



ELITE



IOM - OIM



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MEETING MR. LAURENT DE BOECK

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OUR GUESTS THIS ISSUE

Prof. Heba Nouh, Former Vice-president of CU for student affairs & Education , and Mr. Laurent De Boeck IOM Mission Chief in Egypt

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Prof. Heba Nouh, Former Vice-president of CU for student affairs & Education to ELITE :

BEING A WOMAN IS NEVER AN OBSTACLE AGAINST SUCCESS

Written by: Jomana Khaled

Cairo: Ramy Ahmed, Jomana Khaled, and Nayera Cherif.

Elite Newspaper has the honor to interview Dr. Heba Nouh, the current Vice President of the University, ViceDean for Student Affairs, and former Dean of the Faculty of Archeology.

With her rich, dedicated, and successful career path, she has been credited with many accomplishments that have taken the whole of Cairo University to another level. In addition, she is considered a mother to all university students, as she sought to achieve their interests to the fullest. We have all our gratitude and appreciation for her.

When you took over the position of Vice President for Education and Student Affairs, what were the major goals that you sought to achieve, and did you succeed in achieving them?

One of the first things that caught my attention upon assuming this position is that the decisions issued by the university administration to the administrative officials in all faculties often do not reach the dean of the faculty at least, as these decisions are issued to solve a specific problem for students, so everyone in the educational institution must be familiar with these decisions. There should have been renewed communication between the implementation tools, which are the university administration, the dean of the college, and the faculty members. Accordingly, after six months of assuming my position as Vice President of the University, I issued a decision that the Vice President will meet with all those responsible for student affairs in all faculties of the University every month, where each official presents his problem and each of the officials exchanges ideas and solutions, thus there is communication between all executive bodies in the interest of the student in all faculties in the first place.

I noticed through my conversations with university students that there is often a gap between the vice dean and his students, which encouraged me more to intensify my regression against university students from time to time to listen to them. I also made sure that there were two to three articles in the organizing law concerning student affairs, where how they are implemented is explained by the general manager to the students. I aimed to make the student feel that he can speak with the college vice-dean or the dean when he encounters a problem and that they are there to serve him and take care of him, which does not make him afraid to talk.

I also contributed to strengthening the relations between student education affairs and environmental and community service, so I met with the Vice President for Environmental and Community Service, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Sami Abdel Sadiq. We decided to create a joint council between the student affairs agents and the community and environmental service agents, where the community service agents present their proposals in the service of the university community so that the Education and Student Service Agents oversee the implementation of these proposals. This meeting is an article that already exists in the law regarding the tasks of education, students, and community service affairs, but it was not activated. Thanks to God, it succeeded in activating this article, which helped in coordination between the two sectors.

One of my concerns, indeed one of my most important concerns, is the university cities. I have been keen to visit them and share meals with the students, as I was present for fasting with them in the blessed month of Ramadan with the President of the University, Dr. Muhammad Al-Khosht. I am keen to listen to the students, as I often have open conversations with them to discuss their problems, to encourage them to communicate with me in case they faced any problem, and to ensure that all their needs were fulfilled. The feeling of motherhood inside me has always pushed me to try to compensate them, even a little, for their alienation and separation from their families. Whenever I receive a complaint from a resident, I personally supervise the treatment of the problem and sometimes even go to check how it is going. My care for the residents also contributes to enhancing those in charge of university dorms to care more about students. One of the things that surprised me was the complaints of some students about student activities, as not all students in all colleges had equal opportunities in the availability of activities. Thus, I made sure that no student in a particular college has a priority over any other, and that all opportunities for students were equal. Concerning student activities also, I knew that students meet to practice these activities outside the campus, which was a shock to me, as the responsibility for the safety of these students lies with the Student Affairs Representative. I stressed that the safety of any student who practices these activities is basically the responsibility of the Student Affairs Dean.





Prof. Heba Noah declares to the newspaper, confirming:

"THE ERA OF HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT SISI IS THE GOLDEN AGE FOR WOMEN, AND IF IT WERE NOT FOR HIS VISION, I WOULD NOT HAVE ASSUMED THE DEANSHIP OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHEOLOGY NOR THE POSITION OF CU- VICE PRESIDENT "

Now that you have achieved many and many fruitful achievements, in your opinion, have some of the goals been difficult to achieve?

