد الجنائزيه بطيبه /	مكي، عبد الرحيم يوسف أحمد.		2018			
6250	12502430	الجراد في مصر القديمه/	بخت، أحمد مرتضى ضيف.		2018			
6251	12502431	الزواج الداخلي في مجتمعات قبليه بصعيد مصر عوامله واثاره/	عارف، حمزه عبد المطلب عارف.		2018			
6252	12502433	الملكية الزراعية في صعيد مصر في العصورين الأيوبي والملوكي عباس.	ابراهيم، محمد عبد السلام		2006			
6253	12502434	تعبقات الحافظ سراج الدين ابن الملقن ت 804هـ الحديثيه في كتابه البدر المنير:	عثمان، صلاح محمد بريقي .		2018			
6254	12502435	نيوان ابن الخيمى :	عبد الرحيم، عبد الحميد عبد الرحيم عبداللاه.		2017			
6255	12502436	اضطراب بعض الوظائف المعرفيه وعلاقته باضطرابات النطق والتواصل لدى عينه من الأطفال المصابين بمتلازمه اسبرجر/	مصطفى، محمود سيد فهمي.		2017			
6256	12502437	مدينة يست خلال العصر الصفارى 247-290هـ/861-903م:	المنزى، حمود محمد عبدالله.		2017			
6257	12502438	الألفاظ المدرجه في مسند الإمام أحمد وأثرها في اختلاف الفقهاء :	يوسف، علاء حسن على.		2018			
6258	12502439	البنيه الأبقاعيه في شعر فاروق جويده/	أحمد، بسمه عبدالله.		2017			
6259	12502440	استراتيجيات التسويق السياسى للانتخابات الرئاسيه فى الصحف المصريه/	ابراهيم، نجلاء توفيق محمود.		2017			
6260	12502441	أثر كف البصر فى المدع والمثقفى :	حامد، نجلاء احمد فرج.		2017			
6261	12502443	الظواهر اللغويه فى أشعار النساء وأثرها فى توجيه القاعده فى عصر الاحتجاج/	حسين، أحلام احمد عبد الوهاب.		2017			
6262	12502445	الجهود الفقهيّة للإمام الموزع فى كتابه تيسير البيان لأحكام القرآن ت 825هـ/	أيوب، أحمد حافظ محمود.		2017			
6263	12502446	مجموعات مكتبه الملك فاروق المصادر :	محمد، دعاء عبد الراضى عبد اللطيف.		2017			
6264	12502447	التحليل السيميائي للصور الصحفية المصاحبه المصريه لقضايا الآرهاب فى الصحف المصريه اليوميه:	محمد، بلال بربرى محمود.		2017			
6265	12502449	خصائص الرسول صلى فى ضوء القرآن والسنة النبويه:	محمد، أحمد حسن أحمد.		2017			
6266	12502451	الدلالات الرمزيه فى اخراج الأفلام السينمائيه المصريه نحو قضيه الآرهاب:	عبد اللاهى، هناء محمد عربى.		2017			
6267	12502556	Evaluation the accumulated doses dependent effect of trandol drug on some organs of albino rats/	Mohamed, Heba abdallah.		2018			
6268	12502564	Study of the suspended particulate matter concentration in the atmosphere of Qena upper Egypt/	Mohmoud, Rabie mohamed mohamed.		2018			
6269	12502604	Studying bottom anti-bottom system in the framework of fourier grid hamiltonian/	Abdallah, Mahmoud salah mohammed.		2018			
6270	12502615	comparative studies on the effect of some plant extracts and its silver nanoparticles against some pathogenic bacteria/	Ali, Magda wabba hassan.		2018			
6271	12502621	Physicochemical studies on complex of symmetrical and unsym etrical sciff bases/	Elkik, Hussin elshahat hussin mohamed.		2018			
6272	12502637	comparative study of ameliorative and therapeutic role of lactoferrin extract nigella sativa seeds and sodium alendronate on osteoporosis induced by prednisone on albino rats/	Mubarak, Ghada Ahmed.		2018			
6273	12502646	Morphological biochemical chromosomal studies on the mole rats of the genus spalax rodentia spalacidae in egypt/	mohamed, Amira mohamed metwally.		2018			

6274	12502818		Evaluation of physical mechanical and chemical properties of collapsible soil/	Mahamed, walaah mohamed shahat.			2018	The present study investigated the effect of using peripheral learning on developing grammatical competence and performance of first year Education students majoring in English. The sample consisted of 66 students (males and females) enrolled at Qena Faculty of Education. The control group (N=33) received regular grammar instruction, whereas the experimental group (N=33) received treatment (Peripheral Learning) including posters, pictures and PowerPoint slides as ways of learning grammar peripherally. Data were collected through the English Grammar Test (EGT) and the Grammar Peripheral Learning Model (GPLM). Findings of the post-administration revealed a remarkable improvement in English grammar competence and performance of the peripheral learning group as compared with the non-peripheral learning group. Besides, the results showed a positive correlation between the students' (experimental group) scores in grammar competence and their scores in performance. Based on the above mentioned findings, the study concluded that peripheral learning was found to be effective for teaching English grammar. It was recommended for EFL instructors to take advantage of peripheral learning in English grammar classes with an emphasis on grammatical competence as well as performance.		
6275	12502824		Grammer peripheral learing astudy of competence and performance of education studies majoring in english/	Elwan, Hadeer abd el moneim abuel wafa.			2018			
6276	12502827		Experimental study on the performance emissions and combustion characteristics of diesel engine fuelled with waste cooking oil biodiesel and its blends/	Elsayed, Hamdy abd el hameed ahmed.			2018			
6277	12502835		Numerical investigation of tip-clearance flow lossin Axial compressor cascade using passive control mothods/	Ahmed, Mahmoud abd el salam.			2018			
6278	12502844		Highly effecient low cost absorbent materials for removal of nitrate ions from contaminated drinking water/	Moawad, Wafaa ahmed mohamed.			2018			
6279	12502848		synthesis and study of some new nitrogen heterocycles/	Abozeid, Asmaa mostafa .			2018			
6280	12502852		Environmental impact and chance of sediments characteristics in the coastal arte between sahl hasheesh and sharm abu makhadeg red sea/	Temseh, yasser ali.			2018			
6281	12502858		Monitoring for commercial broiler breeder flocks and their progeny for mycoplasma gallisepticum infection after vaccination with TS. II/	Mohamed, Haytham Mohamed Gamal.			2018			
6282	12502867		Effect of l arginine on reproductive performance in bacterial lipapol saccharid treated male albino rats/	Abdelqader, Abdallah hassan mahmoud.			2018			
6283	12502874		Effect of some physiological and pathological factors on some marco and micro element elemnts in sheep/	Ibrahim, Malk ismail.			2017			
6284	12502934	دكتوراه	فاعلية بيئة اقتراضية في تنمية مهارات انتاج عناصر تعلم ثلاثية الابعاد والتنظيم الذاتي لدى طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم/	احمد،محمود محمد حسين.	كلية التربية ،	قنا:	2017	مقدمة البحث : اصبح الاهتمام باعداد طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم ضرورة ملحة لانهم يمكن ان يقومون بدور فاعل في العملية التعليمية من حيث توفير الوسائط التعليمية واعدادها وتيسير استخدامها ولذا وجب على الانظمة التعليمية الاهتمام بتنمية مهارات هؤلاء الطلاب والتي منها مهارات انتاج عناصر التعلم ثلاثية الابعاد والتنظيم الذاتي . هدف البحث : سعى البحث الى التعرف على فاعلية بيئة اقتراضية في تنمية مهارات انتاج عناصر تعلم ثلاثية الابعاد والتنظيم الذاتي لدى طلاب قسم تكنولوجيا التعليم . محددات البحث : 1- مجموعة من الطلاب بالفرقة الرابعة بقسم تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية بجامعة جنوب الوادي بقنا . يتوافر لدى معظم طلاب الفرقة الرابعة المهارات الاساسية للتعامل مع الحاسب وشبكته * . يدرس طلاب اقسام تكنولوجيا التعليم في برامج الفرقة الاولى والثانية والثالثة مهارات انتاج البرامج ثنائية الابعاد * منهج البحث : تم ابعاد المنهج التجريبي (تصميم المجموعةالضابطة مع اختبار قبلي – بعدي) في اختبار صحة فروض البحث،حيث يمكن من خلال هذا التصميم المقارنة بين مجموعتين متكافئتين تتعرضان لنفس الظروف والعوامل عدا ان احدى هاتين المجموعتين – المجموعة التجريبية – تتعرض للتغير التجريبي (البيئة الافتراضية) المراد بحث فاعليتها بينما لا تتعرض المجموعة الأخرى – المجموعة الضابطة – لاثر هذا المتغير .	فارس،نجلاء محمد	
6285	12503326		Clinico pathological studies on the toxicity of aluminum oxide nanoparticales with ameliorating effects of melatonin and deseral on albino rats/	Mohammed, Fatma el zahraa badwy.			2017			
6286	12503328		Studies on parasitic helminths of domestic birds in Aswan governorate/	Hussien, samia abd el motalab fawy.			2017			
6287	12503344		Bacterial infections in some red sea fishes at hurghada /	Mahamed, Mahmoud abd el rahman.			2018			
6288	12503352		PCR detection of shigatoxin producing escherichia coli in chicken meat and red meat in luxor city/	Mohamed, Reham youssif ahmed.			2018			
6289	12503355		Assessment of total intravenous anaesthesia in mongrel dogs/	Soliman, Khaled mohammed abd elbasset.			2017			
6290	12503367		Detection of total of latoxins and ochratoxin a residues in some meat products with trial of detoxification by using probiotic micro-organisms/	Abobakr, Gehan gaber ahmed.			2018			

6291	12503375	مكتوراء	A VIRTUAL LEARNING Platform for developing skills of designing and producing online virtual laboratories/	محمد،محمد السيد احمد.	School of INFORMATION SCIENCE	japan:	2017	RESEARCH ABSTRACT : THE EXPANSION OF using new virtual learning applications in educational institutions requires enhancing educators skills of design and production in such applications those skills must be acquired by educational technology students for the future of education because they often lack the above skills in their curriculum the main purpose of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of virtual learning platform (vlp) in order to cultivate the students skills in designing and producing online virtual laboratory (ovl) with a standard way In the context of this research the ovl is an online practical environment for a specific topic which makes learners active such as learning by experience and by trial –and- error on the other hand the vlp means a web – based learning system including several functions/tools for presenting and managing the ovl.		SHINOBU HASEGAWA.
6292	12503389		Bearing fault diagnosis using vibration measurement/	Alajmi, Abdulhadi obaid abdulhadi.			2018			
6293	12503400		An experimental study of friction in duced vibration in brake system/	Alenezi, Menwer farhan marzok.			2018			
6294	12503405		Infections bronchitis virus infection in chickens of luxor governorate/	Mahmoud, Mohamed selim mohamed.			2018	Avian infectious bronchitis virus (IBV), a major pathogen of commercial poultry flocks, circulates in the form of multiple ever emerging variants threatening the poultry industry. This study was conducted to survey the presence of IBV in Luxor Governorate during 2015 -2016. Examination of 43 pooled samples including trachea and kidney homogenates by real-time RT- PCR for N gene, revealed 35 (81.4%) out of 43 commercial broiler flocks were positive to IBV. The clinical examination of the investigated flocks revealed general signs of illness, respiratory signs and renal problems in some flocks. The respiratory signs ranged from mild to severe, gasping, sneezing, rales and coughing. Mortality rates ranging from 4-12 %. At necropsy, the main lesions found were tracheitis, lung congestion, air-sacculitis. Some flocks frequently showed mucous or caseated material in trachea and bronchi. Pale or congested and enlarged kidneys with slight to moderate distention of the ureters with urates were also seen. The results of virus isolation of IBV in 9-11-day old ECE showed that the virus causes subcutaneous haemorrhage, curling and dwarfing. The 400-bp or 116K3 or the S1 gene of ten selected samples were amplified by RT-PCR, sequenced, and aligned for phylogenetic and amino-acid similarity analyses. Analysis of the partial S1 sequences derived from the obtained samples identified that all the sequences were related (71.8%–90.1%) to the Israel variant-2 IS/1494/06 (GI-23) and (74.8%–94.7%) to Egi12120S/2012 previously identified and reported in Egypt. The IBV identified in this study also showed similarity to IS/885/00 (71%–92.4%) The ten IBV viruses shared from 71% to 90.8% homologies between each other but are very different from the vaccinal strains used in Egypt with 62.6 to 84.7 % similarities. They shared (65.6-84.7 %) to 4/91 vaccinal strains of IBV and (62.6-79.4%) to H120 and Ma5. IBV/EG/LUXOR-38-2016 had the highest derived amino acid similarity (79.4%) to the H120 and Ma5 vaccine strains, while IBV/EG/LUXOR-24-2016 had the lowest similarity (62.6%) to these two vaccinal strains. They also shared 66.4-84% and 62.6-80.2% amino acid identities with CR88 and D274, respectively Phylogenetic analysis revealed that all the Luxor detected viruses grouped within the D1456 like Egyptian IBV viruses within the Variant 2 IBV cluster but in a different subcluster and none of them is a vaccinal strain suggesting that IBV circulating in this region can be regarded as a new genotype of IBV. In conclusion, IBVs similar to those circulating in Egypt including various governorates were identified in chickens from Luxor broiler flocks. Clinical signs and pathologic changes were mainly confined to the respiratory and urinary tracts of infected chickens. The results indicate that IBV circulating in Luxor is very different from the used vaccinal strains. Monitoring the emerging IBV variants is extremely important for establishing an effective control strategy for the disease in Luxor and surrounding area. Vaccination programs currently applied in Luxor should be assessed in future studies		
6295	12503413		Study on virulence factors of escherichia isolated from calves suffer from diarrhea/	Abd elHakeem, Ghada Maher			2017			
6296	12503424		Microbiological and Molecular studies on salmonella spp isolated from ready to eat foods/	Mohamed, Walaa Mohamed Ali.			2017			
6297	12503428		Role of cu+ nicotinate complex on regulation of genes of cytochrome p-u50 in aflaticated rats /	Hassan, Lalia mostafa taha.			2018			
6298	12503431		Studies on role of hard ticks in transmission of some blood parasites in camels/	Ahmed, zienab kamel mohammed.			2017			
6299	12503434		problem of escherichia coli infection in broilers in Qena province/	Ahmed, shima mohammed.			2017			
6300	12503437		Pharmacological studies on ivermectin and doramectin malarats with special reference to its effects on fertility/	abdelMordy, Maha samy.			2017			
6301	12503443		serological and molecular detection of brucella species in camel/	Abd el gawad, Hosny ahmed.			2017			
6302	12503446		Effects of nandrolone decanoate nand uraboline on rats/	Desouky, Zeinab sayed Abbas.			2017			

6303	12503450	clinico pathological studies on repeatedly heated oils and the modulating effects of casein and albumin in albino rats/	Mahmoud, Marwa Ahmed.		2017			
6304	12503690	Studies on some pathogenic and antibiotic vesistant bacteria in chicken/	Abo zeid, Rokaia baghat el sanousy.		2018			
6305	12503691	Sequence stratigraphy of the mastrichtain paleocene succession in southern egypt/	Taha, Saida ali ahmed.		2018			
6306	12503693	physico chemical studies on charge transfer complex of some organic compounds/	Mohamed, Heba nassar abeit.		2018			
6307	12503695	New castle disease virus dignastic evolution and pathotyping in egypt/	Hussein, Mahmoud hamed sabra.		2018			
6308	12503696	Mdecular analysis for determining the function of the PR MTS in adult T-cell leukemia ATL after HTIv linfection/	Ahmed, Obeid mahmoud mohamed.		2018			
6309	12503697	The role of plasmalgens in microglial cells and in the neuronal path ophysiology /	Ali, Fatma ali mahamed ali.		2018			
6310	12503699	Studies on gastroin testinal helminth parasites infect clarias gariepinus in Qena governorate/	Fawaz, Marwa mohamed fawaz.		2018			
6311	12503700	functional role of mir 214 and its target gene PIMI in mesothelioma cell lines/	Mohamed, Amany sayed gaber.		2017			
6312	12503701	Molecular characterization of toxigenic staphylococcus isolated from chicken production cycle/	Ibraheem, Shima elnagar taher.		2017			
6313	12503709	Immunological studies on infection hursal disease virus infection using different regimes of vaccination/	Mohamed, Enas mohamed ibrahim.		2017			
6314	12503710	Spirulin aplatensis modulatory effect against herbicide atrazine indeeced hepatotoxicity in common carp/	Soliman, hosam mohamed toughan.		2018	Atrazine (ATZ) is one type of chloro-s-triazine herbicides and it is by far most widely used in agriculture especially for the production of corn, sorghum, and sugarcane. It is considered moderately toxic to aquatic animals where as the induced deleterious effects of it has been studied in different fish species. Therefore, many European and African countries have restricted its use. Spirulina is free-floating filamentous microalgae growing in alkaline water bodies. With its high nutritional value, Spirulina is now widely used as nutraceutical food supplement worldwide. Recently, great attentions for its antioxidant free radical scavenging effects and anti-inflammatory properties. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to examine if SP supplementation exerts a modulatory potency against the ATZ-induced hepatic impairments via investigation of its effect on hepatic injury indices, hepatic antioxidants and oxidative stress markers and correlate them with histopathological changes in liver tissue. Moreover, DNA damage and the mRNA expression pattern of inflammatory cytokines were evaluated in Common Carp (Cyprinus carpio L.). Seventy two apparently healthy common carp (Cyprinus carpio) (118 ±4.2 g) were used in this study. They were randomly assigned into four equal groups, each group having two replicates (9 fish/replicate; n=18 fish/group). On the termination of the experiment, blood samples were collected from the caudal vein of individual fish without anticoagulant, centrifuged at 3.000 rpm for 10 min to obtain serum which aspirated and stored at -20°C until the biochemical analysis. Following sacrificing of experimental and control fish by cervical decapitation, liver specimens were immediately dissected and assigned into three specimens; first specimens (n=3/replicate or 6/group) washed with ice cold phosphate buffered saline (PBS), then homogenized for biochemical analysis. The second specimens (n=3/replicate or 6/group) stored at - 80°C until real time RT-PCR analysis, while the third specimens (n=3/replicate or 6/group) were fixed in 10% buffered neutral formalin solution for istopathological examination		
6315	12503713	Direct reprogramming of frimary hepatocytes into insulin producing cells/	Ibrahim, Rawia mounier abd allah.		2018			
6316	12503714	Studies on mucosal mast cells in relation to neuroimmune communication in gastrointestinal tract/	Abdellah, Nada abdellah abdel samea.		2018			
6317	12503715	La structure dudiscours et durecit dans lopiomet le baton de mouloud mammeric/	Hamza, Mohamed ahmed sayed.		2018			
6318	12503718	Approche linguistique de ce que le jour doit a la nuit de yasmina khadra/	Ibrahim, Elshazly abu el hassan ali.		2017			
6319	12504029	أثر إدارة المعرفة في الاداء المؤسسي : ماجستير أحمد ، عمرو محمود السيد . جامعة جنوب الوادي ،	جامعة جنوب الوادي : 2018 .					
6320	12504037	إطار مقترح لدور إدارة العلاقات كمتغير وسيط في العلاقة بين رضا العميل وولائه : دكتوراه شلبي ، حسام الدين موسى أبوضيف محمد . جامعة جنوب الوادي ،	جامعة جنوب الوادي : 2018 .			تحديد طبيعة العلاقة بين رضا العميل بأبعاده من جانب وولاء العميل بأبعاده وإدارة علاقات العملاء بأبعاده .		

6321	12506437	دكتوراه	اثر عدم تماثل المعلومات على جودة المراجعة الخارجية /	عبد القادر ، محمد قتي أحمد .	جامعة حلوان ،	جامعة حلوان :	2018 .	يعد موضوع عدم تماثل المعلومات من الموضوعات الهامة لتأثيره السلبي على عملية اتخاذ القرار بالنسبة للمستثمرين ولمستخدمي التقارير المالية في أسواق المال .		
6322	12506862		Experimental investigation of heat transfer and fluid flow inside a shell- and- coiled tube heat exchanger utilizing nano fluids /	Mohsen, Abrar Atef El-Fattah.			2018	إن العديد من الصناعات مثل صناعة الانظمة الالكترونية		
6323	12506993		Modified maximum power point tracking techniques for photovoltaic generation system including multilevel converters /	Ali, Ahmed Ismail Mohamed.			2017	تواجه معظم البلدان في كل أنحاء العالم في الآونة الأخيرة الكوارث البيئية التي تهدد وجودنا.		
6324	12510767	دكتوراه	/ Heterosis and combining ability for economic traits in Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus (L) Moench)	Mohamed , Ahmed Yousef .	Ahmed Yousef Mohamed .	Al- Azhar univer sity.	2018	Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus (L) Moench .) belonging to the family Malvaceae is the one of the most economically important vegetable crops in Egypt . It is cultivated for its fruits and seeds . the fruit cn be cooked in variety ways . Its roots and stems are used for cleaning the cane juice . Crude fibre in mature fruits and stems are used in paper industry . Okra is considered as an important source of vitamins , calcium, potassium and other mineral matters which are often lacking the diet of developing countries . Its seeds contained between 15% and 26% protein and over 14% edible oil content Kumar and Sreeparvathy (2010) and Obiadalla –Ali et al. (2013). This study was carried out at the Expermental Research Farm of faculty of agriculture ,Sohag university and biotechnological laboratory , department of genrtics , faculty of agriculture , Sohag university, Egypt . the genetic materials usrd in this study included ten different genotypes of Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus (L) Moench .) representing a wide range of diversity were chosen as parents in this invertigation . these genotypes were: Blondy (p1) , red okra (p2) , white velevet (p3), Clemson spineless (p4) , lee (p5) , emerald (p6) , escandrany (p7), annie Oakley (p8) , dwarf long pod green (p9) and balady (p10) . the parental genotypes and their 45 f1 half diallel crosses were evaluated under normal and late sowing date conditions . data were recorded on number of days to 50% floweing (FD): plant height (ph cm .): number of branches per plant (no B/P) ,number of pods per plant (no P/P) , pods diameter (PD cm) , pods length (PLcm) , pods weight (PW gm), early yield per plant (EY/P gm) , estimated as the yield of the first five picking for each genotypes and total yield per plant (TY/P gm) . Analysis of variance of randomized complete blok design (RCBD)with three replicates was analzed . The combined analysis over the two environments was calculated to partition the mean squares of genotypes and the interaction of genotypes with environments into sources of variations due to GCA, SCA, GCA x E , SCAx E. The genetic components could be obtained from the estimates variance of GCA . for detection of genetic diversity among studied parents , ISSR and SRAP primers were used for this purpose .	#####	Dr : Galal A. El- Sherbeny ؛ Dr : Abdel_ Sabour G.A.Khaled ؛ Dr : Hazem A.Obiadalla- Ali.
6325	12511010	ماجستير	تأثير استخدام التدريب المركب على بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة وعلاقتها بمهارة التصويب لدى ناشئي كرة اليد بدولة الكويت	سهيان، محمد فاضل عباس			2018م	يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تدريبي باستخدام التدريب المركب (البليومتري-الأتقال) ومعرفة تأثيره على ما يلي :- مهارة التصويب بالوثب الطويل لدى ناشئي كرة اليد . اشتمل مجتمع البحث على لاعبي كرة الناشئين مواليد 1996م/1997م والمسجلين بالاتحاد الكويتي لكرة اليد وعددهم (70) لاعب . تم اختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة العمدية وعددهم (15)لاعباً من بين لاعبي نادي الجھراء الرياضي بمحافظة الجھراء لعام 2016/2017م		
6326	12511030	ماجستير	فاعلية استخدام اسلوب التعلم للأتقان على تعلم بعض مهارات كره السله لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت/ تأثير التمرينات التأهيلية والتدليك العلاجي على مرضي التهاب العصب السابع	الجويسرى، فيصل ناصر محمد.			2018م	يهدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على فاعلية اسلوب التعلم للأتقان على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة السله لتلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت		
6327	12511081	ماجستير		محمد، عمرو عباس نور الدين			2017م	يهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج تأهيلي بدني والتدليك على اصابه التهاب العصب السابع ومعرفة اثره على: (الفك والعين والأنف والجبهة والعم)تحسين عمل عضلاته الوجه-1 تخفيف درجة شدة الام المرتبطة بعضلات الوجه-2		
6328	12512486		flow cytometry analysis of dna ploidy and s-phase fraction of salivary gland tumors	ahmed mohamed hussein ali		القاهرة	2012			
6329	12512490		corrlations between cephalometric and photographic measurements of facial attractiveness in egyptian adolescents	mohamed esam amer		القاهرة	2014			
6330	12515002	دكتوراه	الاله حورس نشأته وعلاقته بالملكية منذ فجر التاريخ وحتى نهاية الدولة القديمة.	جمال الدين، زكية زكى.	زكية زكى جمال الدين	القاهرة؛	1987	حورس هو بمثابة الحديث عن الحضارة المصرية نشأتها وتطورها،ولذا ادركت الدراسة صعوبة الكتابة عن هذا الاله فى جوانبه العديدة ورات ضرورتا للتركيز على احد الجوانب المتعددة لهذا الاله للالمام بكل عناصره بغية الوصول الى نتائج مرضية . تم تقسيم البحث الى مقدمة وستة ابواب وخاتمة: المقدمة:نشأة الدين واهميته الباب الاول : المدخل للدينه الحورية. البيا الثاني:نشأة الاله حورس. الباب الثالث:الاله حورس فى مرحلة ما قبل التاريخ. الباب الرابع:الاله حورس وعلاقتهبالملك من خلال الاقناب. الباب الخامس:علاقة حورس بالملك من واقع الآثار الملكية. الباب السادس علاقة حورس بالملك خلال نصوص الدولة القديمة. الخاتمة.		الاستاذ الدكتور /سيد توفيق احمد

6331	12515332	ماجستير	sacred animals hypogea in middle and lower egypt.	nagati, aseel noaman.	aseel nagati noaman	cairo	2007	animals were extremely important in the anient egyptiant society.they were greatly appreciated either secularly where animals were very much depended on for covering the egyptian essential needs as source of food ,clothing,feathers,beasts,of burden and other practical uses, or religiously where great number of animals enjoyed significant bond with deities due to their especial qualities that used to illustrate certain characteristic of the god , as a result the animal was divinized.		prof.dr./aly omar abdullah dr./shaza gamal mohammad
6332	12516317		Experimental study of heat transfer and flow characteristics of nanofluid in helical coiled heat exchanger /	Al-abdali, Naser Shabab Marzouq Sharry.			2018	The experimental investigation is studying the effect of variables section of coil heat exchanger on heat transfer and friction factor. The Reynolds number inside the shell is considered a constant value of 3500, while the Reynolds through the coil tube is varied from 1500 to 4500. The AL2O3 nanoparticles are added distilled water with different volume concentrations (0.1 %, 0.2 %, and 0.3 %) and used as a working through a coil tube side. In addition, five types of coils cross-section are used through this study, straight, low to high, high to low, high to low to high, and low to high to low and the coil tube 7 mm diameter. The experimental study showed that the Nusselt number increases with the increase of Reynolds number. While the friction factor is decreasing with the increase of Reynolds number. In addition, the average Nusselt number through the coil of nanofluid is enhancement by 7.3 %, 17.7 %, and 25.4 % compared with based water for a nanofluid concentration of 0.1 %, 0.2% and 0.3 % for straight coil respectively. Also, the average Nusselt number showed is a maximum value for low to high coil compared by other coils. Where, the value of the average Nusselt number of low to the high coil is increased by 10.3 %, 2.5 %, 5.12 %, and 6.12 % for straight, high to low, high to low high, and low to high to low coils respectively. In another hand, the average friction factor is a minimum value for straight compared with other coils. where the value of average friction factor is 0.097, 0.104, 0.0135, 0.1086, and 0.1084 for straight, low to high, high to low, high to low to high, and low to high to low coils for all nanofluid concentrations respectively. Finally, the heat transfer factor is enhancement by an increase of nanofluid concentrations. where the heat transfer factor improved by 8 %, 13 %, and 26 % compared by the based water fluid for 0.1 %, a0.2 %, and 0.3 % III respectively. Also, the heat transfer factor is the best value for both two coils high to low to high and low to high to low coils. where the heat transfer factor is increased by 26 % and 27 % over the unity for two coils high to low to high, low to high to low.		
6333	12516617	ماجستير	مفهوم القوة والضعف في اللغة والديانة المصرية القديمة حتى نهاية الدولة الحديثة.	بر عي,نبيلى محمد صابر .	نبيلى محمد صابر بر عي	القاهرة	#####	عنوان هذه الرسالة "مفهوم القوة والضعف في اللغة والديانة المصرية القديمة حتى نهاية الدولة الحديثة" ينقسم الموضوع الى سبعة فصول وخاتمة. الفصل الأول: مفهوم القوة في اللغة المصرية القديمة. يتم الحديث فيها عن الكلمات الدالة على القوة والعلامات التصويرية والمخصصات الدالة على القوة ونماذج التعبير عن القوة في اسماء والقاب الملوك والافراد. الفصل الثاني:مفهوم الضعف في اللغة المصرية القديمة. يتم الحديث فيها عن الكلمات والمخصصات والعلامات تصويرية وبعض اسماء الافراد الدالة على معنى الضعف. الفصل الثالث: القوة والضعف في النصوص الادبية القديمة. يتم الحديث فيها عن القوة والضعف في التعاليم والقصص والاساطير الفصل الرابع:القوة والضعف لدى الالهة المصرية القديمةطبقا للمصادر الدينية وتتناول الدراسة الحديثة عن الهيئة التي تمثل فيها الاله ونقاط الضعف لدى الالهة من حيث الدور الوظيفي. الفصل الخامس: مظاهر القوة والضعف في كتب العالم السفلى وتتناول الدراسة الحديث عن نقاط القوة والضعف في كتب العالم السفلى طبقا للاقدم الفصل السادس: مظاهر القوة والضعف في الاعياد والطقوس. تتناول الدراسة الحديث عن اهم الاعياد الرسميةواللهية والطقوس الدينيةالتي تخص البحث الفصل السابع: القوة والضعف في الفكر المصرى القديم يتم الحديث فيها عن المقومات الاساسية للكتنات والرموز الدالة على القوة والضعف.	#####	أ.د/عبد الحليم نور الدين د/محمد حسون
6334	12516678		Experimental study of the performance of split air- conditioning system with clay evaporative cooler in hot climate of kuwait /	Al-Mutairi, Meshal Ayed Hamoud Awaid.			2018	Kuwait has a harsh climate circumstances in term of high temperature in summer months from April to October where the average ambient temperature during these months exceeds 45 0C which then needs the utilization of air-conditioning systems. Constructions in Kuwait are exposed to very high air temperatures in addition to high solar radiation that may exceeds 940 W/m2 on a horizontal surface in summer months. The thermal performance management of the split air-conditioning system and reducing the its negative effect of the global environment can be achieved by evaluating the heat dissipation from the condenser that is mainly control the performance of the split air-conditioning system.		

							In the present experimental study, the operating parameters of air dry-bulb temperature is changed from 30 oC to 70 oC and its velocity is varied from 2 m/s to 4 m/s. and the air relative humidity is changed from 20% to 80%. The effects of varying these parameters were mainly considered to evaluate the performance of the air conditioning unit for four cases i.e., without evaporative cooler (WOIEC) and with evaporative cooler models I, II and III (WOIEC M-I, M-II and M-III) with different outer diameters 4 cm., 5 cm. and 6 cm. and the same inner diameter of 1 cm. In the current investigation, experiments were carried out to study the effect of the ambient air temperature and its velocity and relative humidity on the air temperature difference across the condenser (ΔT_c), condenser temperature (T_c), the power consumption (P) consequently the coefficient of performance (C.O.P) of the split air- conditioning system. The results show that increasing the ambient air temperature from 30 to 70 oC at 2 m/s and 40% relative humidity reduces the ΔT_c for WOIEC and WEIC M-1, M-II and M-III by 85 %, 67%, 61% and 56%, respectively. In addition, increasing the ambient air temperature from 30 to 70 oC at 2 m/s and 40% relative humidity increases the condenser temperature (T_c) for WOIEC and WEIC M-1, M-II and M-III by 84%, 77%, 67% and 56%. The power consumption of split air-conditioning system using WEIC M-1, M-II and M-III at 2 m/s, 40% relative humidity and 50 oC is decreased by 18 %, 24 % and 29.5% less than that of WOIE. Furthermore, increasing the ambient air temperature from 30 oC to 70 oC at 40% relative humidity increases the coefficient of performance (C.O.P) of the system WOIE as well as WIE by nearly 36%. Moreover, the values of average C.O.P increases insignificantly for WIE M-I, M-II and M-III by 41%, 55% and 68 %, respectively rather than that of WOIE at 30 oC with increasing the air velocity from 2 m/s to 4 m/s. Finally, the effect of relative humidity on C.O.P is more considerable in the range of 20% to 50% while its effect is slight in the remaining range i.e., from 60% to 80%.		
6335	12517846	Experimental Study of Flow and Forced Convection Heat Transfer characteristics of Nanofluids in Circular Pipe /	Al-abdali, Jarrah Shabab Marzouq Sharry.			2018	The experimental study were performed to investigate the heat transfer and friction factor characteristics of a AL2O3/Water Nano-fluid mixture containing alumina nanoparticles flowing in a circular pipes with differences inner diameter (2 mm, 4 mm, 6 mm, and 8 mm) under constant heat flux. The Reynolds number are varied from 2500 to 12500, also the Nano-fluid concentration are changed 0.1 %, 0.2 %, 0.3 %. The effect of inner diameter, Nano-fluid concentration is presented on heat transfer rate, Nusselt number, and friction factor. The experimental results showed that the heat transfer as well as Nusselt number influence by Nano-fluid concentration. where the Nusselt number for Nano-fluid of 0.3 % is improving by 15.67 % compared with based water for high Reynolds number for all value of inner diameter. At high Nanofluid concentration (0.3 %) the improvement of heat transfer is found to 77.1 % and 75.98 % for inner diameter of 2 mm and 4 mm respectively. On the other hand the friction factor is increase with increase of Nanofluid concentration through the pipe for all inner diameters. where the friction factor of 0.3 % Nano-fluid is increases by 24.2 % compared with based water at low Reynolds number ($Re = 2500$). For high Reynolds number ($Re = 12500$), the increases of friction factor reduce to 21.3 % compared with based water for inner diameter of 6 mm. The enhancement factor is calculated through this study. where the value of enhancement factor of 0.3 % Nano-fluid is improved by 30 % compared with based water at Low Reynolds number ($Re = 2500$). For high Reynolds number ($Re = 12500$) the improvement of enhancement factor reduce to 17.4 % for inner diameter of 4 mm. Finally enhancement factor is maximum value at inner diameter of 4 mm for all value Nano-fluid concentration. where this value is 1.28 for inner diameter of 4 mm. While this value is reduce to 1.21 and 1.2 for inner diameter of 2 mm, and 8 mm respectively for Nano-fluid of 0.3%.		
6336	12519106	Experimental investigation of heat transfer and pressure DROP of Nano –fluid in perforated finned heat exchangers /	Al-Abdali, Ghanem Msaifer Marzouq.			2018	The experimental study carried out to investigate the effect finned tube holing angle on heat transfer and friction inside the shell and tube heat exchanger. The Reynolds number inside the finned tube is considered a constant value of 3500, while the Reynolds through the shell is varied from 3000 to 10500. The AL2O3 nanoparticles are added distilled water with difference volume concentrations (0.1 %, 0.2 %, and 0.3 %) and used as a working through a shell side. In addition two types of nanoparticles size is used (20 nm and 50 nm). The finned tube is holing of 4 mm diameter with difference holing angle (without holing, 0°, 15°, 30°, 60°, and 90°) is used through this study. Where, the Nusselt number of Nano-fluid is improved by 3.5 %, 6.7 %, and 9.78 % compared with based water for Nano-fluid concentration of 0.1 %, 0.2% and 0.3% for nanoparticles size of 20 nm respectively. Also, the results showed that		

							the nanoparticles size has less influence on Nusselt number. where the value of Nusselt number for Nano-fluid is improving by 3.4 % , 6.3 % , and 9.3 % compared with based water for Nano-fluid concentration of 0.1 % , 0.2% and 0.3% for nanoparticles size of 50 nm respectively. The holing angle of finned have influence of Nusselt number. Wherever the Nusselt number showed is maximum value at holing angle of 30° for all value of Nano-fluid concentration (0.1%, 0.2%, and 0.3%). The value of Nusselt number of angle 30° is improved by 22.4 % compared with angle of 0° for Re of 6000 and 0.3 % Nano-fluid. While for low Nano-fluid concentration (0.1 %) is enhancement of Nusselt number reduction to 18.75 % at the same conditions. The frication factor decrease with increase of Reynolds number as well as increase with increase of Nano-fluid concentration. where the value of frication factor of Nano-fluid of 0.3 % is increase by 12.8 % compared with based water for low Reynolds number (Re = 3000) and finned without holing. While for high Reynolds number Re = 10500, this percentage increase to 17.9 % . For case of finned tube with holing (θ = 30°), the frication factor for 0.3 % Nano-fluid is 18.4 % compared with based water at low Reynolds number (Re = 3000) and 20 nm. While for high Reynolds number (Re = 10500) this percentage is 29.7 % .		
6337	12519239	دكتوراه	سلامه، حامد أحمد محمد.	قرارات الضبط الإداري بين القانون الوضعي والفقه الإسلامي :	اسيو ط +	2018 .	تعرض هذه الدراسة إلى قرارات الضبط الإداري في الفنون الرضعى المصرى وأجريت موازنة بينها وبين مثيلتها فى الفقه الإسلامى وركزت الرسالة على مجموعة من الحقائق والنتائج التى على قدر من الاهمية . فقد بدأت هذه الرسالة بفصل تمهيدى بعنوان التعريف بالضبط الإدارى وتحديد طبيعته وأنواعه فى القانون الرضعى والفقه الإسلامى ثم عقدت موازنة بينهما فوجد أن الضبط الإدارى الإسلامى اعم واشمل فهو شامل لكل جوانب الحياة العامة والخاصة ولم يقتصر على المحافظة على النظام العام فقط ولكن اشتمل على المحافظة على الكليات الخمس للإنسان الدين والنفس والعقل والنسل والمال .		
6338	12519287	دكتوراه	عبر سلامة محمد.	التفرقة العنصرية كجريمة دولية /	اسيو ط +	2018 .	إن المجتمع الدولى يواجه اليوم تحدياً جديداً من العنصرية والتمييز العنصرى الذين تغلغلا فى أجزاء كثيرة من المجتمع البشرى ويشككان فى اسسه الروحية والأخلاقية ، فالعنصرية لا تسبب فقط توترات داخلية بل تؤدى أيضاً إلى نشوب نزاعات بين الدول قد تتصاعد وتعرض السلم والأمن الدوليين للخطر ولكى نأمل فى بناء مجتمع دولى خالى من العنصرية وقائم على تساوى البشر فى الكرامة والقدّر فإن هذا الأمر يتطلب منا القيام باستجابة فوراًها الإهتمام والتضامن والعمل . تتناول هذا الموضوع تبين فيه تعريف القانون الدولى للتنمية ،ثم اعرض مفهوم التنمية الاقتصادية الدولية والقيم الجوهرية لتحديد التنمية وأهدافها والسياسات المطلوبة لتحقيقها والخصائص الأساسية تتمثل فى اقتصاديات الدول النامية وبعد ذلك يتناول العولمة الاقتصادية وأثرها فى التنمية الاقتصادية وأسباب ظهورها وأهدافها وكيفية مواجهة الدول النامية لتحديات العولمة ومخاطر العولمة على الدول العربية وعوائق التنمية وحق الدول فى تحقيق مصيرها الاقتصادى وأيضاً مخاطر العولمة فى المجالات الاقتصادية العالمية .		
6339	12519536	دكتوراه	نسوقي، إيمان عبدالنبي ذكى .	التنمية الاقتصادية الدولية فى ظل العولمة /		2018 .	تتناول الرسالة : إزاء عجز القضاء وعدم قدرته على فض المنازعات التى تعرض عليه بالوقت المناسب وتحقيق العدالة الناجزة إضافة إلى التقيد فى معاملات عقود الاستثمار وامتدادها عبر حدود الدول وماتيرره من تنازع فى القوانين واحتياجها إلى مختصين فى نظر المنازعات التى تنشأ عنا وهذا ما لاليتوفر فى القضاء المختص فى معظم الأحيان بنظر كافة أنواع المنازعات على اختلاف طبيعتها .ويقع هذا البحث فى ثلاثة أبواب يسبقها تمهيدى تحدثنا فيه عن نشأة الوسائل الدينية وتطورها ومفهومها ومميزاتها .		
6340	12519560	دكتوراه	ابراهيم؛ صلاح محمد حميد .	الوسائل غير القضائية لتسوية منازعات عقود الاستثمار :		2017 .	تتناول الرسالة :ضمانات ممارسة حق الدفاع بين قانون المرافعات والفقه الإسلامى أن هذه الضمانات تجعل المتقاضى على يقين من الوصول إلى الحقيقة فى موضوع النزاع المعروض أمام القضاء وه1 بدوره يحقق العدالة التى يطمئن إليها المتقاضى وتجعل المجتمعات آمنة ومستقرة كما أن الضمانات تضفى على حق الدفاع سباح القوة وتجعله الحصن الحصين الذى يلجأ إليه كل مواطن للحصول على حقوقه ومن أهم أهداف البحث :- 1- دراسة ضمانات ممارسة حق الدفاع وافية من الناحية القانونية والشرعية - 2- ما كانت المادة الثانية من دستور جمهورية مصر العربية الصادر عام 2014 التى تنص على أن "الإسلام دين الدولة- 3- واللغة العربية لغتها الرسمية ومبادئ الشريعة الإسلام المصدر الرئيسى للتشريع .		
6341	12519573	دكتوراه	حسن، صالح عمر أحمد .	ضمانات ممارسة حق الدفاع بين قانون المرافعات والفقه الإسلامى :		2018 .	دراسة ضمانات ممارسة حق الدفاع وافية من الناحية القانونية والشرعية - 2- ما كانت المادة الثانية من دستور جمهورية مصر العربية الصادر عام 2014 التى تنص على أن "الإسلام دين الدولة- 3- واللغة العربية لغتها الرسمية ومبادئ الشريعة الإسلام المصدر الرئيسى للتشريع .		
6342	12519612	دكتوراه	شلبى، أحمد سيد محمود محمد.	النظام القانونى لحرية العقيدة :	اسيو ط +	2018 .	عرضت هذه الدراسة لحرية العقيدة دراسة مقارنة وقد توصلت إلى جملة من النتائج العلمية أهمها إن الاختلاف حول المدى الذى يصل إليه الحق فى حرية العقيدة الدينية مرده فى الأساس إلى اختلاف المنبع الذى تستقى منه الحرية مفهوماً حرية العقيدة تعنى القدرة التى تنتج للإنسان اختيار ما يؤمن به ويكون يقيناً عنده لا يخالطه شك من الأفكار والمذاهب * والامور الدينية وإن يعتقد عليه قليه دون إكراه من أحد فلا يجبر على دين معين او يمنع من اعتناقه لا مجال عند اليهودية لحرية العقيدة او حرية ممارسة الشعائر الدينية * المسيحية الحققة دعوة دينية خالصة دعت إلى حرية العقيدة والى التسامح والمساواة ومحبة الإنسان لأخيه الإنسان * لا يجوز فى الإسلام إجبار احد على الدخول فيه لكن الإسلام لا يبيع للمسلم أن يخرج من دين الإسلام بعد أن دخل فيه * يكامل إرادته		
6343	12519647	دكتوراه	محمد، محمد عطا عمر.	الازمات الاقتصادية :	اسيو ط +	2018 .	تحدث هذا البحث عن الازمات الاقتصادية والتي تعتبر ظاهرة تجعل من التعامل مع الازمات ضرورة لابد منها لما تضمنته من احداث كانت نقاط تحول جذرية أسهمت فى تغيير مفاهيم وأسس وانظمة دولية قررت مسار ومصير العديد من الدول لكن تبقى الازمة الاقتصادية الاخيرة 2008 م محور العالم الأساسى والتي كشفت عن اختلالات عظيمة فى السياسات الاقتصادية المتبعة التى اعتبرت إلى حد الآن كقوانين منطقية محتمة وصارمة جعلت من هذه الازمة ازمة بنبؤية وصميمة لما تميزت به من طابع ملازم للرأسمالية ذاتها والتي جرت معها وبسرعة فائقة متجاوزة كل الحدود والقواعد لتصل إلى كل المجالات والقطاعات فى الدولة خاصة وفى العالم عامة حتى أصبحت تلقب بالازمة الاقتصادية العالمية. استئناف أحكام الجنايات لم تصبح ثرها فكريا او مجرد دراسة نظرية توصي بتطبيقها فى مجال القانون الجنائى وإنما أصبح حق دستورى لكل متهم مائل امام محاكم الجنايات بعد وضعه ضمن نصوص الدستور الجديد دستور نورثى 25 يناير و30 يونيو عقب ثورة عظيمة قام بها الشعب المصرى واسقط بها النظام وبالتالي سقط ترتيباً على ذلك دستور النظام فكمأ ثار التسعيب على حكم ونظام فاسد فلا بد من أن تكون هناك ثورة إجرائية ضد قانون الإجراءات الجنائية لإفناقه من تخلف ركب الحضارة الانسانية المعاصرة والتي تقاى بصدق حماية حقوق الإنسان وجرياته الاساسية ليس فحسب على مستوى النصوص بل فى واقع العدالة ويطبقها وبالتالي فهو التزام وواجب يفرض على المشرع المصرى تحقيق نتيجة وليس مجرد بذل عليه .		
6344	12519681	دكتوراه	مقلد، عفاف يحيى السيد محمد.	استئناف أحكام الجنايات :	اسيو ط +	2017 .	تحدث هذا البحث عن الازمات الاقتصادية والتي تعتبر ظاهرة تجعل من التعامل مع الازمات ضرورة لابد منها لما تضمنته من احداث كانت نقاط تحول جذرية أسهمت فى تغيير مفاهيم وأسس وانظمة دولية قررت مسار ومصير العديد من الدول لكن تبقى الازمة الاقتصادية الاخيرة 2008 م محور العالم الأساسى والتي كشفت عن اختلالات عظيمة فى السياسات الاقتصادية المتبعة التى اعتبرت إلى حد الآن كقوانين منطقية محتمة وصارمة جعلت من هذه الازمة ازمة بنبؤية وصميمة لما تميزت به من طابع ملازم للرأسمالية ذاتها والتي جرت معها وبسرعة فائقة متجاوزة كل الحدود والقواعد لتصل إلى كل المجالات والقطاعات فى الدولة خاصة وفى العالم عامة حتى أصبحت تلقب بالازمة الاقتصادية العالمية. استئناف أحكام الجنايات لم تصبح ثرها فكريا او مجرد دراسة نظرية توصي بتطبيقها فى مجال القانون الجنائى وإنما أصبح حق دستورى لكل متهم مائل امام محاكم الجنايات بعد وضعه ضمن نصوص الدستور الجديد دستور نورثى 25 يناير و30 يونيو عقب ثورة عظيمة قام بها الشعب المصرى واسقط بها النظام وبالتالي سقط ترتيباً على ذلك دستور النظام فكمأ ثار التسعيب على حكم ونظام فاسد فلا بد من أن تكون هناك ثورة إجرائية ضد قانون الإجراءات الجنائية لإفناقه من تخلف ركب الحضارة الانسانية المعاصرة والتي تقاى بصدق حماية حقوق الإنسان وجرياته الاساسية ليس فحسب على مستوى النصوص بل فى واقع العدالة ويطبقها وبالتالي فهو التزام وواجب يفرض على المشرع المصرى تحقيق نتيجة وليس مجرد بذل عليه .		

