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Allocution du rédacteur en chef de la revue

***Dr. Ali Latreche** /Maître de conférences "A" à l'Université de Tlemcen (Algerie)*

Tout d'abord, je remercie Dieu qui nous a facilité la rédaction et la supervision de ce magazine, et je remercie également le président du Centre démocratique arabe, Son Excellence le professeur Ammar Sharaan, pour sa grande confiance. Je salue également tous les responsables de cette revue scientifique internationale éditée par le Centre démocratique arabe et indexée par la Bibliothèque fédérale allemande, ainsi que tous les chercheurs qui ont contribué à la diffusion de la science et de l'éthique dans le monde.

Cependant, mes sincères salutations au distingué catalyseur de ce numéro et des numéros suivants, si Dieu le veut, Son Excellence le Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed- (PhD en médias éducatifs - Université Minia - Egypte), qui a développé et élargi la pensée méthodologique scientifique du magazine à partir de trois aspects :

Le premier aspect est l'attribution d'un espace dans le magazine pour des articles d'opinion dans toutes les disciplines scientifiques.

Le deuxième aspect est l'élargissement de la spécialisation de la revue pour accueillir la plupart des disciplines scientifiques, et en conséquence il a élargi le comité scientifique de la revue pour accueillir ces dernières.

Le troisième aspect est le changement de spécialisation du magazine des études stratégiques, politiques et économiques aux études scientifiques.

*En conséquence, le nom de la revue n'est plus : The Journal of Afro-Asian Studies for Strategic, Political and Economic Studies, mais plutôt **the Journal of Afro-Asian Studies for Scientific Studies***

Speech by the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal

Dr. Ali Latreche / **Lecturer "A" at the University of Tlemcen (Algeria)**

First of all, I thank God who facilitated the writing and supervision of this magazine, and I also thank the President of the Arab Democratic Center, His Excellency Professor Ammar Sharaan, for his great confidence. I also salute all those responsible for this international scientific journal published by the Arab Democratic Center and indexed by the German Federal Library, as well as all the researchers who have contributed to the dissemination of science and ethics in the world.

However, my sincere greetings to the distinguished catalyst of this issue and subsequent issues, God willing, His Excellency Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed- (PhD in Educational Media - Minia University- Egypt) , who has developed and expanded the scientific methodological thinking of the magazine from three aspects:

The first aspect is the allocation of space in the magazine for opinion pieces in all scientific disciplines.

The second aspect is the broadening of the journal's specialization to accommodate most scientific disciplines, and accordingly he has expanded the scientific committee of the journal to accommodate the latter.

The third aspect is the magazine's change of specialization from strategic, political and economic studies to scientific studies.

Consequently, the name of the journal is no longer: The Journal of Afro-Asian Studies for Strategic, Political and Economic Studies, but rather ***the Journal of Afro-Asian Studies for Scientific Studies***

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Phenomenon of Digital Money Between Concept and Regulation

Kassem Bilal Abboud, a PhD Student at the Lebanese University

Abstract *There is no doubt that money plays a major role in economic life by performing many functions where the most important one is financial mediation in exchanges whether local, regional or international. Therefore, money has witnessed a great development over time, starting from coins, passing through paper currency and ending with digital money.*

The main objective of this topic is the fact that this digital money exists and spreads significantly, which indicates their promising future in the absence of legislative regulation for them. So, knowing what different types of digital money are, their types, characteristics and reasons for their emergence is very important to determine their pros and cons.

Moreover, digital money is considered a controversial topic where it suggests a new idea changing a lot of rules enshrined for a long time. Wherefore, countries pursue to absorb this phenomenon through issuing laws organizing the currencies which resulted in, or prohibiting it as a foreign object entered the legal system.

From here, this topic is governed by a problematic one which revolves around the notion of digital money where there are many questions arising, beginning with knowing what digital money is and reaching its most important characteristics and advantages at all levels. So, the question first arises from the concept of digital money and its fluctuation between its possibility of being centralized or decentralized.

Keywords:*. digital money, coins, paper currency, legislative regulation for digital money, centralized or decentralized*

introduction

There is no doubt that money plays a major role in economic life by performing many functions where the most important one is financial mediation in exchanges whether local, regional or international. Therefore, money has witnessed a great development over time, starting from coins, passing through paper currency and ending with digital money.

The main objective of this topic is the fact that this digital money exists and spreads significantly, which indicates their promising future in the absence of legislative regulation for them. So, knowing what different types of digital money are, their types, characteristics and reasons for their emergence is very important to determine their pros and cons.

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From here, this topic is governed by a problematic one which revolves around the notion of digital money where there are many questions arising, beginning with knowing what digital money is and reaching its most important characteristics and advantages at all levels. So, the question first arises from the concept of digital money and its fluctuation between its possibility of being centralized or decentralized.

Second, there are a lot of differences between digital money and traditional money. Also, digital money itself is divided into several types where it multiplies to electronic money, central bank digital currency, cryptocurrency and stablecoin. Hence, what are the differences between digital money and fiat currency? And among digital currencies themselves?

Finally, given that digital money is not subjected to a specific legal system that governs it but rather to certain technological methods which control their issuance, the question is posed about the nature of the supposed legal regulation of digital money.

In order to reach the desired goal of establishing a legal regulation of digital money, it is necessary to follow the analytical and comparative approach, by extrapolating and analyzing this new phenomenon, starting from the part towards the whole and comparing the conclusions with the applicable legal rules in other countries. It's all through tackling digital money as a new legal concept **(Part 1)** and approximating the regulation of digital money between tugging and matching **(Part 2)**.

Part 1: Digital Money as a New Legal Concept

While the fiat currency still dominates the financial transactions in the world, new innovations in the technological field are prompting the search for fertile ground in which digital money grows and serves as an alternative to traditional money or at least complement to its work.

The overlapping of digital currencies makes it difficult to find an accurate and decisive criterion to distinguish between them. However, the issue of financial centralization and decentralization remains the dividing line that demarcates the limits of the powers assumed by each currency and defines the characteristics of each type. Therefore, the starting point in researching the types of digital currencies starts from the idea of centralization and decentralization, so what are centralized digital currencies? **(Chapter 1)** What are decentralized digital currencies? (Chapter 2).

Chapter 1: Centralized Financial System

Centralized financial system is based on the traditional system which confines the issuance of money in specific institutions stipulated by the laws. However, the matter of digital money assumes a development in traditional money where it is represented by two concepts: first, electronic money forms a new development that links the issuance of it to private institutions **(Section 1**). Second, central bank digital currency maintains the issuance of money through the central bank, but it inspires the digitalization from this first type **(Section 2**).

Section 1: Electronic Money

Electronic money is considered as the first type shaping the phenomenon of digital money where the progress of technological and technical means requires the existence of a new system alternative to traditional money. This reality imposes on regulators to focus on the integrity of the overall payment system.

Electronic money (e-money) is broadly defined as an electronic store of monetary value on a technical device that may be widely used for making payments to entities other than the e-money issuer. The device acts as a prepaid bearer instrument which does not necessarily involve bank accounts in transactions[(1)].

([1]) European Central Bank, Electronic Money, Available on the website: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/money_credit_banking/electronic_money/html/index.en.html, (accessed 08/10/2022); In the same meaning, look: Article L315-1, Code monétaire et financier en France, Modifié par LOI n°2013-100 du 28 janvier 2013 - art. 5, https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006072026/2022-04-08/, (accédé 09/10/2022).

Also, electronic money shall mean monetary value which is stored electronically on an electronic device such as a chip card or a computer memory, accepted as means of payment by undertaking other than the issuing institution, generated in order to be put at the disposal of users to serve as an electronic surrogate for coins and banknotes and generated for the purpose of effecting electronic transfers of limited value payments[(2)].

Moreover, electronic money is divided into two forms: first, the multi-purpose prepaid card or electronic purse which is defined as a plastic card which contains real purchasing power, for which the customer has paid in advance (card-based products). Second, electronic money products which employ specialized software on a personal computer, typically allowing the electronic value to be transferred via telecommunications networks, such as the Internet (software-based products)[(3)].

In addition, the idea of electronic money resembles credit cards where these two means require physical cards and devices which lead to transfer the virtual value represented by electronic form to real currency. However, credit cards differ from electronic money which does not need a bank account.

Finally, there is a lot of electronic money used in many countries such as money from Proton and Mondex which are based on Hardware and money from PayPal and DigiCash which are based on Software.

([2]) Article 1, Proposal For a European Parliament and Council Directive on the taking up, the pursuit and the prudential supervision of the business of electronic money institutions, Official Journal of the European communities, C 317/7, 15/10/1998.

([3]) European Central Bank, Report on Electronic Money, Germany, 1998, P. 7, Available on the website: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/emoneyen.pdf, (accessed 09 /10/2022).

Section 2: Central Bank Digital Currency

Despite the lively debate on the merits of CBDC, no widely accepted definition of CBDC has yet emerged(4). Hence, central bank digital currency is not a well-defined term where it is used to refer to a number of concepts. However, it is envisioned by most to be a new form of central bank money. That is, a central bank liability, denominated in an existing unit of account, which serve both as a medium of exchange and a store of value(5). In another term, CBDC is a new form of money, issued digitally by the central bank and intended to serve as legal tender(6).

From here, we can say that the key distinctive feature of CBDC is that it is digital. But, the question which poses itself is whether CBDC is considered a type of electronic money?

As a rule, the regulatory framework of electronic money consists of rules on the licensing of electronic money institutions, their required initial capital and own funds, general prudential rules, oversight, as well as rules safeguarding funds received in exchange

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(4) Jason Allen, Rosa Lastra, "Virtual Currencies in the Eurosystem: Challenges Ahead", Vol. 53, No. 2, The International Lawyer, USA, 2019, P. 177.

(5) Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures, "Central bank digital currencies, Bank for International Settlements", March 2018, P. 3, Available on the website: https://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d174.pdf, (accessed 16/10/2022).

(6) Mancini-Griffoli Tommaso, Maria Soledad Martinez Peria, Itai Agur, Anil Ari, John Kiff, Adina Popescu and Celine Rochon, Casting Light on Central Bank Digital Currency, IMF Staff Discussion Note, November 2018, P. 7, Available on the website: https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/SDN/2018/SDN1808.ashx, (accessed 16/10/2022).

for electronic money. In most countries, the legal framework contemplates the issuance of electronic money by private institutions[(7)]. In contrast, CBDC must be issued from the centralized bank which is considered the responsible institution to issue legal tender.

Nowadays, several countries are trying to issue a central bank digital currency through presenting bills which study the characteristics of this new currency. For example, European central bank contemporised to launch CBDC called digital euro which is represented by the following characteristics[(8)]: first, convertibility at par: not a parallel currency. Second, liability of the Eurosystem: a digital euro is central bank money and its issuance is controlled by the Eurosystem. Third, European solution: widely accessible on equal terms in all euro area countries through supervised service providers. Fourth, market neutrality: not to crowd out private solutions and finally, trusted by end users: trusted solutions from the start and over time.

Also, there is a bill[(9)] in the USA which requires the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to report on the impacts

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([7]) Wouter Bossu, Masaru Itatani, Catalina Margulis, Arthur Rossi, Hans Weenink and Akihiro Yoshinaga, Legal Aspects of Central Bank Digital Currency: Central Bank and Monetary Law Considerations, International Monetary Fund, 2020, P. 6-7, Available on: https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/WP/2020/English/wpiea2020254-print-pdf.ashx, (accessed 16/10/2022).

([8]) European Central Bank, Eurosystem, Report on a digital euro, Annex 1, https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/Report_on_a_digital_euro~4d7268b458.en.pdf, October 2020, P. 48, (accessed 17/10/2022).

([9]) H.R.2211 - Central Bank Digital Currency Study Act of 2021, United States Congress, Available on the website:

of the introduction of a central bank digital currency (CBDC) on consumers, businesses, monetary policy, and the U.S. financial system.

Finally, China is considered the first country which launched a central bank digital currency called E-CNY that is the digital version of fiat currency issued by the PBOC and operated by authorized operators. It is a value-based, quasi-account-based and account-based hybrid payment instrument, with legal tender status and loosely-coupled account linkage(10).

Chapter 2: Decentralized Financial System

Virtual currency represents the kernel of a decentralized financial system where it dedicates a new concept changing the applicable rules in the world of money. It is defined as a digital representation of value, not issued by a central bank, credit institution or e-money institution, which in some circumstances can be used as an alternative to money(11).

Therefore, virtual currencies which are digital representations of value are issued by private developers and denominated in their own unit of account. VCs can be obtained, stored, accessed, and

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https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2211?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22H.R.2211%22%2C%22H.R.2211%22%5D%7D&r=1&s=1, (accessed 18/10/2022).

(10) Working Group on E-CNY Research and Development of the People's Bank of China, Progress of Research & Development of E-CNY in China, July 2021, P.3, Available on: http://www.pbc.gov.cn/en/3688110/3688172/4157443/4293696/2021071614584691871.pdf, (accessed 18/10/2022).

(11) European Central Bank, Virtual Currency Schemes: a further analysis, February 2015, P. 4, https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/virtualcurrencyschemesen.pdf, (accessed 20 /10/2022).

transacted electronically, and can be used for a variety of purposes, as long as the transacting parties agree to use them(12).

However, virtual currency is a cornerstone of the existence of decentralized currencies where it inspired the development of this decentralized financial system through innovation cryptocurrency **(Section 1)** and stablecoin **(Section 2)**.

Section 1: Cryptocurrency

First of all, the concept of virtual currency is applied to the concept of cryptocurrency which represents digital units (values) that are issued and traded on distributed database technologies such as Blockchain technology with the help of cryptography, which allows them to be safely traded between different parties without the need of prior knowledge between them or an intermediary to carry out the clearing(13).

Therefore, these concepts of cryptocurrency and virtual currency refer to group of characteristics which create drawing features of this new form of digital money where the following legal effects result: dedicating the principle of decentralized system, canceling the role of financial intermediation, eliminating the need of centralized organization and working without the existence of financial, economical and lawful regulations.

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(12) IMF Staff Team, Virtual Currencies and Beyond: Initial Considerations, International Monetary Fund, January 2016, P. 7, Available on the website: https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/sdn/2016/sdn1603.pdf, (accessed 21/10/2022).

(13) معتز أبو جيب، أشرف هاشم، أنواع العملات الرّقميّة المشفّرة، بحث مُقدَّم لندوة العملات الإلكترونيّة، مجمَّع الفقه الإسلامي الدّولي، 2019، ص 5، https://kantakji.com/files/QtlrYLgYY.pdf، تاريخ الوصول: 2022/12/03.

In addition, Bitcoin is the first currency on top of the list of cryptocurrencies where it sparked in 2008 the new financial system based on decentralization through invention a new technique called a Peer-to-Peer that forms a electronic cash system(14). Moreover, the determination of the legal nature of this new currency is controversial, where some(15) considered that it is money, payment system, asset, commodity and financial instrument in a 'one bottle'.

In contrast, the concept of cryptocurrencies did not only stop at borders of digital money but also became programmable with Ethereum currency that can build and deploy decentralized applications on its network.

From here, Ethereum being programmable means that it can build apps that use the blockchain to store data or control what any app can do. This results in a general purpose blockchain that can be programmed to do anything. While Bitcoin is only a payment network, Ethereum is more like a marketplace of financial services, games, social networks and other apps that respect the privacy and cannot censor the users(16).

Section 2: Stablecoin

Stablecoin forms a new stage of development of cryptocurrency where it tries to build a new structure combining the technology of cryptocurrency and the rules of the centralized financial system.

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(14) Satoshi Nakamoto, Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, Available on the website: https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf, (accessed 23/10/2022).

(15) فلانتين كاتسونوف، العملات الرّقميّة المشفرة: الطّريق إلى معسكر اعتقال إلكترونيّ، الطّبعة الأولى، دار التّكوين للتّأليف والتّرجمة والنّشر، سورية، 2022، ص 111.

(16) Ethereum, The Foundation For Our Digital Future, Available on the website: https://ethereum.org/en/what-is-ethereum/, (accessed 23/10/2022).

This matter raises a question whether this new currency is centralized or decentralized.

At first, stablecoin is defined as basically a digital token that will have low price volatility as a result of being pegged to some underlying fiat currency, thereby acting as a store of value, a medium of exchange and unit of accounting for blockchain payments(17).

Stablecoins are generally created, or "minted" in exchange for fiat currency that an issuer receives from a user or third-party. To maintain a stable value relative to fiat currency, many stablecoins offer a promise or expectation that the coin can be redeemed at par upon request. These stablecoins are often advertised as being supported or backed by a variety of "reserve assets"(18).

Moreover, stablecoins being a cashless instrument fit well into the global trend of cashless economy(19). Although that stablecoin is

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(17) Makiko Mita, Kensuke Ito, Shohei Ohsawa, Hideyuki Tanaka, What is Stablecoin?: A Survey on Price Stabilization Mechanisms for Decentralized Payment Systems, Japan, 2019, P.1, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333815432_What_is_Stablecoin_A _Survey_on_Price_Stabilization_Mechanisms_for_Decentralized_Payment_Systems, (accessed 28/10/2022).

(18) President´s Working Group on Financial Markets, Report on Stablecoins, November 2021, P. 4, https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/StableCoinReport_Nov1_508.pdf, (accessed 28/10/2022).

(19) Hanna Kołodziejczyk, Klaudia Jarno, Stablecoin: the stable cryptocurrency, Studia BAS, 3 (63), Poland, 2020, P. 163, Available on the website: http://orka.sejm.gov.pl/WydBAS.nsf/0/777F8C958E38005EC125862200300E36/$file/8.H.Kolodziejczyk_K.Jarno.pdf, (accessed 02/11/2022).

considered a new version to cryptocurrency, it lost a main feature of cryptocurrency which is the decentralization. For example, issuing Tether currency is done by a centralized authority[(20)] but the exchange of Tether units is traded by blockchain[(21)] in the same way of exchange of cryptocurrency.

Furthermore, Diem currency is considered another example which designs the nature of stablecoin, where although the association of this currency initially cloaked the Libra project[(22)] in a libertarian aesthetic by associating it with buzzwords like decentralization and pseudonymity, it has now abandoned most of this rhetoric[(23)] especially with Diem currency.

Part 2: Regulation of Digital Money between Tugging and Matching

In a world where cash has become just a few clicks on a computer mouse or on a smartphone button and plastic cards, and in which electronic banking and digital currency trading platforms have become a daily reality through millions of transactions, it has

(20) Cem Dilmegani, Tether USDT is possibly a scam but it can remain valuable, AI Multiple, November 2021, https://research.aimultiple.com/tether/#:~:text=Tether%20Limited%2C%20the%20centralized%20authority,other%20than%20British%20Virgin%20Islands.&text=Yet%2C%20tether%20still%20trades%20at%20about%20a%20dollar, (acce- ssed 02/12/2022).

(21) Tether, What are Tether tokens and how do they work?, https://tether.to/en/how-it-works, (accessed 02/12/2022).

(22) Diem currency was called Libra and these names are related to Facebook.

(23) Americans For Financial Reform, Banking On Surveillance: The Libra Black Paper, 2021, P. 4, https://ourfinancialsecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Libra-Black-Paper-FINAL-2.pdf, (accessed 12/02/2022).

become necessary to prepare monetary policies that are consistent with this new reality and anticipate the future which is tugged between the centralized system represented by electronic money and the digital currency of central banks and the decentralized system represented by cryptocurrencies **(Chapter 1)** or which creates a new system that matches these two systems **(Chapter 2)**.

Chapter 1: Tugging Between Centralized and Decentralized Systems

The new financial system which is based on centralized and decentralized systems assumes that one of the systems pursues to pull the interest of people, societies and countries. This issue creates the dilemma of tugging between centralized and decentralized systems.

Hence, this matter is posed on two levels: first, this new financial system is a creative method which presents itself as an interesting alternative against the traditional system **(section 1)**. Second, digital money as a new financial system is tugged by a centralized system represented through electronic money and decentralized system exemplified by cryptocurrency **(section 2)**.

Section 1: New Financial System Versus Traditional System

In general, digital money is distinguished from legal money by a set of characteristics represented by the following: First, digital money is a monetary value stored electronically, as it is encrypted data placed on plastic cards, on a computer's memory, or on the Internet, while traditional money is a monetary value that is issued either in the form of paper or metal money.

Second, digital money is two-dimensional, meaning that it is transferred from the consumer to the merchant or between one person and another without the need for a third party. While in traditional money, there must be a third party in the case that both the seller and the buyer are in two different countries.

Third, digital money is not homogeneous in terms of value, or the number of goods and services that can be purchased with it, while traditional money is homogeneous and has different denominations.

Fourth, digital money is easy to use because it has no size and weight compared to traditional money.

Finally, digital money differs from traditional money in terms of issuance, while the issuance of paper or metal money is done by law, and mining them in a specific form issued by the Central Bank, which makes them obligatory for acceptance by all persons, so that no one can refuse dealing with it. Also, digital money is not issued by central banks in countries and is not subjected to their control or oversight. This makes it counted as money that is binding for all people to accept it in transactions is a matter of consideration, and this raises the question about the nature of the digitally stored financial value of digital money[24].

Accordingly, the most prominent characteristics of digital money are: security and confidentiality, stored on electronic means, not linked to a bank account, acceptance of dealing and divisibility.

Moreover, electronic money has many features, most notably: ease of carrying, means to avoid infectious epidemic diseases, simple and easy to use and speed of its payment operations.

As a result, we can say that the characteristics and the features of digital money which are resulted from the difference with traditional money represent the advantages of digital money where

(24) جمال عبد العزيز عمر العثمان، "الطّبيعة القانونيّة للعملات الافتراضيّة والموقف التّشريعي منها"، المؤتمر الدّولي الخامس عشر لكلّيّة الشّريعة والدّراسات الإسلاميّة بجامعة الشّارقة: العملات الافتراضيّة في الميزان، جامعة الشّارقة، 2019، ص 607.

this new development, as any technological development, pursues to facilitate the life of people and societies. However, the solution to the dilemma of tugging between centralized and decentralized systems raises the question about the differences between electronic money and cryptocurrency as the most important currencies which represent the centralized and decentralized systems.

Section 2: Digital Money Between Evolution and Revolution

Although the new financial system which is based on digital money presents itself as a developed means leading to catching up the requirements of times, the reality refers to existing a lot of differences between centralized systems represented through electronic money and decentralized systems exemplified by cryptocurrency.

On the other hand, this reality assumes that the applicable rules on these new financial systems are still developing, meaning that the final form of the new financial system is still tugging between centralized systems and decentralized ones.

Therefore, there are a lot of differences between electronic money and cryptocurrency where at first, electronic money allows the possibility of modifying the transaction after it is conducted, either at the request of the person concerned in case of a specific fault, or at the request of the competent authorities in case of suspicion, for example, in money laundering operations or tax evasion. As for cryptocurrencies, it is not possible to retract a transaction after it occurs, because the system on which these currencies are based does not provide the possibility of canceling, stopping or investigating any transaction(25).

Second, electronic money is usually issued by banking institutions or affiliated institutions. Hence, this development has forced central banks to issue electronic money belonging to them in the form of electronic currencies belonging to central banks. As for cryptocurrencies, they are decentralized in issuance, meaning that anyone can issue them if they buy the appropriate hardware.

Third, when talking about electronic money, it must be taken into account that it represents a specific financial value that is basically presented in the form of real money, but it appears electronically. As for cryptocurrencies, they do not exist in reality, but are just numbers that appear on the Internet.

Fourth, electronic money is universally accepted, and countries are seeking to catch up with this new development in the world of money. As for cryptocurrencies, so far they have not been accepted except in some rare cases, but without hiding that these currencies have had many effects that have been imposed on countries to control them through legal legislation(26).

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(25) Karim Sultan, Umar Ruhi and Rubina Lakhani, Conceptualizing Blockchains: Characteristics and Applications, 11th IADIS International Conference Information Systems, Portugal, 2018, P. 53.

(26) H.R.5083 - Cryptocurrency Tax Reform Act of 08/23/2021, United States Congress, Available on : https://www.congress.gov/bill/117thcongress/housebill/5083/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22cryptocurrency%22%2C%22cryptocurrency%22%5D%7D&r=1&s=1, (accessed 09/12/2022); Proposal for a Regulation Of The European Parliament And Of The Council on Markets in Crypto-assets, and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of 2020, EUR-Lex, Available on the website: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-

Fifth, electronic money does not depend entirely on the Internet, but it can be transferred or disbursed through specialized devices. While cryptocurrencies are based on programs that operate entirely on the Internet, meaning that in case of an interruption of this network, it is impossible to issue and trade these currencies.

Finally, electronic money results in less risks than cryptocurrencies, given that the first money is subjected to legal regulation and oversight by central banks, while the second has no legal regulation and no regulatory or supervisory body that supervises its work.

Consequently, the currencies which represent the centralized system form an extension of the traditional system confining the issue and the trade of money in centralized institutions with the difference that the private sector intervened to issue the money. So, we can say that the centralized financial system forms a new evolution in the financial world.

However, the currencies which represent the decentralized system build a new system destroying the rules enshrined for a long time. Then, the decentralized financial system is considered a revolution which changed the notion of currency. Thus, tugging between centralized and decentralized systems assumes that one of these systems will occupy the throne of the new global financial system.

Chapter 2: Matching Between the Two Financial Systems

There is no doubt that the technological development which created the phenomenon of digital money assumes matching between traditional systems and new ones. To get there, we have to tackle first the effects of digital money whether it be centralized or

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content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52 020PC0593, (accessed 09/12/2022).

decentralized currencies **(Section 1)** and then the methods of merging these currencies **(Section 2).**

Section 1: Effects of Digital Money

Issuance of electronic money would affect the traditional payment systems, provided that this issuance, if not accompanied by regulation with sufficient guarantees to consider electronic money as a reliable and acceptable product for all its users, leads to float mismanagement, intrusion of counterfeit value, major technical failure and ultimately the failure of an issuer of electronic money which could have a negative impact on the credibility of various electronic money products and possibly even on other card-based payment products(27).

Also, in case that many types of electronic money spread rapidly, with their excessive issuance and this is accompanied by the absence of any legal or financial regulation for them, this may greatly affect the creditworthiness of exporters, and lead to the circulation of these money at different exchange rates, which affects on the unity of the market and the economy.

However, opinions differed in the impact of decentralized digital currencies on the role of the central bank in controlling credit and directing it towards targeted sectors, and two trends emerged(28):

The first trend believes that decentralized digital currencies weaken the role of the central bank in managing monetary policy and controlling credit, due to its inability to monitor and control its circulation, especially in terms of its spread and its increased use in electronic commerce, hyperinflation, political unrest, wars and

(27) European Central Bank, Report on Electronic Money, Op. cit, P. 14.

(28) سالي سمير عبد المسيح، "الاستثمار في العملات الافتراضيّة"، المجلّة القانونيّة الصّادرة عن جامعة القاهرة فرع الخرطوم، المجلّد 10، العدد 7، 2021، ص 2045.

financial crises, so that decentralized digital currencies can be an effective way to get rid of legal money.

The second trend believes that decentralized digital currencies do not have any tangible impact on the ability of the central bank to manage monetary policy because these currencies did not have a wide spread due to their limited acceptance and the majority of countries rejected them and considered their issuance and trading in them a crime punishable by law[29].

From here, the need becomes more urgent to establish legal, financial and banking regulations in line with this new development in payment methods, especially since most of the institutions that issue digital money are non-bank institutions, which raises a new question about the ability of the existing banking sector in front of these emerging technological developments.

Section 2: Methods of Merging the Centralized and Decentralized Currencies

Talking about the matching between the centralized financial system and the decentralized financial system presupposes the question of the way that should be adopted to integrate these two systems. In other words, how can cryptocurrencies, virtual currencies, central bank digital currency and electronic money be combined?

The answer to this question assumes two mechanisms for integration between the centralized system and the decentralized system, so that this integration can be at the technical and

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([29]) المادّة 206 من القانون رقم 194 لسنة 2020 والمتعلِّق بإصدار قانون للبنك المركزي والجهاز المصرفي المصري، الجريدة الرّسميةّ المصريّة، العدد 37، تاريخ 2020/09/15؛ المادّة 117 من القانون رقم 11-17 تاريخ 2017/12/17 المتعلِّق بقانون الماليّة العامّة الجزائري لعام 2018، الجريدة الرّسميّة الجزائريّة، العدد 76، تاريخ 2017/12/28.

technological level, or it may be at the legal and organizational level.

With regard to the first level, the merging of these two systems assumes specific technologies that will benefit from the blockchain technology which is the basis technology of decentralized digital currencies in order to launch a central bank digital currency. Then, the central bank creates its own blockchain, allowing specific parties to access it in order to mine the digital currency, and then put it into circulation through special exchanges established for this purpose as some cryptocurrency exchanges[30].

This proposition is not considered new in itself where the development in the world of digital money necessitated the search for new currencies that address the disadvantages of decentralized currencies, especially in terms of their volatility and price instability, by creating stable currencies that rely on the blockchain as a technology to deal with them, but on the basis of a centralized system which is controlled by specific institutions.

As for the second level, issuing laws ensure homogeneity between all types of these currencies, so that decentralized digital currencies are recognized and included within the national payment system after they have found a place for them at the global level. In addition to this, we must work on issuing a central bank digital currency, allowing banks and financial institutions to issue electronic money and considering them the basis for dealing at the level of retail and national payments.

All the above methods don't ignore an important issue related to the fate of traditional money. In the first stage, it cannot be completely abandoned, given the need for the appropriate technical and

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([30]) Such as Binance, Gemini, and Coinbase.

technological infrastructure to be available and for people to accept dealing with it, as it requires knowledge of technological devices.

Conclusion

Finally, the issue of digital money is one of the main issues that occurred in the world of law and entered its broad door, announcing that a new phase of legal dealing with technological developments had begun, and with it the discussion began about the legal regulation of this new money.

Moreover, the topic of digital money comes to go off the track of applicable legal rules and presents new legal approaches in the midst of this accelerated development. All these are within a system that forces states, governments and societies to accept it as a new commensurate technology with the requirements of the development we are living through.

Therefore, the most prominent results of the research on the subject of digital money are reflected in the beginning, in the terminological understanding of the types related to digital money, so that it starts from electronic money and centralized bank digital currency which represent the centralized financial system, and continues with cryptocurrency and stablecoin that form the decentralized financial system.

In addition, dealing with digital money imposes itself as one of the most important topics that produces important effects on the level of legal regulation of this new phenomenon where this regulation fluctuates between tugging and matching of the centralized and decentralized financial systems.

Consequently, the issue of digital money is considered one of the fruits produced by modern technology where it has many characteristics such as novelty, innovation, flexibility and changeability according to the available technical capabilities.

Therefore, the legal regulation of the issue of digital money must include a departure from the norm in the formulation of legal rules and a new shift in the law's handling of new technological phenomena.

In conclusion, the topic of digital money is related to several terminologies such as blockchain, digital wallets, peer to peer network, distributed ledger and mining which help to understand this new phenomenon and deeply affect the world of law. So, what are the relationships between these terminologies and digital money?

The effectiveness of using artificial intelligence applications on institutional performance

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of the use of artificial intelligence applications on institutional performance in the Sultanate of Oman, It used the descriptive approach in the sampling survey method as a tool for data collection, The sample consisted of (122) individual from theemployee of the Omani government institutions, Show results: The vast majority of respondents prefer to use artificial intelligence applications in government institutions because they are more effective in improving institutional performance, There is a statistically significant correlation between the respondents' use of artificial intelligence applications and the improvement of institutional performance.

Keywords: *artificial intelligence applications, institutional performance.*

Introduction:

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become increasingly popular in recent years, with organizations across various industries adopting AI applications to improve their performance. In the institutional context, AI applications can be used to enhance various aspects of performance, including productivity, efficiency, decision-making, and customer service. AI has the potential to revolutionize the way institutions operate and provide services to their stakeholders.

AI applications can be used to automate routine tasks, reduce errors, and improve operational efficiency. For example, chatbots can be used to handle customer queries and support requests, freeing up staff time to focus on more complex tasks. Machine learning algorithms can be used to analyze large amounts of data and identify patterns and insights, which can inform decision-making and improve organizational performance.([31]).

In addition, AI can also enhance the quality of services provided by institutions. Natural language processing (NLP) and sentiment analysis can be used to analyze customer feedback and improve the quality of customer service. AI can also be used to personalize services and experiences for individual customers, based on their preferences and behaviors.

Despite the potential benefits of AI, there are also concerns about its impact on society, including issues related to privacy, bias, and the displacement of human jobs. Therefore, it is essential to carefully consider the potential benefits and risks of AI applications

[31] Al-Masarwah, Muhannad Kassab Abdullah, and Al-Sarhan, Atallah bin Fahd Sayyah 2021 The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Institutional Performance: A Variable Mediator of Intellectual Capital and Commercial Banks in Jordan, Master Thesis, Al-Bayt Al-Mafraq University, p. 4

and implement appropriate ethical and governance frameworks to ensure that AI is used responsibly and ethically.([32]).

In this context, this paper aims to explore the effectiveness of using AI applications on institutional performance. By examining case studies and empirical research, we seek to understand how AI can be used to improve institutional performance, the challenges and risks associated with using AI, and the ethical and governance considerations that need to be taken into account.

Research Problem:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the way institutions operate, and its potential benefits are significant. However, as institutions increasingly adopt AI applications, it is important to understand the effectiveness of using AI on institutional performance. This study aims to investigate the following research problem:

- What is the effectiveness of using AI applications on institutional performance, specifically in terms of:

1- Productivity and operational efficiency: How does AI improve productivity and operational efficiency in institutions, and what are the potential risks and challenges associated with its adoption?

2- Customer service and experience: How does AI improve customer service and personalize the customer experience, and what are the ethical and governance considerations that need to be taken into account?

3- Decision-making and strategic planning: How does AI enhance decision-making and support strategic planning, and

[32] Laanzi, Saad Hammoud Saad Al-Shamlani, and Al-Saud, Anas Ratib, 2020. The impact of artificial intelligence on the performance of organizations: a case study of the Primary Health Care Corporation in the State of Qatar (unpublished master's thesis). Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Al-Sibt, pg. 20

what are the potential biases and limitations of AI in these areas?