In my opinion, the matter of achieving goals depends mainly on the management, where you find a suitable administration that does its work to the fullest; it is difficult not to achieve the goals. The credit for this is due to the President of the University, Dr. Muhammad Al-Khosht, who was always making future plans in case of any emergency event, as he was keen on making the university fully prepared to face any possible circumstances. I have gained from him the skill of far-thinking and distant future view. One of the factors that help to achieve all our goals is the university president's support for me and all my decisions, which made me always strive to be at my best.

You were in the Cairo University management team during the exceptional crisis of Corona, tell us about the scenes of the first steps trying to adapt to this exceptional crisis in the history of the university?

Well, as soon as the number of very simple cases began to spread, we expected the possibility of the study stopping at any moment, so we had to work quickly and be fully prepared for this possibility. We issued a decision to the Student Affairs Council asking all the representatives in all faculties to ensure that all courses are uploaded on social media and the university's website. Thanks to God, on the first of March 2020, all faculties' courses were uploaded on the university's website, where the platform was under implementation. We faced a problem in this matter, which is that not all professors accept e-learning, and the idea of registering their courses, then uploading them on social media and the university's website. For the sake of solving this problem, we decided either to assign teaching assistants this task so that teaching assistants gain experiences and students benefit, or share teaching the course with another doctor who can upload courses.

We were also the first university to launch its courses immediately after the decision of the Minister of Higher Education to start distance education, and we were the first university to implement the decision of the Minister of Higher Education to make distance education essential and to conduct electronic exams. Of course, the Student Affairs Representatives and the administration have made a great effort in providing these services, and the representatives have cooperated in implementing the decisions in the fastest time and to the fullest.

Of course, maintaining students' health was a priority for the Ministry of Higher Education. Can you explain how Cairo University dealt with the Ministry's decisions and how they were implemented?

As for the Ministry of Higher Education, it issued a decision to stop exams for all transition years and to resort to research, to be written by students and be sent to their doctors. The problem was for seniors, as they had to take exams at the end of the year. During this period we have taken all possible precautionary procedures. The three sectors met: Student Affairs Sector, Security Sector, and Environment Sector. The environment sector was responsible for providing medical supplies such as masks, sterilizers, and disinfectants. In the student affairs sector, I was concerned with distributing students. I asked each Student Affairs Representative to announce to me the number of his senior students and halls designated for performing the tests. I issued a decision to distribute students by 30% in the halls, meaning that the hall that can accommodate 100 students will have only 30 students so that there is a distance of one and a half meters social distance between each student and student, and based on that, I asked each agent to prepare a distribution map to distribute students at this rate. I was also interested in holding the exams for more than one period, that is, a day is allocated to certain colleges for their students to perform their exams on this day, to prevent overcrowding inside the university and to ensure the availability of sufficient halls for all students in the event the college does not accommodate its students with this new distribution ratio. As for the role of the security sector, it prevented any accumulation inside and outside the university; we coordinated with Giza's Security Directorate to prevent any possible congestion outside the university at the gates. The halls were also periodically disinfected, we coordinated with the Student Hospital about the preparation of all backup supplies and ambulances for any emergency, and isolation rooms were also equipped in case any student felt any symptoms while inside the exam hall; he could complete his exam in the isolation room. If any student wanted to leave the exam and go home in case he experiences any symptoms, he had complete freedom for that, as well will be tested later without harming his grades. Of course, whoever didn't want to attend the exams had complete freedom and will be tested later.





TACKLING THE DEBATE OF EGYPTIAN IDENTITY SHOULD BE THROUGH A BELIEF IN GROWTH AND DIVERSITY

On the other side, there were the university cities, which all were evacuated in stages, they were renovated and established at the highest level, under the supervision of the Army and the Engineering Authority with cooperation with the Ministry of Social Solidarity. They did great and elaborated work to the fullest. In about ten days, six buildings were prepared, rooms and bathrooms were changed, and the place was disinfected and sterilized. The work was being done with high efficiency and speed.

After accomplishing these achievements, which achieved a great return, by the grace of God, we were totally free for students of the provinces and expatriates, some university cities were used as isolation hospitals. They provided us with masks and disinfectants in large quantities, also provided sterilization gates, whether on the university campus or in the student cities. At the university cities, we provided special meals to reduce infection. Students weren't allowed to go outside the student cities. An employee used to pass by them every day to ask them about their needs outside so he can go and get them.

Our main problem was the tension and fear of the parents and students. But I worked to reassure them and make them aware of the procedures taken.

We are now facing the shortest semester that the university has gone through in a while. How does such a short semester put pressure on the educational process, and how can we avoid repeating it?