								عرضت هذه الرسالة وجهات النظر المختلفة حول مدى اعتبار الوزير موظف عام من عدمه وانتهيت الى تأكيد الرأي الذي يندى باعتبار الوزير موظف عام بعد عرض الحجج المؤيدة لكل رأى على اعتبار انه يعمل في خدمة مرفق عام تنديره الدولة بالطريق المباشر حيث يرأس قطاعاً ادارياً يمثل الدولة فهو موظف عام سياسى ينظم عمله من خلال الدستور . وتعرضت هذه الرسالة الى اختصاصات الوزير السياسية والإدارية وتناولت الخلفية التاريخية لمسئولياته الجنائية والسياسية وكيف بدأت مسئولية الوزير في صورة جنائية خالصة في بريطانيا ثم تطورت الى مسئولية سياسية خالصة . ان موضوع الاختصاصات غير التشريعية لمجلس النواب من المواضيع ذات الأهمية التي ينبغي التركيز على بيانها ليستنى لمتسبى هذه المؤسسة أداؤها وفقاً للقانون إن اختصاصات عدة يملكها المجلس النيابي في دستور الجمهورية اليمنية منها ما يختص برئاسة الجمهورية ومنها ما يختص بأعضاء المجلس ذاته ومنها ما يختص بالحكومة وبهذه الاختصاصات المتعددة وغير التشريعية يملك مجلس النواب سلطات تقديرية واسعة فهو يملك سلطة في رسم السياسة العامة من خلال مراقبته السابقة على تشكيل الحكومة وعلى برنامجها السياسى . كما يحدد المجلس - بسلطته التقديرية الواسعة التي لا معقب عليه فيها - المرشحين لرئاسة الجمهورية من خلال تركبته للمنتاهسين منهم على الانتخابات المتعلقة بمنصب رئيس الجمهورية ويملك المجلس النيابي زمام الامر كله فيما يتعلق باتهم ومحكمة رئيس الجمهورية وتنبية على الجرائم التي تقع منهما .		
6345	12519707	دكتوراه	المسئولية السياسية والجنائية للوزراء :	عبد الباقي، عمر علي محمد.	عمر علي محمد عبد الباقي ،	اسيوط ؛	2017 .	2002 . القاهرة ؛ عباس محمد محمد زيد ، زيد، عباس محمد محمد.	12519820	ماجستير
6346	12519820	دكتوراه	الاختصاصات غير التشريعية لمجلس النواب في دستور الجمهورية اليمنية :	زيد، عباس محمد محمد.	عباس محمد محمد زيد ،	اسيوط ؛	2002 .	القاهرة ؛ عباس محمد محمد زيد ، زيد، عباس محمد محمد.	12519820	ماجستير
6347	12519827	دكتوراه	الشفافية و الافصاح في الاوراق المالية /	سلام، محمد أحمد عبدالخالق .			2012	تتناول الرسالة :- دراسة الشفافية والافصاح في سوق الاوراق المالية أهمية بالغة؛ حيث تثير الممارسات غير المشروعة في السوق الاحداثيات القانونية ما يترتب عليه تفاقم المشاكل الاقتصادية التي تؤثر بالفعل الوطني نظرا لما تقوم به هذه الاسواق من مهام بالغة الأهمية في النشاط الاقتصادي وتحديد الجهات المسئولة عن حماية هذه الاسواق من العبث بها من خلال رصد جميع السلوكيات غير المشروعة التي تقع والتي يمكن أن تقع في السوق ووضع القوانين التي تلغ في التصدي لها من خلال نظام قانوني موحد يقف بالمرصاد أمام أصحاب هذه الممارسات غير المشروعة من أهم الاهداف للدراسة التحديد الكامل لاماھية مبدأ الشفافية والافصاح في سوق الاوراق المالية وكيفية الوصول الى التطبيق الكامل للمبدأ داخل السوق . الوقوف على تأثير التطبيق الكامل لمبدأ الشفافية والافصاح علي كفاءة سوق الاوراق المالية مما يساعد علي خلق رغبة-2 الوقوف علي تأثير التطبيق الكامل لمبدأ الشفافية والافصاح علي كفاءة سوق الاوراق المالية مما يساعد علي خلق رغبة-2 تحديد الأشخاص الملزمين بتطبيق مبدأ الشفافية والافصاح في سوق الاوراق المالية والوقوف علي دور كل منهم في-3 تطبيق مبدأ وكيفية اكتشاف أوجه القصور في تحقيق مبدأ وسبل معالجتها حماية صغار المستثمرين من قبل الجهات المعنية أمام كل ذي سلطة داخل سواالاوراق المالية والوقوف في وجه كل من-4 يحاول البحث بمخرات هؤلاء المستثمرين		
6348	12519832	دكتوراه	الحماية الجنائية للطفل /	علي، وليد عبد المنصف عبد الرحمن.	وليد عبد المنصف عبد الرحمن ،	اسيوط ؛	2017 .	تحدثت هذه الرسالة عن الحماية الجنائية للطفل ومفهوم الحماية الجنائية للطفل ومفهوم الطفل وحماية هذا الطفل إذا كان مجنبا عليه او جانياً حيث كشفت الرسالة اهتمام التشريعات الجنائية الحديثة على تدعيم الحماية الجنائية للطفل في حالة اذا كان الطفل مجنبا عليه ما اوضحته وعرضته الرسالة من تشريعات وقوانين الدول من اهتمام بالطفل وحماية من الاعتداء عليه بالقتل او بالاعتداء على جسده بالضرب او صحتة . وما اورثته هذه التشريعات والقوانين من حماية الطفل العامل من خلال الضوابط اللازمة لعمل الطفل والالتزامات التي يلتزم بها صاحب العمل اتجاه الطفل العامل واهتمام منظومة العمل الدولية بالطفل العامل وتحديد ضوابط معينة لعمله .		
6349	12519847	دكتوراه	الاكراه وتأثيره على الارادة في القانون الجنائي والقانون المدني /	عبدالله، أحمد محمد .			2018	تتناول الرسالة : الاكراه وأثره على الارادة والتحليل في المسائل الجنائية والمواد المدنية واتبعنا المنهج الوصفي التحليلي حيث تعرض لمعنى الارادة الواسع والضيق ثم تناول مقومات الطابع الاداري للفعل وتناول الباب الاول وضع نظرية عامة في الاكراه حيث تعرضنا لتعريفه وشروطه وطبيعته وتكييفه وتمييزه عن غيره من الحالات الاخرى المشابهة له وقد تناولنا حالة الاكراه مستقلة ومتميزة بذاتها وان طابع تكليف المكره يتبحر حول الارادة وفي الاكراه المادي يتعدى نشاط الشخص المكره حيث استخدام كالألة في ارتكاب الفعل من ثم فان ارادته معذومة فعلا الامر الذي يؤدي بدوره الى نتيجة في غاية الاهمية وهي عدم اسناد الشخص المكره الى فعله مما يترتب عليه عدم الاعتداد قانونا بما يصدر عنه من أفعال . وخلصت الدراسة الى نتائج وتوصياتتفد الى تعميم نتائج متوصلنا اليه منها ضرورة دخل المشرع الجنائي والنص على حالة الاكراه كنظام قانوني مستقل بحيث يشمل اسناد الفعل الجرمي الى القائم باعمال الاكراه مع تشديد العقوبة بكافة الجرائم اذا متوافر ظرف الاكراه بها .		
6350	12519876	دكتوراه	المسئولية الجنائية عن انتهاكات حرمة الميت في القانون الوضعي والشريعة الاسلامية /	عبدالحفيظ، محمد الهادي عبدالحكيم راتب .			2018 .	تتناول الرسالة : أهمية القانون يعنى برفاھية الإنسان ومصلحته وإذا كان مال كل انسان المة الموت حتماً فمن الضروري تحرى موقف القانون الجنائي بصفة خاصة من حماية الإنسان بعد موته هذا يمثل عام واضافة اباب تفصيلية وتتلخص في تزايدت الانتهاكات التقليدية لحرمة الموتى كالتمثيل بالبحث والاعتداءات الجنسية عليها وقيام الجناة أحيانا بتسجيل تلك-1 الانتهاكات صوتا وصورة على شبكة الانترنت 2تسبب التقدم العلمي المطرد الذى شمل كافة مناحي الحياة الإنسانية في أن يصبح الاموات مطعما وقرينة وخاصة اذا كانت بعيدة عن رقابة القانون تطورت وسائل الاتصال وشبكات التواصل الاجتماعى بشكل ملحوظ ماجعل التشهير وانتهاك الخصوصية اكثر خطورة -3 مما قبل خاصة فيما يتعلق بالاموات اداحسر القانون عنهم حمايتة كل ذلك جعل من الضروري التعرض لمابسطه القانون الجنائي من حماية للاموات وصول لبيان مدى كفايته ومن ثم اقتراح الحلول التشريعية لتفادى أوجه القصور متى وجدت		
6351	12520463		Diaphragmatic response to inspiratory muscle training versus aerobic exercise after lung decortication /	Amar, Ashraf Helal Farag.			2016	الغرض من هذا البحث كان التعرف على استجابة الحجاب الحاجز		
6352	12521849	ماجستير	كيمياء الاضافة الحلقية 3,1-ثنائية القطب كطريقة فعالتي التخيليلات المضوية/	TAHA·AHMED GABER MOHAMMED	جامعة جنوب الوادي،	اقا:	2018	من المعروف ان العديد من مركبات التواج الطبيعية التي تحتوي على حلقة البيرولدين لها نشاط بيولوجي هام مثل حمض الكثيك ومضادات الفيروسات ومضادات البكتريا لذلك قمنا بتحضير بعض المشتقات التي تحتوي على هذه الحلقة مثل مشتقات البيروولدين ومشتقات اميدازول.	#####	مصطفى فوزى علي،حسين حسن عباس تيميرك،الغريب الشحات الغريب
6353	12521863	ماجستير	COORDINATION CHEMISTRY OF SOME METAL XARBONYLS WITH SOME MALEANILIC ACID DERIVATIVES LIGANDS/	ORAPY·KHOLOUD RAMADAN MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY،	ASWAN N:	2018	في هذه الرسالة تم تحضير مشتقات جديدة لحمض الماينيلييك عن طريق تفاعل التكثيف بين بعض مشتقات الانيلين مع المايليك انهيديريد تحت الظروف المناسبة كما تم تحضير بعض متر اكيات الفلزات الانتقالية لمشتقات حمض الماينيلييك المحضرة عن تفاعل هذه المشتقات مع بعض سداسي كربونيلات الفلزات الانتقالية وقد وضعت الصيغة الكيميائية الاتية لهذه المتر اكيات (M(CO)4L)	#####	
6354	12521900	ماجستير	ELEXTROANALYTICAL STUDIES ON SOME PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS/	HAMODA·AHMED ABOELMAAREF	SOUTH VALLEY،	QENA:	2018	تهتم هذه الرسالة بتحضير مجموعة من المواد الذائوميتريية ودراسة خصائص تركيبها وتوصيفها ومن ثم استخدامها لتطوير وتحسين كفاءة أقطاب مصنوعة من عجينة الكربون وذلك لتقدير بعض منظّمات النمو في النبات مثل حمض الاسكوربيك وحمض الساليسليك وبيتااندول حمض الخليك هذه المركبات يتم تقديرها باستخدام كلا من الفولتاميتري الحلقي والفولتاميتري الحلقي وفولتاميتري الموجة المربعة.		محمود خضاري،اكرام محمد زبيح
6355	12522239	PH. D.	Histopathological and biochemical studies on the effects of diazinon with ameliorating effect of vitamin E, C, selenium and garlic extract in rats /	Mohammed, Manar Farghaly Abd-Elhafez.			2017 .	This study was designed to investigate the harmful effects of diazinon on visceral organs and brain indicates by hematological and biochemical analysis, with the protective effects of Vit E, C, selenium and garlic as antioxidants effect to prevent the diazinon effects. Pathological results:-	#####	Mouchira M. Mohi-Eldin, Mohie Abdallah M. Haridy, Atef M. Hussein Khalil.

								Cinical signs : No mortality but morbidity rate reached to 100% in all groups. There are manifestation of tremors, hyper excitation, staggering gait and emaciation, and occasional trembling, diarrhea, alopecia and eye problems such as redness, lacrimation, discharge and bloody encrustation. Macroscopically, all organs in all groups appeared adhesion, enlargement and paleness of the intestine. The liver appeared enlarged in size, very congested, darkish red in color. The kidneys, spleen, heart were swollen and congested. Brain was congested and friable. Lungs appeared paleness, firm in consistency, small white patches of peripheral emphysema, enlargement, greatly distended with edema and occupied the entire thoracic cavity congested specially liver, kidney, heart, lung, spleen and brain.		
6356	12522316	ماجستير	VOLTAMMETRIC STUDIES ON SCREEN-PRINTED ELECTRODES AND THEIR MODIFICATIONS FOR BIOMEDICAL AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICSTIONS/	AHMED,BAHAA GAMAL MAHMOUD	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2018	تتكون الرسالة من ثلاث فصول: مقدمة عن الكيمياء الكهربية وطرق التحليل الكهروكيميائي2-المواد والطرق معملية المستخدمة لتحضير المواد 1- الناتومترية مع تعديل اسطح اسطح الاقطاب مطبوعة الشاشة بها مناقشة النتائج التي توصل اليها الباحث3-	#####	
6357	12522340	ماجستير	DEVELOPMENT AND charACTERIZATION OF NANOPESTICIDE FORMULATIONS FOR COTTON LEAFWORM CONTROL/	AYOB,HAYTHAM ABDELMAWGOOD HASSAN	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2018	تلعب المبيدات الحشرية دورا كبيرا في الزراعة الحديثة لانها تساهم في العديد من الفوائد الاقتصادية و الزراعية ولذ تم ف هذه الدراسة تحضير اكاسيد الفلزات النانومترية الحجم مختلفة الحجم و الشكل والخصائص السطحية لعناصر تنتمي للمغذيات النباتية.	#####	
6358	12522361	ماجستير	ELECTROANALYTICAL DETERMINATIONO OF SOME PHENOLIC COMPOUDS USING NANO-STRUCTURE ELECTRODOES/	ASSAF,FAWZY HASSAN	SOUTH VALLY,	QENA:	2018	هذه الرسالة تهتم بتحضير مجموعة من المواد النانومترية في حجم النانو ودراسة خصائص تركيبها وتوصيفها التي يمكن ان تستخدم لتطوير كفاءة اقطاب مصنوعة من عجينة الكربون.	#####	
6359	12522382	ماجستير	A NOVEL APPROACHES FOR THE SYNTHESIS AND STUDIES OF SOME NEW SYNTHESIZED ANTIMETABOLITES COMPOUDS/	MOHAMEDkMONA ABD-ELMAWGOOD AHMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2018	طريقة جديدة لتحضير مشتقات 4-امينو بيريميدين-2-ثيون وجليكوسيداتها المقابلة الجزء الثاني :طريق جديدة وفعالة لتحضير 6-امينو-بيريميدين-2-ثيون ومشتقات بيريدو(D-2.3)بيريميدين -2-ايد ثيون وجليكوسيداتها كمضادات ابيضه جديدة.	27/6/2 018.	
6360	12522632	PHD	clinicopathological studies on the protective role of vitamins C, E and onion against Sodium Nitrite toxicity in albino rats /	Fouad, Samer Saad.			2017 .	Sodium Nitrite when used as food preservative may possess harmful effect and may contribute to liver and kidney diseases. The present study was designed to demonstrate the protective effect of some antioxidants as vitamin E, vitamin C, and onion against the adverse effect of NANO2 through studying hematological and serum biochemical parameters as well as pathological changes in rats. Clinical signs sodium nitrite group showed decreased food and water intake, decreased body weight and Sluggish Movement with cyanosis of mouth and tongue which appeared during the 5th and 6th months of treatment. Treated groups with vitamins C and E and onion extract showed normal behavior and increased body weight. Hematological findings recorded non-significant changes after 3 months of all exposed groups in comparison with control. While, after 6 months, there was decrease in RBCs count, Hb concentration and PCV % of group 2 when compared with control. On the contrast, significant increase was detected in MCV, WBCs and blood platelets; count of group 2 when compared with control. Groups 3, 4 and 6 showed non-significant changes in hematological parameters when compared with control. group 5 exhibited some changes as decrease in hemoglobin with increase of WBCs. Biochemical analysis showed non-significant changes after 3 months in biochemical parameters in all exposed groups. After 6 months, elevation AST, ALT, ALP activities, urea, creatinine, uric acid and triglyceride levels of groups 2&5 was recorded. Total T3 and T4 of group 2 recorded a higher level than control at the 3rd and 6th months. Treated groups with vitamins C and E decreased the changes recorded in blood and serum biochemical parameters which returned to nearly normal values.	#####	Mouchira Mohamed Mohi-Eldin, Mohie Abdallah Mahmoud Haridy, Atef Mohammed Hussein.
6361	12522887	دكتوراه	A study of random common fixed point theorems for random operators in various spaces and its applications	abdelwarth,hasanen abuel-maged hammad	sohag university,	sohag:	2017	التحليل الدالي الاحتمالي يعتبر من الموضوعات فائقة الاهمية في علم الرياضيات البحث لتطبيقاته الواسعة كنموذج رياضي وتعتبر المؤثرات العشوائية random operations اساس هذا التحليل والتي لها دور كبير في دراسة وجود ووحدانية حلول المعادلات العشوائية	#####	رشوان احمد رشوان ومحمود على ابو العز ومحمد المرسي عبد المرسي
6362	12522904	دكتوراه	on complex nonlinear systems with time delay/	abdellah,ayman ali arafa	sohag university,	sohag:	2018		#####	
6363	12522917	دكتوراه	genetic algorithm for optimization applied to some fluid flow problems/	el-El-mky,hamed ahmed hamed	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	aswan:	2018	الغرض من هذه الرسالة هو تطوير دراسة عديدة لبعض مسائل انسياب الموائع -مسائل التطبيقية الجدارية- وذلك باستخدام طرق الخوارزمية العددية للامثلة تمت جميع الحسابات العددية باستخدام برنامج MATHEMATICA والرسومات باستخدام برنامج اكسل وبرنامج MATLAB	#####	
6364	12522921	PH. D	Epidemiological study on campylobacteriosis in poultry and human /	Gahlan, Asmaa Gahlan Youseef.			2017 .	Campylobacteriosis is a zoonotic disease caused by the infection with campylobacter. The genus campylobacter is of great importance to public health because it includes several species that may cause diarrhea. The most important species are C.jejuni and C.coli. poultry and poultry products are known as important sources of human campylobacteriosis. Conventional and molecular techniques were used for examination of 125 poultry samples and 50 human samples examined by cultural and biochemical reactions and the positive samples were confirmed by multiplex PCR.		Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed, Amal Sayed Mohamed Sayed, Mona Mohamed Sobhy.

							Conventional methods were carried out on 125 poultry samples (75 chickens, 25 turkeys and 25 pigeons). Three samples were obtained from each bird (intestinal content, liver and skin) for detection of campylobacter jejuni and campylobacter coli. Moreover 50 stool samples were collected from non-diarrheic persons (25) and patients suffering from gastrointestinal disturbances (25) with diarrhea from clinical labs at analytical laboratories in Giza governorate. Molecular technique was carried out on the positive samples detected by Conventional methods.		
6365	12523047	PH. D	Class II HMG-COA reductase Inhibitors targeting gram positive bacterial pathogens /	Younis, Waleed Khedr Mohammed.			2017 . Bacterial resistance to conventional anitbiotics is a burgeoning global health epidemic that necessitates urgent action. There is a critical need for new antibiotics that target novel pathways within resistant pathogens. A possible novel target in Gram-positive cocci is class II HMG-COA reductase (HMGR), part of mevalonate pathway, which is essential for survival of such bacteria. In this study, we have synthesized and tested novel HMG-COA inhibitors that showed potent activity towards the bacterial HMGR. A library of 300.000 compounds were screened against class II-HMGR of E. faecalis to identify class II-HMGR inhibitors. Among the compounds screened, 5-(N-(4-butylphenyl) sulfa moyl) -2-hydroxybenzoic acid 1 (N-bsha) was found to be the best inhibitor of II-HMGR, with a 50% inhibitory concentration (IC50) of 5 uM and Considered it the lead compound. Our collaborator in department of biological science did kinetic test for the 15 derivatives of lead chemical compounds which were synthesized by Dr Mark Lipton and his research group in the department of chemistry at Purdue University against class II-HMGR coenzyme of s. aureus and E. fecalis, they found 4 among 15 compounds had low IC50 7.2±0.6, 1.9±0.15, 5.9±0.5 and 16.2±1.0 against class II-HMGR of staphylococcus aureus and 12+/-2.0, 2.4+/-0.07, 2.0+/-0.15 and 5.75+/-0.5 against Class II-HMGR of Enterococcus fecalis.		Mohamed Wael Abd Al-Azeem, Mohamed Neguib Seleem, Asmaa Abdel-Nasser Hussein, Serageldeem Abd-Elaziz Ahmed Sultan.
6366	12523371	دكتوراه	الرقابة القضائية على ملامحة قرارات التعيين في الوظائف القضائية	أحمد، محمد قنارى السيد .			2018 . تتناول الدراسة الرقابة القضائية على ملامحة قرارات التعيين في الوظائف وقد قسمت تلك الدراسة إلى ثلاث أبواب رئيسية يسهل فصل تمهيدى الصنف الأول مفهوم مبدأ المشروعية والذي يعنى خضوع الإدارة القانون فيما يصدر عنها تصرفات وقرارات وحدنا مصادر تلك المشروعية والتي تتبلور في مصادر مدونة وأخرى مدونة حيث استبان لنا من خلال تحديدنا تلك المصادر القيمة الإلزامية لإعلانات حقوق الإنسان ومقمنة الدساتير . المبحث الثاني :-تحديد السلطة التقديرية والاختصاص المفيد لجهة الإدارة باعتبارها نت		
6367	12523502	ماجستير	comparative studies of some antioxidants on oxidative stress induced by cyclophosphamide in male albino rats/	ismail,azza sayed ahmed	south valley university,	gena:	2018		
6368	12523629	ماجستير	Physiologixal and molexular responses of Moringa oleifera Lam. to salinity stress and in vitro multiplication	Yusuf,Abdullah Abdelraheem Aboalfdl.	Abdullah Abdelraheem Aboalfdl Yusuf,	Sohag:	2018	#####	
6369	12523769	ماجستير	the anti-dermatophytic activity of the medicinal plant ficus sycomorus extraction against camels dermatophytic fungi	hassan-ahlam zakaria.					
6370	12524309	PH. D	Clinicopathological Studies on the effect of composite Nitrogen fertilizer (Urea, Ammonium Nitrate and Nitrogen – Phosphorus – Potassium) on Tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) /	Said, Zeinab Al-mgad Sayed.			2016 . Clinical signs involved changes in behavior and feed intake, respiratory signs and nervous manifestations ending by fish mortality. Hematological findings recorded significant decreases (P<0.05%) in RBCs count, Hb conc., PCV, MCH and MCHC of groups 2,3 & 4 in comparison with control. On the contrast, there was significant increase in WBCs count and MCV Value. Significant increase in lymphocytes percentage was detected in groups 2, 3, & 4 when compared with control. Monocytes percentage recorded significant decrease in groups 2 & 3. Moreover, neutrophil percentage displayed significant decrease in groups 3 & 4. Biochemical analysis showed increase (P<0.05%) in enzymatic activities of AST, ALT and ALP of groups 2, 3 & 4. The level of the total bilirubin in the plasma of the fish exposed to ammonium nitrate exhibited significant increase in comparison with the control, while the other exposed groups 2 & 4 showed insignificant increase in the total bilirubin levels when compared with the control one. A significant decrease in the total protein level of groups 3 & 4 in comparison with control was found. Moreover, exposure to nitrogen fertilizers included significant increase in plasma urea and creatinine associated with significant decrease in uric acid levels in groups 2, 3, & 4. Calcium level revealed decrease in nitrogen exposed groups in comparison with control. Plasma antioxidant displayed significant decrease in superoxide dismutase and catalase in groups 2, 3 & 4 in comparison with the control. There was a significant cumulative increase (P<0.05 %) of nitrite level in plasma and tissues including muscles and gills of all groups exposed to nitrogen fertilizers when compared with control.	#####	Mouchira M. Mohi-Eldin, Mohie Abdallah Mahmoud Haridy, Atef M. Hussein Khalil.
6371	12524419	PH. D	Some molecular studies on pathogenicity islands of salmonella species isolated from chicken /	El Sayed, Asmaa El Sayed Mohammed.			2016 . Salmonella are among the major bacterial pathogens causing huge economic losses to poultry industry, as well as posing a significant threat to public health.	#####	Mohammed Wael Abdel Azim, Serageldeem Abdelaziz Ahmed Sultan, Amany Abbas Yousif.

							The present study was undertaken to detect Salmonella in broiler chickens. Assessing the presence of Salmonella pathogenicity islands genes in Salmonella serovars which would be useful to understand its virulence. To achieve the goals of the present study the following points were investigated :- 1. Prevalence of Salmonella spp. Recovered from broiler chickens by :- • Cultural isolation and biochemical identification of Salmonella. • Serological identification of the isolated Salmonella using specific antisera. 2. Molecular detection pathogenicity islands of Salmonella species isolated from chickens. 3. Determining the distribution of pathogenicity islands among each Salmonella spp. Result revealed that :- 1. Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium were the most prevalent serotypes in broiler chicken samples. 2. These isolates possess a zoonotic impact on public health. 3. Salmonella chromogenic gar is highly sensitive, specific and useful in Salmonella detection from chicken. 4. API 20E is accurate, quick, simple and after a reasonable alternative to conventional systems for identifying Salmonella. 5. PCR technique is sensitive, specific and useful in detection of pathogenicity islands genes (virulotyping) which determine the virulence of Salmonella serovars. 6. Multiplex PCR save the time and is considered a sensitive and rapid technique for detection of multiple virulence genes of Salmonella pathogenicity in one reaction. 7. Salmonella (Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Kentucky, Anatum, Newport, Virchow and chesher) carried all the virulence genes of the five pathogenicity islands. So these serovars can be considered as a fully virulent serovars.			
6372	12524733	دكتوراه	seismic refraction for shallow investigations on qena-safaga road,eastern desert,egypt/	abdel gowad,ahmed mohammed	south valley universisty,	qena:	2018	تهدف هذه الرسالة الى تصوير ورسم الخرائط للكسور ودراسة الوحدات الجيولوجية تحت السطحية وتحديد عمق صخر الأساس وإثبات كفاءة طريق الانكسار الميزي في تصوير الكسور الضحلة	#####	
6373	12524739	دكتوراه	phytochemical and taxonomical studies on some verbenaceae and related species and their taxonomic signhificance/	aly,huda ahmed mohammed	south valley university,	qena:	2018	في هذه الدراسة تم استخلاص الزيوت العطرية من الاوراق الطازجة من الانواع قيد الدراسة باستخدام طريقة التقطير المائي ثم تحليل التركيب الكيميائي للزيوت العطرية باستخدام التحليل الكروماتوجرافي الغازي المتصل بجهاز طيف الكتلة gc/ms لتحديد هيا ومعرفة تركيز كل مكون منها وكشفت الدراسة ان مكونات الزيوت العطرية الكيميائية تختلف بين انواع النباتات قيد الدراسة	#####	
6374	12524757	دكتوراه	engineerring-geological and geotechnical studies on some lithogic unites along qena-safaga road,eygpt/	ahmed,ahmed mohamed ibrahim	south vally university,	qena:	2018	تتمثل الاهداف الرئيسية للدراسة الحالية في عمل تصنيف حقيقي ومقبول للوحدات الصخرية المكونة لتكوين دوري ،تقييم الخواص الجيوتقنية للوحدات المكونة لتكوين دوري،فهم تأثير الخصائص الجيولوجية والتاريخ الجيولوجي لتكوين دوري على السلوك الجيوتقني ،تحديد أصل ظاهرة الفواصل النشطة الموجودة في منطقة الدراسة و التي تسبب التفسير المستمر والتلف للبنى التحتية والمنشآت الموجودة،واقترح بعض الحلول العلمية والمنخفضة التكلفة لمعالجة مشكلة التشوهات الارضية والتقليل من الآثار السلبية للكسور الموجودة.	#####	
6375	12524798	ماجستير	organic geochemistry of the upper creaceous-miocene source rocks in the west esh el mallaha concession,southern gulf of suiez,eygpt/	ali,ahmed khairy				اعتمدت هذه الدراسة على 108 من عينات الطغلة والمرل والطغلة الجيرية المستخرجة من خمسة ابار في منطقة إمتياز غرب عش الملاحة والمنطقة المحيطة بها وذلك باستخدام طرق جيوكيميائية وبتروجرافية لتحديد نوعية وكمية المواد العضوية ودرجة نضوجها والمخنلات العضوية المصاحبة لها وبيئتها الترسيبية		
								تم دراسة 9 عينات نفطية مستخرجة من خزانات الطباشيري العلوي-الموسين في منطقة الدراسة باستخدام طرق جيوكيميائية عضوية حديثة وكذلك نظائر الكربون المستقرة بغرض معرفة العلاقات الجينية ومضاهاتها مع مخزون المصدر التي تم تحليلها.		
6376	12524885	ماجستير	geophysical and geotechnical studies to evaluate engineering problems of the rocks and sediments along the new road of upper egypt-red seaKestern desertK eygpt/	ahmed mohammed ibrahim aglan mmohamed	south vally,	qena:	2018			
6377	12524898	ماجستير	mineralogical-geochemical and biostratigraphical studies on the sedimentary succession of the interval from cretaceous/tertiary to paleocene/eocene-quseir area,red sea,eygpt/		asswan university،	asswa n:	2018	تهدف الدراسة الى اجراء دراسات معدنية وجيوكيميائية وطباقية حيائية لقطاع منجم البيضة الواقع غرب مدينة القصير بالبحر الاحمر بحوالي 17 كيلومترو تم قياس ووصف التتابع الرسوبي المكتشف بمنطقة الدراسة		
6378	12524936	ماجستير	processing and enhancement of aeromagnetic data for the interpretation of the area around gabal,samr el qaa,north eastern desert,egypt /	noupy,abo el-abbas samir	south valley,	qena:	2018	تهدف هذه الدراسة الى تفسير البيانات المغناطيسية الجوية لتحديد التراكيب الجيولوجية السطحية والتحت سطحية السائدة وتوضيح العوامل التي اثرات على الوحدات الصخرية وتحديد اعماق الاجسام المغناطيسية التي قد تكون ذات اهمية من ناحية تواجد التمعناتقنيا وتحديد الحواف للوحدات والتراكيب الجيولوجية.		
								وتم استخدام البيانات الجوية المغناطيسية للمنطقة المعدة بواسطة البيئة العاملة للثروة المعدنية 0هينة المساحة الجيولوجية)من المسح الجيوفيزيائي الجوي للشركة العربية الامريكية من المشروع الذي قامت به عام 1984م بخطوط طيران باتجاه شمال شرق والمقابلة بين خطوط المسح 5,1كم اما المسافة بين خطوط الربط كانت 10 كم.		
6379	12525058	ماجستير	APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING,GIS AND GEOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT/	MOHAMED,ISMAIL SAYED ABDELSADEK AHMED,FATMA HUSSEIN EL-GELANY	SOUTH VALLEY،	QENA:	2018			
6380	12525067	ماجستير	STUDIES ON SOME SPECIES OF VAGINAL CANDIDA from PATIENTS IN QENA CITY/		SOUTH VALLEY,	QENA:	2018			
6381	12525082	ماجستير	EFFECT OF SOME MARINE AND FRESHWATER ALGAL EXTRACTS AGAINST ACTIVITY OF SOME PATHOGENIC BACTERIA FUNGI/	MOUSA,AMEL SHAHAT HAMED	SOUTH VALLEY،	QENA:	2018			
6382	12525100	ماجستير	PLANTE COMMUNITIES AND SPECIES DIVERSITY IN THE LOWER TRIBUTARIES OF EASTERN WADI QENA,EGYPT/	EL-NAGGAR,SARA HAMED GALAL MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY,	QENA:	2018			
6383	12525111	ماجستير	NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS FOR HEAT AND MASS TRASFER PROBLEMS DUE TO ENTROPY GENERATION/		SOUTH VALLY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			

6384	12525148	PH. D	Novel genetic and epigenetic markers for cancer detection management /	Ahmed, Reda Saber Ibrahim.			2016 .	The present work was designed to determine the effect of EGCG and Pro EGCG analogs on human uterin leiomyoma, also to prove our hypothesis that EGCG analogs are more potent than using EGCG under the same condition. This work was carried out on two cell type of uterin leiomyoma (utlm-ht and utlm) using EGCG and its analogs under the same condition and same concentration (15 25 35 µM), using different technique and assay that help in confirm our hypothesis. The obtained result was :- Morphological change:- After seeding of cell in 6 well plates leave to reach up to to 80% confluent growth, the cell treated with EGCG, pro EGCG or its analogs 2a and 4a using concentration (25 µM) or (15 25 35 µM). the morphological changes were observed at different time interval under nikon microscope. The cell which treated with EGCG or pro EGCG show normal morphology (fibroblast like) while cells treated with EGCG analogs show complete morphology changes and the cell become under apoptic condition in both cell lines when compare to non treated or control cell. Cell proliferation or MTT assay :- After seeding of cell in 96 well plates at dilution 3*103 leave for over night growth, the cell treated with EGCG, pro EGCG or its analogs 2a and 4a using concentration (15 25 35 µM), then adding MTT dye for reduction to measure a vailable cell, then examined under nikon microscope to measure wave length, the result showed significant gradual decrease in cell proliferation which is concentration dependent. Wound healing assay :- Seeding of cell in 6 well plates leave to to reach up to 80%confluent growth, the cell treated with EGCG, pro EGCG or its analogs 2a and 4a using concentration (25 µM) or (15 25 35 µM) and producing about 3 scratch line in each well, taking the changes and measuring the ability of cell to heal was observed by taking picture microscope at different time interval, the result showed EGCG has no significant action on cell when compare to its analogs which prevent cell healing with change in cell arrangement and lead to complete cell death.	Hosney Awad Elbanna, Ashraf Ahmed El-Ghoneimy, Dou Ping Q..
6385	12525164	ماجستير	SECURE WATERMARKING ALGORITHM BASED ON DNA SEQUENCE/	KALAFALLAH,BASM A AHMED ABDEL-HAFEZ	SOUTH VALLEY,	QENA:	2018		
6386	12525174	ماجستير	NEW CONGESTION CONTROL ALGORITHM TO IMPROVE COMPUTER NETWORKS PERFORMANCE/	DAHAB,NOHA NASR ELDEN ABDALLAH	SWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2018		
6387	12525181	ماجستير	APPLICATION OF MITTAG-LEFFLER METHOD FOR SOLVING SOME FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS/		ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2018		
6388	12525190	ماجستير	CONTROLLED GROWTH AND PHYSICAL charACTERIZATION OF ONE DIMENSIONAL TIN OXIDE BASED NANOMATERIALS/	HASSAN+MOHAMED ASRAN MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2018		
6389	12525230	ماجستير	SYNTHESIS AND charACTERIZATION OF BI-CHALCOGENIDE NANOMATERIALS FOR THERMOELECTRIC POWER GENERATION/	MOHAMED+MOHAMED ABDULLAH ABDULLAH	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2018		
6390	12525232	ماجستير	STUDY THE EFFECT OF EXTREMELY LOW FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES ON GROWTH AND METABOLIC ACTIVITIES OF HARMFUL CYANOBACTERIA/	MOHAMED+ASMAA HOSNY AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2018		
6391	12525235	ماجستير	THEORETICAL STUDIES ON NEW TYPES OF PHOTONIC CRYSTALS AND THERIR APPLICATIONS/	AHMED,AYMAN ABDELWAHAB AMEEN	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2018		
6392	12525260	ماجستير	synanthropic flies as mechanical carriers pathogenic microorganisms at different animal rearing places in sohag governorate/	hashem,gehad abd-elnasser abd-elmaavgod	sohag university,	sohag:	2018		
6393	12525265	ماجستير	study the molecular variation of some species of family scincidae in egypt/	mohamed,amr mohamed ali	south valley university,	qena:	2018		
6394	12525275	دكتوراه	HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN RAT OFFSPRING EXPOSED TO ETHY1 ALCOHOL AT LACTATION PERIOD/	ABAZID,SAYED AHMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017		
6395	12525301	دكتوراه	A PROTECTIVE EFFECTOF PROPOLIS AND VITAMIN C AGAINST CYPERMETHRIN TOXICITY OF THE AFRICAN CATFISH,CLARIAS GARIEPINUS/	MOHAMMED,SALWA MANSOUR	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018		
6396	12525352	دكتوراه	MORPHOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR STUDIES ON CONTRACAECUM SPP.(NEMATODA:ANISAKIDAE)IN LAKE NASSER,ASWAN,EGYPT/	RABEI,JIHAN MOHARAM	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017		
6397	12525360	دكتوراه	SPECTROSCOPIC STUDY OF TRANSITION METAL DOPED GALSS/	MOHAMED,IBRAHIM MOHAMED ALI	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2018		
6398	12525370	دكتوراه	POTENTIAL MACRCYLIC TRICHOHECENE PRODUCING FUNGI ISOLATED from SOIL AND THEIR BIOHERBICIDAL ACTIVITIES/	RASH MAHMOUD RYAD	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		

6399	12525380	دكتوراه	SOME PROBLEMS OF NANOFLUIDS FLOW THROUGH A POROUS MEDIUM WITH HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER/	ALI,MAHMOUD SAID MUBARK	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6400	12525394	دكتوراه	DESIGN OF HETEROGENEOUS CATALYSTS FOR LOW TEMPERATURE METHANO OXIDATION/	AHMED,AHMED IBRAHIM OSMAN	QUEEN UNIVERSITY,	BELFA ST:	2018			
6401	12525422	PH. D.	Major exotic diseases of imported camels /	Ahmed, Fatma Ahmed Khalifa.			2016	The study is carried in 292 imported camels divided into 250 enclosing group (30 less than 3 years, 220 more than 3 years, 240 male and 10 female) and 42 one which contact with other ruminants (18 less than 3 years, 24 more than 3 years, 37 male and 5 female) from three village on Wadi El-Sayed, Edfu, Aswan, Egypt. • Clinical examination of 292 imported camels belongs to the Wadi El-Sayed, Edfu, Aswan which is the south Gate to the Egyptain Arabic Republic, resulted in the absence of clinical signs of disease under study. • Serological diagnosis for the detection of antibodies to the disease under study. Brucellosis :- Firstly, Buffered Acidified Plate Test (BAPA) was used in our study to detect the infection of camels with brucellosis and we obtained 12 (4.8%) out of 250camels. While the analysis of sera collected from camels that comes in contact with other ruminants are 4 (9.5%) out of 42 camels. The infection recorded in old, male camels. Secondly, Positive sera were subjected to Rivanol Test (Riv. T) as confirmatory test to reach the actual result of camel's infection and the seropositive reactors were decreased to 9 (3.6%) but for contact group the percentage decrease to 3 (7.1%) from 4 positive camels that obtained by BAPA test. Paratuberculosis :- Hypersensitivity test (Comparative Intradermal Tuberclin test) was applied in the beginning to know the infection of imported camels with Paratuberculosis, the results revealed to presence of 10 animals suspected to carried the Mycobacterium Avium subspecies Paratuberculosis in enclosing group. So, we used ELISA Technique for detection of antibodies in sera of imported camel and the results were proved that absence of infection in both groups under study.	#####	M. Nour El-Din Ismail, Adel Abd El-Azem M. Fayed, Adel El-Sayed Ahmed.
6402	12525424	ماجستير	IMAGE SEGMENTATION USING ADVANCED OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES/	AHMED,RADWA MANSOUR HUSSIENY	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2018			
6403	12525603	ماجستير	robust audio-visual speech recognition system for arabic language applications/	mohamed,samar anter hanfy	aswan university,	aswan:	2015			
6404	12525614	ماجستير	some problems of nanofluid bioconvection due to gyrotactic microorganisms/	abo zaid,omima abdelaty	southvalley university,	qena:	2017			
6405	12525620	ماجستير	translator to optimized sql on big data/	ahmed,hager saleh mohammed	aswan university,	aswan:	2017			
6406	12525624	ماجستير	extended local binary patterns for facial image representation/	moustafa-shimaa saad hussein	aswan university,	aswan:	2017			
6407	12525635	ماجستير	a study on the interaction between a three-level atom and one -made electromagnetic field/	hussien-ahmed salah areaf	south valley university,	qena:	2015			
6408	12525640	ماجستير	remote controlling of mobile robot using blutooth technology/	alshazly-hammam abdelaal hammam	s.s&l.s.patkar collge of arts&science and v.p.varde college of commerce&economics	mumb ai:	2013			
6409	12525667		ON THE PERIODIC SOLUTIONS OF NON-LINEAR SECOND order DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS/	EL-MOSHNEB-MAHA MOHAMED SEDDIC	SOHAG UNIVERSITY	SOHA G:	2016			
6410	12525752		a SYSTEM for human face detection and verification in digital images/	mahmoud-seham elaw amer	sohag university,	sohag:	2016			
6411	12525753	دكتوراه	ANALYSICAL METHODS FOR SOME ECUATIONS IN SOLITAN THERORY/	ahmed-hussien abdel-sapoor	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015			
6412	12525754	دكتوراه	ALGORITHMS AND PROTOCOLS FOR WIRELESS AND MOBIL AD HOC NETWORKS/	MAHMOUD,HAMDY HASSAN EL-SYED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015			
6413	12525775	ماجستير	COMPUTATIONAL STUDY FOR SOME PROBLEMS PF NANOFLUIDS FLOW AND HEAT TRANSFER IN CAVITIES WITH PARTIAL HEATING/	MOSTAFA,TAHA SALAH EL-DIN MAHMOUD	جامعة اسوان,	اسوان:	2017			
6414	12525780	ماجستير	SCIENTIFIC RANKING TECHNIQUE USING BIG DATA/	ABDEL-AL-TAMER ABDEL LATIF ALI	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2017			
6415	12525791	ماجستير	COUPLED QUNTALES AND BITOLOGY IN LATTICE-VALUED MATHEMATICS/	TERMAZ,AYAT AHMED RADWAN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6416	12525800	ماجستير	SOME MODELS OF TIME-DEPENDENT INTERACTIONS BETWEEN A TOW-LEVEL ATOM AND LIGHT/	MOHAMED,SAMEH THABET ABDEL-KADER	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6417	12525806	ماجستير	A STUDY OF SOME TYPES OF CONTINUOUS FUZZY MULTIFUNCTIONS/	RASHED-ISLAM MOHAMED TAHA	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017			
6418	12525812		APPLICATIONS ON GENERALIZED CLOSED SETS/	EL-SAYED,SALAH MOSTAFA MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2016			