Research Objectives:

1- The objective of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of using artificial intelligence (AI) applications on institutional performance, focusing on three specific points:
2- To examine how AI improves productivity and operational efficiency in institutions and to identify the potential risks and challenges associated with its adoption.
3- To evaluate how AI enhances customer service and personalize the customer experience, and to identify the ethical and governance considerations that need to be taken into account.
4- To assess how AI improves decision-making and supports strategic planning, and to identify the potential biases and limitations of AI in these areas.

The first axis: artificial intelligence

The concept of artificial intelligence:

Bashar for artificial intelligence in English "Artifical intelligence", which is an abbreviation for Al and means a branch of the branch of computer science that is concerned with imitating and modeling machines for the behavior of Al. It is a science concerned with inventing smart computer devices and programs similar to the way the human mind thinks, where it learns as it learns, and decides as it decides, which includes robots, speech recognition, image recognition, natural language processing, expert systems, learning and planning, and problem-solving. ([33]) .

[33] Laanzi, Saad Hammoud Saad Al-Shamlani, and Al-Saud, Anas Ratib, 2020. The impact of artificial intelligence on the performance of

And there are those who define it as: "One of the branches of informatics that studies the development of smart algorithms and techniques for application in computers and robots, so that it possesses intelligent behavior in performing tasks or solving problems."

Characteristics of artificial intelligence:

Artificial intelligence has unique characteristics that distinguish it from others, and the most prominent of these characteristics are what it proposed as follows:

1- It presents an appropriate solution to each problem and one solution that fits a number of similar problems.
2- He uses a method similar to the method that a person uses in dealing with issues.
3- It deals with hypotheses in a way that exceeds the limits of performance and speed specified by default.
4- Follow the methods of an organized process, not random occurrence.
5- Its formation requires the representation of huge amounts of knowledge specific to a particular field.
6- It seeks to model the human being in terms of way of thinking and style.
7- Preserving human experience.
8- Deal with non-numeric symbolic data through logical analysis and compariso The .

importance of artificial intelligence:

The importance of artificial intelligence lies in what Al-Sulami presented in 2017 as follows: ([34])

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organizations: a case study of the Primary Health Care Corporation in the State of Qatar (unpublished master's thesis). Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Al-Sibt, pg. 20

[34] Al-Qasima, Ghazi Muhammad Ali Salameh, and Abu Salim, Khalil Suleiman Muhammad (2021). The impact of artificial intelligence on the characteristics of

1- Preserving stored human experiences and transferring them to smart systems.
2- Humans can employ natural language when dealing with machines instead of computer programming languages.
3- It works to reduce obstacles and psychological pressures, by using these smart devices to perform arduous and dangerous work, or that involve complex details, and requires more mental focus, continuous mental presence, and strict and eloquent decisions that cannot bear delay and error.
4- These smart machines can be used in areas that need to make a decision about them, as these systems enjoy independence, objectivity, extreme accuracy, and distance from bias and racism.
5- It can be adapted to serve different cases, such as the medical field, where it is useful in diagnosing diseases, prescribing medicines, and in legal and professional consultations and also in the security and military fields, and computerized interactive education.

Artificial intelligence obstacles:

Artificial intelligence contributed to achieving many benefits that had a clear role in facilitating human life, raising the quality of life, and achieving happiness, well-being and satisfaction, but it created problems and obstacles that cannot be ignored, which are represented in the following points: ([35])

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accounting information: the modified role of the efficiency of accounting locations in Jordanian commercial banks, an unpublished doctoral thesis. International Islamic Sciences University, Amman, pg. 3

[35] Judges, Mishaal Muhammad, and Al-Qurashi, Zahir Raddad (2021). The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Innovation for Jordanian Telecom Companies "Unpublished Master's Thesis). Amman Arab University, Amman, pg. 4

1- The need for a set of big data: In general, smart systems learn through a developed model with the help of a huge amount of data during training and verifying its validity. The presence of quantitative storage units for data and the ability to interact with it is considered one of the most obstacles that limit the development of traditional systems. programs.
2- Multimodal interactions: The efficiency and accuracy of perceptual recognition requirements, which surround computer vision methods, can be developed and improved by taking advantage of the ability to analyze and process different modes of data simultaneously. This allows the model to simulate human intelligence that works appropriately With different senses such as touch, vision, hearing and others
3- High unemployment rate: Artificial intelligence contributed to the abandonment of some existing jobs, but at the same time it created a number of new jobs, as human cadres were dispensed as a result of the use of artificial intelligence systems and reliance on them and the dispensation of humans, and this matter increased the unemployment rate.
4- Fears of the extinction of the human race: The future contains many fears that threaten the extinction of the human race. Dispensing with human labor in exchange for the assimilation of machines has become evident, and thinking has become almost impossible about the roles in which a person may work, especially in light of what the world is going through. A clear manifestation of vague job patterns for artificial intelligence applications will make foreseeing the future almost not easy.
5- Loss and loss of data: Although machines have a huge memory, there is no link between this information when saving and retrieving it, as in humans, and this may cause

great damage to these machines and contribute to losing all the data stored on them.

Types of artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence can be classified according to its basic tasks as follows: ([36])

1- **Weak or limited Artificial Intelligence Artificual Narrow Inteiligence:** It is the simplest type of artificial intelligence, and it is programmed to perform certain roles individually within a specific environment through software that simulates human capabilities, but this type is limited in capabilities so that it cannot bypass the roles for which it was found.
2- **General artificial intelligence:** indicates the extent to which artificial intelligence can learn, understand, comprehend, and perform tasks as humans do through modeling human capabilities, then it will be able to build different capabilities and discover links and generalizations to various fields, and this would shorten a lot of the required time To train and teach these systems.
3- **Superior Artificial Intelligence:** It is a model that is still being implemented and aspires to simulate humans, and it is possible to distinguish between two important types. While the second type is a model of the theory of mind, where these models can reveal what is inside them, as well as

[36] Al-Anzi, Saad Hammoud Saad Al-Shamlani / and Al-Saud, Anas Ratib. 2020. The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Performance of Organizations: A Case Study of the Primary Health Care Corporation in the State of Qatar, Master Thesis, Al-Ahliyya Amman University, pg. 13

reveal the feelings of others and interact with them, as they are the next generation of super-intelligent machines.

The second axis: institutional performance

Developing countries tend to give the government sector more attention and care in managing its activities and productive resources with high transparency. The concerns of international financing institutions are increasing regarding the need to restructure the government sector with all its divisions and central and local organizations for the purposes of conferring the characteristic of excellence and leadership to government units when producing and providing Its sovereign, social and economic services, and the government apparatus in all global systems is based on providing public services and enhancing the effectiveness of the national economy. In addition, government services in various fields, such as security, justice or judiciary, infrastructure (roads, bridges, ports, communications, etc.) are an indicator of the quality of life for citizens and the attractiveness of the investment environment. This importance is growing in an era when all countries of the world - east and west, north and south, whether they are advanced or seeking growth - are competing to court investors and attract investments, whether local or global ([37]).

The Trend has recently appeared towards the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions in performing their functions and achieving the goals for which they were established, whether these institutions are industrial, commercial or service, and focusing on managing the resources of these institutions in a way that guarantees them access to their goals and ensures their continuity

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[37] Abu Hasira, Maysa Fathy Eid, Al-Habil, Wassim Ismail, and Radwan, Eid Al-Karim Saeed (2016). Evaluation of the quality of the performance of governmental health institutions according to the standards of the World Health Organization: a case study of the maternity hospital in Al-Shiqaa Medical Complex (unpublished master's thesis), the Islamic University (Gaza).

and development. . This cannot be done without an effective system for evaluating the performance of institutions and raising the level of performance in economic, social and cultural institutions.([38])

Performance Measurement:

Regulatory standards alone do not enable performance evaluation and detection of deviations in the absence of actual performance measures. The next and natural step is to measure actual performance. It is required to measure the degree of efficiency in the completion of work in all areas of results, as long as there is a clear picture of the required performance patterns, and as in the case of defining regulatory standards, it is required to choose the measurement method that suits the field in which performance is to be measured.

Problems facing performance appraisal:

When applying the system of follow-up and performance evaluation to judge the efficiency of the performance of business organizations affiliated to various sectors (industrial, agricultural, construction, housing and utilities, transport and communications, education, health, tourism and hotels, internal and external trade, banking ..., etc.). The person in charge of the performance appraisal process encounters some problems and difficulties as a result of the lack of some data and information necessary to conduct the process of follow-up and performance evaluation in an optimal manner. The most important of these problems are:([39]).

[38] Al-Mikhlafi, Abd al-Wasa Abd al-Ghani Saif Qasim, and al-Hasan, Ribhi Muhammad (2000). The performance of government media institutions in the Republic of Yemen: administrative and environmental problems: a field study (unpublished master's thesis), University of Jordan, Amman.

[39] Hamed, Amr (2009). Institutional Performance Evaluation in Government Units, Meetings and Seminars: Measurement and Evaluation of Performance as

- **A-Shortcomings of information systems in some business organizations:** The existence of an integrated system of technical, economic, financial and administrative information is one of the pillars on which the performance appraisal process is based. Many business organizations are making serious and continuous attempts to develop in order to find an information system that allows serving the multiple goals of management and helps them in making rational decisions. While others do not have an information system or are in the way of making decisions related to the application of the information system, and in this case obtaining the necessary data for follow-up and evaluation of performance is considered very difficult, and the problem of the lack of information system is due in some business organizations.
- **B- The difficulty of measuring and defining some performance criteria in some economic activities:** Some business organizations face many difficulties when measuring and determining some criteria and indicators related to the results of their activities and evaluating their performance. The degree of difficulty varies according to the nature of the activity, and some of these difficulties can be explained

The concept of performance appraisal:

Evaluation in its simplified sense is an assessment of a situation in the light of studying the extent to which this situation or field has achieved a specific goal. Evaluation is usually carried out in two directions. Developing an implementation plan with the need

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an Introduction to Improving the Quality of Institutional Performance, Cairo: Arab Organization for Administrative Development, p. 109.

for a control plan on the implementation process in order to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of achieving goals.([40])

And performance evaluation can be defined - in light of this, as ensuring the adequacy of using the available resources in the best way to achieve the planned goals through studying the quality of performance, and taking corrective decisions to redirect the paths of activities in the organization in order to achieve the desired goals.

The importance of performance appraisal:

Tracking the importance of performance evaluation through its nature as a function that aims to study the degree of consistency and coordination between the factors of the coalition between production factors to identify the extent of their efficiency. And the development of that efficiency in successive periods of time, by comparing what has been achieved with the goal. The importance of performance appraisal is due to the following reasons:

1- It helps direct the attention of senior management to centers of responsibility that are more in need of supervision and where supervision is more productive.
2- It works to rationalize the human energy in the organization in the future, where the successful elements are highlighted and developed. As well as non-productive elements that need to be dispensed with. Or try to reform it to increase its efficiency, as performance evaluation represents an objective basis for developing incentive systems and incentive rewards.

[40] Raslan, Nabil Ismail (2008). Measuring and evaluating government performance: (necessity - justifications - goals - methods), works and seminars: modern methods for measuring government performance during the years 2005, 2006, 2007, Cairo: Arab Organization for Administrative Development, p. 25

3- It helps department managers to make decisions that achieve goals by directing their activities towards the areas that will be subject to measurement and judgment.
4- Assisting in the existence of a kind of functional conviction that the manager knows how to perform the work that he will undertake in advance, as well as providing a sound basis for establishing a sound and effective system of incentives. It also helps to determine the extent to which administrative responsibilities are achieved.

Methods of evaluating the performance of government programs:

It may be useful - before explaining some methods of evaluating the performance of government programs - to divide the types of evaluation research in terms of the evaluation subject into four main types:([41])

- An evaluation that is based on the procedures for implementing or implementing government programs (Process Evaluation). The importance of this type is due to the implementation of the government program as approved by the project.
- An evaluation that focuses on the feasibility or effects of the government program (Evaluation Impact), and its aim is to judge the extent of success of the government program in bringing about the desired change. This is the most widespread type of assessment, and success in carrying it out requires precise identification and definition of the objectives of the program, and a description of the measures

[41] Al-Mikhlafi, Abd al-Wasa Abd al-Ghani Saif Qasim, and al-Hasan, Ribhi Muhammad (2000). The performance of government media institutions in the Republic of Yemen: administrative and environmental problems: a field study (unpublished master's thesis), University of Jordan, Amman

or criteria that are used to judge the success in achieving the objectives, and their real and realistic measurement of the progress that has actually been achieved as a result of the implementation of the government program.

- Comprehensive evaluation (Evaluation Comprehensive)) and includes judgment on procedures and effects together. In the sense that the comprehensive evaluation is the use of accurate and appropriate scientific methods to determine whether the executive body adheres to the plans, programs and procedures drawn on the one hand, and is intended to judge whether the application has brought about a change consistent with the objectives of the government program on the other hand. It is clear that this type is the best and the most difficult type at the same time, and that it serves the needs of both the aware public and those responsible for the government program at the same time.
- An evaluation focused on the economics of the government program, i.e. comparing the efficiency of spending on the one hand, and the effectiveness of implementation on the other hand, i.e. the cost-benefit equation or return from it (Efficiency/Cost Effectiveness Economic) and the importance of this type of evaluation is clear, especially in times of economic crisis or recession and the desire of the government And citizens alike in ensuring that they get the maximum benefit from public spending on projects or social services. That is why this type of evaluation aims to judge the cost of evaluating the service on the one hand, and the interest or benefit accruing to its beneficiaries in particular and society in general on the other hand. It also aims to judge whether this government program is the best alternative for using limited financial resources.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is a rapidly advancing field of computer science that seeks to develop intelligent machines that can mimic human thought processes, learn from experience, and make decisions. Its applications are varied and numerous, ranging from speech and image recognition to natural language processing, expert systems, learning and planning, and problem-solving. The potential benefits of using artificial intelligence in institutions are significant, including improved efficiency, accuracy, and decision-making capabilities. However, there are also challenges and ethical concerns associated with its implementation, such as job displacement, bias, privacy, and security. Therefore, institutions must carefully consider the benefits and risks of using artificial intelligence and develop responsible and ethical strategies for its deployment

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The reality and requirements of the operational environment of the White Nile University in the light of strategic planning:

(a case study of the Bachelor of Architecture Engineering program)

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to examine six selected themes that represent the operational environment and contribute to successful strategic planning at White Nile University as one of the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Sudan. Institutions including higher education institutions that wish to achieve their goals in today's rapidly changing operating environment must formulate and implement realistic operational strategic plans. Existing literature has identified some factors that influence the success or failure of the operating environment. However, the extent to which these factors influence strategic planning in higher education institutions in Sudan is still unclear. For this examination, questionnaires were completed via direct distribution and returned by 70 participants who were students of the Bachelor of Architecture program. Data analysis necessitated both descriptive and inferential statistics to describe the characteristics of the study sample's vocabulary by making frequency tables that include frequencies, percentages, and graphs of the study axes to identify the general trend of the sample's vocabulary in terms of the percentage of each axis separately and the standard deviation to determine the amount of dispersion in the respondents' answers for each statement on the average. Arithmetic, as well as calculating the reference average for the sample's answers using the five-point Likert scale to measure the attitudes of the respondents' opinions.

This study demonstrates the impact of these factors on the operating environment and provides a basis for developing strategic planning practices for the university and similar other universities.

Keywords: *operational environment; strategic planning; Bachelor of Architecture program; White Nile University.*

Introduction:

The environment in which any university college operates is one of the most important factors influencing the way it operates. The college's knowledge of the external and internal environment factors that are affected by it makes it able to take advantage of what is good for it and avoid or limit what may negatively affect it. Therefore, the process of diagnosing and analyzing the internal and external business environment It has an impact on the development process, work continuity, and assistance in the planning and implementation process to ensure the achievement of the goals that the college seeks to achieve (Sail Waleed 2016).

The operating environment of university colleges represents the internal organizational environmental level that is specifically and accurately related to the educational method, means and tools, and to the administrative and organizational applications of the colleges. The difference in the operating environment of the colleges is embodied in a difference in the capabilities of these colleges and aspects of their fundamental strength or weakness, which can become a key determinant for exploiting opportunities or dealing with threats in the external environment of the college (Al-Ghalbi and Idris ,2007). Analyzing the operating environment means taking a detailed look at the inside of the organization to determine levels of performance. And areas of strength and weakness regarding all the axes that you deal with now or in the future) Al-Sall (2005).

Strategy has been defined by Alfred (2006) as "the systematic way of positioning an organization with stakeholders in its environment to create value that differentiates it from competitors and leads to sustainable advantage". According to Porter (2011) educational organizations often mistake strategic operational effectiveness while operational effectiveness can be used as a means to achieve the strategic organization. The end result of the strategy is to ensure that the organization chooses a distinctive position that influences its selection of appropriate activities that increase its distinctiveness.

Strategic planning is the basis for the success of educational institutions. The success of these institutions and their keeping pace with economic and social changes depends on their efficiency in carrying out administrative functions and their ability to develop future plans and get rid of obstacles. There is no one right way to do good strategic planning: what matters is what the organization does, given its culture, needs, and organization. There is value in reviewing current approaches to requirements from time to time across the higher education sector in order to identify principles that apply and then disseminate those that appear effective. Reviewing and approving the operational environment of the Bachelor of Architectural Engineering program at White Nile University is another important aspect of this role. Also, seeking to know the views of the affiliates of the campus to inform efforts at the level of its own system and support the campus as they participate in the important work of defining their own strategic directions and integrating them to crystallize the strategy by the Strategic Campus Planning Committee is very important.

Theoretical framework

Ozdem (2011) considers that as a concept, strategic planning is a tool that allows the development of long-term plans in light of the prevailing risks and opportunities and thus concludes that strategic planning would generate efficiency. Focusing on the higher education sector, Hayward and Nakayana (2003) confirmed that the purpose of strategic planning is to provide continuous examination and evaluation of the operating environment to determine the strengths and weaknesses and resource requirements of the institution in order to build effectiveness. In addition, strategic planning contributes to restoring operational effectiveness in situations characterized by chaos in management. It then works to enhance institutional effectiveness and improve administrative capacity.

Richards, O'Shea, and Connolly (2004) note that changes in the higher education landscape due to external influences have led to the realization that institutions need to use strategic planning and scenario techniques to shape and rethink operational strategy to survive. Strategic plans enable the enhancement of the operating environment at the college level by broadening its scope beyond addressing current objectives to include a fuller consideration of strategic opportunities, challenges, and options as well as fundamentals and business models. These new plans should serve not only as a roadmap for individual campuses but as part of a coherent plan for the higher education system as a whole.

The analysis of the internal environment means taking a detailed look at the inside of the organization to determine levels of performance, areas of strength, and areas of weakness (Idris and Morsi, 2002: 70). Organizations are interested in analyzing and evaluating all internal factors, with the main purpose of indicating the strengths and weaknesses that characterize each of the internal factors, with the help of the results of the analysis of external factors, which helps in making strategic decisions, and choosing appropriate alternatives for them (Al-Maghrabi, 1999: 131).

Methodology and data collection.

This study used the descriptive approach, due to its suitability to the nature of its subject, its dimensions, and its objectives. The descriptive approach was applied through two methods: The first is afield research based on the questionnaire to investigate the views of the study community of students in order to determine the relative importance of strengths and weaknesses in relation to the internal environment and is to achieve the objectives of the study represented in identifying the most important requirements that must be available to improve the operational environment of the Faculty of Architecture and Surveying The second is the relevant theoretical background, to identify the concept of the operating environment of the colleges and to achieve the objectives of the study. The program (SPSS) was used for the analysis, using the chi-square test and the reliability test using the Cronbach's Alpha method, Table No. (3-2).

samples of the study community

The members of the current study population included (70) students of the Bachelor of Architecture program. The sample was selected randomly from total of (96) male and female students, with a rate of (73%). The sample was taken from all classes except the first-year students, because they are not fully aware of the themes and requirements of the operating environment. The Student Survey was considered as a quick and smart way to gather accurate and truthful information about program-related issues.

Study tool design

The researchers used the questionnaire as a tool to collect information and to achieve the objectives of the study. The questionnaire included (35) phrases representing the hypotheses of the study and consisted of six axes as demonstrated below in table (3-1):

Table (3-1) Operational Environment and Phrases

Axes	Operational Environment	Phrases
First axis	The mission and objectives	5
Second axis	Program management	6
Third axis	Courses	6
Fourth axis	Teaching and learning	7
Fifth Axis	Student Services	5
Sixth Axis	Facilities and Equipment	6
		35

Table (3-2) Reliability coefficients for the scale expressions using Cronbach's alpha method

axis	**Stability coefficient**	**honesty coefficient**	**No. of phrases**
first axis	0.85	0.92	5
second axis	0.81	0.90	6
third axis	0.84	0.92	6
fourth axis	0.84	0.92	7
Fifth Axis	0.75	0.87	5
Sixth Axis	0.86	0.93	6
Total honesty and constancy	0.96	0.97	35

** Statistically significant at the significance level (0.05).

It is clear from Table No. (3-2) that all the expressions are significant at the level of (0.05), and that the value of the total stability coefficient for the questionnaire axes is (0.95) and the value of the validity coefficient is (0.97). This result gives an indication that the questionnaire has a high degree of stability and honesty.

Case Study

The operational environment is a set of axes that the faculty of Architecture can control and dominate, or it is a set of infrastructure elements, academic aids and human forces that exist within the college itself and directly affect its performance, and can be modified, changed or controlled through administrative decisions. Hence, the reality of the current internal environment of the college can be determined from the following: (Abbas, 2022)

- The college is located in a complex with an area of 10,000 square meters and contains three programs (Architecture, Computer Science and Management Sciences), in addition to the university administration building.
- The total number of students for the year 2022 was 165 (male and female) students, and the permanent teaching staff in the college are 10 for the same year.
- The college has six halls and drawing studios containing furniture, lighting and surveillance cameras, two of them with fixed projectors and there are two mobile projectors used in demand. There is another hall designated for a permanent exhibition and a laboratory contains 50 (fifty) devices connected by the Internet.
- The college's mission is to provide distinguished and qualified students in architecture with an open engineering and scientific imagination and they have the ability to deal with the local, regional and international environment, and contribute effectively to providing distinguished services, preparing research and consultations for the state and society, and providing distinguished education with a stimulating academic environment. Where its vision stipulated "a distinguished college in education, competitive in scientific research that supports the knowledge economy, active in partnership and social responsibility", and among its strategic goals to achieve excellence and leadership is "to enhance the position of enabling students to compete in the labor market and the continuous improvement of quality practices and applications.

Despite its recent experience, the Faculty of Architecture at White Nile University has made serious attempts to improve its performance, and to emulate its counterparts from the local and regional colleges that have submitted it. It made efforts to develop strategies that adopt strategic planning and comprehensive quality, in an effort to improve its operational environment, and to provide contributions and practical models for change towards continuous improvement and effective performance. The college has adopted environmental analysis on a large scale to analyze the operational environment in order to achieve a systematic understanding of the strategic management situation and to establish a strategy of balance / proportionality between the strengths and weaknesses of the internal environment and between the threats and opportunities in the external environment.

In light of the foregoing and to achieve the objectives of the college, this paper seeks to answer the question: To what extent are the axes and expressions of the operational environment available for the Bachelor of Architecture program at White Nile University from the students' point of view? Which stems from the following questions:

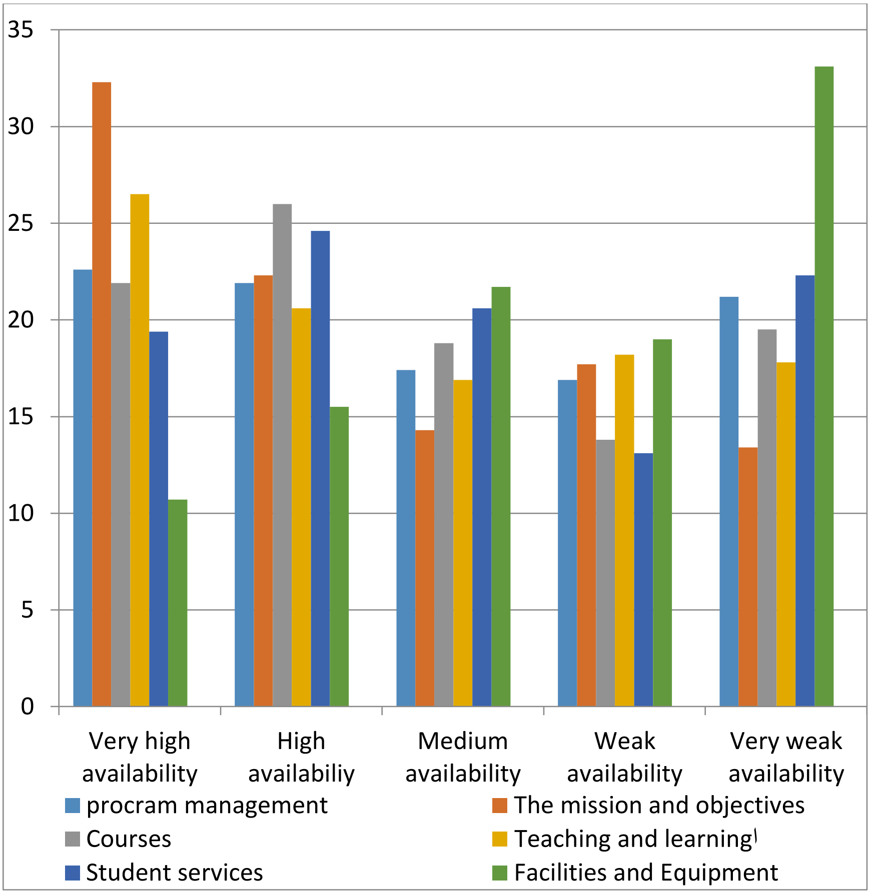
1. *What are the most important phrases that have strengths and characterize the program?*
2. *What are the most important phrases that have weaknesses and influence the development of the program?*

and Results discussion

Relevant results related to **on** the question: To what extent are the axes and expressions of the operational environment of the White Nile University architecture program available from the point of view of the students? To answer this question, the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and graphs were extracted for the questionnaire's phrases. These seek to identify the reality of the operational environment for the Bachelor of Architecture program at White Nile University in the light of strategic planning from the point of view of the students, as follows:

Table No. (5-1): shows the availability of the study axes as a whole

Phrases	Very high availability		High availability		medium availability		Weak availability		Very weak availability	
	k	p	k	p	k	p	k	p	k	p
Program management	95	22.6	92	21.9	73	17.4	71	16.9	89	21.2
The mission and objectives	113	32.3	78	22.3	50	14.3	62	17.7	47	13.4
Courses	92	21.9	109	26.0	79	18.8	58	13.8	82	19.5
Teaching and learning	130	26.5	101	20.6	83	16.9	89	18.2	87	17.8
Student Services	68	19.4	86	24.6	72	20.6	46	13.1	78	22.3
Facilities and Equipment	45	10.7	65	15.5	91	21.7	80	19.0	139	33.1



Graph (5-1): shows the availability of the study themes as a whole

Table No. (5-2) below shows that the mission and objectives axis occupied the first place, as it achieved a high degree of availability from the point of view of the study sample, with an arithmetic mean (2.42) and a probability value (.000). Whereas, the axis, facilities and services hold in the last position, with an arithmetic mean of (1.52).

Table No. (5-2): The test shows the study axes as a whole

axis no.	axis	chi-square value	degrees of freedom	probability value	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Mediator	axis arrange-ment	Avail-ability
1	mission and objectives	41.514	4	0.000	2.42	1.434	4.00	1	High
2	Program management	5.952	4	0.203	2.08	1.463	3.00	4	Medium
3	Courses	16.595	4	0.002	2.17	1.425	3.00	3	Medium
4	Teaching and learning	14.898	4	0.005	2.20	1.457	4.00	2	Medium
5	Student Services	12.914	4	0.012	2.06	1.431	3.00	5	Medium
6	Facilities & Equipment	59.190	4	0.000	1.52	1.367	3.00	6	Weak

The researcher's attributes that, the mission and objectives axis ranked first due to the clarity of the program's mission and objectives, while the availability of facilities and equipment ranked last due to the fact that the collage lacks the basic elements such as readiness and quality of infrastructure.

Table No. (5-3): The frequencies, ratios, and arithmetic mean for the phrases of the first axis
(mission and objectives)

no	Phrases	k	**Availability levels**					probability value	arithmetic mean	phrase order	Availability
		p	V. High	High	Medium	Weak	Very weak				
1	The program's message is clear and announced	k	30	12	8	10	10	0.000	2.60	1	High
		%	42.5	17.1	11.4	14.3	14.3				
2	The goals of the program are specific and declared	k	27	12	10	15	6	0.001	2.56	2	High
		%	38.6	17.1	14.3	21.4	8.6				
3	The objectives combine theoretical and applied aspects of higher education	k	22	11	13	13	11	0.199	2.29	4	Med.
		%	31.4	15.7	18.6	18.6	15.7				
4	Program objectives are measurable and evaluable	k	18	23	10	10	9	0.027	2.44	3	High
		%	25.7	32.9	14.3	14.3	12.9				
5	The objectives of the program are commensurate with recent developments in higher education.	k	16	20	9	14	11	0.259	2.23	5	Med.
		%	22.8	28.6	12.9	20	15.7				
The total arithmetic means for the first axis (mission & objectives)								**0.000**	**2.42**	**1**	**High**

It is clear from Table (5-3) and according to the point of view of the respondents, that the axis mission and objectives has a high degree, with an arithmetic mean (2.42) and a probability value (.000). At the level of phrases, phrase No. (1) (the message of the program is clear and announced) has an arithmetic mean of (2.60) and probability value (.000) was ranked first with a high degree. while statement No. (5) (the program's objectives are compatible with recent developments in higher education) ranked in the last order with an arithmetic mean of (2.23) and a probability value of (.259) with a medium degree of availability.

The researcher attributes, the reason of obtaining phrase No. (3) (the goals combine theoretical and applied aspects in higher education) and phrase No. (5) (the program's objectives are compatible with recent developments in higher education) a medium degree of availability is the Threats and rapid changes that facing the program. Although the mission of the program was clear and declared, but the objectives of the program are not clearly commensurate with recent developments in higher education.

Table No. (5-4): Shows the frequencies, ratios, and arithmetic mean for the phrases of the second axis.

(program management)

no	Phrases	k p	**Availability levels**					probability value	arithmetic mean	phrase order	Availability
			V. High	High	Medium	Weak	Very weak				
6	The policy for accepting students into the program is clear and objective	k	15	16	14	11	14	0.910	2.10	2	Medium
		%	21.4	22.6	20.0	15.5	20.0				
7	The electronic system for accepting	k	19	19	14	11	7	0.103	2.46	1	High
		%	27.1	27.1	20.0	15.7	10.1				

	students into the program is easy and flexible										
8	Students can review their academic results easily and transparently	k	17	16	8	4	25	0.001	1.94	5	Medium
		%	24.3	22.9	11.4	5.7	35.7				
9	The study plan is compatible with the time period for obtaining the degree	k	15	15	12	9	19	0.406	1.97	4	Medium
		%	21.4	21.4	17.2	12.9	27.1				
10	Qualified academic and administrative competencies are available to carry out the requirements of the program	k	14	11	15	17	13	0.839	1.94	5	Medium
		%	20.0	15.7	21.4	24.3	18.6				
11	The total arithmetic mean for the second axis is program management	k	15	15	10	19	11	0.446	2.06	3	Medium
		%	21.4	21.4	14.3	27.1	15.7				
The total arithmetic means for the second axis (program management)								**0.203**	**2.08**	**4**	Medium

According to the respondents' point of view, it is clear from Table (5-4) that, the program management axis picked up a moderate degree, with an arithmetic mean (2.08) and a probability value (0.203). At the level of expressions, the phrase No. (7) (the electronic system for accepting students into the program is easy and flexible) has been ranked first with an arithmetic average of (2.46), and a probability value of (0.103). While the phrase No. (8) (students can review their academic results easily and transparently) and phrase No. (10) (the program plans are characterized by keeping pace with modern educational and technical developments) ranked in the last order with an arithmetic average of (1.94, 1 .94) and a probability value (0.001 and 0.839), respectively, with degrees of medium availability.

the reasons why the phrase No. (8) and phrase No. (10) got a medium degree of availability, were attributed to the seclusion of the program since its establishment and the lack of strategic plans to develop the program despite the availability of competencies academic

According to the point of view of the respondents, it is clear from Table (5-5) that, the axis of the academic courses has a moderate degree, with an arithmetic mean (2.17) and a probability value (0.002). But at the level of phrases, the phrase No. (16) (course content corresponds to the required learning outcomes) got an average of (2.39) and a probability value (0.014) was ranked first with a high degree. While the phrase No. (15) (the link is made between the vocabulary of the academic courses and the reality of society) came in the last order with an arithmetic mean (1.97) and a probability value (0.966) with a degree of medium availability.

The researchers attribute the reasons of obtaining the phrase No. (15) a medium availability to the lack of realism and lack of connection to society, despite the fact that the content of the courses corresponds to the outcomes of higher education.

Table No. (5-5): Shows the frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, and standard deviations for the phrases of the third axis (courses)

no	Phrases	kp	Availability levels					probability value	arithmetic mean	phrase order	Availability
			V. High	High	Medium	Weak	Very weak				
12	The credit hours for the courses are commensurate with the knowledge content in each course	k	16	18	10	7	19	0.097	2.07	5	Medium
		%	22.9	25.5	14.3	10.0	27.1				
13	The contents of the courses are characterized by the modernity and accuracy of the information	k	18	20	13	5	14	0.048	2.33	2	High
		%	25.7	28.6	18.6	7.1	20.0				
14	The courses develop students' positive attitudes towards the teaching profession	k	15	15	16	10	14	0.814	2.10	4	Medium
		%	21.4	21.4	22.4	14.3	20.0				
15	The vocabulary of the academic courses is linked to the reality of society	k	15	13	13	13	16	0.966	1.97	6	Medium
		%	21.4	18.6	18.6	18.6	22.9				
16	The course content is consistent with the required learning outcomes	k	14	24	13	10	8	0.014	2.39	1	High
		%	20.0	35.7	18.6	14.3	11.4				
17	Courses are characterized by a balance between theoretical knowledge and application	k	14	18	14	13	11	0.762	2.16	3	Medium
		%	20.0	25.7	20.0	18.6	15.7				
The total arithmetic means for the third axis (Courses)								**0.002**	**2.17**	**3**	**Medium**

It is clear from Table (5-6) and according to the respondents' point of view, the teaching and learning axis has a medium availability, with an arithmetic mean (2.20) and a probability value (0.005). At the level of phrases, phrase No. (18) (faculty members continuously monitor the presence and absence of students) with an arithmetic mean of (2.76) and a probability value of (0,000) was ranked first. While phrase No. (20) (student results are announced on time without delay) ranked in the last order with an arithmetic mean of (1.83) and a probability value of (0.762) with a degree of medium availability.