I do not think that it is the shortest semester. On the contrary, I think that it is like any other semester. The month that students lost at the beginning of the semester was added to them at the end of the semester. Each year, the lectures are scheduled to end in April, and the end-of-year exams begin in May. This year, lectures were scheduled to end in May, and exams to start in June.

The administration has officially asked the faculty members that the last lecture remains in May, as the university administration has nothing to do with it if there is a delay. Rather, any delay that occurred was certainly caused by the delay of a professor in uploading his course.

We are hosted by a high-class archeology professor before you were vice president and dean of the Faculty of Archeology. After the procession of mummies and its huge ceremony, Egypt is currently witnessing a wide interest in ancient Egyptian history. How can this momentum be used to strengthen awareness of Egyptian history and stimulate tourism?

At first, let me say that the royal mummies' trip is a global tourist event with all the meaning of the two words.

It was performed with a high Egyptian technology that found its resonance all over the world, east and west. All channels talked about ancient Egypt and its great civilization with pride, as a human civilization that played a significant role in human history.

Therefore, this should be a starting point for those in charge, whether in the Ministry of Tourism and Archaeology or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to patronize preparing what is appropriate to increase the knowledge of the whole world about this civilization; creating more documentary films in all world languages without exclusion, for them to be published through our cultural offices Outside. They should also start encouraging antiquities exhibitions abroad that follow the legal standards for them.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to prepare for the repetition of such events with the same enthusiasm and technology and to be linked to the civilization of Egypt throughout its ages. Perhaps the world is now longing and waiting for the great event, which is the opening of the Great Museum, this huge archaeological and architectural civilizational achievement will be considered the greatest and the best museums in the world.

I may refer here to what we call Egyptomania:

It is a term that refers to the "global fondness for the ancient Egyptian culture" and is represented in many illusions in their lives. There are indications of the spread of this phenomenon all over the world. We find it in the models of buildings, arts, stories, films, and industries, all related to the ancient Egyptian civilization. That is why the whole world is ready to interact with any event concerning our great culture.

Finally, the diversity and intertwining of the tributaries of cultures that create the Egyptian identity is sometimes placed in a situation of collision and conflict, as we have disputes about the Islamic / Pharaonic Egypt, the Arabism / the Islamicness of Egypt, the Arabism / Pharaonic Egypt, Egyptian / African Egypt. As a professor and dean of the Faculty of Archeology, what is the appropriate formula that enables the awareness of our youth to reconcile these tributaries?

Indeed, this issue and the question of the identity of the Egyptian human being often circulates among the educated elite and scholars of history, sociology, and anthropology, and this was discussed extensively by the late Jamal Hamdan in his masterpiece "The Character of Egypt."

At the outset, I should point out that the Egyptian civilized personality is firstly a product of a situation and a geographical location that interacted with it and its environment, as it imposed on it a continent his country being part of it, and belonging to a country and neighboring countries around it mainly, and then passing through civilized eras that the Egyptian himself made and interacted with during His great Pharaonic civilization, or with the Greeks and Romans who were egyptified when they came to Egypt, then his complete integration after the entry of Islam, where he formed all this sentiment, the feeling and the nature of the Egyptian personality. Talking about the concept of origin, race, language, thought, religion, and the oral and written cultural heritage must be dealt with from the standpoint of growth and development over the thousands of years that the Egyptian civilization has gone through so far.

Therefore, the cultural identity of the Egyptian is now found in his connection with the lifeblood of the great African Nile, as well as his vernacular language, customs, traditions inherited from ancient Egypt, in his firm belief in his religion whether Muslim or Christian, and in his sense of his Arabness looking at his mother tongue, the common destiny. The layers of civilization have accumulated one on top of one other, to form us that distinct and unique Egyptian identity that time would rarely find again.





What challenges did you face as the first female vice president of a university, and were there any difficulties in taking on any of your positions as a woman?

I don't think that being a woman was an obstruction or caused me any redundant obstacles. As we all know, any successful person must face difficulties on his way to reach his goal but being a woman, I do not think it added to these difficulties.

I was the fourth female dean of the faculty, it was not strange for a woman to assume this position in the Faculty of Archeology. However the decision to appoint me as Dean of the Faculty of Archeology was the first republican decision to appoint a woman to this position, and I was also the first woman to be appointed by a republican decision to be the Vice President of University for Education and Student Affairs across all Egypt. **That's why the era of His Excellency President Sisi is the golden age for Egyptian women, and had it not been for his supportive vision I would not have been able to reach these positions. I owe his excellency a lot for his sincere efforts.** Thanks to God, I received great support, whether from the college administration or the university administration as well.