6419	12525821	ماجستير	DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS APPROACH TO STUDY SOME BIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA/	ARAFAT-SOHEIR GADELLAH ABOLNAGA	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6420	12525838	ماجستير	METAHEURISTICS METHODS FOR UNIVERSITY COURSES TIMETABLE PROBLEM/	ABDELMEGID-DIAAE LDIN ELZANATY ABDEMOBDY	SOUTHVALLEY,	QENA:	2015		
6421	12525872	ماجستير	ON THE HOMOLOGY THEORY OF INFINITY ALGEBRA/	ABD EL- HAKIEM-AMAL MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017		
6422	12525876	ماجستير	ON SOLUTIONS OF SOME FRACTIONAL order DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS/	YASMEEN AHMED GABER,ABD EL- AZEM	SOUTY VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6423	12525886	ماجستير	LOCAL STUDY OF SOME GEOMETRIC PROBLEMS BY USING EQUIFORM KINEMATIC MOTION/	MOUKHTAR-SAMAR ABD EL-HAFEZ	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017		
6424	12525901	ماجستير	ON THE (CO)HOMOLOGY THEORY OF GRADED ALGEBRA/	MAHMOUD-MAHMO UD SAAD EL-DEAN	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017		
6425	12525917	ماجستير	LOCAL STUDY OF SOME KINEMATIC DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETR FOR RIGID BODY IN SPECIAL MOTIONS/	MOHAMED-ABDELRA HMAN IBRAHEM MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016		
6426	12525928	ماجستير	STUDY OF THE GEOMETRY OF EQUIFORM KINEMATIC MOTION/	ALI-MOHAMED ABDELBARY	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016		
6427	12525937	ماجستير	STUDY OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS FOR ORTHOGONAL GRAPH DRAWINGS/	ABD-EL GHANY-SARA FARAG	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6428	12525939	ماجستير	WAVE PROPAGATION OF THERMOVISCOELASTIC MEDIA WITH VOIDS/	HAMED-MONTASER FEKRY ABDELZAHAR MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015		
6429	12526036	ماجستير	the impact of memory hierarchy on the performance of multi core processors/	nada mobark ahmed mobark	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6430	12526051	ماجستير	GEOMETRY OF HIGHER order WEIERSTRASS POINTS ON SOME CORENSTEIN CURVES/	ELSHAREEF-WALEE D KHALED KHALAF HASSAAN	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015		
6431	12526067	ماجستير	STUDY OF SOME ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR HUMAN FACE RECOGNITION/	EL-HAFIZ-NORA GABER AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015		
6432	12526086	دكتوراه	STUDIES ON AUGMENTED FAIRNESS SCHEDULING IN GENERAL PURPOSE ENVIRONMENTS/	SAID-SAMIH MOHAMED MOSTAFA	KYUSHU UNIVERSITY,	طوكيو:	2017		
6433	12526103	ماجستير	Efficiency of some pesticides and their alternatives against termites under Qena governorate conditions /	Ahmed , Mohamed Shaban Hammad .	Mohamed Shaban Hammad Ahmed :	South Valley univer sity .	2018		
6434	12526298	دكتوراه	AN APPROACH METHOD OF EXTRACTING HIDDEN DATA from DIGITAL IMAGES/	rashed-AMAL AHMED MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6435	12526301	دكتوراه	FRACTIONAL CALCULUS:	ABDELSHEED-ISMAI L GAD AMEEN	UNIVERSITY DEGIL STUDI DI PADOVA,	PADO VA:	2017		
6436	12526305	دكتوراه	ON THE UTILITY OF COMPUTATIONAL APPROACHES IN IMAGES EDGE DETECTION/	ELARABY-AHMED ELARABY AHMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6437	12526307	دكتوراه	SOLUTIONS OF SOME PROBLEMS IN THERMO-PIEZOELECTRIC ELASTICITY/	HAMDAN-ABDELMO NNAM M	SOHAG UNIVERSITYK	SOHA G:	2015		
6438	12526312	دكتوراه	ON SOLUTIONS OF SOME SOLITONIC PROBLEMS IN QUANTUM MECHANICS/	AHMED-HASNAA RABEA IBRAHIM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6439	12526314	دكتوراه	SECURING CLOUD COMPUTING USING QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY/	HUSSEIN-HUSSEIN IBRAHIM ABULKASIM	SOTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6440	12526319	دكتوراه	ENTANGLEMENT AND GEOMETRIC PHASE OF MULTI-QUBIT SYSTEMS/	ABO GAMEA-YASSER SALAH EL-SAMAN	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017		
6441	12526338	دكتوراه	BIO SYSTEMATIC STUDIES ON SOME SPECIES OF THE GENUS LOTUS(FABACEAE)IN EGYPT/	ahmed-NASHWA MOHAMED FARGHALY	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015		
6442	12526341	ماجستير	MICROBIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME NATURAL AND CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT/	ABO ZEID-ROKAIA BAHGAT EL SANOUSY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015		
6443	12526345	ماجستير	COMPOSTING OF SORGHUM BICOLOR WASTES AND ITS EFFECT ON SOME SOIL PROPERTIES AND CROP PRODUCTIVITY/	RASHWAN-MAHMO UD AHMED AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERCITYK	SOHA G:	2016		
6444	12526347	ماجستير	IMPACT OF EFFLUENTS from SUGER CANE FACTORIES AND INTEGRAL INDUSTRIES ON THE RIVER VILE AQUATIC PLANTS IN QENA GOVERNORATE/	ALI-MOHAMED ABDELLATIF MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2015		

6445	12526353	ماجستير	STUDIES ON MYCOBIOTA ASSOCIATED WITH CATTLE FEEDS IN QENA GOVERNORATE-EGYPT/	ELSAIED-KARIMA ELSAIED ABDEL FATTAH	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015			
6446	12526361	ماجستير	A STUDY ON SOME HUMAN PATHOGENIC BACTERIA from URINE AND WOUNDS OF DIABETIC AND NON-DIABETIC PERSONS master OF SCIENCE/	ABDEL- FATAH-MOHAMED MOUSTAFA MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015			
6447	12526365	ماجستير	STUDIES ON FUNGEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH HEMATOPOIETIC MALIGNANCIES/	EWADA.GERGES GAD FAHEEM	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6448	12526368	ماجستير	EFFECT OF ABIOTIC STRESS ON GROWTH OF SOME CROP PLANTS/	HUSSEIN-MARWA RADAWY MARGHANY	ASWAN UNIVERSITYK	ASWA N:	2017			
6449	12526394	ماجستير	STUDIES ON FUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROOTS OF COMPOSITAE PLANTS IN ASWAN,EGYPT/	KHALIL-DOAA MONTASER AHMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2016			
6450	12526409	ماجستير	INFLUENCE OF CULTIVATION DATE ON GROWTH AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF SOME WHEAT CULTIVARS/	SABRA-HOSNA MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6451	12526427	ماجستير	ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON MYCOBIOTA ASSOATED WITH POST HAREST ROT OF SOME FRUITS IN SOHAG GOVERNORATE/	MEGHEZEL.safa mohamed abo el- fetoh abd el-hameed	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6452	12526520	ماجستير	COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS AND ITS SILVER NANO PARTICLES AGAINST SOME PATHOGENIC BACTERIA/	ALI-MAGDA WAHBA HASSAN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6453	12526539	ماجستير	HEAVY METALS CONCENTRATIONS IN SOME ALGAL SPECIES,WATER AND SEDIMENT from SOME AREAS ALONG THE EGYPTION RED SEA COAST/	KONDOS-MALAK KONDOS NAEEM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6454	12526590	ماجستير	ISOLATION AND charACTERIZATIION OF ACTIVE COMPOUNDS PRODUCED BY AN EXTREMELY ARID DESER SOIL FUNGI AND THEIR EFFECT ON ASWAN LAKE FUNGI/	ALI-WESSAM MAGDY MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2017			
6455	12526640	ماجستير	STUDIES ON THE EFFICIENCY OF DRINKING WATER TRATMENT METHOD AT RED SEA WATER TREATMENT PLANT,QENA GOVERNORATE/	HUSSEIN-HANAA MOHAMED DARDER	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERCITY,	QENA:	2015			
6456	12526676		PHYTOREMEDIATION RESPONSE OF MIMOSA PIGRA FOR HEAVY METALS/	ABDRL- WAHED-ZEINAB ABDEL-RAHEEM	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2016			
6457	12526821	ماجستير	DATA SECURITY PROBLEM IN THE CLOUD COMPUTING/	ABD EL-NABI-NOHA MOHAMED MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6458	12526825	ماجستير	SIMULATION OF HEAT TRANSFER AND PHASE CHANGE IN FLUIDS USING LATTICE BOLTZMANN METHOD/	ALI-AHMED MOHAMED IBRAHIM	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2015			
6459	12526833	ماجستير	IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF QUANTUM NEUAL NETWORK ALGORITHMS/	ZIDAN-MOHAMMED ABDEL-LATIF ABDEL-AAL	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2015			
6460	12526835	ماجستير	AUTOMATIC DETECTION OF HUMAN FACE UNDER DIFFERENT IMAGING CONDITIONS/	AHMED-MOURAD ELSAIED KHALIL	SOUTH VALLEY,	QENA:	2015			
6461	12526878	ماجستير	ON THE EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR SOME FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS/	ABD- ELTEEF-SALWA MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6462	12526882	PH. D	The role of hypothalamic arcuate nucleus KNDy neurons in control of reproduction in cows /	Hassaneen, Ahmed Saad Ahmed.			2016 .	The present dissertation aims to reveal the role of the hypothalamic ACR KNDy neurons and the POA kisspeptin neurons in control of reproduction in cows. This knowledge would leads to better understanding of reproductive performance in cows. In chapter 3, to characterize hypothalamic ACR KNDy neurons and the POA kisspeptin neurons, dual-immunohistochemistry for kisspeptin and NKB or kisspeptin and dyn was performed. The expressions of these neuropeptides in both the follicular and luteal phases in cows were examined. Despite ARC KNDy neurons are considered to play a role in stimulation of GnRH/LH release in rodents and small ruminants, the reports on the role of ARC KNDy neurons in cows are very limited in number. Therefore, In chapter 4, to reveal the involvement of the ARC KNDy neurons in control of of GnRH release and their activation via stimulation of NKB/NK3R signaling pathway, the effect of continuous intravenous (iv) infusion of senktide, an NK3R agonist, on the release of GnRH/gonadotropin, follicular development, and ovulation was examined in both the follicular and luteal phases in cows.	#####	Japan - Nagoya University - The Graduate School of Bioagricultural sciences.
6463	12526938	ماجستير	STRATIGRAPHY AND PETROLEUM GENERATIVE POTENTIAL OF CRETACEOUS-MICENE SEQUENCE IN CENTRAL GULF OF SUEZ,EGYPT/	BAKRY-MOHAMED MANSOUR	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2014			

6464	12526946	ماجستير	REUSE OF CEMENT KILN DUST IN CHEMICAL STABILIZATION OF PROBLEMATIC SEDIMENTS AT UPPER EGYPT/	MOHAMED-SAMAR YUSEF SAYED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6465	12526956	ماجستير	IMPACT OF WATER LEVEL FLUCTUATION IN LAKE NASSER ON ITS WATER QUALITY- UPPER EGYPT/	AHMED-ZEINAB GOMAA HUSSEIN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6466	12526958	PH. D	Studies on probiotics effects on innate immune functions in the gastrointestinal tract of broiler chicks /	Mohammed, Elsayed Seddek Ibrahim.			2016 .	This study has identified the innate immunodefense functions carried out by tight junction, AvBDs, CATHs and proinflammatory cytokines in the gastrointestinal tract of broiler chicks and the effects of probiotics-feeding these functions. The expression of CLDI was upregulated by probiotics-feeding in the colon of 7-days-old broiler chicks. Probiotics-feeding alone may not affect the expression of AvBDs in the proventriculus and cecum, but it may affect the secretion of AvBD 12 from the surface epithelium of the proventriculus. Moreover, the effects of probiotics on enhancing the expression of AvBDs and CATHs in response to stimulation by Salmonella Minnesota LPS are also suggested. However, this effect of probiotics in enhancing the innate immune molecules expression was not found in the chicks challenged with Campylobacter LPS. The results of the current study suggest that probiotics-feeding has a beneficial effects to enhance the expression of the tight junction protein in the colon which provides an intact and healthy epithelial barrier. Moreover, probiotics-feeding has may protect the newly hatched chicks against Salmonella infection through the enhanced the expression of AvBDs and CATHs in the proventriculus and cecum.	Japan - Hiroshima university – Graduate school of Biosphere Science - department of bioresource science.
6467	12526967	ماجستير	TECTONIC EVOLUTION OF THE PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF WADI ATALIA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT	AHMED-GAMAL ABDELHAMID A	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6468	12526990	ماجستير	GRAVITY AND REMOTE SENSING DATA INTERPRETATION IN ASYUT BASIN, WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT/	EL-SOGHIER-MONA MOSTAFA	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6469	12527020	ماجستير	INTERPRETATION OF AEROMAGNETIC DATA OF WADI GURDI AREA,OF CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT,EGYPT/	MOHAMED-BASMA MOHAMED HEBASHI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6470	12527033	ماجستير	RESPONSE OF GROUNDWATER DUE TO SEISMIC ACTIVITY AT KALABSHA AREA,ASWAN,EGYPT/	MAHMOUD-HAMADA SAADALLAH	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2017		
6471	12527070	ماجستير	GEOPHISICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL TOOLS FOR GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION AT THE AREA WEST ESNA, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	ABDEL- FATTAH-AHMED M.A	south valley university,	qena:	2016		
6472	12527078	ماجستير	ENVIRONMENTAL AND HYDROLOGICAL EVALUATION OF GROUNDWATER AT ROSETTA AREA,NILE DELTA,EGYPT USING GEOELECTRICAL METHOD/	AHMED-YASSER ELTAHER	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015		
6473	12527088	ماجستير	REMOTE SENSING AND GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES AT QENA-SAFAGA DISTRICT, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	GAHLAN-ALI MAHMOUD MAHDI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015		
6474	12527096	ماجستير	STRATIGRAPHY AND BIVALVE FAUNA OF THE EOCENE SUCCESSION OF THE MAGHAGHA AREA, EAST AND WEST OF THE NILE VALLEY, EGYPT	SEDDIK-ABDELRAH MAN AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017		
6475	12527101	ماجستير	GEOPHISICAL DATA INTERPRETATION OF DUWI AREA,CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT/	METAWI-MOHAMED MOSTAFA A	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6476	12527178	ماجستير	studies on the effect of natural treatment on sewage water qena and luxor cities,egypt/	hassan-abdelmonsef mohamed mahmoud	south valley university,	qena:	2017		
6477	12527186	ماجستير	GEOPHYSICAL STUDIES ON THE PROPOSED SITE OF NEW AKHMIM CITY,SOHAG,EGYPT/	MOHAMED-MARWA MOHAMED ALI	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017		
6478	12527196	ماجستير	EVALUATION AND BENEFICIATION OF WHITE SANDS,NORTH EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	AHMED-ALI ISMAIL ALI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6479	12527213	ماجستير	ADDING VALUE TO SOME INDUSTRIAL MINERALS from EL-BAHARIY OASIS ORES, WESTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	SAYED-MAHMOUD SABRY ABDEL- HAKHEEM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015		
6480	12527232	ماجستير	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND CHANGE OF SEDIMENTS charACTERISTICS IN THE COASTAL AREA BETWEEN SAHL HASHEESH AND SHARM ABU MAKHADEG- REDSEA, EGYPT/	TEMSAH-YASSER ALI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018		
6481	12527273	ماجستير	ANALYSIS OF FULL WAVE from MOMENT TENSOR INVERSION OF LOCAL EARTHQUAKES IN EGYPT/	BADERELDIN-HAZE M YOUSSEF M.Y.	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2016		

6482	12527290	ماجستير	GEOLOGIC SETTING AND DEFORMATION HISTORY OF HISTORY OF URF AL-MAHIB AREA SOUTH EASTERN DESERT TECTONIC TERRANE, EGYPT/	YOUNIS-MOHAMMED HASSAN AHMED M	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016			
6483	12527298	ماجستير	HYDROGEOLOGIC STUDY OF THE SHORELINES OF NASSER LAKE, UPPER EGYPT/	ABDEL-RAHMEEM-MOHAMED MOHAMMED ZAKI	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2015			
6484	12527334	ماجستير	ASSESSMENT OF THE GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND THEIR IMPACTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES ON THE AREA WEST OF SOHAG, EGYPT/	ESSA-MARWA MOHAMMED ABOAMRA	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015			
6485	12527340	ماجستير	REMOTE SENSING AND GROUNDWATER DATA INVESTIGATION IN THE PLAIN WEST OF QENA CITY, EGYPT/	AZER-NEVEEN BARSOM BESHAY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6486	12527367	ماجستير	GEODETTIC AND SEISMIC STUDIES OF THE SOUTHERN-EASTERN PART OF EGYPT/	MOHAMED-MOHAMED IBRAHIM A	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016			
6487	12527442	PH. H.	Histopathological studies on the co-infection with chicken anemia virus and Marek's disease virus in chickens /	Ali, Mohamed Sabry Ahmed Mohamed.			2016 .	The poultry diseases, particularly the immunosuppressive viral diseases are incriminated in the greatest percentage of the economic losses in the poultry production. Although the advancement in the vaccination production, the poultry diseases still causing great problems within the poultry farms and this resulted from the emerging or the eruption of new viruses or mutations of the old viruses which increase its resistance to vaccination or medication. All these facts attracted the researcher to study the pathogenesis and the epidemiology of these diseases to find a way to decrease its danger on bird, subsequent economic losses and to establish the best strategies that will be effective in the prevention and control of these diseases. MDV and CAV are the most important immunosuppressive diseases because of their great impact on the avian immune system either by the solely, the co-infection or the existence with other pathogens. In the present dissertation, three types of research that related to CAV and MDV were conducted, within the following few papers I will spot the light on the main result that we got as follows :- In the first chapter, the persistence of the CAV inclusion and antigen in a spontaneous MD lymphoma was examined, the gross examination revealed different degrees of nodular lesions which extend from small mild lesions to big coalescent nodular lesions. Due to the long duration formalin preserving time so it was difficult to extract the DNA or the mRNA so we depend on the cellular morphology and the infiltrative nature of the neoplastic lymphocyte in the diagnosis. MD was confirmed in 76 % (37/49) of the spleens and 92% (12/13) of the livers. Within the MD lymphoma, CAV intranuclear inclusion bodies were detected within the small and the large bizarre lymphocytes in 2 livers and 9 spleens, and the immunostaining test for CAV confirmed the persistence of CAV antigens in the neoplastic cells with CAV inclusions. We concluded that there is a strong relationship between CAV and MDV, especially in the transformation phase after the information of the transformed T cells.		supervisor Masanobu Goryo, Naotaka Ishiguro.
6488	12527455	ماجستير	INTERPRETATION OF AIRBORNE MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC DATA OF THE NORTHERN PART OF CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	GABALLAH-MAHMOUD ALI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6489	12527459	ماجستير	GEOENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES ON THE RED SEA COAST BETWEEN QUSEIR AND MARSALA DISTRICTS/	ABDEL SAMEE-MOHAMED ABDO	SOUTH VALLEY,	QENA:	2016			
6490	12527466	ماجستير	INTEGRATION OF REMOTE SENSING AND HYDROGEOLOGIC DATA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH WADI QENA, EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	IBRAHIM-MARIA PHILIP RIAD	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6491	12527482	ماجستير	GEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES ON BALAT AREA-DAKHLA OASIS, WESTERN DESERT OF EGYPT/	ELBADRY-EMAN MOHAMMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016			
6492	12527486	ماجستير	GEOPHYSICAL DATA INTERPRETATION OF THE FRACTURED AREA ALONG QENA-SAFAGA ROAD (KM16-KM32), CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	FRAHY-WAEL DESOKEY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6493	12527489	ماجستير	MINERALOGICAL PROPERTIES AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF THE CLAY DEPOSITS, EAST OF SOHAG, EGYPT/	SOLIMAN-WAFAA AHMED MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016			
6494	12527500	ماجستير	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF BRADYKININ POTENTIATING FACTOR AND BASIL EXTRACT OF THE TOXICITY OF LIVER AND KIDNEY INDUCED BY CCl4 IN ALBINO RATS/	SALEH-NOURA HOSNEY MOHAMMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6495	12527509	ماجستير	STUDIES ON SOME HELMINTH PARASITES OF RED SEA FISHES AND THEIR MOLECULAR PHYLOGENETIC TAXONOMY/	KARAR-YASSER FARHAT MAHMOUD	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			

6496	12527517	ماجستير	ESTABLISHMENT OF ANTI-NUCLEAR INFLAMMATORY MODEL IN RAT (RHATTUS RHATTUS)LIVER INDUCED BY INJECTING DIFFERENT NUCLEAR MATERIALS:	IBRAHEEM-HEBA ABD EL AZIZ KHALIL	SOHAG UNIVERSITYK	SOHA G:	2017			
6497	12527554	ماجستير	STUDY OF SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF CADMIUM AND ALUMINUM RESPONSE OF THE MICE (MUS MUSCULUS)AND THE THE TREATING CAPABILITY OF ZINC/	nasser-basma hammed hammed	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017			
6498	12527555	ماجستير	HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE TOXICITY OF MAGNETIC NANOPARTICALES INTRA-TESTICULAR INJECTION IN ALBINO RATS/	MOHAMED-DOAA HOSNY HASSAN	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2018			
6499	12527558	ماجستير	MORPHOLOGICAL,BIOCHEMICAL AND chrOMOSOMAL STUDIES ON THE MOLE RATS OF THE GENUS SPALAX(RODENTIA:SPALACIDAE)IN EGYPT/	MOHAMED-AMIRA MOHAMED METWALLY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6500	12527576	ماجستير	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON AMELIORATIVE AND THERAPEUTIC ROLE OF LACTOFERRIN EXTRACT,NIGELLA SATIVA SEEDS AND SODIUM ALENDRONATE ON OSTEOPOROSIS INDUCED BY PREDNISON ON ALBINO RATS/	MUBARK-GHADA AHMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6501	12527577	ماجستير	EVALUATION THE ACCUMULATED DOSES DEPENDENT EFFECT OF TRAMADOL DRUG ON SOME ORGANS OF ALBINO RATS/	MOHAMMED-HEBA ABDULLAH	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6502	12527580	ماجستير	AMELIORATIVE EFFECTS OF PROPOLIS EXTRACT ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL AND HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF BURNT SKIN OF OF MALE GUINEA PIGS/	ABD- ELMEGEED-SAYED ABD-ELHAFEEZ ABEET	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6503	12527584	ماجستير	FORENSIC INSECT SUCCESSION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE DECOMPOSITION OF SOME CORPSES ENCOUNTERED INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DURING DIFFERENT SEASONS/	MATOUK-GIHAN HASSAN MOHAMMED ALI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6504	12527588	ماجستير	ECOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE UTILIZATION OF SOME SPECIES OF MARCO- INVERTEBRATES(INSECTS&MOLLUSKS) IN NILE RIVER,ASWAN AS BIOINDICATOR FOR THE WATER QUALITY WITH EXISTENCE THE TOURISTS SHIPS FLOATING/	OMAR-ARWA HASSAN ALNADY	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2017			
6505	12527595	ماجستير	CYTOGENETIC ASSESSMENT OF MALIGNANCY AND ANTITUMOR EFFECTS IN DOMESTIC RABBIT(ORYCTOLAGUS CUNICULUS)/	BEKIR-YASSMIN RAMADAN KHALF	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6506	12527635	ماجستير	EVALUATION OF IMPACT OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS AS ENHANCERS TO THE ANTITUMOR EFFECT OF HYPERTHERMIA AGAINST BREAST CANCER CELLS IN MICE/	EL- SAIED-FAWZIA MOHAMED KAMAL TAKADOM	aswan university,	aswan:	2018			
6507	12527639	ماجستير	effect of nigella sativa seeds extract on oxidative stress and biochemical changes induced by toxins extracted from liver of lagocephalus spadiceus fish in male albino rats/	mohareb-shayman dahy shahhat	south valley university,	qena:	2018			
6508	12527666	ماجستير U	HG	LG	:IUG	Y	GH	G;	UG	UJGH
6509	12527667	ماجستير	PARASITOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME FISHES OF THE RIVER NILE AT QENA AND ASWAN GOVERNMENTES IN EGYPT/	FADL ALLAH-ALI MANSOUR	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6510	12527669	ماجستير	THE RECOVERT EFFECTS OF VITAMIN C AND/OR VITAMIN E ON HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES INDUCES BY ABAMECTIN IN ADULT ALBINO RATS/	SARHAN-RANA SHABAN MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017			
6511	12527672	ماجستير	STUDY OF DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES FOR THE CHONDROCRANIUM OF WHITE- BREASTED KINGFISHER(HALCYON SMYNENSIS SMYNENSIS/	ALI-MOHAMMED HAMD I IBRAHIM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6512	12527677	ماجستير	PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR STUDIES ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF BEE-HONEY AND RED ONION SCALE AGAINST BACTERIAL LIPOPOLYSACCARIDE INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY/	HUSSEIN-AZHAR BADRY	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2016			

6513	12527679	ماجستير	COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF MAGNETIC IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES AND LEAVES OF GRAVIOLE PLANT EXTRACT ON THE HEART AND GONADS OF MALE ALBINO RATS/	GEDAWY-HUDA YASSIN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6514	12527684	ماجستير	EVALUATION OF THERAPEUTIC IMPACT OF HDACs WHEN COMBINED WITH HYPERTHERMIA IN BREAST CANCER/	AMIN-NASHWA AMIN ABD ELATY	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016			
6515	12527688	ماجستير	THE ALTERNATIVE EFFECT OF RETINOIC ACID AND CAFFEINE DURING DERIVING DEVELOPMENT OF MICE/	TALAB-ABEER ATEF AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016			
6516	12527695	ماجستير	AUGMENTATION OF THE DIFFERENTIATION RESPONSE TO ANTITUMOR EFFECTS OF COLON CANCER IN DOMESTIC RABBIT (ORYCTOLAGUS CUNICULUS)/	HAMMADY-GEHAD SALAH EL-DIN.M	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016			
6517	12527724	ماجستير	SYSTEMATIC AND POPULATION STUDIES ON A SPECIES OF WATER MITES (GENUS UNIONICOLA) PARASITIZING ON FRESH WATER MUSSELS/	MUSTAFA-ASMAA NASR EL-DIN	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015			
6518	12527733	ماجستير	ROLE OF SOME NATURAL PEPTIDES EXTRACTED FROM MARINE VENOMS IN HEALING OF GASTRIC ULCERS INDUCED BY INDOMETHACIN IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS/	SHOAP-HEBA SELEEM ISMAIL	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015			
6519	12527793	ماجستير	/Studies on date palm root rot diseases under aswan governorate conditions	Kasem, Aya Hussein Hamed	Aya Hussein Hamed Kasem	Qena :	2018 .	Date palm (Phoenix dactylifera) is considered one of the most important fruit trees in Egypt and worldwide . Date palm trees in Egypt are subjected to many diseases caused by fungi which lead to severe losses in yield and number of profitable date palm trees . Among these diseases are root rot those were taken into consideration in this study. The obtained data could be summarized as follows: - Different fungal isolates were isolated from date palm root rot collected from different locations of Aswan Governorate . Fusarium oxysporum, F . solani and R. solani were the most dominant fungi in all locations as their frequencies were 27,25 and 24 % . - - five fungal isolates were tested to study their pathogenic capabilities on date palm seedlings (Sakkoti cv.) under greenhouse conditions during 2016 growing season . All tested isolates significantly increased root rot diseases compared with the control . the most aggressive fungi were R. solani , F. oxysporum and F . solani , respectively after 45 and 90 days from inoculation .	1/9/2018	أ.د/محمد مصطفى الشيخ
6520	12527848	ماجستير	/ Effect of fenugreek seeds , probiotics and their combination on productive performance of rabbits	Mohamed, Fatma Sayed Omar	Fatma Sayed Omar	Egypt :	2018 .	Three experiments were contributed to investigate the effect of dietary fenugreek seeds, probiotic and their mixture levels on growth performance , nutrient digestibility, carcass criteria, blood biochemistry and meat quality of growing rabbits . in each trial a total of sixty four growing male and female new zealand white rabbits (45 days old) , were assigned to four treatment diets including fenugreek seed powder at 0,5,10 and 15g/kg in the first experiment , probiotics at 0, 150,300, and 450mg/kg in the second experiment , and combination of fenugreek seeds at 0 ,5 ,10 and 15g/kg and probiotic at 0,150,300, and 450 mg / kg , respectively in the third experiment for six weeks . each treatment had 16 replicates (50% males and 50% females) . Supplementations of fenugreek seeds , probiotics and their combination to rabbit diets showed significant increase in body weight gain (BWG) and improved feed conversion ratio (FCR).	#####	أ.د/ عبدالله علي
6521	12527874	ماجستير	: Effect of Dietary supplementation of prebiotic and betaine hydrochloride on growth performance , nutrient digestibility , carcass and intestinal microbial population of ducks under upper egypt conditions	Ahmed , Mervat Mohammed Nasser	Mervat Mohammed Nasser	Egypt :	2018 .	The aim of the present study implied an evaluation of the potential effects of prebiotic , betaine and their combination in duck diets on growth performance , nutrient digestibility , carcass criteria and cecum microbial population of ducks under hot environmental conditions . A total of 80 moulting ducks (average weight = 620.91g , 20 days of age) were randomly distributed into four treatment groups of 20 birds each . treatment groups were fed a control diet , a control diet supplemented with 1g mannanoligosaccharide (MOS) /kg , control diet supplemented with 1.5g betaine /kg diet or control diet supplemented of at 1g MOS /kg and 1.5g betaine /kg diet . Supplementation of MOS, betaine and their combination have significant effects on body weight, body weight gain (BWG), feed intake (FI) and feed conversion ratio (FCR). Prebiotic and the combination treatment addition exhibited significant increase in lactobacillus spp. Count and decrease in E.coli count in the cecum.	#####	

6522	12527879	PH.D.	The use of plant alkaloids and grain processing as modulators of rumen microbiota, fermentation and health in cattle /	Mickdam, Elsayed Mohammed Elsayed,			2017 .	The increase in milk production per cow of the last decades has urged the need to feed a dairy cow high-grain diets. This is necessary to meet the high requirements of dairy cows in energy and nutrients for milk production. However, high-grain feeding has negative effects on rumen health, impairing rumen fermentation and increasing the risk of subacute ruminal acidosis (SARA). Moreover, grain-rich feeding may also increase the environmental impact in cattle taking into account that grains besides energy are rich in minerals especially of phosphorous (P). Thus, lowered utilization of grains P might increase environmental impact of grain feeding in cattle. The central goal of this thesis evaluated two different strategies either based on plant-derived alkaloids (PDA) supplementation or treatment of concentrates with lactic acid (LA) whether they may alleviate the animal health and environmental issues accompanying high-grain feeding. In the first experiment, an in vitro model for SARA was successfully developed using RUSITEC, considering the pattern of changes in fermentation characteristics and microbial abundances. The SARA condition was characterized by an intensively prolonged pH depression (5.5 – 5.8), the results indicate the potential application of supplemental of two PDA mixtures, both contained quaternary benzophenanthridine alkaloids and protopine alkaloids, as a protective tool against SARA because PDA1 decreased the lipopolysaccharides concentration and under the SARA condition PDA2 lowered the starch degradation. Under normal fermentation condition, both PDA increased ruminal fermentation products, propionate in particular, suggesting that the PDA May enhance animal productivity by promoting energy supply from propionate for glucogenesis in vivo. The PDA supplementation appeared to modulated the microbial activity rather than their abundances.		Austria – University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna – Farm Animals and Veterinary Health.
6523	12527909	ماجستير	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOIL IN TOSKA AREA, ASWAN, EGYPT AND STUDY THEIR POTENTIAL IN SORPTION OF SOME HEAVY METALS/	ABD EL-NABI-REDA ABD EL-MONEM	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017			
6524	12527912	ماجستير	A COMPARATIVE STUDY FOR THE EFFECT OF NANO SCALE OF MORINGA OLEIFERA AND DELONIX FOR REMOVAL OF Pb AND Cd IONS FROM WATER/	MEKHAIL-MALLAK MEGALEA ZIKRY	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016			
6525	12527914	ماجستير	STUDIES ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOR OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN DIFFERENT MEDIA/	MOUSA-MOHAMED ABDEL-SABOUR FAHMY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6526	12527915	ماجستير	SYNTHETIC STUDY OF TRAMADOL AND PSEUDOEPHEDRINE DERIVATIVES TO IMPROVE THEIR HPLC DETECTION/	ABU KRESHA-SHYMAA ALI T.A.T	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017			
6527	12527920	ماجستير	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDIES OF SOME TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES INCORPORATING IMINE LIGANDS AS PRECURSORS FOR NANO-SIZED METAL OXIDES/	ABDEL- FATAH-SHIMAA MAHDY	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016			
6528	12527957	ماجستير	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NEW NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS AND STUDY ITS IMPACT ON THE MASS PRODUCTION OF SOME STRATEGIC CROPS AT ASWAN GOVERNORATE/	ABD EL- SATAR-MAHMOUD MOHAMMED E	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017			
6529	12527982	ماجستير	ELECTROCHEMICAL DETERMINATION OF SOME ANIONS USING DIFFERENT MODELS OF ELECTRODES/	MOHAMMED-ABU ALHASSAN ABD ELSHAFIA	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6530	12527997	ماجستير	STRUCTURAL ELUCIDATION, DNA INTERACTION, BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION, ELECTRICAL AND CATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF SOME TRI AND TETRA-DENTATE IMINE COMPLEXES AS AN EFFECTIVE STRATEGY FOR PREPARATION OF NANO-SIZED METAL OXIDES/	HAMDAN-SAMAR KAMEL	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016			
6531	12528023	ماجستير	HIGHLY EFFICIENT AND LOW COST ADSORBENT MATERIALS FOR NITRATE IONS FROM CONTAMINATED DRINKING WATER/	MOAWAD-WAFAA AHMED MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6532	12528042	ماجستير	POTENTIAL OF NANO ZERO-VALENT IRON (nZVI) PARTICLES SYNTHESIZED BY DIFFERENT ROUTES IN REMEDIATION OF WATER RICH IN SOME HEAVY METALS/	MOHAMED-ABDEL- ATY EL-NOBY SOLIMAN	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016			
6533	12528054	ماجستير	NANO-SIZED LANTHANIDES-IRON MIXED OXIDES/SILICA COMPOSITES FOR CATALYTIC APPLICATIONS/	ABDEL- RAHIM-WALAA ADEL ELHAMDY	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	0.202			
6534	12528061	ماجستير	FORMATION OF NANOSTRUCTURED ACTIVATED CARBON FROM BIOMASS AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN WATER PURIFICATION/	ALLAM-OMAR ALLAM SADEK	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017			

6535	12528070	ماجستير	SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF SOME NEW NIRTOKEN HETEROCYCLES/	ABO ZEID-ASMAA MOSTAFA	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6536	12528207	ماجستير	THE EFFICIENCY OF DIMILIN ANALOGUES ON TOXICOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ASPECT ON SPODOPTERA LITTORALIS/	GAD-MOHAMMED AHMED MOHAMMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015			
6537	12528211		EFFECT AND IMPROVEMENT OF CHEMICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES ON UNSATURATED POLYESTER UNDER VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS/	MANDOUR-HEBA ALLAH SALAH M.A						
6538	12528229	ماجستير	PHARAMACEUTICAL AND CATALYTIC STUDIES ON VO(II) AND Cr(III)COMPLEXES INCORPORATING SOME TRI-AND TETRA-DENTATE/	ABDEL-MAWGOUD-AZZA AHMED HASSAN	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017			
6539	12528237	ماجستير	CHEMICAL IMPACT from SEA WATER DESALINATION PLANTS ON MARINE ENVIRONMENT(A CASE STUDY- HURGHADA CITY(/	EBEAD-MOHAMED ABD EL-WAHAB SEDIK	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6540	12528249	ماجستير	SYNTHESIS,CHARACTERIZATION AND OXIDES BIOMIMETIC CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF COPPER(II)COMPLEXES CONTAINING NITROGEN AND SULFUR DONOR LIGANDS/	HAMED-ASMAA ABD EL-RAZEK MOSTAFA	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017			
6541	12528259	ماجستير	PHYSICOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON COMPLEXES OF SYMMETRICAL AND UNSYMMETRICAL SCHIFF BASES/	ELKIK-HUSSIN EL SHAHAT HUSSIN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6542	12528375	ماجستير	ISOLATION nd charactization of bioactive compounds from extremly arid desert soil microbes/	HUSSEIN-ZAINAB HMAD MOHAMMED	aswan university,	aswan:	2018			
6543	12528394	ماجستير	STUDIES ON ACETYL PYRROLE,SYNTHESIS AND charACTERIZATION OF SOME NEW AZA AND SULFUR HETEROCYCLIC DERIVATIVES/	abdellah-amany salah	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015			
6544	12528434	ماجستير	HYBRID FILLERS from INDUSTRIAL WASTE: SYNTHESIS AND STUDIES OF	IBRAHIM-MOSTAFA MAHMOUD DIF ALLAH	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017			
6545	12528458	ماجستير	ELECTRONIC SPECTRA OF SOME HETERYLAZO DERIVATIVES AND THERIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY ON BACTERIA ISOLATED from WATER RIVER NILE AT QENA,EGYPT/	ALI-FAYZA ALI BAHEEG	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6546	12528469	ماجستير	BIOCHEMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF PATULIN ON MALE RATS KIDNEY AND THE USE OF GOJI BERRY EXTRACT AS A TREATMENT/	ABBAS-ASMAA SHAABAN ABDO	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6547	12528487	ماجستير	SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SOME NEW SULFONAMIDE AND SULFONYLUREA DERIVATIVES ASPOTENTIAL ANTIDIABETIC AGENTS/	TAMAM-MAHA GAMAL AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6548	12528526		Studies on glycoproteins of equine herpesviruses /	Mahmoud, Hassan Youssef Abdelhamid.			2013 .	The aim of our study :- In spite of many trials to develop the effective vaccine, there is no complete vaccine and EHV-1 and EHV-4 infection still threaten horses all over the world and lead to highly economic losses in horse industries. In this study, we try to understand the glycoproteins of these viruses because these glycoproteins play important role in the virus structure and infection cells. At first, we produced MABs to EHV-1 and EHV-4 these MABs were used as a tool to characterize the glycoproteins of EHV-1 and EHV-4. Total fourteen MABs were produce for EHV-1; four MABs had virus-neutralizing activity without complement. Seven MABs were EHV-1-specific, while the other two recognized EHV-4. Four MABs recognized gB, four did gC and one did gP2 by immunoblot analysis and indirect immunofluorescent assay. Eight MABs to EHV-4 were produced. Both MABs were EHV-4-specific one MAB was specific to gB and one was to gC by indirect immunofluorescent assay. Furthermore, total of 23 glycoproteins of EHV-1 and EHV-4 were expressed in mammalian cells characterized their immunogenicity. Conclusion :- In these PHD studies, there are some novel findings :- 1. EHV-1 gl plays an important role in expression of EHV-1 gE. 2. Immunogenicity of EHV-4 glycoproteins seems to be different from that of EHV-1 glycoproteins. These novel findings, expression plasmids and MABs must be available for understanding the pathogenicity of EHV-1 and EHV-4 and for development of effective vaccine and diagnostic method.		