The researchers attribute the reasons of obtaining the phrase No. (20) (students' results are announced on time without delay) a degree of medium availability to the weakness of the electronic network in the city of Kosti and the political situation in Sudan represented in demonstrations and strikes.

Table No. (5-6): Shows the frequencies, ratios, and arithmetic mean for the fourth axis phrases (teaching and learning)

no	Phrases	k	**Availability levels**					probability value	arithmetic mean	phrase order	Availability
		p	V. High	High	Medium	Weak	Very weak				
18	The faculty members monitor the attendance and absence of students on an ongoing basis	k	30	14	12	7	7	0.000	2.76	1	High
		%	42.9	20.0	17.1	10.0	10.0				
19	Faculty members in the program	k	24	13	9	12	12	0.048	2.36	2	High

	are committed to the rules of professional ethics	%	34.3	18.6	12.9	17.1	17.1				
20	Students' results are announced on time without delay	k	12	12	13	18	15	0.762	1.83	6	Medium
		%	17.1	17.1	18.6	25.7	21.4				
21	The faculty members are committed to the course descriptions announced in the program	k	22	10	13	15	10	0.136	2.27	3	Medium
		%	31.4	14.3	18.6	21.4	14.3				
22	The integrity of the work submitted by the students enrolled in the program is verified	k	16	15	14	15	10	0.814	2.17	4	Medium
			22.9	21.4	20.0	21.4	14.3				
23	The courses of the program are taught by qualified faculty members	k	17	18	9	12	14	0.426	2.17	4	Medium
		%	24.3	25.7	12.9	17.1	20.0				
24	Lectures are provided on time without delay	k	9	18	13	10	20	0.160	1.84	5	Medium
		%	12.8	25.7	18.6	14.3	28.6				
The total arithmetic means for the fourth axis (teaching and learning)								**0.005**	**2.20**	**2**	Medium

Table No. (5-7): Shows the frequencies, ratios, arithmetic mean, and standard deviations for the expressions of the fifth axis. (student services)

no	Phrases	kp	Availability levels					probability value	arithmetic mean	phrase order	Availability
			V. High	High	Medi-um	Weak	Very weak				
25	Introductory and informational information for students is available on the program's website	k	18	16	20	5	11	0.034	2.36	1	High
		%	25.7	22.9	28.6	7.1	15.7				
26	The mechanism for paying and refunding tuition fees for students is easy and fair	k	10	16	14	9	21	0.152	1.79	4	Medium
		%	14.3	22.9	20.0	12.9	30.0				
27	The library has a variety of modern references for course materials	k	15	18	16	13	8	0.387	2.27	2	Medium
		%	21.4	25.7	22.9	18.6	11.4				
28	The contents of the library support the vocabulary of the courses	k	17	20	10	9	14	0.189	2.24	3	Medium
		%	24.3	28.6	14.3	12.9	20.0				
29	Borrowing and photocopying services are available in the library for students	k	8	16	12	10	24	0.022	1.63	5	Weak
		%	11.4	22.9	17.1	14.3	34.3				
The total arithmetic means for the fifth **axis** (student services)								**0.012**		**5**	**Medium**

According to the point of view of the respondents, it is clear from Table (5-7) that, the axis of student services had a moderate degree, with an arithmetic mean (2.06) and a probability value (.012). But, at the level of phrases, phrase No. (25) (introductory and informative information for students is available on the program's website) with an arithmetic average of (2.36) and a probability value (0.034) has a high degree and ranked first, while phrase No. (29) (borrowing and photocopying services are available for students) ranked in the last order with an arithmetic mean (1.63) and a probability value (0.022) with a poor availability.

Table No. (5-8): Shows the frequencies, ratios, arithmetic mean, and standard deviations for the sixth axis phrases (facilities and equipment)

no	Phrases	k	**Availability levels**					probability value	arithmetic mean	phrase order	Availability
		p	V. High	High	Medium	Weak	Very weak				
30	The program buildings and facilities meet health conditions and safety systems	k	9	9	18	17	17	0.199	1.66	1	Medium
		%	12.9	12.9	25.7	24.3	24.3				
31	The program has classrooms equipped with the latest technology	k	9	12	14	13	22	0.152	1.61	2	Weak
		%	12.9	17.1	20.0	14.3	31.4				
32	Green spaces cover parts of the program headquarters	k	3	10	14	10	33	0.000	1.14	6	Weak
		%	4.3	14.1	20.0	14.3	47.1				

33	The program headquarters contains an educational media center	k	5	13	18	11	23	0.009	1.51	5	Weak
		%	7.1	18.6	25.7	15.7	32.9				
34	The number of students in the hall is proportional to the standard quality ratios of 1:20	k	10	11	14	11	24	0.048	1.60	3	Weak
		%	14.3	15.7	20.0	15.7	34.3				
35	The program facilities are characterized by readiness and quality	k	9	10	13	18	20	0.152	1.57	4	Weak
		%	12.9	14.3	18.6	25.7	28.6				
The total arithmetic means for the sixth **axis.** (facilities and equipment)								**0.000**	**1.52**	**6**	**Weak**

According to the respondents' point of view, it is clear from Table (5-8), that, the facilities and equipment axis had a weak degree, with an arithmetic mean (1.52) and a probability value (0.000). But at the level of expressions, phrase No. (30) (the program's buildings and facilities meet health conditions and safety systems) ranked first with an arithmetic mean of (1.66) and a probability value (0.199). While all the other remaining phrases have a poor availability.

The researcher attributes the reasons of obtaining all the other remaining expressions poor availability to the lack of the infrastructure of the program, which is represented by service facilities, health conditions, means and academic aids as well as the lack of technological and infrastructure investment in the university.

Conclusion

From the previous tables, we conclude that, there are (9) statements that have strengths, that characterize the program. And (26) statements ranked between medium and weak represent weaknesses of the program and affect it is development. Their details as follows:

1. strength points

There are nine (9) phrases with high availability, the arithmetic means of which is greater than (2.33) out of (3). These phrases are arranged in descending order according to their relative weight as follows:

- Faculty members monitor the attendance and absence of students on an ongoing basis.
- The program's message is clear and public.
- The objectives of the program are defined and declared.
- The electronic system for accepting students into the program is easy and flexible.
- Program objectives are measurable and evaluable.
- Course content is consistent with the required learning outcomes.
- Information and guidance information for students is available on the program's website.
- Faculty members in the program are committed to the rules of professional ethics.
- The contents of the courses are distinguished by the recentness and accuracy of the information.

2. Weakness points

There are twenty (20) expressions that have a medium availability, with an arithmetic mean greater than (1.65) and less than (2.33) out of (3). These expressions are arranged in descending order according to their relative weight as follows:

- Objectives combine theoretical and applied aspects of higher education.
- Faculty members are committed to describing the courses announced in the program.
- The contents of the library support the vocabulary of the courses.
- The objectives of the program are compatible with recent developments in higher education.
- The courses of the program are taught by qualified faculty members
- The integrity of the work submitted by the students enrolled in the program is verified.
- The courses of the program are taught by qualified faculty members.
- Courses are characterized by a balance between theoretical knowledge and application.
- The policy for accepting students into the program is clear and objective.
- Courses develop students' positive attitudes towards the teaching profession.
- The credit hours for the courses are commensurate with the knowledge content in each course.
- Qualified academic and administrative competencies are available to carry out the requirements of the program.
- There is a link between the vocabulary of the academic courses and the reality of society.
- The study plan is compatible with the time period for obtaining the degree.

- Students can review their academic results easily and transparently.
- The program's plans are distinguished by keeping up with the latest educational and technical developments.
- Academic lectures are provided on time without delay.
- Students' results are announced on time without delay.
- The mechanism for paying and retrieving tuition fees for students is easy and fair.
- The program's buildings and facilities meet health requirements and safety systems.

There are six (6) phrases that have a medium availability, with an arithmetic mean of less than (1.65) out of (3). These phrases are arranged in descending order according to their relative weight as follows:

- Borrowing and photocopying services are available in the library for students.
- The program has classrooms equipped with the latest technology.
- The number of students in the hall is consistent with the standard ratios of quality not exceeding 1:20.
- The program facilities are characterized by readiness and quality.
- The program headquarters contains an educational media center.
- Green spaces cover parts of the program headquarters.

Recommendations

1) The faculty members should pay attention to the course descriptions.

2) Lectures should be on time without delay.
3) The teaching staff must ensure the integrity of the work submitted by students.
4) The administration must develop the admission policy, the fee payment mechanism, and the provision of qualified teaching staffs.
5) Study programs must be well planned and updated in accordance with international standards and requirements of the local and global market.
6) Applying the principles of governance, which include transparency, accountability, responsibility, emphasis on quality control, institutional evaluation, internal academic review, as well as external evaluation by other institutions and universities.
7) Enhancing e-learning tools at the university by developing courses for study programs and study plans, and encouraging the Virtual Classroom.
8) Providing the necessary advanced infrastructure, including advanced laboratories and equipment, to encourage researchers to experiment and develop their research.

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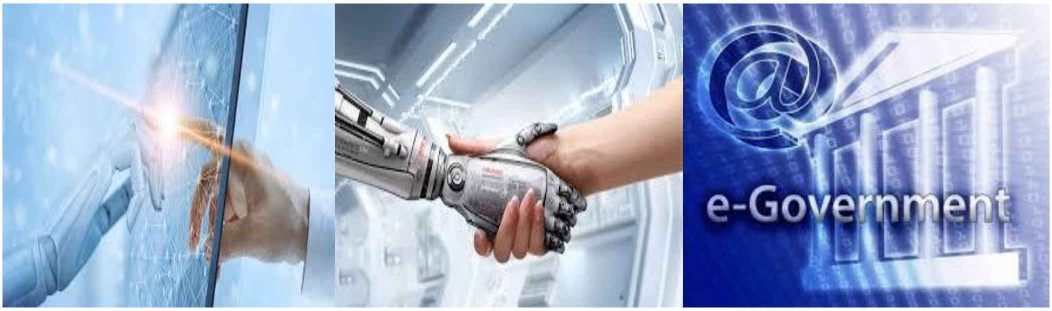

The reality of using the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution according to the technical requirements of electronic government in light of the vision of the Sultanate of Oman 2040

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the reality of using the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution according to the technical requirements of e-government in light of the vision of Oman 2040. It used the descriptive approach in the sampling survey method as a tool for data collection, The sample consisted of (90) individual from theemployee of the Omani government institutions, in Muscat Governorate, Show results: that E-government institutions do not use robots. The large number of tasks carried out by e-government institutions constitutes an obstacle to employing the technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, There is a statistically significant correlation between the use of the fourth industrial revolution technologies by the sample members within the fourth electronic government, and the degree of benefit from them.

key words: Technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution**,** Technical requirements for e-government. Oman Vision 2040.

Introduction:

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is characterized by the fusion of technologies that blur the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres. The main technological drivers of this revolution are artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, and automation. These technologies are changing the way businesses operate and offer new opportunities for growth and innovation.

To fully embrace the potential of the 4IR, businesses need to meet certain technical requirements. First and foremost, they need to have a reliable and robust IT infrastructure capable of handling large amounts of data and processing it in real-time. This infrastructure must be secure and scalable to accommodate future growth and technological advancements.

Another critical requirement is the ability to collect and analyze data effectively. IoT devices and sensors generate vast amounts of data that can be used to optimize operations, improve customer experiences, and identify new revenue streams. However, to do this, businesses need to have the right tools and expertise to extract insights from this data.

Artificial intelligence is also a key component of the 4IR, and businesses need to have the ability to develop and deploy AI applications. This requires access to high-quality data, powerful algorithms, and the necessary computing resources.

Finally, businesses need to be agile and adaptable to new technologies. The pace of change in the 4IR is rapid, and companies that fail to keep up risk falling behind their competitors. To stay ahead, businesses need to have a culture of innovation and experimentation, and they need to be willing to invest in new technologies and skills

Study problem:

What are the technical requirements of electronic government in utilizing the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution, and to what extent are governments able to meet these requirements in practice?

With the increasing adoption of technologies of the fourth industrial revolution (4IR), electronic government (e-government) has become a major trend in modern governance. However, the effective implementation of e-government requires the use of advanced technical infrastructure, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and Big Data Analytics, among others. While the benefits of such advanced technologies are well-established, the extent to which governments can meet the technical requirements of 4IR in practice remains uncertain.

Therefore, this study problem seeks to explore the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the 4IR, and to what extent governments can meet these requirements in practice. Specifically, this study will examine the following research questions:

1- What are the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the 4IR?
2- What is the current state of e-government adoption and utilization of 4IR technologies?
3- What are the barriers and challenges faced by governments in meeting the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the 4IR?

4- What are the potential implications of not meeting the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the 4IR?
5- What are the best practices and strategies that governments can adopt to meet the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the 4IR?

The study objectives:

1- To identify the technical requirements of electronic government in utilizing the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution.
2- To examine the extent to which governments are adopting and utilizing 4IR technologies in e-government.
3- To explore the barriers and challenges faced by governments in meeting the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution.
4- To assess the potential implications of not meeting the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution.
5- To identify best practices and strategies that governments can adopt to meet the technical requirements of e-government in utilizing the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution.
6- 6- To provide recommendations for policymakers and government officials on how to effectively implement 4IR technologies in e-government, while ensuring inclusivity, accessibility, and transparency.

The importance of studying:

Studying the technical requirements of electronic government in utilizing the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution and assessing the extent to which governments can meet these requirements in practice is important for several reasons:

1- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of government services: The adoption of 4IR technologies can help governments provide better services to citizens, improve efficiency and reduce costs.
2- Enhance transparency and accountability: E-government can provide citizens with more access to information, increase transparency, and improve accountability of government activities
3- Foster economic growth and innovation: The use of 4IR technologies in e-government can create new opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs to develop innovative products and services, thus contributing to economic growth and job creation.
4- Ensure inclusivity and accessibility: E-government can help bridge the digital divide and provide equal access to government services for all citizens, regardless of their location or socio-economic status.
5- Address societal challenges: The use of 4IR technologies in e-government can help address societal challenges, such as environmental sustainability, public health, and safety.

The procedural terms:

The procedural terms that may be used in a study on the technical requirements of electronic government in utilizing the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution can include:

1- **Fourth Industrial Revolution:** The fourth industrial revolution (4IR) refers to the current era of technological advancement in which new technologies such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, blockchain, and robotics are transforming the way we live and work.
2- **Electronic Government:** Electronic government (e-government) refers to the use of digital technologies to provide government services and engage with citizens. This can include online portals, mobile applications, and other digital channels.
3- **Technical Requirements:** Technical requirements refer to the specific technological capabilities and infrastructure necessary to implement e-government and utilize 4IR technologies effectively. This can include hardware, software, network infrastructure, and security measures

TOOL:

Surveys and questionnaires: Surveys and questionnaires can be used to collect data from government officials, policymakers, and other stakeholders on their perceptions, attitudes, and experiences with e-government and 4IR technologies.

Theoretical framework:

The fourth industrial revolution is characterized by the integration of technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and big data analytics into various industries (Cunha & Cunha, 2019). Governments around the world are looking to utilize these technologies to create efficient and effective electronic government (e-government) systems that provide services to citizens.

However, the reality of implementing the requirements of the fourth industrial revolution in e-government is not without challenges. One of the biggest challenges is the need for significant investment in infrastructure and training (Al-Qahtani, 2019). This includes upgrading existing systems, providing training for government employees on new technologies, and ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place to support the use of these technologies.

In addition, there are concerns around data security and privacy. The use of AI and big data analytics in e-government requires the collection and processing of vast amounts of data, which could potentially be used for nefarious purposes if not properly secured. Governments need to take steps to ensure that the data collected is secure and that citizens' privacy is protected.

Despite these challenges, there are many potential benefits to utilizing the requirements of the fourth industrial revolution in e-government. These technologies can help governments provide more efficient and effective services to citizens, as well as create a more transparent and accountable government.

For example, the use of blockchain technology can help governments create more transparent and secure voting systems. By utilizing a decentralized and tamper-proof ledger, governments can ensure that votes are accurately recorded and that the results are not tampered with.

Similarly, the use of AI and big data analytics can help governments make more informed decisions by analyzing large amounts of data and identifying patterns that would be difficult for humans to detect. This can be particularly useful in areas such as public health, where data on disease outbreaks and epidemics can be analyzed to identify trends and make predictions about future outbreaks.

In conclusion, the reality of utilizing the requirements of the fourth industrial revolution in e-government is complex and challenging, but the potential benefits are significant. Governments must take steps to invest in infrastructure and training, ensure data security and privacy, and work to create transparent and accountable systems that benefit citizens.

The first axis: the fourth industrial revolution

The concept of the fourth industrial revolution:

IT stems from digitization, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, biotechnology, and others, and thus represents a comprehensive digital transformation that requires countries to analyze how they deal with production technology, and the fourth industrial revolution is an unprecedented wave, as its effects exceed the effects of the previous three revolutions due to its speed. It proceeds in a multiplying geometric sequence, not a linear arithmetic follow-up, and its impact on all areas of life is wide and deep, in addition to its pluralistic system that would change the existing system, whether between or within countries, companies, and society as a whole, as it would cast a shadow over all areas of life. political, economic and social.

The most important features of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the most important opportunities and challenges it presents:

It did not appear suddenly, but it was the result of three previous industrial revolutions. Before these revolutions, human life was dependent on agricultural activity, and man produced most of what he needed as basics for life, and communication between different regions was very difficult, and man was in hard work all the time and in battle. Continuing for life, then came the various industrial revolutions that radically changed human life from what has preceded, and every revolution of this social life also affects man and his relationship with what surrounds him.

The concept of the Fourth Industrial Revolution began to be referred to in 2011 at the Hanover Exhibition in Germany. During 2014 it was referred to, but with another term, which is the second machine age, by Bringo Leveson and Andrew McAfee, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but the real discussion of this concept took place in the Economic Forum World Conference held in Switzerland 2016, CEO of the Forum, Klaus Schwab, indicated that the fourth industrial revolution creates a world in which systems cooperate.

The virtual and physical of global manufacturing are interwoven together in a flexible way, allowing the absolute specialization of products and the creation of new operating models.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the fourth industrial revolution is moving towards automation through reducing the labor force and replacing it with advanced technology such as robots, and the decline of the human role in supervising the development processes. In merging between the three basic elements of the fourth industrial revolution, physical, digital, and biological, and resulting in artificial intelligence, which results in more human well-being.

Opportunities presented by the Fourth Industrial Revolution:

It leads to the production of new types of jobs different from what was familiar and available in the past, due to the tremendous developments and modern technology that depends on them, which will lead to the production of these jobs, and this is the case with every revolution. Knowledge due to the interference of technology and its needs for a type of workers different from workers in factories, the fourth industrial revolution will provide more opportunities for innovators to do more work because it is based on merging and melting the three elements on which it is based, which are the physical, digital and biological aspects in order to bring out the improvements in each A field for creating a new product, which is what distinguishes the innovators.

The most important challenges imposed by the fourth industrial revolution on social sites:

Increasing technological security threats, represented by piracy and information security, and requires raising the level of alertness if life is widely connected to different devices. The threat may be internal by dissatisfied employees at the workplace or dishonest, and it may be a bigger problem than that if it is related to threats. External, which transcends the issue of competition and reaches an issue Homeland security due to the fear that terrorist universities will reach important information that threatens the security of some countries and citizens.

Increasing unemployment rates: Perhaps this is the most dangerous thing that humanity will face due to the tendency to use robots and replace humans in many jobs. An economic report indicated that robots may take over half of the jobs in the United States and Britain, and the Bank of England believes that machines may occupy what Approximately 50% of the workforce over the next ten or twenty years, especially the middle and lower classes of the labor force, may be the jobs most likely to be replaced by human administrative workers, clerks, loan clerks, receptionists, paralegals, salespeople, and security guards And the chefs, and the greater the efficiency of the robot, the higher the level of unemployment, due to the increase in job opportunities in which it will replace the human being.

Increasing social inequality The quality of employment required for the era of the fourth industrial revolution on which work will be based and develop upon itself at a time led by modern technologies. It is the individual who is able to create and innovate unusual ideas and alternatives. They are intellectually gifted and inventors. They will be more important than physical capital and will The gap widens in the revolution between the class of the talented and those who depend on capital, and the most threatening class is the middle class that is exposed to annihilation, and society will be divided into the rich, who do not have capital, but they have innovative skills, and those who will assume prestigious jobs, and the poor, who do not possess these.

Challenges facing the Fourth Industrial Revolution:

The fourth industrial revolution requires a comprehensive economic restructuring associated with social and political restructuring, and it will see a change in cultural and social values. Human societies will suffer as a result of the consequences of the fourth industrial revolution, an increase in unemployment rates, as an economic report revealed that robots are developing so dramatically that they may replace humans in many jobs. Including tasks that require a high degree of efficiency, and that these smart robots may take over half of the jobs in the United States and

Britain, and the Bank of England believes that machines may occupy 50% of the workforce in both countries over the next ten or twenty years, as confirmed economists' estimates.

Ali Watfa sees that every revolution known to humanity, the one who developed it, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, carries in itself opportunities and challenges, and it is no secret to anyone that all industrial revolutions brought enormous opportunities. In every discovery or creativity, benefits and human gains flow that do not need to be defined. Opportunities and benefits Which was triggered by the discovery of steam, electricity and computers for humanity, something that exceeds any limitation, even in flashes of imagination, and this includes all inventions and technological creations that do not stop in their unprecedented stampede. The Fourth Industrial Revolution will provide wide opportunities for human societies to achieve high rates of economic and social development and Humanity in general by reducing production costs, and thus providing services and means of transportation and communication that combine high efficiency with a lower price. Among the other positives is also the contribution to better health care for people, as it shortens a lot of time in the process of development and the generalization of its achievements to the world, but it is imposed at the same time Unprecedented challenges for human societies.

The second axis: technical requirements

The technical requirements are the infrastructure that cannot be transformed from the administrative concept and the traditional method to the electronic administration without it, and it is represented in a set of physical components through which electronic applications can be implemented.

Technology requirements are among the important factors for the shift towards management and ensuring its actual implementation. Management should be accepted as an approach, philosophy and method of work, as well as acceptance of modern technologies themselves to build a culture of work towards change and towards the modern electronic approach to management.

Devices:

It has different types and capabilities, in addition to the devices attached to it or supporting it, which are necessary and inherent in order for this device to be able to provide the services it was designed for to the beneficiary, including savings and withdrawal devices and processors of various types and sizes. When examining the device, it appears A deaf machine that works and operates with human hands and minds.

A number of servers must be available to run the basic software in addition to the storage and backup media. The specifications of the servers vary according to many determinants, such as the operating requirements for each of the operating programs such as digital repositories or integrated automated systems, in addition to the number of potential users of the system.

Cloud servers:

With the spread of cloud computing services, there has become a strong trend to use cloud servers as a strong and stable alternative to local servers. The idea of cloud computing is characterized by saving expenses in the long term by imposing changing and updating servers every five years, in addition to securing the Internet connection capacity. Cloud service providers have become among them strong competition, which Ensures the quality of services provided.

Networks and the Internet: Networks appeared as a natural result of the development of the computer, increasing its speed, capabilities and capabilities, which facilitated the possibility of using it by more than one beneficiary at the same time through independent input units, different in time and spatial, which is known as communication through networks, which can be defined as a group of computers Connected together by communication lines, they can be used to share available resources and transfer and exchange information between them. The types of networks are:

Linear networks: It is one of the most widespread types, as there is no central computer to control the work of the network, but it depends on the presence of a main wire (cable) used to connect all the elements of the network to each other.

Star network: It is called this because of the mediation of the main computer, and the connection of other computers around it and with it. Through the central main computer, all types of communications between the connected devices are controlled.

The ring network: computers are connected to a closed loop that takes the shape of the ring, so that the communication is in one direction, meaning that data can only be transferred in one direction.

An Internet connection must be provided from a reliable service provider, whether the connection is through a subscription, at speeds commensurate with the number of users. In the case of local servers, these speeds must be raised to suit the requests for access to the servers. A higher level of stability can be provided by securing the backup Internet line from a different service provider in the event of an outage. service from another provider.

The Third axis: e-government

The concept of e-government: The e-government represents a new method for providing services to the citizen in order to raise the efficiency of government performance, reduce the routine procedures that citizens suffer from, and provide information and data in an easy way to benefit from the massive digital revolution. Among the definitions used for e-government, we find:

- "E-government is the virtual version of the real government, i.e. the traditional one, with the difference that electronic networks and information systems, while simulating the functions of the second that exist physically in the state agencies."
- Communication and information technology in government agencies and their full and effective investment in facilitating electronic services and consolidating the relationship in an efficient manner with the public, and many government units have embraced the digital revolution and put a wide variety of resources on the World Wide Web. The countries of the world reached 169 countries.
- The e-government is an organization of government administration on a communication and information format that assumes the tasks of delivering public services in an electronic and integrated manner by means of modern means of communication to citizens, private sector institutions and organizations with civil society, so that it brings real added value felt by its beneficiaries, and also contributes to the formation of Interactive relations with citizens, individuals, institutions and organizations, by providing them with non-

traditional services that are commensurate with their privacy, needs, desires and aspirations in a short time and with high efficiency. So, it leads to facilitating services procedures and exchanging information electronically within and between the government and the various sectors of society.

- E-government is also a new concept in our Arab world, and it relies on the use of information and communication technology to reach the optimal use of government transactions, in order to ensure the provision of distinguished government service to citizens, companies, investors, foreigners, and everyone related to government activities. Many visions have emerged that clarify the meaning of e-government and its interpretation, and it is defined as the application and use of communication and information technology in government agencies and its full and effective investment in facilitating government services to consolidate relations efficiently with the beneficiaries of its public services and its last name as business innovation. Government through new methods of integrating and integrating information and providing an opportunity to access it through a website.

The questionnaire:

- The questionnaire consisted of two parts and (3) main axes, where the first part included demographic data such as (years of experience - employer - qualification), while the first axis in the second part included the reality of using the techniques of the fourth industrial revolution in electronic government institutions in (5) phrases, while the second axis contained the challenges facing e-government institutions in keeping pace with the developments resulting from the Fourth Industrial Revolution in (5) phrases, and the third on applicable solutions in e-government institutions in light of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in (5) phrases.

- The questionnaire consisted of (15) phrases to measure the reality of using the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution in the Omani e-government institutions, and to study the challenges that these institutions face in keeping pace with the developments resulting from the fourth industrial revolution, and to provide applicable solutions that keep pace with the aspired ambition, which would help the owners of The decision to develop government institutions in light of the fourth industrial revolution.
- Building the questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed and used in the research, usually when the researcher wants to collect several types of information and facts about issues or incidents in the past and present, and inquiries about trends, opinions, beliefs, values, feelings, and others.

Resolution parts. The questionnaire consists of

- **part One.** This part included the characteristics of the sample, as this part was devoted to knowing the demographic data of the sample, and this data was represented in (qualification, years of experience, and employer).

The second part. This part contained:

- **The first axis.** In the second part, it included the reality of using the techniques of the fourth industrial revolution in (5) phrases.

- **The second axis**. The challenges facing government institutions in keeping pace with the developments resulting from the Fourth Industrial Revolution included (5) expressions.
- **The third axis.** It includes applicable solutions that keep pace with the hoped-for ambition, which would help decision-makers to develop government institutions in light of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (5) phrases.

research results

Table (1) Resolution scale. The questionnaire was based on a five-point Likert scale (from 1 to 5), where the score (1) indicates strongly disagree, while the score (5) indicates strongly agree. Table (1) shows the five-point gradient as follows:

S	**Value**	**Pentagonal Gradient**				
1	**Phrase**	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**I Do Not Agree**	**Strongly Disagree**
2	**The Value**	5	4	3	2	1

in order to clarify the psychometric characteristics of the questionnaire, the following can be clarified:

The validity of the questionnaire.

Constructive honesty. Structural validity was applied to extract the indications of constructive validity for the questionnaire consisting of (15) statements. The constructive validity was verified by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between each axis of the questionnaire, as well as each axis with the total score of the questionnaire. The consistency was measured on the exploratory sample consisting of (30) officers from the study population.

Table (2) shows the Pearson correlation coefficient between the research axes:

S	The first axis	The second axis	Third axis	Total marks
The first dimension	1	391.	452.	365.
The second dimension	391.	1	422.	923.
Third dimension	452.	422.	1	0.766
Total marks	365.	923.	0.766	1

- **It is clear from the previous table** that the correlation coefficient between the sub-axes with each other and the sub-axes with the degree of the total resolution has a strong correlation, which confirms the validity of the questionnaire for application. Internal consistency validity. To demonstrate the internal validity of the questionnaire, the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between each of the paragraphs of the axis and the total score of the axis to indicate the extent of the correlation and the significance of consistency.

Table (3) Axes and phrases of the questionnaire

Phrase	The first axis	Phrase	The second axis	Phrase	The Third axis
1	0.73	1	0.86	1	0. 59
2	0.94	2	0.71	2	0.68
3	0.86	3	0.69	3	0.79
4	0.85	4	0.87	4	0.94
5	0.77	5	0.93	5	0.82

Resolution stability.

The stability of the questionnaire was verified by using Cronbach's alpha stability coefficient to verify the stability of the study tool, where the stability was calculated for each of the axes of the study tool, and the overall stability of the study tool was calculated. Table (4) shows the stability coefficient, which confirms the stability of the study tool represented by In the questionnaire:

Table (4) shows the stability coefficient, which confirms the stability of the study tool represented by In the questionnaire:

The main axes	Number of phrases	Alpha coefficient
The first axis	5	0.73
The second axis	5	0.88
Third axis	5	0.89
Total marks	20	0.75

Analyze the results of the questionnaire.

- In order to analyze the responses to reach the results, the researcher analyzed the raw scores, and applied the different statistical coefficients on them through the statistical program (SPSS). The researcher used several statistical methods, namely the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and correlation coefficients. The responses of the respondents to the questionnaire, as well as the standard deviation, the general average of the resolution scores was (2.85), while the standard deviation was (0.87) for the questionnaire as a whole, and the arithmetic mean for the first axis of the questionnaire was (1.2), and the second axis was (3.95). The arithmetic mean for the third axis was (3.42).
- The researcher adopted five averages for analysis and indication of significance through the arithmetic averages and standard deviations that he reached, where the largest

arithmetic mean in the study sample was (4.85) and the lowest arithmetic mean was (1.1), while the smallest value of the standard deviation was (0.91) and the largest value The standard deviation is (2.14), and the researcher relied on five values, where the researcher adopted the value from (1.1-1.85) to indicate strongly disagree, (1.85-2.6) for disagreeing, and (2.6-3.35) for neutral, and (3.35-4.1).) Agree, and (4.1-4.85) strongly agree.

Table (5) Means and standard deviations in the questionnaire axes

N	The dimension	Indication	standard	deviation	Average
1	The first axis	Low	0.91	1.2	The reality of using the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution in electronic government institutions
2	The second axis	High	2.98	3.95	Challenges facing e-government institutions in keeping pace with the developments resulting from the Fourth Industrial Revolution
3	Third axis	High	2. 45	3. 42	Applicable solutions in e-government institutions in light of the fourth industrial revolution

Conclusions:

Through the study of the subject, and through the researcher's study of the subject in a scientific manner and methodology, and based on the findings of the researcher in terms of results and analysis of the theoretical content and conducting scientific statistical analyzes of the degrees of measurement and interviews and dropping all of that on that study, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

- E-government institutions do not use virtual reality devices. Digital applications are absent from e-government institutions.
- E-government institutions do not use modern technology
- E-government institutions do not use robots. The large number of tasks carried out by e-government institutions constitutes an obstacle in employing the technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
- The high financial cost of purchasing private devices is one of the challenges facing e-government institutions.
- Technical support is not provided during the application of the techniques of the fourth industrial revolution in e-government institutions.
- There is a weakness in the availability of the Internet that supports the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution while using the technologies of the industrial revolution in e-government institutions
- Huge Internet networks are indispensable. These technologies are not efficient without a good infrastructure to serve them.
- Exchanging huge amounts of information increases the efficiency of e-government institutions The introduction of

robots and artificial intelligence in e-government institutions increases administrative efficiency.

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The Rule of Obtaining Benefits and Eliminating Evil and its Semantic Commonality among the Heavenly Religions Texts

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Summary

The research sheds light on the semantic commonalities among three heavenly laws - Judaism, Christianity and Islam - with which scientific libraries were filled, and intellectual, theological, jurisprudential, fundamentalist, literary and linguistic schools spread with their branches linked to other human sciences, and multiple sects and schools branched out of them; To regulate the behavior of the and to elevate his moral values in this world by complying with the orders of God Almighty; As human souls are innate to love goodness and virtue, except for the deviant. With the progress of Man, intellectually, culturally and scientifically, he learns about the great meanings of the heavenly law, and he becomes closer to his Creator, the Almighty.

key words

Islam, Christianity, Judaism, good and bad in religions, benefit from religion

Introduction:

The research sheds light on the semantic commonalities among three heavenly laws - Judaism, Christianity and Islam - with which scientific libraries were filled, and intellectual, theological, jurisprudential, fundamentalist, literary and linguistic schools spread with their branches linked to other human sciences, and multiple sects and schools branched out of them; To regulate the behavior of the and to elevate his moral values in this world by complying with the orders of God Almighty; As human souls are innate to love goodness and virtue, except for the deviant. With the progress of Man, intellectually, culturally and scientifically, he learns about the great meanings of the heavenly law, and he becomes closer to his Creator, the Almighty.