In my perspective, I think that women, in addition to their ability to quickly acquire the administrative aspect, also have an advantage that is not found in men, which is the feeling of motherhood, so you will often find very considerate women, because of the great attribute God specialized them by.

Lastly, to who is Prof. Dr. Heba Nouh grateful?

God has honored me to be a teaching assistant, and a representative, then a dean until I reached my current position as Vice President of the University. The person goes through many failures throughout his life. He witnesses despair, frustration, and some enemies may appear on your way even there may be people who would wish to see you fall.

We realize that whoever saves a person from anything is his Lord. My Lord has always helped me throughout all the hardships of my life

After God Almighty, the credit was due to my parents, may God have mercy on them. My mother was the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and she was a successful woman in her work, loving what she does, excelling in creativity, she was and still is my role model, and I can never express how much I'm proud of her for all what she had achieved. As for my father, he was a civil engineer, he always had this fear; that any mistake in his work might harm other people's lives, From here he always taught me and my siblings that we do not treat people but rather God, so our work must be perfect to the fullest, my father always encouraged me to achieve all my goals and ambitions. My parents had always encouraged me to succeed and progress.

Of course, my gratitude is not prejudiced without mentioning the President of the University, Dr. Muhammad Al-Khosht, he has always supported me even before he chose me as a Vice President, he supported me as the Deanship of the College and its Agency. When he chose me as a vice president, he made sure to explain to me how to manage the new facilities that I was unfamiliar with, such as the university cities or the student hospital, as he supported me in all my decisions. I hope I was at his trust and confidence.





AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH LAURENT DE BOECK, IOM EGYPT-CHIEF OF MISSION

Cairo: Reem Omran and Zeina Marei

On Tuesday, the 1st of June, our esteemed faculty signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nation's International Organization for Migration (IOM) to establish a Migration Research Unit (MRU). We, as Elite, took it upon ourselves to further elaborate the purpose and the vision behind this unit, that is ought to act as a leading centre of the academic community. Accordingly, we were honoured to conduct an interview with IOM's Egypt chief of mission Mr. Laurent de Boeck, where we got insights about his role and how has it been like working in Egypt. We also got to know an overview of what IOM does and provides, followed by a thorough dialogue over the MRU; we got to know its purpose, Mr Laurent's expectations for it and how may FEPS' students benefit from it.

We started off our interview by asking Mr. Laurent to introduce himself. Mr Laurent explained that he had previously been the Chief of Mission of IOM Yemen, until he arrived in Egypt during early 2018, and acted as IOM Egypt's Chief of Mission ever since. We were then eager to know how's it like being the chief of Mission of IOM Egypt. Mr. Laurent described Egypt as a very interesting state when it comes to migration, thus, working in Egypt was one of its kind; that was mainly due to Egypt being a hub to a large spectrum of migrants, whether those who are looking for long stays or transiting in the area. According to Mr. Laurent, it's fascinating the variety of reasons people migrate over to Egypt, as they ranging from socio-economic reasons and all the way to environmental disasters. On the other hand, the number of Egyptians who migrated abroad, and need aid in multiple areas, are fascinating as well; the number is so big that Egypt has been ranked 4th amongst the countries that receive highest amount money back from its citizens working abroad, at a rough amount of 29 billion dollars a year. On an international scale, Egypt is amongst the most engaged states in the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), and integrate in global visions. In other words, Egypt in terms of migration is one of the most exciting and challenging states there is.

We had to seize the opportunity to ask Mr Laurent what does the IOM exactly do and provide in Egypt. To begin with, Mr. Laurent explained that there are two main aspects globally; serving member states is one, and all governments institutions which is extended to society, and that is regarded as the institution approach. The migrant approach, on the other side, is basically providing all the assistance a migrant may need. The IOM supervises activities related to legal framework ensuring strategies and mechanisms and delivering services and based on the other approach making sure they are sustainable by partnering up with other institutions and NGO's, caring for the wellbeing of migrants and their situations. Migrants are classified into those who are highly vulnerable and those with low vulnerability; the IOM provides protection to both, with priority to the highly vulnerable. Mr Laurent also added that they insert migrants into health care systems, help them find jobs through implanting specific programs such as self-employment or access to employment, guaranteeing migrants proper recruitment, alongside working on their mental health and strengthen their tolerance to racism and discrimination.