6549	12528576	ماجستير	EFFECT OF INDIUM CONTENT ON THE ELECTROCHEMICAL AND CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF PB-IN ALLOYS IN ACIDIC SOLUTIONS AND INHIBITIVE ACTION OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/	DIAB-HODA ABD EL-SHAIFY S	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015		
6550	12528741	ماجستير	SYNTHESIS OF HETEROCYCLIC DERIVED from N-(PYRIMIDIN-2-YL)CYANAMIDES AND STUDYING THEIR BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS/	MOHAMED-WALAA WEFKI AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		
6551	12528759	ماجستير	DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF NEW TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES BASED ON IMIDAZOLE LIGANDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS/	MAHMOUD-ALY ABDOU	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		
6552	12528765	ماجستير	OPTICAL MODEL ANALYSIS OF MESONS SCATTERING/	ISMAIL-BASMA MOHAMMED MAHMOUD	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		
6553	12528791	ماجستير	DESIGN AND SCALING OF NANO-NOUVOLATILE MEMORY BASED ON FLOATING GATE TRANSISTOR/	SALAH ELDIN-GEHAD MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6554	12528803	ماجستير	STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF THE GRAIN SIZE ON THE ACTIVITY CONCENTRATION OF SOIL PHOSPHATE AND BUILDING MATERIALS SAMPLES/	ALI-SAHAR ELNOBI IBRAHIM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015		
6555	12528819	ماجستير	EFFECT OF RF PLASMA TREATMENT ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES AND BIOCOMPATIBILITY OF AISI321.316 AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEELS/	THABET-MOHAMED ABO EL-KASSEM	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015		
6556	12528832	ماجستير	MAGNETORESISTANCE ENHANCEMENT OF (NiO) _x /(LaBAMnO) _{1-x} COMPOSITES BASED ON SPIN VALVES/	MOHAMMED-AML MAHMOUD MOHAMMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016		
6557	12528857	ماجستير	STRUCTURAL CORRELATIONS OF GE20 SE80-xSx CHALCOGENIDE GLASS BASED ON REVERSE MONTE CARLO SIMULATION/	EBIED-MOSTAFA SAAD	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015		
6558	12528867	ماجستير	EFFECT OF PREPARATION CONDITIONS AND LA-IONS ON THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND FERROELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SYSTEM[(Pb0.7Sr0.3)1-1.5 Lax]TiO3 CERAMIC/	SAIED-SHIEMAA IBRAHIM FEKRY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6559	12528970	ماجستير	STUDY THE LASER EFFECT ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES DURING THE PREPARATION OF NANOMETRIC BARIUM TITANATE/	HUSSEIN-REHAM ROSHDY MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6560	12528979	ماجستير	STUDY THE ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION EFFECT OF BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY IN SOHAG REGION/	MAHMOUD-AHMED SALMAN.A	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015		
6561	12529081	ماجستير	ASTUDY ON SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF IN6Se7 THIN FILM SYNTHESIZED BY THERMAL EVAPORATION TECHNIQUE/	HASSAN-MOHAMED MOHAMED FANGRY	SPUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6562	12529094	ماجستير	SLASTIC AND INELASTIC SCATTERING OF PROTONS from HEAVY NUCLEI/	EBRAHIM-ALAA MOHAMED MOHAMED	SOHG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		
6563	12529103	ماجستير	STUDIES ON MATERIALS OF FERROELECTRIC CERAMICS TO FABRICATE CONDENSER FOR ELECTRONIC APPLICATION/	ZAIED-GEHAD MOHAMMED EL-SALEH R	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6564	12529108	ماجستير	STUDY OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES FOR NANO-PLATINUM OCTAETHLYPORPHYRIN THIN FILMS AND ITS PHOTOVOLATAIC APPLICATIONS/	QENAWY-AMR ATTIA ABUELWABA	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6565	12529120	ماجستير	STUDY OF THE SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER CONCENTRATIONS IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF QENA, UPPER EGYPT/	MAHMOUD-RABIE MOHAMED MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018		
6566	12529127	PH. D.	Molecular investigation of tick-borne diseases in Hokkaido wildlife /	Moustafa, Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed.			2016 .	The emerging infectious diseases are mainly originated in wildlife and many of them are caused by vector-borne pathogens. Ticks are considered one of the most important vectors for zoonotic diseases in the world. They can transmit many zoonotic pathogens to both domestic and wild animal species. Humans are accidentally infected by TBDs such as HGA, human ehrlichiosis, neoehrlichiosis and babesiosis. In Japan, many studies have been conducted on TBP and they focused mainly on their molecular characterization and reservoir host identification. In this study, my main goal was to understand the ecology of potentially zoonotic TBPs in Hokkaido wildlife. I used the PCR-RFLP molecular technique to specifically detect the genetic materials of these pathogens in many wild animal species. By using the species specific oligonucleotide probes, this technique can help to survey several TBPs with high specificity and throughput.	Japan – Hokkaido University - The Graduate School of veterinary Medicine. #####

								In the first chapter, we determined the taxonomic position of Anaplasma sp. AP- sd and provided a molecular tool for its specific detection along with A. phagocytophilum and A. bovis among the most prominent wild ruminant, apex predator, and the most common rodent species in Hokkaido ecosystem. In the second chapter, I surveyed the prevalence of 13 zoonotic TBPs in 6 different small mammals collected from two different regions in Hokkaido, Japan. In addition to, I used the statistical modeling to examine the relationship between the infection rates and the explanatory variable. Finally, I provided a phylogenetic analysis for the detected TBPs based on the 16S rRNA and 18S rRNA gene sequences.		
6567	12529129	ماجستير	IONIZATION OF DIATOMIC MOLECULES IN INTENSE LASER FIELDS/	HUSSEIN-ABDOU MEKKY MOUSA	HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITY,	BERLIN:	2014			
6568	12529138	ماجستير	SPECTROSCOPING AND ELECTRICAL STUDIES OF ZINC SODIUM PHOSPHAT GLASS DOPED WITH CUPRIC OXIDE/	MOHAMED-MOHAMED ANWAR	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016			
6569	12529146	ماجستير	IMPACT OF GEOLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SETTING ON NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY OF GROUNDWATER from LUXOR, LUXOR GOVERNORATE/	HUSSEIN-MAHMOUD AHMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6570	12529160	ماجستير	THEORETICAL STUDY OF LAZERINTERACTION WITH POTASSIUM VAPOUR/	AHMED-ASMAA GAMAL MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016			
6571	12529173	ماجستير	ELECTRODEPOSITED SUPERPARAMAGNETIC IRON OXIDES NANOPARTICLES AND THEIR NANOCOMPOSITIES FOR WATER TREATMENT APPLICATION/	MOHAMED-REHAB ABD EL-RAHMAN EL-SAYED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017			
6572	12529180	ماجستير	STUDYING BOTTON ANTI-BOTTOM SYSTEM IN THE FRAMEWORK OF FOURIER GRID HAMILTONIAN	ABDELAAL-MAHMOUD SALAH MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6573	12529192	ماجستير	EFFECT OF Ce AND Sm DOPING ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BI FERRITE NANOSTRUCTURES/	AHMED-GEHAD ELSAYED FARGHAL	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017			
6574	12529660	دكتوراه	SECURING CLOUD COMPUTING USING QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY/	HUSSEIN-HUSSEIN IBRAHIM ABULKASIM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6575	12529690	PH. D.	Glycomics approach of livestock management toward the discovery of novel biomarkers indicating an environmental stress /	Rehan, Ibrahim Farag Mohammed.			2016 .	In this thesis, the author has discussed about the a glycoblotting-based systematic strategy that concurrently allowed for a large-scale serum N-glycome analysis and the quantitation of nonreducing terminal sialic acids was established in the present study. By applying the present protocol, the author discovered highly sensitive serum N-glycan biomarkers indicating an environmental/heat stress affecting the general health condition, especially homeostatic immune balance, of Holstein dairy cows. The results obtained clearly showed the seasonal alterations in serum N-glycan expression levels and their structural characteristics. The N-glycans of major serum glycoproteins in summer and autumn mainly terminated with Neu5Gc residues, whereas glycoproteins in winter used Neu5Ac as the main sialic acid instead Neu5Gc residues. A multivariate analysis revealed a correlation between productivity and the expression levels of season-specific glycoforms. Dynamic alterations in modifications to the nonreducing terminals of di/triantennary N-glycans provide highly sensitive serum biomarkers indicating an environmental stress/thermal comfort in dairy cows that affects their immune responses, performance and milk productivity. Consequently, serum Neu5Gc levels are a promising alternative biomarker to the individual N-glycans. The merit of this biomarkers is evident because the serum ratio Neu5Gc/Neu5Ac correlated well with the performance and milk productivity of Holstein dairy cows, whereas the THI value was not capable of predicting such long-term damage by a heat/environmental stress in October (THI = 56), which ultimately resulted in the lowest milk yield (21.6kg). by applying DMB-HPLC analysis, the author can quantify the nonreducing terminal sialic acids, in which the significance of the interconversion between Neu5Ac of serum glycoproteins in the regulatory mechanism of immune responses may be determined in terms of interactions between glycoform-engineered LgG and Fc γ /Fc γ Rn receptors or key animal lectins/PRRs on dendritic cells/macrophages.	#####	Japan – Hokkaido University – The Graduate School of veterinary Medicine.
6576	12529721	دكتوراه	STATISTICAL INFERENCE USING PROGRESSIVE CENSORED SAMPLES AND ACCELERATED LIFE TESTING from SOME MODELS;	MOHAMED-ALWAGH AHMED FARGHAL MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016			
6577	12529773	دكتوراه	APPLICATIONS OF NATURAL TRANSFORM WITH SOME OTHER ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR SOLVING SOME FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS/	ABDEL-ELHAFAZ-HAMDY RAGAB ABDEL-ELRAHIM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			

6578	12529831	دكتوراه	IMPROVEMENT OF MAIZE CROP (ZEA MAYS L) BY USING OF NITROGEN FERTILLIZATION AND FOLIAR SPRAY OF SOME ACTIVATORS/	AHMED-HUDA MOHAMED MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017			
6579	12529836	دكتوراه	STUDIES ON SOME PATHOGENIC AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT BACTERIA IN CHICKEN/	ABO ZEID-ROKAIA BAHGAT EL SANOUSY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6580	12529848	دكتوراه	STUDIES ON MICROBIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF SOME EXTRACTS AND SILVER NANOPARTICLES from CALOTROPIS PROCERA AND FICUS SYCOMORUS/	HASSAN-NEAMAT HAMAM ALI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6581	12529855	دكتوراه	FACTORS AFFECTING SEED GERMINATION AND IN VITRO SHOOT MULTIPLICATION OF JOJOBA (SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS)/	AHMED-GHADA KAMEL SAAD	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6582	12529864	دكتوراه	BIOSSYSTEMATIC STUDIES ON SOME GENERA OF MALVACEAE/	BARBARY-MOHAMED OWIS BADRY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6583	12529885	دكتوراه	ECO-PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON EGYPTIAN AND JAPANESE SPECIES OF SUAEDA MARTIMA/	EL-AMERY-EL-SAYED MOHAMED SAYED MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6584	12529910	دكتوراه	WEED ECOLOGY IN RECLAIMED LANDS IN EASERN AND WESERN SIDES OF QENA GOVERNOMATE,EGYPT/	ABDRABBU-HEBA SALLAM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6585	12529916	دكتوراه	ALGAL FLORA,CYANOTOXINS AND POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS IN FISH FARMS IN SOHAG PROVINCE/	MOHAMED-ASMAA BAKR AHMED MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6586	12530067	دكتوراه	SUSCEPTIBILITY OF PINK CORN BORER SESAMIA CRETICA (LED)TO GENETICALLY MODIFIED CORN(BT CORN)/	SALEM-SHEREHAN ABDEL-KAREEM REFAY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015			
6587	12530074	دكتوراه	PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF THE NANOMATERIAL (FULLERENE C60) AND ZINC ON THE TOXIC EFFECT INDUCED BY CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE IN MALE ALBINO RATS/	ISMAIL-ASMAA SAYED MUHAMMAD	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017			
6588	12530081	دكتوراه	ROLE OF MICRORNA IN THE MECHANISM OAOPTOSIS RESISTANCE DEVELOPMENT IN OVARIAN CANCER CELILS UNDER CHEMOTHERAPY STRESS/	MOHAMED-ZEINAB ABD EL RAHMAN MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2017			
6589	12530196	دكتوراه	TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF VAIROUS COMPOUNDS ON DELPHASTUS CATALINAE A PREDATOR OF WHITEFLIES/	BADAWY-AMR MOHAMED MOHAMED MOHAMED	SOUTHVALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016			
6590	12530221	دكتوراه	HOST-PARASITE RELATIONSHIP IN SOME RODENT SPECIES IN SOHAG GOVERNMENTE/	ABD ELGWAD-ELHAM FARGHAL	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016			
6591	12530236	دكتوراه	STUDY OF MOLECULAR GENETICS AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL charACTERISTICS INDUCED BY SCORION VENOMS IN RABBIT (ORYCTOLAGUS CUNICULUS)/	AMIN-GAMAL EL DIN SAAD	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015			
6592	12530321		Identification of clostridium species from chickens with reference to antimicrobial resistance /	Ali, Magda Abdelatif Ahmed,			2016 .	In this study about 400 intestinal samples from chickens in different ages, 200 samples of them was for slaughtered apparently healthy farm chickens from (2-7) weeks of age in Sohage province, 100 samples of them from slaughtered apparently balady chickens and 100 samples from infected chickens with coccidiosis or NE. were tested for presence of clostridium species. In this study 50 samples from egg shells, 40 samples chickens fluffs and 50 samples chicks of one day old tested for presence of Clostridium spp. In this study 148 isolates from different Clostridium species from 400 samples at percent 37 % and the results morphological and biochemical tests and by PCR on C. perfringens isolated and it was C. perfringens type A. and other clostridial species have been isolated as C. bifermentans, C. sporogenes and C. sordellii. The percentages of Clostridium species in intestine of balady chickens higher than that in farm chickens. from intestinal samples different Clostridium species were isolated from infected chickens with coccidiosis or NE at percent of 45 % that because coccidiosis increase incidence of proliferation and toxigenesity of microorganism which may cause NE. and appearance of signs of increase mortality so the eradication of coccidiosis well decrease infection with NE. In this study Clostridium specie isolated from egg shell chickens fluff and chicks at one day old C. perfringens type A. was the most common isolate. In this study in vitro antimicrobial sensitivity of C. perfringens on 11 different antibiotics the most effective was Amoxicillin tetracycline and Oxyteteracycline against C. perfringens isolates.		

6593	12530325	دكتوراه	SEQUENCE STRATIGRAPHY OF THE MAATRICHTIAN-PALEOCENE SUCCESSION IN SOUTHERN EGYPT/	TAHA-SAIDA AHMED ALI	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018		
6594	12530332	دكتوراه	GROUDWATER MANAGEMENT IN THE DESERT AREAS WEST OF EL-MINIA GOVERNOMENT USING NUMERICAL MODELING/	MASOUD-AHMED MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016		
6595	12530337	دكتوراه	GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT SURROUNDING ABYDOS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE USING NUMERICAL SIMULATION MODEL/	AHMED-SHERIF AHMED ABU EL-MAGD AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2016		
6596	12530344	دكتوراه	IMAGIN OF POTENTIAL FIELDS FOR MINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS/	AHMED-MAHMOUD AHMED ABBAS	NAPOLI UNIVERSITY,	NAPO LI:	2015		
6597	12530441	دكتوراه	ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS OF GEOPHISCAL METHODS FOR STUDYIND THE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITE,NORTH WESTERN COAST,EGYPT.	FARAG-AHMED FARAG SHEHATA	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015		
6598	12530454	دكتوراه	NEW PETROPHYSICAL APPROACH AND STUDY OF THE PORE PRESSURE ANDSIDKI FIELDS,GULF OF SUEZ REGION,EGYPT/	RADWAN-AHMED EID AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2017		
6599	12530464	دكتوراه	MINERAL EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT USING REMOTE SENSING DATA/	IBRAHIM-IBRAHIM MOHAMED OSMAN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6600	12530482	دكتوراه	GEOPHYSICAL MAPPING OF GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES AS POTENTIAL SITES FOR MINERALIZATION AT WADI ALLAQI PROTECORATE, SOUTH EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	ZAKY-AHMED MOHAMED ELDOSOUKY	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6601	12530499	دكتوراه	ACONTRIBUTION TO THE GEOLOGY OF GABAL BATUGA AREA WITH EMPHASIS ON THEGRANITIC ROCKS-SOUTH WEST OF BERENICE-SOUTH EASTERN DESERT-EGYPT/	ALY-MAHMOUD ALY FAHMY	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2017		
6602	12530572	دكتوراه	DEEP FLUID INPUTS INTO THE CONTINENTAL-SCALE NUBIAN SANDSTONE AQUIFER SYSTEM CONSTRAINED BY HYDROCHEMICAL, STABLE ISOTOPE, AND NOBLE GAS DATA/	MOHAMED-ABDEL MAWGOUD	MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY,	MICHI GAN:	2015		
6603	12530585	دكتوراه	SURFACE PROPERTIES OF TI TREATED USING RF PLASMA/	ABD EL MOULA-ALZAHRAA ALI AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2014		
6604	12530613	دكتوراه	THE PHASE TRANSFORMATION OF (Ba,Ca)(Ti.Sn) O3 LEAD FREE CERAMIC from SINGLE PHASE TO COMPOSITE AFTER SOLUBILITY LIMIT OF DOPING/	mahmoud-abdelrazek abdelnaem	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6605	12530615	دكتوراه	CHARACTERIZING ANALYSES,ELECTRIC AND OPTICAL FEATURES OF NANO THERMO-CHROMIC VANADIUM OXIDES THIN FILMS PREPARED BY PHYSICAL VAPOR DEPOSITION(PVD)TECHNIQUE/	HASSAN-MOHARRA M EL SAYED	ASWAN-ASWAN UNIVERSITY	ASWA N:	2018		
6606	12530616	دكتوراه	STRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES STUDY OF SOME PEROVSKITES DOPED WITH IRON/	ISMAEIL-MOHAMED GABER AHMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2018		
6607	12530621	دكتوراه	NANOMATERIALS FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT OF CANCER:	ABDELKARIM-ALAA HASSAN SAID					
6608	12530622	دكتوراه	NANOMATERIALS FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT OF CANCER: BASIC STUDIES ABOUT THE INTERACTION OF NANOMATERIALS WITH CANCER CELLS/	ABDELKARIM-ALAA HASSAN SAID	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6609	12530623	دكتوراه	STUDY ON MESON SPECTRA BY USING SOME QUARK MODELS/	ALOSH-MOHAMMED AHMED MOHAMMED MOHAMED	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2016		
6610	12530635	دكتوراه	ELECTRICAL AND MAGNETIC OF NdSrMnO/CrO3 COMPOSITE/	KHALIL-SARA ABO EL-HASSAN MOHAMED	SOHAG UNIVERCITY,	SOHA G:	2016		
6611	12530642	دكتوراه	STUDY OF NUCLEAR MATTER USING THREE-BODY FORCE AT VARIOUS TEMBRATURES/	ELBADRY-HODA MOHAMED ABOU ELSEBAA	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHA G:	2015		

6612	12530650	دكتوراه	CRUSTAL STRUCTURE OF ASWAN AREA USING THE CONVERTED LONGITUDINAL SEISMIC WAVES AND THE SURFACE WAVES/	KHALIL-YASSIN MOSTAFA MAHMOUD ALI	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2015		
6613	12530664	دكتوراه	SIMULATION MODELS TO CHNAGE THE VALUES OF SOLAR RADIATION THAT AFFECTED BY WEATHER FACTORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SOLAR CELLS OVER EGYPT/	ABD ELRAHMAN-ZIENAB MAHMOUD AHMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017		
6614	12530668	دكتوراه	GROWTH AND charACTRIZATION OF ZnO BASED NANO-SIZED MATERIALS/	AWAD-MADEHA AHMED ABO ELFADL	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2015		
6615	12530689	دكتوراه	APPLICATION OF MOLECULAR MODELING TECHNIQUE-IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL LEADS AS POTENTIAL INHIBITORS FOR RAB FAMILY PROTEINS/	AHMED-ABOUBAKR HAREDI ABDELMONSEF	OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,	HYDERABAD:	2017		
6616	12530700	دكتوراه	ULTRAFast PHOTOINDUCED PROCESSES IN CORE AND CORE-SHELL QUANTUM DOTS FOR SOLAR CELL APPLICATIONS TINY CRYSTALS FOR BIG APPLICATIONS/	ABDELALAH-MOHAMED AHMED	NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY,	UNITED STATES:	2015		
6617	12530722	دكتوراه	TREATMENT OF EMERGING WATER CONTAMINANTS BY ADVANCED OXIDATION TECHNOLOGY/	ABDELRAHEEM-WAEL H.M	sohag university,	SOHAG:	2015		
6618	12530821	دكتوراه	SYNTHESIS OF NEW SULFONAMIDES AND SULSONATES WITH EXPECTED ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY/	AHMED-ALI MOHAMED ALI	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		
6619	12530827	دكتوراه	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON charGE TRANSFER COMPLEX OF SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/	ARABEITMOHAMED-HEBA NASSE	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018		
6620	12530839	دكتوراه	SYNTHESIS AND charACTERIZATION OF SOME NANO-MATERIALS TO USE AS ENVIRONMENTAL SENSORS FOR DETECTION OF SOME INORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN WASTEWATER AT ASWAN/	MOGHAZY-MARWA ABDE EL-FATAH	SAWNA UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2017		
6621	12530843	دكتوراه	PHYTOCHEMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF IPOMOEIA AQUATICA/	HUSSEIN-MAHMOUD HEFNY GAD	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		
6622	12530853	دكتوراه	SYNTHESIS, REACTIONS AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOME NEW PYRIDINE DERIVATIVES/	HUSSEIN-BAHGAT RAMADAN MAHMOUD	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2017		
6623	12530858	دكتوراه	BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF SOME PARAMETERS RELATED TO OBESITY AND TYPE 2 DIABETES IN PATIENTS OF SOHAG GOVERNORATE/	MOHAMED-AMIRA MAHER AHMED	SOHAG UNIVERSITY,	SOHAG:	2016		
6624	12530862	دكتوراه	PHOTOCATALYST DEGRADATION AND ADSORPTION OF SOME ORGANIC POLLUTANTS USING DEVELOPED COMPOSITE from ADSORBENT OF DRINKING WATER TREATMENT SLUDGE AND NANO TiO2 CATALYST/	FADLALLA-SOMAYA MAHMOUD MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2018		
6625	12530870	دكتوراه	ELECTROCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF ELECTRODEPOSITED Zn-Co-Fe ALLOY/	ALI-FATMA EL ZHRAA ALI HASSAN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2015		
6626	12530878	دكتوراه	GREEN SYNTHETIC APPROACHES FOR BIOLOGICALLY RELEVANT HETEROAROMATIC UTILIZING GREEN CATALYST MULTICOMPONENT REACTIONS AND PRESSURE AS ENERGY SOURCE/	ALMARZOUQ-DOUA A SALMAN	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2017		
6627	12530886	دكتوراه	GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF THE YOUNGER GRANITES OF WADI MURRAH AREA, SOUTH EASTERN DESERT, EGYPT/	BAKERY-JEHAN BAKR MAHMOUD	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2016		
6628	12530891	دكتوراه	EFFECTS OF WESTERN CORN ROOTWORM LARVAL FEEDING, DROUGHT, AND THEIR INTERACTION ON MAIZE PERFORMANCE AND ROOTWORM DEVELOPMENT/	MAHMOUD-MERVAT AHMED BADAWY	MISSOURY UNIVERSITY,	MISSOURI:	2015		
6629	12531060	دكتوراه	The relation between depraved appetite, some hematological and biochemical changes in cattle /	Mansour, Mohamed Saied Mohamed.			2016 .	Cattle are very important for farmers in Egypt because it consider very important source of income for the farmers. The depraved appetite was acomplain that facing the farmers and the veterinarian which lead to economic losses for their effect on the productivity of animals, cost of treatments, deaths. This study to evaluate inter relation ship between the depraved appetite, clinical, hematological and some biochemical parameter of the blood serum of cattle.	Adel Elsayed Ahmed Mohamed, Mohamed Nour Eldin Ismail.

							A total number of 149 Egyptian native cattle aged from 6 month to over 5 years old. Animals (35 females and 7 males) were clinically healthy animals with average body condition, they were clinically and laboratory examined proved as healthy cattle and they are free from internal and external parasites were kept as controls. Animals were suffering from depraved appetites (8 males aged from 6 months and above and 107 female cattle aged from 1 years and above were suffering from depraved appetite. Clinical examination of cattle reaveled poor body condition especially in infested animals parasites and pregnancy. Reduced appetite, incoordination weakness, Slow growth, loss of hair, pale mucus membranes, Decreased weight gains, engulfing a foreigen materials such as ropes, plastic, wire, bones, clothes, metals. The investigation was carried out for one year from February to January 2013-2014. Fecal sample were collected directly from the rectum of animals in plastics bag and transported to laboratory for examination. Fecal examination carried out by concentration-flotation technique using saturated salt solution sodium chloride. Blood sample were collected from each animal under strict hygienic condition. By veinpuncture of jugular vein. Blood samples collection for determination of :- hematological analysis, total RBCs 106, total WBCs 103, Hemoglobin concentration gm/dl. Serum macro element: calcium and phosphourous mg/dl. Serum micro elments: copper, iron, zinc. Serum electrolytes : sodium, potassium, chloride mol/l total protein/dl.			
6630	12531502	دكتوراه	electrochemical promotion of catalytic ethylene oxidation on a solid ionic conductor/	ahmed-arafat ahmed toghan	hannover university,	hanno ver:	2012			
6631	12531769	دكتوراه	Detection of toxigenic Staphylococcus aureus in locally slaughtered chicken and beef in Luxor city by using of multiplex PCR /	Ahmed, Zeinab Ahmed Mohammed,			2016 .	In the present study a total of 200 samples (75 raw meat, 75 chicken meat in table (9) and 50 Stool Swab in table (11) from children Luxor hospital) were investigated bacteriologically to detect the occurrence of S. aureus in examined food samples. Additionally, the isolated S. aureus were inspected for their enterotoxins profile that was considered as a potential risk for public health. Routine culture-based diagnostic detection and identification procedure for potentially pathogenic S. strains includes subsequent recovery and isolation of colonies on selective culture medium such as mannitol salt agar and Baired-Parker agar for 24-48 h at 37 °C, followed by coagulase assays for suspicious colonies and further confirmation by biochemical tests. Out of 200 examined food samples, 41 S. aureus isolates were identified from the examined samples with an incidence of (20.5%). The highest isolation rate was observed in chicken samples (22.7%) followed by fresh meat samples (18.7%), children's stool Swab (20%). Multiplex PCR technique used for detection of S. aureus enterotoxin (A-E) genes. Out of 41 S. aureus isolated from the examined food samples 15 could produce enterotoxins and 10 mecA. The result showed that 8 out of 15 (53.3%) tested S. aureus in table (10) isolated from fresh meat were positive for SE occurrence. The prevalence of sec was higher SE (7 SE. sec + 1 seb) and present of mecA 5 out of 10 (50%). The showed that 3 out of 15 (20%) tested S. aureus in table (10) isolated from chicken were positive for SE occurrence. The prevalence of sec was higher SE (2 SE. sec + 1 sed) and presence of mecA 3 out of 10 (30%). The result showed that 4 out of 15 (26.6%) tested S. aureus in table (13) isolated from chicken's Stool Swab were positive for SE occurrence. The prevalence of sec was higher SE (3 SE. sec + 1 seb) and presence of mecA 2 out of 10 (20%).	#####	Jehan Ragab Mohammed Daoud, Hussein Youssef Ahmed, Soad Abd El- Aziz Abd El-wanes.
6632	12531871	دكتوراه	PROBLEMS IN SINGULAR PERTURBATION THEORY/	COCHRAN-JAMES ALAN	STANFORD UNIVERSITY,	UNITED STATE:	1962			
6633	12531888	دكتوراه	МОККОВСКНН ОРАЕНА АЕHNHA N ОРАЕНА ТРУАОВТО КРАСНОТО 3НАМЕHN РОСУ ААРСТБЕННВНМ У НУНБЕРСНТЕТ /	EMAIL ARAMIA REZK ALLAH		MOCKBA:	1978			
6634	12532175	دكتوراه	SYNTHESIS OF SOME NOVEL ANTIMICROBIAL NANOPARTICLES TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER TREATMENT/	ALI-FATEN NASR EL-DEEN IBRAHIM	SOUTH VALLEY UNIVERSITY,	QENA:	2018			
6635	12532178	دكتوراه	STUDY OF DESERT PLANT-FUNGAL INTERACTIONS IN ARIDECOSYSTEM/	HUSSIN-ABEER HASSAN ALI	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWAN:	2018			
6636	12532182	ماجستير	ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON ABUNNNNDANCE AND BIODIVERSITY OF MACROBENTHIC INVERTEBRATE IN THE FOUR NORTHERN INVERTEBRATE IN THE FOUR NORTHERN KHORS OF LAKE NASSER,ASWAN,EGYPT/	MOHAMED-NAGLA ESSA	aswan university,	ASWAN:	2018			
6637	12532209	دكتوراه	CONTAMINAT TRANSPORT IN A FRACTURED CHALK AQUIFER AT SIGERSLEV,DENMARK,AS charACTERISED BY TRACER TECHINQUES/	AHMED-FATHY AHMED ABDALLA	BONN UNIVERSITY,	JERMANY:	2004			

6638	12532552	PH. D.	Sensitive detection methods for Panaeid Shrimp disease viruses :	Metwally, Walaa Gomaa.		2015 .	The Panaeid Shrimp world aquaculture developed from their experimental beginnings of major industries providing hundreds of thousands of jobs, billions of U. S. dollars in revenue, and supplementation of the world's food markets with a high value protein. Concomitant of the growth of the Shrimp culture industry has been the recognition of the ever-increasing importance of disease, especially those caused by infectious agents. The most important diseases of cultured Panaeid Shrimp have had viral or bacterial etiologies. Molecular diagnostic methods are widely used for routine diagnosis of IMNV. These include methods such as in situ hybridization, one-step reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), semi-nested RT-PCR, nested RT-PCR and real-time RT-PCR using TaqMan probe. Total RNA was extracted from the RNA samples preserved in 95% ethanol using RNA isoplus (Takara, Japan). cDNA was synthesized according to protocol (TOYOBO, Japan). Four methods were tested by comparing their sensitivity for IMNV detection including nested RT-PCR using two PCR primer sets, real-time RT-PCR using TaqMan probe and SYBR GREEN chemistry, RT-LAMP technique and real-time LAMP. The result of nested RT-PCR methods using IMNV-F and IMNV-R or F13, R13 primers were able for detecting until 1/100 dilution of cDNA sample. TaqMan real-time PCR method was able to detect until 1/200 dilution. Also, real-time RT-PCR using SYBR Green chemistry was able to detect cDNA sample until 1:200 dilutions, but after analyzing the dissociation curve of each amplicon we found that only a single peak obtained for 1:10 dilutions. RT-LAMP method was able to detect IMN Virus until 1:100 dilution only. Real-time LAMP method was able to detect until 1:10 dilution only. In conclusion, real-time PCR using TaqMan probe is recommended to being the best method of IMNV detection as it is the most sensitive and specific one.		Japan – University of Miyazaki – Graduate Shool of Agriculture master's Course.
6639	12532697	PH. D.	Identification of target proteins for carbonyl compounds in the gas phase of cigarette smoke and analysis of carbonylation-induced functional changes in the proteins /	Elmeligy, Enas Refaat Mohamed Hassan Aly.		2015 .	The present study aims to develop a method for detoxification of CSE. Antioxidants and several amino acids with a nucleophilic center are screened for protective effects against CSE-induced cytotoxicity in cultured cells. For this purpose, several types of assays have been used for detection of CSE-induced cytotoxicity mainly PI uptake into damaged cells using flow cytometry or fluorescent microscopy, DNA fragmentation assay, examination of PKCa-GFP translocation, MTS reduction activity assay and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) leakage assay. The present findings suggest that those cytoprotective agents { Glutathione (GSH), N-acetyl cysteine (NAC), L-cysteine, ascorbic acid and 2-mercaptoethane sulfonate (MESNA)) suppress the CSE-induced cytotoxicity, by detoxifying the major cytotoxic factors such as ACR and MVK in the CSE. However, the detailed mechanism(s) underlying the actions of those cytoprotective compounds is at present unknown. Further studies are needed to elucidate the molecular mechanisms for cytoprotective effects of those compounds on CSE-induced cell damage.	#####	Abdel-Latif Shaker Seddek, Soichi Miwa, Ashraf Ahmed Elghoneimy.
6640	12533058	Ph. D.	Epidemiology and control of infectious diseases of ruminant livestock and veterinary public health /	Abdellatef, Hassan Mahmoud Mohamed.		2015 .	Our results demonstrated that, in spite of the significant diversity of MTB spoligotypes patterns obtained, the MTB population structure exclusively belonged to the modern evolutionary phylogenetic / PGG2-3. Lineage 4 was predominated and T family was the most endemic genotype among MTB strains isolated from Egypt in 2012-2014. This study represented the first insight in attempting to optimize suitable MIRU-VNTRs typing scheme for genotyping of MTB strains in Egypt. Combining spoligotyping, 12 MIRU-VNTRs loci, MLst Typing methods used in the present study will help to achieve the efficient characterizations, discriminations. Clarifies the evolutionary mechanism, phylogenetic clusters analysis and more accurate assignments of the spoligotype-defined clade based on the local setting and characteristics of the MTB strain circulating in Egypt. The preliminary idea about the clustering and transmission rate provided upon the results obtained will help the TB control decision makers to apply effective control measures to prevent the further spread of the TB infection. Although our MTB isolates originated from 16 (60%) /27Egyptian governorates which represented approximately 65% of the whole Egyptian population, it would be of interest to explore the distribution of these dominant genotypes through conducting more research on a nationwide scale, to clarify their role in TB morbidity in Egypt and help to find an evidence about the reason of the prevailing of those genotypes either has recently evolved due to increased transmissibility or because of their long establishment through stable association with respective Egyptian population. The present study highlighted the genotypic profile and molecular mechanism of drug resistance MTB strain circulating in Egypt. Molecular detection of mutations conferring drug resistance is a promising technology for rapidly screening and detection of MDR/XDRTB in Egypt. The high rate of FQ-monoresistance, pre-XDR-MTB isolates among our results implied the in appropriate usage of FQs, which in fact is the most commonly prescribed antibiotic for respiratory and urinary tract infection in Egypt and this might lead to the emergence of XDR-TB.	#####	Abdel-Moez A. Ismail, Yasuhiko Suzuki, Jehan Ragab Mohammed, Saber A. Kotb.
6641	12533194	ماجستير	دور أسلوبي هندسة القيمة وتحليل القيمة في ترشيد تكاليف الجودة : plant-based bioremediation of hazardous metals/	محمود ، ايمان أحمد عبدالرحيم . mohammed-mahmoud hassan omar	جامعة جنوب الوادي : إيمان أحمد عبد الرحيم ،	2018 .	يتمثل هدف الدراسة في وضع إطار مقترح لتحقيق التكامل بين أسلوبي هندسة القيمة وتحليل القيمة وبيان دورها في ترشيد تكاليف الجودة في المنشآت الصناعية بصفة عامة ، ومدى امكانية التطبيق على المنشآت الصناعية بصفة خاصة .		
6642	12533619	ماجستير		aswan university,	aswan:	2018			

6643	12533622	ماجستير	ETHANOL PRODUCTION from AGRICULTURAL WASTES USING DESERT SOIL MICROBES/	AHMED-MOHAMED MAHMOUD MOHAMED	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2018			
6644	12533624	ماجستير	BIOTECHNOLOGY-BASED TAXONOMIC STUDIES ON SOME CLEOME SPECIES/	SOLIMAN-EMAN ATOTO SHAHAT	ASWAN UNIVERSITY,	ASWA N:	2018			
6645	12533753	Ph. D.	Morphological studies on the stomach of the post batching ducks /	Madkour, Fatma Abbass Mohammed.			2015 .	The current study was carried out on fifty five apparently healthy post hatching Muscovy ducks of both sexes ranging from 1-60 days old. They were divided according to their age into 5 groups. The length of the stomach formed nearly 1.5 fold at 15 days old and 3.5 folds at 60 days old, while the weight formed nearly 4.5 folds at 15 days old and 29 folds at 60 days old when compared with that at one day old. In all studies ages, the proventriculus length formed 42.7 – 47.7 % and the gizzard length 52.2 – 57.2 % of the total length of stomach. While proventriculus weight formed 8.5 – 12.9 % and gizzard weight 86.6 91.4 % of the total weight of the stomach. The proventriculus began cranially opposite to the level of the cranial end of the liver at 1 – 15 days old, but infront to this level at 30 and 60 days old, it terminated caudally infront of the caudal end of the left lobe of the liver by a variable distances dependent on the age of the bird. The interior structure of the proventriculus had 4 thin longitudinal folds at one day old which became thicker and separated by grooves with the advancement of the age. Moreover, at 15 days old, fine openings of the proventricular glands could be observed. At 30-60 days, these openings became numerous, oval or round in shape and uniformly distributed. The esophago- proventricular junction was characterized internally by few faint longitudinal folds at one day old. With advancement of the age, 8-9 longitudinal folds could be distinguished. The proventricular- gizzard junction distinguished externally dependent on its diameter at 1-7 days old, but up to 15 days old depending on its color in addition to its diameter.	#####	Salma Ahmed Mohamed, Kamal Eldin Hashem Abdalla, Yasser Abdel Galil Ahmed.
6646	12536240	ماجستير	اقتصاديات انتاج وتسويق محصول الطماطم في محافظة قنا :	محمد ؛ هيام مبارك ابراهيم	هيام مبارك ابراهيم محمد ،	سوهاج :	2018 .	يعتبر محصول الطماطم من محاصيل الخضار الهامة التي توجد زراعتها في الاراضي الجيرية والرملية والطينية ، والتي يرجع اصلها الى امريكا الجنوبية ، وقد تم نقل نوع واحد من امريكا الجنوبية اثلى المكسيك ثم الى امريكا الوسطى حيث كان يزرع هناك وانتقلت زراعتها في القرن التاسع عشر الى اوروبا ثم الى بلاد العرب ولقد نجحت زراعة الطماطم في المزارع المكثوفة والمغطاه كما زرع بدون تربة واجريت عليها الدراسات للتحكم بشكل الثمرة ووقت نضوجها ليسهل من عملية تصديرها وتستهلك الطماطم في العديد من صورها المختلفة حيث تؤكل طازجة في السلاطات او في صورة عصير طماطم او لصناعة الصلصة وترجع اهمية الطماطم كغذاء الى احتوائها على العديد من المركبات العضوية والمعدنية المفيدة للانسان مثل فيتامين C والاملاح المعدنية وتزرع الطماطم في مصر في اربع عروات رئيسية هي العروة الصيفية المبكرة (تزرع في المشتل خلال اواخر شه ديسمبر واولئ يناير والزراعة في الارض المستديمة من منتصف فبراير حتى اوائل مارس) والعروة الصيفية العادية او المتأخرة (تزرعه في المشتل خلال منتصف فبراير واولئ مارس ويتم نقل الشتلات للارض المستديمة في ابريل) والعروة الخريفية (تزرع خلال يونيو واولئ يوليو والزراعة بالارض المستديمة خلال يوليو واغسطس) والعروة الشتوية (تزرع خلال سبتمبر واولئ اكتوبر) ولقد اشتملت الدراسة على ثلاث ابواب رئيسية الباب الاول : تناول الاستعراض المرجعي والاطار النظري الباب الثاني تناول اهم المؤشرات الاقتصادية لمحصول الطماطم في مصر ومحافظة قنا		الاستاذ الدكتور / منتصر حمون الدالى
6647	12536580	ماجستير	دور بنك التنمية والائتمان الزراعي في التنمية الزراعية في مصر : مع التركيز على محافظة قنا)	محمد ؛ هناء مبارك ابراهيم	هناء مبارك ابراهيم محمد ،	سوهاج :	2018 .	يعتبر القطاع الزراعي من اهم قطاعات الاقتصاد القومى المصرى نظرا لانه يقع على عتقة توفير الاحتياجات الغذائية والكسائية للمجتمع بالإضافة الى مساهمته في التنمية الاقتصادية عن طريق زيادة الناتج القومى من خلال تقليل الواردات وزيادة الصادرات ويعتبر التمويل الزراعي من العوامل الرئيسية للنبوض بالانتاج الزراعي ورفع كفاءة استخدام الموارد الزراعية وتحسين مستوى الزراع والمجتمعات الريفية وترجع أهمية التمويل الزراعي بالنسبة للزراعي الى طبيعة الانتاج الزراعي ومايصنف به من خصائص مميزة ومما لا شك ان التمويل الزراعي يعتبر عنصرا ضروريا للتنمية الزراعية ولا يمكن اعتباره اهميته تقتصر على ازالة العنصر المالى عن كاهل الزراع واعتباره عامل من عوامل تخطى أزمة مالية يواجهها فحسب تم اعتماد في هذه الدراسة بصورة اساسية على البيانات الثانوية المنشورة وغير المنشورة والتي تم جمعها من بنك التنمية والائتمان الزراعي (محفظة القروض) بمحافظه قنا وبيانات مديرية الزراعة بمحافظه قنا ولقد تبين من خلال الدراسة ومن نتائج تطور القروض في مصر ان هناك زيادة سنوية في قروض القطاع الزراعي (القطاع العام) بالعملة المحلية ومن (القطاع الخاص) بكل من العملة المحلية والعملة الاجنبية قدرت بحوالى 14.19 ، 106.34 و 119.95 مليون جنية على الترتيب كما تبين من خلال الدراسة ومن نتائج تطور اجمالى القروض الاستثمارية الممنوحة من بنك التنمية والائتمان الزراعي ان هناك زيادة سنوية في كل من القروض متوسطة الاجل والقروض طويلة الاجل قدرت بحوالى 61.92 ، 27.63 و 27.63 مليون جنية على الترتيب بينما كان هناك انخفاض في القروض قصيرة الاجل قدرت بحوالى 12.0 مليون جنية كما تبين من خلال الدراسة ومن نتائج تطور القروض الزراعية (في مجال الانتاج الحيوانى) الممنوحة من بنك التنمية والائتمان الزراعي بمحافظه قنا ان هناك زيادة سنوية في قيم القروض قصيرة الاجل قدرت بحوالى (805794،1124049،425738،1822862) كما تبين ان هناك زيادة سنوية في قيم القروض متوسطة وطويلة الاجل قدرت بحوالى (118336،3165104،869655،12749171)		الاستاذ الدكتور/ منتصر محمد محمود حمون
6648	12539787	دكتوراه	الحرب الاستباقية أو الوقائية في القانون الدولي مع التطبيق على حالة العراق /	البهي، هناء عبدالمنعم .			2018 .		تتناول الرسالة :-	2018

							أن هذه الحروب تهدد قواعد القانون الدولي وثوابته مثل قاعدة حظر استخدام القوة في العلاقات الدولية التي تضمنتها 2 فقرة 4 من ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وأورد الميثاق استثناء عليها وذلك في نص المادة 51 والتي جعلت استخدام القوة مشروعاً حال الدفاع ضد هجوم مسلح بشرط التوقف فور تدخل مجلس الأمن باتخاذ الإجراءات الضرورية لحفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين وتخضع الدول في ممارسته فرادى أو جماعات لرقابة مجلس الأمن وعلى ذلك فإن الدفاع الوقائي وفقاً للقانون الدولي الاتفاقي الحالي مجرماً مطلقاً ويترتب عليه آثار مخالفة حظر استخدام القوة في العلاقات الدولية .		
6649	12539803	دكتوراه	الاثبات في قوانين الضرائب :	الشرفوى، ابراهيم عبدالله محمد ابراهيم .		2018 .	تتناول الرسالة :- يقوم الالاثبات الضريبي على اساس فكرة ذاتية قوانين الضرائب على الدخل والمنازعات التي تترتب على تطبيقها والتي تنشأ بدورها بين طرفين غير متكافئين وهما الادارة الضريبية بوصفها سلطة عامة تستخدم سلطاتها لاقتضاء حقها في مواجهة الممول الامر الذي يجعلها غالباً في مركز المدعى عليه والمركز الاسهل في الدعوى الضريبية وبالتالي سيكون الممول الطرف الاضعف في المنازعات الضريبية في مركز المدعى والذي يكون غالباً من أى عبء الالاثبات على امدعى الامر الذي اثار الخلاف بين الفقه حول من يتحمل عبء الالاثبات في المنازعات الضريبية وعلى تحقيق التوازن بين متطلبات قاعدة العدالة الضريبية واليقين من جهة وضمان حصيلة الضريبة من جهة اخرى وفي الحالة التي تسمح فيها بالاستعانة بوسائل الالاثبات العامة المنصوص عليها بالقانون رقم 25 لسنة 1968 في المنازعات الضريبية فلا يتم تطبيقها الا في الحالات التي تتلاءم فيها وسائل الالاثبات العامة مع طبيعة المنازعات الضريبية التي تحكمها عمليات محاسبية تثبت في الاصل بالكتابة .		
6650	12539857	دكتوراه	سلطات الضبط الاداري في ظل الظروف الاستثنائية :	محفوظ، أسامة أحمد .		[د.ت]	تتناول الرسالة :- الضمانات التي تكفل تحقيق العدالة عند تطبيق القوانين ومعالجتها لكافة المشكلات اليومية للحياة حيث تبين ان هذه الضمانات من خلال البحث عنها نجد اسمى منابع البحث في الشريعة الاسلامية قليس هناك جدال في أن الشريعة الاسلامية هي الموسوعة التي تستوعب جميع الحلول لكل شيء كما أنها نظام متكامل وكامل لم يدع أى صغيرة او كبيرة إلا أوردها و لم يترك القرآن الكريم شيئاً إلا احصاه وأنخذه في نظام اجتماعي او سياسي او اقتصادي يحق التقدم والرفق والعدالة مثل النظام الاسلامي ان شريعة الله يجب أن تكون حاكمة لامحكومة وإن تنسيد احكام الشرع وأن تنحى تلك القوانين التي ساهمت بقدر كبير في منخ الاسلاميه ونهاب ربحها وفقدنا لشخصيتها المتميزة التي اراد الله عزوجل ان تكون بالاسلام وحده خير امة خرجت للناس فلم يترك الفقه الاسلامي جانباً من جوانب الحياة الا وكان له فيها حلول محكمة .		
6651	12539901	Ph. D.	Role of Rb, p53 and PTEN tumor suppressor genes in prostate carcinogenesis /	Mohammed, mmed Salah Abdallah.		2015 .	Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers worldwide and considers the second leading cause of death from cancer in men. Mutations in tumor suppressor genes including RB and PTEN have been linked to castration resistance and poor outcome of prostate cancers. Determining targets of these genes in the context that recapitulates prostate cancer progression might to beneficial for discovering novel therapeutic tools. In vivo prostate cancer models provided tumors with various pathological stages, however were not serviceable in terms of detecting dynamic change of gene transcription without picking up noise derived from various cellular components of tumor mass. Additionally, it is difficult to achieve an impact specific to tumor progression by way of gain of functions of these tumor suppressors in culture-competent prostate cancer cells. To achieve determination of RB and PTEN-loss signatures in the context of malignant progression of prostate cancers, we have invented an in vitro model. Cells derived from p53-/-, Rb1/f, p53-/-, Pten/f/f or p53-/-, Rb1/f, Pten/f/f mouse prostate gland and survived under primary culture condition with prostaCult™ media were analyzed. Cre recombinase-mediated deletion of Rb or Pten or both stimulated prostasphere formation in 3D culture as well as proliferation rate in 2D culture. Moreover, p53-/- prostate cells couldn't induce tumor outgrowth in immunodeficient mice whereas extra deletion of Rb synergized p53 action forming tumors in 20% of mice and this synergizing effect was enhanced after Pten deletion inducing tumors in 40% of total mice number. Strikingly, prostate cells deficient in p53, Rb and Pten completely transformed prostate cells wit 100% tumor production efficiency in vitro.	#####	Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed, Chiaki Takahashi, Ahmed Yassein Nassar, Hazem Mohamed Ibrahim.
6652	12539909	دكتوراه	دور الموازنة العامة في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة في ضوء التشريعات البيئية والمالية :	مصطفى، إيهاب عبدالمنعم .	إيهاب عبدالمنعم مصطفى ؛	2017 .	تتناول الرسالة : التنمية المستدامة تعمل على تحسين مستدام لجودة الحياة للأجيال الحاضرة والقادمة ورفع الوعي بشأن حماية الطبيعة والحد من التأثير الضار بالبيئة وتوفير بيئة نظيفة آمنة مستدامة للأجيال القادمة والعمل على وقف تدهور عناصر البيئة(المياه و الهواء و الأرض) وخفض معدلات التلوث والالتزام بالمعايير العالمية إنقاذاً قصوى من المخلفات مع استخدام أدوات إقتصادية للتعامل مع المشاكل البيئية ومحاسبة ناجزة لقوانين مغللة وقد هدفت الرسالة إلى الوصول على نهج جديد في إدارة المالية العامة على المستوى المحلى وتحسينها وإدارتها في مصر مع إصلاح تشريعى لكل من التشريعات البيئية والمالية . لأجل ذلك فقد تم تناول الرسالة في فصل تمهيدى وثلاثة أبواب .		
6653	12539927	دكتوراه	البيعة في الفقه الاسلامي واختيار الحاكم في الانظمة السياسية المعاصرة :	عبد، عبدالمنعم أحمد سلطان .	عبدالمنعم أحمد سلطان عيد ؛	2001 .	تتناول الرسالة :- بيان حقيقة البعة في الاسلام فعرضنا لبيان تعريف البيعة في اللغة وفي الاصطلاح عند الفقهاء القدامى لبيان مشروعية البيعة في الاسلام من الكتاب والسنة وإجماع المسلمين وكذلك بينا التكليف الفقهي للبيعة من حيث الطبيعة العقدية للبيعة ثم تعرضنا لبيان العلاقة بين البيعة والتعاقد السياسي وبيان نظرية العقد الاجتماعي عند الفلاسفة ثم موقف الفقه الاسلامي من نظرية العقد الاجتماعي والباب الثاني تتناول(أركان عقد البيعة في الاسلام) نتحدث المحل والرضا والسبب .		
6654	12539980		Histochemical analysis of the vomeronasal organ of the one-humped camel (camelus dromedarius) /	Mohamdien, Daila Ibrahim Tawfik.		2014 .	The camel and sheep VNOs were examined to show the histological and histochemical features of their different cell types. In camel VNO, the sensory epithelium was composed of supporting cells, receptor cells and basal cells and their nuclei were arranged in the apical middle, and basal regions, respectively. Some superficially-situated cells were detected; which were different from the basal, receptor or supporting cells in their morphology, distribution or frequency. In sheep VNO, three basic cell types were detected: supporting, receptor and basal cells. Some PAS-positive supranuclear cytoplasmic granules were detected in the receptor cells of sheep VNO, but not in those of camel VNO. The number of goblet cells decreased caudally till the disappearance at the middle of the anterior-posterior axis of the camel VNO, although it was nearly same in all regions of the sheep VNO.		