Since there are many semantic commonalities among the monotheistic religions, the research chose the highest one, namely, “The rule of obtaining benefits and eliminating evil."

Since God Almighty did not leave His creation without guidance; so He sent prophets and messengers; So the rule of the rule of obtaining benefits and eliminating evil was present in all his thinking and behavior, and all the heavenly laws came with it to organize human life and secure his happiness in this world hereafter world; So the legal rulings came to be commands, prohibitions, and others, and the goal of the legal objectives was to bring interests and ward off evils that result in resurrection and rebuke.

By this we know that rulings emanate from causes and reasons, and that their origin is interests and harms [(1)], and Islamic scholars almost unanimously agree on the preference of obtaining benefits and eliminating evil."[(2)], where all Islamic scholars have made this rule base rule in Sharia.

We find this in all religions without exception. In the Jewish religion there are clear differences between the semantics of the Babylonian Talmud texts and the semantics of the Palestinian Talmud texts. Its reasons are to obtaining benefits and eliminating evil in external issues, as "the Babylonian Talmud differs from the Palestinian Talmud in some jurisprudential issues, such as the attitude towards the pagans, where the Babylonian Talmud was more tolerant, because the situation of the Jews in Babylon was good. The Babylonian Talmud stated that Gentiles outside Palestine cannot be considered pagans, unlike what was stated in the Palestinian Talmud; we find that the Palestinian Talmud forbids selling any commodity to pagans in the three days preceding any pagan feast, but the scholars of Babylon, according to the Babylonian Talmud and its conditions, forbade selling in The days of the pagan feast only, the difference in this regard is due to the nature of the circumstances at the time of writing each of the two Talmud: the Babylonian Talmud was composed in a period of a century, in peace and security, while the Palestinian Talmud was compiled hastily and in unhelpful circumstances because of the persecution of the Jews by the Romans during its compilation period[3].

1-See: Al-Halaby 374 AH - 447 AH, Abu Al-Salah. Al-Kafi fi Al-Fiqh, p. 270.

See: Al-Gharawy D. 1354 AH, Mirza Ali Al-Irwani . Hashiyat Al-Makaseb, Part 2, p. 18.

See: Al-Kashany D 1340 AH, Mulla Habibullah Al-Sharif. Tesheel al-Mesalik ila Al-Medarik fi Re'oos Al-Qhwea'ed Al-Fiqhiyah,p. 24.

2-See: Al-Shirwany D. 1118 AH, Sheikh Abdul Hamid (Al-Shafi'i), and Al-Abedi, Sheikh Ahmed. Al-Sherwani's footnotes, part. 3, p. 188.

See: Al-Bahooty D. 1051 AH, Sheikh Mansur bin Yunus (Hanbali), Keshshaf Al-Qhina''a, Part. 2, p. 117.

See: Al-Ezz 577-660 AH, Ibn Abd A-Salam. Qhwa'd Al-Ahkam fi Islah Al-Anam, Volume One, pg. 9.

3- Center for Middle Eastern Studies. Introduction to the Babylonian Talmud. Volume One, p. 38.

Benefits and harms are one aspect of the rule of rational good and bad. This fundamentalist rule is related to the authority of the mind, and it is meant by it: good: it is what the doer of it is not blamed for, and bad: what deserves to be criticized in some ways...People in this regard are sects, among them are those who say that good and bad are benefited from the mind, and that the influencer in that the actions, some others believe that goodness is due to the suitability of nature, and the ugliness to its repugnance. As for the entitlement of praise,reward, censure, and punishment, it can only be benefited from the Sharia. Among them is the saying that goodness is what results in the interest system and ugliness is its opposite.

Theologians and the fundamentalists of the differed Islamic schools had different opinions upon the validity of this rule, however, "The Shiites, the Mu'tazila, the wise men, the Brahmins, and other rational people believe of good and what is ugly except Al-Asha'rah. It seems that their denial is in the tongue and in the place of argument, otherwise they are in the place of exhortation and refinement of morals, they declare, confirm and exaggerate them... Al-Asha'rah believes of the pretext of analogy and approval, and the saying of them is not compatible except with rational good and ugly..." (4).

Al-Ghazali - Al-Ash'ari - (5), had declared that, and rational do not differ on the task of the mind in bringing good and warding off harm, and working with it according to law purposes (6), and accordingly, do not be under the illusion that the rule of Obtaining Benefits and Eliminating Evil, and the rule of rational goodness and ugliness are among the competences of a particular religion, rather, they are for all wise people; Because these intellectual researches enter into all the investigations of the rational, regardless of their religions, as they are rational.

4 - Al-BahbahaniyD. 1205 AH, Mohammad Baqhir Al-Waheed. Al-Fawa'id Al-Ha'iriyah, p. 362.

5- Al-Ghazaly d. 505 AH, Abu Hamid Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Ahmad al-Tusi. Al-Mustasfa, Part 1, p. 127.

6 - Al-Sanad, Sheikh Mohammad. Sheikh Mohammed, Principle of deducting Doctrines and Consideration Theory, p. 25.

The First Topic: Judaism.

The Israelis (Beno Israel) entered history around the year 1200 before the birth of Christ, which is a long formation period - eight or nine centuries -, almost all of which is hidden from historians except for what was transmitted orally by the Jewish people, and was written after generations, and this weakens the transmission of the original facts; Therefore, scholars searched for the ancestors of the Israelis (Beno Israel) among the Semitic Bedouin shepherds who moved throughout the second millennium before Christ on the borders of the semi-desert of the Fertile Crescent until they settled in some places and controlled them; the most prominent of them are two groups:

The first: the Amorites, who settled between Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine in approximately 2000 B.C.

The second: the Arameans, who settled in Syria around the thirteenth century B.C.(7)and "in this little-known period, the biblical tradition highlights some great personalities, including Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the ancestors of the tribes of Israelis (Beno Israel) " (8), and we can assume - according to what It says in the introduction to the Bible - "The patriarchs settled in Palestine during the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries before Christ - the eighteenth and sixteenth according to other estimates -, and they were coming from Mesopotamia - Abraham came from Ur in Sumer, and Jacob came from Harran on the Middle Euphrates[9], some of them resided in Egypt. Studies and introductions to the books indicate that the Jewish people arose in approximately 1250 B.C., during the reign of Pharaoh Ramesses II, and the historical journey led by the Prophet of God, Moses (P.U.H) [10], and after stability and the battles

7-See: Introduction to the Five Books of Sharia - The Holy Book, pp. 39-41.

8- Ibid,P.41

9-Introduction to the Five Books of Sharia - The Holy Book, p. 41, pg. 89.

10- Details of the Journey in Exodus. Introduction to the Five Books of Sharia

In the twelfth and eleventh centuries B.C., the union of the Jewish tribes grew stronger, led by the tribes called "judges"; To be after that a kingdom, and royal rule begins with a strong unified kingdom, the most famous of which is the reign of the Prophet Suleiman.

After that, it was divided into two kingdoms: the rich Kingdom of the North, especially during the era of Omri 886-875 BC, who was the founder of Samaria: Jewish kings had succeeded until they were defeated by the Assyrians, and the poor Kingdom of the South - Judah-, it was semi-subject to the Egyptian control; a century and a half after its independence, It falls into the hands of the Babylonians, led by Nebuchadnezzar, who exiled part of its population in 587 BC; So they dispersed in the lands where most of them went to Egypt. The Jews returned to their land when the kingdom of the Babylonians fell at the hands of the Persians, and the temple was built in Palestine - Jerusalem - after theorder was issued by the Persian king - Cyrus - in 583 BC. During this era, most of the parts of the Old Testament reached its final form, and they joined under the rule of Alexander the Great after defeating the Persians until 167 BC, when the Maccabees led a successful armed insurrection, and made Simon Maccabee the high priest; They gained independence in the year 141 BC, and the Hasmonean kings of the Jews succeeded them, and they remained in power for almost a century, only to be overthrown by the Romans at the hands of Pompey in the year 63 BC [(11)], and the Christian era would come after it..

Judaism went through well-known stages, namely:- The Tanakh: The Torah, the Books of the Prophets, the Books of Writings, and the Talmud: Halakhah, holidays, prayer, and ethics.

- And the (613) commandments: mitzvahs, customs [(12)] and the travels after which are

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11- The Five Books of Sharia - The Holy Book, p. 43.
See: Introduction to the New Testament.
12 - Introduction to the Five Books of Sharia - The Holy Book, pg. 47.

called the second canon. And since the Jewish people were divided into factions and parties; those divisions affected his travels and books in terms of recognition of their sanctity, and their legal validity between acceptance and rejection by their sects [(13)]. In order to obtain benefits and eliminate evil, this law proceeded in three stages: the first stage: biblical - from about 1000 BC until the emergence of Christianity -, the second stage: Talmudic - from 100 B.C. until 600 A.D. - and the third stage: Crystallization - from about 800 A.D. until 1300 A.D.

So that Judaism - as it applies the rule of obtain benefits and eliminate evil - based on its first source, the Book, with its ancient extent. By tracing, we know that the chapters of this book are the work of authors who were known to be the mouthpiece of God in the midst of their people, and history did not help us with their to know them well, but they conveyed to us their religious cultures, beliefs, and law which were written in manuscripts they called: “Sharia, Prophets, and Authors,” or “The Book.” These books were called the “Old Testament” (14), and they were transmitted orally to their people through their generations.

The tablets of Moses (P.U.H)(15) and the books of His followers did not reach the researchers, but it was transmitted to us by a remarkable cultural development from generation to generation, which kept us away from important truths, yet this book remained sacred(16).

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13 - Ibid, p. 47-pg. 49.

14- Books of Sharia - The Five Holy Books, p. 38.

15 - See: Details of the Journey in Exodus - Introduction to the Five Books of Sharia.

16 - See: Deuteronomy 47:32

This law relied on principles, namely:

The first: The Old Testament, which is the first section of the Holy Book; it contains the Chapters and sayings of the prophets.

The second: The Talmud, which is “in the English language Talmud - and in the Hebrew language: תַּלְמוּד and in the Greek language: Ταλμούδ, a Hebrew name meaning “teaching”. This book is divided into two parts: the Mishna, which is the topic, and the Gemara, which is the interpretation. The Mishna is a collection of different Jewish traditions with some verses from the Bible, and “the Jews believe that God revealed to Moses two laws: the written law (the Torah), and the oral law (the Mishna), which is the text of the Talmud, and the Mishna and its explanations (the Gemara) written by Jewish scholars In Iraq and Palestine, it was the main component of historical Judaism, in which theoretical religious teachings were mixed with the scientific life of the Jewish communities" (17).

The Jews claim: that these traditions were given to Moses when he was on the mountain, then Aaron, Eliezer and Joshua circulated them, and handed them on to the prophets, and then passed on from the prophets to the members of the Great Synagogue and their successors until the second century after Christ when Rabbi Judah collected and wrote them, ... which is a collection of debates, instructions and the interpretations that took place in high schools after the end of the Mishna. The interpretations inscribed with the Mishna are of two types: the first is known as the Jerusalem Talmud; it was written between the third and fifth centuries, and those who wrote it were the rabbis of Tiberias, and the second is known as the Babylonian Talmud; it was written in the fifth century A.D.(18), it has its important feature because it is considered "the approved and legitimate interpretation of the biblical texts for the Orthodox Jews who represent the majority of the world's Jews" (19); to derive from

17- Center for Middle Eastern Studies. Introduction to the Babylonian Talmud. Volume One, pg. 21.

18-See: Mark 7: 1-13.

19- Introduction to the Babylonian Talmud. Volume One, p. 21.

these principles their legislations - in accordance with obtaining benefits and Eliminating Evil- that relate to the manner of worship and transactions; to produce interests at the individual, family, community and humanitarian levels in general.

Of the applied examples we have:

The law that was revealed to Moses sought to protect the woman from the moods of the man's domination, however, the Prophet of God Moses (P.U.H) permitted the divorce of the woman by saying: "If a man marries a girl and she does not like him after that because he discovered some defect in her, and he gives her a divorce book" [20], The legislators of this religion differed in interpreting the "defect" that the man discovers in the woman in order to allow him to divorce in two ways:

The first: The Shamai School in the first century A.D.: They explained the defect by "nakedness" or "weakness in something." They said: "A man has no right to leave his wife unless he discovers that she is unfaithful to him."

The second: Hillel School in the first century AD; it explained the defect by "something inappropriate," and they considered it a failure to interpret, and it said: "He can divorce even if she neglected to cook for one time," and also "if she did not find favor in his eyes." Rabbi Aqaba deduced from this interpretation: "It is She can be abandoned if he finds a woman more beautiful than her." However, their scholars chose to interpret the "Halil" school, which later became a law, justifying their choice as being more tolerant [21].

The second topic: Christianity

The first principle: the basis of the Christian law is the Holy Book with its two Testimonies; it is that part of divine submission that has influence and supreme authority in the Church, it occupies the first and highest place in the consideration

20-Deuteronomy: 24: 1, 2.

21- See: Cohen, A. Talmud, p. 233.

and evaluation of the Orthodox Church[22"]; Therefore, Bishop Gregorys [23] believes that the Holy Book is the first source of ecclesiastical laws since the beginning of the Catholic Apostolic Church, which continued until before the division due to the Council of Chalcedon in 451 A.D., and beyond, whether it was Orthodox or Catholic[24] and it seems from the trace in Canons and literature of the Christian religion, that: "The Bible is the main source of canon law, not only in the ancient Eastern Orthodox churches, but also for other churches"[25], and extends to the reform movement as it is called in Protestant history "From the time of Luther until today, it considers the Bible to be the main source of the ecclesiastical entity."[26]

Second: Tradition: The word "second" in the ecclesiastical concept does not mean that it is of a lower rank, rather, all of the aforementioned books and traditions are Christian heritage, and the word "tradition" in the Greek is "DadaparadisosIt; it consists of two sections(dadapara) which means from hand to hand - handed -, and "Disos", which means a gift; So it took the idiomatic meaning of the handed thing from this person, as the father and the person after him is like the son [27].

"The basic topics of this tradition were subjected, before the era of Paul, to a method of transmission similar to the methods of transmitting the Jewish tradition, but these topics constitute the essence of the life of the Church, and the basic material of

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22- See: Mark's Monthly Magazine. Message of Christian Thought to Youth and Servants: stmacariusmonastery.org

23-He is: Wahib Atallah Zarzis, born in Aswan on October 13, 1919 AD, and died on October 22, 2001 AD. He was fluent in about ten languages. He wrote more than ninety books. He holds several academic degrees, including: a PhD in Literature from the University of Manchester. In 1955 AD, he was ordained a bishop for higher theological studies, Coptic culture and scientific research in the hands of His Holiness Pope Kyrollos VI and the bishops on May 10, 1967 AD.

24- See: Anba Gregory, Sources of Canon Law: Anba Wissa. Org

25- Ibid.

26- Anba Gregory, Sources of Canon Law: Anba Wissa. org.

27- Ibid

the Gospel, which is the law of faith and Christian behavior." [28] ; So it is a legal axiom; because the church fathers received it from the first apostles, and this heritage is of a higher degree than what was taken from the later fathers [29].

The third Principle:

Ecclesiastical laws, whether they were from the apostolic fathers, ecumenical councils, regional councils, or from the great teachers of the church among the patriarchs and bishops, and from this last type are the laws of Apollodes 170-235 AD, and the laws of Basil 329-379 AD, as they are recognized and effective laws in the world The Christian.[30], and all these laws that were established by the apostles, synods, and fathers, were based on the priestly and ecclesiastical authority granted to them by the Lord Christ[31]; There are many things, very essential, in which the Christian world proceeded according to the traditions that were handed over to it, and were not mentioned in the Bible, for example, all the details of worship in the church; The Holy Book mentions that the Lord Christ commanded His disciples, saying: "Take disciples of all nations and baptize them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit"[32]. As for the rite of baptism, its method and prayers, he did not mention anything about it, as well as the prayers of the marriage contract of the Mass, and of funerals... etc. They were left to deductions by obtaining benefits and eliminating evil; so some of it was put by the Lord Christ apostles, and others were put by the Holy Synods, while a third was put by the fathers, patriarchs and bishops, and it became a tradition that has the force of law[33].

28- Lexicon of Biblical Theology, pp. 194-1952.

29- The Sons of Pope Kyrollos VI, died in 1971 AD. The Road to Paradise: web@st-takla.irg

30- Qhasha, the creek bishop of Pius. Lights on the Ecumenical Councils, p. 9
31- See: Matthew 18:18, The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians, 3:6, The Gospel of John: 21:25.
32- The Matthew 28:19
33- Amin, Emile. The Natural Law of Thomas Aquinas: www.terezia.org/section.php?id

Among the evidences of obtaining benefits and eliminating evil for all humanity in the three advanced principles are the following:

* The Church stressed the marital bond, and the inadmissibility of divorce, relying on its religious foundations (34), and the words of the Apostle Paul (35), Christ explained the approval of Moses to divorce the wife by hardness of heart (36). However, the rule of bringing benefits and warding off corruption is not absent from the scholars of the Church; they permitted the severance of this contract in some cases, including:

- The imbalance in the conditions of the marital contract, which is the consent of the two contracting parties - the husband and the wife -, if they are subjected to coercion, or otherwise, they have the right to separate, even after a while, because the marriage is invalid from its origin due to the imbalance that afflicted an essential component of marriage (37), which is consent, and for other reasons make the marriage null and void (38).

* There are situations in which marital cohabitation becomes, from a practical point of view, an unbearable burden; for a very variety of reasons. In such cases, the Church accepts that the spouses **separate physically** and the cohabitation ends (39).

The Third Topic: Islamic:

The beginnings of Islamic legislation resembled the beginnings of the religions that preceded it. As it passed through the oral legislation, relying on what was revealed of revelation to the

Messenger Muhammad(P.U.H.), and what the Holy Prophet clarified until the Holy Qur'an was collected after the death of the Messenger (P.U.H.), in the era of the third caliph Othman bin Affan 35-47 AH / 656-577 A.D., and after a period

34- Matthew 19:5,6,7.35- The Letter to the Believers of Ephesians 5: 32, 33.

36- See: Matthew 19:8, Deuteronomy 24:1.

37 - Latin Legal Right, C 1057s2.

38 - Latin Legal Right, 1083-1108.39- Catechism of the Catholic Church, p. 490

39- Catechism of the Catholic Church. P.490

of time when the noble hadith was written down with the dispute over the date of its codification between the era of the Messenger (P.U.H.), and at the hands of the Companions, or almost a century later - it is being discussed in its place -. The Islamic legislation develops after that; to base in its legislation on the following:

The Holy Qur'an - the book of God Almighty - and the honorable Sunnah - considering the doctrinal disagreement about what the Sunnah is, then consensus, analogy and reason– upon which there is a disagreement - and there are those who add presumption (40), yet, there is no disagreement about depending on the book of God Almighty, and the Sunnah of the Great Messenger (P.U.H.) - which is his words, his deeds, and his approval -, where these foundations were studied in various sciences, including the sciences of the Qur'an, the sciences of hadith, and the principles of jurisprudence.

The first principle: the Holy Qur'an: the research reviews the explanation of how to take the legislation from it after the confirmation of its issuance, and the confirmation of the obligation to take the divine legislation from it, and in its two cycles: the Maccay and Medany. Then the research shows the surahs of the Holy Qur'an and its verses in multiple topics, collected under the title "Sciences of the Qur'an." One of the sciences closely related to the Holy Qur'an is the science of interpretation, that is: the explanation of the Holy Qur'an, with its various approaches and many directions according to the interpreter knowledge stock of the, as there are literary, philosophical, linguistic, rational, archaeological, and comprehensive interpretations, and others.

40-It is one of the fundamentals of jurisprudence, means: establishing the ruling in the second time, depending on its confirmation in the first.

Then the honorable Sunnah, which is a science known as the science of hadith; with development, it included different sciences such as: the science of narration, the science of knowing, validating and invalidating; So those sciences were like filtering the hadiths, and from them the student works to reveal the places of obtaining benefits and eliminating evil

Then the consensus: which is the special agreement, and it has many definitions, including: it is the agreement of Muslim jurists on a legal ruling. Or is the agreement of the people of the solution and the contract among the Muslims on a ruling. Or it is the agreement of the nation of Muhammad (P.U.H.) on ruling and others. The fundamentalists (Usuly) of the Sunnis made consensus: one of the four or three evidences of the Sharia rule with the Holy Book and the Sunnah. While the Imamiyyah considered it one of the evidence of the Sharia rule if it revealed, or based on, the saying of the infallible, so the argument is not for consensus:, rather, it is for the saying of the infallible(the details of this subject will be mentioned in another section).

Then we have the reason: it is the fourth principle of legislation according to the Imamiyyah, and the research on its authority, and revealing the realistic legal ruling, which is called in the science of principles "the mental associations topic"; it is divided into two sections: the first: the independent rational propositions, and the second: dependent rational propositions. Deducting obtaining benefits and eliminating evil appeared in:

The mental topic: It comes within the topic of the requirements of rulings, even if those rulings are not indicative of the word, such as searching for the concomitant between the rule of reason and the rule of Sharia. The topics of argument: in which the authoritative phenomena of the Book, the authoritative of Sunnah, consensus, and reason are studied, and the topics of practical assets: it deals with the mujtahid's reference when the ijtihadic evidence is lost, such as searching for the principle of exemption, precaution, and presumption.

The practical examples include:

Some Qur'anic text indicates the authority of men over women, but if the man becomes crippled or mentally ill, then the judgment comes from the specialists, that authority is for the woman, and this is a ruling that we did not find in the sacred texts, and it was put by the specialists, after we knew the authority of men over women from the Qur'anic text, so it is understood from the noble verse that the reason for delegating guardianship to the man is due to the nature of his formation that gives him the ability to work, spend and support, and if these privileges are disturbed, then there is no doubt that guardianship falls and turns to woman. On the other hand, the presence of the restriction "….what they spent of their money" makes guardianship an affair entrusted to the family, and is not specific or confined to men, as there is no way to deduce, from the verse, that all the men of the nation are the guardians of its women. Thus, we came to a ruling that was not explicit in the Sharia, and out of the rule of obtaining benefits and eliminating evil, we devised another ruling, which is inseparable from the tolerant Sharia.

From what is previously mentioned, we can make a scientific balance between the divine religions that are famous obtaining benefits and eliminating evil after studying them in the previous topics during their worship legislation, and their transactional legislation among members of society in general; In the course of the research, we will reach, not by a Divine way or a non-objective mixing way, rather by mental and textual evidence, and with a precise objectivity, to the results of the research that confirm the unity of the source, the unity of the approach, and the union of the almost major methods of legislation, even if their forms and concepts differ, after examining the texts of the heavenly religions, and what the objective evidences produce at the heart of the research that showed the proof of this principle, and its implementation in these religions and in the doctrines of one religion, even if it does not call it by this name "obtaining benefits and eliminating evil". With this brief study, wide research spaces are opened for those who have deep thought and consideration.

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The level of Palestinian national values among university students in the southern governorates from their point of view

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Abstract: The study aimed to identify the level of Palestinian national values for students of university in the southern governorates, according to their attitudes or students paints of view.

The research depended on the descriptive method. She applied a questionnaire distributed to study a sample of 242 students , girls and boys , in the Palestinian universities in Gaza governorates in 2023 AD .The historical Dimension Placed In The First Of The Result About Relative Weight 92.45%. The Political Dimension has the second place about relative weight 91.17% .The socio-cultural dimension has the third place about relative weight 91.01% the economic dimension followed them in the fourth place with about relative weight 89.23% . the total weight or mark of the questionnaire has got about relative weight 90.93% . it clarified that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05<=la) in the Palestinian national values that must be exist inside students in Palestinian universities in the southern governorates according to the factors of sex.

key words : Palestine, national values, university students

Introduction

Palestine and Palestinian Cities are the oldest cities on earth and have a long history, witnessing the turbulence of events and the passage of holders of conquerors and invaders, as it considered a museum of human history. Palestine has experienced many crises and wars throughout its history, the most recent of which was the odious occupation that uprooted the Palestinian people and established a homeland there. After the Nakba and the loss of the land of Palestine in 1984, the Palestinian people were dispersed and distributed in neighboring areas in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Gulf States, and most settled in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. One of the aspects of the suffering of the Palestinian people was the repeated violent wars against the Gaza Strip in a close period of time, one was in December 2008, followed by the war in November 2012, the Israeli aggression in July 2014, the battle of the dawn cry in 2019, and the most recent was the battle of Saif al-Quds in 2021. These wars had disastrous effects on all economic, social and psychological levels, and were exacerbated by the blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip. That made the Gaza Strip, from the point of view of its inhabitants, a prison in which they were held captive, and in search of a new life, young Palestinians tended to migrate abroad in search of stability.

We need to strengthen and empower certain concepts to deal with renewed issues and phenomena in the life of the nation. We need educational and political studies in line with the principles of the true religion of these concepts, and among these concepts is national belonging, which has become a necessity of the times. Nationality is a central issue in educational studies, because pedagogy is the primary function of shaping a citizen's own personality in all its aspects and dimensions, and this personality has to be framed in a way that distinguishes it from other personalities that exist in other countries, and in some ways shares with them (Khader, 2000, h).Cohesion and patriotism are a very important requirement given the various influences that our society is facing today, and in view of the view that with scientific and technological progress the world will become a small village, there are many concerns that regional identity and specificity may be eroded .

Manifestations of national belonging:

National belonging is embodied through manifestations that vary in importance according to the cultural heritage and the different political, economic and social conditions of each society, and Abu Fouda (2006:77-78) defined these manifestations as follows:

Pride in national symbols: Pride in national symbols is a way of expressing pride in the homeland, and examples of Palestinian national symbols are: the Palestinian flag, the national anthem, and Palestinian costumes and folk arts.

Commitment to the prevailing laws and regulations: Individuals in every country seek a life of stability, security and order, and crystallize this through legislation that includes regulations and laws that are respected and accepted, which preserves the prestige and status of the country and facilitates the life of citizens.

Preserving the wealth and property of the homeland: The wealth and property of the homeland belongs to everyone, and damaging it negatively affects the economy of the country, and reflects on the lives of citizens, preserving the wealth and property of the country is a value that must be instilled in the hearts of its children from a young age.

Adherence to customs and traditions: Customs and traditions are a distinctive feature of each of the peoples of the earth, and Palestinian customs and traditions are what is followed in cases of reconciliation, engagement, marriage, condolences and others, and one of the manifestations of national belonging is non-compliance with customs and traditions that are alien to our society or those that contradict religion or scientific logic.

Encouraging national products: Despite the lack of Palestinian products, they are fought by the occupation, and competition with Israeli products is unfair and the import of raw materials depends on the interest of the Israeli product, as the goal of the occupation is to destroy the Palestinian economy, and this is what drives us as Palestinians to protect the Palestinian product through the demand to buy it and prefer it to Israeli products.

Participation in volunteer work: It is very necessary and important because of its great impact in resisting the effects of aggression, and contributing to accelerating the wheel of construction.

Participation in national events: The memory of the Palestinian people is full of a large number of national occasions, as it is a history of their struggles and rounds of victories, such as the Sabra and Shatila massacre and the Declaration of Independence.

Sacrifice and defense of the homeland: Self-sacrifice is considered the greatest manifestation of national belonging, and this manifestation acquires special importance in the Palestinian reality, and is appreciated to the point of holiness, and this manifestation increases in strength and popularity as the pace of aggression escalates.

Al-Shaarawy (2008:54) quotes Nasser as adding other aspects of national belonging, such as the preservation of the original language and cultural heritage and the preservation of popular dress.

The researcher adds other aspects of national belonging, such as social solidarity, cooperation within the family, maintaining family ties, and obedience to the ruler.

Patterns of National Affiliation:

The pattern of belonging varies from one person to another according to his convictions towards the homeland or parties, or perhaps a lack of clear understanding of what is going on in society, as national affiliation has several patterns mentioned by Khader (2000:65-66), which are as follows:

Real affiliation: in which the individual has a real awareness of the circumstances surrounding his homeland internally and externally, and is aware of the issues of his homeland, and his belonging to the majority and works for its benefit, and works for the public interest and the safety of society and its growth and development.

False affiliation: It is the affiliation based on a false awareness, due to some institutions that may distort the reality of reality in the minds of citizens, which may make their vision of things unreal, which gives rise to a weak false affiliation that is not real, and the individual's belonging to a group other than his class, or a class other than his class, is considered a false affiliation.

Belonging to a specific category: Here the individual works on the interests of the group to which he belongs without other groups, and although his awareness is real awareness and his belonging is real, but compared to his belonging to society as a whole, it is not real and belonging is not real, because it works and belongs to part of the whole only, and this results in serious effects of fragmentation of the structure of society, and even the existence of conflict between its groups, and the conflict increases in intensity as the gap between these groups increases.

Obstacles to national belonging:

There are a set of obstacles that weaken the strength of the tendency to belong to the homeland, or may work to disperse the emotion of belonging, and the tendency to belong to the motherland to other societies, and these obstacles are mentioned by Hamayel (44: 2011), namely:

The predominance of material values in society and the prevalence of the values of consumer insatiability in society.

The supremacy of individual and negative values, indifference and the primacy of private interest over the public.

Lack of role models and the application of the principle of reward and punishment.

Weak religious scruples and the spread of extremism

Asaad (1992:81-84) adds other obstacles to national belonging:

The failure of the family and then the school to instill a sense of **belonging in young people:** a fractured family that is rife with a spirit of hatred cannot raise children with national belonging, a school that does not succeed in reuniting its students around its goals, and that cannot connect the hearts of its students about its activities; it cannot raise citizens with a national belonging.

Unemployment and disguised unemployment: The failure of society to provide jobs and tasks that the young person feels that he is a positive participant in building the nation, it may retaliate against the homeland and undermine national belonging, and this feeling affects the young person who feels that the state has attached him to an institution that does not want him, or does not need his services, because this makes him feel that the salary he receives is a subsidy for unemployment and not the price of his effort.

Problems of leisure time: Modern technology does not need a long time spent by workers in their workplaces, and the stored energy that does not find its discharge may be a bomb directed to sabotage and destruction, as the number of saboteurs and conspirators against their homelands increases in number and danger in developed countries.

Conflicting ideologies: Conflicting ideologies lead to a weakening of the loyalty of young people due to confusion between ideologies.

All these factors can affect the level of national belonging and the true connection to the unity of blood and destiny of this homeland.

A number of studies were conducted on national values and national belonging, including the study of Al-Qadi (2021), which aimed to identify the role of the national education course in developing national values among Jordanian university students from their point of view, and the study sample consisted of (350) male and female students from Al-Balqa Applied University. In the study methodology, the pairing method was used (combining qualitative research in the analysis of open questions and the descriptive survey approach in data analysis). To achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire was prepared consisting of (36) items, and two open-ended questions, and the results of the study indicated that the role of the national education course in developing national values among students came to an average degree, and students submitted (12) proposals to activate the role of the national education course in developing national values among students.

The study of Alzaboon et al. (2020) aimed to identify the role of the national culture subject in developing and promoting the values of citizenship among university students, and to achieve the objective of the study, the descriptive analytical approach was used for its suitability of the study, and a questionnaire was distributed to a sample of (745) male and female students from the University of Jordan. The study found that the role of the national culture subject in developing and promoting the values of citizenship among students came to a very high degree, and that there were no statistically significant differences due to the variable of gender, total gender, or monthly family income, and there were statistically significant differences attributed to the variable of the academic year in favor of students of the second academic year.

The study of Hadiya (2018) aimed to find out the most important values related to the national values contained in the civic education book for the fourth year of the intermediate education stage, which is scheduled for Algerian school students, and the study followed the analytical approach, and the study used an intentional sample represented in the civic education book for the fourth year intermediate (edition 2011/2012), by applying content analysis by designing a content analysis form, and relying on records and documents as tools for data collection, and the study resulted in the book having national values related to the symbols of national sovereignty Citizenship, democracy and human rights, where the values of citizenship ranked first, then the values of symbols of national sovereignty, then the values of human rights, and finally the values of democracy.

The study of Abu Hamed (2013) aimed to measure the level of political values among Palestinian university students represented in the values of belonging, freedom, equality and social justice, and to achieve this, the researcher designed a questionnaire consisting of (30) items, and the study was conducted on a random stratified sample amounting to (1000) single of which was valid for analysis (969), and the study revealed that the highest level of political values was at the value of freedom, followed by the value of belonging, and the value of equality and social justice came in last place, and the study revealed that there were statistically significant differences according to The two variables: the source of income of the parents, and the political organization to which the student belongs.

The study of Hamayel (2011) aimed to identify the role of Aman FM in promoting national belonging among university students, and the researcher followed the descriptive approach, and the researcher designed a questionnaire that was applied to (308) male and female students from the Middle East University, and the results showed that there are statistically significant differences between the estimates of the sample members about the role of Aman FM in enhancing national belonging among university students at the Middle East University due to the gender variable.

Al-Mutairi (2009) conducted a study to identify the role of school radio programs in promoting the values of national belonging, and the researcher followed the descriptive analytical approach, and prepared a questionnaire that was applied to (175) teachers and (338) students, and the results showed that teachers and students agree on the role of internal radio in promoting national belonging.

In addition to the above, the study of Hamto (2009) aimed to identify the values of belonging and loyalty included in the national education curriculum for the lower basic stage in Palestine for the academic year 2008-2009 and determine the level of availability of values in the national education material for students of the lower basic stage, and to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the descriptive analytical approach and the researcher prepared an analysis tool for the national education curriculum for the basic education stage, and the results showed that the total values included in the national education curriculum for the lower basic stage amounted to (30.0%) of the total values.

The study of Shaarawy (2008) aimed to identify the impact of a multimedia program in promoting the values of national belonging and environmental awareness among ninth grade students, and the researcher used the constructivist approach to build the program, and the experimental approach to find out the impact of the program, and the researcher prepared two tools: achievement test and trend scale to measure national belonging, and the tools were applied to a sample of (50) students, and the results showed an impact of the multimedia program in promoting the values of national belonging and environmental awareness among ninth grade students in Gaza governorates.