Moving on, we asked Mr. Laurent to share with us his thoughts over the newly opened research unit, and why he thinks it's important. He started off by expressing a ton of positive thoughts, followed by explaining the purpose of the MRU. Back in 2018, when he first arrived to Egypt and started acting as chief of mission, IOM Egypt had already had a MRU in CAPMAS for over a year, and a recently opened one in AUC. Mr. Laurent believed that it was vital to link between academia and IOM's practical work; such a research unit would provide priceless researchers and policies based on evidence, that would greatly benefit the organization on every single level. Therefore, he spent a year exploring all his options, and FEPS was picked from a wide range of leading academic institutions, due to its achievements and excellence in the fields of education, scientific research and community services. After discussing with FEPS and having them on board with such a beneficial project, money was raised, in the name of supporting the merge of academia and the government into IOM's working our life, and the desired unit successfully set up, as we witnessed

Following up, our next question for Mr. Laurent was what are your impressions on the MRU so far? and what are your expectations for it? Mr Laurent first expressed his tremendous impression with those in charge, stating that they are very engaging, reassuring and that they share his interests in the importance of creating such a unit amongst every institution of Cairo and beyond, ministries included. With that being said, those impressions fulfilled on of Mr. Laurent's most important expectations, which is bringing together academic people policy makers and the government, whilst having them sharing the same future interests and goals. His other expectations fall under the umbrella of making a migrant's life better; Mr. Laurent would love for people to look to migrants as people who can really contribute to the society, not as just numbers. The strong global stigma that defines migrants as poor individuals that take advantage of the society should disappear. He believes that the researches and policies to be conducted by the MRU could be a bridge that allow migrants to unleash their full potential and benefit the Egyptian society; our faculty, in particular, could use an economic or socioeconomic approach in making Mr. Laurent's vision come to life.

Adding up, we had to know how does Mr. Laurent you think students of the faculty can benefit from this MRU? With FEPS' students having the chance to hold huge governmental positions in the near future, Mr. Laurent strongly believes that they should be fully aware of the migration scene in the state; in other words, it's an indirect investment in the dynamic of migration. They need to be able their powerful roles in implanting laws and regulations that would benefit migration and migrants, and the first step towards that is by engaging in the MRU. Through the online library that is provided by the MRU, all the students could access literature books, research papers and articles thoroughly discussing migration, giving them all what they need and more to fully comprehend the migration scene in the area. This research unit will provide migration analysis like no other, and thus, it's also the go-to for any student interested in this cause.

Lastly, we gracefully asked Mr. Laurent what advice would he give to faculty's students? One of the most important issues that Mr. Laurent wanted to shed the light on is youth unemployment, stating that younger generations should be aware that migration isn't the only best solution for it. He would also like to shed like on migration as a whole, stating that it isn't a temporary phenomenon, that would fade away by time. Migration is will continue to grow each and every day, so instead of looking at it radically or in any way based on discrimination, we should focus on making the best out of it, whilst providing proper living conditions for those migrants, and studying how it could benefit us and our society.





Zoom

Leave



MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT ADDRESSES FEPS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mustafa M. Sayed

On Wednesday Dec,12th 2021, the center for economic and financial research and studies in faculty of economics and political science Cairo university hosted a seminar on the environmental dimension in the sustainable development plan with their guest Dr. Yasmin Fouad -the minister of environment-. The seminar was managed by Dr. Heba Nassar -the associate professor of economics in Cairo University-.

Starting the seminar by welcoming her excellency Dr. Yasmin Fouad – the minister of environment- and the attendants, it was obvious that there is an increasing interest for the environmental dimension among all age groups as attendants were from different age groups.

The dean welcomed the minister and introduced the subject, then showed government interest in achieving the 3 dimensions of sustainable development plan which are economic, social, and environmental and urban development, achieving green economic growth and reducing the emissions of CO2.

Her excellency started her talk showing that her ministry isn't an executive one but it's more of a coordinating ministry that aims to work with other ministries and organizations to achieve the planned goals and completing its role in 2030 plan which is having an integrated ecosystem through coordinating with other organizations to take the environmental dimension into consideration in their plans.

She moved to laws regarding environment as those laws focused on integrating the environmental dimension in all fields, the importance of natural resources security, exploitation and investment which guarantees next generations' rights. In order to achieve its goals the ministry aimed at managing the natural resources such that sustainability is taken into consideration, decreasing pollution and wastes, maintaining the balance of ecosystems and biodiversity, and keeping Egypt's international agreements related to environment.

The ministry worked on 3 main dimensions to achieve its goals which are decreasing wastes, protecting natural resources and facing the environmental changes. This was done through giving KPIs to measure the effectiveness of the achieved jobs and encouraging environmental investment and green economy.