							Moreover, the VNO of the one-humped camel was examined by traditional histochemistry to find some morphological devices that may be involved in the camel adaptation to the desert environment. Several lymphatic capillaries and vessels were detected surrounding the whole vomeronasal epithelium suggesting the involvement of these vessels in keeping the water balance and avoid dehydration of the vomeronasal epithelium and thus maintaining the suitable environment for the pheromone perception in the camel VNO. In addition, to clarify the glycohistochemical characteristics of the sensory and non-sensory epithelia, the VNO of camel was examined by lectin histochemistry. The obtained results indicate that the glycohistochemical characteristics of the free borders of both sensory and non-sensory epithelia are similar to each other, suggesting that the staining in the free border may originate from the mucous secretions of the vomeronasal glands and goblet cells and that these glycoconjugates may play an important role on protecting the free border of both the sensory and non-sensory epithelia against foreign organisms. DBA labeled the cytoplasm and tip of the cell processes of the free border of some columnar-shaped cells scattered in the non-sensory epithelium of the camel VNO. In the sheep VNO, DBA stained particular cells in the vomeronasal sensory epithelium, located at the same level as the vomeronasal receptor cells, although the distribution, shape and number of the stained cells did not correspond to those of the vomeronasal receptor cells.		
6655	12540166	دكتوراه	الدور الإقتصادي والاجتماعي للدولة في إطار إقتصاديات السوق :	محمود، أيمن عبدالحكيم عبدالرحمن .	أيمن عبدالحكيم عبدالرحمن محمود ؛	2018 . المنوفية :	تتناول الرسالة :- تضم هذه الدراسة تمهيدى وثلاث أبواب في الفصل التمهيدي(الأطار النظري لدور الدولة الإقتصادي والاجتماعي) الفكر الإقتصادي المؤيد لدولة الحد الأدنى في الاقتصاد والفكر الإقتصادي المؤيد لتدخل الدولة والحرية الاقتصادية وقد تم اختيار تجربتين في مجال زيادة نشاط القطاع الخاص (الخصخصة) واحدة لدولة متقدمة وهي بريطانيا . الباب الثاني :- (الدور الاقتصادي والاجتماعي للدولة في كل من الهند وماليزيا) ونجاحهم بفضل الجهود التي بذلتها الدولتين للتغلب على المشكلات الأولية التي واجهت نمو الاقتصاد وتطوره وتمكنوا من تحقيق معدلات عالية من التنمية البشرية والارتقاء بالمستوى التعليمي والتكنولوجي لتصبح نموذجا يحتذى به في بناء وتجهيز البنية الأساسية للعلم والتكنولوجيا والقدرات الذاتية على مستوى العالم ومفتاح أساسي للتصنيع .		
6656	12540238		Solid state pulse circuits /	Bell, David A.,	Engle wood Cliffs, N.J. : جامعة				
6657	12540275	دكتوراه	نطاق الحق في الخصوصية ومدى تأثيره بالتقنيات الحديثة	سليم، كريم محمد محي الدين .	كريم محمد محي الدين سليم ،	2018 . المنوفية :	تتناول الرسالة :- موقف التشريعات القديمة من حماية الحق في الخصوصية وتمحورت جميعها حول حماية حرمة المسكن الخاص بالفرد سواء بالنسبة للشرائع القديمة الشريعة ممثلة في مذونة حمورابي ومذونة مانو وفي القانون المصري القديم في العصر الفرعوني ومرورا بالعصر البطلمي والعصر الروماني وكذلك بالنسبة للشرع العربية القديمة . أما المبحث الثاني :- تناول موقف التشريعات الحديثة من الحق في الخصوصية بداية من صدور الاعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان الصادر عن الأمم المتحدة عام 1948 وحتى الوقت الراهن ذلك على المستوى الدولي . أما المبحث الثالث :- موقف الديانات السماوية الثلاث اليهودية والمسيحية والإسلام وكان للشرعية الإسلامية فضل السبق في وضع نظرية متكاملة لحماية حرمة الخاصة للإنسان .		
6658	12540311	دكتوراه	نشأة القضاء في المجتمعات القديمة وتطوره :	يوسف، حسن يوسف فهمي .	دار النهضة العربية للنشر والتوزيع ؛	2014 . القاهرة :	تتناول الرسالة : بينت الدراسة أن النظام القضائي موصول الحلقات لانتفضل حلقة من حلقاته عن تالياتها والمجتمعات الإنسانية لاتعيش بتشريعاتها معزولة عما سبها من التشريعات والنظم السابقة وانما يؤثر السابق في اللاحق ويؤثر اللاحق بالسابق أى جماعة بشرية تجمعها رابطة معينة فإن أفكارها عبر امتداد الزمن انما هي امتداد طبيعي لأفكارها . وإن الحضارات البشرية ارتبطت جميعها ببعضها البعض وإن العدالة ألقت بين قلوب افرادها أينما كانوا رغم التباعد بين أوائل هذه الحضارات واخرها فاصول النظم واحدة في أول نشأتها وواخر أمرها واكتبت الدراسة على أن المؤرخ المصري مانيوتوس هو أبوالتاريخ الفرعوني وأول من كتب تاريخ الفراعنة منذ 22 قرنا وليس المؤرخ الاغريقي هيرودوت حيث يعد مانيوتوس أهم كتّاب تاريخ عرقته البشرية في تلك المرحلة ولايعرف قيمته أهل البحث والدراسة التاريخية على الرغم من قيمته الكبيرة ودوره في تسجيل التاريخ المصري القديم مشيرا إلى أن جميع علماء المصريات في العالم مازالوا يعتمدون حتى الآن على التقسيم التاريخي لمانيوتوس .		
6659	12540864	ماجستير	الاستفادة من بعض وحدات الزخارف الافريقية في ابتكار تصميمات مطرزة للمفروشات المنزلية /	عبد الله ، غزه احمد محمد .	جامعة عين شمس - كلية التربية النوعية .	2007 القاهرة :	اهمية البحث : تتحد اهمية البحث في التعرف على خصائص الفن الأفريقي وتصميماته المتنوعة فضلا عن الاهمية الاتية : يسهم البحث بالتعرف على خصائص الفن الأفريقي واهم مفرداته الزخرفية ومن هذا المنطلق يمكن الحفاظ على التراث -1- الزخرفي الأفريقي من الاندثار بتوقيفه ثقافيا ابتكار تصميمات تصلح لزخرفة المفروشات المنزلية مستوحاه من بعض وحدات الزخارف الافريقية وتطبيقها باستخدام -2- . تقنيات التطريز وبما يتناسب مع نوعية التصميم الخاص بالمفروشات مشكلة البحث : لم تحظ الزخارف الافريقية بالاهتمام الكافي من الدراسة والبحث وكذلك قلة الدراسة الفنية العربية التي اجريت على جزء هام من فنون القارة الافريقية رغم ما تتميز به من تراث فني وثقافي وإن الزخارف الافريقية مصدر الهام للعديد من الفنانين ولها اثرها الواضح في اثراء العديد من المدارس الفنية . وبالرغم من ابداع الفنان الأفريقي في كثير من الفنون التطبيقية والتي تلامت اشكالها مع خامات البيئة الافريقية واختار لها - التقنيات المناسبة الا ان الزخرفة الافريقية لم يتم الاستفادة منها بمعالجة وحديثها والرموز المميزة لها في ابتكار تصميمات تصلح لزخرفة المفروشات المنزلية والتجريب من وجهة تنفيذها في المفروشات المطرزة لمعرفة مدى امكانية استخدامها كمصدر لتصميمات زخرفية مطرزة - للمفروشات المنزلية وتعمل على اثراء التصميم الزخرفي والتطريز بما تحويه من قيم جمالية وفنية		تأدية السيد الحسيني ، فاطمة محمد حسن ابراهيم ، شندى محمود ابو الخير .
6660	12541514	دكتوراه	النظام القانوني للموظفين الدوليين في ضوء مبادئ القانون الدولي الاداري /	مصباح، فرحات محمد فرحات .	فرحات محمد فرحات مصباح .	جامعة المنوفية : 2018 .	تتناول الرسالة :-		

							يشهد المجتمع الدولي مرحلة التشاؤك بين مصالح الدول ، تلعب المنظمات الدولية دورا هاما ويتضح هذا الدور في وجود عدد كبير من المنظمات الدولية في تزايد مستمر وكذلك عدد الموظفين الدوليين الذين يعملون في هذه المنظمات والمقصود من الموظف هو تحديد الأشخاص الذين يستحقون الحقوق القضائية والإدارية والامتيازات والضمائم بالإضافة إلى تحديد اختصاصات المحاكم الإدارية الدولية بتحديد الأشخاص الذين لهم الحق في اللجوء إلى المحاكم على الرغم من الطبيعة والعلاقة القانونية لعملهم في المنظمة الدولية . ولما كان الموظف الدولي يتمتع بالحقوق والواجبات يجب ان نضع في اعتبارنا ان الموظف الدولي المقصود هو الشخص الذي يتحمل الالتزامات والحقوق ثم نعود إلى مبدأ مهم وهو ان يحدد الاختصاص الإداري للهيكل الوطني العديد من التفاصيل والمفاهيم في الفقه والقضاء .		
6661	12542031	دكتوراه	منازعات الملكية الصناعية الخاصة بالدواء في القانون الدولي الخاص /	على، عباس مصطفى عباس .	عباس مصطفى عباس على ؛	جامعة السيوط :	2018 . تتناول الرسالة :- اهتمت هذه الدراسة بالصناعات وعلاقتها بحقوق الملكية الصناعية لاعتماد هذه الصناعات بصورة كبيرة على تلك الحقوق من أجل الحفاظ عليها وتوفير الحماية اللازمة ثم البحث عن القانون واجب التطبيق على تلك المنازعات وأخيرا تحديد الجهة المختصة بالفصل في المنازعات التي تثار بشأنها . من هذا المنطق قام الباحث بتقسيم البحث إلى فصل تمهيدى وياين حيث أفراد الفصل التمهيدي من هذا البحث لتناول حقوق الملكية التي تنقسم على قسمين رئيسيين :- الأول الملكية الادبية والفنية والثاني الملكية الصناعية وعلاقة كل فرع من هذه الفروع بالصناعات الدوائية من عمنه كان من خلال مجتئين فى المبحث الأول: براءات الاختراع والثاني فيه تم التعرض إلى العلامات والبيانات التجارية والتصميمات والنماذج الصناعية ومدى تعلق كل منها بالأدوية . ثم تناول الباحث القانون الواجب التطبيق على منازعات الملكية الفكرية المتصلة بصناعة الدواء وكان ذلك من خلال فصلين الأول تناول تحديد القانون واجب التطبيق وفق منهج الاسناد وقسمت الدراسة في هذا الفصل إلى مجتئين تحدث الأول : عن القانون واجب التطبيق على المسؤولية التصورية الناشئة عن حقوق الملكية الصناعية المتعلقة بالصناعات الدوائية والثاني: عن القانون واجب التطبيق على المسؤولية العقيدية الناشئة عن حقوق الملكية الصناعية المتعلقة بالصناعات الدوائية .		
6662	12542065	دكتوراه	المسؤولية الدولية الناشئة عن جرائم الارهاب الدولي /	حمدى، طارق عبدالعزيز .	طارق عبدالعزيز حمدى ؛	جامعة المنوفية :	2007 . تتناول الرسالة : الارهاب الدولي شاهد تطورا هاما يرجع إلى العديد من المتغيرات وأبرزها تحولات النظام الدولي والاتاحة المتزايدة نسبيا للتكنولوجيا العسكرية بما في ذلك أسلحة الدمار الشامل والعولمة ومتآخفه من فرص وتحديات والعلاقات بين نظم الحكم ومجاعات المعارضة في العديد من الدول والرفض المتزايد للهيمنة الأمريكية على النظام الدولي فضلا عما تنسم به السياسة الأمريكية من تحيزات واختلالات في عدد من أقاليم العالم ولاسيما الشرق الأوسط . تزداد خطورة الارهابالدولي في الأعمال الارهابية تقع وقت السلم فتؤثر على العلاقات الودية بين الدول لانها لا تستند على شرعية قانونية وتمس مصالح دولية جوهرية تتمتع بالحماية القانونية وتؤثر على سلامة المجتمع الدولي وعلى امنه وعلى السلام بشكل عام وتختلف مائص عليه ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وتهدد الاهداف التي عملت منظمة الأمم المتحدة على ترسخها واحترامها .		
6663	12542571		Studies on analysis of a novel secreted protein of Ly-6 domain 1expression and an expecting function in bovine uteroplacental tissues during gestation /	Awad, Mahmoud Mohamed Abdelhamid Ahmed.			2014 . The present study exposes a new insight on the physiological function a recently discovered molecule; SOLDI was secreted from both fetal and maternal tissues throughout pregnancy. The SOLDI mRNA localization was in TMCs at early and mid pregnancy in addition to both TMCs and BNCs at late pregnancy. SOLDI protein was localized in the mesenchymal tissues of the villous tree and endometrium with wide distribution by pregnancy progression. These results suggest a key role of SOLDI in fetal growth and expansion of fetal membranes at the early pregnancy as well as, the possible function in tissue remodeling at late pregnancy. BT cell lines expressed SOLDI with variable levels; BT-K and BT-C represented the highest and the lowest cell line expressed SOLDI, respectively. SOLDI appeared to be regulated by scaffold condition after Matrigel stimulation effect on its expression with long-term culture system. BT cell lines exhibited a convenient in vitro tool to study SOLDI possible function in trophoblast cell. SOLDI proved to be acting as a powerful stimulator for trophoblast migration and invasion, which considered one of the basic and critical processes during embryo implantation into the uterine tissue. However, further experiments are needed to elucidate the mechanism by which SOLDI stimulate the migration and invasion behaviors trophoblast cells at the fetomaternal interface.		
6664	12552242	دكتوراه	دور المراجعة المشتركة في دعم الثقة في التقارير المالية /	حسين ، أمل محمد حسين .	جامعة جنوب الوادي :	جامعة جنوب الوادي :	2019 . يمثل الهدف الرئيسي للدراسة في قياس أثر تطبيق المراجعة المشتركة على الثقة في التقارير المالية بالمؤسسات المقيمة في سوق الأوراق المالية في تطوير دور المراجعة المشتركة في تعظيم الثقة في التقارير المالية وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج تبين الإراء حول استخدام المراجعة المشتركة كمدخل لدعم الثقة في التقارير المالية .		
6665	12564197	دكتوراه	Studies on biochemistry, genetics and fermentation of bacteriocins for novel meat Hygiene /	Maky, Mohamed Abdelfattah Madany.			2015 . The methodology applied in this study led to the isolation of 835 LAB strains from 146 sources collected from Egypt. These sources included meat samples (9 bovine meat and 3 chicken meat), some meat products (26 sausages and 3 minced meat), 29 salted fish, some chicken by-products (24chicken intestinal contents and 31 chicken neck skin), milk products samples (6 yogurts and 2 fermented milk), a starter for fermentation, and also some colonies isolated from contaminated cultures. Isolates that showed antagonistic activity against at least one of the indicator strains were considered as potential bacteriocin producers. 237 bacteriocin-like substance (BLS) producers were found from all 835 isolates by the spot-on-lawn method. According to their antimicrobial spectra, the were divided into three groups ; board spectrum group (2.1 % of isolates), middle spectrum group (15.2% isolates), and narrow spectrum group (82.7% of isolates). Isolates showing strong and characteristic antimicrobial activity were proceeded for further analysis. For species identification, partial sequencing of the 16S rDNA of 37 selected isolates was carried out. The isolates were identified as follows: Lactobacillus plantarum, Lactobacillus curvatus, Lactobacillus brevis, Lactobacillus reuteri, Lactobacillus sakei, Lactobacillus casei, Lactobacillus farcininis, Lactobacillus crustorum, Lactobacillus lactis, Enterococcus faecalis, Enterococcus avium, Enterococcus casseliflavus, carnobacterium divergens, weissella viridescens and leuconostoc garlicum. The species of Weissella viridescens, Lactobacillus crustorum and Leuconostoc garlicum have not been reported as bacteriocin-producers, which suggests a considerable possibility of a novel bacteriocin production.	#####	Jehan Ragab Mohamed Daoud, Kenji Sonomoto, Mohamed Karmi.

							اشتملت هذه الدراسة على سبعة مجموعات من الماشية والاغنام الصغار والبالغين ومن كلا الجنسين وهي كالاتى مجموعة (1)العجول البالغة (2)العجلات البالغة (3)العجول الصغيرة (4)العجلات الصغيرة (5)الخراف البالغة (6)النعاج البالغة (7)الحملان الصغيرة.وفصيلة الماشية من سلالة الفريزيان والاغنام من السلالة البدوي وتم الفحص الظاهري على جميع حيوانات التجربة وكانت جميعها في الظاهر سليمة وبمصححة جيدة وتم تجريع الحيوانات الكبيرة والبالغة ضد الطفيليات الداخلية وتم تقييم الحالة الصحية للحيوانات قبل اخذ العينة من حيث درجة الحرارة ومعدل ضربات القلب والتنفس وفحص الكبد الليمفاوية السطحية وفحص البول والبراز وصورة دم كاملة.	2016				Soliman, Asmaa Mostafa Mahmoud.	Comparative biochemical characterization of plasma protein in some farm animals /		12582481	6666
								2018	gg			Zamel, Ahmed Sulbi Mohammed,	Corrosion and tribology properties of BTI-XNb-3.5Sn biomedical alloy produced using mechanical alloying /		12582853	6667
								2018	gg			Alfadly, Soltan Ghanim Howedy.	Mechanical properties of BTI-xNb-3.5Sn biomedical alloy produced using mechanical alloying /		12582909	6668
								2018	gg			Ibrahim, Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed.	Performance enhancement of agrid-connected PV/wind hybrid power system during environmental condition variations and grid disturbances /		12582946	6669
								2018	.			محمد، عبدالعزيز فيصل أحمد .	تطوير نظام الاشراف التريوى بالمرحلة التعليمية المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء بعض الاتجاهات المعاصرة /	ماجستير	12583217	6670
نصر الله محمد محمود								2018	.			مصطفى، منى مصطفى حسين .	اثر استخدام إستراتيجية الخرائط الذهنية على التحصيل وتنمية بعض مهارات القراءة الإبداعية لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادى /	ماجستير	12583247	6671
								2018	.			الغزوى، حمود راشد خلف .	تصور مقترح لتفعيل الاساليب الادارية لمديرى المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت لتحقيق الانتماء التنظيمى للمعلمين /	ماجستير	12583407	6672
								2018	قا :			المؤلف ؛	فاغلية برنامج باستخدام القصص الالكترونية في تنمية الحصيلة اللغوية والذكاء الاجتماعى لدى اطفال الروضة /	ماجستير	12583420	6673
								2018	.			الغزوى، ناصر عبيد شحاده هادى .	التفكير الاستراتيجى للمديرين وعلاقته بتمكين معلمى مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة فى دولة الكويت /	ماجستير	12583438	6674

							وضع توصيات ومقترحات إجرائية لتطوير التفكير الاستراتيجي للمديرين لتمكين المعلمين في مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة-5 ومن أهمية الدراسة تمكين العاملين من الموضوعات المهمة في مجال التخطيط الإداري لأنه يراعي القيم الإنسانية
					2018		تعتبر المواد المؤلفة الرقائقية ذات أهمية قصوى في الصناعات الحديثة خاصة صناعة الطائرات والسيارات فغريبا أكثر من 77% من الهيكل الخارجي للطائرات الحديثة مصنع من هذه المواد. وتتميز هذه المواد بالمقاومة العالية للإجهادات وكذلك مقاومة الأكسدة وكل هذه بخفة وزن جعلها منافسة ممتازة للمواد التقليدية مثل الحديد والالومنيوم. والرسالة تتكون من خمسة فصول الفصل الأول: يتناول دراسة مختصرة لأساسيات ونظريات ميكانيكا الشروخ وتطبيقاتها على المواد المركبة الرقائقية التي تعرض الفصل لتعريفها وتعريف أكرادها وسلوك الانهيار في تلك المواد والتي تحدث أساسا نتيجة تغير مساحات المقطع التي تغير ما يعرف بمعامل تركيز الاجهاد (stress concentration factor) فتؤدي إلى تباين شكل الكسر والشرح.
					2018		حديثا، أخذ حديد الجرافيت المضغوط CGI أو حديد الجرافيت النودي الخطوات الأولى بديلا عن حديد الزهر الجرافيتي الكروي SGI في بعض التطبيقات المحددة اعتمد ذلك على ان هذا النوع ذو قابلية افضل للصب والتشغيل على الماكينات والمقاومة الحرارية بعد حديد الجرافيت النودي هو الحديد المثالي في حالة المكونات المعرضة لعمليات التحميل الميكانيكية والحرارية المتزامنة مثل كتل أسطوانات والروؤس لموء الحظ تعد مادة حديد الجرافيت النودي غير معروفة نسبيا يمثل انتاج حديد الجرافيت النودي صعوبات اضافية بسبب تركيباتها المجهريه الخاصة وكذلك ليس من السهل الحصول على خصائص ثابته في سبيكة حديد الجرافيت النودي تعد سبيكة CGI مقبولة عندما لا يوجد في بنيته التركيبية جرافيت متقشر FG وتكون كمية الجرافيت الكروي اقل من 20% وبالتالي يكون 80% من كل الجرافيت نودي الشكل.
					2018		تتناول الرسالة : التعرف على ادارة الحوار الاسرى وعلاقتها بالتخاذ القرارات الاسرية من خلال التعرف على أكثر القرارات الاسرية في المجالات المعيشية ومشاركة بين الزوجين-1 العلاقة بين إدارة الحوار الاسرى بين الزوجين واخاذهم القرارات الاسرية-2 (إدارة الحوار الاسرى-معوقات الحوار الاسرى)-تأثير المتغيرات المستقلة-3 (الفروق في إدارة الحوار الاسرى ومعوقات الحوار الاسرى-4 الفروق في إتخاذ القرارات الاسرية بين الزوجين وفقا لاختلاف بعض المتغيرات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لعينة-حجم-5 (الاسر-سن الزوجين-المستوى التعليمي للزوجين-عدة الزواج-مكان السكن-الدخل الشهري للأسرة-عمل الزوجين
					2018		ذلك اتبع البحث المنهج الوصفي وهو المنهج الذي يقوم على وصف دقيق وتفصيلي أو المشكلة موضوع البحث وصفا كميا أو نوعيا وبالتالي فهو يهدف أولا:-إلى جمع بيانات ومعلومات عن الظاهرة ثم دراسة وتحليل مات جمعه بطريقة موضوعية وصولا الى النتائج المفسرة لتلك الظاهرة وفي هذه الدراسة يتم تحليل مراحل وإدارة ومعوقات الحوار الاسرى وارتباطها بالتخاذ القرارات الاسرية في المجالات المعيشية المختلفة مع تحديد مدى تأثيرها بالمتغيرات الديموجرافية للدراسة .
					2018		تتناول الرسالة : التعرف على أثر استخدام الخرائط الذهنية الرقمية في تنمية بعض المفاهيم البصرية والاتجاهات العلمية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية وتكونت عينة البحث من (62) تلميذ وتلميذة من تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائي ، تم تقسيمها إلى مجموعتين أحدهما المجموعة التجريبية وعددها(30) تلميذ وتلميذة بالطريقة المعتادة تم اعداد البحث وأدوات البحث المتمثلة في اختبار المفاهيم العلمية والبصرية .
					2019		يمثل الهدف الرئيس للدراسة في تحديد وتعظيم دور نظم erp في اعداد التقارير المتكاملة ، ولتحقيق هذا الهدف فقد عمدت الدراسة الى التعرف على ماهية التقارير المتكاملة ونظم erp وتقييم الوضع الحالي للتقارير ونظم المعلومات بالشركات .
					2018		تتناول الرسالة: التعرف على فاعلية برنامج قائم على الانشطة التعليمية لتنمية بعض المفاهيم الجغرافية والوعي بخطورة النفايات الالكترونية لدى طلاب الصف الثاني عشر أدبي بالمرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت ولقد تكونت عينة البحث من (40) طالبا من طلاب الصف الثاني عشر أدبي كمجموعة تجريبية(40) كمجموعة ضابطة ولقد قام الباحث بتصميم واستخدام مواد وأدوات البحث المتمثلة في قائمة بالمفاهيم الجغرافية . برنامج قائم على الانشطة التعليمية دليل المعلم وكتيب الطالب واختيار الفاهيم ومقياس الوعى بخطورة النفايات التعليمية وتم استخدام المنهج الوصفي .
					2018		تعتبر سبائك الالومنيوم - سيليكون من أكثر السبائك استخداما في مجال المصنوعات لأسباب عديدة منها ارتفاع النسبة بين قوتها إلى وزنها، وخصائص صلبها الممتازة وخواصها الميكانيكية الجيدة بما في ذلك مقاومتها العالية للتآكل وانخفاض معامل تمددها الحراري وارتفاع موصليتها الحرارية . تستخدم سبائك الالومنيوم - سيليكون بشكل رئيسي في قطاع السيارات والقضاء والمنشآت الهندسية تتطلب هذه التطبيقات دراسة التقنيات لتحسين الخواص الميكانيكية لهذه السبائك . تحالول الدراسة الحالية تحقيق ذلك جزئيا على الاقل عن طريق تدقيق الجيبيات وتحسين أو تعديل هذه السبائك.
					2018		تتناول الرسالة : هدف البحث الحالي التعرف فاعلية موقع الالكتروني قائم على السقالات التعليمية في تنمية مفاهيم البرمجة ومهارتها لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية وكانت عينة البحث مكونة من (60) تلميذا من تلاميذ الصف الثالث الاعادى بمدرسة عمر بن الخطاب الاعادية بنين بمحافظة الأقصر واعتمد البحث على المنهج التجريبي ا لقائم على بعض مفاهيم البرمجة واختيار التصميم التعليمي المناسب للموقع الالكتروني واعداد أداء الكتروني لمهارات البرمجة لتلاميذ الصف الثالث الاعادى ثم تجهيز المتطلبات القبلية الواجب توافرها للقيام بالتجربة . واختيارمجموعى البحث(تجريبية-ضابطة) من تلاميذ الصف الثالث الاعادى .
					2018		تتناول الرسالة : هدفت الدراسة تعرف الاطر النظرية للتنمية المهنية للمعلمين في الفكر التربوى المعاصر وتعرف الاسس النظرية للاشراف التربوى المعاصر وتعرف واقع الاشراف التربوى بالمدارس المتوسطة فى دولى الكويت لتنمية المعلمين مهنيًا من وجهة نظرهم وبينان أهم مستجدات الاشراف التربوى المعاصر ودرها في التنمية المهنية للمعلمين هذا بالإضافة الى بيان التصور المقترح لتطوير التنمية على المنهج الوصفي وهو منهج الذى يعنى بالبحوث التى تهتم بجمع البيانات .
					2019		يعتبر هيكل الملكية أحد أهم الآليات التي تسهم في زيادة جودة الإفصاح المحاسبي وتحقيق الشفافية لذا يمكن أن يؤدي تركيز هيكل الملكية دورا محوريا في ممارسات الإفصاح الاختياري للشركات .

			Experimental investigation of heat transfer and pressure DROP of Nano-fluid in perforated finned heat exchangers /	Al-Abdali, Ghanem Msaifer Marzouq.				2018	الدراسة العملية الحالية درست تأثير تثبيت زاوية الثقب في الانابيب المزعقة على انتقال الحرارة ومعامل الاحتكاك في المبادل الحراري ذو القميص والأنبوبية. وقد كان رقم رينولدز Re المستخدم داخل الأنبوبية ثابت وقيمته هي 3500، في حين رقم رينولدز المستخدم داخل القميص متغير من 3000 إلى 10500. في هذه الدراسة استخدام أكسيد الألومنيوم (AL2O3) كمادة نانومترية أضيفت إلى مياه مقطرة بنسب حجمية تغيرت من 0.1 % , 0.2 % و 0.3 % واستخدام خلال هذه الدراسة جسيمين للمواد النانومترية (20 نانومتر, 50 نانومتر) وتم تقييم الأنبوبية الزعقة بثقب قطره 4 مم, وتم تثبيت هذه الزعائف المثقوبة (بدون ثقبوب بزوايا ميل متغيرة من 0, 15, 30, 60, 90).		
6685	12584578										
6686	12584604	دكتوراه	أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء وأسلوب التعلم(التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل والتفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم /	عبدالله، مصطفى أحمد .	المؤلف ؛	قا :	2019 .	تتناول الرسالة: المخلص العربي مقدمة: تعتبر بيئات التعليم الإلكترونية من أشهر الوسائل التعليمية التكنولوجية الحديثة، حيث تلعب دورا مهماً في العملية التعليمية، وقد تطور التعليم الإلكتروني عبر مر السنين بتطور المستحدثات التكنولوجية المختلفة، وتعتبر من البيئات التعليمية المرنة القليلة للتحديث والاضافات لمواجهة التطورات والانفجار المعرفي في ذلك العصر. واختلفت طرق تقديم عرض المحتوى ببيئات التعلم الإلكترونية التي تنوعت من النصوص الفائقة، والرسومات التعليمية، والفيديوهات، وغيرها من الطرق الأخرى وذلك للوصول إلى تحقيق الأهداف التعليمية ورفع كفاءة المتعلم، وسهولة عملية التعلم، ومساعدة المعلم في اختصار الوقت وتوصيل المعلومة، والاستفادة أيضاً من تنوع المصادر التعليمية المختلفة. ويسعى البحث الحالي كأحد بحوث ودراسات تفاعل الاستعداد والمعالجة إلى استقصاء بعض مواصفات وتصميم وبناء بيئات محتوى الكتروني حسب طريقة عرضها سواء بالنص المرن أو ترتيب أجزاء النصوص وذلك من خلال تفاعلها مع أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي). مشكلة البحث: يحاول البحث الحالي الإجابة عن السؤال الآتي: كيف يمكن تصميم بيئة تعلم إلكترونيًا طبقًا لطريقة عرض المحتوى (النص المرن/ ترتيب الأجزاء) وتفاعلها مع أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل والتفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم؟ ويُفترض من هذ السؤال التساؤلات الآتية: 1- ما مهارات التفكير التحليلي المراد تنميتها لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم؟ 2- ما معايير تصميم طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) وفقاً لأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي)؟ 3- ما التصميم التعليمي لطرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) لبيئة التعلم وفقاً لأسلوب (التتبعي/الكلبي)؟ 4- ما التصميم التعليمي لطرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) لبيئة التعلم وفقاً لأسلوب (التتبعي/الكلبي)؟ 5- ما أثر طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) في تنمية التحصيل؟ 6- ما أثر طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التحليلي؟ 7- ما أثر أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل؟ 8- ما أثر أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التحليلي؟ 9- ما أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل؟ 10- ما أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التحليلي؟ أهداف البحث: هدف البحث الحالي إلى: – تعرف أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل والتفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. - تقصي أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. - الكشف عن أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية - تعرف أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. - التعرف على أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلبي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. - تقصي أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. - الكشف عن أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. - تعرف أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. - التعرف على أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلبي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية. أهمية البحث: تتمتع أهمية في: 1- تحسين طرائق والمخرجات التعليمية للطلاب من خلال بيئات التعلم الإلكترونية. 2- يعد البحث الحالي من الأبحاث التجريبية الجديدة التي تهتم بدراسة التفاعل بين المعالجة والإستعداد في بحوث تكنولوجيا التعليم. 3- التوجيه نحو الاهتمام بزيادة الاتجاه نحو تكيف بيئات التعلم الإلكترونية بدلاً من البيئات الإلكترونية العادية من خلال مراكز التعليم الإلكتروني في الجامعات المصرية وفقاً لاساليب تعلم الطلاب. 4- لفت إنتباه مسئولى التعليم بالجامعات، للاهتمام بأساليب التعلم المختلفة للطلاب وخاصة أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي). منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المناهج البحثية الآتية: • المنهج الوصفي التحليلي: لإعداد قائمة المعايير المتعلقة بتصميم بيئتي التعلم وتفاعلها مع أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) وذلك من خلال الإطلاع على الأدبيات والدراسات والأبحاث العربية والإنجية لمعايير تصميم بيئات التعلم الإلكترونية والتكيفية، وكذلك الإطلاع على الأدبيات والدراسات والأبحاث العربية لإعداد اختبار التفكير التحليلي. 2- المنهج شبه التجريبي: التطبيق على عينة البحث، حيث يهدف البحث إلى تقصي أثر متغير مستقل على متغير تابع عن طريق التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلبي) في تنمية التحصيل والتفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم. التصميم التجريبي للبحث: استخدم التصميم العايلي (2×2) لدراسة العلاقة السببية بين المتغيرات المستقلة والمتغيرات التابعة كالتالي:			

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				</
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

و اختلفت طرق تقديم عرض المحتوى ببيئات التعلم الإلكترونية التي تنوعت من النصوص الفائقة، والرسومات التعليمية، والفيديوهات، وغيرها من الطرق الأخرى وذلك للوصول إلى تحقيق الأهداف التعليمية ورفع كفاءة المتعلم، وسهولة عملية التعلم، ومساعدة المعلم في اختصار الوقت وتوصيل المعلومة، والاستفادة أيضاً من تنوع المصادر التعليمية المختلفة. ويسمى البحث الحالي كأحد بحوث ودراسات تفاعل الإستعداد والمعالجة إلى إستقصاء بعض مواصفات وتصميم وبناء بيئات محتوى إلكتروني حسب طريقة عرضها سواء بالنص المرن أو ترتيب أجزاء النصوص وذلك من خلال تفاعلها مع أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي).

مشكلة البحث:

يحول البحث الحالي الأجابة عن السؤال الآتي:

كيف يمكن تصميم بيئة تعلم إلكترونياً طبقاً لطريقة عرض المحتوى (النص المرن/ ترتيب الأجزاء) وتفاعلها مع أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) في تنمية التحصيل والتفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم؟
ويقتزع من هذ السؤال التساولات الآتية:

- 1- ما مهارات التفكير التحليلي المراد تنميتها لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم؟
 - 2- ما معايير تصميم طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) وفقاً لأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي)؟
 - 3- ما التصميم التعليمي لطرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) لبيئة التعلم وفقاً لأسلوب (التتبعي/الكلي)؟
 - 4- ما التصميم التعليمي لطرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) لبيئة التعلم وفقاً لأسلوب (التتبعي/الكلي)؟
 - 5- ما أثر طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) في تنمية التحصيل؟
 - 6- ما أثر طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التحليلي؟
 - 7- ما أثر أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) في تنمية التحصيل؟
 - 8- ما أثر أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التحليلي؟
 - 9- ما أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) في تنمية التحصيل؟
 - 10- ما أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) في تنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التحليلي؟
- أهداف البحث: هدف البحث الحالي إلى:
- – تعرف أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) في تنمية التحصيل والتفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
 - - تقصي أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
 - - الكشف عن أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية
 - - تعرف أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
 - - التعرف على أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
 - - تقصي أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
 - - الكشف عن أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
 - - تعرف أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلي) في تنمية التحصيل لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
 - - التعرف على أثر التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (الكلي) في تنمية التفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب التربية النوعية.
- أهمية البحث: تتضح أهمية في:
- 1- تحسين طرائق والمخرجات التعليمية للطلاب من خلال بيئات التعلم الإلكترونية.
 - 2- يعد البحث الحالي من الأبحاث التجريبية الجديدة التي تهتم بدراسة التفاعل بين المعالجة والإستعداد في بحوث تكنولوجيا التعليم.
 - 3- التوجه نحو الاهتمام بزيادة الاتجاه نحو تكيف بيئات التعلم الإلكترونية بدلاً من البيئات الإلكترونية العادية من خلال مراكز التعليم الإلكتروني في الجامعات المصرية وفقاً لاساليب تعلم الطلاب.
 - 4- لفت إنتباه مسئولى التعليم بالجامعات، للاهتمام بأساليب التعلم المختلفة للطلاب وخاصة أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي).
- منهج البحث: استخدم الباحث المناهج البحثية الآتية:
- 1- المنهج الوصفي التحليلي: لإعداد قائمة المعايير المتعلقة بتصميم بيئتي التعلم وتفاعلها مع أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) وذلك من خلال الإطلاع على الأدبيات والدراسات والأبحاث العربية والإنجية لمعايير تصميم بيئات التعلم الإلكترونية والتكيفية، وكذلك الإطلاع على الأدبيات والدراسات والأبحاث العربية لإعداد اختبار التفكير التحليلي.
 - 2- المنهج شبه التجريبي: التطبيق على عينة البحث، حيث يهدف البحث إلى تقصي أثر متغير مستقل على متغير تابع عن طريق التفاعل بين طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء) وأسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي) في تنمية التحصيل والتفكير التحليلي لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم.
- التصميم التجريبي للبحث: استخدم التصميم العاملي (2×2) لدراسة العلاقة السببية بين المتغيرات المستقلة والمتغيرات التابعة كالتالى:
- المجموعة التجريبية الأولى: طلاب ذو أسلوب التعلم التتبعي يدرسون بيئة عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن).
- المجموعة التجريبية الثانية: طلاب ذو أسلوب التعلم الكلي يدرسون بيئة عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن).
- المجموعة التجريبية الثالثة: طلاب ذو أسلوب التعلم التتبعي يدرسون بيئة عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الاجزاء).
- المجموعة التجريبية الرابعة: طلاب ذو أسلوب التعلم الكلي يدرسون بيئة عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (ترتيب الاجزاء).
- عينة البحث: تتكون عينة البحث من أربعة مجموعات تجريبية كل مجموعة (10) طلاب/طالبات من الفرقة الاولى
- تكنولوجيا التعليم بكلية التربية النوعية 2018/2019.
 - متغيرات البحث:
- أ- المتغيرات المستقلة:
- طرق عرض المحتوى الإلكتروني (النص المرن/ترتيب الأجزاء).
 - أسلوب التعلم (التتبعي/الكلي).

						الحد الجغرافي (حدود مكانية) يتم تطبيق الدراسة الميدانية على بعض إدارات المدارس المتوسطة في المناطق التعليمية الستة التابعة لدولة الكويت وهي (العاصمة، حولي، الفروانية، الأحمدى، الجهراء، مبارك الكبير) 0 حدود زمنية: تم تطبيق الدراسة الميدانية خلال العام الدراسي 2018م أدوات الدراسة: استخدمت الدراسة الاستبثانية كأداة رئيسة لجمع البيانات والمعلومات من المجتمع البحثي مصطلحات الدراسة : اعتمدت الدراسة على المصطلحات التالية : 1. التطوير 2. مجتمع المعرفة 3. الممارسات الإدارية 4. مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة بالكويت: نتائج الدراسة الميدانية: 1. حصل البعد الثالث المرتبط بواقع الممارسات الإدارية لمديري المدارس المرتبطة بنقل وتبادل المعرفة على الترتيب الأول وجاء بمستوى دلالة متوسط 2. حصل البعد الأول المرتبط بواقع واقع الممارسات الإدارية لمديري المدارس المرتبطة بتخطيط ونشر المعرفة جاء بمستوى دلالة متوسط 3. حصل البعد الرابع المرتبط واقع الممارسات الإدارية لمديري المدارس المرتبطة بتخزين المعرفة على الترتيب الثاني بمستوى دلالة متوسط 4. حصل البعد الخامس المرتبط بواقع الممارسات الإدارية لمديري المدارس المرتبطة بتخزين المعرفة على الترتيب الرابع وبمستوى دلالة منخفض ولم يتحقق وفقاً لاستجابات عينة الدراسة 5. حصل البعد الثاني المرتبط بواقع واقع الممارسات الإدارية لمديري المدارس المرتبطة بتوليد واكتساب المعرفة وبمستوى دلالة منخفض ولم يتحقق وفقاً لاستجابات عينة الدراسة . وفي ضوء معطيات النتائج قدمت الدراسة تصوراً مقترحاً لتطوير الممارسات الإدارية لمديري مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء متطلبات مجتمع المعرفة .		
2019	تتناول	2019 .	فا :	المؤلف ؛	رضوان، محمود ماهر علي .	الدلالات الرمزية للوحدات الإسلامية كمدخل لتدريس التصميمات الزخرفية المعاصرة لطلاب الثانوية الأزهرية / أثر توظيف الألعاب التنافسية الرقمية في تنمية مهارات استخدام الحاسب الآلي ومستوى الرضا لدى التلاميذ الصم وضعف السمع بالمرحلة الابتدائية /		
2019	تتناول الرسالة :	2019 .	فا :	المؤلف ؛	مصطفى، مصطفى حسن أحمد .	أثر توظيف الألعاب التنافسية الرقمية في تنمية مهارات استخدام الحاسب الآلي ومستوى الرضا لدى التلاميذ الصم وضعف السمع بالمرحلة الابتدائية /		
2019	تتناول الرسالة :	2019 .			رضوان، محمود ماهر علي .	الدلالات الرمزية للوحدات الإسلامية كمدخل لتدريس التصميمات الزخرفية المعاصرة لطلاب الثانوية الأزهرية = دور نظم تخطيط موارد المنشأة (ERP) في إعداد التقارير المتكاملة =		
2019	تتناول الرسالة :	2019 .	جامعة جنوب الوادي :	جامعة جنوب الوادي ؛	قاسم ، حمادة محمد عبدالله .	تقييم تصميم وأداء السياسة النقدية بالتطبيق على الاقتصاد المصري		
2018	في هذه الأونة تعد زيادة الطلب على الطاقة هو التحدي الرئيسي الذي يواجه الباحثين في جميع أنحاء العالم ومن هذه المتطلبات الاحتياج السريع لزيادة تركيب محطات الطاقة الحرارية التي تستخدم في توليد الطاقة الكهربائية باستخدام أنواع مختلفة من الوقود وهذه الأنواع المختلفة من الوقود تعتبر هي المصدر الرئيسي للتلوث البيئي مثل الترسيب الحمضي واستنفاد طبقة الأوزون في الغلاف الجوي وتغير المناخ العالمي كما انه ينتج عن إنتاج الطاقة الكهربائية في محطات الطاقة الحرارية التقليدية التي تستخدم الوقود الأحفوري كمية كبيرة من ثاني اكسيد الكربون في الغلاف الجوي مما يتسبب في ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري ويسهم في إمكانات الاحترار العالمي بالإضافة إلى ذلك فإن أزمة النفط في أوائل السبعينيات من القرن الماضي وما تلاها من زيادة أسعار الوقود التقليدي تؤدي إلى دراسة استراتيجيات جديدة شاملة لتحويل الطاقة مثل نظام التوليد المشترك لتوفير موارد الطاقة المتاحة	2018			Omar, Ramadan Hefny Ali.	Energy and exergy analysis of the cogeneration power plant for Quena paper industry company /		
	يتناول الرسالة:	2018			الديجات، جاسم ناصر جاسم.	تأثير استخدام أسلوب التعليم التنافسي على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة اليد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت /		
2018	يتناول الرسالة :	2018			الديجات، جاسم ناصر جاسم.	تأثير استخدام أسلوب التعليم التنافسي على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة اليد لدى تلاميذ المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت /		
2018	تتناول الرسالة :	2018			حمزة، هناء أحمد جلال.	أثر استخدام أسلوب التعلم الذاتي في تدريس مادة التربية الموسيقية على التحصيل والوعي الوطني لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية /		
2019	تهدف الرسالة الى :	2019			عطية، أسماء فتحى.	أثر استخدام سكامبر (SCAMPER) إستراتيجية في تدريس العلوم على تنمية النمط المتكامل في التعلم والتفكير وبعض مهارات توليد المعلومات وتقييمها لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية =		