Abu Fouda (2006) also conducted a study aimed at identifying the role of educational media in strengthening national belonging among university students in Gaza governorates, the researcher followed the descriptive analytical approach, and designed a questionnaire that was applied to (954) students, and the results showed that educational media has the ability to broadcast national values among university students in Palestinian universities in Gaza governorates by (77.8%), and the results showed the compliance of university students with the national values broadcast by educational media in Palestinian universities in the governorate of Gaza (70.4%).

By tracking previous studies, it is clear that some of them are studies that were concerned with national affiliation, which used the questionnaire to measure the level of affiliation, and some studies used a tool to analyze the content, and we note the diversity in the approaches used in these studies, such as the descriptive analytical approach and the constructivist approach, and we also note a diversity in the tools used such as the trend scale, the questionnaire, and an analysis tool.

Study problem:

Because knowing the features of national values and their level among young people is an urgent necessity in order to address the present, and foresee the future, and based on considering universities as educational, educational and development institutions for scientifically qualified cadres and human energies, and university students are counted on to achieve national goals, and they have a vanguard and effective role in the struggle of the Palestinian people, this study came to know the level of Palestinian national values among Palestinian university students in the southern governorates, especially after the phenomenon of immigration has become one of the problems that society suffers from. Palestinians in light of the continuation of the occupation and the repetition of its violent attacks in close periods of time, the problem of the study is the following questions:

1 What is the level of Palestinian national values among university students in the southern governorates from their point of view?

2 Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) in the Palestinian national values that must

be met by university students in the southern governorates due to the gender variable?

Objectives of the study:

The study aimed to:

Identify the Palestinian national values that must be met by university students in the southern governorates.

Determine the level of Palestinian nationalism that must be met by university students in the southern governorates from their point of view.

Knowing whether there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\geq \alpha$ 0.05) in the Palestinian national values that must be available among university students in the southern governorates due to the gender variable.

Definition of terms:

National values:

National values have been defined as "a set of values that include loyalty, belonging, and active citizenship that produce a generation of young people belonging to their homeland, capable of being among those who carry the flag of the homeland on high (Al-Zaboun et al., 2020: 652).

Hadiya defined it (2018:46) as those components, principles, standards and basic symbols that make up the national personality, which were formed from the national culture with its various components such as Islam, Arabism, land, history, geography, etc., and everything that symbolizes national identity such as the national anthem, the national flag, heritage, and the unity of the homeland and the nation.

The researcher defines it as a set of principles and controls that determine the behavior of the citizen in the society to which he belongs, and is represented in love of the homeland, devotion to it, jihad for its sake, the pursuit of reform, stopping the hands of corrupters, adherence to rules and laws, and carrying out religious, political, social and economic duties to the fullest.

Study Methodology:

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the descriptive analytical approach through which she tried to describe the phenomenon of the subject of the study (the level of Palestinian national values among university students in the southern governorates from their point of view) and analyze its data and indicate the relationship between its components and the opinions that are put forward about it and the processes it contains and the effects it causes, which is one of the forms of analysis and scientific interpretation organized to describe a specific phenomenon or problem and portray it quantitatively by collecting data and codified information about the phenomenon or problem, classifying, analyzing and subjecting it. For accurate studies.

Second: Study Population:

The study population consists of all Palestinian university students in Gaza governorates for the second semester of the year 2022/2023.

Third: Study Sample:

The study sample consisted of (242) male and female students, (53) male and (189) female students, from Palestinian universities in Gaza governorates for the second semester of the year 2022/2023.

Fourth: Study Tool:

The researcher built the questionnaire to show the level of Palestinian national values among university students in the southern governorates from the point of view of their appearance, and the scale consisted of (45) items, distributed on four dimensions, namely (political, historical, socio-cultural, economic), and the five-point Likert method was adopted for the extent of the respondent's response to the study tool (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree) so that this response is granted a degree ranging between (5) degrees in the case of the answer (strongly agree) and (4) degrees in the event of The answer is OK, (3) if the answer is neutral, (2) is a score if the answer is disagree, and (1) is a score if the answer is strongly disagree.

Fifth: Validity and Reliability of the tool:

Interrater validity 1.

The sincerity of the tool was confirmed in the manner of the interrater validity, as it was presented to a group of experienced and competent arbitrators numbering (8) arbitrators, where they referred to some amendments to some phrases that were taken into account for the formulation of the tool in its final form, whether by deleting or adding some phrases, and praised the appropriateness of the phrases as their description of metacognitive strategies and their use in teaching.

:2. The validity of the internal consistency

The validity of the internal consistency of the tool was verified by applying the tool to the study sample, and the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between each paragraph of the questionnaire and its total score, using the statistical program (SPSS).

Table 1

The correlation coefficient of each paragraph of the questionnaire with the total degree of the questionnaire

Significance value	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph	م
0.000	.664**	I am proud of my Palestinian nationality and identity	1
0.002	.537**	I put in my house a map of historic Palestine	2
0.000	.652**	I am proud of my country's flag and the Palestinian national anthem	3
0.000	.634**	I respect the keffiyeh and Palestinian dress	4
0.001	.562**	I uphold the right of return for the Palestinians	5
0.000	.634**	I participate in parades and national holidays	6
0.000	.798**	I respect all national slogans calling for adherence to the land of Palestine	7

Significance value	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph	م
0.000	.664**	I understand the intellectual ideologies of different political parties	8
0.000	.821**	I counter malicious rumors that harm the dignity of the nation	9
0.000	.764**	I participate in raising awareness for my family and community to be careful not to betray the homeland	10
0.004	.510**	I appreciate national symbols and leading figures	11
0.001	.554**	I am proud of the strength of Palestinian popular determination and will	12
0.000	.664**	I sanctify Al- Aqsa mosque and keep a picture of it	13
0.000	.614**	I am working to revive the art of Palestinian heritage	14
0.000	.689**	I hold fast to Palestine as the land of civilizations	15

Significance value	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph	م
0.041	.375*	I feel proud that Palestine is the cradle of all monotheistic religions	16
0.029	.399*	I respect the scientists that Palestine has produced	17
0.000	.676**	I read about the historical battles that took place in palestine	18
0.000	.828**	I preserve the historical traces of the civilizations that inhabited Palestine	19
0.000	.717**	I keep photos of historical monuments in Palestine	20
0.000	.845**	I like to take part in trips to visit the ruins of Palestine	21
0.000	.741**	I am interested in institutions and centers that take care of the antiquities of Palestine	22
0.000	.808**	I abide by laws and regulations and ensure their application	23
0.019	.426*	I participate in religious and social events	24
0.000	.738**	I respect our Palestinian customs and traditions	25

Significance value	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph	م
0.000	.782**	I like to help and honor tourists and guests when visiting home	26
0.000	.646**	I volunteer in community institutions that care for the children of martyrs and orphans	27
0.000	.804**	I help the people of Palestine as much as possible and when they are needed	28
0.000	.666**	I maintain my national aesthetician appearance	29
0.002	.537**	I accept criticism in a good spirit by practicing dialogue skills from other compatriots	30
0.000	.746**	I maintain nature reserves and rest areas	31
0.000	.661**	I preserve the property and public resources of the people	32
0.000	.640**	I focus on the health safety of citizens by practicing proper behaviors	33

Significance value	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph	م
0.000	.733**	I participate in raising awareness for my family and community to be careful not to betray the homeland	34
0.003	.520**	I live with the economic situation in my homeland	35
0.000	.680**	I appreciate the owner of different professions and crafts	36
0.000	.683**	I encourage national products and industries	37
0.000	.748**	I am keen to rationalize the consumption of Palestinian environmental resources	38
0.002	.539**	I pay electricity, water, and phone bills	39
0.005	.501**	I like to be involved in making comprehensive development plans	40
0.000	.606**	I make sure to boycott Israeli products	41
0.000	.752**	I love shopping from national product showrooms	42

Significance value	Correlation coefficient	Paragraph	م
0.045	.368*	I see the need to attract Palestinian capital	43
0.010	.463**	I appreciate all those who support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people financially	44
0.001	.593**	I make sure to participate in exhibitions with proceeds going to charities	45

R** tabular at degree of freedom (28) and at significance level (0.01) = 0.463

R* tabular t at degree of freedom (28) and at significance level (0.05) = 0.361

It is clear from the previous table that the correlation coefficients between the paragraphs and the total total of the questionnaire are a function at the level of significance (0.05, 0.01), which reassures the researcher to apply them to the study sample.

To verify the structural validity of the dimensions, the researcher calculated the correlation coefficients between the degree of each dimension of the questionnaire with the total degree of the questionnaire and Table (2) illustrates this.

Table 2

Structural validation of questionnaire

Significance level	Significance value	Dimensions
0.000	.879**	**Political dimension**
0.000	.916**	**Historical dimension**
0.000	.957**	**Socio-Cultural dimension**
0.000	.857**	**Economic dimension**

R** tabular at degree of freedom (28) and at significance level (0.01) = 0.463

R* tabular t at degree of freedom (28) and at significance level (0.05) = 0.361

It is clear from Table (2) that all dimensions are statistically significant correlated with the total score of the scale at the level of significance (0.01) and this confirms that the resolution has a high degree of reliability and internal consistency.

Reliability:

The researcher conducted steps to ensure the reliability of the tool after applying it to the members of the survey sample in two ways, namely the Split-Half Coefficient and Cronbach alpha coefficient.

Split- Half coefficient methods

The scores of the survey sample were used to calculate the reliability of the scale by the split-Half coefficient method, where the researcher divided the tool into two halves, odd paragraphs versus even paragraphs for each paragraph of the questionnaire, by calculating the correlation coefficient between the two halves, then the length was adjusted using the Spearman-Brown equation and Table (3) shows that:

Table (3)

Shows the correlation coefficients between the halves of each resolution

Reliability coefficient after modification	Reliability coefficient before modification	Paragraphs number	Dimension
0.836	0.718	12	**Political dimension**
0.807	0.676	10	**Historical dimension**
0.833	0.714	12	**Socio-Cultural dimension**
0.823	0.814	*11	**Economic dimension**
0.912	0.910	*45	**Total score**

Getman's equation was used because the two halves are not equal*

It is clear from the previous table that the total reliability coefficient of the scale (0.912) and this indicates that the tool has a high degree of reliability that reassures the researcher to apply it to the study sample.

Cronbach's alpha method:

The researcher used another method of calculating reliability, which is the Cronbach alpha method, in order to find the reliability coefficient of the tool, where she obtained the value of the alpha coefficient of the questionnaire as a whole and Table (4) shows that:

Table (4)

Cronbach's alpha coefficients for resolution

Cronbach's alpha coefficient	**Items Nu**	**Dimension**
0.783	12	**Political dimension**
0.868	10	**Historical dimension**
0.858	12	**Socio-Cultural dimension**
0.728	11	**Economic dimension**
0.939	45	**Total score**

It is clear from the previous table that the total reliability coefficient of the questionnaire (0.939) and this indicates that the tool has a high degree of reliability that reassures the researcher to apply it to the study sample.

Results of the study

Answer to the first question of the study:

The text of the first question: "What is the level of Palestinian national values among university students in the southern governorates from their point of view?"

To answer this question, the researcher used the averages, standard deviations, relative weight and the value of "T" for the scale, and the following details the results:

Table (5)

Averages, standard deviations and relative weight of each dimension of the questionnaire as well as their order in the questionnaire

Order	sig	"T" value	Relative weight	Standard deviations	Average	Dimension.	م
2	0.000	51.423	91.17	0.471	4.559	**Political dimension**	1
1	0.000	57.854	92.45	0.436	4.622	**Historical dimension**	2
3	0.000	52.896	91.01	0.456	4.550	**Socio-Cultural dimension**	3
4	0.000	55.911	89.23	0.407	4.461	**Economic dimension**	4
	0.000	59.677	90.93	0.403	4.547	**Total score**	

It is clear from Table (5) that the historical dimension ranked first With a relative weight (92.45%), followed by the political dimension it ranked second with a relative weight (91.17%), followed by the socio-cultural dimension it ranked third with a relative weight (91.01%), followed by the economic dimension it ranked fourth with a relative weight (89.23%), while the total score of the questionnaire obtained a relative weight (90.93%), and the researcher attributes the historical dimension to the first place because of the historical importance of Palestine, which students are aware of during the educational stages through the Palestinian curriculum either Directly or covertly.

The following table shows the level of Palestinian national values among university students in the southern governorates from their point of view, the researcher prepared the following table showing the dimensions of the questionnaire as follows:

Table (6)

Averages, standard deviations and relative weight of each paragraph (first / political dimension)) as well as their order in the dimension

Order	Significance Value	T value	Relative weight	Standard deviations	Average	Paragraphs	Para Nu
2	0.000	73.90 1	97.93	0.399	4.897	I am proud of my Palestinian nationality and identity	1
8	0.000	37.35 9	91.90	0.664	4.595	I put in my house a map of historic Palestine	2
4	0.000	35.83 4	94.88	0.757	4.744	I am proud of my country's flag and the Palestinian	3

Order	Significance Value	T value	Relative weight	Standard deviations	Average	Paragraphs	Para Nu
						national anthem	
3	0.000	51.159	95.87	0.545	4.793	I respect the keffiyeh and the Palestinian dress	4
1	0.000	92.353	98.10	0.321	4.905	I uphold the right of return for the Palestinians	5
11	0.000	15.932	79.83	0.968	3.992	I participate in parades and national holidays	6
6	0.000	39.052	92.89	0.655	4.645	I respect all national slogans calling for adherence to the land of Palestine	7
12	0.000	13.348	78.02	1.050	3.901	I understand the intellectual ideologies of different political parties	8
7	0.000	39.418	92.23	0.636	4.612	I counter malicious rumors that harm the dignity of the nation	9
9	0.000	36.675	91.90	0.677	4.595	I participate in raising awareness	10

Order	Significance Value	T value	Relative weight	Standard deviations	Average	Paragraphs	Para Nu
						for my family and community to be careful not to betray the homeland	
10	0.000	24.220	86.78	0.860	4.339	I appreciate national symbols and leading figures	11
5	0.000	44.389	93.72	0.591	4.686	I am proud of the strength of Palestinian popular determination and will	12
	0.000	51.423	91.17	0.471	4.559	**Total score of dimension**	

It is clear from the previous table:
That the highest paragraph in the dimension were:
Paragraph (5), which states "I uphold the right of return for the Palestinians", ranked first with a relative weight of (98.10%). The lowest paragraph in the dimension was: paragraph (8), which stated "I understand the intellectual ideologies of the different political parties", ranked last with a relative weight of (78.02%). As for the total degree of the dimension, it received a relative weight (91.17%) The researcher explains that adhering to the right of return ranked first because this right is indisputable, it is the right of every person to live on the land of his homeland, and the right of all Palestinians to return to their land, they are more entitled to the

land, the right of return for every natural Palestinian citizen, whether he owns land or not, because the expulsion of the refugee or his departure from his homeland deprives him of his Palestinian nationality and his right to citizenship, and therefore his right to homeland of which he was denied.

Table 7

Averages, standard deviations and relative weight of each paragraph (second/historical dimension) as well as their order in dimension

Order	Sign Value	T value	Relative weight	Standard Deviation	Average	Paragraph	Nu
1	0.000	64.219	96.86	0.446	4.843	I sanctify Al-Aqsa Mosque and keep a picture of it.	1
6	0.000	38.082	91.90	0.652	4.595	I am working to revive the art of Palestinian heritage	2
3	0.000	46.978	95.04	0.580	4.752	I hold fast to Palestine as the land of civilizations.	3
2	0.000	70.894	96.53	0.401	4.826	I feel proud that Palestine is the cradle of all monotheistic religions.	4
4	0.000	55.038	94.38	0.486	4.719	I respect the scientists that Palestine has produced.	5

Order	Sign Value	T value	Relative weight	Standard Deviation	Average	Paragraph	Nu
8	0.000	37.361	89.75	0.619	4.488	Read about the historical battles that took place in Palestine.	6
7	0.000	37.803	91.24	0.643	4.562	I preserve the historical traces of the civilizations that inhabited Palestine.	7
10	0.000	26.481	87.44	0.806	4.372	I keep photos of historical monuments in Palestine.	8
5	0.000	36.796	92.40	0.685	4.620	I like to take part in trips to visit the ruins of Palestine.	9
9	0.000	31.911	88.93	0.705	4.446	I am interested in institutions and centers that take care of the antiquities of Palestine.	10
	0.000	57.854	92.45	0.436	4.622	**Total score of dimension**	

It is clear from the previous table that the highest paragraph in the dimension was paragraph (1), which stated "the holiest of Al-Aqsa Mosque and keep a picture of it" ranked first with a relative weight of (96.86%), and that the lowest paragraph in the dimension was paragraph (8), which stated "I keep pictures of historical monuments in Palestine" ranked last with a relative weight of

(87.44%), while the total degree of the dimension obtained a relative weight (92.45%) The researcher believes that this indicates the historical and religious importance of Al-Aqsa Mosque is It occupies a high religious value among Muslims, as it is the first of the two qiblas, the third of the two mosques, and the path of the Messenger of God peace be upon him.

Table 8

Averages, standard deviations and relative weight of each paragraph (third dimension / socio-cultural) as well as their order in the dimension

Order	Sign Value	T value	Relative Weight	Standard deviation	Average	Paragraph	Nu
7	0.000	39.536	90.74	0.605	4.537	I abide by laws and regulations and ensure their application.	1
8	0.000	37.092	90.74	0.645	4.537	I participate in religious and social events.	2
2	0.000	40.150	93.06	0.640	4.653	I respect our Palestinian customs and traditions	3
9	0.000	36.373	90.74	0.657	4.537	I like to help and honor tourists and guests when visiting home	4
11	0.000	28.843	88.60	0.771	4.430	I volunteer in community institutions that care for the children of martyrs and orphans	5
6	0.000	39.954	92.07	0.624	4.603	I help the people of Palestine as much as possible and when they	6

Order	Sign Value	T value	Relative Weight	Standard deviation	Average	Paragraph	Nu
						are needed	
1	0.000	53.731	93.55	0.486	4.678	I maintain my national aesthetic appearance	7
10	0.000	38.401	89.92	0.606	4.496	I accept criticism in a good spirit by practising dialogue skills from other compatriots	8
3	0.000	46.573	92.73	0.547	4.636	I maintain nature reserves and rest areas	9
4	0.000	44.213	92.23	0.567	4.612	I preserve the property and public resources of the people.	10
5	0.000	49.633	92.23	0.505	4.612	I focus on the health safety of citizens by practicing proper behaviors	11
12	0.000	22.182	85.45	0.893	4.273	I participate in raising awareness for my family and community to be careful not to betray the homeland	12
	0.000	52.896	91.01	0.456	4.550	**Total degree of dimension**	

It is clear from the previous table: that the highest paragraph in the dimension was: paragraph (7), which stated "I maintain the aesthetic appearance of my country" ranked first with a relative weight of (93.55%). And that the lowest paragraph in the dimension was: paragraph (12), which stipulated "I participate in raising awareness of my family and community to be careful of betraying the homeland" ranked last with a relative weight of (85.45%), while the total degree of the dimension obtained a relative weight (91.01%) The researcher believes that maintaining the aesthetic appearance ranked first due to the Palestinians' close association with their land and their keenness on it, and this reflects their belonging to their land.

Table 9

Averages, standard deviations and relative weight of each paragraph (fourth dimension / economic) as well as their order in the dimension

Order	Sign Value	T value	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	Average	Paragraph	Nu
1	0.000	55.092	93.39	0.471	4.669	I live with the economic situation in my homeland	1
6	0.000	37.627	90.58	0.632	4.529	I appreciate the owners of different professions and crafts	2
3	0.000	39.162	91.07	0.617	4.554	I encourage national products and industries	3
9	0.000	26.957	87.11	0.782	4.355	I am keen to rationalize the consumption of Palestinian environmental resources	4
11	0.000	25.351	81.82	0.669	4.091	I pay your electricity, water and phone bills	5
5	0.000	31.813	90.74	0.752	4.537	I like to be involved in making comprehensive development plans	6
8	0.000	29.809	87.60	0.720	4.380	I make sure to boycott Israeli products	7
7	0.000	35.852	89.09	0.631	4.455	I love shopping from national product	8

Order	Sign Value	T value	Relative Weight	Standard Deviation	Average	Paragraph	Nu
						showrooms	
4	0.000	38.336	91.07	0.630	4.554	I see the need to attract Palestinian capital	9
10	0.000	26.381	86.78	0.789	4.339	I appreciate all those who support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people financially	10
2	0.000	37.894	92.23	0.662	4.612	I make sure to participate in exhibitions with proceeds going to charities	11
	0.000	55.911	89.23	0.407	4.461	**Total degree of dimension**	

It is clear from the previous table:
That the highest paragraph in the dimension were:
Paragraph (1), which stated that "I live with the economic situation in my country", ranked first with a relative weight of (93.39%), and that the lowest paragraph in the dimension was: - Paragraph (5), which stipulated "I am keen to pay electricity, water and telephone bills", ranked last with a relative weight of (81.82%), while the total degree of the dimension obtained a relative weight of (89.23%) The researcher believes that the payment of utility bills ranked the lowest due to the weakness of the services obtained by the Palestinian citizen due to the siege and occupation.

Answer to the second question of the study:
The text of the second question: Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($0.05 \leq \alpha$) in the Palestinian national values that must be met by university students in the southern governorates due to the gender variable?

To answer this question, the researcher used the "T. test" and Table (10) shows that:

Table (10)

Averages, standard deviations and the "T" value of the questionnaire due to the type variable

Value level	Significance value	Value "T"	Standard deviations	Average	Nu	Gender	Dimension
Not statistically significant	0.087	1.717	0.74061	4.4607	53	Male	**Political dimension**
			0.36027	4.5860	189	Femal	
Not statistically significant	0.156	1.422	0.64289	4.5472	53	Male	**Historical dimension**
			0.35718	4.6434	189	Femal	
Not statistically significant	0.335	0.965	0.64652	4.4969	53	Male	**Socio-Cultural dimension**
			0.38707	4.5653	189	Female	
Not statistically significant	0.225	1.216	0.42694	4.4014	53	Femal	**Economic dimension**
			0.40025	4.4781	189	Male	
Not statistically significant	0.143	1.468	0.57202	4.4751	53	Female	**Total score**
			0.34065	4.5668	189	Male	

Tabular value of "T" at degree of freedom (240) and at significance level (0.05) = 1.96

Tabular value of "T" at degree of freedom (240) and at significance level (0.01) = 2.58

It is clear from Table (10) that the calculated value of "T" is less than the tabular value of "T" in all dimensions and the total degree of the questionnaire, and this indicates that there are no statistically significant differences due to the gender variable, and this indicates equality between what females and males live, as both live the same conditions and possibilities, and there is no difference between them in adhering to Palestinian values, principles and constants.

Recommendations:

- The development of new courses taught to Palestinian university students related to the national process in all its dimensions, provided that they include a balanced amount of values to be instilled in the minds of students, and to invite Palestinian university professors to promote the inculcation of values of national significance and their dissemination among students.
- Increasing and diversifying targeted programs, activities and events that enhance the values of citizenship and increase the feelings of loyalty among students, and that the university administration is keen to provide support and assistance to all new students, establish service centers to receive them, guide them, and develop a strategic plan adopted by the university administration to improve the values of citizenship among students and develop a sense of moral responsibility towards society.
- The need for intellectual and political awareness among university students in political education among students, developing their concepts about the Palestinian right and the developments of the Palestinian cause and its effects, focusing on the Palestinian right and the importance of rooting in the Palestinian land and directing students towards knowing their rights and duties towards the homeland.
- Channeling the ideas and energies of young people in a creative and productive manner through youth initiatives to improve the Palestinian reality, and providing the necessary material and moral support, which will reflect positively on adherence to national values.
- Activating the role of the media and highlighting some issues and matters that work to consolidate the values of belonging and loyalty to the homeland from a religious perspective.

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The World Cup in Qatar
From the Discourse of Identity to the Discourse of Rationality: Towards Restoring the Pride of Man

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Abstract : This communication deals with Qatar's organization of the world cup 2022, from the discourse of identity to the discourse of rationality; towards restoring the pride of Man. The question is: how to form an identity discourse that reflects Arab nationalism and the values of Islamic religion within a rational framework? World cup organization and its relation to identity and rationality discourse shows controversy with regards western conception of human rights values. The controversy is due to the different phases of the concept. This unexpected debate and also misconceived ideas requiring planned action and response . Qatar had provided measures to keep pace with the biased critics. The facts fits two alternative scenarios; either to restore methods make necessary a further kind of analysis. One specifically related to identity discourse of the west.If the debate over Qatar organization of the world cup turns out to be a political discourse, then the disappearance of rational discourse is a possibility. This leads to different challenges; people in the west can only be informed with political biased media, not with objective reports, it becomes series of fake news, blurred images and even false judgments.

Through the analysis of levels of discourses used by Qatar, our views about its consequences on Arab as well as on the global world lead to rational solution concerning the combination of different parts or qualities of both discourses in which the component elements are smartly joined. And Although those discourses required to be replacement measures in western Europe foreign policy are diminished, Qatar fulfilled the required purpose towards restoring the pride of human being and enhancing the civilizational dialogue.

Key words: Qatar, Arab world, identity discourse, rationality, discourse, World cup 2022

The world cup 2022: the identity discourse.

1-Introduction:

The debate which occurred before and during the world cup over the validity and capability of Qatar's organization for the competition has a flavor of a political discourse. The discourse is supposed to bring together the eastern and western civilizations. Convoys from all over the world traversed thousands of miles to converge in Qatar. Almost one million and a half football fans converged on the capital Doha and the neighboring cities. Hence, various cultures converged as Qatar organized the world cup.

A good point to begin with is Qatar's own constructions and achievements with its distinguished features of the FIFA world cup opening ceremony. The beginning of debate is represented in the scene that shows a dialogue between an American actor and a Qatarian disabled man, as the belief in thebiased views which are considered to be objective without any firm evidence. It began with' o mankind! We created you from a single pair of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know each other. »(Quran, 49,Alhujurat, verse 13)

Qatarshows great interest in theorganization of the world cup in its different perspectives. In addition,she presents the analogy between the workings of nature and those of human civilizations to seeing the organization as the opportunity to deal with new perspective, where the scope for any change is always limited by political realities. So it is important that this game is scoped correctly by seeing the scenes in the opening ceremony replacing the stereotypes pictures of the Arabs as being merely followers and lack of innovations and potentials with Qatar contribution to fortify itself esteem against criticisms. Because there have always been those who objected to rationality, they have been considered as those opposed to every advanceand values came from the other. The process of work from the hour of announcing its victory in organizing the world cup to arrive to the completion, great steps has been taken. Qatar introduces two forms; identity and rationality discourse. The benefits of rationality is that it gives proofs cannot otherwise be denied.

2-The Identity discourse.

The period of uncertainty and confusion in which Arabs' sense of identity becomes insecure, typically due to a possible disappearance of their values in a future globalized society leads to an identity crisis. In this context the identity discourse is relating to a nation; its values is a characteristic of a whole Arab nations. The debate over identity was not based on reason and logic nor was in accordance with ethics and morals; a lack of a rational explanation of identity seems obvious.Among the goals of identity discourse is to preserve the identity features that distinguish us from others, and preserving what shared with humanity. Accordingly, the collision that occurs between goals and means makes everyone who deals with the obstacles and accusations astonished.

The European secularism which is supposed to be based on freedom, equality, justice and solidarity(Barron, 2004: 31) seeks to reconstruct a human identity overcomes religion, language, race, gender and geography where the world will be the country for the modern man with a global identity. The project for a globalized society is by generalizing a specific pattern on global level in which society is secular and carries the values of citizenship based on freedom, justice and human rights principles.(Boyer, 1997:04)

Yet, this project encountered opposition due to the fears of the extinction of many cultural patterns with their lofty values. This made humanity flounders in uncertainty and ambiguity surrounds the role and position of man in it. The western, European and American pattern threatens the demise of Arab and Muslim values and culture as a result of the unannounced apprehension about the possible role could be played by Arabs.

Thus, the problem is how to formulate an identity discourse that reflects Arab nationalism and the values of Islamic religion within the framework of rationality? World cup organization and its relation to identity discourse showscontroversy with regards western conception of human rights values. The fact for restoring an identity discourse based on the binary opposition 'We & the Other' leads to comparison and confrontation that allows the dominance of the ego over the other, as an intersubjective existence (Levinas, 1989:65). Or to restore a rational discourse based on reason which enables balancing between the boundaries of the self and the boundaries of the other to create an intra-space that allows cooperation and coexistence. The values of difference perpetuate the path of tolerance between communities and seek to consolidate coexistence on earth without wars. Its origin is based on pluralism and ethics. The truth is that the human existence is an existence with the other and for the other (Sartre, 1953: 83).The other and we do not form a parallel entity except through a serious and objective dialogue, and it is only through knowing the language and the culture of the other. Thus, without mutual cultural knowledge, no equal constructive dialogue can be achieved.

This means that aspiration for a better society and life requires thought to achieve in the future. And there is no congruence or harmony with the different visions, ideas and opinions argued by some western media who are strengthened by their loyalty to their country ideology or to their personal interests which hindered them from showing the truths (Nietzsche, 1989: 447; 35), as this is guaranteed by freedom of expression which cannot be separated from western ideology in the European ego centralism (Foucault, 1970:19). But the congruence between the idea and the method of realizing the idea is what is required, that is, between the means and the goal, it must be characterized by rationality.

The civilizational dialogue then must use a discourse which is both moral and rational. Neither of these characteristics belongs to western identity discourse towards Qatar world cup 2022. The traditional discourse of identity was thus accentuated by the traditional ideological views. The terms such as ; religion, freedom, equality, justice, human rights, prosperity, creativity and happiness are features that may be said to be connected with the traditional discourse derived from European colonial past and history.

The first phase of identity discourse is consisted of the permanent features of one's own identity that couldn't be changed whatever the circumstances, such as being Arab in a geographical unity.

The second phase of identity discourse is more a subjective view of man and his environment. It is the result of an ideological philosophy, rather than a rational one. Qatar gives a rational overview of man; thisvision is also the basis for moral discourse in which the pride of man is restored.

As Qatar relates identity to rationality, it ends all problems related to ethnicity .In this sense of identity includes traditions and valuesof the Arab cultural heritage which correspond to given values. The generalization of the western model of society over the other societies is anidentity problem, it needs a resolution of the of the traditions that correspond to values concerning human rights. This ends either in obtaining a discourse that corresponds to the declaration of human rights principles for restoring globalized identity , or if not ,it ends in analyzing the original declaration in other way .This is what Qatar intends to deliver in her rational identity.

As a conclusion to this part, the discourse of colonial identity must be reviewed; and this was one more reason for welcoming the new rational discourse which promised a better way of addressing the other.

3-The rationality discourse.

The literary and philosophical schools in Europe, after renaissance, worked to move towards secularism. The European view of religion changed and the gap between them deepened overwhelmed by the scientific and technical progress.(Godechot,1970 : 356) This liberation, which based on the sanctity f freedom as the basis for all development, prosperity and creativity, might be an irrational if what is associated with takes religion's place.(Andre Natal, les libre penseurs, 1995 :141) New idols ; money and desire emerged. Then, freedom turned into a new authority that determines and evaluates everything. Freedom has now assumed the religion's mantel. If it should only cares about tolerance as the essence of its principles, it would not turn into irrational discourse that might lead to a racist ideology.

The irrational discourse delivered by some philosophical trends in the west is that some media employs it in an ambiguous and restricted way since the use of rational discourse is usually headed towards small and selected category of people. With ambiguity, so who uses it exclusively could be designated towards small and selected category of people. Yet, the use of the rational discourse is limited in the dealing with Qatar file.So, to what extent is the return to it an urgent necessity in the civilizational dialogue?

Rational discourse needs objective views. Positions are to must be presented in a way opposed to to those delivered by some of the western media, and for the sake of clarity and objectivity rereading European 'rational' is required for the above purpose. The same requirement is to be requested for rationalizing the identity discourse. Moreover, this previous mentioned requirement is sustained by the true understanding of the rational adaptation of the notion 'prideof man'.

As far as rationality is concerned, the form and content of judgments as the motto associated with the ideological affiliation of the western media is inadequate to the needs of rational discourse. The content of the media discoursedelivered speech and messages lacking objectivity required for the expression of the rational kind of reasoning employed in their freedom of expression principle. In the declaration of human rights which was enacted at the beginning of the twentieth century in France (Godchot, 1789; 356), freedom is reconstructed in order to express its arguments with the human happiness, and set the balance between rights and duties. Hence, the wellbeing, the prosperity and creativity of man is targeted. If we try to use those rules of the principle of freedom enacted in their documents of the declaration of human rights, consistency, harmony and fair judgments would be questionable. To the same level those considerations applies to the problem of ethics. Moreover, the employ of a rational discourse for addressing the other produces a psychological benefit in freeing the understanding from emotion and fiction.

Within the use of a Rational discourse thecontent and form offered in political and media speech could be clarified. When one is familiar with human rights declarations and western civilizational history, however, a historical based arguments could be extracted which make it easier to uncover any inconsistency or contradiction of the western discourse. This familiarity leads to represent views in historical and rational ways, though this oftenhappens, but ability to accept the resultsby those biased media be unsuccessful.

The objectivity is the most neededsince some western views are associated with an ideological affiliation; the second reason is peculiar to western own use of the human rights principles as part of the method of civilizational dialogue. The justification of the use of a rational discourse is based on its objectivity, clarity, and ability to reveal the true image of Arab and Islamic civilization's values. Part of Qatar's accomplishments, is to what extent her rational discourse can be achieved.

Rationality requires that each delivered message about the opponent must be supported by evidence; this means, each news whoever must correspond to a real event. The so called'human rights violation' yet, lacks evidence.However the universal importance of the role of Arab identity and of moral values of Arab and Islamic civilization has not changed and has remained an important component part of Qatar world cup delivered message.

Rational identity discourse and hence some moral convictions. The human rights principles could be analyzed out of ethical values, gives the impression to seize the relation of identity to rationality and about the objective of what human being should be. The first form of contradiction arose when we asked about this assumed global man, is he living freedom for freedom? If this freedom is a sanctity then man is diverted towards worshiping freedom, and this a contradiction in the secular sense. Man is again stacked to new idols; freedom, money and desire. And if the freedom is not for itself, then it belongs to the set of principles which also includes justice, equality, and brotherhood. It should set limits so must not overcome by man. My freedom ends when the other's begins. If this is not the case it becomes also a contradiction.