Then, she declared that regular ways of punishments and taxes aren't efficient enough to achieve the goals so they tried to provide new sustainable economic opportunities, the ministry attempts to achieve these goals through different dimensions which are, leaving the old school of environmental tourism to get away from landmarks to the new school of raising awareness, encouraging the private sector to convert wastes into energy by buying from investors by 140 cents/kilowatt and in cooperation with central bank of Egypt, it provide loans to investors in that field by doing so, the total investments in that field for 8 firms only is 345 million dollars, expanding in using and generating bioenergy and fertilizers in villages, taking care of protectorates that is in Cairo and nearby.

She opened the way for any questions by the attendants. And questions were as follows: what's her opinion in 2030's plan and what is the predicted time to achieve its goals? , another question was about wastes' system specially in old neighborhoods, what are the monitoring methods specially in villages? , what incentives do the government provide to private sector to engage? , are there any agreements for green finance? .

Dr. Yasmin answered all the questions as follow: she assured that there exist many agreements to provide green finance for instance, ministry of electricity got 475 million dollars for expanding in generating renewable resources, regarding the wastes' system, she declared that there will still be wastes for more 5 years as eliminating wastes needs a lot of factors to be worked upon first, concerning monitoring, the ministry has specialized monitoring offices that do its job in each governate then she showed with pride that the ministry has responded to 99% of the received complaints that it received, regarding the incentives, she assured that CBE provide loans for investors in converting wastes into Energy , the government buys from them by 140 cents/kilowatt , she then added that there are incentives for decreasing the use of plastics and increasing the use of devices that work with renewable energy.

She ended her enriched seminar by thanking the attendants and showing her pride of faculty of economics and political science Cairo university as she took her PHD from it.





OUR FACULTY HOLDS A PANEL DISCUSSION ON: THE CONSTITUTIONAL PATH IN LIBYA

Bahey El-din Ayman

Within the framework of a series of discussion panels organized by the Center for Research and Political Studies and Intercultural Dialogue at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science - Cairo University on political and constitutional developments in the Arab countries, the Center organized a discussion on the subject of the constitutional process in Libya, hosting the Counselor Dr.: Mohamed El-Ghannam the President At the Cairo Court of Appeal and former Director of the Political Department of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, on Thursday, June 3, 2021, through Zoom.

Chancellor and Dr. Mohamed Ghannam

He worked for a long time at the United Nations in its missions in Somalia and in Iraq, but his most notable work before returning to the ground, To the Cairo Court of Appeal, is the presidency of the political and constitutional path of the United Nations Mission in Libya, It has played an important role, particularly in our topic today: the constitutional path of Libya and the completion of the draft constitution, which unfortunately has not yet been ratified. His role was the most prominent of all non - Libyans.

Chancellor Mohamed Ghannam: I would like to thank Cairo University for this opportunity. I didn't have much opportunity to talk about my United Nations experience. I worked at the United Nations for 11 years. From 2005 to 2011, they were on loan from Egypt, and I am currently President of the Cairo Court of Appeal. I have worked in the constitutional, legal and political spheres in a number of missions and States and have freed them in Libya. Libya's experience was a final one for me, and then I returned to the Egyptian judiciary. It was a very difficult one. I worked in Libya from 2013 to the end of 2016. Part of it was inside Libya in Tripoli, and I moved to a number of Libyan cities, and then there was an evacuation to Tunisia. I was also working on the Libyan political agreement, known as the (sofaraa Agreement), which took place in Morocco and was between the two rival groups in Libya, and it was signed at the end of 2016.

With regard to the constitutional course in Libya, Libya has emerged from a political dispute that has resulted in a chapter of the Arab Spring and has many labels as some call them (uprising, civil war, revolution... (It ended with Muammar Gaddafi being removed from the picture and charting the way for new Governments and other authorities. The legal organizer of these periods is called the Constitutional Declaration, which is essentially an Egyptian invention. As a constitutional practitioner, I have not seen it in other countries. I grew up in Egypt and moved to a number of neighboring Arab countries, and we kept it in one way or another. In Sudan, there is a constitutional document governing the transition period, they called it a constitutional document, but within the framework of a constitutional declaration, the constitutional document is a legal document for the conduct of the transition. This constitutional declaration in Libya thus regulated the (harsh) transitional period in Libya.