							مقدمة هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على أثر استخدام إستراتيجية سكامبر في تدريس العلوم على تنمية النمط المتكامل و الإعدادية بعض مهارت توليد المعلومات وتقييمها لدى تلاميذ المرحلة . وقد ظهرت الحاجة إلى ذلك نتيجة للتطور الهائل الذي يشهده المعلومات العالم في وهذا التطور ، السريع يحتاج إلى تلميذ يفكر بطريقة متكاملة، وقادر على أن ينتج معلومات جديدة من البناء المعرفي لديه ثم يقيم المعلومات ، هذه مما دفع المتخصصين في مجال التعليم إلى الاهتمام بتنمية التفكير بأنواعه المختلفة وكذلك تنمية مهارات الة تفكير ، فقد أجريت عدة دراسات سابقة لمحاولة تنمية ذلك في جميع المراحل التعليمية المختلفة، وخاصة المرحلة الإعدادية حيث أنها تعد من المراحل المهمة التي تهتم بـ للتلميذ، تكوين الشخصية المتوازنة وكذلك تنمية من خلال مادة العلوم حيث أنها من المواد التي تتكون من أنشطة ومهارته تنمي التفكير إستراتيجية تلك باستخدام ، تدريبية مختلفة مثل إستراتيجية سكامبر، والتي من ضمن أهدافها تنمية التفكير ومهارته. واستنادا لما سبق فقد تبلورت الدراسة مشكلة في " وجود قصور في النمط المتكامل في التعلم و التفكير و بعض مهارت توليد الإعدادية المعلومات وتقييمها لدى تلاميذ المرحلة ". وقد حاولت الدراسة الإجابة عن الآتية الأسئلة : - ما أثر استخدام إستراتيجية سكامبر في تدريس العلوم على تنمية النمط المتكامل في التعلم و التفكير لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية؟ - ما أثر استخدام إستراتيجية سكامبر في تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض مهارت توليد المعلومات لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية ؟ - تقييم ما أثر استخدام إستراتيجية سكامبر في تدريس العلوم على تنمية بعض مهارت المعلومات لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية ؟ وقد تمت الإجابة عنأسئلة الدراسة من خلال اختيار صحة الفروض التالية: - يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات تلاميذ المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة في الاختبار البعدي للنمط المتكامل في التعلم و التفكير التجريبية لصالح المجموعة . - يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطي درجات تلاميذ المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة في التطبيق البعدي لاختبار توليد المعلومات التجريبية لصالح المجموعة	
2019		تتناول الرسالة: تتناول الرسالة: هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على دور الأنشطة الطلابية في تدعيم الانتماء الوطني لدى طلاب المدارس الإعدادية في ضوء بعض التحديات المعاصرة، بمحافظة قنا بجمهورية مصر العربية استخدام الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي ويمثل مجتمع الدراسة الميدانية بالمدارس الإعدادية في محافظة قنا بقضاعتها السكانية(الحضرية-الريفية) حيث بلغ عدد المدارس الابتدائية بها (387) مدرسة موزعة على (9) إدارات تعليمية تكونت عينة الدراسة الحالية من (600) مفردة موزعة على(500) طلبة وطالبات (100) مشرف نشاط ومدير ومدرسة وقد مثلت هذه العينة خمس إدارات تعليمية وهي(قنا – دشنا- نجع حمادى- قوص- نقادة) نسبة 5% من مجموع المجتمع الدارسي الكلي وفي نهاية الدراسة وبناء على نتائجها توصلت للدراسة إلى : *النشاط الطلابي وسيلة من الوسائل الفعالة لتحقيق أهداف التربية والتعليم *تتضمن الأنشطة معلومات عن التحديات التي تواجه الوطن *مشاركة الطلاب في الأنشطة يزيد مستواهم الدارسي *ضعف عوامل الجذب في الأنشطة الطلابية *قلة تنوع الأنشطة الطلابية بما يلبي إشباع ميول وهوايات الطلاب .	تتناول الرسالة: تتناول الرسالة: هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على دور الأنشطة الطلابية في تدعيم الانتماء الوطني لدى طلاب المدارس الإعدادية في ضوء بعض التحديات المعاصرة، بمحافظة قنا بجمهورية مصر العربية استخدام الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي ويمثل مجتمع الدراسة الميدانية بالمدارس الإعدادية في محافظة قنا بقضاعتها السكانية(الحضرية-الريفية) حيث بلغ عدد المدارس الابتدائية بها (387) مدرسة موزعة على (9) إدارات تعليمية تكونت عينة الدراسة الحالية من (600) مفردة موزعة على(500) طلبة وطالبات (100) مشرف نشاط ومدير ومدرسة وقد مثلت هذه العينة خمس إدارات تعليمية وهي(قنا – دشنا- نجع حمادى- قوص- نقادة) نسبة 5% من مجموع المجتمع الدارسي الكلي وفي نهاية الدراسة وبناء على نتائجها توصلت للدراسة إلى : *النشاط الطلابي وسيلة من الوسائل الفعالة لتحقيق أهداف التربية والتعليم *تتضمن الأنشطة معلومات عن التحديات التي تواجه الوطن *مشاركة الطلاب في الأنشطة يزيد مستواهم الدارسي *ضعف عوامل الجذب في الأنشطة الطلابية *قلة تنوع الأنشطة الطلابية بما يلبي إشباع ميول وهوايات الطلاب .	شاهين، أحمد حمدي شرفاوى . شاهين، أحمد حمدي شرفاوى .	دور الأنشطة الطلابية في تدعيم الانتماء الوطني لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية في ضوء التحديات المعاصرة /	ماجستير	12586755	6699
2019		تتناول الرسالة : التعرف على فاعلية استخدام برنامج قائم على التعلم الإلكتروني لتنمية بعض المهارات الحياتية لدى أطفال الروضة عينة الدراسة تكونت عينة البحث من 60طفلا وطفلة من الأطفال المقيدين بالمستوى الثاني برياض الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم من 5-6سنوات. أدوات الدراسة:تمثلت أدوات القياس(اختبار المهارات الحياتية المصور برنامج قائم على التعلم الإلكتروني) فرض الدراسة: تمت الإجابة عن سؤال البحث من خلال اختبار الفرض التالي: يوجد فرق دال إحصائي بين متوسطي درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية ودرجات أطفال المجموعة الضابطة في القياس البعدي على اختبار المهارات الحياتية لصالح المجموعة التجريبية.	تتناول الرسالة : التعرف على فاعلية استخدام برنامج قائم على التعلم الإلكتروني لتنمية بعض المهارات الحياتية لدى أطفال الروضة عينة الدراسة تكونت عينة البحث من 60طفلا وطفلة من الأطفال المقيدين بالمستوى الثاني برياض الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمارهم من 5-6سنوات. أدوات الدراسة:تمثلت أدوات القياس(اختبار المهارات الحياتية المصور برنامج قائم على التعلم الإلكتروني) فرض الدراسة: تمت الإجابة عن سؤال البحث من خلال اختبار الفرض التالي: يوجد فرق دال إحصائي بين متوسطي درجات أطفال المجموعة التجريبية ودرجات أطفال المجموعة الضابطة في القياس البعدي على اختبار المهارات الحياتية لصالح المجموعة التجريبية.	مصطفى، هبه عبدالمنعم الجار .	فاعلية استخدام برنامج قائم على التعلم الإلكتروني لتنمية بعض المهارات الحياتية لدى أطفال الروضة /	ماجستير	12587249	6700
2019		تتناول الرسالة: هدف البحث إلى دراسة فاعلية استخدام تطبيقات الهاتف الذكية في تنمية التحصيل المعرفي الخاص بمهارات بناء النموذج الأساسي لملايس التريكو لدى طلاب قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا جامعة جنوب الوادي وتكونت عينة البحث من (29) طالبا وطالبة واعتمد البحث الحالي على المنهج شبه التجريبي وتوصل البحث إلى فاعلية تطبيقات الهاتف الذكية في تنمية الهاتف الذكية في تنمية الجانب المعرفي،	تتناول الرسالة: هدف البحث إلى دراسة فاعلية استخدام تطبيقات الهاتف الذكية في تنمية التحصيل المعرفي الخاص بمهارات بناء النموذج الأساسي لملايس التريكو لدى طلاب قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا جامعة جنوب الوادي وتكونت عينة البحث من (29) طالبا وطالبة واعتمد البحث الحالي على المنهج شبه التجريبي وتوصل البحث إلى فاعلية تطبيقات الهاتف الذكية في تنمية الهاتف الذكية في تنمية الجانب المعرفي،	دردير، هبه إسماعيل حامد .	فاعلية تطبيقات الهاتف الذكية في تنمية معارف ومهارات طلاب الاقتصاد المنزلي لبناء النموذج الأساسي لملايس التريكو /	ماجستير	12589088	6701
2019		تتناول الرسالة:-دراسة تقنيات وتكنولوجيا صناعة الفخار في العصر العباسي بمدينة سامراء. 2- تحديد مظاهر تلف فخار سامراء العباسي. 3-الفحوص والتحليل والاختبارات المختلفة لعينات من فخار سامراء للتعرف على مكوناته وخواصه الفيزيائية والبيمائية. 4-تحديد أسباب التلف المختلفة لفخار سامراء. 5-تهدف الرسالة للإلا أنسب الطرق المستخدمة في عملية الترميم والصيانة. 6-تهدف الرسالة إلى أنسب مواد التقوية واللصق والاستكمال التي تستخدم في علاج وصيانة فخار سامراء بالعراق. 7-طبيعة أهم مواصل اليه من نتائج علمية من خلال الدراسة التجريبية كنواة لعلم الترميم والصيانة للفخار الأثرى في العراق. 1-	تتناول الرسالة:-دراسة تقنيات وتكنولوجيا صناعة الفخار في العصر العباسي بمدينة سامراء. 2- تحديد مظاهر تلف فخار سامراء العباسي. 3-الفحوص والتحليل والاختبارات المختلفة لعينات من فخار سامراء للتعرف على مكوناته وخواصه الفيزيائية والبيمائية. 4-تحديد أسباب التلف المختلفة لفخار سامراء. 5-تهدف الرسالة للإلا أنسب الطرق المستخدمة في عملية الترميم والصيانة. 6-تهدف الرسالة إلى أنسب مواد التقوية واللصق والاستكمال التي تستخدم في علاج وصيانة فخار سامراء بالعراق. 7-طبيعة أهم مواصل اليه من نتائج علمية من خلال الدراسة التجريبية كنواة لعلم الترميم والصيانة للفخار الأثرى في العراق. 1-	علي، محمد رشيد.	دراسة تقنيات وترميم وصيانة فخار سامراء العباسي بالعراق تطبيقا على بعض النماذج المختارة /	ماجستير	12589129	6702
2019		تتناول الرسالة: تحتوى الدراسة على أربعة فصول كالتالى :- الفصل الأول: وقد عرض فيه خلفية البحث وتحديد المشكلة وأهداف وأهمية البحث والفروض والحدود ووضع منهجية للبحث تتمثل فى الأطار النظرى والتجريبى ،مع عرض بعض المصطلحات العلمية للبحث والاستفادة من بعض الدراسات المرتبطة بالبحث . الفصل الثانى: عرض فيه مفهوم التجريدى والبعد التاريخى واتجاهات هذا الفن وأهم رواد المدرسة التجريدية وبعض نماذج لهؤلاء الرواد. الفصل الثالث :- عرض فيه عناصر المينا وأنواعها وأساليب التغطية ونماذج لكل أسلوب وطرق التغطية بها لمعالجة سطح المشغولات المعدنية الفصل الرابع :- عرض ووصف بعض نماذج لاعمال فنية لبعض الفنانين الذين تناولوا المدرسة التجريدية فى أعمالهم واستلهموا من أفكارها .	تتناول الرسالة: تحتوى الدراسة على أربعة فصول كالتالى :- الفصل الأول: وقد عرض فيه خلفية البحث وتحديد المشكلة وأهداف وأهمية البحث والفروض والحدود ووضع منهجية للبحث تتمثل فى الأطار النظرى والتجريبى ،مع عرض بعض المصطلحات العلمية للبحث والاستفادة من بعض الدراسات المرتبطة بالبحث . الفصل الثانى: عرض فيه مفهوم التجريدى والبعد التاريخى واتجاهات هذا الفن وأهم رواد المدرسة التجريدية وبعض نماذج لهؤلاء الرواد. الفصل الثالث :- عرض فيه عناصر المينا وأنواعها وأساليب التغطية ونماذج لكل أسلوب وطرق التغطية بها لمعالجة سطح المشغولات المعدنية الفصل الرابع :- عرض ووصف بعض نماذج لاعمال فنية لبعض الفنانين الذين تناولوا المدرسة التجريدية فى أعمالهم واستلهموا من أفكارها .	بصرى، أسماء حسن محمد.	حلول تشكيلية للمشغولة المعدنية فى ضوء المدرسة التجريدية كمدخل لتوظيف أساليب التغطية بالمينا /	ماجستير	12589218	6703

								بالإضافة إلى عرض الأساليب والادوات والخامات المعدنية لمساعدة في تنفيذ الحلى المعدني بالإضافة لعرض تطبيقات البحث وتحديد الخامات والادوات المستخدمة في التجريب والتطبيقات وقيم الاعمال من المتخصصين وتفسير النتائج والتوصيات .						
6704	12589794	ماجستير	أثر مقرر الكوروني في العقيدة الإسلامية والاحاديث النبوية على تنمية الوعي الديني لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية /	فولي، طه محمد طاهر.			2019	تتناول الرسالة: تحددت مشكلة البحث في وجود ضعف لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية في الوعي الديني ، وهدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على أثر المقرر الإلكتروني في العقيدة الإسلامية والاحاديث النبوية على تنمية الوعي الديني لدى تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي وتمثلت مواد وأداتا البحث في : قائمة أبعاد الوعي الديني ودروس المقرر الإلكتروني ودليل المعلم لاستخدام المقرر الإلكتروني واختيار معرفي في الوعي الديني ، ومقياس الوعي الديني وتكونت مجموعة البحث من (30) تلميذاً من تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي ، وتوصلت نتائج البحث إلى فاعلية المقرر الإلكتروني في العقيدة الإسلامية والاحاديث النبوية في تنمية الوعي الديني لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية .						
6705	12590057	ماجستير	أثر استخدام إستراتيجيات التعلم النشط في تدريس التربية الموسيقية على تنمية التحصيل وبعض المهارات الحياتية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية /	خضر، أحمد الصادق حسنين.			2019	تتناول الرسالة:تتناول البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على أثر استخدام إستراتيجيات التعلم النشط في تدريس التربية الموسيقية على تنمية التحصيل وبعض المهارات الحياتية لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية . حيث تناول الفصل الأول :- الاطار العام للدراسة: المقدمة ، المشكلة، الأهداف، الأهمية، الأدوات، المحددات، المصطلحات ، الفصل الثاني:- يجيب عن مفهوم التعلم النشط وأنواعه المختلفة و التحصيل بشكل عام التحصيل الموسيقي مع عرض للمهارات الحياتية المستخدمة في البحث كما يتناول مراحل النمو المختلفة للمرحلة الثانوية . الفصل الثالث:- يتضمن الاجراءات التي تم القيام بها لتحقيق الاهداف والاجابة عن الاسئلة البحث حيث يعتمد هذا البحث على المنهج شبه التجريبي . الفصل الرابع:- يتناول عرضا لاهم النتائج التي توصل إليها البحث وتحليلها ، والتوصيات والمقترحات التي يقدمها بناء على ما توصل إليه من نتائج . ثم ختم البحث بمجموعة من التوصيات والبحوث المقترحة إلى قائمة المراجع باللغة العربية والانجليزية .						
6706	12590071	دكتوراه	تطوير القدرة التنافسية لإدارة جامعة الكويت في ضوء مدخل الادارة الاستراتيجية :	حمادة، سلمان سعد سلمان.			2019	تتناول الرسالة:	2019					
6707	12590116	ماجستير	بعض أنماط القيادة التربوية المعاصرة لدى مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي للمعلمين :	محمد، مصطفى محمد صدقي النوبى.			2019	تتناول الرسالة: هدف الدراسة التعرف على مواقع ممارسة مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا لبعض أنماط القيادة التربوية المعاصرة وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي للمعلمين ، وتحقيق أهداف الدراسة اعتمد البحث على المنهج الوصفي، مستخدماً استبانة للتعرف من خلالها على آراء المعلمين حول ممارسة مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة لبعض أنماط القيادة التربوية المعاصرة وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي وتكون مجتمع الدراسة من جميع معلمي المدارس الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا للعام الدراسي(2018-2019) والبالغ عددهم (3280) وتكونت عينة الدراسة التي تم اختيارها بطريقة عشوائية من (492) معلماً ومعلمة . وتوصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية :- بلغت درجة ممارسة مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا لبعض أنماط القيادة التربوية المعاصرة من وجهة نظر المعلمين (3079) نسبة(57.8%) وهي درجة تقع في نطاق مرتفع بلغ متوسط الرضا الوظيفي لمعلمي المدارس الثانوية العامة بمحافظة قنا من وجهة نظرهم بوزن نسبى(74.6) . وهي درجة تقع في نطاق مرتفع . كما أظهرت نتائج الدراسة وجود علاقة ارتباطية طردية بين بعض أنماط القيادة التربوية المعاصرة والرضا الوظيفي للمعلمين .						
6708	12590121	ماجستير	فاعلية استخدام التعلم المدمج في تنمية مفاهيم السكرتارية ومهاراتها لدى طلاب الصف الاول بالمدارس الثانوية الفنية التجارية /	يوسف، أمل محمد محمد.			2019	تتناول الرسالة:تحديدت مشكلة البحث في وجود ضعف لدى طلاب الصف الاول مفاهيم السكرتارية ومهاراتها هدف البحث الحالي التعرف على فاعلية استخدام التعلم المدمج في تنمية مفاهيم السكرتارية ومهاراتها لدى طلاب الصف الاول بالمدارس الفنية التجارية تمثلت مواد وأداتا البحث : دليل معلم وكتيب الطالب برنامج قائم على التعلم المدمج واختيار معرفي واختيار(المواقف الادائية) للسكرتارية وتكونت مجموعة البحث(30) طلة من طالبات الصف الاول التجارى توصلت نتائج البحث إلى فاعلية استخدام التعلم المدمج في تنمية مفاهيم السكرتارية ومهاراتها لدى طلاب الصف الاول بالمدارس الثانوية الفنية التجارية .						
6709	12590419	ماجستير	أسلوب أداء بريليود البيانو مصنف 52 عند أثر فوت /	على، أمّنة صابر السيد.			2019	تتناول الرسالة:الفصل الأول :- يتكون من مبحثين:- المبحث الأول: اشتمل على مقدمة البحث ، ومشكلة البحث ، أسئلة البحث، أهداف البحث ، أهمية البحث، منهج البحث ، أدوات البحث ، حدود البحث، مصطلحات البحث . * المبحث الثاني:- اشتمل على الدراسات السابقة المرتبطة بموضوع البحث . الفصل الثاني :- يتكون من ثلاث مباحث:- *المبحث الأول: البريليود. المبحث الثاني: أثرت فوت الفصل الثالث: الاطار التطبيقي للبحث: ويتضمن هذا الفصل العينة المختارة للبحث وتحليلها وينقسم إلى مبحثين : المبحث الأول: الدراسة المسحية للصبغة البنائية للعشرين بريليود مصنف 52 عند أثر فوت . المبحث الثاني: تحليل العينة المختارة المكونة من ثمانية بريليودات الفصل الرابع :- في هذا الفصل تم عرض النتائج التي توصلت إليها الباحثة من خلال تحليل العينة المختارة والاجابة على تساؤلات البحث ويشتمل على * - نتائج البحث وتفسيرها . * - التوصيات والمقترحات * - قائمة المراجع * - الملاحق * - ملخص البحث باللغة العربية * - مستخلص البحث باللغة العربية -						
6710	12590527	ماجستير	برنامج قائم على التعلم الذكي لتنمية بعض مهارات التواصل الالكتروني لدى الطلاب الموهوبين بالمرحلة الاعدائية /	عبدالقادر، هيام عبدالحكيم على.			2018	تتناول الرسالة:	2019					

						يتناول البحث مساعدة الطلاب الموهوبين بالمرحلة الاعدادية : وذلك باستخدام التعلم الذكي كتنقيية التعلم الذكي كتنقيية حديثة في التعلم وامتلاكهم لبعض مهارات التواصل الإلكتروني قد تساعدهم في حل الكثير من مشكلات التعليم التقليدي التي قد يعانون منها . 2-توجيه نظر المعلمين إلى الاستفادة من الأساليب الحديثة في التدريس باستخدام وسائل التواصل الإلكتروني . 3-مساعدة المهتمين بالعملية بتقديم نموذج باستخدام التعلم الذكي في التدريس وتنمية بعض مهارات التواصل الكتروني للمعلمين في مختلف التخصصات من خلال برامج لاعادهم واستخدام مقياس مهارات الانترنت كأداة تقييم لمستوى الطلاب لهذه المهارات . 4-فتح المجال أمام الباحثين التربويين لاجراء بحوث ودراسات مستقبلية تتناول استخدام كل من التعلم الذكي ومهارات التواصل الالكتروني في مختلف المناهج الدراسية		
6711	12590550	ماجستير	الضوى، ولاء محمد صلاح.	نموذج مقترح لتسويق المنشآت بمحافظة الأقصر /	2018	تتناول الرسالة: الإدارة عملية إنسانية مستمرة تعمل على تحقيق أهداف جيدة وعلى استخدام الجهد البشري في الاستعانة بالإنكبات البشرية والمادية وذلك في شكل نشاط إنساني متكرر ومستمر وهذا النشاط يوجد في كل المؤسسات وعلى كافة المستويات سواء كانت هذه المؤسسات حكومية أو أهلية (1:56) ولكي تستطيع الهيئة الإدارية مواجهة احتياجات المجتمع وتحقق أهدافها بنجاح يتطلب على القائمين بها وقادتها أن تكون لديهم رؤية واحدة مشتركة في العمل (71:29) وأي بدات الإدارات في المؤسسات المعاصرة تلجأ إلى تطوير الأفكار والمفاهيم واتباع أساليب إدارية تنسجم بالجرأة والتحرر تتطلع جميعها من منطلق الرغبة في تعظيم فرص النجاح لتحقيق رغبت السوق(32:41) تمتلك محافظة الأقصر مجموعة نادرة من الأماكن الأثرية التي لايزال الكثير منها محفوظا بحالته ومن أشهرها معبد الأقصر ومعبد الكرنك ومعقل وادي الملوك وادي الملكات والمعابد الجنائزية ومعبد إسنا وغيرها بجانب القطع الأثرية الفريدة ومتحف الأقصر وظلت عاصمة المحافظة (طيبة) عاصمة مصر حتى بداية الأسرة السادسة الفرعونية حين انتقلت العاصمة إلى منف في الشمال . استلهم اسم المحافظة من أسم عاصمتها الأقصر التي تعددت أسماؤها على مر العصور فكان أشهرها مدينة المائة باب ومدينة الشمس ومدينة النور مدينة الصولجان و"واسن" وأطلق عليها العرب الأقصر لكثرة قصورها ومعابدها تجذب شريحة كبيرة من السياحة الوافدة إلى مصر .		
6712	12590570	ماجستير	محمد، محمود كمال الدين أبو القاسم.	تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الرسوم ثلاثية الأبعاد على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة القدم لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعلم الأساسي	2019	تتناول الرسالة: يستهدف البحث إلى تصميم برنامج باستخدام الرسوم ثلاثية الأبعاد ومعرفة تأثيرها على تعلم بعض مهارات كرة القدم لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعلم الأساسي استخدام الباحث المنهج التجريبي باستخدام التصميم التجريبي لمجموعتين إحداهما تجريبية والأخرى ضابطة باتباع القياسات القبلية والبعدية وتمثل مجتمع البحث في تلاميذ الصف السادس الابتدائي بمدرسة الأزهر النموذجي الابتدائي وبلغ حجم العينة (40) تلميذا وتم اختيارهم بالطريقة العشوائية العمدية وقسمت العينة إلى مجموعتين متساويتين ومتكافئتين فوام كل منها (20) تلميذا المجموعة التجريبية تستخدم برمجية ثلاثي الأبعاد في تعلم المهارات قيد البحث والمجموعة الضابطة تستخدم الطريقة التقليدية في تعلم المهارات قيد البحث والمتعلمة في امتصاص الكرة بباطن القدم ، الجرى بالكرة ، المحاورة بالكرة ، وقد أسفرت النتائج أن الرسوم ثلاثية الأبعاد ساهمت بطريقة إيجابية في تعلم مهارات القدم للمجموعة التجريبية وتوق أفراد المجموعة التجريبية والتي تستخدم البرمجية على المجموعة الضابطة في تعلم بعض مهارات كرة القدم قيد البحث .		
6713	12590581	ماجستير	عبدالله، أمل جابر حسن.	الاحتياجات التدريبية اللازمة لتنمية مهارات رسم الموضحة لدى طلاب التخصص /	2019	تتناول الرسالة : يهدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على المهارات اللازمة لرسم الموضحة كخطوة أولية وأساسية لتصميم الأزياء . ثم تحليل هذه المهارات إلى تدريبات وقد تم إعداد قائمة بتلك المهارات والتدريبات وعرضها على المتخصصين في مجال تصميم الأزياء . وتم تطبيق تلك التدريبات على عينة من طليات الفرقة الثانية بقسم الاقتصاد المنزلي بكلية التربية النوعية – جامعة جنوب الوادي وقد بلغ عددهم (30) للعام الدراسي (2017-2018) وقد كشفت نتائج التحليل الإحصائي عن وجود فروق دالة وأحصائيا بين متوسطي درجات الطالبات في التطبيق القبلي والبعدى للاختبار التحليلي والاختبار المهارى لرسم المانيكان وتطبيق المانيكان لصالح التطبيق البعدى .		
6714	12590591	ماجستير	حامد، اسراء فتحى رمضان،	القياب والمآذن في العصر الفاطمي كمدخل لاستلهم أشكال خزفية لها قيمة وظيفية /	2019	تتناول الرسالة: تتأول البحث نبذة عن العصر الفاطمي في مصر وبعض آثارهم الفاطمية فيها وعرضت الباحثة بعضا من صور القباب والمآذن الفاطمية في مصر من خلال زيارتها الميدانية للآثار الفاطمية في مصر ، كما قامت بالتحليل المورفولوجي لبعض القباب والأذن الفاطمية من خلال الوصف والأشكال والهجوم الهندسية التي من خلالها استطاعت استلهم أشكال خزفية تحمل قيمة وظيفية ، لتحقق من فرض البحث الذي ينص على : تفترض الباحثة أنه يكون استلهم أشكال خزفية لها قيمة وظيفية من المآذن والقباب الفاطمية في مصر . وقد اتجهت الباحثة إلى استخدام المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والتجريبي وذلك من خلال الدراسة التي اشتملت على خمس فصول بالنقاط التالية : الفصل الأول: يتضمن عرض لمشكلة البحث وأهدافه وفروضه ومنهج دراسة موضوع البحث وعرض لاهم المصطلحات التي وردت في البحث والدراسات المرتبطة بموضوع البحث الحالي . الفصل الثاني: يتضمن عرض لنبذة مختصرة عن الفاطميون والعمارة الفاطمية وبعض آثارهم الفاطمية في مصر ومن خلال ما قامت به الباحثة زيارة ميدانية لمواقع الآثار الفاطمية عرضت صور قباب والمآذن الفاطمية ..		
6715	12590597	ماجستير	عبدالهادي، منى عبيد.	تطوير المهارات المهنية لمعلمي المرحلة الثانوية في ضوء الجودة الشاملة في دولة الكويت /	2019	تتناول الرسالة: تتناول هذه الدراسة أحد أهم مداخل الإدارية الحديثة في مجال التعليم ألا وهو مدخل إدارة الجودة الشاملة ومقوماته بشكل يسهم في الاستفادة من ما قد يتم التوصل إليه من نتائج في عملية تطوير التعليم الثانوى ومساعدة المعلمين وتشجيعهم على الولاء للوطن وغرس هذا النفوس طلبةهم وتوصير المعلمين بالفاهيم والممارسات التربوية الخاطئة وتوجيههم إلى عدم الأخذ بها وتجنبها وتنويرهم للأفضل والانتفع وهكذا فإن الهدف الرئيسي لإدارة الجودة الشاملة في العملية التعليمية وخصوصا في التوجيه الفني هو تطوير العملية التعليمية حتى تؤتي الغرض المنشود منها . إلا أن التوجيه الفني الحديث في ضوء مبادئ إدارة الجودة الشاملة يعمل على تحقيق أهداف فرعية أخرى تتعلق بجميع عناصر العملية التعليمية داخل المدرسة وخارجها باعتبار هذه العناصر منخلات لهذه العملية وتؤثر وتتأثر بها .		
6716	12590602	ماجستير	الصالح، أيمن أحمد سعد.	الثقافة الترويجية لضباط وعساكر خفر السواحل بدولة الكويت :	2019	تتناول الرسالة: يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على الثقافة الترويجية لضباط وعساكر خفر السواحل بدولة الكويت استخدام الباحث المنهج الوصفي وقد بلغ حجم العينة (500) ضابط وعسكري من إدارة السواحل بدولة الكويت ، وتم اختيارهم بالطريقة العشوائية وكان من أهم أدوات البحث مجموعة استمارات الاستبيان المقابلة الشخصية وكان من أهم النتائج أن :- 1-إدراك ضباط وعساكر خفر السواحل بدولة الكويت لمفهوم الترويج . 2-إدراك ضباط وعساكر خفر السواحل بدولة الكويت لأهداف ومميزات الترويج . 3- إدراك ضباط وعساكر خفر السواحل بدولة الكويت للانشطة الترويجية .		

							4- إدراك ضباط وعساكر خفر السواحل بدولة الكويت لأهمية الاستفادة من الامكانيات في ممارسة الأنشطة الترويحية .		
							5- من أكثر المصادر الثقافية التي يستفيد منها ضباط وعسكر خفر السواحل بدولة الكويت هي (التلفزيون – الانترنت) .		
2018	2018	ماجستير	12590608	6717	محمد، نجوى ابراهيم عبيد.	أثر الدمج بين مهام الويب والمحتونات الإلكترونية على تنمية بعض مهارات انتاج الصورة الرقمية والدافعية للتعلم لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم /	2018	تتناول الرسالة: تتناول البحث الحالي الكشف عن أثر الدمج بين مهام الويب والمحتونات الإلكترونية على تنمية مهارات الرقمية والدافعية للتعلم لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم ، واتبع البحث المنهج الوصفي في مرحلة دراسة واعاد قائمة معايير لكل بيئة من بيئات التعلم وهي بيئات: (مهام الويب ، المحتوى الإلكتروني ، وإعداد قائمة بمهارات انتاج الصورة الرقمية ، كما تم اتباع المنهج شبه التجريبي لدراسة أثر المتغير على التابعين ، وبلغت عينة البحث (30) طالباً من طلاب شعبة تكنولوجيا التعليم بالفرقة الثانية من كلية النوعية بقنا جامعة جنوب الوادي في العام الجامعي 2017/2018 ، طبق عليها أدوات البحث التي بها التحصيل وبطاقة ملاحظة وبطاقة تقييم منتج ومقياس الدافعية للتعلم . ونتناول البحث الحالي عن وجود فرق دال احصائياً عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسطات درجات المستوى التجريبي الثلاث في التطبيق البعدي للاختبار التحصيلي المرتبط بمهارات انتاج الصورة الرقمية والعينة التجريبية الثالثة ووجود فرق دال احصائياً عند مستوى(0.05) بين متوسطات درجات طلاب العينات الثلاث في التطبيق البعدي في بطاقة الملاحظة المرتبطة بمهارات الصورة الرقمية لصالح تقييم منتج الصورة الرقمية التعليمية لصالح المجموعة وجود فرق دال احصائياً عند مستوى (0.01) بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعات والتعلق البعدي في مقياس الدافعية للتعلم لصالح المجموعة التجريبية الثالثة .	
2018	2018	ماجستير	12590628	6718	بخدادي، محمود أحمد.	الرسوم الجدارية لمنازل الأقصر كمصدر لإثراء اللوحة الزخرفية /	2018	تتناول الرسالة: الفصل الاول : يشمل الاطار العام للدراسة . الفصل الثاني: تناول دراسة تاريخية للرسوم الجدارية عبر العصور وعرض مختارات لبعض الجداريات لتلك العصور . الفصل الثالث: تناول هذا الفصل بتوضيح مفهوم وخصائصالفن الشعبي واللوحة الجدارية وتعرض للسمات التشكيلية للرسوم الشعبية وتفسير للبعض الرموز وعناصر الشعبية المرسومة على جدران المنازل ، وعرض مختارات من رسوم الجداريات الشعبية بالأقصر . الفصل الرابع : قام الدارس بتحليل بعض أعمال الفنانين الذين استلهموا أعمالهم من عناصر الفن الشعبي من خلال القيم الجمالية وأسس التصميم وعمليات تصميمية . الفصل الخامس: ويشمل التطبيقات الذاتية للدارس وتحليلها ونتائج وتوصيات الخاصة بالبحث .	
2019	2019	ماجستير	12590635	6719	الشمري، عمر حسن جزاع.	الدور التربوي لبعض مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لطلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الثقافية /	2019	تتناول الرسالة: (1477) تهدف الرسالة إلى التعرف على واقع الدور التربوي لبعض مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لطلاب المرحلة المتوسطة بالكويت في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الثقافية التي تعوق تحقيق هذا الدور. استندت الدراسة على المنح الوصفي. اركزت الدراسة على عينة عشوائية من طلاب وطالبات المدارس المتوسطة التي تتبع المناطق التعليمية الاربعة وهي (العاصمة ، الفروانية ، الجھراء) وبلغ حجم العينة (1200) طالب وطالبة . وكانت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك دور تربوي لبعض مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والتركيز على الدور الاجتماعي والتعليمي والدور الثقافي والدور السياسي والدور الصحي والبيئي وهناك بعض المعوقات التي تعوق تحقيق هذا الدور وأهمها بعض المواقع بالإعلان عن عملها وتعليماتها التربوية للطلاب بالإضافة إلى اعتماد الطلاب على الكتاب كمصدر وحيد للتعلم . وأوصت الدراسة بتفعيل الاستخدام التربوي لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وعقد دورات تدريبية للطلاب لتطوير مهاراتهم في توظيف الخدمات التعليمية التي تقدمها هذه المواقع والاستفادة منها في تحسين أدائهم ونشر الوعي لدى هؤلاء الطلاب بالاستخدام الأمثل لهذه المواقع .	
2019	2019	ماجستير	12590680	6720	حيدر، فاطمة محمد علوم.	دور المؤسسات التربوية في توعية طلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت بأضرار المخدرات :	2019	تتناول الرسالة: هدفت الرسالة إلى التعرف عى دور المؤسسات التربوية في توعية طلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت بأضرار المخدرات ولقد تكون مجتمع الدراسة من طلاب والمعلمين بمدارس المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت ، ومنطقة الاحمدى دراسة ميدانية حيث بلغ اجمالي عدد المدارس بمنطقة الاحمدى 29 مدرسة موزعة مابين بنين وبنات ، وحيث بلغت عدد الطالبات 9502 طالبة بينما عدد الطلاب 8092 طال وبلغ اجمالي عدد المعلمين 3289 معلم ومعلمة وقد تم اختيار 12 مدرسة كعقد عشوائي لاختيار عينة الدراسة منها 6 مدارس للبنين و6 مدارس للبنات وهم من المرحلة الثانوية بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية وتم اختيار العينة عة طريق توزيع استمارات استبيان . أظهرت النتائج الميدانية للدراسة أن الأسرة لها دور في توعية الطلاب بأضرار المخدرات وبينت النتائج الميدانية للدراسة أن المدرسة لها دور في توعية الطلاب بأضرار المخدرات كما بينت النتائج أن وسائل الاعلام لها دور في توعية الطلاب بأضرار المخدرات كما أظهرت النتائج الميدانية للدراسة أن المؤسسات الأمنية والبنية لها دور في توعية الطلاب بأضرار المخدرات وهذا يؤكد أن استبيان الوعي دور المؤسسات التربوية في توعية طلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت بأضرار المخدرات من وجهة نظر الطلاب يتمتع بدرجة مرتفعة من الصدق والاتساق الداخلي .	
2019	2019	ماجستير	12591554	6721	توفيق، نهلة حسب النبي فؤاد.	بعض المتغيرات النفسية المرتبطة بقلق المستقبل لدى المراهقات الصم وفعالية برنامج إرشادي لتخفيفه /	2019	تتناول الرسالة:	
2019	2019	ماجستير	12591560	6722	توفيق، نهلة حسب النبي فؤاد.	بعض المتغيرات النفسية المرتبطة بقلق المستقبل لدى المراهقات الصم وفعالية برنامج إرشادي لتخفيفه /	2019	تتناول الرسالة: بعد الفلق من الانفصالات الإنسانية الاساسية وجزء طبيعي في كل أليات السلوك الانساني وهو يمثل أحد أهم الاضطرابات المؤثرة على صحة الفرد ومستقبله ، وإضافة إلى تأثيره على مجالات الحياة المختلفة . وقد أشارت رابابورت إلى أن أكثر مايثير الفلق لدى المراهقين والشباب هو المستقبل ، بل أن الشباب عندما يشعر بعدم وضوح أو عدم تحديد المستقبل فإنه يستشعر إحباطاً على ذاته وعلى مستقبله ووجوده ، كما يرى أن المستقبل هو مصدر الفلق بصورة كاملة . أن فقدان الأمل والتوقعات السلبية نحو المستقبل تكاد تكون حجر الزاوية أو العرض الجوهري لكثير من الاضطرابات النفسية . وإذا كانت دراسة قلق المستقبل لدى العاديين مسألة مهمة فإن أهمية دراستها تزداد لدى ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة عموما والمعايقن سمعيا(الصم) على وجه الخصوص .	

							وقد أشار توفار إلى أن صدمة المستقبل مرض وإنه إذا لم تتخذ إجراءات واعية لمواجهة فيسجد ملايين الناس أنفسهم تحت وطأة العجز المتزايد عن التوافق مع بيئتهم . يمكن أن يكتسب قلق المستقبل معنا إيجابيا عندما يكون مستقبل الفرد مجالا خصبا للتخطيط ووضع الاهداف والسعي لادركها وذلك يصبح المستقبل ذو معنى إيجابي ودافعي ولكن الإنسان لا يكون واقفا دائما من تحقيق أهدافه بصورة مقاربة لتصوراته الحالية لمستقبله ولتقديره لما يمكن أن يأتي به الغد من أحداث مما يستدعى ضرورة العمل الإرشادي لمساعدة الشباب والمراهقين على خفض حدة قلق المستقبل لديهم وإكسابهم المهارات والمعارف التي تساعدهم على الثقة في ذواتهم وتنمي قدراتهم على مواجهة ما يمكن أن يأتي به المستقبل من أحداث . مشكلة الدارسة: يعد القلق بجميع صوره وأشكاله أحد المكونات الأساسية لكثير من آليات الفكر والسلوك الانساني ، وخاصة في مواقف التحدي والحلطات المعصرية المرتبطة بتحديد المستقبل أو اتخاذ القرارات الخاصة بالاختيارات المستقبلية المهمة في حياة الفرد .		
2019	6723	12591597	ماجستير	مصطفى، إيمان سيد ساعى	فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي فى تنمية بعض المفاهيم الموسيقية والتفكير	2019	تتناول الرسالة: الحديث فى السنوات الأخيرة عن استراتيجيات حديثة فى أدبيات التربية ومنها النظرية البنائية ، والنماذج القائمة عليها والتي تهتم بالمشاركة الفعالة من جانب المتعلم ، وينمط بناء المعرفة وطريقة اكتسابها ويعد نموذج التعلم البنائي أحد النماذج القائمة على الفلسفة البنائية والذي يؤكد على الدور النشط للمتعلم ، كما يؤكد المشاركة الفكرية الفعلية فى النشاط بحيث يحدث تعلم ذو معنى وقائم على الفهم . مشكلة البحث: اهتمت الباحثة بالمتعلم واستجابة لما نادى به الأبحاث والدراسات السابقة وكثير من الادبيات بضرورة البعد عن الطرق التقليدية واستبدالها فى التعليم والتعلم وجاءت فكرة هذا البحث بدراسة تأثير نموذج التعلم البنائي فى تدريس التربية الموسيقية على تنمية المفاهيم الموسيقية وأثرها على التفكير الابتكارى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى. مما سبق نتحد مشكلة البحث فى ضعف بعض تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى فى التحصيل الموسيقى والذي ترتب عليه قدرة التلاميذ على التفكير الابتكارى المناسب . اسئلة البحث: 1-كيف يتم بناء برنامج قائم على استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي فى تنمية بعض المفاهيم الموسيقية والتفكير الابتكارى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى . 2-ما فاعلية برنامج قائم على استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي فى تنمية التفكير الابتكارى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى . أهداف البحث: 1-معرفة استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي فى تنمية بعض المفاهيم الموسيقية لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى . 2-معرفة استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي فى تنمية التفكير الابتكارى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى . 1-التأكيد بطريقة تجريبية قائمة على اصول البحث العلمى لكيفية استخدام نموذج التعلم البنائي فى مجال تدريس التربية الموسيقية . 2-يسهم البحث العلمى فى تنمية المفاهيم والتفكير الابتكارى لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى ، حيث أنهما من الاهداف الأساسية التى تسعى التربية الموسيقية الى تحقيقها وتنميتها . 3-يفيد البحث الحالى معلمى التربية الموسيقية فى تبني استراتجية مناسبة للتدريس ، يمكن أن تسهم فى تحقيق أهداف التربية الموسيقية فى هذه المرحلة . 4-محاولة للتغلب على أوجه القصور فى أساليب واستراتيجيات تدريس التربية الموسيقية المعتادة والشائعة فى المدارس . 5-خطويع نموذج التعلم البنائي فى تدريس التربية الموسيقية . 6-مواكبة تطلعات وأهداف وزارة التربية والتعليم فى تطبيق استراتيجيات التعليم الحديثة . كما تم اختيار تلاميذ الصف الأول الاعدادى لتأسيسهم فى بداية المرحلة يكون التلاميذ قادرون على اكتسابهم المفاهيم فى المراحل القادمة والحصول على تلميذ متميز فى المادة . كما أن المفاهيم الموسيقية مفاهيم مجردة يستطيع تلميذ هذه المرحلة اسيعاها أما فى المرحلة الاولى يجب أن تكون المفاهيم محسوسة حتى يمكن استيعابها . محددات البحث 1- المحدد البشرى 2- المحدد الموضوعي.		
2019	6724	12591613	ماجستير	ابراهيم ،امانى عبدالشهيدي سعيد.	اسلوب سيد مكاوى فى التعبير عن كلمات فؤاد حداد من خلال البرنامج الاذاعى :	2019	تتناول الرسالة :- تتكون من أربعة فصول مقسمة كالآتي:- *-المبحث الأول: اشتمل على مقدمة البحث ومشكلة البحث وأسئلة البحث وأهداف البحث ،ومنهج البحث وعينة البحث *-المبحث الثانى: اشتمل على الدراسات السابقة المرتبطة بموضوع البحث. الفصل الثانى: يتكون من ثلاث مباحث : المبحث الأول: الاداعة المصرية ونشأتها وإرتباطها بالموسيقى. المبحث الثانى: القوالب الغنائية وصياغتها . المبحث الثالث: السيرة الذاتية لسيد مكاوى ، والسيرة الذاتية لفؤاد حداد . الفصل الثالث: الإطار التطبيقي: واشتمل هذا الفصل على العينة المختارة للبحث وهى تدوين وتحليل وتعبير سيد مكاوى لكلمات فؤاد حداد . الفصل الرابع:- اشتمل عذا البحث : على الاجابة على تساؤلات البحث ونتائجه ، والتوصيات والمقترحات ، مراجع البحث،وملخصات البحث بالعربى والانجليزى .		
2019	6725	12591628	ماجستير	محمد، صلاح عبدالفضيل محمد.	فعالية برنامج إرشادى انتقائى فى خفض التعصب القبلى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية /	2019	تتناول الرسالة:-الدراسة الى اعداد برنامج ارشادى انتقائى فى خفض التعصب القبلى لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية واستخدمت الدراسة عينة قوامها(30) تلميذا من تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية الاكثر تعصبا الذين تتراوح اعمارهم ما بين (13-16) سنة طبق عليهم الباحث مقياس التعصب القبلى (اعداد الباحث) وبرنامج ارشادى انتقائى لخفض التعصب القبلى (اعداد الباحث) وأسفرت النتائج عن تواجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات العينة التجريبية على القياسين القبلى والبعدى، وأيضا عدم فروق دالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية فى القياسين البعدى والتتبعي بعد شهرين من تطبيق البرنامج . الكلمات المفتاحية:- أ-الارشاد الانتقائى ب-التعصب ج-التعصب القبلى		
2019	6726	12591636	ماجستير	أيوندا، مها صبحى هاشم حسن.	فاعلية برنامج مقترح على ضوء بعض المستحدثات التكنولوجية لتنمية الكفايات التدريسية لدى معلمى الرياضيات بالمرحلة الابتدائية /	2019	تتناول الرسالة:- مشكلة الدراسة: وجود قصور فى الكفايات التدريسية لدى معلمى الرياضيات بالمرحلة الابتدائية.		