This rationality enables us to set objective views in political matters from rational point of view based on firm data to sustain Qatar position. Therefore, the ordering of technological advance and moral beliefs which results from rationality is one of degrees of credibility of Qatar dealing with the issue, and the rationalization of technological advance blended with a rationalization of the major ethical matters from where a better views to restore the pride of man will be achieved.

The process of making this important discourse of rationality is due to the period of uncertainty and confusion in which Arabs' sense of identity becomes insecure, typically due to a possible disappearance of their values in a future globalized society. A new rational method for discourse directed towards the west is recommendable; Qatar claims to obtain for the well being of man an advance equivalent to that of technology. Qatar rational method' has two levels to be reached: to find out facts, or to illustrate and clarify, which is a process for civilizational dialogue uncovering the truth and convince the world that the main task of the dialogue is to protect the common sense and pride of man.

Qatar's plan is partly manipulated by the need to review the traditional discourse of the west and their validity. These claims can be due ethically if they are rationally established. Such illustrations are much more interested with how rational judgments relate to historical data, and also with the justification of our conception of our identity.

If this discourse achieves the above requirements, we may call it a rational discourse; the further requirements for it relate to the degree of its persuasion. The seeking for a position of man which gives certain successive advance of man is a persistent objective for the discourse regardless of achieving these results. The distinguishing characteristics of Qatar’s discourse is that it gives man great importance. A clarification of the meaning of man changes to be a common sense basic judgment sustained by ethical values, and these common sense and ethical values will be real attributes of human kind.

4- Restoring the pride of Man.

Did the European secularism achieve man’s dream in happiness, or has deviated from its principles and strayed from the path in reaching its goals? Some of so-called human rights organizations unleashed their freedom by demanding every thing comes to their mind abandoning the restrictions of morals as obstacles to the realization of their desires, not only deviate from human instinct, but also from animal instinct.

Qatar rational contribution had an important application under the title of restoring the pride of man. In world cup 2022 Qatar uses a rational discourse by replacing biased ideas and opposing views as irrational judgments with tolerance towards the cultural and intellectual diversity, so she excludes the need for imitating western model and fulfills the requirement of human dignity that inevitably leads to the acceptance of the other. What is expected from Qatar is that it shows the Arab Islamic project with a human perspective will inevitably work to restore Man pride by returning him to his human nature.

Qatar believes in rationality and enlarges its use to society and climate change. This contribution is offered as the new rational outlook of the coexistence between humans**.** Raison and other concepts of ethics are to be employed by Qatar into identity rationalized discourse constructions. This avoid the need to postulate human rights principles of the west, freedom, equality, and justice as absolute truthsin order the conclusions of the discourse demonstration will be meaningful and then acceptable .

Through the world cup Qatar constructs the image of Arab identity as well as of Muslims in its universal perspective. Traditions and values of tolerance, generosity, modesty, coexistence and peace the constituents used, through rationality to explain how the Arab identity can be constructed as values in which the Arab and Muslim people ‘conducts and behaviors are the personification of those identity values. Qatar aims at excluding the idea of European ego centralism and replaced it by a centralism of multidimensional. Therefore this could be defined asan outlook consists of series of various judgments, connected with each other by rationality and sustained by ethical rules. This is clearly observed in the changing of the presupposed judgments about the stereotype image of the Arab as a mere imitator lacking potentials.

The ethical, aesthetic and human perspectives of Qatar World Cupis an important factor in liberating man from slavery to money, fame and instinct, which are components of human being that must be preserved within their natural borders. It was found that these perspectives have found their place in Qatar, with the reinforcement provided by these perspectives.

When Qatar organizes the world cup an additional improvements and reinforcement of the sophisticated and advanced construction permits her to reduce the supposed difference between the so called the industrialized north and the Arab world. The rules of development are erected by arranging the priorities which could be seen as the appearances of a civilization from various multidimensional perspectives. The rules of growth and advance arise from the arrangement of those appearances at specific period of time in one geographical spatial unity.

Qatar's suggested type for the development of the human being is the application of its own inherited civilized values, and principles. The debate presented by determining the kind of societywhich the globalized society is intended to achieve in a globalized society where some human rights movements, threatens the modern man in losing his humanity and pride. It is the society where the inconsistency between the principles of human rights erected by western constitutions and the actual perception of Freedom and equality as it exists in actual life is clearly visible. Qatar was also accused of disrespecting human rights by not allowing homosexuals to attend and even raising or wearing any badge defending them. In addition, banning alcohol in public places. The relation of man to his community might not be harmonious however, returning to common sense restore this harmony.

Qatar organizes and plans the competitionin this way will have the necessary elements required for debating the human pride issue and hence restoring it. This ends either in explicit or implicit requirements; The relation between the west and the east must be then symmetrical and mutual; if we live withthe other, and that other lives with us, then we must be equal. Events mustbe presented in an objective way.Qatar suggests some modifications happening at the place when an organizing event continues; any viewer will have altered assumptions about the event. The presence of these Arab societies with Qatar as the only representative in this ceremony made the viewer understands the coexistence between peoples and cultures is a sublime value that Qatar believes in, translated by opening the ceremony with Quranic verses.

When theclosing ceremony took place, billions of people witnessed what Qatar presented in an inspiring scene included elegant messages about the dialogue between those who thought that Qatar was small. Mouths gagged, tongues stuttered, and the scene transformed from a topic of criticism into a scene of pleasure. This pleasure and elation that overwhelmed the souls of many Arabs and friends achieved an essential perspective in human life, which is the aesthetic perspective. Where it had an impact in the souls much stronger and incomparable with the impression made by the previous world cups.Through the world cup, the Arab has become aware not only of the need to preserve his lofty values, but also the necessity of transmitting them to the world. As it contains spiritual dimension and elevate man to Excellency and enhance his pride within the framework of respecting the other and protecting his own identity.

Conclusion:

Through the analysis of levels of discourse used by Qatar , ours view about its consequences on Arab as well as on global world shows to what extent the combination of different qualities of both discourses are cleverlyunited. And although those discourses required to be a replacement measures in some western Europe foreign policy are diminished, Qatar fulfilled the required purpose; towards restoring the pride of Man and enhancing the civilizational dialogue.

Qatar's framework of discourse has been given which permits the future elaboration of the civilizational dialogue. Qatartries to connect the rational interpretation of our identity tothe other's identity. Her attempts were made in understanding these connections, the idea of civilizational dialogue, is used to help relate our own identity to the other identities in the scope of universal perspective. So the concept of'' the universal perspective'' leads to build a world more stable than the actual one within a complex bilateral, rather than an unilateral discourse.

After the world cup judgments become quite different from the previous ones. They are clearer, more objective, and less infected with media viewsredundancy. So, the embedded messages came through is seeking to liberate man from the domination of matter, technology and those new idols that replaced religion and the quantity that overwhelmed our relationship with each other and with the nature that surrounds us alike. If identity then is interpreted in a somewhat ethical sense it will be open to further formulations where the consideration of attempting to build a bridge between the world of technology and the world of man could be achieved.

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The phenomenon of terrorism in international humanitarian law, the problem of expansion and the ability to contain - the Algerian experience as a model –

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Abstract:

This research paper aimed at agitating a dangerous phenomenon centered on the topic related to: "The phenomenon of terrorism in international humanitarian law, the problem of expansion and the ability to contain - the Algerian experience as a model -", and this by addressing the reality of the phenomenon of terrorism within international humanitarian law and addressing this phenomenon through Addressing two important aspects of this subject, as researchers have been studying this dangerous phenomenon through two important directions, namely expansion and containment.

Key words: Phenomenon - terrorism - international humanitarian law - expansion – containment.

Introduction

:It is clear in the current international reality that the phenomenon of international terrorism has become one of the serious and complex security challenges due to the reasons for its spread and the multiplicity of its actors and manifestations, which calls for building a global strategy to combat global terrorism.

The international trend calling for the need for international cooperation to combat terrorism was crystallized at the Summit Conference of the Member States of the UN Security Council held on January 31, 1992. This conference addressed the importance of collective action in combating terrorism of all kinds and the prevailing regimes with all repressive means, including diplomatic, economic and even military sanctions. At first glance, it may seem that this is an objective measure, but the discourse adopted by this summit deliberately confuses terrorism as a criminal act with the exercise of the right to legitimate self-determination.

Thus, any act of violence against the West, even if it is within the framework of self-defense, is included in the list of terrorist acts, while any act that uses violence as a means to achieve Western interests is classified as a legitimate act even if the most heinous international crimes were committed in it, as happened in Palestine, Iraq, Sudan and Afghanistan.. **(Idris Lakrini, Muhammad Al-Hazat, 2004, pg. 74)**

In this context, Algeria's role in combating terrorism and the originality of its approach should be commended, which is the result of its bitter experience with the terrorist phenomenon and its confrontation with it on its own, which enabled it to build an actual perception of the phenomenon of terrorism. he :

What is the role of the Algerian experience in containing the phenomenon of terrorism and limiting its expansion? How can the international community build a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy?

Study questions:

- What are the implications of terrorism from the perspective of international humanitarian law -?- What are the forms of terrorism in international humanitarian law?

-What are the foundations and implications of the Algerian approach in combating terrorism?

Study assignments:

-There are implications for terrorism from the perspective of international humanitarian law.

-There are multiple forms of terrorism in international humanitarian law

-There are foundations and indications for the Algerian approach in the fight against terrorism.

Study objectives: They can be summarized as follows:

-Knowledge of the implications of terrorism from the perspective of international humanitarian law.

-Knowledge of multiple forms of terrorism in international humanitarian law.

-Knowledge of the foundations and indications of the Algerian approach in the fight against terrorism

the importance of studying:

-1Theoretical importance:

-Contribute to enriching one of the areas of political and legal studies in the field of combating terrorism from the perspective of international humanitarian law, by showing the importance of the Algerian experience in combating terrorism.

-2Practical importance:

Draw the attention of specialists in the field of sociology, legal and political sciences, and all those working in this field, to the difficulties faced by the international community in the field of combating terrorism by highlighting the role of the Algerian approach in combating terrorism locally and internationally, and then working to overcome the difficulties faced by the process of combating terrorism internationally. .

Define the terms of the study:

1- Phenomenon:

Phenomenon is any event that can be observed. In general usage, phenomenon often refers to an unusual event. In scientific use, a phenomenon is any event that can be observed, monitored, and monitored, and scientific observation and monitoring of the phenomenon may require the use of specific devices to monitor and record or collect data related to this **phenomenon." (https://ar.wikipedia.or.2022/)**

2-Terrorism:

The Political Encyclopedia defines it as "the use or threat of illegal violence in its various forms, such as assassination, mutilation, torture and sabotage, in order to achieve a specific political goal such as breaking the spirit of resistance and commitment of the individual, demoralizing organizations and institutions, or using it as a means to obtain information or money, in a way The general use of coercion by subjugating an opposing party to the will of the terrorist party**.**

3- International humanitarian law:

Prof. Dr. Amer Al-Zamali defines international humanitarian law as "a branch of public international laws whose customary and written rules aim to protect the affected persons in the event of an armed conflict, including the resulting pain from that conflict, and also aim to protect funds (notables) that are directly related to military operations." (Amer Al-**Zamali, 1997, p. 07 .(3-Expansion:**

Expansion or scale is the image resulting from enlarging or minimizing a given shape. It is an image that is similar to the original and the dimensions in it are symmetrical with it. The ratio of the dimensions of the image to the dimensions of the original shape is called the coefficient of expansion. The center of expansion is one of the points of the original shape that we fix when measuring with the aim of Modify the dimensions of the original shape. **(en.wikipedia.2022)**

4 - containment:

"The 'containment' strategy is defined as the Cold War foreign policy of the United States and its allies to prevent the spread of communism after the end of World War II. As part of the Cold War, this policy was a response to the Soviet Union's movement to increase communist influence in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America..." **. (en.wikipedia.2022)**

The concept of terrorism in international texts-1-

The first collective attempt at the international level to define the concept of terrorism was during the first conference to unify the Penal Code that was held in Warsaw in the year 1927 AD, and political terrorism was included in its agenda within the crimes of people's law, then another opportunity came on the occasion of the third conference in Brussels in 1930 AD, which emphasized the That political terrorism is represented in crimes that oppose the social organization of all countries of the world, and at the Fourth Conference in Paris in 1931 AD, the detonation of bombs and other similar devices that would cause great loss of life and property were considered among the terrorist acts targeted through the use of a legal committee to prepare a draft agreement on the subject, and in the twenty-eighth session and after amendments, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Targeted Offenses was approved

Against persons enjoying international protection, including diplomatic envoys, and signed in New York on December 14, 1973, to become effective on February 20, 1977. .At a later stage, the International Convention against Hostage Taking was issued, signed in New York on December 17, 1979. This agreement comes as an outcome and a direct result that transforms into the form of terrorism. The killing of many innocent people, although the phenomenon cannot be separated from the conflict in the context of the Cold War.

Federal Germany was previously the first country to take the initiative to include the issue of drafting an agreement against the taking of hostages on the agenda of the United Nations during the thirty-first session of the year 1976 AD, according to which a committee was established to draft an international agreement against the taking of hostages after the occupation of its embassy in Stockholm on 04/24/1975 AD, from A party is a terrorist organization, and despite the divergence of opinions, the members unanimously ratified the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages on December 17, 1977.

These international agreements constituted an important step in the framework of international cooperation in the crimes of terrorist operations targeting air and sea navigation, while the issue of extradition and punishment was left to the discretion of the state on the legality of the act and not the act itself because what a country considers a legitimate act may be seen by another state as an illegal act. A project, and therefore all the aforementioned agreements were concluded within the framework of specialized organizations. (**Makhlouf Sahel, 2014, Diss-).**

2- The efforts of the United Nations in defining terrorism:

The United Nations Organization has taken an active interest in the issue of combating terrorism after the exacerbation of the terrorist phenomenon at the international level and its impact on international peace and security, especially with the increase in financing and hijacking operations in the mid-nineties of the twentieth century and the targeting of diplomats in terrorist operations, which has become negatively affecting commercial exchanges and air navigation, and causes losses Considerable material and human resources. Therefore, the international international organization has made the terrorist phenomenon one of its priorities, by trying to find a comprehensive definition of terrorism and researching its causes that are capable of combating it**. (Makhlouf Sahel, previous reference, CD)**

It should be noted that in September 1972, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, requested the inclusion of an item in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session under the title "Measures to prevent terrorism and other forms of violence that claim innocent lives or endanger fundamental freedoms and human rights." (**Muhammad Muhyiddin Awad, 1999, p. 883)**

3- Regional efforts to combat terrorism:

3- 1-Arab efforts:

- The Arab region is considered one of the regions that have been most affected by the phenomenon of terrorism, whether it is national or international, and for this reason, it has unanimously agreed to unify its efforts in order to combat this phenomenon by ratifying the Arab Convention on Combating Terrorism, which was ratified by the Ministers of Interior and Justice in Cairo in 1998 AD, and the most important thing I included it. (Agreement No. 43/98, 1998, d.p.).
- Enhancing cooperation among them to combat terrorist crimes.

- The commitment of states to lofty religious principles and morals, especially the denunciation of not linking terrorism to monotheistic religions, given that terrorism has no religion
- Advocating for the protection of human rights
- Affirming the right of peoples to struggle against foreign occupation and external aggression.
- Commitment to the Charter of the League of Arab States and the United Nations.
-

-2-3-The European Union and the fight against terrorism:

The European Convention on Combating Terrorism is considered one of the most important strategies for combating international terrorism through the decision of the Council of Ministers issued in 1974 AD, according to which they emphasized the necessity of handing over terrorists to the concerned countries and the need to protect their external borders, especially from illegal immigration as a potential source for the movement of terrorists.

The issue of combating terrorism received very great attention in the partnership agreement concluded between Algeria and the European Union, as this is evident through the preamble to the agreement, which emphasized that the partnership to be established will not be possible to achieve unless terrorism and organized crime are combated, then the agreement highlighted the importance of combating terrorism in its Article 90 Stressing the need for cooperation through exchanging experiences with regard to ways and means of combating terrorism**. (Presidential Decree No. 1519/05, 2005, Dr).**

4- Algeria's role and experience in combating terrorism on the African continent:

It should be recalled that the African efforts to combat terrorism within the framework of the Organization of African Unity became clear in 1992, with the issuance of a resolution emphasizing cooperation and coordination between African countries in order to combat terrorism. The Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, which was concluded in Algeria in 1999, In the preamble to the treaty, the phenomenon of terrorism was referred to as a security threat that affects the cohesion of the international community and greatly threatens human rights. The treaty also stipulated the necessity of coordination between African countries in the field of security, the exchange of information and expertise, and standing without the access of any financial resources or weapons to terrorist groups and not allowing their lands to be taken as a base. For planning by these groups (OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2000, d).

- And according to the transformation of the Organization of African Unity into the African Union in 2002 AD, on the occasion of the Durban Summit in South Africa, the issue of security cooperation was one of the main objectives, as it was approved by its constitutive law on March 02, 2001 AD as part of the objectives of the Union and general principles such as:
- Respect for existing borders and non-interference of any country in the internal affairs of another country.
- The right to unite in a member state in the grave circumstances of war crimes and genocide and to develop a common defense policy for the African continent

This summit also constituted an opportunity to establish the African Peace and Security Council to replace the Organization of African Unity in the future for the prevention, management and settlement of African conflicts, which is the beginning of activating the African architecture for peace and security.

In the context of the efforts supervised by the African Union, an African plan was drawn up in Algeria on preventing and combating terrorism on 09/11/2002, which included appropriate strategies for preventing terrorism and border control, in addition to coordination at the regional, continental and even global levels.

In 2004, a governmental meeting was held in Algeria, supervised by the African Union, to present an evaluation report on the developments related to the development path of the "action plan" and other international commitments in the field of combating terrorism. On the sidelines of this meeting, the "African Center for Studies and Research on Terrorism" was inaugurated, with its headquarters in Algiers. To handle the issue of training in every field related to combating terrorism, defining the operational dimension, combating money laundering and financing terrorism, and training judges and jurists and their specialization in the field of combating terrorism.

It should also be noted the important experience of the field countries in the African Sahel, in which Algeria had a pivotal role. Preparatory and consultative meetings were held that brought together the foreign ministers of the field countries (Algeria, Mali, Niger and Mauritania) between 2008 and 2010, and the Operational Staff Committee was established during The meeting that took place on August 12 and 13, 2009 AD, and includes Algeria, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and its headquarters in Tamanrasset in southern Algeria, followed by a council of chiefs of staff of the concerned countries on September 26, 2010 AD, with the aim of assessing the security situation in the context of combating terrorism and organized crime. **(Ali Lubuch, 2013, p. 122)**

5- Factors that impede efforts to combat terrorism and the requirements for overcoming them:

There are several factors that impede efforts to establish a global strategy to combat terrorism, as these obstacles can be identified in the following main points:

-The absence of a comprehensive and consensual definition by the international community, noting that there is a global condemnation of terrorism in all its forms.

-The failure of the international community to reach a conviction of the need to develop a joint plan in connection with the necessity of developing a comprehensive and multidimensional vision to combat terrorism.

With regard to the requirements for overcoming these obstacles, the internationalcommunity must be convinced of the need to build a global consensus around some structural variables, namely:

- The need to activate coordination and integration between the various international and regional efforts.
- The necessity of issuing a regulation by the Security Council criminalizing the payment of ransoms and emphasizing that it is a dangerous source of financing global terrorism.
- The need to reach consensus on a comprehensive definition of terrorism.

-The need to clearly distinguish between terrorism as a criminal act and the right of resistance of the colonized peoples.

:Recommendations-

- The needs to intensify efforts to absorb the various sources of support for terrorism, fight them, and restrict them until they are completely finished.
- The need to include the colonization and occupation of peoples among terrorist acts, as there is no difference between the term colonialism and the term terrorism, as both are illegal acts.
- The need to stop interfering with states and peoples by using human rights issues, which have become a pretext taken by

some international powers to carry out their colonial terrorist acts against those states and peoples.

- The enactment of an international law that will hold accountable the colonial countries for committing serious terrorist acts against the colonial countries without right.

Conclusion :

In this study, we sought to address an important and dangerous topic, which is the phenomenon of terrorism in international humanitarian law, the problem of expansion and the ability to contain - the Algerian experience as a model, as this phenomenon is a crime that crosses borders and continents, and the phenomenon of terrorism did not exclude a particular society, a particular country, or a certain religion, so everyone is concerned With this dangerous phenomenon, which necessitated the international community to unite as a single bloc to combat this phenomenon and limit its spread. Algeria was the first country in this through its pioneering experience in the world, which has become a role model.

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Management of Early Blight Diseases Caused by *Alternaria Alternata* in Tomato Plants

(*lycopersicon esculentum*) in White Nile State season (2017-2018)

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Abstract

To manage the disease, the study involved the investigation of the effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide, Seed Star 42, on the incidence of the disease under natural infection conditions for two successive seasons. Three concentrations were tested from each of the natural products e.g. Neem oil, aqueous extracts of plants leaves of argel, Neem and usher plus mesquite plant fruits extract, as follow; 2.5, 5 and 10 ml/l and 25, 50 and 100% for each of the extracts respectively. This in addition to argel 5gm powder per hole and the fungicide seed star 42 at the rate of 5 gm/Kg seeds as seed dressing plus the control. The assessment of the treatments effects on the pathogen was recorded as percentage disease incidence.

The result showed an invariably high effect on disease incidence obtained by the concentrations of Neem oil at 5ml/l, argel at 5gm/hole and seed star 42 at 5 gm/Kg seeds which gave almost 100% disease control where the percent was 0.0, 0.0, 1.0 at the forth count respectively compared to control which was 16.33. It is noteworthy that those encouraging results were confirmed by the same experiment repeated the season after. However, the effect of Neem leaves extracts at the three concentrations, 25, 50 and 100% was the lowest in disease control, at the forth counts; 8.67, 9.67 and 10.33% respectively, compared to the other treatments and this was an indication of inefficacy. Beneficial effects expressed as reduction in percent of fruits infected were also recorded due to application of these three treatments. Apparently, there was also obtained a high yield gains in this study upon treatments of tomato with those three products. The yield was almost doubled by application of the forgoing products giving a total of 41.6, 46.0 and 36.0 Kg per treatment respectively compared to control 23.1 Kg.

The current results were considered promising and encouraging to carry out a photochemical analysis of Argel plant using different solvents so as to determine the bioactive ingredient in the plant. Obviously, the present study is presenting for the first in Sudan the highly effective method for control of early blight disease in tomato using argel powder at planting time.

Keywords: Management, Early Blight Diseases, Alternaria Alternata, Tomato Plants, Lycopersicon esculentum.

Introduction

Tomato (Solanum lycopersicum L.(Synonoum Lycopersicon esculentum (Mill) (Peralta et al., 2005), whichis believed to have originated in the coastal strip of western America (Papadopoulos,1991), is belonging to the important fruit vegetables for human nutrition ; Thus cultivated across all continents (Anon, 2009).

In the Sudan the tomato is considered as one of the major vegetable crops due to its economics and nutritional value and being one of the main cash vegetable crops. Total production in Sudan reached 529,200 tons in 2012 produced from 37,044 hectares and increased to 617,400 tons in 2016 produced from 46,746 hectares ((FAO, 2006, 2018). The crop is grown mainly to be used either fresh or cooked mixed with other vegetables. Tomato *Lycopersicon esculentumL* is a member of the family Solanaceae (Shread, 1966). It was described by Hansen (2000) as an ancient vegetable crop which originated in Peru, South America. It was taken to Europe by the earlier invaders and from there to North and South America and the rest of the world. In the Sudan it is the second most important vegetable crop of Onion it is produced in a wide area around large cities along the Nile and on seasonally flooded plains.

Objectives

Main objective:-

The main objective of this study is to improve tomato productivity by developing a package of integrated control measures that offer several options for farmers to manage early blight disease of tomato in White Nile State production areas.

Specific objectives are to:-

1- Isolate and identify the genus Alternaria.
2- Explore the antifungal potentials of different formulations of some higher plants and fungicide against infection of tomato plant under field conditions.

LITRATURE REVIEW

History of Early Blight Disease:

Early blight is the major fungal disease of tomato caused by the fungus *Alternaria alternata*.(Ellis and Martin, 1971). This disease, which in severe cases can lead to complete defoliation, is most damaging on tomato (Peralta etal., 2005)in regions with heavy rainfall, high humidity, and fairly high temperatures (24°–29°C). Epidemics can also occur in semi-arid climates where frequent and prolonged nightly dews occur (Rotem, 1994).

The disease was first described in New Jersey (U.S.A) in 1882 and later by. The most critical early work was that of Jones during the period 1891 – 1903 Until 1945 where extensive research on the disease was done Walker (1952). After that, many aspects of the disease were studied and showed that early blight is a very common disease of both Tomato and Potato. Fruits, roots and stems lesion on tomato were observed by Walker (1952). Paul grow, (2000) reported that Early blight pathogen was first described by Ellis and Martin in 1994 from dying Potato leaves and was called at that time Macrosporiumsolani. In spite of its name the disease may occur at any time during the growing season (Hansen, 2000). In contrast to name of early the blight could appear on maturity stage (Paul grow, 2000) .

Pathogen:

Neergaard (1945) reported that *Alternaria spp*. has large spores producing group of fungus and characterized by separate conidia borne singly on simple conidiophores..

Joly (1959) studied the morphological variations of Alternaria species and later during 1964 divided them in three sections and proposed a simple Keyfor identification and determination of the most common species. Furthermore, noticed that the conidia of *Alternaria alternata* are uniform, beaked, dark uniform, pale golden or olivaceous brown and smooth and usually 150-300 um in length and 15-19um thick in the broadest part, with 9-11transverse septa and 1-4 longitudinal or oblique septa, sometimes branched 2.5-5 um thick tapering gradually

Bose and Som (1986) observed septets and the branched, light brown hyphae which turned darker with age. The conidiophores were short measuring 50-90 um long and dark color. The conidia were 120-296*12-20 um in size, beaked, uniform, dark color and borne singly. However, in culture they formed short chains. Singh (1987) reported that the conidia contained 5-10 transverse septa and 1-5 longitudinal septa. The mycelium was septets, branched, light brown hyphae which turned darker with age.

The role of Natural Products:

Neem (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss):

Origin and Characteristics of Neem tree:

Neem tree was introduced to Sudan from India. The tree showed promising results in reducing as well as controlling some insects and disease. The most effective part of Neem is seeds and leaves from which powder is extracted and applied in various ways to infected plants (Ruskin, 1991).

Chemistry of Neem Tree:

All parts of A. Indica tree have been examined by many chemists who showed that Neem trees contain a number of chemicals and showed that Neem compound called "triterpenes" or " Limonoids". There are nearly about 100 proto limonoids or tetramer titer, pentanor titer penoidshexanor titer and some none titer penoids (Jones et. al., 1989).

Neem oil:

Neem oil is a vegetable oil pressed from the fruits and seeds of the Neem. (*Azadirachta indica*) is an ever green tree which is endemic to the Indian sub continent and has been introduced to many other areas in the tropics. It is the most important of the commercially available products of Neem for organic farming and medicines.

Toxicity of Neem oil:

The ingestion of Neem oil, even in small doses, is severely toxic and can induce metabolic acidosis seizures. This can also be associate d with allergic contact dermatitis. Formulations made of Neem oil also find wide usage as a biopesticides for organic farming , as it repels a wide variety of pests including the Mealy bug , beet army, worm, aphids,thrips, white flies, Locust and the Japanese beetle. Neem Oil also controls of black spots, powdery mildew, anthracnose, rust and Alternaria.

2.3.3 Mesquite(Prosopis juliflora):

Prosopis juliflora (SW) DC is an evergreen tree native to South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. In the United State of America, it is well known as Mesquite (Anderson, 2005). It is fast growing, Nitrogen- fixing, and tolerant to arid conditions and saline soils. In some circumstances *Prosopis juliflora* can provide a variety of valuable goods and services: fuel wood. Charcoal, animal feed, construction materials, soil conservation and rehabilitation of degraded and saline soils (Pasiecznik, 1999 and Pasieczniket,al., 2001). In the dry land of India, *Prosopis juliflora* is considered as one of the most valuable tree species (Pasiecznik, et.al. .2001).

Prosopis spp is ever green leguminous trees or sharps. The genus comprises 44 species of which 40 are native to the Americas, of the remaining species 1929kdeziana,PAfricana is indigenous to Africa ,where is P kodzina , P farcta and P. cineraria are native to middle east and Pakistan [Borun and Messey ,1929 and Bukarat, 1976].Prosopis species grow in arrays of environment and are not restricted by soil type, pH, salinity or fertility [Sid Ahmed, 2005 and Babiker 2006]

The name Prosopis was selected by Linnaeus to describe the only species he was aware of P.spicigera in 1776.Felker, et. Al., (2003).

Stated that genus ProsopisLinnaeusBurkat is in the family Leguminous [Fabaceae], Sub family Mimosoidae. The placing of Prosopis in the wider taxonomy classification system given below based on.

Usher (*Caltropis procera*)

Sadana and Didwania(2015) studied the bio-efficacy of *Calotropis procera* and Eucalyptus obliqueextracts against *Alternaria alternate* under in vitro conditions. They found that fresh aqueous extract of at 15% was most effective which gave 88% percent inhibition of mycelia growth of *Alternaria alternate* estrain A1 followed by *Calotropis procera*.

Fungicide (Seed Star 42 WS)

Apron Star 42 WS is a new fungicide-insecticide that combines two active ingredients, namely thiamethoxam, metalaxylam (mefenoxam)azoxietrobin and difenoconazole (www.syngenta.com, 2006). The trade names include Cruiser and Actara (Horii et.al. 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study which conducted at White Nile State, that situated South of Khartoum State, between Latitudes (13 30 12 N) and Longitudes (33 30 31 E) aiming to improve tomato productivity at this State by developing a package of integrated control measures that offer several options for farmers to manage early blight disease of tomato.

Effect of aqueous extracts of natural products and fungicide on early blight disease:

Preparation of aqueous extracts:

The objective of this experiment was to study the antifungal activities of plant extracts of leaves of Neem, Usher, Argel and the fruit of mesquite on the incidence of early blight disease on tomato under field conditions. The extracts from the four plants were tested for their effects on the incidence of the fungus. Aqueous extracts of each of the plant materials were prepared as recommended by Okigbo (2006). The leaves of Neem, Usher, Argel and the fruit of mesquite were first washed carefully, shade dried, ground into powder and stored in tightly covered glass jars wrapped with Aluminum foil until needed for preparation of extracts.

The obtained fine powder form different products were weighted separately and added to it equal amount of sterilized distilled water by volume into conical flask 250 ml and then placed in a shaker for 24 hrs. The mixture was then strained thorough a light cloth and then filtered through a WattmanNo1filter paper (24 cm). The stock solution was kept in the refrigerator at 4˚c for further work. Three concentrations (v/v) 100%, 50%, 25% were prepared by serial dilution with distilled water.

Field experiments:

The field experiment was conducted twice during seasons (2017/2018),.The experiments which were carried out during winter season were conducted in an area infested with early blight of tomato to ensure presence of high inoculums pressure. Land was prepared by proper plaguing and then divided in to 54 plots allocated to three replications each of 18 plots. The plot size was 3* 2.5 m containing two Mastaba each of 240*80 cm. Plots were arranged in a complete Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with three replicates.

Sowing of seeds:

Seeds of the tomato variety Strain B were sown directly in holes on the side of Mastaba, 20 cm between holes giving a total of thirty plants per plots. After irrigation, the plants were fertilized once by using Urea after 21 days after seeds germination at the rate of 40 kg urea / feddan.

Treatments:

Eighteen treatments were tested in this experiment which included; seed dressing by Seed Star 42 fungicide, Argel powder per holes at time of seeds sowing, Neem oil and aqueous extracts of leaves of, Neem, Usher, and Argelin addition to aqueous extract of fruits of mesquite and control. The treatments were assayed for their bioactivity against Alternaria spp. in tomato winter production season under field conditions.

With the exception of Argel powder which was applied at time of sowing at the rate of5g/ hole, the treatments were applied after appearance of first symptoms of Early Blight. The Neem oil was used at the concentrations of 10, 5 and 2.5 ml/ liter of water whereas aqueous extracts of leaves of Argel, Neem and Usher plus fruits of mesquite of 100, 50 and 25%. This was in addition to the Apron star fungicide at its standard rates of 5gm/1kg, seed dressing. Knapsack sprayer, 20 liter size was used for spraying. Application of treatments which started with the appearance of first symptom was repeated five times at ten days interval.

Data Collection:

Disease symptoms were observed starting from appearance of the first symptom on leaves before each application of treatments and continued until the downfall of diseased leaves. In each count ten plants were randomly selected from the middle of each plot and the number of plants showing Alternaria leaf symptoms were counted and expressed as a percentage of the plants inspected. Similar data about percentage of diseased fruits was also obtained according to;

$$\textbf{Diseaseincedence}\ (\%) = \frac{\textbf{Number of diseased leaves or fruits}}{\textbf{Total number of leaves or fruits inspected}}\,\mathbf{x100}$$

At harvest time, the total yield was calculated for each treatment including the untreated control (Sallam and Kamal, 2012)under field conditions.

Data analysis:

The obtained data were subject to analysis of variance for the randomized complete block design, using MStatC computer program. Means were separated by Duncan's multiple range test at P = 0.05.

Results

The results of these studies are presented under the different parameters investigated. The results cover surveys of tomato commercial fields for occurrence and spread of early blight disease, isolation and identification of Alternaria alternata., effect of natural plants formulations and fungicide on control of the pathogen and evaluation of tomato varieties for resistance to the disease.

The effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide on incidence of early blight disease in tomato plants under natural infection (forth count, season2017 – 2018)

Considering the past three counts, the data of the forth count sustained the same pattern where all treatments had reduced the disease incidence to a level lower than that of the control. Their scores on disease incidence were significantly high at P< 0.05 compared to control which was 16.33 percent. Among these treatments, that of Neem oil at 5 ml/l, Argall powder per hole, Argall leaves extracts 100% and fungicide ranked top in control of the disease. However, the data highlighted the remarkable control of early blight disease given by these treatments. Their score of disease control range from 0.0 percent with Neem oil at 5ml/l and Argall powder per hole to 0.33 and 1.0 percent with Argall leaves extract at 100%and fungicide respectively.

It is worthnoty that the efficacy of these four treatments in sustaining this very low disease incidence (0.0 to 1.0 percent) throughout the counting periods. However, the effect of other treatments e.g. that of mesquite and Neem leaves exhibited a successively reducing efficacy of disease control and buildup of early blight with plant again each count. The record of their disease incidence was ranging from 4.67 to 11.33 percent.

Table (1): The effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide on incidence of early blight disease in tomato plants tested under natural infection (forth count, season2017 – 2018).

Treatments		**Mean**
Neem oil	**10 ml/l water**	2.00^{EFG}
	5.0 ml/l water	0.00^{G}
	2.5ml/l water	1.33^{FG}
Mesquite extract	100%	6.00^{CDE}
	50%	4.67^{DEF}
	25%	11.33^{B}
Argall leaves extract	100%	0.33^{G}
	50%	2.33^{EFG}
	25%	2.33^{EFG}
Usher leaves extract	100%	2.00^{EFG}
	50%	3.00^{EFG}
	25%	1.33^{FG}
Neem leaves extract	100%	8.67^{BCD}
	50%	9.67^{BC}
	25%	10.33^{B}
Argall Powder	5gm/hole	0.00^{G}
Seed star 42	5gm/Kg	1.00^{FG}
Control	0	16.33^{A}
$LSD_{0.05}$	**4.19**	
SE±	**2.06**	
CV%	5.20	

No significant differences between means with the same letter(s) within column at P= 0.05

The effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide on incidence of early blight disease on tomato fruits under natural infection (first count, season2017 – 2018)

Table, 6 presents the incidence of early blight diseases on tomato fruits at harvest time. The data indicated clearly the influence of the four top ranked treatments; Neem oil at 5 ml/l, Argall powder per hole, Argall leaves extracts 100% and fungicide, in controlling the early blight disease in plant leaves was also continued to express their effect on control disease incidence on fruits of tomato at harvest. They significantly reduced the incidence of the disease giving 0.33 percent with Neem oil at 5 ml/l, Argall powder per hole, fungicide and 0.67 with Argall leaves extracts at 100% compared to control 3.67 %. The other treatments have had variable level of disease control ranging between 1.0 to 5.0 percent.

The effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide on total weight of tomato fruits tested under natural infection (season2017 – 2018)

The effects of treatments on the total weight of tomato after four successive harvests are presented in Table 7. Treatments of Neem oil at 5 ml/l, argall powder per hole, extracts of leaves of Argall at all concentrations and fungicide scored the highest total weights of tomato, in evaluation of effect of treatments on yield, with significant difference from the control. Concerning the impact of other treatments on total weight, three of them were ranked second to the above mentioned treatments for total yield although the difference was not significant compared to those four treatments? It is noteworthy that in this investigation, all Argall treatments resulted in highest total weight compared to the control. However, the remaining treatments effect on yield was not significant where they gave total weight of tomato ranging from the lowest yield of 18.4 to 23.0 Kg per treatment compared to control 23.1kg.

Table (2) The effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide on incidence of early blight disease on tomato fruits tested under natural infection (fife count, season2017 – 2018).

Treatments		**Mean**
Neem oil	**10 ml/l water**	1.00^{CDE}
	5.0 ml/l water	0.33^{E}
	2.5ml/l water	1.67^{BCDE}
Mesquite extract	100%	2.33^{ABCDE}
	50%	2.67^{ABCDE}
	25%	3.67^{ABC}
Argall leaves extract	100%	0.67^{DE}
	50%	1.67^{BCDE}
	25%	2.33^{ABCDE}
Usher leaves extract	100%	3.33^{ABCD}
	50%	3.00^{ABCDE}
	25%	4.67^{A}
Neem leaves extract	100%	4.00^{AB}
	50%	4.33^{AB}
	25%	5.00^{A}
Argall Powder	5gm/hole	0.33^{E}
Seed star 42	5gm/Kg	0.33^{E}
Control	0	3.67^{ABC}
$LSD_{0.05}$	**2.77**	
SE±	**1.36**	
CV%	7.11	

No significant differences between means with the same letter(s) within column at P= 0.05

Table (3) The effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide on total weight of tomato fruits tested under natural infection after four harvests(first season 2017 – 2018)

Treatments	Weights (kg) per treatment				Total count	Mean	S.d	C.V
	Harvest 1	Harvest 2	Harvest 3	Harvest 4				
Neem oil 10 ml/l water	0.5	3.5	16	5	25.0	6.3	2.16	0.34
Neem oil 5.0 ml/l water	2.3	8.5	22.5	8	41.3	10.3	2.78	0.26
Neem oil 2.5ml/l water	2.1	9.5	14	5.5	31.3	7.8	2.42	0.31
Mesquite extract 100%	0.5	6.5	12	4	23.0	5.8	2.07	0.35
Mesquite extract 50%	2.3	6	8	3.5	19.8	5.0	1.92	0.38
Mesquite extract 25%	2.1	8	6	3	19.1	4.8	1.89	0.39
Argall leaves extract 100%	3.3	7.5	17	7	34.8	8.7	2.55	0.29
Argall leaves extract 50%	2.3	9	16	8	35.3	8.8	2.57	0.29
Argall leaves extract 25%	2.0	6.5	16	6	30.5	7.6	2.39	0.31

Usher leaves extract 100%	0.6	4	9	6	19.6	4.9	1.92	0.39
Usher leaves extract 50%	2.6	6.5	11	2	22.1	5.5	2.03	0.36
Usher leaves extract 25%	0.6	3.5	13	4	21.1	5.3	1.98	0.37
Neem leaves extract 100%	1.0	6	9	3	19.0	4.8	1.88	0.39
Neem leaves extract 50%	1.2	8	8	4	21.2	5.3	1.99	0.37
Neem leaves extract 25%	0.4	3	10	5	18.4	4.6	1.86	0.40
Argall Powder 5gm/hole	4.0	6	26	10	46.0	11.5	2.93	0.25
Seed star 42 5gm/kg	0.8	6	23	7	36.8	9.2	2.62	0.28
Control	2.6	8.5	10	2	23.1	5.8	2.07	0.35

No significant differences between means with the same letter(s) within column at P= 0.05

Recommendations

Based on the promising results obtained from application of natural product in addition to their safety the following investigations were recommended:-

1- More research and investigation should be carried out to find the actual role of natural products on plants in relation to this early blight disease and other diseases.
2- More emphasis on by-products is required particularly (Neem, Argall, Usher, and Mesquite) and others to find out the correlation between natural products and diseases control.

Discussion

The problem of the early blight disease control in tomato was seemed to be complicated by controversy around the geographical distribution and seasonal occurrence of the species of the genus Alternaria causing early blight in tomato (Giha, 1973: Pandeyet. al., 2003 and Reni and Roeland, 2006).Based on the foregoing, the rational of this study focused on the identity of the pathogen, prevalence of the fungus, quantification of losses caused by early blight disease and assessment of different components for management of the disease in order to develop an integrated disease control strategy.

However, although the use of chemicals has helped increase of yields obtained (Ali, 1996), but the worldwide trend towards environmentally-safe methods of plant diseases control have initiated the exploration of safe alternate products. However, Plants-derived compounds (photochemical) have been attracting much interest as natural alternatives to synthetic compounds.

In response to this, biofungicide or natural products emerged as promising alternatives in an attempt to modify this condition where some alternative methods of control have been adopted. This included, biofungicide or natural products which emerged as alternatives, e.g. Biological agents, Neem, Garlic, and few other plants proved to inhibit Early Blight in tomato and other plants diseases (Schmutterer, 2002; Prasad and Naik, 2003; Adandononet al., 2006 and Anjorinet. al., 2010)

Obviously, no single approach for Early blight disease control was proved to be effective and without drawback. Therefore, integrated management strategies are the only solution to maintain plant health.

Generally, the results of the experiments set up to determine the effect of different concentrations of natural products formulations and fungicide on total weight of tomato fruits under natural infection in this study revealed that all treatments (natural products and fungicide) have had positive effect in controlling early blight disease of tomato plant but their effects were variable. The variable effects of natural products and Apron star 42 were also clearly observed on the different parts of the plants where the effects on the leaves were considerably higher as compared with those of the fruits. However, the most pronouncing effects on disease incidence were given by the natural products (Argall powder, Neem oil) and fungicide Seed star 42.

By far, the Argall powder at sowing time and Neem oil were the most predominant treatments among natural products. Results showed its highest significant antifungal activity against *Alternaria alternata* compared with other treatments this positive effect of the two components was observed on the different parts of the tomato crop. Similar results of Argel and Neem were also reported by Rous et al., (1980), Elhadiet, al., (1994), Abdel Moniem E. et, al., (2009). Likewise, results obtained, agreed that the treatment of tomato plants with Neem aqueous extracts reduced the percentage of Fusarium wilt disease incidence to the level of 25.5% and 27.8% after 6 weeks of infection respectively. Moreover, the promising effect of Neem products in controlling plant disease were also demonstrated by Schmutterer, (2002); Prasad and Naik, (2003); Adandononet, al., (2006) and Anjorinet. al., (2010)who reported the inhibitory effect of Neem as biofungicide. Nevertheless, the results of testing natural products showed that there was increase in disease incidence and loss in yield with successive counts.

However, based on the results of this study, the minor insignificant difference between, natural products treatments (Argel and Neem oil) in controlling early blight disease in tomato plant, and chemical control (fungicide), in addition to the public attitude and environmental concerns towards the use of synthetic pesticides as well as the development of early blight disease strains resistant to different fungicides could reduce the appeal of chemicals and lead to the search of alternatively safe control methods.

Conclusions

1-Among all natural products and fungicide tested for controlling early blight disease in tomato, Argel and Neem products plus fungicide proved to be very effective in reducing the incidence of the disease.

2-The results indicated that the minor insignificant difference between natural products treatments (Argel and Neem oil) in controlling early blight disease in tomato in addition to environmental concerns and human health towards the use of synthetic pesticides could reduce the appeal of chemicals and lead to the search of alternatively safe control methods.

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The role of social networking applications in introducing the West to Islam 'The World Cup Qatar is a model"

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Abstract: *Social networking applications play an important role in introducing Islam during the World Cup in Qatar. In light of the technological development that the world is experiencing, the number of users of these applications has increased to obtain news and information related to current events at the local, regional and international levels. Digital applications can constitute a starting platform for introducing the religion of Islam. During the Qatar World Cup event, by presenting content to visitors in different languages with text, sound and image for non-Arabic speakers, which allows the masses to see and hear what fascinates them about the justice and tolerance of the true Islamic religion during the World Cup, by distributing cards to the country's guests that include written prophetic sayings In English, it expresses Islamic values and ethics", as well as holding interactive exhibitions to introduce the history of Islam, which contributes to visitors transferring the values and tolerance of Islam to their countries through their personal and public accounts on the network, which contributes to creating an interactive environment based on dialogue and sharing about the values and tolerance of our religion Al-Hanif,, Therefore, we will shed light in our topic on: The role of social networking applications in introducing the West to His Eminence Lam during the Qatar World Cup.*

Keywords: *social networking applications, the West, the tolerance of Islam.*

introduction:

Longer means social communication, one of the most prominent applications based on the Internet, which has gained a prominent importance as a special way to say and share information and opinions on a large scale ([42]).

The Abdullah bin Zaid Al Mahout Center is also one of the most important Islamic cultural centers affiliated with the Qatari Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs. He played a major role in launching the Qatar plan to introduce the World Cup fans to Islam, by providing religious materials for visitors translated in several languages, In addition to publishing the Ministry of Awqaf website a link containing a religious booklet translated into 6 main languages: English, French, Spanish, German, Russian and Portuguese to introduce the Islamic religion under the title 'understanding of Islam' ([43])

The Arab -Islamic culture will also be available to foreigners to see it as progress and civilization and all that dazzles them during the World Cup in Qatar, especially as they realize that the inhabitants and leadership of this Arab country embrace the Islamic religion that carries in the eyes of the Westerners a distorted image according to the assertions of the officials, The Qataris are strongly defending their identity, and they reject any intruder on the ethics of the state, whatever the cost, especially the attacks that I have known recently for their commitment to not promote homosexuality, as well as the rejection of many unethical habits,

[42] Gi Woong Yun , et al (2018). Hostile Media or Hostile Source? Bias Perception of Shared News, Social Science Computer Review, 2018, Vol. 36(1).

[43] Moataz Shams El Din (2022). Thousands of volunteers and books in 6 languages... Qatar's plan to bulldoze fans of Islam, Al-Balad: Available at the following link: https://www.elbalad.news

and in the same context it will allow visitors to hear the call to prayer in the five times With the melody and the beautiful voice, which sends a message related to the vocal and tasteful culture of the adherents of the Islamic religion ([44]).

The new media has changed the way that specialists in the management of current events are viewed through the availability of methods of interaction and the dissemination of information for the affected masses, as it has transformed the force of communication from those communicating with organizations to citizens of social media users, especially when promoting an event ([45]).

Theoretical framework:

Social media applications and spreading the values and tolerance of Islam during the World Cup Qatar:

is an electronic social structure used by individuals and various institutions in a social framework based on the different relationships between users, such as encouraging a specific team or belonging to an institution, such as the nature of the social status, beliefs, or class to which a particular person belongs ([46]).

[44] Kamel Jamil (2022). How will the Qatar World Cup be an opportunity to introduce the world to the tolerance of Islam?, Available on the following link: https://alkhaleejonline.net

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Social media applications are also one of the most important digital media applications that contribute to the definition of the masses of the Science Cup with the values and tolerance of Islam and Arab culture.

The Qatar DDE is the twenty -second edition of the World Cup for the National Men's Championships, which will be held every four years, and the national teams member of the International Football Association compete.

Religious contents that are interactive through digital panels in the stadiums and hotels and the various places that visitors intended is presented in an organized and comprehensive manner to introduce Islam by the championship organizers.

Despite the defense of French President Emmanuel Macron for Charlie Hebti's fees that were abusive to the Prophet Muhammad as freedom of expression, the organizing committee of the World Cup effectiveness after Macron attended the semi -final match between Morocco and France by placing digital platforms in the match stadium to introduce the life of the Messenger Muhammad his morals and morals, in addition To her his conquests and sales.

Social networking applications and introducing Islam during the Qatar World Cup:

They are interactive sites that allow their use of communication and interaction with each other on the issues and issues that interest their interest ([47]).

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[47] Mahmoud Mohamed (2021). Forms of interaction with the issue of the decline in the price of the pound of users of video journalism programs via social networks, research published in the Journal of Specific Research in the fields of specific education, Minia University, College of Specific Education, No. 37, Volume 7, September, 2021 AD, p. 954.

Being one of the widespread mobile applications that allows its users many other functions such as communication, interaction, exchange of information and content in various fields ([48])

The local 'Qatar ' account published pictures showing the Parkord' in the hotel rooms to introduce Islam in all languages of the world during the World Cup, in addition to broadcasting a page of the Qatari Ministry of Endowments, religious materials translated in several languages through an introductory guide to Islam, which allows The browser has the ability to choose his language to get to know the grace of Islam ([49])

There are many social media applications used to introduce Islam during the Qatar World Cup study, including:

1- **Facebook:** It is one of the social networking sites that allows the user to access the Internet, and who enables its users to communicate with each other, publish their news and share their views on the issues and ideas that it raises ([50]).
2- **YouTube**: It is one of the most famous websites that enable users to watch many published videos that include various

48 Tulika Bansal, Dhananjay Joshi (2016). A Study of Students' Experiences of Mobile Learning, Research published in Global Magazine Humanities and Social Sciences: h, USA, Volume 14 Issue 4 Issue 1.0 Year2016,p4.

49 Al Jazeera website (2022). Qatar World Cup 2022 kicks off with an opening ceremony of 7 cultural musical panels, available at the following link: https://1-a1072.azureedge.net

50 Abdel Salam Abdel Hamid (2020). The use of social networks in activating optimal communication between the college and its students, a research published in the International Journal of Research in Educational Sciences, International Foundation for Future Prospects, Issue 4, Volume 2, October 2020.

news and information that interests their attention at any time and time ([51]).

3- **"Twitter":** A site that allows its users to send short text messages, as it allows virtual communication and interaction between individuals used and the number of tweets reaches 500 million tweets daily ([52]).

4- **“WhatsApp”:** an application that allows its users to send messages, text and audio files, and share them through various groups with texts, audio, and images, in addition to making calls according to the user’s need.

5- **Tik Tok:** It is a smartphone application dedicated to recording and sharing videos between users ([53]**).**

6- **"stringing":**A social networking site that allows users to upload photos and videos, filter them digitally, and share them across groups ([54]**).**

It is possible to benefit from social media applications to introduce Islam during the Qatar World Cup as follows:

1- Distributing religious materials translated in several languages.

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[51] The Shaker Miss (2022). APS in light of the new media, “Facebook and YouTube as a model,” a research published in the Journal of Media Studies: Arab Democratic Center: Berlin, Volume V, Issue Nineteen, May 2022, pg. 30.

[52] Mona Jaber Syed (2018). University youth's use of Twitter in discussing political and social issues, research published in the Arab Journal of Media and Communication Research, Egypt: Al-Ahram Canadian University, Faculty of Information, Issue 20, March 2020, p. 146.

[53] Herrman, J. (2019). How TikTok is rewriting the world: TikTok will change the way your social media works—even if you’re avoiding it. The New York Times: https://www.nytimes.com

[54] Shaimaa Al-Hawary, Mahmoud Mohamed (2022). The role of social media applications in educating young people about the dangers of electronic extortion, an opinion article published in the Journal of Media Studies, Germany: Berlin: Arab Democratic Center, Issue 20, Volume 5, August 2022 AD, p. 234.

2- Distributing printed books in several languages to introduce Islam.
3- Distributing translated books on the biography of the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, and the morals of good deeds.
4- Preventing the sale of alcoholic beverages in the professors and their surroundings and respecting the country's culture.
5- Putting some hotels in their rooms to introduce Islam.
6- - Putting some hotels in their rooms to introduce Islam.

7- Putting the hadiths in all pillars to introduce the tolerance of Islam and the love of good for others.

8- Changing the muezzins with beautiful sounds and connecting the headphones in every stadium until everyone hears the condemnation.
9- The Holy Quran is allowed after languages.

interaction with the contents provided to introduce the tolerance of Islam through social media applications:

It is an appropriate measure to determine the effectiveness of the topics published by institutions on the Internet and social networking sites ([55]),The interaction is a dynamic communication process between the sender and the future that depends on the use of modern communication devices such as the computer, videocators and mobile phones to create reactions about the contents that arouse their interest ([56]),And

[55] Smith, Ronald D. (2021) Strategic Planning for Public Relations. (6th Edition). Routledge, 255.

[56] Rashid Al-Azozi (2022). Interactive media: revolution in communicative formats and innovation in professionalism, research published in the Journal of Media Studies, Germany, Berlin: Arab Democratic Center, Issue 19, Volume 5, May 2022 AD, p. 94.

that is through different communication technologies, whether by admiration, comment or sharing ([57]).

Forms of interaction with the contents provided to introduce the tolerance of Islam through social media applications:

There are many forms of interaction with the contents provided to introduce the tolerance of Islam, including:

1- **LIKES records:** It is an interactive feature that allows the user to show his admiration for the content provided to him through social media applications of various forms, whether they are institutions, channels or newspapers ([58]).

2- **Comment interaction**: It means that the user shows his suspension of the content that arouses his interest, whether it is published on the page of a institution or the pages of friends or a joint group between them, it is a feature that relies on the interactive participation of the public ([59]).

3- **Interaction through sharing:** They are the most used communication mechanisms, because it enables the user to share the desired materials from the user from one page to

[57] Jaafar Shahid Hashim (2020). Audience interaction with advertising applications on satellite channels via mobile phone devices, research published in the Journal of the College of Arts, University of Baghdad: College of Arts, Issue 133, June, 2020 AD., p. 562.

[58] Shaimaa Al-Hawary, Mahmoud Mohamed (2022). The role of social media applications in educating young people about the dangers of electronic extortion, an opinion article published in the Journal of Media Studies, Germany: Berlin: Arab Democratic Center, Issue 20, Volume 5, August 2022 from p. 236.

[59] Eman Mohamed Ahmed (2020). The role of the communicator in achieving the goals of school broadcasting through social networking sites, research published in Education and Child Culture, Minia University, Faculty of Early Childhood Education, Issue 2, Volume 15, January 2020, p. 285.

another and is the reason behind the spread of millions of media materials such as pictures, texts, and others ([60]).

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[60]Hamish Nourieh, Hamida Khaira (2017). The impact of social communication on family communication, "Facebook as a model", an unpublished master's thesis, Algeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Media and Communication Sciences, p. 55.

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La compétition historique des pays pour l'honneur d'accueillir des événements sportifs mondiaux

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Résumé :

La création des premiers Jeux Olympiques en 1896 est considérée comme le véritable lancement des sports modernes, puis l'organisation de la Coupe du monde pour le sport le plus populaire répandu dans le monde, le football, ayant eu lieu en Amérique latine, soit en Uruguay en 1930, où ce dernier l'a remporté.

Depuis, la compétition entre les grands pays et capitales du monde s'est imposée avec acuité pour remporter l'accueil des divers événements sportifs en général, et le football en particulier. Cependant, la période historique relative à la guerre froide, connaissait la coexistence de deux idéologies diamétralement opposées, et dépendantes de deux pôles, l'un est communiste socialiste dirigé par l'ex-Union soviétique, soit la Russie aujourd’hui, l'autre capitaliste occidental dirigé par les États-Unis d'Amérique.

Au regard de cette différence idéologique, les sociétés occidentales sont restées dominantes en adoptant les tournois sportifs mondiaux par excellence, notamment lorsqu’il s'agit de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA, connue sous le nom de Coupe du Monde de Foot ball.

Cependant, la Coupe du Monde de l'année 2002, au cours de laquelle un nouveau continent a été défini, à savoir l'Asie, où la Corée du Sud et le Japon ont conjointement mis en place une organisation des festivités. A l'issue des tirages au sort, les sociétés africaines ont eu l'honneur d'organiser la Coupe du Monde de l'année 2010, dans l'État d'Afrique du Sud. En cette même année, le monde a été surpris par l'État du Qatar qui a décroché le titre de pays hôte, en charge d'organiser le plus grand événement sportif au monde.

Cet événement mondial a suscité beaucoup d'interrogations dans plusieurs disciplines scientifiques, notamment dans la sociologie du sport. Comment l'État du Qatar puisse-t-il organiser le plus grand tournoi sportif international, et ce malgré l'ampleur des défis, dont le plus important est de représenter la nation arabe et islamique ?, Comment l'Etat du Qatar dont la superficie est égale à la taille d'une ville des plus grands pays arabe, puisse-t-elle accueillir des millions de personnes de plusieurs origines ethniques, de différentes religions, de diverses cultures et de pays où les niveaux économiques sont disparates?

Mots-clés : sociologie du sport, jeux sportifs, tournois sportifs.

Introduction :

Si le tournoi sportif est une série de compétitions qui se déroulent entre des unités d'individus et /ou de groupes, avec une intention de déterminer le vainqueur parmi eux, ou de les organiser en fonction de leurs résultats, ce n'est qu'un moyen d'exprimer des besoins nécessaires émanant d'individus et de groupes. La compétition ne se limite pas à organiser un tournoi sportif mondial, continental ou régional par les pays du monde, elle n'est pas une célébration sportive pour profiter du temps libre, ou gagner une victoire sportive ; elle fait preuve de la puissance de la diplomatie, d'un investissement économique, de promotion du tourisme, de coutumes, de traditions et de mode de vie de la société. C'est pourquoi, on retrouve la plupart des capitales du monde en compétition, pour accueillir et organiser un tournoi sportif, qu'il soit régional, continental ou même mondial. Lorsqu’il s’agit d’organiser des festivités mondiales, les Jeux Olympiques et la Coupe du Monde, sont d’excellents moyens pour mettre en œuvre de grands projets d'investissement qui génèrent des revenus et des bénéfices, et augmentent les recettes fiscales, ainsi que les taux de croissance et produit national brut. Elles attirent les investissements directs étrangers, encouragent le tourisme et le commerce, et créent plus d'opportunités d'emplois, et améliorent la valeur de la monnaie locale, et stimulent l'économie et accélèrent la mise en œuvre de programmes de développement durable à long terme, et ce dans le cadre d'une politique d’emploi dédiée essentiellement à cet événement.

De ce point de vue, le choix d'un pays particulier pour organiser les finales de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA ou l'organisation des Jeux Olympiques Internationaux est soumis à des facteurs économiques plus qu'à tout autre facteur, ce qui a poussé les groupes de pression économiques mondiaux à influencer directement les décisions des institutions sportives.

A cet effet, quelle est l'instance mondiale qui supervise les tournois sportifs en général, et la Coupe du Monde en particulier ?.

Il faut savoir que la sociologie est la science qui nous a appris à essayer de nous rapprocher de la vérité, et pour ce faire, il s’agit de poser quelques questions:

- Comment certains pays et capitales ont-ils obtenu l'honneur d'organiser des tournois sportifs continentaux, régionaux et internationaux à travers l'histoire ?

- Comment un pays arabe et musulman et dont la superficie n'excède pas la taille d'une des villes des grands pays arabes, puisse-t-il rivaliser avec un pays aussi grand que les États-Unis d'Amérique et remporter l'honneur d'accueillir la Coupe du Monde 2022 ?

Premièrement : L'organisme mondial supervisant les tournois sportifs en général et la Coupe du Monde en particulier :

La FIFA est considérée comme l'organisme officiel chargé de l'organisation et la gestion de l'industrie du football, elle représente l'union qui prend soin des intérêts de ses États membres. La création de cet organe remonte à la réunion qui a eu lieu en 1863 par douze délégués de clubs et d'associations sportives anglaises dans la capitale française, Paris. Le but de cette réunion, consistait à rechercher la manière dont les lois sur le football sont promulguées afin d'établir la première fédération officielle unifiée de football qui rassemble des centaines d'écoles et de clubs pratiquant le jeu avec leurs propres lois. Mais en une dizaine d'années, une lois unifiée a été établie dans l'un des quatre pays constitutifs du Royaume-Uni (Grande-Bretagne), soit dans la région sud-ouest du Royaume, à savoir le Pays de Galles, et plus tard suivie par les unions écossaise et irlandaise. En 1882, les quatre fédérations ont créé en commun accord la Fédération Internationale de Football (FIFA), et depuis ce jeu s'est répandu auprès des marchands et des marins du monde entier, comme l'Australie, le Brésil, la Russie, la Hongrie et chez d'autres sociétés. Quant à l'organisation des premiers Jeux Olympiques en 1896, ils ont été considérée comme le véritable lancement des sports modernes; cet événement a été suivi par l'organisation de la Coupe du Monde du sport le plus répandu et le plus populaire au monde, le football en Amérique latine, en Uruguay en 1930, où ce dernier l'a emporté.

Deuxièmement les jeux sportifs :

Les sports sont définis comme un ensemble d'activités pratiquées dans des stades ouverts ou fermés, et chaque jeu sportif est soit un jeu d'équipe et/ou un jeu individuel.

C'est à travers le jeu et le sport que le lien est établi entre la culture des sociétés primaires et les sociétés contemporaines, et dans ce sens l'historien Huizinga a souligné que « le sport est né et a été pratiqué comme jeu à ses débuts, car la vie sociale a pris une forme vitale qui lui confère la valeur acceptée de la société. » »(الخولي : 1196،ص27)

Cependant, au cours des 100 dernières années, trois concepts de base ont émergé, et ont été adoptés par la plupart des chercheurs dans le domaine du sport d'un point de vue social, à savoir:

- **-**Jouer play
- -Jeux games
- -sport sport

Loy a présenté un cadre conceptuel pour clarifier la relation entre les trois tableaux appuyé par des exemples racontés par le DrAmin Anwar Al-Khouli pour les concepts : jeu, jeux et sport, et pour cela nous avons décidé de présenter les concepts comme suit :

tion enno francais	**Concept en anglais**	**Les exemples**
Jouer	play	jouer dans la -jouer avec de l'eau -Sauter patiner -boue
les jeux	games	-cache-cache
Des sports	sports	natation-volley-basket-Football

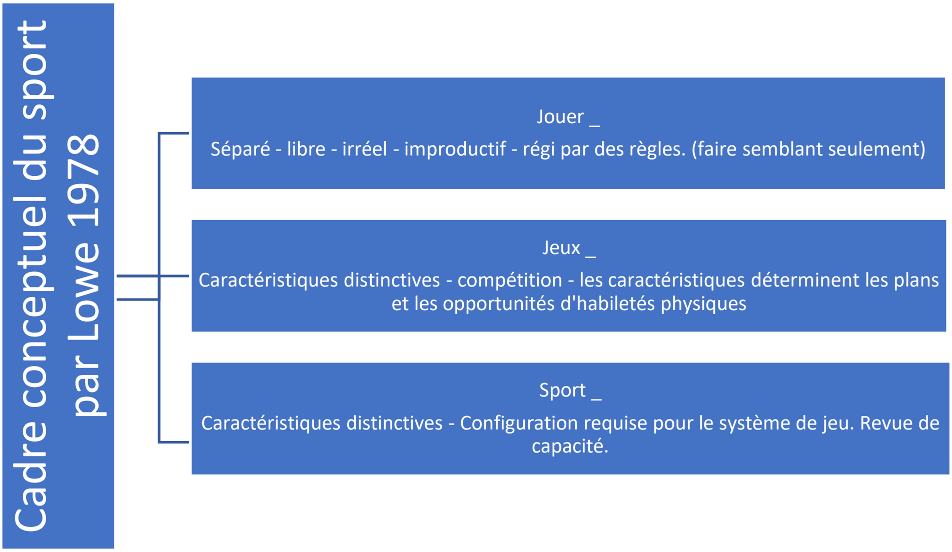


Figure : Un cadre conceptuel pour le sport (الخولي: 1996، ص 16) **développé par Loy1978**

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, il peut être conclu de la perception de Lowe que le sport s'est développé socialement grâce au même système social du jeu et des jeux populaires. Les jeux sportifs sont devenus d'une grande importance, d’où plusieurs concepts ont émergés, comme ceux liés au jeu et au divertissement, et d'autres liés au match et à la compétition, notamment ceux liés au football placé au sommet de tous les sports. Ces sports peuvent être définis comme : "Un ensemble d'activités physiques manifestes de nature compétitive qui se déroulent dans un cadre institutionnel spécifique." (Noman : 2015, b.p.) Elles peuvent être considérées comme un phénomène social total et continu, selon l'expression d'E.Durkheim. Sa base populaire s'étend et gagne tous les pans de la société, et son ampleur lui confère le pouvoir d'être influente sur les sociétés, et sur les plans politique et économique, notamment lors de l'organisation des tournois locaux, régionaux et internationaux.

Troisièmement : tournois sportifs

Les tournois sportifs se présentent sous la forme d'une seule activité, comme les Championnats du Monde de Gymnastique, ou plusieurs activités sportives, comme les Jeux Méditerranéens qui englobent plusieurs sports comme la gymnastique, le football, le volley-ball, etc. Le tournoi sportif peut se dérouler à un niveau local, comme un tournoi de football ; ou à un niveau national ; ou à un niveau régional regroupant plus d'un pays, comme les pays méditerranéens, ou le championnat arabe ; ou à un niveau mondial, comme le championnat du monde de football ou les tournois sportifs olympiques. En finalité, les tournois sportifs s'élargissent et se rétrécissent par rapport au nombre d'activités, et par rapport à l'unité géographique qu'il englobe (Ben Zeitouni : 2020, p. 50). Mais il demeure entendu que la FIFA est l'institution internationale qui régit les tournois de football et ventile cette manifestation sportive populaire selon les pays organisateurs.

1- Tournois continentaux :

Ce sont les activités sportives organisées par les différentes fédérations sportives pour chaque continent, et le tournoi de coupe de football pour chaque continent reste incontesté, réparti selon la carte géographique établie par la FIFA illustrée ci-dessous.

Carte géographiqueselon les divisions de la FIFA(الاتحاد الدولي لكرة القدم**)**

L’image ci-dessus représente une carte géographique selon les divisions de la FIFA, qui stipule que: De même qu'il existe des blocs politiques et économiques continentaux, il existe des blocs sportifs sous forme de fédérations sportives, par exemple dans le continent asiatique coloré en bleu-AFC. Là où les organisations sportives ont précédé les organisations économiques et politiques, où l'AFC a organisé la première Coupe d'Asie de football en 1956 après JC à HongKong, qui se tient régulièrement tous les quatre ans à ce jour, à l'exception du tournoi de 1964, qui a connu la participation de trois équipes, la Corée du Sud, l'Inde, et le pays hôte du tournoi, Israël(السيد سليم، إبراهيم السيد: 2010ص 23-24)

L'Afrique représentée par la couleur noire - CAF –, où le premier tournoi sportif de football a été organisé en 1957 sous la forme d’une Coupe d'Afrique des Nations, qui s'est déroulée dans la capitale soudanaise, Khartoum, avec la participation de l'Egypte, de l'Ethiopie et du pays hôte (M. Selim, Ibrahim Al-Sayyid : 2010, page) qui a remporté ce tournois africain, et depuis cette manifestation est organisée tous les deux ans.

Quant au niveau européen peint en rouge -UEFA-, les organisations sportives ont précédées leurs homologues dans les domaines politiques et économiques. Le premier tournoi sportif continental pour le vieux continent s’est déroulé en 1960, sous la forme d'un tournoi de football remporté par le ex-Union soviétique. (السيد سليم، إبراهيم السيد: 2010ص37) . Cette victoire n'était pas seulement une victoire sportive, mais était considérée comme une victoire idéologique en faveur du bloc communiste de l'Est dirigé par l'Union soviétique, aux dépens du bloc capitaliste occidental dirigé par les États-Unis d'Amérique.