Unfortunately, the 2011 constitutional declaration is the Libyan constitutional document. This document states that there is an election for the drafting body of the Constitution, which consists of 60 members from the three political provinces, Of course, Libya has historically consisted of three political territories, the Western Province (Tripoli), the Eastern Province (Beni Ghazi) and the Southern Province. In 1951, prior to the United Nations' recognition of the State of Libya, there was a King of Libya who refused to assume power without the ratification of the Constitution. In 2011, with the Constitutional Declaration, such a 60-member commission was established for each province, with little difference, that three Libyan ethnic minorities were given seats, in the sense that two seats were given for each of the three minorities, six seats. (10% of seats), and it was stipulated that these minorities should be compatible with matters relating to it, which is a slightly loose text. The Commission was therefore elected.





In Libya, there were some unprecedented things, including the composition, as well as the combination of the election and the referendum, in the sense that the Commission was elected by the general public, and minorities have refused to vote, especially the Amazigh minority. Members were required not to belong to any parliamentary parties. The Libyan state was coming from the experience of Muammar al-Qaddafi and the subsequent absence of political parties or formations, all of which were new experiences for the Libyan people. They had much larger but destroyed aspirations and ended up disapproving of political parties for the Constitution. But a referendum was added, and what's new. Because the committee is usually formed either by election or by appointment from either side or then a draft approved by a majority of the people by referendum, Libya combined the two. In the context of this situation, I have participated with many experts in the entire process they have undertaken to draft the Constitution, which will eventually be put to a referendum.

And there were a lot of shockwaves on the road. The first shock is the establishment of 3 months for the establishment of the Constitution, which is of course unrealistic and will not be achieved. Especially in a state that has, throughout its history, developed only a single constitution, it started with 60 days, ended with four months in the end, and was, of course, an unrealistic timeline. The second is the Commission's desire to write the Constitution themselves, although they are not specialized at all, and the Commission is not mandated to do so, but it lays the foundations and sets ideas and the writing of the Constitution must be left to a competent commission. This led to a terrible delay in timing. We started on 21/4/2004, and the final draft of everything we went through was adopted on 29/7/2017, and so what was supposed to end in 120 days took 3 years. This is the current Libyan constitutional framework.

But so far the referendum has not been held, because the political circumstances have disrupted anything, including the constitutional track. Unfortunately, we have very much demanded that the State push for a referendum on the Constitution and emphasize the need to complete the project through the referendum fund.

The Constitution is not only a legal document, but it is the supreme law, and it regulates the governance of any state and has clear implications for political action in any state. Along with all the constitutional procedures there was a political path, and I was the chief writer of the Ambassadors' Agreement, not only my thoughts but I was the draftsman for these texts, and it ended with a political agreement between the rival parties. This agreement was created by what is called the Government of National Accord, and it created a bad institution called the Presidential Council, composed of 9 people. When we start dedicating the holes, they continue with us and are a problem for us, and these are not legalized, but they will continue with us until 2021. There is a so-called Libyan Political Dialogue Forum, a structure of 74 members and members formed by the United Nations and a key player in Libya, based on deliberations with many parties. The Forum developed the road map and established a Presidential Council composed of a President and 2 vice presidents.

The major problem currently facing Libya is two-fold. The first part lies in the Marshal Haftar, which is not a problem in itself. But his role in future Libyan politics is a problem. Is he the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces or is he the Commander-in-Chief? So is he going to agree to be under someone's presidency? Second, it's unclear how the elections will take place, we're at a crossroads, there are many ideas, but there's no consensus. There are three ways, a referendum on the constitution, parliamentary elections, and presidential elections, and no one knows the order of these steps and the picture is unclear. On December 24, 2021, elections are scheduled to take place, but no one knows which elections will take place first.





Dr. Mohammed: What were the most important points in the drafting of the Libyan constitution?

First, disagreement over governance and the definition of governance. Do we want a presidential, semi-presidential or parliamentary system? And also there were a lot of debates and disagreements about the state system, federal or central, and eventually, the project ended up being a decentralized state, which is the opposite of the historic constitution. The 1951 Constitution was based on the federal system, but this new system is perplexing decentralization, that is, there are governors and local councils elected, but we tried to weigh between extended decentralization and normal decentralization, and this will be applicable. The regime of government will be presidential and in our Arab world it is considered semi-presidential, but the quasi-presidential systems in which the regime is very strong when the Prime Minister has very large powers, the President has few powers, there are almost presidential quasi-presidential regimes, and the Prime Minister is not considered to have powers, which is mostly the direction of Libya.

There was also a major discussion on the role of Islamic law. The Libyan Constitution recognized that Islamic law would be the main source of legislation. Then there was also a lot of discussion about rights and freedoms. However, the Constitution omits many things, including the clarification of the powers of the armed forces in political life. They also overlooked the composition of the judiciary, and they didn't say how it was forming. But as a whole, it is a very good constitution, but I think there is a big difference between the written document and its application. In the end, Libya has established a constitutional court, and constitutional courts are supposed to have some influence, and they have a leading role in interpreting the constitution, and we hope that they will consolidate the constitution.