						الهدف من الدراسة : معرفة فاعلية برنامج مقترح على ضوء بعض المستحدثات التكنولوجية لتنمية الفايات التدريبية لدى معلمى رياضيات المرحلة الابتدائية . إجراءات الدراسة : تحددت إجراءات الدراسة فى جانبين أحدهما نظرى والأخر تجربى وتتوالى الجانب النظرى الاطلاع على بعض المصادر المعرفية التى تناولت كلا من الكفايات التدريبية والمستحدثات التكنولوجية ، أما الجانب التجريبى فقد تضمن إعداد المواد التعليمية وتشمل على (البرنامج القائم على ضوء المستحدثات التكنولوجية دليل المعلم) وإعداد أدوات القياس الضابطة والتجريبية ثم تم تطبيق تجربة الدراسة على كل من المجموعة الضابطة والتجريبية ثم تم تطبيق تجربة الدراسة على المجموعة الضابطة فقط ، ثم التطبيق البعدي لأدوات القياس على كل من المجموعة الضابطة والتجريبية . نتائج البحث: أشارت نتائج الدراسة إلى التحقق من صحة الفروض وإلى فاعلية برنامج على ضوء بعض المستحدثات التكنولوجية فى تنمية بعض الكفايات التدريبية لدى معلمى المجموعة التجريبية من معلمى الرياضيات بالمرحلة الابتدائية حيث وجدت فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطات درجات المعلمين فى الاختبار التحصيلي فى التطبيقين القبلي والبعدي لصالح التطبيق البعدي وكذلك بطاقة الملاحظة .		
2019	2019	أحمد، عادل نجار عبداللطيف.	استخدام نموذج دورة التعلم المعدلة لتنمية التحصيل ومهارات التفكير الإبداعى فى الهندسة لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي /	12591658	6727	تتناول الرسالة:هدفت الدراسة إلى تنمية التحصيل ومهارات التفكير الإبداعى فى الهندسة لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي من خلال استخدام نموذج دورة التعلم المعدلة ، وقد استخدم التصميم التجريبى ذى المجموعتين المتكافئتين ذات التطبيقين القبلي والبعدي حيث تكونت مجموعة الدراسة من (74) طالة من طالبات الصف الأول الثانوي ، وتم تقسيمهن إلى مجموعتين التجريبية والتجريبية واشتملت على (36) طالبة والضابطة واشتملت على (38) طالبة وتم تطبيق أدوات الدراسة قليلا وبعديا . حاولت الدراسة التحقق من صحة الفروض التالية : 1-يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطى درجات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة فى التطبيق البعدي لاختبار مهارات التفكير الإبداعى فى الهندسة لصالح طلاب المجموعة التجريبية . 2-يوجد فرق ذو دلالة إحصائية بين متوسطى درجات المجموعتين التجريبية والضابطة فى التطبيق البعدي لاختبار التفكير الإبداعى فى الهندسة لصالح طلاب المجموعة التجريبية . 3-لا توجد علاقة ارتباطية بين التحصيل فى الهندسة ، واختبار القياس نمو مهارات التفكير الإبداعى فى الهندسة . توصلت الدراسة الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية : *- يوجد فرق دال إحصائيا (عند مستوى 0.01) بين متوسطى درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة فى التطبيق البعدي لاختبار التحصيل فى الهندسة لصالح طلاب المجموعة التجريبية . *- يوجد فرق دال إحصائيا (0.01) بين متوسطى درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية والمجموعة الضابطة فى التطبيق البعدي لاختبار مهارات التفكير الإبداعى فى الهندسة لصالح طلاب المجموعة التجريبية . *- توجد علاقة ارتباطية موجبة دالة إحصائيا (عند مستوى 0.01) بين درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية فى التطبيق البعدي الاختبار التحصيل فى الهندسة وبين درجاتهم فى التطبيق البعدي لاختبار مهارات التفكير الإبداعى فى الهندسة .		
2019	2019	ناروز، نولاجى تلوضروس راسم.	دراسة مقارنة للنظريات الموسيقية بين مخطوطي الادوار والرسالة الشرفية لصفي الدين الارموى ودی الاستفادة منهما في تدريس الموسيقى العربية /	12591669	6728	تتناول الرسالة:- تعد المخطوطات الموسيقية نتاج فكر وعلم الفلاسفة والعلماء بالحضارة الاسلامية قبل ظهور الطباعة حيث تمثل هذه المخطوطات حلقة بين تراث الماضي الذى يبنى عليه تراث الحاضر لكي يتشكل المستقبل كما يعد المخطوط كتاب أو جزء من كتاب يمثل جانباً هاماً من تراث البشرية ويكون مكتوباً بخط اليد على الجلد "الرق أو الاديم" أى الجلد المدبوغ أو "الخاق" أى الحجر الرقيق أو أوراق البردى والذى انتقلت صناعته أخيراً الى العرب وذلك قبل نشأة الطباعة بالحروف العربية منذ مئتي عام تقريباً . المخطوط من حيث الشكل مجموعة أوراق تكون مضمونة أو منفصلة أو على شكل لفائف اسطوانية طولها 53سم وعرضها 20سم وأغلب الاحيان لاتكون الصفحات مرقمة ويختلف نوع المداد من مخطوط لآخر (نبيل شورة) وهذا كثير من العلماء الذين اهتمو بتتوين المخطوطات وتسجيلها في أكثر من علم (الفلك-الطب-العلوم-الهندسة-الموسيقى) وغيرها من العلوم المختلفة ومن هؤلاء العلماء(الكندى-الفارابي-ابن سينا-إخوان الصفا-الارموى) ويعد صفى الدين عبدالمؤمن بن يوسف بن فاخر الارموى البغدادي الموسيقار الشاعر الاديب الخطاط من أشهر والمع الموسيقيين في أواخر الدولة العباسية وأوائل العهد الممولى وولد تقريبا في(613-1216م) في أرميه إحدى مدن أذربيجان وأقدم إلى بغداد أيام المستعصم بالله وكان للارموى معرفة كبيرة بساتر العلوم ولكن نبوغه وإبداعه كان في الموسيقى وعلومها حيث استحدث سلماً موسيقياً عربياً مكونة من 18 نفمة و17 وبعد قسم البعد الطليني إلى ثلاثة أبعاد محصورة بين 4 نعمات ويعمل مخطوط الرسالة الشرفية في النسب التأليفية وكتاب الادوار في الموسيقى الذى الفه صفى الدين الارموى من أهم مصنفاته في الموسيقى حيث ألف مخطوط الرسالة الشرفية لشرف الدين.		
2019	2019	زكى، أميرة عبدالناصر محمود .	برنامج مقترح لتنمية وعى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعداية ببعض أساليب موسيقى الجاز من خلال الانشطة الموسيقية /	12591690	6729	تتناول الرسالة:- الموسيقى فن من الفنون التى يعتمد عليها المجتمع فى تهيئة النفوس، ومع نهاية القرن التاسع عشر وبداية القرن العشرين ظهر اسلوب جديد من الموسيقى نبع في أمريكا الشمالية وانتشر بسرعة في جميع أنحاء العالم تقريبا وهو ما يصطلح عليه بالجاز . وموسيقى الجاز عبارة عن تراكيب مصاغة في عناصر لحنية وإيقاعية مأخوذة من موسيقى الزنوج الشعبية هذا بالإضافة إلى خصائص الموسيقى الأوروبية في الهارمونية والبولي فونية بأسلوبهما المتميز في البناء والتركيب اللحنى كما يعد الجاز فن يعتمد على من يقنمه ، وقد تطور بسرعة مذهلة عن طريق التبادل الحلاق للاعقاب بين عازفي(عواطف عبدالكريم وآخرون) وحيث أن الموسيقى أساس التربية الجمالية والثقافية التى لا يمكن اهمالها أو تجاهلها في بناء الشخصية فانه يمكن القول أن ما يسمى بالتثنية الموسيقية يمتد الى مختلف جوانب السلوك الانساني ونظرا لان مرحلة المراهقة هي مرحلة اقتراب الفرد من النضوج الجسماني والعقلي والاجتماعي والنفسى كما أنها من المراحل العمرية التى تواجه بعض التحديات مثل الحصبة وحدة التعامل والتمرد وفردية الراى والصراع الداخلى ، لذا يجب استثمار الأبناء والطلاب فيما هو نافع لهم. كما تعد الانشطة الموسيقية من أكثر الاساليب التى تلعب دورا اساسيا في بناء شخصية التلميذ منذ مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة ولانها تعد من أهم وسائل التربية الحديثة وجدت الحاجة انه يمكن الاستفادة من الانشطة فى تحقيق أهداف البحث .		
2019	2019	أبوالمجد، هاجر عبدالجواد عوض الله.	أثر استخدام إستراتيجية التعليم المدمج على تنمية بعض مهارات العزف على الآلات الموسيقية التربوية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية /	12591700	6730	تتناول الرسالة: هدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على أثر استخدام إستراتيجية التعليم المدمج في تنمية بعض مهارات العزف على الآلات الموسيقية لدى تلاميذ الابتدائية . وقد ظهرت الحاجة إلى تطبيق هذا البحث إلى وجود ضعف في مهارات العزف على الآلات الموسيقية التربوية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية لذلك استخدمت الباحثة إستراتيجية التعليم المدمج لمواكبة العصر الحالي من تطورات تكنولوجية تغيد في معالجة القصور في الجانب المهارى لديهم . واستنادا لما سبق فن مشكلة البحث تبلورت في : وجود قصور لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية في تنمية بعض مهارات العزف على الآلات الموسيقية التربوية . وقد حاول البحث الحالي الاجابة عن أسئلة البحث :		

							أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور للأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس وكسلر الذكاء الأطفال تعريب وتقنيعةبدالريب أحمد الجعيرى ، ومقياس مفهوم الذات المصور
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							تعد الاليسيسيثيما من أبرز المشكلات التي تتعلق بالكفاءة الجواندية والقدرة على التواصل وتجدر الإشارة إلى ارتباط الاليسيسيثيما بالعد من الاضطرابات النفسية والعنوية ولذلك هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى التعرف على العلاقة بين بعض المتغيرات النفسية كالإكتئاب ، والقلق ، والحساسية التفاعلية والاليسيسيثيما والكشف عن هذه المتغيرات باستخدام اختبار تفهم الموضوع للكبار لدى طلاب الثانوى الفنى وتكونت عينة الدراسة النهائية من (51) طالب وطالبة (12 ذكور، 39 أناث) تم اختيارهم من عينة كلية (500) طالب وطالبة (194ذكور 306 إناث) بمتوسط عمرى قدره(18.27) وانحراف معيارى(9.51) . استخدمت الدراسة الأدوات التالية: الأدوات السيكومترية: مقياس الاليسيسيثيما للمراهقين ، ومقياس الاكتئاب الفرعى ، مقياس القلق الفرعى ، ومقياس الحساسية التفاعلية الفرعى من قائمة الاعراض المعدلة وأدوات كلينيكية : استمارة دراسة الحالة للمراهقين واختبار تفهم الموضوع للكبار (T.A.T) وتوصلت نتائج الدراسة إلى توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في نسبة انتشار الاليسيسيثيما بين الذكور والإناث من طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الفنية عينة الدراسة لصالح الذكور- توجد علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائيا بين درجات من طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الفنية عينة الدراسة على مقياس الاليسيسيثيما ودرجاتهم على مقياس الاكتئاب- توجد علاقة ارتباطية دالة إحصائيا بين درجات طلاب المرحلة الثانوية الفنية.								
2019		تتناول الرسالة:- هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على دور كلية التربية الاساسية بدولة الكويت في ترسيخ القيم الخلقية لدى طلاب في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الثقافية ، واستخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي وتكونت العينة من (301) طالبا طالبة من طلبة كلية التربية الاساسية بدولة الكويت . وتم تطبيق أداة الاستبانة للتعرف على دور كلية التربية بدولة الكويت في ترسيخ القيم الخلقية لدى الطلاب في ضوء المتغيرات الثقافية حيث تكونت من (45) فقرة موزعة على (7) محاور وهي قيمة التعاون ، قيمة تحمل المسؤولية ، قيمة الانتماء ، قيمة العدل، قيمة العطاء ، قيمة الاحترام) وتم التحقق من صدقها وثباتها وتوصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج من أهمها : أن دور كلية التربية الاساسية بدولة الكويت في ترسيخ القيم الاخلاقية لدى الطلاب في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الثقافية يعد متوسطا كما أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروق في دور كلية التربية بدولة الكويت في ترسيخ تعليم الاب ، فيما وجدت فروق في بعض المجالات في ضوء متغيرات الجنس والتخصص ومستوى تعليم الأم وفى ضوء النتائج التي توصلت اليها الدراسة تم تقديم تصور مقترح لترسيخ القيم الخلقية لدى طلاب كلية التربية بدولة الكويت في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الثقافية .	2019				الخالدى، تركي فهد مهنا.	دور كلية التربية الاساسية بدولة الكويت في ترسيخ القيم الخلقية لدى الطلاب في ضوء بعض المتغيرات الثقافية /	ماجستير	12592353	6741				
2018		تتناول الرسالة:- تتناول:- البحث الحالي الي دراسة فاعلية استراتيجية الباءات السبع(7E,S) في تدريس العلوم لتنمية بعض مهارات الاستقصاء العلمى والتفكير الاستدلالي لدى تلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادى وتحقيق هدفى البحث ثم إعداد مادتى البحث وهما كراس النمطة للتلميذ ودليل المعلم لوحدة(المادة وتركيبها) وفقا لاستراتيجية(7E,S) ، كما تم إعداد أداتى البحث المتمثلتين في اختبار مهارات الاستقصاء العلمى واختبار التفكير الاستدلالي ، وتكونت مجموعة البحث من (35 تلميذا وتلميذة) من مدرسة الشهيد وإيد الجعفرى الاعدادية المشتركة لمجموعة الضابطه – إدارة الغردقة بمحافظة الجرا احمر وأشارت نتائج البحث في فاعلية استر اتيجية الباءات السبع (7E,S) في تنمية مهارات الاستقصاء العلمى الاستدلالي لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادى .	2018				الرشيدى، دلال عليح رحيل دغيم.	دور التفكير الاستراتيجى لدى قيادات وزارة التربية والتعليم بدولة الكويت في تطوير صناعة القرار التربوى /	ماجستير	12595016	6742				
2018		تتناول:- البحث الحالي الي دراسة فاعلية استراتيجية الباءات السبع(7E,S) في تدريس العلوم لتنمية بعض مهارات الاستقصاء العلمى والتفكير الاستدلالي لدى تلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادى وتحقيق هدفى البحث ثم إعداد مادتى البحث وهما كراس النمطة للتلميذ ودليل المعلم لوحدة(المادة وتركيبها) وفقا لاستراتيجية(7E,S) ، كما تم إعداد أداتى البحث المتمثلتين في اختبار مهارات الاستقصاء العلمى واختبار التفكير الاستدلالي ، وتكونت مجموعة البحث من (35 تلميذا وتلميذة) من مدرسة الشهيد وإيد الجعفرى الاعدادية المشتركة لمجموعة الضابطه – إدارة الغردقة بمحافظة الجرا احمر وأشارت نتائج البحث في فاعلية استر اتيجية الباءات السبع (7E,S) في تنمية مهارات الاستقصاء العلمى الاستدلالي لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادى .	2018				حسن، إيمان شهاب محمود.	دور التفكير الاستراتيجى لدى قيادات وزارة التربية والتعليم بدولة الكويت في تطوير صناعة القرار التربوى /	ماجستير	12595034	6743				
2018		تتناول الرسالة:- هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى محاولة خفض حدة التئمر المدرسى لدى المراهقين المعاقين سمعيا من خلال اعداد وتطبيق برنامج ارشادى سلوكى واختيار فاعلية هذا البرنامج في تحقيق أهدافه والتعرف على مدى استمرار اثره خلال فترة المتابعة وذلك على عينة الطلاب المراهقين المعاقين سمعيا حيث بلغ عدد العينة (7) طلاب بنين بنات من مدرسة الامل للصف في محافظة البحر الاحمر مدينة الغردقة ، طبق عليهم مجموعة أدوات هي مقياس التئمر المدرسى للمعاقين سمعيا والبرنامج الإرشادى السلوكى المعد في الدراسة الحالية وكانت من أهم نتائج الدراسة أن هناك فروقا ذات دلالة احصائية عند مستوى(0.01) بين متوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين القبلى والبعدى على مقياس التئمر المدرسى للمعاقين سمعيا لصالح القياس البعدى ، كما أنه لا توجد فروق احصائية بين متوسطات رتب درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية في القياسين البعدى والتئمرى على مقياس التئمر المدرسى للمعاقين سمعيا وذلك دلالة على ثبات فاعلية البرنامج في خفض التئمر لدى عينة الدراسة .	2018				محمد، سلمى محمد السيد.	فعالية برنامج إرشادى سلوكى في خفض حدة التئمر المدرسى لدى المراهقين المعاقين سمعيا /	ماجستير	12595043	6744				
2019		تتناول الرسالة :- هدف البحث:- التعرف على فاعلية استخدام تقنية الانفوجرافيك في تنمية عادات العقل واكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس بالمرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت وتتحصر مشكلة البحث في ضعف مستوى عادات العقل وضعف مستوى اكتساب المفاهيم مما يتطلب طرق تدريس حديثة لتنميتها ويستلزم ذلك الاجابة على التساؤلات التالية : 1-ما فاعلية استخدام تقنية الانفوجرافيك في تنمية عادات العقل لدى تلاميذ الصف الخامس بالمرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت ؟ 2-ما العلاقة الارتباطية بين درجات أفراد المجموعة التجريبية على اختبار عادات العقل ودرجاتهم على اختبار المفاهيم العلمية بعد التطبيق ؟ واسخدم البحث الحالي أدوات تمثلت في مقياس عادات العقل واختبار المفاهيم العلمية وقد اتبع الباحث المنهج التجريبي من خلال تطبيق تدريس وحدة (اجهزة الجسم الانسان) باستخدام تقنية الانفوجرافيك وتكونت مجموعة البحث من (90) تلميذة من تلاميذ الصف الخامس الابتدائى بدولة الكويت موزعة بالتساوى على مجموعتين تجريبية وضابطة وتوصلت النتائج الى : 1-توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية ومتوسطات درجات افراد المجموعة الضابطه في القياس البعدى لمقياس عادات العقل (الابعاد-الدرجة-الكالفة) بعد التطبيق لصالح أفراد المجموعة التجريبية . 2-توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات المجموعة التجريبية ومتوسطات درجات افراد المجموعة	2019				المجمي، مها فهد محمد.	فاعلية استخدام تقنية الانفوجرافيك في تنمية العقل واكتساب المفاهيم العلمية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت /	ماجستير	12595056	6745				
2018		تتناول الرسالة: يهدف هذا البحث إلى تطوير أداء مديري مدارس المرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت في ضوء مدخل الحوكمة الالكترونية ، من خلال التعرف على الانوار الادارية المطلوبة من مديري مدارس المرحلة الابتدائية ومعرفة مدى ممارسة مديري مدارس المرحلة الابتدائية لادوار المطلوبة منه من وجهة نظر المعلمين والمندراء ومعرفة دور تطبيق الحوكمة الالكترونية في تطوير أداء مديري مدارس المرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت ووضع مقترحات وتوصيات لتطوير أداء مديري مدارس المرحلة الابتدائية	2018				العزى، نوال مطلق .	تطوير أداء مديري مدارس المرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت في ضوء مدخل الحوكمة الالكترونية /	ماجستير	12595354	6746				

							ولقد استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي وفي ضوء هذا المنهج قامت استبانة بالادوار الادارية المطلوبة من الادارة المدرسية في ضوء مدخل الحوكمة الالكترونية وتم تطبيق الاستبانة بعد التأكد من صدقها وثباتها على عينة من المعلمين والمدرسين بلغت(361) معلما ومديرا واستخدمت الباحثة الاساليب الاحصائية المناسبة لتحليل النتائج وتفسيرها ولقد توصلت الدراسة الى أن الادارة المدرسية تمارس جميع مجالات دوره الاداري بدرجة متوسطة وانه لا توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية .			
2019	2019	تتناول الرسالة :- وضع تصور مقترح لتلبية الاحتياجات التدريبية اللازمة لمديري المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء اقتصاد المعرفة ، ولتحقيق ذلك اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتكونت أدوات الدراسة من دراسة استطلاعية واستبيان عن واقع امتلاك مديري مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة للكفايات اللازمة في ضوء اقتصاد المعرفة من وجهة نظرهم وبلغت العينة (120) مديرا ومديرة مع مقابلة شخصية مغلقة ومفتوحة مع (16) مديرا ومديرة للتعرف على أساليب ومعوقات تحديد هذه الاحتياجات . وتوصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية : 1-إن متوسط الكلي لاستبيان اقتصاد المعرفة كان متوسطا وقد بلغ (2.78) وقد جاء في الترتيب الاول محور توليد المعرفة بمستوى متوسط (2.98) وتلاه محور نشر المعرفة بمستوى متوسط(2.96) ثم محور توظيف المعرفة بمستوى منخفض (2.41) . 2-عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة احصائية تبعا للنوع الاجتماعي بين المديرين والمديرات في كل من الدرجة الكلية لاستبيان ومحاورة الفرعية. وكانت أبرز التوصيات متمثلة في : 1- عقد ندوات توعوية لاطلاع المديرين علي كل ما هو جديد في مجال اقتصاد المعرفة. 2-عمل دورات تدريبية لتطوير مختلف الكفايات اللازمة لانتاج ونشر توظيف المعرفة . 3-استحداث لجان مسئولة عن اعداد البرامج التدريبية ومختصين بعملية تنمية المهارات اللازمة لمديري المدارس في هذا المجال . 4-منح صلاحيات أكثر للمدراء في اختيار التي يرون أنهم في حاجة اليها من وجهة نظرهم والنظر لهذا الامر بعين الاعتبار.	الطيطري، مريم محسن إبراهيم. الاحتياجات التدريبية لمديري مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء اقتصاد المعرفة /	ماجستير	12595355	6747				
2018	2018	تتناول الرسالة : هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الاطر النظرية والفكرية لصنع القرارات التربوية في ضوء الفكر الإداري المعاصر وكذلك أهميتها للادارة المدرسية وبيان أهمية تمكين المعلمين في دعم الادارة المدرسية والارتقاء بها والوقوف على العلاقة بين عملية القرارات التربوية وتمكين المعلمين في المدرسة ورصد واقع المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت من وجهة النظر المعلمين وخرجت الدراسة بتقديم تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتمثلت أداة الدراسة الرئيسية في استبانة هدفت الوقوف على واقع مشاركة المعلمين في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت والتي طبقت على عينة الدراسة المكونة من (197) من المعلمين والمعلمات في المدارس المتوسطة بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية بدولة الكويت .	الغازمي، جمال صالح مرزوق تفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت /	ماجستير	12596022	6748				
			واقع ممارسة مديري المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت للعدالة التنظيمية لتحقيق الرضا الوظيفي للمعلمين / فعالية الارشاد الانتقائي في خفض قلق الكلام لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية بدولة الكويت / برنامج تدخل مبكر مقترح في تنمية المهارات الاجتماعية لدى عينة من الاطفال ذوي الاعاقة السمعية بدولة الكويت / فعالية مدخل الاحداث الجارية لتنمية بعض مهارات التفكير التاريخي والوعي بالقضايا التاريخية المعاصرة في دولة الكويت لدى طلاب شعبة التاريخ بكلية التربية جامعة الكويت / دور المدارس الرسمية لغات في تحقيق التربية الابداعية على ضوء متطلبات مجتمع المعرفة /	العجمي، علي عبدالرحمن نفل. الطيفري، منيف مطشر مائع ظافر. العبدي، سلطان منيف مرزوق. الراشد، مبارك أحمد عربود. فاضل، هالة عبدالفتاح السيد.	ماجستير	12596111	6749			
	2018	تتناول الرسالة: هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الاطر النظرية والفكرية لصنع القرارات التربوية في ضوء الفكر الإداري المعاصر وكذلك أهميتها للادارة المدرسية وبيان أهمية تمكين المعلمين في دعم الادارة المدرسية والارتقاء بها والوقوف على العلاقة بين عملية القرارات التربوية وتمكين المعلمين في المدرسة ورصد واقع المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت من وجهة النظر المعلمين وخرجت الدراسة بتقديم تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتمثلت أداة الدراسة الرئيسية في استبانة هدفت الوقوف على واقع مشاركة المعلمين في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت والتي طبقت على عينة الدراسة المكونة من (197) من المعلمين والمعلمات في المدارس المتوسطة بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية بدولة الكويت .		ماجستير	12596140	6750				
	2018	تتناول الرسالة: هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الاطر النظرية والفكرية لصنع القرارات التربوية في ضوء الفكر الإداري المعاصر وكذلك أهميتها للادارة المدرسية وبيان أهمية تمكين المعلمين في دعم الادارة المدرسية والارتقاء بها والوقوف على العلاقة بين عملية القرارات التربوية وتمكين المعلمين في المدرسة ورصد واقع المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت من وجهة النظر المعلمين وخرجت الدراسة بتقديم تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتمثلت أداة الدراسة الرئيسية في استبانة هدفت الوقوف على واقع مشاركة المعلمين في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت والتي طبقت على عينة الدراسة المكونة من (197) من المعلمين والمعلمات في المدارس المتوسطة بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية بدولة الكويت .		ماجستير	12596172	6751				
	2018	تتناول الرسالة: هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الاطر النظرية والفكرية لصنع القرارات التربوية في ضوء الفكر الإداري المعاصر وكذلك أهميتها للادارة المدرسية وبيان أهمية تمكين المعلمين في دعم الادارة المدرسية والارتقاء بها والوقوف على العلاقة بين عملية القرارات التربوية وتمكين المعلمين في المدرسة ورصد واقع المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت من وجهة النظر المعلمين وخرجت الدراسة بتقديم تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتمثلت أداة الدراسة الرئيسية في استبانة هدفت الوقوف على واقع مشاركة المعلمين في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت والتي طبقت على عينة الدراسة المكونة من (197) من المعلمين والمعلمات في المدارس المتوسطة بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية بدولة الكويت .		ماجستير	12596280	6752				
	2018	تتناول الرسالة : هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الاطر النظرية والفكرية لصنع القرارات التربوية في ضوء الفكر الإداري المعاصر وكذلك أهميتها للادارة المدرسية وبيان أهمية تمكين المعلمين في دعم الادارة المدرسية والارتقاء بها والوقوف على العلاقة بين عملية القرارات التربوية وتمكين المعلمين في المدرسة ورصد واقع المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت من وجهة النظر المعلمين وخرجت الدراسة بتقديم تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتمثلت أداة الدراسة الرئيسية في استبانة هدفت الوقوف على واقع مشاركة المعلمين في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت والتي طبقت على عينة الدراسة المكونة من (197) من المعلمين والمعلمات في المدارس المتوسطة بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية بدولة الكويت .		ماجستير	12596306	6753				
	2019	تتناول الرسالة :- يهدف هذا البحث الى تصميم برنامج تدريبي استخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية زمعرفة اثره على مستوى بعض المهارات الدفاعية للاعبين الطائرة بدولة الكويت وذلك من خلال : 1-التعرف على الفروق بين متوسط درجات كل من القياسين القبلي والبعدي في بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة للاعبين الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت 2-التعرف على الفروق بين متوسط درجات كل من القياسين القبلي والبعدي في مستوى بعض المهارات الدفاعية(استقبال الكرة- حائط الصد- الدفاع عن الملعب) للاعبين الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت . 3-التعرف على معدل التحسن الحادث في بعض القدرات البدنية الخاصة والمهارات الدفاعية . التوصيات:- استناد على وصل اليه الباحث وفي ضوء نتائج و أهداف الدراسة يوصي الباحث بما يلي : 1-استخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية في برنامج تدريب اللاعبين في الكرة الطائرة لما لها من تأثير واضح على الداء البدني والمهارات الدفاعية . 2-ادارح تدريبات المواقف التنافسية ضمن محتويات البرامج التدريبية للاعبين الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت .3-حضوره استخدام طرق واساليب تدريبية حديثة مناسبة لطبيعة الاداء في الكرة الطائرة للارتقاء بالمهارات الدفاعية (فد البحث) 4-العمل على توجيه هذه الدراسة والبرنامج التدريبي المقترح باستخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية وخطوات تنفيذه الى العاملين في مجال تدريب الكرة الطائرة. 5-تطبيق الدراسة على مراحل سنية أخرى وكذلك على رياضات مختلفة لضرورة التنوع من حيث اسلوب وشكل التدريبات لعدم شعور اللاعبين بالملل وكذلك وضع اللاعبين في مواقف اللعب التنافسية كي لايفاجيء اللاعبون بتلك المواقف أثناء المباراة .	الفلاح، هديل سالم أمان سرور. الاحتياجات التدريبية لمديري مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء اقتصاد المعرفة /	ماجستير	12596331	6754				
	2019	تتناول الرسالة:- استناد على وصل اليه الباحث وفي ضوء نتائج و أهداف الدراسة يوصي الباحث بما يلي : 1-استخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية في برنامج تدريب اللاعبين في الكرة الطائرة لما لها من تأثير واضح على الداء البدني والمهارات الدفاعية . 2-ادارح تدريبات المواقف التنافسية ضمن محتويات البرامج التدريبية للاعبين الكرة الطائرة بدولة الكويت .3-حضوره استخدام طرق واساليب تدريبية حديثة مناسبة لطبيعة الاداء في الكرة الطائرة للارتقاء بالمهارات الدفاعية (فد البحث) 4-العمل على توجيه هذه الدراسة والبرنامج التدريبي المقترح باستخدام تدريبات المواقف التنافسية وخطوات تنفيذه الى العاملين في مجال تدريب الكرة الطائرة. 5-تطبيق الدراسة على مراحل سنية أخرى وكذلك على رياضات مختلفة لضرورة التنوع من حيث اسلوب وشكل التدريبات لعدم شعور اللاعبين بالملل وكذلك وضع اللاعبين في مواقف اللعب التنافسية كي لايفاجيء اللاعبون بتلك المواقف أثناء المباراة .	خليل، مؤمن ابراهيم عبدالعزيز. عباس، نهال عبدالهادي عبدالله. معيد، نجوى أحمد ابوزيد.	ماجستير	12596394	6755				
	2018	تتناول الرسالة : هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الاطر النظرية والفكرية لصنع القرارات التربوية في ضوء الفكر الإداري المعاصر وكذلك أهميتها للادارة المدرسية وبيان أهمية تمكين المعلمين في دعم الادارة المدرسية والارتقاء بها والوقوف على العلاقة بين عملية القرارات التربوية وتمكين المعلمين في المدرسة ورصد واقع المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت من وجهة النظر المعلمين وخرجت الدراسة بتقديم تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتمثلت أداة الدراسة الرئيسية في استبانة هدفت الوقوف على واقع مشاركة المعلمين في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت والتي طبقت على عينة الدراسة المكونة من (197) من المعلمين والمعلمات في المدارس المتوسطة بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية بدولة الكويت .		ماجستير	12596740	6756				
	2018	تتناول الرسالة: هدفت الدراسة التعرف على الاطر النظرية والفكرية لصنع القرارات التربوية في ضوء الفكر الإداري المعاصر وكذلك أهميتها للادارة المدرسية وبيان أهمية تمكين المعلمين في دعم الادارة المدرسية والارتقاء بها والوقوف على العلاقة بين عملية القرارات التربوية وتمكين المعلمين في المدرسة ورصد واقع المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت من وجهة النظر المعلمين وخرجت الدراسة بتقديم تصور مقترح لتفعيل المشاركة في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المدارس المتوسطة بدولة الكويت واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي وتمثلت أداة الدراسة الرئيسية في استبانة هدفت الوقوف على واقع مشاركة المعلمين في صنع القرارات التربوية لتمكين معلمي المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت والتي طبقت على عينة الدراسة المكونة من (197) من المعلمين والمعلمات في المدارس المتوسطة بمنطقة الاحمدى التعليمية بدولة الكويت .		ماجستير	12596757	6757				

6758	12596814	ماجستير	تأثير تنمية التوازن العضلي لعضلات الطرف السفلي على بعض المتغيرات البدنية الخاصة ومستوى الانجاز الرقمي لمتسابقي الوثب الثلاثي بدولة الكويت /	منصور، بدر هادي.			2019	تتناول الرسالة:	2019	
6759	12596824	ماجستير	فعالية برنامج تدريبي معرفي سلوكي في تنمية مهارات إدارة الوقت لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية في دولة الكويت /	السعيدى، أحمد محمد عيد خلف.			2018	تتناول الرسالة:	2018	هدفت الرسالة الى تحديد تأثير برنامج تدريبي سلوكي معرفي في تنمية مهارات ادارة الوقت لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية بدولة الكويت ، ومعرفة أثر البرنامج لديهم ، وشمل مجتمع الدراسة على طلاب المرحلة الثانوية وشملت العينة الاساسية (80) طالب وطالبة وتم اختيارها بالطريقة العشوائية ، كما استعان الباحث في جمع البيانات برسائل متعددة أهمها مقياس مهارات ادارة الوقت، وبرنامج التدريبي المعرفي السلوكي وقد توصلت النتائج الى وجود فروق دالة احصائية بين المجموعة التجريبية والضابطة في القياس البعدي لمجالات مقياس ادارة الوقت لصالح المجموعة التجريبية كما توجد فروق دالة احصائية بين القياسين القبلي والبعدي لصالح القياس البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية في مجالات مقياس مهارات ادارة الوقت كما توجد فروق دالة احصائية بين القياس البعدي للمجموعة التجريبية والقياس التتبعي لصالح القياس التتبعي .
6760	12596861	ماجستير	برنامج لتنمية بعض المفاهيم والسلوكيات الوقاتية لدى أطفال الروضة /	محمد، نجلاء فاضل مصطفي.			2018	تتناول الرسالة:	2018	التعويض عن الحبس الاحتياطي من الموضوعات الهامة والجوهرية نظراً لتعرضه للمساس لقيمة أساسية في حياة كل فرد هي حريته الشخصية حيث يترتب على اتخاذ الحبس الاحتياطي حرمان الفرد من حريته الشخصية في التنقل قبل صدور حكم بإدانته مع ما يصاحب ذلك من اضرار على المستوى الشخصي والعائلي والمهني لذا فاننا لا نقول في نهاية هذا البحث قد اوفينا التعويض عن الحبس الاحتياطي حقه او استكملنا جميع جوانبه بل نقول انها محاولة جادة امتداداً لمحاولات لباحثين اخرين سبقونا في هذا المجال الحيوي ودراسة قد يستفيد منها طالبوا العلم في المستقبل لذلك يطيب لنا ان نوجد بعض النتائج التي نود ان تكون لبنة في البناء القانوني لهذا الاجراء الخطير ومن هذه النتائج اذ احسن المشرع المصري صنعا بوضع مبررات واضحة وحصرية للحبس الاحتياطي فهو اجراء تحقيق ولا هدف لأي -1 اجراء من اجراءات التحقيق عامة والحبس الاحتياطي خاصة بالنسبة للطبيعة القانونية للحبس الاحتياطي بالرغم من تعارض اجراء الحبس الاحتياطي مع مبدأ اصل البراءة الا انه -2 اجراء قانوني من اجراءات التحقيق
6761	12604203	دكتوراه	التعويض عن الحبس الاحتياطي :	عبدالمولى، محمد عبدالمولى محمد.	محمد عبدالمولى محمد عبدالمولى ،	القاهرة ؛ 2017				
6762	12607556	ماجستير	/ Biological Control Of Fusarium Wilt Disease On Tomato Plant .	Thabet , Noha Saied Ebrahim		Egypt : 2019 .		tomato plants are infected with many pathogens such as fungi, bacteria , viruses, nematodes and biotic factors. Damping - off, root rots and wilt are among the important fungal diseases . Root rot pathogens caused by Fusarium oxysporum and Fungal solani (Wokocha 1990 and Ristaino et al., 1991). fusarium oxysporum are known to be important plant pathogens that cause severe da mage to many host plants(Olivaian et al., 2003 Tomato wilt disease caused reduction in weight of tomato fruits and productivity (de Curtis et al 2010: and Jabnoun-khiareddine et al., 2016). in egypt , the losses due to tomato wilt disease reached up to 67% (Lasheen 2009 Biological control is usually more enduring with no toxic residue in nature-s food chains, safe for application and and cheaper in cost. Biological control lends itself as a suitable antagonistic microorganisms. (Fravel, 2005 and Al-Askar and Rashad, 2010). because beneficial microorganisms such as Bacillus subtilis, pseudomonas fluorescence and yeast which were used successfully in increasing the yield and improved the quality of many crops when applied.	Prof. Dr. Mohamed Mostafa El- Sheikh Ali , Prof. Dr. Mohamed Hassan Abd-El Reheim Hassan .	#####
6763	12608504	دكتوراه	النظام القانوني لصناديق الاستثمار العقاري :	ميروك، إليهام عبد الحليم محمد.	إليهام عبد الحليم محمد ميروك ؛	القاهرة : 2018 .		تتناول موضوع الرسالة النظام القانوني لصناديق الاستثمار العقاري دراسة مقارنة في الباب الأول التمهيدي ثم دراسة ماهية صناديق الاستثمار العقارية ومدى تأثيرها على سوق المال وذلك من خلال فصلين تناول الفصل الأول الحديث عن ماهية صناديق الاستثمار العقاري أما بالنسبة للفصل الثاني من الباب التمهيدي فقد تناول الحديث عن انواع صناديق الاستثمار العقارية وخصائصها والتميز بينها وبين صناديق الاستثمار الاخرى والشركات العقارية وتناول الباب الأول موضوع تأسيس صندوق الاستثمار العقاري وإدارته وأخيراً تناول الباب الثاني دراسة طرق تمويل صندوق الاستثمار العقاري وحساب الأرباح وتوزيع العوائد على المستثمرين والرقابة على الصندوق وانقضاءه إن الية تسوية المنازعات بمنطقة التجارة العالمية بوضعها الحالي جدار من القواعد والإجراءات تقع خلفه الكثير من التفاصيل الواردة بين ثنايا الاتفاقات والمواد التي تتعلق بتناول كل منها كما تنظم إجراءات المرور بهذا الصرح توقيتات زمنية محددة لكل مرحلة قد تختلف في تفاصيلها ولكن دون المساس بحدودها الزمنية التي رسمها تفاهم تسوية المنازعات ولا تقتصر عملية تسوية النزاع على إجراءات فريق التحكيم بل هناك وسائل دبلوماسية تسبق بل وتعاصر تلك الإجراءات وهي المشاورات والتوفيق والوساطة والمسامحة المحيطة حتى وإن كانت لم يسبق استخدامها فيما عدا المشاورات يمكن حل النزاع من خلالها .		
6764	12608526	دكتوراه	آلية تسوية المنازعات بمنطقة التجارة العالمية :	عبد العليم، طه محمد محمد أحمد.	طه محمد محمد احمد عبد العليم ؛	القاهرة : 2018 .		الهدف من هذه الرسالة هو دراسة الرقابة على الاتفاق العام وبيان اهمية وحتمية هذه الرقابة ، وضرورة تطويرها لكي تتم عمليات التنفيذ طبقاً للقواعد المالية والقانونية السائدة وفقاً للخطوة العامة للتحقيق الاهداف العامة التي تتضمنها الموازنة العامة بكفاءة عالية واقتصاد وما يعكسه ذلك من اثار ايجابية على الاقتصاد الوطني والاستقرار للمجتمع وقد تم عقد دراسة مقارنة بين الرقابة على الاتفاق العام في اليمن ومصر وبين بعض انظمة أخرى وقد ادخلت في مجال الانظمة المقارنة - الرقابية في بريطانيا وفرنسا في محاولة للإستفادة من تجارب هذه الانظمة خاصة بعد التعديلات التي طرأت على تشريعات نظمها الرقابية .		
6765	12608548	دكتوراه	الرقابة على الاتفاق العام في التشريع اليمني :	النفيس، صادق احمد علي.	صادق احمد علي النفيس ؛	القاهرة ؛ 2017 .				
6766	12608696	دكتوراه	Efficiency Of Some New Insecticides Against Certain Insect Pests Of Family Acrididae /	Rabie , Osama Mahmoud Moustafa		Egypt : 2019 .		Locust and grasshoppers are members of family Acrididae (order Orthoptera) to which hundrers of insect pests belonging.	Dr. Mahmoud Mohammed Mahmoud Soliman , Dr. Kareem Mohammed Mohannny , Dr. Tharawat Abdel-Monaim Abdel-Fattah .	#####

							Locusts are destructive pests to crops and pasture throughout the world. These insects were mentioned in the Bible to current media reports and the locust plagues attract public attention in a way that no other insects do (Lomer et al. 2001). Locusts were also mentioned in Qran. They are the most vicious due to their ability to consume the farm crops and grasslands. A swarm of locusts can contain 50 million adult insect per square kilometer which can consume 100 tons of vegetation per day (COPR, 1982). Locust swarms are capable of migrating over long distances transferring the risk from a country or a continent to the other. They are different from grasshoppers with their ability to change their phase from solitary to gregarious insects with associated changes in morphology, physiology and behaviour (Uvarov, 1977). The Desert Locust <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> (Forsk.) invades Egypt during the winter breeding season and can breed if the conditions are favorable, and the resulted breeding can migrate inside and attack the farmed crops in the Nile valley. The African migratory locust, <i>L. migratoria migratorioides</i> (Reiche & Fairmaire) has become a major pest to the farmed crops in the western desert of Egypt, mainly in the large land reclamation projects of Sharq El-Oeinat and Toshka. It caused destructive outbreaks both in frequency and scale in Egypt during the recent years, possibly due to the expansion of the land reclamation projects which offered preferred conditions for breeding. Currently, chemical control using the organophosphate carbamate and synthetic pyrethroid pesticides is still the main instrument to control locusts successfully, while organochlorines were banned due to their persistence and severe effects on the environment (Lecoq et al. 2001). The widespread use of the synthetic pesticides has considerable negatives such as handling hazards, development of insect resistance to insecticides, increased costs, concerns about insecticide residues, and great threats to both human and environmental health (Garriga and Caballero, 2011), which occurs due to pollution by chemical pesticides such as toxicity to non-target organisms (Tingle, 1996) and humans (Pretty, 1996). Unlike other agricultural pest control, locust control operations differ in their nature and scale, which makes the operators under great risk of pesticide exposure, as they work from sunset to the early morning. Therefore, there is a necessity to find safe and environmental friendly alternative insecticides with reduced risk. Many trials were conducted around the world to find safe alternatives for the conventional insecticides. Assess the toxicity of various concentrations of chlorantraniliprole, spinosad and fipronil on the 5th nymphal instars and adults of <i>S. gregaria</i> and <i>L. m. migratorioides</i>. - Compare the sensitivity of <i>S. gregaria</i> and <i>Locusta m. migratorioides</i> to the tested insecticides.		
6767	12608955	دكتوراه	Studies On The Infestation Of Honey Bee Colonies With Wax Moths In Qena Region /	Abd-Elnam, Mostafa Seddik Ahmed		Egypt : 2019 .	The Present work was Carried Out For Three Successive Years (2015 to 2017) For Surveying and Controlling Of Greater Wax Moth, <i>Galleria mellonella</i> L Under Quna Governorate. Results Indicate That The Populations Of Larvae And Pupae Of Wax moth during 2016 and 2017 were Concentrated in the Period from June to December. Following a near normal distribution, The Population increased gradually till reaching its peak at September (13.2 and 17.40 in 2016 and 14.20 in 2017) for larvae and pupae, respectively, then decreased gradually till the end of the year. For adult moth, the average number of moths attracted to the different types of traps increased gradually from June till reaching the peak at October, then it decreased gradually till the end of the year. The attracted wax moth to the light traps increased by decreasing the distance of the traps from the colonies, where for the 1st row of light traps (at 5 meter distance from the apiary), the average numbers of wax moth gathered by the different types of traps were as follows: 9071, 6.09, 5.33, 3.57 and 2.28 moth /trap for red, blue, green, white and yellow color traps, respectively. There were significant differences among different types of traps. For the 2nd row of light traps (at 10 meter distance from the apiary), the efficiency of the different types of traps were similar to that of the 1st row, but with moderate numbers. The average numbers of wax moth were: 6.57, 4.80, 3.71, 2.67 and 1.38 moths/trap, respectively. For the 3rd row of light traps (at 15 meter distance from the apiary), the efficiency of the different types of traps were similar to that of the 1st and 2nd rows but with lower numbers. The average numbers of wax moth were: 2.28, 1.71, 1.29, 0.95 and 0.52 moths/trap, respectively. The average number of moth attracted to the different types of traps peaked (11.06 moths / trap for the 1st row, 7.87 moths / trap for the 2nd row and 2.73 moths / trap for the 3rd row) in October. The diet of old bees-wax + pollen, among the different types of bees-wax, represented the most important, where it enhanced the characteristics of wax moth (larval length, larval and pupal weights, larval and pupal periods, adult longevity) as well as food consumption. For biological control agents, the larval mortality % of greater wax moth fed bees-wax treated with different concentrations of, <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>, <i>Beauveria bassiana</i>, <i>Meteorus anisopliae</i> and <i>paecilomyces</i>. <i>carneus</i>, increased with increasing each of exposure time and the concentrations, <i>p. carneus</i> and <i>B. thuringiensis</i> were the most important. The highest slope value was 2.93 for <i>p. carneus</i> followed with 2.56, for <i>B.thuringiensis</i>. For pupation and adult	#####	Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohammed Mahmoud Soliman , Prof. Dr. Karem Mohammed Mohannay , Prof. Dr. Hamdy Metwally Mansour .
6768	12609841	دكتوراه	Effect Of menopausal symptoms on quality of life among menopausal women in Qena city	Ali, Reda Refaei		جامعة السيوط 2015			sayed Ahmad Mohamed Taha, Manal Farouk Mostafa, Sahar Fahmy El Said

6769	12609843	دكتوراه	Effect Of menopausal symptoms on quality of life among menopausal women in Qena city	Ali, Reda Refaei	جامعة اسيوط	2015			sayed Ahmad Mohamed Taha,Manal Farouk Mostafa,Sahar Fahmy El Said
6770	12609880	دكتوراه	Outcomes of Implementing aClinical Pathway for Severe Traumatic Brain Injury	AbouZied , Warda Ramadan	كلية التمريض جامعة اسيوط	2017			Nagwa Ahmad Reda,Mohammad Mohamed Abd Ellatif,Mona Aly Mohammed, Mervat Anwar Abdel Aziz , Matthew Leach
6771	12609916	ماجستير	Impact of Training Programme for Nurses in Wound care on Infiction Control Among Burned Children	Bayumi,Hayah Abu Elazayiem	جامعة اسيوط	1998		1998	
6772	12609924	ماجستير	لوحات الأفراد الجنائزية في عصر الأسرة التاسعة عشر دراسة لغوية حضارية.	تأليف: سعد: أبو بكر عبدالسلام مصطفى. (د.ن).	قنا.	2005	المخلص العربي: حملت هذه الدراسة عنوان" اللوحات الجنائزية في عصر الأسرة التاسعة عشر" وذلك لأهمية دراسة تلك اللوحات لما تحتويه من معتقدات المصري القديم وتطورها دينيا وقيما، وتتناول مقدمو وثلاث فصول وخاتمة وقائمة لمراجع عربية واجنبية وملخص لوحات ، فالمقدمة تحتوي علي تعريف للوحات ونشأتها وتطورها منذ العصور الأولى حتي عصر الدولة الحديثةأنوارواعها ومحتوياتها من زخارف. واحتوي الفصل الأول علي مصادر اللوحات التي جمعن وعددها 54 لوحة، مع ذكر تعرف كل لوحة وإسم صاحبها وإبعادها ومادة صنعها وموقعها الأصلي والمكان الذي توجد فيه حاليا ومآلها من مناظر. واحتوي الفصل الثانية علي: دراسة تحليلية للوات من حيث أشكالها المختلفة والرموز التي سجلت علي قممها، وتحليل المناظر التي صورت علي أسطح هذه اللوحات من طرز شعر وملابس والمقاعد وموائد القرايين. واحتوي الفصل الثالث علي: دراسة اللغوية للصيغ التي وردت بالمناظر علي اللوحات من صيغ تعبد وتقديم قرايين وإستفادة المتوفي من تلك القرايين وإقامة بعض الطقوس أقب المتوفي المختلفة ووردت علي اللوحات مع ذكر طرق كتابة الصيغ وأجزائها وآلية الصيغ. ثم الخاتمة التي وردت بها أهم النتائج التي توصلت اليها الدراسة في مؤتمتها وفصولها الثلاثة. ABSTRACT: this study entitled " Private funerary stelae of the Nineteenth Dynasty, denote to the artitic and historical values of such stelae, that help understanding the ancient egyptian beliefs and the development of religious and artistic rituals. Chapter one: The original sources of stelae, this chapter includes a collection of 54 stelae,definition of each stelae, indentification of its owner,dimension, matrial, original location and the site where it is now located. Chapter two: this chapter deals wih a comprehensive analysis of the stelae according to their shapes, symbols attached to their tops, signets and figures, tackling the different hair, clth, styles, and seat and offering tables. Chapter three: This chapter studies the different formulae used in writing the stelae texts, which are: Adore ship and offering, it also deals the gods of the formula, their attributes and names, kinds of offering which the the dead wishes, and finally studying other idioms and expressions of adore ship and the offerings; and the different titles of the dead ones.	إشراف: د/ منصور النوبي منصور، د/ احمد علي محمد الأنصاري.	
6773	12611468	دكتوراه	برنامج مقترح قائم على استراتيجيّة التعليم المتميّز لتحسين الأداء العزفي لالة البيانو من خلال فإلسات مليمنتي/	النهاوي،شيماء عبدالفتاح محمد احمد	جامعة جنوب الوادى- كلية التربية النوعية بقنا،	قنا:	2019	اهداف البحث : 1- تحديد الخصائص الفنية البنائية للصبياغة اللخنية لفالسات كليمنتي مصنف (38) لاله البيانو المنفرد 2- التعرف على الصعوبات الادائية والتقنيات العزفية (التكنيكية – والتعبيرية) والتي تشمل عليها فإلسات كليمنتي مصنف . للبيانو (38) 3- التغلب على الصعوبات التكنيكية عن طريق التدريبات والارشادات العزفية المقترحة من قبل الباحثة 4- التعرف على المهارات العزفية لاله البيانو الواجب توافرها لدى طلاب الفرق الدراسية الثانية ، والثالثة ، والرابعة - (عينة البحث)بالكلية 5- تحديد خطوات البرنامج المقترح القائم على استخدام استراتيجيّة التعليم المتميّز اهمية البحث : 1- قد يفيد البحث في محاولة التغلب على اوجه القصور في الاساليب والاستراتيجيات المعتادة لتدريس آلة البيانو 2- قد يساعد البحث الحالي معلمى آلة البيانو فى تبني استراتيجيات مناسبة متنوعة يمكن ان تسهم فى تحقيق اهداف العزف 3- على اله البيانو للمراحل التعليمية المختلفة فروض البحث : 1- التحليل النظرى والعزفى لفالسات كليمنتي مصنف (38) يساعد فى توضيح المفاهيم والخصائص الفنية لتلك الفالسات 2- وجود مهارات عزفية تحتويها فإلسات العينة من فإلسات كليمنتي مصنف (38) تساعد على تنمية اداء الطالب 3- التدريبات المقترحة والارشادات العزفية تساعد على تحقيق الهدف التعليمي الموضوعه من أجله 4- توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطات درجات طلاب العينة فى الاختبار التحصيلي (قبلى – بعدى) فى عزف العينة المختارة من فإلسات كليمنتي مصنف (38) لصالح الاختبار البعدى	شريف زين العابدين عبدالمجيد - ايمان عبدالفتاح على
6774	12611469	دكتوراه	فاعلية التدريس بمخطط البيت الدائري والتعليم المقلوب فى تنمية مفاهيم ومهارات الطباعة اليدوية لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادى/	وزيرى؛ جليانة محمد الصغير حسن.	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	قنا:	2018	اهداف البحث : 1- التعرف على فاعلية التدريس بمخطط البيت الدائري في تنمية مفاهيم الطباعة اليدوية لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي 2- التعرف على فاعلية التدريس بمخطط البيت الدائري في تنمية مهارات الطباعة اليدوية لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي 3- التعرف على فاعلية التدريس بالتعليم المقلوب في تنمية مفاهيم الطباعة اليدوية لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي 4- التعرف على فاعلية التدريس بالتعليم المقلوب في تنمية مهارات الطباعة اليدوية لتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي 5- المقارنة بين اثر التدريس باستخدام كل من مخطط البيت الدائري والتعليم المقلوب على تحصيل مفاهيم الطباعة اليدوية - للتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي المقارنة بين اثر التدريس باستخدام كل من مخطط البيت الدائري والتعليم المقلوب على تنمية مهارات الطباعة اليدوية - للتلاميذ الصف الاول الاعدادي	أمل محمد محمود محمد ابوزيد- فاطمة الزهراء كمال احمد - أمل عبدالكريم حسين.