En se dirigeant vers l'ouest, en contournant l'océan Atlantique, on rencontre les Amériques et les Caraïbes, où des organisations continentales et régionales, qu'elles soient économiques, politiques ou sportives ont vu le jour, simultanément, la Confédération de l'Amérique du Nord, centrale et des Caraïbes - CONCACAF - a été créée, elle est surlignée en orange sur la carte. Cette fédération a été fondée en 1921 au Mexique comme l'un des six membres de la FIFA, et œuvre à l'organisation de plusieurs tournois tels que le championnat d'Amérique centrale, le championnat des Caraïbes et les finales de la CONCACAF pour les Jeux olympiques masculins et féminins, tel que la North American Gold Cup et d'autres tournois qui se déroulent dans cette zone géographique.

Au sein de l’Amérique du Sud, il y a des organisations sportives dirigées par l'Association sud-américaine de football - CONMEBO -, dont la zone géographique représentée sur la carte est colorée en vert clair. Elle est le principal organisateur des matchs de la Copa America, car elle est une compétition de football entre les équipes nationales du continent sud-américain comme l'Argentine, le Brésil, l'Uruguay, le Chili et d'autres équipes continentales, et le premier tournoi a eu lieu en Argentine en 1916.

Quant à la zone géographique regroupant l'Australie, la Nouvelle-Zélande et les Fidji, qui sont des pays situés dans le sud de l'océan Pacifique, ils ont une sous-organisation sportive appelée la Confédération océanienne de football -OFC-, et apparaît à droite en bas de la carte en vert foncé, qui a été fondée en 1966, et c'est l'un des six membres de la FIFA dont l’adhésion a été obtenu en 1996.

Le nombre de ses membres a atteint 12 après l'adhésion de l'État de Nouvelle-Calédonie en 2004, et c'est la plus petite des fédérations de football, car elle comprend un petit groupe de pays et quelques îles, en plus du manque de popularité du football dans ces communautés**(**السيد سليم، إبراهيم السيد: 2010ص41)

2- Tournois régionaux :
Ce sont des tournois sportifs pour des pays situés dans une région qui ont des points communs, tels que les Jeux Méditerranéens, qui rassemblent tous les pays du pourtour méditerranéen, qu'ils soient africains, asiatiques ou européens, les Jeux anglophones et francophones. La FIFA a également reconnu la Coupe arabe de football, qu’on appelle communément la Coupe du monde arabe organisée dans l'État du Qatar, et où l'Algérie a été couronnée de la couronne arabe en 2021.

3-Tournois sportifs internationaux spécialisé

Au plan qualitatif, il existe des tournois internationaux tels que le championnat du monde de golf, le championnat du monde de squash, le championnat du monde de gymnastique et le championnat international de lutte. Ces tournois intéressent moins, en termes de médias, les téléspectateurs, contrairement aux tournois de la Coupe du monde des équipes nationales de football, que les médias dénomment sous le vocable du « Mondial ».

4-les jeux Olympiques :

Les Jeux Olympiques sont apparus pour la première fois au VIIIe siècle en Grèce, en l'an 776 av. J.-C., et le mot Olympiade désignait une période de temps de 4 ans séparant une session d'une autre. Les compétitions se déroulaient en une seule journée, et se limitaient au sport de la course à pied uniquement, pour les Grecs nés de parents grecs et libres, et dont le casier judiciaire est vierge. (Maatouq :

1995, pp. 9-10). Mais au fil du temps, plusieurs sports ont été inclus, ainsi qu'une diversité des participants non grecs et la durée des jours de compétition. Au cours de l'histoire, les Jeux Olympiques antiques ont été annulés, mais après environ 1500 ans, des Jeux Olympiques modernes sont nés le 25 novembre 1892 à l'Université française de la Sorbonne, et ce à partir de l'idée des Jeux Olympiques avancée par Pierre de Coubertin alors qu'il donnait une conférence.

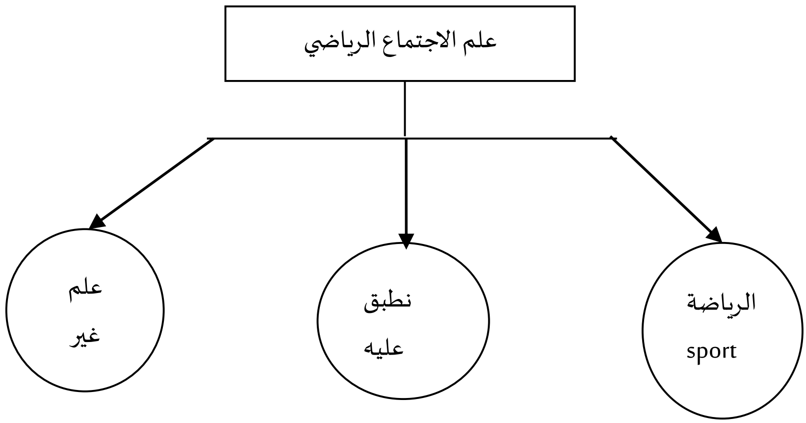
En 1894, le Comité olympique a été créé, et où les jeux ont été proclamés en 1896 à Athènes, et à Paris en 1900 (Maatouq : 1995, p. 11). Depuis cette date, les jeux olympiques sont organisés tous les quatre ans, et ils sont considérés comme l'un des plus grands événements mondiaux qui rassemblent le plus grand nombre de publics et de parties intéressées, en raison de la grande couverture médiatique qu'elle reçoit dans le monde entier *a posteriori*.

5-Coupe du monde (Mondial)

La Coupe du monde (Word Cup en anglais) et la (Coupe du monde en français) compte parmi les tournois sportifs les plus importants au monde organisés sous la supervision de la Fédération Internationale de Football. L'Association Internationale de Football (Fédération), fondée en 1904 et dont le siège est à Zurich en Suisse (Majdoub : 2020, p. 198), a organisé la première session en 1930, et depuis, cet évenement sportif est organisé tous les quatre ans, à l'exception de la période qui a coïncidé avec le déclenchement des Première et Seconde Guerres mondiales. Aussi, La FIFA de son coté, organise également la Coupe des Confédérations, la Coupe du Monde des Clubs, la Coupe du Monde des Jeunes U-20, la Coupe du Monde U-17, la Coupe du Monde Féminine U-20 et la Coupe du Monde U-20. -17 Coupe du monde féminine.

Quatrièmement : sociologie du sport

La mise en place des jeux sportifs et l'organisation de tournois relèvent des intérêts pour la sociologie en général, et de la sociologie du sport en particulier. Cette dernière, s'intéresse aux rapports du sport et des ouvertures potentielles théoriques avec la sociologie, car le concept de sociologie du sport est souvent utilisé dans le champ de la sociologie du sport, si bien qu'il traite « des acteurs sportifs, qu'ils soient amateurs ou professionnels » (Lebaron : 2009, p109). Mais après la mise en place du Comité International de la Sociologie du Sport " en 1965, des groupes nationalistes ont rejoint le comité qui les a soutenu et aidé à s'organiser. Aujourd'hui, il y a une participation relativement forte de chercheurs issus du Canada, de l'Angleterre, de Finlande, du Japon, de la Pologne, des USA et d'Allemagne. (Al-Khouli : 1996, p. 14). A cet effet, une spécialisation appelée sociologie du sport est née, et comme le souligne E.Durkheim, « l'objet de toute science est l'accès aux découvertes » (Durkheim : 2001, p7), et pour illustrer cette idée, la figure ci-dessous représente le caractère scientifique de la sociologie du sport.



الشكل: يمثل علمية علم الاجتماع الرياضي (إعداد شخصي)

Ainsi, la sociologie du sport, est une branche ou une spécialité de la sociologie générale, elle est spécialisée dans « l'étude de plusieurs thèmes systématiques, dont le plus important est le rapport de la sociologie au sport et à l'éducation physique d'une part, et à la sociologie générale d'autre part ». Dans ce sillage, l'analyse structuro-fonctionnaliste des équipes, des organisations créatives et des institutions structurelles » (Ehsan : 2005, p. 46) montre son indépendance de la sociologie générale.

En outre, la nature compétitive des sports entre athlètes au sein des terrains de jeux, quand est-il des enjeux politique et économique entre les pays qui visent à abriter les tournois sportifs internationaux en général, et la Coupe du monde en particulier ?

Cinquièmement : L'histoire de la compétition des pays organisateurs de la Coupe du Monde de foot ball et ses raisons :

Recevoir l'honneur d'organiser un tournoi sportif mondial en général, et la Coupe du monde de foot ball en particulier est une tâche qui n'est pas aisée en raison des exigences et des conditions politiques et économiques fixées par la FIFA, et ce pour accueillir cet événement mondial d'une part, et la concurrence est ardue entre les pays candidats à cette cérémonie mondiale de football, où la FIFA reçoit des offres d'accueil des pays souhaitant accueillir cet événement d'autre part. Lorsque les pays dont les dossiers ont été acceptés par le Comité Exécutif de la FIFA sont votés, le nom du pays qui aura le droit d'accueillir la Coupe du Monde sur son sol est annoncé.

Arrivée à ce niveau, Il s'ajoute à la dimension sportive, tous les aspects liés aux intérêts économique, politique et touristique qui génèrent des bénéfices à court ou à long terme, en faveur du pays hôte, l'organisme organisateur (FIFA), et les institutions économiques mondiales.

Cette compétition est considérée comme la première ayant eu lieu dans l'histoire, lorsque les villes de Silent Louis et Chicago ont été mises en concurrence pour accueillir les Jeux Olympiques en 1904, l'année où la Fédération internationale des associations de football a été fondée, et en cette date le président américain Roosevelt est intervenu pour soutenir la ville de Silent Louis en vue d'accueillir ces jeux(معتوق: 1995، ص22).

Mais lorsque la Fédération Internationale des Associations de Football a décidé d'organiser le premier championnat du monde de football qui s'appuyait sur le mode de scrutin, comme « avant de recourir au vote à la Conférence Générale de la Fédération Internationale des Associations de Football afin de déterminer le pays hôte du premier tournoi. Plusieurs pays se sont retirés comme la Hollande, la Hongrie suivie par la Suède pour laisser passer l'Italie et voter pour elle, l'Italie s'est retirée quant elle avec l'Espagne, seul est l'Uruguay qui a eu l'honneur d'accueillir cet évenement sans recourir au vote, c'était lors de la réunion tenue dans la ville espagnole de Barcelone le 18 mai 1929.

Quant au tournoi de 1934, c'est le retrait de la Suède qui a eu lieu avant le début du scrutin, et c'est l'Italie qui a eu le droit d'accueillir le tournoi, et la décision a été prise par la Fédération Internationale des Associations de Football lors de la conférence générale qui s'est tenue en Suisse dans la ville de Zurich le 14 mai 1932, où l'Italie a eu l'honneur d'accueillir cette coupe du monde et d'être couronné de titre.

La session de 1938 est marquée par le non-retrait des pays candidats à l'organisation de la Coupe du monde, mais la France remporte la majorité des suffrages au premier tour pour remporter l'honneur d'accueillir le tournoi, et l'Italie est couronnée de la coupe pour la deuxième fois. Mais, avec le déclenchement de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, les sessions de 1942 et 1946 sont annulées malgré la candidature du Brésil et de l'Allemagne nazie pour l'accueillir en 1942. L'Association Internationale de Football décide d'accorder au Brésil l'honneur d'organiser la session de 1950, qui sera couronnée par le Paraguay pour la deuxième fois. En 1950, la fédération a décidé d'accorder l'honneur d'organiser cette Coupe du Monde à la Suisse, et en 1958 à la Suède, après quoi le Chili a remporté l'organisation de l'édition en 1962 après avoir remporté en votant contre son homologue l'Argentine par 32 voix contre 11 au premier tour, et en 1966, l'Espagne s'est retirée de la candidature en faveur de l'Angleterre, qui a battu l'Allemagne de l'Ouest, à deux niveaux, le premier était en l'honneur d'accueillir, et le second dans l'entretien final et de couronner le seul titre de l'équipe nationale anglaise, malgré la controverse entourant la légitimité du but de l'équipe nationale d'Angleterre en finale.

Mais dans des circonstances étranges, il a été décidé lors de la réunion tenue dans la capitale anglaise, Londres, le 6 juillet 1966, que les hôtes des trois prochains tournois étaient choisis. L'Espagne et l'Allemagne de l'Ouest se sont présentées individuellement, pour accueillir les tournois de 1974 et de 1982. Mais au cours de l'organisation de l'événement mondial, l'Espagne a décidé de se retirer de l'organisation du tournoi de 1974 en faveur de l'Allemagne, et l'Allemagne a adopté le même principe, et a cédé sa place au profit de l'Espagne pour accueillir la Coupe du Monde de 1982. Aussi, le Mexique a décidé de se retirer de l'organisation du tournoi de 1978 au profit de l'Argentine, car il avait précédemment accueilli ce tournoi en 1970.

Dans ce même vocable, la Fédération Internationale des Associations de Football - FIFA - a accordé en 1974 la mission d'organiser la Coupe du Monde en 1986 à la Colombie, car ce pays est le seul candidat, à condition que le tournoi se déroule avec la participation de 16 équipes. Pour rappel, la FIFA a augmenté le nombre de participants, en la version Espagne 1982, à la Coupe du monde pour atteindre 24 équipes lors de la Coupe du monde 1986. Ceci a conduit l'État de la Colombie à renoncer à accueillir l'édition quatre ans avant sa création en raison de la crise économique qui sévit dans ce pays, et son incapacité à recevoir ce nombre important de 24 équipes. Le Mexique a donc remporté pour la deuxième fois, l'organisation de cet événement mondial, après l'avoir accueilli en 1970 grâce aux nombre de voix nettement supérieures à ses concurrents, les États-Unis et le Canada. Quant à la version 1990, l'Angleterre, la Grèce et l'Iran se sont retirés au profit de l'Italie, et ce aux dépens de l'Union soviétique, avant le début du vote ayant eu lieu au Comité Exécutif à Zurich le 19 mai 1984. Tandisqu'en 1994, cet événement mondial s'est déroulé en Amérique du Nord, parce que les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ont remporté plus de la moitié des voix du comité d'organisation, malgré la présence de deux concurrents, le Maroc et le Brésil. S'agissant de la session de 1998, la France a gagné cette organisation mondiale aux dépens de la Suisse et du Maroc. (Al-Ain Al-Riyad : 2022, p.p.). En dépit des pots-de-vin versés par le Maroc, selon des documents révélés par la justice américaine, le Comité exécutif de la FIFA, le 2 juillet 1992, a considéré le dossier français au dossier marocain.(غبشي: 2015، ب ص)

La Coupe du monde a dû attendre 72 ans depuis sa création, jusqu'en 2002, pour visiter un nouveau continent appelé l'Asie, avec une organisation bilatérale pour la première fois, c'est-à-dire entre les pays de la Corée du Sud et du Japon, sans concurrent, et avec l'acclamation de tout les pays, notamment l'équipe nationale brésilienne qui est le champion. Par ailleurs, l'édition de 2006, qui connut une grande polémique dont le magazine allemand "Der Spiegel" accusa dans son dernier numéro la gloire du football allemand, l'ancien joueur Franz Beckenbauer, et le chef de la fédération locale, Wolfgang Niersbach, de leur implication dans le paiement de pots-de-vin afin d'obtenir le droit d'accueillir la Coupe du monde 2006, aux dépens du candidat extraordinaire de l'Afrique du sud.

Ce magazine allemand précise que le Comité d'organisation de la Coupe du monde Allemagne 2006 a créé un compte spécial où ont été versé 6,7 millions d'euros financés par feu le président d'Adidas, Robert Louis-Dreyfus, en vue d'acheter les quatre voix de l'Asie au Comité exécutif de FIFA. S'ajoute à cela, le retrait du représentant de la Nouvelle-Zélande au Comité exécutif, Charles Dempsey, qui est retourné dans son pays, car il soupçonnait que le processus de vote n'a pas été correcte. Cela a ouvert la voie à l'Allemagne pour l'emporter par 12 voix contre 11 aux dépens de l'Afrique du Sud, pour couronner l'Italie championne du tournoi 2006 aux dépens de ses rivaux français lors du match final.(فرنس 24: 2015، ب ص)

Après avoir organisé respectivement les éditions 2002 et 2006 sur les continents asiatique et européen, il était clair que l'édition 2010 serait organisée sur le continent africain. Après avoir annoncé la rotation entre les continents, le vote au profit des pays africains était évident pour accueillir l'organisation de la Coupe du monde de football. Cet événement était considéré comme le plus grand événement sportif organisé par le continent, car aucun pays africain n'a eu l'occasion d'accueillir les Jeux olympiques. L'Égypte, l'Afrique du Sud, la Tunisie et la Libye se sont présentées avec un dossier commun, et en dernier le candidat permanent le Royaume du Maroc. Après examen des demandes d'hébergement de cet événement mondial, la FIFA a confirmé que la demande conjointe soumise par la Libye et la Tunisie n'est pas acceptée et est retirée, le 8 mai 2004. En date du 15 mai 2004, dans la ville de Zurich où le vote se déroule pour la septième fois consécutive, l'Afrique du Sud a obtenu la première place au premier tour, en devançant le candidat permanent, le Maroc, par 14 voix contre 12, tandis que l'Égypte n'a obtenu aucune voix.

A l’issue du scrutin et du résultat obtenu, il s’en est suivi un grand débat sur la façon dont l'Afrique du Sud a obtenu le droit d'organiser la Coupe du monde 2010, et le journal britannique "Sunday Times" a révélé que le vote du 15 mai 2004, selon lequel l'Afrique du Sud avait l'honneur d'organiser cet événement cosmique de football, est entaché d’irrégularité. Le journal s'est appuyé sur un enregistrement audio de l'ancien membre du Comité exécutif de la FIFA, Ismail Bahamji du Botswana, qui comprend une déclaration de sa part, dans laquelle il dit que le Maroc devance l'Afrique du Sud de deux voix.
(غبشي: 2015، ب ص)

En sociologie, la recherche est toujours à l’affût de questions susceptibles qui rapprochent de la vérité. Comment se fait-il que l’édition 2010 a été attribuée au continent africain en général, et à l'État sud-africain en particulier, à un moment où le monde souffrait d'une crise économique aigue ?(قناوي: ب س، ص15)

Il faut savoir que l’accueil des événements de grande envergure est considéré comme un rêve pour la plupart des pays, en particulier les pays en voie de développement ; c’est un objectif pour lequel ils rivalisent, en particulier pour ceux qui aspirent à être l'un des principaux centres et points de repère importants dans le monde, leur rêve de faire participer leurs équipes dans le tournoi de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA, représentait une grande réussite. Ainsi, la Coupe du monde est le plus grand événement sportif mondial, il est organisé à plus grande échelle par rapport aux autres événements sportifs, et ce en raison de son impact local et international, comme l’exprime le sociologue britannique Maurice Roche, les grands événements sont « modernes et considérés comme progressistes, et ils peuvent être nationaux et internationaux». Ils ont la capacité de changer les emplacements des villes et des pays hôtes. Et dans ce cadre, Roche a défini trois

niveaux d'analyse de l'événement majeur ou méga-événement, qui sont :
1-Événement principal**(Core Event),** est un événement qui met l'accent sur la performance.
2-Zone Evénement Intermédiaire **(Zone Event Intermediate)** au regard des usages, des fonctions, des finalités et des effets politiques et économiques de l'événement.
3-horizon d'événement**(Horizon Event)** est lié aux effets et impacts de l'événement, que l'on appelle les"héritages" des événements majeurs.(الغيطاني ومصطفى: 2022، ص07)

Sur cette base, il existe un ensemble de facteurs et de critères apparents qui doivent être pris en compte par le pays hôte et organisateur de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA, dont les plus importants sont :

-La taille et la capacité économique du pays d'accueil.
-population.
-Localisation géographique.
-Expérience antérieure dans l'organisation de tournois.
-La situation économique mondiale qui prévaut au moment de l'organisation du tournoi.
-L'état de préparation de l'infrastructure, comme les installations sportives telles que les stades et les hôtels. (قناوي: ب س، ص15)

A partir de ces éléments cités ci-dessus, la situation économique du pays joue un rôle majeur dans l'accueil et l'organisation de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA, il est possible qu'elle diffère d'un pays à un autre en termes de dépenses d'organisation du tournoi, de revenus bruts réalisés, de contribution au PIB, de retour sur investissement, la création d'emplois et la réduction du chômage, et attirer les investissements étrangers, développer les relations commerciales et maintenir les avantages économiques après la fin du tournoi ; outre l'appréciation internationale du pays hôte et de l'intérêt des médias mondiaux pour le pays hôte. A titre d’exemple, les coûts de préparation de la Coupe du monde 2014 au Brésil sont d'environ 14 milliards de dollars.

La FIFA, quant à elle a alloué environ 576 millions de dollars, dont 35 millions de dollars pour le premier vainqueur, 25 millions de dollars pour le deuxième, 22millions de dollars pour le troisième, 20 millions de dollars pour le quatrième, 14 millions de dollars pour les équipes qui ont atteint les quarts de finale, 9 millions de dollars pour les équipes qui ont terminé les huitièmes de finale, et un minimum de 8 millions de dollars a été alloué à l'équipe éliminée au premier tour. Ainsi, la Coupe du monde 2014 au Brésil est considérée comme la plus chère de l'histoire des tournois de la Coupe du monde, comparée à l'Allemagne, qui a dépensé environ 6 milliards de dollars pour la Coupe du monde 2006, puis le Japon et la Corée du Sud ont dépensé tout un chacun environ 5 milliards de dollars en 2002, l'Afrique du Sud en 2010 se classait au quatrième rang avec environ 4 milliards de dollars, tandis que la France en 1998 et les États-Unis d'Amérique en 1994 étaient à égalité, les coûts d'équipement s'élevaient à environ 340 millions de dollars par pays (Ernst et Young Terco, 2014). John Minno avait raison lorsqu'il disait que le capitalisme avait un impact sur la valorisation du caractère marchand du sport et lui donnait une forme de légitimité sociale(caillat : 2014, p61).

Ce faisant, les institutions sportives sont devenues un vaste édifice pour le décaissement des fonds, cela est dû au budget alloué à la pratique sportive et à l'organisation d'événements sportifs. Cela a conduit les villes mondiales à concourir pour accueillir les Jeux olympiques et les tournois de football continentaux et internationaux. Le budget des Jeux de Londres 2012, selon le Premier ministre David Cameron, est passé de trois milliards d'euros à 13 milliards d'euros. Le processus d'organisation de la

Coupe du monde de foot ball en 2014 et des Jeux olympiques en 2016 qui s'est déroulé au Brésil, pays considéré comme le plus contradictoire au monde en termes de justice sociale. Malgré l'amour fou des Brésiliens pour le football, les manifestations sociales se sont heurtées à une répression policière, malgré la participation de centaines de milliers de personnes à cet événement sportif organisé en juin 2013, à l'occasion de l'organisation de la Coupe des Confédérations dans la plus grande Ville brésilienne. La Coupe du monde de 2014 a été estimée à 15 milliards de dollars, ce montant a fait réagir beaucoup de personnes, et on a exigé de l'autorité de faire moins attention au football, et se pencher sur les questions sociales cruciales comme la santé et le logement (caillat :2014, p 62-63): parce que les revenus de l'organisation de la Coupe du monde sont faibles.

Bien que les précédentes compétitions de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA aient généré des retours positifs sur les économies des pays hôtes du tournoi, puisqu'elles ont atteint environ 9 milliards de dollars pour le Japon et la Corée du Sud en 2002, et 12 milliards de dollars pour l'Allemagne en 2006, et 5 milliards de dollars pour l'Afrique du Sud en 2010, et environ 14 milliards de dollars pour le Brésil en 2014. Le Brésil a réalisé un revenu élevé après l'organisation de la Coupe du monde, or c'était bien inférieur à ses attentes avant d'organiser le tournoi, car il s'attendait à un afflux d'environ cinq fois les dépenses du tournoi, soit environ 70 milliards de dollars, en plus des revenus générés dans son économie locale estimée à environ 28 milliards de dollars, qui contribue à stimuler sa croissance économique. A cela s'ajoute l'impact économique représenté par la réalisation d'environ 1 à 2% du produit intérieur brut (PIB) du pays grâce à l'organisation et à l'accueil de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA.

Ces nouvelles dispositions, ont poussé la Russie à se présenter pour le tournoi 2018 et à remporter l'accueil de la version devant le

Comité Exécutif de la FIFA avec 13 voix au détriment de l'Espagne-Portugal en organisation conjointe avec 7 voix, des Pays-Bas-Belgique également avec 2 voix et l'Angleterre en organisation individuelle avec zéro vote. (Liste des pays accueillant la Coupe du monde). La Russie situé à l'est du continent européen a été désigné organisateur du plus grand et le plus important événement mondial, or l'État russe savait qu'il n'avait pas d'équipe qui pourrait jouer les premiers tours de la Coupe du monde, et pour ce faire, le vice-Premier ministre russe Arkady Dvorkovich a déclaré que - sans la Coupe du monde, il n'y a pas de croissance économique en Russie. Cela a poussé la Russie à allouer un important différend financier (أبو الفتوح: 2018، ب ص), où les coûts du tournoi s'élevaient à environ 680 milliards de roubles, soit environ 13,2 milliards de dollars, dont 390 milliards de roubles ont été alloués par le budget fédéral, et environ 92 milliards de roubles provenant des budgets des régions russes, tandis que les investisseurs privés ont dépensé 196 milliards de roubles.(مال وأعمال: 2018، ب ص)

La version Russie 2018 est considérée comme la dépense la plus importante par rapport aux versions précédentes, de même que les dépenses du Brésil pour le tournoi sont les plus chères de l'histoire des tournois de la Coupe du monde qui l'ont précédé, mais elles sont faibles par rapport aux dépenses prévues par le Qatar pour préparer la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA 2022, qui est estimée à environ 200 milliards de dollars.(بنك التنمية قطر،2011)

A ce titre, plusieurs interrogations nécessitent des réponses objectives, qui sont comme suit :

- comment le dossier du Qatar a-t-il été accepté malgré la chaleur intense de l'été, qui coïncide avec la saison où la Coupe du monde de football est organisée pour les équipes nationales?
- Comment accepter le dossier de candidature d'un pays pour accueillir la Coupe du monde, alors que sa superficie est inferieure aux grandes villes des pays arabes?

- Comment a-t-elle convaincu les membres du Comité Exécutif à voter en sa faveur pour organiser la coupe du monde 2022?, Compte tenu de la présence de pays très avancés économiquement? Et qui sont plus influents dans le monde, et plus grands d'entre eux en terme de superficie?

Partant de ces questions, il devient clair au premier coup d'œil que le dossier de candidature peut être rejeté catégoriquement dans la forme. Cependant, à travers le tableau ci-dessous, qui montre les résultats du vote du Comité Exécutif autorisé à voter pour les 22, tenues le 02/12/2010, les résultats obtenus vont à l'encontre de toutes les attentes.

Résultats

Pays	**voix**			
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**
Qatar	11	dix	11	**14**
Unis-États	3	5	6	8
Corée du Sud	4	5	5	
Japon	3	2		
Australie	1			
votes Total des	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**

Tableau N° : Résultats du vote du Comité Exécutif autorisé à voter pour les 22 du 02/12/2010(قائمة الدول المستضيفة لكأس العالم)

Nous remarquons dans le tableau ci-dessus que l'État du Qatar est en tête de la liste des candidats dans les quatre tours du scrutin, puisqu'il a remporté 14 voix au dernier tour, tandis que les États-Unis sont classés deuxièmes avec huit voix.

De là, on peut dire que le dossier du Qatar remplissait les conditions fixées par la FIFA, qui lui ont permis d'accueillir la Coupe du monde 2022, car c'est le premier pays du Golfe et arabe. Le Qatar a pu présenter une proposition qui contenait tout le nécessaire pour organiser un événement de football aussi important, ceci lui a permis d'obtenir plus de voix que les pays qui lui faisaient concurrence, comme le Japon et la Corée du Sud (un dossier commun), l'Australie et les États-Unis d'Amérique.

Des accusations de corruption ont été portées contre l'État du Qatar après qu'il ait obtenu le droit d'accueillir la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA 2022, et des accusations de ce type ont été portées dans le passé contre la plupart des pays qui ont eu l'honneur d'accueillir les Jeux Olympiques et la Coupe du monde, et leurs candidatures n'ont pas été acceptées. Mais il y a eu des cas confirmés de corruption, dont le plus scandaleux celui impliquant les Jeux Olympiques de Salt Lake City.(بونيفاس: 2013، ب ص). et celui où l'Angleterre a accusée la Russie anterieurement. Cela indique l'intensité de la concurrence et de la compétition qui se déroulent entre les pays qui se présentent pour organiser la Coupe du monde, et pour confirmer encore davantage, le limogeage de l'ancien émir du Qatar, Cheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, déclarant que " la reconnaissance du Comité International Olympique est plus importante que la reconnaissance des Nations Unies car tout le monde respecte les décisions du Comité International Olympique. (بونيفاس: 2013، ب ص)
Ce monarque était pleinement conscient que les méga-événements sont des événements mondiaux non traditionnels et de grande importance pour les décideurs politiques, l'administration et la société du pays hôte, en particulier lorsqu'il s'agit du plus grand

événement sportif mondial. Le sociologue britannique Maurice Roche a défini les méga-événements comme suit : « Des événements à court terme ayant des effets à long terme sur les villes hôtes, et les méga-événements sont associés à un développement complet des infrastructures et aux exigences pour organiser l'événement et accueillir un grand nombre de personnes. Si le pays réussit, les méga-événements créent une nouvelle identité pour le pays hôte et une image mentale positive (principalement fixe) grâce à une attention intense portée au pays dans tous ses médias internationaux et locaux, ce qui entraîne des avantages à long terme pour les participants. Notamment le pays, en ce qui concerne le tourisme et l'industrie de relocalisation (relocalisation industrielle) et attirer des investissements (الحفناوي: 2014، ب ص) .

Les pays émergents et en voie de développement disposent des espaces dédiés à l'organisation des compétitions, acquérir de l'expérience et établir des traditions dans l'organisation de tournois sportifs de tous niveaux et de tous types. Cette stratégie peut également être considérée comme un processus visant à éliminer le stéréotype selon lequel la région arabe et la région du Moyen-Orient ont été formées comme un foyer du terrorisme, et à construire et à dessiner une nouvelle façade grâce à l'augmentation attendue du tourisme sportif des fans de football, faire venir des ambassadeurs de divers sports internationaux, en mettant à disposition des Infrastructures, c'est-à-dire un espace d'ingénierie, de sport et de tourisme conforme à la culture arabe, islamique et qatarie, ouvert aux cultures du monde, en évitant toutes dérives religieuses, politiques ou morales ou l'extrémisme, comme en témoignent l'interdiction de hisser le drapeau de l'homosexualité, et les banderoles de slogans racistes...etc.

L’ajout du Qatar à la session 2022, est la capacité de ce pays à convaincre la FIFA d'inclure la langue arabe, pour la première fois dans l'histoire avec le reste des langues utilisées dans les diverses occasions telles que, l'anglais, le français et l'espagnol, et à changer la date de la Coupe du monde 2022 de l'été à l'hiver à titre exceptionnel, bien que la préparation des stades de football soient équipés de climatiseurs qui permettent aux joueurs de jouer et de s'entraîner au football, et au public de le regarder et d'en profiter. D’ailleurs, le match final a été disputé le 18 décembre 2022, le jour qui coïncide avec la fête nationale du Qatar. (أسئلة مهمة حول كأس العالم: 2018، ب ص)

Conclusion :

L'organisation de la Coupe du monde de football a un ensemble d'effets positifs et négatifs, à la fois sur les plans économique, touristique et sportif, mais l'effet net, que ce soit à court ou à long terme, est souvent positif. Par conséquent, l'accueil et la participation du pays à la compétition de la Coupe du Monde de la FIFA nécessite son implication dans le système professionnel dans une large mesure, ce qui nécessite une étude de faisabilité minutieuse de cette implication, et l'évaluation de ses avantages et inconvénients avant d'engager des dépenses élevées inutiles et perdre le coût d'opportunité qui aurait pu être dirigé vers un autre secteur. Comme cela est arrivé au Royaume du Maroc, qui est le pays le plus nominé pour accueillir la Coupe du Monde, dont le nombre a atteint cinq fois sans en gagner une compétition au cours des années 1994-1998-2006-2010-2026.

L'édition Qatar 2022 a également montré que ce petit pays a développé une stratégie d'investissement dans le sport, et a joué le rôle d'organisateur de plusieurs tournois continentaux, régionaux et internationaux dans le domaine sportif, ce qui lui a valu une position prestigieuse dans la communauté internationale. Surtout après avoir remporté l'honneur d'accueillir un concurrent nommé America, le premier au monde et sur les plans militaire et économique, ainsi que sa zone géographique qui est plusieurs fois celle de l'État du Qatar. Il a montré que la personne arabo-musulmane en général et la personne qatarie en particulier n'est pas une personne fermée d'esprit qui se contente de préserver uniquement son héritage, n'est ni confuse devant son époque et les aléas qui surviennent, mais plutôt c'est une personne ouverte d'esprit qui vit son époque et profite de ses moyens sans perdre son identité ni excès dans sa culture et ses racines. Au contraire, elle vit dans la conscience du présent et ne vit pas l'aliénation culturelle, mais plutôt convainc l'autre de suivre ses traditions, comment ne pas le faire lorsque les supporters dans les tribunes portent le manteau qatari, comme le portait le meilleur joueur argentin du monde, Lionel Messi, lorsqu'il a couronné son équipe du titre du tournoi.

Aujourd'hui, il s'agit de revisiter le système d'accueil commun, surtout que le nombre d'équipes a été revue à la hausse, soit à 48 équipes participantes à la Coupe du monde, qui sera organisée conjointement par les États-Unis d'Amérique, le Canada et le Mexique lors de la session 2026. Comment se déroulera la session 2030, quels sont les trois pays des deux continents différents, l'Espagne et le Portugal de l'Europe sont désignés pour accueillir conjointement cet événement mondial?, et le Royaume du Maroc du continent Africain?.

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