							قد يفيد البحث في محاولة التغلب على أوجه العصور في الأساليب واستراتيجيات تدريس التربية الموسيقية المتعددة في المدارس. قد يساعد البحث الحالي موجهي التربية الموسيقية والقائمين على تدريب معلمي التربية الموسيقية بتبنى استراتيجيات-3 جديدة للتدريس يمكن أن تساهم في تحقيق أهداف التربية الموسيقية في هذه المرحلة				إد / زينب محمد امين - د/ عبدالروؤف محمد محمد اسماعيل - محمود محمد حسين
6782	12611539	ماجستير	اماعيل؛ عبدالشافى عاطف شافع.	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	قنا:	2019	مشكلة البحث: في ضوء ماسبق يمكن تحديد مشكلة البحث الحالي في وجود صعوبة لدى طلاب المرحلة الاعداية فى التحصيل الدراسي والتفكير البصرى من خلال دراستهم لمقرر الكمبيوتر وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات مما استدزم دراسة تقصى اثر التفاعل بين الانفوجرافيك الثابت /التفاعلى واسلوب التعلم التصورى /الادرaki فى تنمية التحصيل الدراسي والتفكير البصري لدى طلاب المرحلة الاعدايةة. اسئلة البحث: فى ضوء تحديد مشكلّة البحث الذى يهدف البحث الحالى الى حلها من خلال الإجابة عن السؤال الرئيس الآتى: ما أثر التفاعل بين الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى واسلوب التعلم التصورى / الادراكى فى تنمية التحصيل الدراسى والتفكير البصرى لدى طلاب المرحلة الاعدايةة. تفرّع من هذا السؤال عدة الاسئلة الفرعية الآتية: 1-ما نموذج التصميم التعليمي فى تقنية الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى- 2-ما أثر استخدام الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى على تنمية التحصيل الدراسى- 3-ما أثر اسلوب التعلم التصورى /الادرakis على تنمية التحصيل الدراسى- 4-ما أثر التفاعل بين الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى واسلوب التعلم التصورى/الادرakis فى تنمية التحصيل الدراسى- 5-ما أثر استخدام الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى فى تنمية التفكير البصرى- 6-ماثر اسلوب التعلم التصورى /الادرakis فى تنمية التفكير البصرى- 7-ما أثر التفاعل بين الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى واسلوب التعلم التصورى/ الادرakis فى تنمية التفكير البصرى- اهداف البحث: سعى البحث الحالى الي الكشف عن أثر التفاعل بين الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى واسلوب التعلم التصورى /الادرakis والتصل الى علاقة ارتباطية للتفاعل بين الانفوجرافيك واسلوب التعلم الاكثر تأثيرا فى تنمية التحصيل الدراسى والتفكير البصرى. تحديد التصور المقترح على استخدام الانفوجرافيك الثابت لتنمية الجانب المعرفى المرتبطين بالتحصيل الدراسى والتفكير البصرى . 2-تحديد التصور المقترح للانفوجرافيك التفاعلي لتنمية الجانب المعرفى المرتبطين بالتحصيل الدراسى والتفكير البصرى- 3-تعرف نما عرض المحتوى المناسب لانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى فى تنمية الجانب المعرفى المرتبط بالتحصيل الدراسى- والتفكير البصرى 4-تحديد اسلوب التعلم التصورى /الادرakis لطالب المرحلة الاعدايةة الأكثر استفادة من استخدام الانفوجرافيك فيما يتعلق- 5-بتنبؤ الجانب المعرفى المرتبط بالتحصيل الدراسى والتفكير البصرى بأحدى نمطى عرض الانفوجرافيك 6-تعرف اثر نمطى عرض الانفوجرافيك الثابت/ التفاعلى واسلون التعلم التصورى /الادرakis على تحصيل الجانب المعرفى- 7-المرتبط بالتحصيل الدراسى والتفكير البصرى				
6783	12611549	ماجستير	محمد؛فردوس عبدالقادر محمود.	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	قنا:	2019	اهداف البحث : 1- استلھام تصميمات زخرفية من التراث النوبى . . اثاره اسطح المنتجات السياحية من خلال التصميمات الزخرفية المنقذة من قبل الطلاب 3- القاء الضوء على التراث النوبى برموزه وعناصره الزخرفية اهمية البحث : 1- الاستفادة من التصميمات الزخرفية المستلهمة من التراث النوبى فى اثاره اسطح المنتجات السياحية 2- فتح افاق جديدة للمنتجات السياحية خاصة بالتراث النوبى فروض البحث :1- توجد علاقة ايجابية بين استلھام تصميمات زخرفية من التراث النوبى وبين اثاره اسطح المنتجات السياحية (لاعمال التجربة الذاتية) توجد علاقة ايجابية بين استلھام تصميمات زخرفية من التراث النوبى وبين تنمية مهارات الطلاب فى اثاره اسطح 2-(بطاقة التقويم)المنتجات السياحية			إد/ بركات سعيد محمد - إ.م.د / فاطمة الزهراء كمال احمد - د/ رانيا احمد رضا.	
6784	12611576	ماجستير	احمد؛احسان ابو الحسن مصطفى.	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	قنا:	2018	مقدمة البحث : حدثت طفرات علمية فى علم تكنولوجيا التعليم فرضت على كل النظم التعليمية ضرورة مواكبتها والاستفادة منها وترتب على ذلك تغير ادوار المعلم من ناقل للمعلومات الى ميسر ومرشد تعليمى وتكنولوجى لطلابه وتحديث الوسائل التكنولوجية التى وجب على المعلم اتقان مهارات استخدامها لدرجة ان هذا التقدم الهائل تبعه تقدم مدهل فى مجال التطبيقات التعليمية وعلى راسها تطبيقات جوجل التربوية التى أحدثت طفرة هائلة فى عملية التعليم والتعلم فى ظل نمو وسائل النقل لدى الطلاب والمعلمين على حد سواء مما يستلزم تطوير قدرات المعلمين على استخدام تلك التطبيقات الحديثة فى عملية التعلم للحيلة دون تاخر النظم التعليمية عن دوائر التعليم فى عالم يوصف بأنه قرية صغيرة كما ساعد التطور فى تقنيات المعلومات والاتصالات الحديثة فى اعادة النظر فى تشكيل المؤسسات التعليمية بتقديم بيئات وطرق جديدة للتعليم مما مهد لظهور نمط جديد من انماط التوزيع لعلم وهو التعليم من بعد ولهذا فقد باتت عملية ادخال التكنولوجيا فى التعليم والتعلم تشكل تحديا مستمرا للمعلمين لما لذلك من اهمية فى تحقيق الاهداف التعليمية ومن هنا جاءت اهمية اعداد المعلم القادر على توظيف تلك المستحدثات التكنولوجية بكفاءة أثناء عملية التدريس ولا يمكن ان يتم ذلك الا من خلال وعى المعلم بهذه المستحدثات التكنولوجية ومن الضروري ان يكون جميع المعلمين بمختلف تخصصاتهم على وعى باستخدام مستحدثات تكنولوجيا التعليم ومن هنا لابد من التعرف على واقع مدى توظيف المعلمين لهذه المستحدثات التكنولوجية فى تدريسهم على عمليات2013. اهداف البحث: 1-اعداد وينا التصميم التعليمى بيئة التعلم الالكترونية التفاعلية القائمة على التعلم النقال لقياس اثره فى تنمية مهارات- 2-استخدام تطبيقات جوجل التربوية لدى المعلمين 3-التعرف على اثر تصميم بيئة تعلم الكترونية تفاعلية قائمة على التعلم النقال فى تنمية الجانب المعرفى المرتبط بمهارات- 4-استخدام تطبيقات جوجل التربوية لدى معلمى المرحلة الثانوية 5-التعرف على اثر تصميم بيئة تعلم الكترونية تفاعلية قائمة على التعلم النقال فى تنمية الجانب المهارى المرتبط بمهارات- 6-استخدام تطبيقات جوجل التربوية لدى معلمى المرحلة الثانوية			ابان صلاح الدين صالح – عبدالروؤف محمد محمد اسماعيل	

اهداف البحث:	2019	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادي،	سيدوفاء يحيى عبدالمطلب.	اثر التفاعل بين نمطى التعليم المدمج (المعكوس/الدوار) والاسلوب المعرفى (الاندفاع / التزوى) على تنمية مهارات انتاج الوحدات الرقمية ثلاثية الابعاد لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/	ماجستير	12611583	6785
اهداف البحث:	2018	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادي،	عبدالله هناء طابع جاد الرب	اثر التفاعل بين الشكل الحقيقى والظاهرى فى بيئات تكنولوجيا الواقع المعزز على تنمية مهارات التفكير البصرى والدافعية نحو انجاز أنشطة الاستقصاء لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/	ماجستير	12611598	6786
اهداف البحث :	2019	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادي،	عمر!هدى عبدالوهاب خضرى.	تصميم بيئة تعلم الكترونية تفاعلية قائمة على تطبيقات الويب (2,0) واثرها فى تنمية مهارات انتاج تطبيقات تقنية اسكرين كاست لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم والانخراط فى التعلم/	ماجستير	12611605	6787
هدف البحث هدف البحث الى علاج ضعف التحصيل ودافعية الانجاز لدى التلاميذ منخفضى المثابرة الاكاديمية وذلك من خلال تنفيذ مهام الويب الفردى /التعاونى القائم على تطبيقات الويب 2.0 اهمية البحث قد تمهين نتائج البحث فى تعزيز الافادة من امكانيات معام الويب فى تذليل الصعوبات التى تواجه طلاب المرحلة الاعادية- قد تفيد نتائج هذا البحث فى تزويد المعلمين باستراتيجيات وانماط وادوات لتنفيذ مهام الويب ذات تاثير فعال فى تحسين- يغيد هذا البحث فى توفير المعالجة الملائمة لاستعدادات المتعلمين بهدف تحقيق الاهداف التعليمية الى اقصى حد ممكن - يمكن لهذا البحث ان يعمل على تحسين تعلم مادة الحاسب الالى وذلك بالتعرف على بعض الاستراتيجيات المناسبة- كاستراتيجية مهام الويب اثره الفوائد الادبى المتعلق بالمثابرة الاكاديمية-5	2019	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادي،	على!يمان يوسف سلامه.	اثر اختلاف نمطى مهام الويب (الفردى/ التعاونى)القائم على تطبيقات الويب 2,0 على الدافعية للانجاز والتحصيل لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعادية منخفضى المثابرة الاكاديمية/	ماجستير	12611611	6788

د/ بركات سعيد محمد عثمان د/ رشا فوزى احمد عبدالرحيم	مشكلة البحث: التقليد مظهر الثبات وعدم الحركة بينما الابتكار مظهر الحيوية والنشاط ونحن لا نتصور كيف تكون الحياة لو سارت على وتيرة واحدة وان ما بها يرى على صورة مماثلة انها بلا شك تصبح حياة رتيبة مقفّرة او على الاقل تصبح حياة تفتت بريقتها وحيويتها. واستخدام عنصر اومفرادات جديدة فى التكوين الزخرفى رغم كونها من التراث الشعبي يمكن ان تثرى هذا الجانب من التصميمات الزخرفية. ولكن لماذا اختارت الباحثة الشكل الخارجى لفخاريات قنا القلعة-البلاص-الزير.لنكون العنصر او الوحدة التى يمكن اخضاعها لنظم التكرار لاستحداث تكوينات زخرفية لذا نتمنى الدراسة الحالية الى استخدام اشكال فخاريات قنا وهى القلعة-البلاص-الزير.كمفردات تشكيلية يمكن ان تثرى التكوينات الزخرفية من خلال نظم التكرار واستحداث محاور وحلول تشكيلية جديدة للتكوين الزخرفى وذلك باستخدام الحاسب الالى وهذ يثرى الفكر الابتكارى والذى بدوره يثرى التكوين الزخرفى. وهذا ما نتمنى اليه الباحثة فى تجربة البحث وذلك باستغلال ما تتمتع به الخطوط الخارجية لفخاريات قنا من ثقافة فنية اصلية يمكنها من ابتكار تكوينات زخرفية مستحدثة بعيدة كل البعد عن انماط التقليد. وعليه يمكن صياغة مشكلة البحث فى السؤال التالى: كيف يمكن الاستفادة من الشكل الخارجى لفخاريات قنا كمفردات ذخرفية فى بناء تكوينات زخرفية مستحدثة وباستخدام-1 فروض البحث: هناك علاقة ايجابية بين استخدام الشكل الخارجى لفخاريات قنا كعنصر فى نظم التكرار وبين استحداث تكوينات زخرفية باستخدام الحاسب الالى. اهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الى: اثراء التكوين الزخرفى من خلال الاستفادة من الشكل الخارجى لفخاريات قنا كمفردات زخرفية فى بناء تكوينات زخرفية مستحدثة وباستخدام الحاسب الالى.	2019	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	احمد اسماء احمد فؤاد.	شكل فخاريات قنا كمدخل لاثراء التكوينات الزخرفية باستخدام الحاسب الالى/	ماجستير	12611624	6789
د/ زينب محمد احمد امين د.م.د/ نجلاء محمد فارس د/ سحر محمد السيد د/ طلعت عبدالمتعالم حسن شحاته	مقدمة البحث فى ظل عصر التثقفات العلمية والتكنولوجيا فالتقة السرعة اصبح من الضروري تزويد الفرد بالمبادئ والمعارف التى تعينه على فهم مفردات حياته التى يعيشها وترسيخ هذه المبادئ فى بنية الفرد المعرفية كي لا يكون عرضه للزوال السريع نتيجة لذلك اصبح تعليم واكتساب المعلومات عملية اساسية ومهمة وظهرت فى الآونة الاخيرة الكثير من الكتب الالكترونية التعليمية سواء المقدمة للطلاب والاكاديمين فى محاولة منهم لمواكبة التقدم الحادث فى الجامعات الالكترونية او لناشرين يحاولون تلبية الطلب المتزايد على المصادر التعليمية التى يكن الوصول اليها فى اى وقت وفى اى مكان وتتضمن معلومات ووسائط متعددة وروابط النص الفائق واليات البحث فى العصر الحديث الكتاب الالكترونى عبارة عن مجموعة من الصفحات التفاعلية النشطة قائمة التشعيب والمتاحة عبر اى وسيط الكترونى تحتوي على عناصر الوسائط المتعددة المثيرة للانتباه وبدلا من تقديم صفحات يقرأها المتعلم فى بيئة تفاعلية فانه من الممكن تزويد الطلاب بكتب الكترونى يحتوى على سلسلة من الروابط قائمة التشعب لينتج خلالها دعم البناء المعرفى بدلا من نقل المعرفة.	2019	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	سليمان اهدى محمد احمد.	اثر استخدام الروابط الفائقة والتلميحات البصرية فى الكتاب الالكترونى على تنمية بعض مهارات البحث العلمى لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية/	ماجستير	12611632	6790
د.م.د/ فاطمة الزهراء كمال احمد رشوان د/ اكرام فاروق احمد الشايطر.	خلفية البحث تعد النوبة كنز دفين رغم ماتحتضى به المكتبة العربية من ابحاث الفتح اضواها على مختلف نواحي الحياة بهذا الاقليم قديما وحديثا ورغم السبق والدور المهم للعلماء والباحثين والاثريين الأجانب فالنوبة ارض مصرية وتاريخ مصري واكتشافنا للنوبة هو تعميق وكشف للروح المصرية فى تجلياتها المتنوعة والثرية ثراء ارض وتاريخ مصر وفى ظل انفصال العمارة اليوم عن تراثها واختفاء الكثير من المعانى والقيم الاجتماعية وغيرها من الموروثات وفى ظل ما يتعرض له المحتوى التراثى اليوم بوجه عام والتراث المعمارى النوبى بوجه خاص من عوامل عدة أدت الى تناقصه واندثاره تدريجيا كان هذا حافزا لدى الباحث للدراسة البحثية كمحاولة للحفاظ على التراث النوبى من الاندثار والضعف حدود البحث اقتصر البحث الحالي على : الدراسة التحليلية لعناصر العمارة النوبية فى منطقة النوبة المصرية فى الفترة السابقة للتجهيز وحتى وقت اجراء الدراسة -1 لمنطقى الكنوز (المتوكية) والفاديجا عينة عسوانية ممثلة من طلاب الصف الثانى الاعداى عددهم (20)طالب مجموعة واحدة مدرسة قسطل الإعدادية-2 المشتركة العام الدراسى 2019/2018م -الخامات والادوات المستخدمة فى البحث (أوراق فيريانو 20*30-الوان خشب وفورماستر والوان باستيل -أقلام رصاص -3 ممحاة	2019	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	باشا مومن جمال الدين عبدالرحيم.	جماليات العمارة النوبية كمدخل لتنمية مهارات التعبير الفنى لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية/	ماجستير	12611646	6791
وجدى رفعت فريد - محمد سعيد عبدالله	خلفية البحث لقد نشأ الفن عندما بدا الانسان خطواته العملية فى السيطرة على بيئته والظواهر التى تحيط به وتؤثر فى حياته اما للتغلب عليها واما للاستفادة منها وقد اتبع الانسان البدائى طريقة خاصة تزيل عنه جزء من غداء ومشقة التصارع مع تلك الظواهر الغامضة فاذا ما قتل فى محاولاته صيد الحيوان فانه كان يقوم بتخطيط صورة مشابهة وضع السيطرة عليه وكان ذلك العمل يشعره بإمكانية تحقق ذلك الواقع وهكذا برزت اول اعمال الفن عندما استقرت الحياة على ضفاف نهر النيل وانشئت القرى والمدن فى مناطق مختلفة على طول مجرى النهر من الجندل الأول حتى احرش النلتا بدأت ارماسات جديدة للفن قدر لبدرة ت ان تنبت وتزدهر رسوخا وثباتا وتظل قائمة ومستمرة وقادرة على الازدهار والامرار لا ف تالية من السفين وعندما ننظر الى تاريخ الفن سنرى ان المشاركة بين الأساليب والطراز امر لا ليس فيه وان تبادل الخبرات وانتقالها من عصر الى عصر هو الأساس المشترك بين الاعمال الفنية المختلفة والى انتجت عبر العصور التاريخية فأتى عمل فى هو حلقة وصل بين الاعمال السابقة والاعمال التى ستتبعه ولفن الماضى فضل على فن الحاضر لذا نجد الفن فى كل زمن يحمل بعض سمات باقية من الماضى بقدر مايجلب من تجديد وتطور معاصر فكانت البدايات الفنية الأولى آنذاك بسيطة بطبيعة الحال وظهرت فى شكل خطوط حفرت حفرا هينا على سطح القصور والأواني الفخارية بعد أن أصبحت صناعة الفخار ضرورية من ضرورات الحياة	2018	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	محارب فاطمة عبدالرحمن مصطفى.	الوحدات الزخرفية فى الفن المصرى القديم والاستفادة منها فى استحداث صياغات تشكيلية لمكملات الملبس لاثراء الاشغال الفنية/	ماجستير	12611694	6792
د/ بركات سعيد محمد د.م.د/ فاطمة الزهراء كمال احمد	اهداف البحث : ارفع مستوى الاداء الفنى للطلاب من خلال دراستنا لجماليات الدلالات الرمزية للوحدات الاسلامية واستثمار ذلك -1 كمدخل لتدريس التصميمات الزخرفية لطلاب الثانوية الازهرية اهمية البحث :	2019	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	رضوان محمود ماهر على	الدلالات الرمزية للوحدات الاسلامية كمدخل لتدريس التصميمات الزخرفية المعاصرة لطلاب الثانوية الازهرية/	دكتوراه	12612653	6793

									توجيه انظار القائمين على العملية التعليمية بالأزهر الشريف الى الاهتمام بتدريس الفن عامة والتصميمات الزخرفية -1 خاصة لطلاب الأزهر بما ينمى لديهم الحس والنوق الفني تجاه الفن الإسلامي واساليبه التشكيلية . 2- اراء المكتبة العربية بمرجع خاص بتدريس التصميمات الزخرفية لطلاب الأزهر - فروض البحث : 1- توجد فروق ذات دلالة احصائية بين متوسطي درجات (عينة البحث) في التصميم الزخرفي في التطبيقين (القبلي – البعدي) كما تقيسها بطاقة تقييم التصميمات الزخرفية المعاصرة لصالح التطبيق البعدي . حدود البحث : 1- دراسة وتحليل الدلالات الرمزية للوحدات الإسلامية في مختارات من تصميمات الفن الإسلامي . 2- اجراء التجربة على عينة عشوائية (16) طالب من طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي ، بمعهد الشيخ محمود غير الإعدادي -2 . الثانوي بطهطا		
ا.د/ زينب محمد امين ا.م.د/ نجلاء محمد فارس د/ احمد محمد احمد	2018	اهداف البحث : يهدف البحث الحالي الى استخدام مقرر الكترونى مفتوح فائق الاتحاق لتنمية مهارات استخدام تقنيات الجيل الثانى للويب 2.0 web فى التعليم لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم من خلال : 1- تحديد التصميم التعليمي المناسب للمقررات الالكترونية المفتوحة فائقة الاتحاق 2- تعرف فاعلية الكترونى مفتوح فائق الاتحاق فى تنمية الجانب المعرفي المرتبط بمهارات استخدام بعض تطبيقات الويب 3- تعرف فاعلية الكترونى مفتوح فائق الاتحاق فى تنمية الجانب الأداينى لمهارات استخدام وتوظيف بعض تطبيقات الويب 2,0 اهمية البحث : 1- قد يسهم البحث فى تلويح المقررات الالكترونية المفتوحة فائقة الاتحاق لخدمة الاغراض التربوية 2- قد يسهم البحث فى محاولة تطوير اساليب التعليم والتعلم المتعلقة بتدريب طلاب مرحلة التعليم الجامعي على احدث تقنيات التعليم والتعلم والارتقاء بالمهارات العامة للطلاب فى تكنولوجيا التعليم والتعلم الإلكتروني 3- قد يفيد البحث فى حفز اعضاء هيئة التدريس فى الجامعة للاتجاه الى التعلم الإلكتروني المفتوح للتواصل مع اكبر عدد من الطلاب لتنمية مهارات عامه فى مختلف المجالات 4- قد يفيد البحث فى لفت انتباه القائمين على مؤسسات التعليم الجامعي لأهمية انتاج ونشر المقررات الالكترونية المفتوحة فائقة الاتحاق فائقة الاتحاق . فروض البحث : 1- يوجد فروق ذو دلالة احصائية عند مستوى (0,05) بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية فى التطبيقين القبلي والبعدي للاختبار التحصيلي للجانب المعرفي لصالح التطبيق البعدي يوجد فروق ذو دلالة احصائية عند مستوى (0,05) بين متوسطي درجات طلاب المجموعة التجريبية ومستوى 2- %85 فى القياس البعدي لبطاقة تقييم المنتج	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	سعيد:نحوى احمد ابو زيد.	فاعلية مقرر الكترونى مفتوح فائق الاتحاق (mooc) فى تنمية مهارات استخدام تقنيات الجيل الثانى للويب(web2.0) لدى طلاب تكنولوجيا التعليم/	12612661	6794				
ا.د/ وفاء محمد خليل د-/فاطمة عبدالرزاق عمر.	2020	أسئلة البحث: يعد ترشيد الاستهلاك ركيزة من الركائز الاجتماعية المهمة التي تبني عليها المجتمعات السليمة، حيث أكد عليها الله تعالى بقوله: (وَالَّذِينَ إِذَا أَنفَقُوا لَمْ يُسْرِفُوا وَلَمْ يَقْتُرُوا وَكَانَ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ قَوَامًا) (سورة الفرقان، آية: 67) حيث يضمن الترشيذ للمجتمع السلامة من الأزمات التي تقف عقبة في طريقه (سمير سليمان، 2017) لا يهدف الترشيذ للتغيير أبدأ، إنما يعرف بأنه الاستعمال الراشد للأموار ، أي استعمالها بشكل عقلاني، فلو امتلك الفرد مخزوناً وفيراً من المياه المعفنة ومخزوناً كذلك من المياه العادية، فهذا لا يبرر له إطلاقاً أن يغتسل بالمياه المعفنة، لأن العقل لا يقبل إلا استعمال كل شيء لما وجد له وفي مكانه المحدد. (أميمة أحمد،2017) ويعتبر التدوير وإعادة الاستخدام للمواد وسيلة للحفاظ على مصادر الثروات وتعود بفوائد عديدة على الاقتصاد، حيث أكد (عدي أبو طاحون، 2000) أن إعادة التدوير أهمية ليس فقط للبيئة فحسب بل كمدخل لترشيذ الاستهلاك وحسن إدارة موارد الأسرة، كما أكدت دراسة كل من (ربيع نوفل وآخرون، 2015) و(باسط الراوى وطه الطيار، 2012) أهمية الاستفادة من خامات البيئة المستهلكة وإعادة تدويرها حتى لا يصبح عبئاً على المواطن والدولة وذات تأثير بيئي سيء. وقد تبين من دراسة (عزة سرحان، 2000) أهمية دور المرأة في عملية إعادة التدوير وتسويق منتجاتها ارفع مستوى معيشة الأسرة، كما أكدت دراسة (أمنية عادل، 2012) أهمية دور المرأة وقدرتها الإبداعية على العمل والإنتاج داخل منزلها. وتؤكد دراسة كل من (مرودة ابراهيم،2006)، (clare & Pammi ، 2009)، على أهمية إعادة تدوير الملابس والإستفادة منها لترشيذ الاستهلاك، كما تبين من دراسة (وسام محمد،2011)أهمية دراسة أنماط الإنفاق لدى طالبات الجامعة بهدف ترشيذ الاستهلاك، والتي إستهدفت إمكانية توظيف بعض خدمات البيئة في مجال تصميم الأزياء ومكملاتها، والتعرف على أنواع وخصائص وسمات خدمات البيئة وكيفية الاستفادة منها في تصميم مكملات الملابس، ودراسة (أسماء الذبوسي، 2015) والتي هدفت إلى تطوير ثقافة التخلص من الملابس عن طريق إعادة تدويرها حيث قامت هذه الدراسة بجمع النفايات وقصاصات التي خلفتها صناعة الملابس وأيضا النفايات ما بعد الاستهلاك للملابس المستهلكة والمنزلية. وفي دراسة (ثناء السرحان، 2011) والتي إستهدفت دراسة عينة محددة من طالبات الجامعة، للوقوف على أنماط إنفاقها الخاص، ومعرفة الجوانب التي يمكن التركيز عليها بهدف ترشيذ المستهلكين عند الإنفاق. وحيث أكدت دراسات كل من (ربيع نوفل وآخرون، 2015)و (الهام شاكر، 2014) و(محمد هلال، 2006) و (رشا منصور 2006) و (رشا علوان، 2001) أن البرامج الإرشادية دور هام وواضح في تدريب وتنمية المهارات والسلوك والاتجاهات لكافة المستويات التعليمية والعمرية. ولفلة الدراسات التي حصلت عليها الباحثة حسب حدود بحثها في موضوع ترشيذ الاستهلاك وإعادة تدوير المستهلكات المنزلية، فقد ركزت هذه الدراسة الحالية على تنمية وعي ربات الأسر في مدينة سفاجا محافظة البحر الأحمر بترشيذ الاستهلاك في ضوء ثقافة إعادة التدوير وابداع حلول عملية لرفع المستوى المعيشي للأسر في مدينة سفاجا مما يبرز الحاجة لهذه الدراسة. وفي ضوء ذلك تتحدد مشكلة البحث الحالي في الإجابة على التساؤلات الآتية: ماهو مستوى وعي ربات الأسر عينة البحث الأساسية بترشيذ الاستهلاك في ضوء ثقافة إعادة التدوير؟ ما هي الأوزان النسبية لأكثر العوامل المؤثرة في ثقافة إعادة التدوير لدى ربات الأسر عينة البحث (عوامل اقتصادية عوامل اجتماعية، عوامل ثقافية)؟ ما هي نسب إسهام متغيرات الدراسة(محل الإقامة، الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، العمر، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة) التي تؤثر على وعي ربات الأسر عينة البحث الأساسية؟ ما مدى الفروق بين ربات الأسر عينة البحث الأساسية في الاستجابات لمقياس ترشيذ الاستهلاك القائم على ثقافة إعادة التدوير في مجالات (التغذية، مجال الملابس، المستهلكات المنزلية) تبعاً لاختلاف المتغيرات الديموجرافية (محل الإقامة الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، العمر، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة)؟	جامعة جنوب الوادى،	نجار:فتحية نجار	فاعلية برنامج ارشادى قائم على ترشيذ الاستهلاك واثره فى تنمية ثقافة اعادة التدوير/	12613641	6795				

						ما هي العلاقة بين محاور مقياس ترشيد الاستهلاك في ضوء ثقافة إعادة التدوير ومتغيرات الدراسة(محل الإقامة، الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، العمر، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة)؟ ما مدى فعالية تطبيق البرنامج الإرشادي القائم على ترشيد الاستهلاك وأثره في تنمية ثقافة إعادة التدوير ؟ أهداف البحث: يهدف البحث الحالي إلى التعرف على فاعلية برنامج إرشادي القائم على ترشيد الاستهلاك وأثره في تنمية ثقافة إعادة التدوير وذلك من خلال الأهداف الفرعية الآتية: 1. التعرف على مستوى وعي ربات الأسر عينة البحث الأساسية بترشيد الاستهلاك في ضوء ثقافة إعادة التدوير 2. التعرف على الأوزان النسبية لأكثر العوامل المؤثرة في ثقافة إعادة التدوير لدى ربات الأسر عينة البحث (عوامل (اقتصادية، عوامل اجتماعية، عوامل ثقافية 3. التعرف على نسب إسهام متغيرات الدراسة (محل الإقامة، الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، العمر، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة) التي تؤثر على وعي ربات الأسر عينة البحث الأساسية 4. التحقق من دلالة الفروق بين ربات الأسر عينة الدراسة الأساسية في الوعي بترشيد الاستهلاك القائم على ثقافة إعادة التدوير في مجالات (التغذية، مجال الملابس، المستهلكات المنزلية) تبعاً لاختلاف المتغيرات الديموجرافية (محل الإقامة (الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، العمر، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة 5. توضيح طبيعة العلاقة الارتباطية بين محاور مقياس ترشيد الاستهلاك في ضوء ثقافة إعادة التدوير ومتغيرات الدراسة(محل الإقامة، الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، العمر، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة)؟ دراسة أثر تطبيق البرنامج الإرشادي القائم على ترشيد الاستهلاك وأثره في تنمية ثقافة إعادة التدوير أهمية البحث: تمثلت أهمية البحث من خلال ما تقدمه من فائدة في مجال خدمة المجتمع المحلي وخدمة التخصص العلمي فيما يلي: 1. الاستفادة من نتائج البحث في رفع مستوى معيشة الأسرة وتحسين طرق استغلال وقت الفراغ لدى ربات الأسر المعاملات 2. توفير حياة أفضل 3. محاولة الإسهام في إضافة برنامج إرشادي جديد في مجال ترشيد الاستهلاك و إعادة التدوير 4. تنمية وعي ربات الأسر بمحافظة البحر الأحمر بترشيد الاستهلاك ورفع مستوى وعيهم بثقافة إعادة التدوير وغرس قيم العمل اليدوي والعمل في فريق لديمين فروض البحث: 1. توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين ربات الأسر عينة الدراسة الأساسية في الاستجابات لمقياس الوعي بترشيد الاستهلاك القائم على ثقافة إعادة التدوير في مجالات (التغذية، مجال الملابس، المستهلكات المنزلية) تبعاً لاختلاف المتغيرات الديموجرافية (محل الإقامة، الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة، العمر، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة 2. توضيح طبيعة العلاقة الارتباطية بين محاور مقياس ترشيد الاستهلاك في ضوء ثقافة إعادة التدوير ومتغيرات الدراسة 3. اختلاف نسب إسهام متغيرات الدراسة (محل الإقامة، الحالة الاجتماعية، عمل ربة الأسرة، مستوى تعليم ربة الأسرة 4. العمر، عدد أفراد الأسرة، الدخل الشهري للأسرة) التي تؤثر على وعي ربات الأسر عينة البحث الأساسية دراسة أثر تطبيق البرنامج الإرشادي القائم على ترشيد الاستهلاك وأثره في تنمية ثقافة إعادة التدوير منهج البحث : يتبع هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي والمنهج التجريبي : ويعني المنهج الوصفي بأنه الطريقة المنظمة لدراسة حقائق واهنة متعلقة بظاهرة أو موقف أو أفراد أو أحداث أو أوضاع معينة بهدف اكتشاف حقائق جديدة أو التحقق من صحة حقائق قديمة و آثارها والعلاقات التي تتصل بها وتفسيرها وكشف الجوانب التي تحكمها (محمد شفيق، 2006) أما المنهج التجريبي فيعني تغير متعمد ومضبوط للشروط المحددة لظاهرة معينة وملاحظة التغيرات الناتجة في هذه الظاهرة ذاتها وتفسيرها ويتم فيه إحداث تغيراً مقصوداً في أحد المتغيرات المؤثرة على هذه الظاهرة (محمود عبد الحليم منسي، 2003). حدود البحث : يحدد هذا البحث على النحو التالي : أولاً:النطاق الجغرافي: عينة من ربات الأسر من سكان محافظة البحر الأحمر (حضر وقرى نائية) مدينة سفاجا بمستويات اجتماعية واقتصاديته مختلفة لديهم طفل واحد على الأقل تتراوح أعمارهن ما بين 25 عام إلى 50 عام.	
2020	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادي،	تهامي؛عبير ربيع احمد.	الاستفادة من بعض حلقات البرنامج الإذاعي (الحن زمان) في تاريخ وتذوق وتحليل الموسيقى العربية/	دكتوراه	12613969	6796
2020	قنا:	جامعة جنوب الوادي:	حامد؛وفيدة حسين احمد.	ابتكار تراكيب نسيجية مختلفة باستخدام نسيج الفركة والطباعة عليها لتتفيد مكملات ملابس كتنكار سياحي/	دكتوراه	12615488	6797
2019			أحمد، عصام أحمد محمد.	دور مجالس الأمناء والآباء والمعلمين بمدارس الحلقة الثانية من التعليم الاساسي في جمهورية مصر العربية :		12616419	6798
2020	اهداف البحث : 1- تنفيذ تراكيب نسيجية مبتكرة من نسيج الفركة .						
2- زخرفة نسيج الفركة بأسلوب الطباعة -							
3- تنفيذ بعض مكملات الملابس باستخدام نسيج الفركة كتنكاريات سياحية -							
اهمية البحث : 1- ابتكار تراكيب نسيجية جديدة من نسيج الفركة يمكن توظيفها في مجال الملابس والنسيج كمكملات ملابس متنوعة .							
المساهمة في احياء حرفة الفركة بإنتاج منتجات متميزة مثل مكملات الملابس كتنكاريات سياحية -							
اثراء المكملات الملابسية باستخدام خامات جديدة مثل نسيج الفركة وتوظيفها كتنكار سياحي -							
قد تسهم نتائج البحث في زيادة النشاط التسويقي لحرفة الفركة من خلال التسويق في السوق المحلية والدولية -							
الربط بين مجالات متنوعة داخل تخصص الملابس والنسيج والطباعة ومكملات الملابس -							
تدريب الفتيات على تنفيذ انواع مختلفة من التراكيب النسيجية لنسيج الفركة -							
يعد التعليم الركيزة الأساسية والمحور الرئيسي لرقى المجتمع والوصول الى التقدم في كافة المجالات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية وغير ها من المجالات غ أن هذا التقدم لا يكون الا ثمرة ل نظام تعليمي ناجح منبثق من منظومة تعليمية متقدمة متوفر لديها جميع مقومات النجاح وعناصره .							
ولعل مشاركة أطراف المجتمع في ادارة ودعم العملية التعليمية متمثلة في مجلس الأمناء تعد من أهم عناصر نجاح المنظومة التعليمية والمؤسسة التربوية متمثلة في المدرسة كما أن مشاركة الاسرة للمدرسة في تحمل مسؤولية تربية الابناء توفر المزيد من الدافعية للطلاب وتقع مستويات الانجاز التحصيلي لديهم وتساهم في تقويم سلوكهم وتعزيز النمو الاكاديمي والاجتماعي لهم وتحقق سمعتهن الفردية والاجتماعية.							

[illegible]

							3. For 4 Violin, op3 . No3. حدود بشرية : طلاب الفرقة الرابعة بقسم التربية الموسيقية بكلية التربية النوعية بقنا - عينة البحث: عينه من طلبة وطالبات الفرقة الرابعة بكلية التربية النوعية بجامعة جنوب الوادي للعام الجامعي2018/2019م وعددهم - طلبة وطالبه (30) عينه من الكونشيرتو الثنائي \الثلاثي والرباعي لتيليمان وفيفالدي التي تحتوي على أساليب وتقنيات عزفيه مختلفة مع - مراعاة تناسب كل كونشيرتو مع قدرات الطلاب العزفية في هذه المرحلة والتي تم اختيارها من خلال استمارات استطلاع رأي الخبراء والسادة المشرفين ادوات البحث: ادوات لضبط انتقاء عينه البحث وهي -1 عينه من المدونات الموسيقية للمؤلفين أ- انطونيو فيفالدي Antonio Vivaldi. ب- جورج فيليب تيليمان Georg Fillibe Telemann . وجاء اختيار العينة لهذه المؤلفات للأسباب الاتي: الاختلاف النسبي في مستوى صعوبات أداء المقطوعات بهدف مراعاة الفرق الفردية للطلاب التنوع في اختيار اثنين من المؤلفين لتكون المؤلفات معيرة عن تطور أسلوب العصر واختلاف أسلوبهم التنوع في السلام المستخدمة التنوع في انواع الكونشيرتو واختلاف أسلوب أداء وسرعه كل منهما استمارة استطلاع رأي السادة الخبراء في مهارات الأداء الموجودة الكونشيرتو التي تم اختيارها لإجراء التجربة على الطلاب وتصنيفها وترتيبها حسب الصعوبة استمارة استطلاع رأي السادة الخبراء في مهارات الأداء الأساسية للطلاب استمارة استطلاع رأي السادة الخبراء في صعوبات الأداء الموجودة بالكونشيرتو التي تم اختيارها لإجراء التجربة ادوات تحقيق الغرض وهي -2 التمارين التكنيكية والإرشادات العزفية المقترحة لتذليل صعوبات الأداء الموجودة بالكونشيرتو الاختبار القبلي البعدي لتقويم أداء دارسى آله الفولينه مصطلحات البحث: الأداء Performance: ما يصدر عن الفرد من سلوك لفظي أو مهاري , وهو يستند إلى خلفيه معرفيه ووجدانيه معينة , والأداء يكون عادة على مستوى معين يظهر فيه قدرته أو عدم قدرته على أداء عمل معين.(احمد اللقاني وعلي الجمل,1999, 34). كونشيرتو جروسو Concerto Grosso الكونشيرتو الكبير أو الكونشيرتو جروسو :مؤلف أوركستراي شاع في القرنين 17: 18 عادة ما يظهر فيه تفاعل وتأثير متبادل بين الات صغيرة " تسمى المجموعة الانفرادية",ومجموعه كبيرة تميزا له عن الكونشيرتو الحديث الذي يظهر التعارض بين آله أو عدة الات فرديه والأوركسترا.(حسام زكريا,2004, 115) العزف الثنائي Duetto or Duo: مقطوعة موسيقية يقوم بعزفها اثنين من العازفين وهو مصطلح يشير إلى الاعمال الإلية , وتأتي أما بالمصاحبة أو بدون مصاحبه موسيقية. (Baker Richard ,1990, p 107) العزف الثلاثي Trio يطلق هذا المصطلح عند عزف مؤلفة من ثلاث الات موسيقية (فرقة إلية) أما اذا كانت (فرقة غنائية) فتسمى تريست. (احمد بيومي,1992, 37) العزف الرباعي Quartet يدل هذا المصطلح على تسمية لعمل موسيقي مؤلف لأربعة الات ولا يشترط ان يكون هذا العمل لآله واحدة أو أربعة الات مختلفة . (احمد بيومي,1992, 71). التدريس الجماعي group Teaching مجموعة من الطلاب يقوم المدرس بتعليمهم جميعا في وقت واحد عن طريق شرح المعلومة تلو الاخرى لمجموعة من الدارسين وتطبيق ما درس أما بإداء الطالب تلو الطالب أو بإدائهم معا.(كوثر كوجك ,1997, 316
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--