Mohamed Ashraf a TA in Political Science: Is it possible that Abdul Hamid dobiba is the cause of the disruption of the road map as a businessman who could use his position for economic gain? What is the role of foreign intervention in the next phase?

The Prime Minister in his own councils says that they will not be able to hold elections. He favors extending the transition period. We have a problem in the Arab world in general.

A large part of the ongoing conflict is called proxy warfare, run by other large parties, Egypt being one of those parties, Haftar is backed by Egypt, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Russia, France, and, on the other hand, Qatar and Turkey. There can be additional players, but this is clear, and the national role is very important in this because foreign parties are not the decision-makers but the main drivers. We are now in a period of temporary truce or a warrior's break, and, very, unfortunately, decisions coming up are doomed, especially decisions regarding elections, because there are so many stalkers. As a result, the circumstances could lead to a war to come.

What is the fact that some Libyan researchers are offering popular support and the fact that public opinion and support for the Libyan project are the reason for the delay in achieving the Libyan constitutional path?

I don't pretend to know what individuals think, but in my personal belief, the Libyan people have lost a lot of confidence in Libyan parties, and the evidence is that when the constitution drafting committee was elected, Libyans strongly insisted that the committee should not belong to any political parties. Are Libyan politicians representing the Libyan people? Of course, but not entirely, and nobody fully likes the document, but in its entirety, it is a very good constitution and covers many expectations. There is now a trend that there will be an amendment to the referendum and that each Territory alone will be completed even though it is essentially a plebiscite.





My personal opinion is consistent with the trend that Libyan politicians do not represent many of the aspirations of the Libyan people when they discuss the draft constitution.

Nour (in English): could the wars of the agencies be one of the reasons for Libya's suffering in transition?

Dr. Muhammad Ghanam (English): Of course, agent wars are one of the reasons. It is a major reason for what Libya is going through and what Libya is going through in the future. And Libyans are able to solve their own problems if they leave themselves with encouragement and without interference. The main forces intervene and do not support Libya, and all countries must let Libya take its own decision.

Nayera: Do you prefer the Constitution first or the elections first?

I'm biased towards the Constitution, and the painful experience in Egypt in 2011 proved that the Constitution was supposed to come first. Logically, there must be no elections without the foundations and the foundations in the Constitution, and the referendum is much easier than the elections, and it is easier to accept them, and many of the existing decades will be resolved.

Osama: what will be the nature of the American role in the Libyan path under President Biden's administration?

So first of all, Marshal Haftar holds American nationality, is this official support from Marshal Haftar? I cannot say yes, in my personal belief, that America has been very conservative in recent years, especially after the American ambassador was killed by a militia in Beni Ghazi, and that was, therefore, a disgrace to the American administration. It is a major problem for America that has largely neutralized America. And I saw the American role with my eyes, and it was neutral. America plays with four hats, the first hat is the American ambassador in Libya. It's a very forward-looking role, the second that they have an envoy in the Middle East.

The third cap is the United States Administration in Washington. The fourth cap, which is unclear, is the United Nations. The former Deputy Head of Mission was Stephanie Williams, She is an American who was in Bahrain and became the deputy of Ghassan Salama. When Ghassan resigned, she was responsible for the mission. It sponsored the current Libyan political dialogue, and its role was very strong, and it was one of the reasons for the current success.

Safwat: in case of a referendum on the Constitution before the elections, what is the real strength on the ground that ensures the integrity and completion of the referendum?

The elections are very much about the term "political will," and I am a jury and I supervised a lot of elections in Egypt, and the practice of jury in relation to the elections in Egypt, hurt both of the elections and the judiciary institutions in Egypt, and we are very close to elections in Egypt. If the Libyan government wants a fair election, it will. I see that the conflicts in Libya have calmed down a lot before. There is an independent electoral commission as well as other international organizations that can monitor elections, and the integrity of referendums is much greater than that of elections because there are no candidates.

Abdellatif from Somali: Why did the drafting of constitutions become one of the most difficult post-crisis problems for States?

I was in Somalia when the Somali Constitution was adopted, and it's one of my experiences. My view is that the difficulty of the problem is that we emerge from major and often major conflicts and wars, and we believe that the document will solve everything and that this is not true, but the solution in its application, which often depends on political will. The other thing is that the constitutional process is often cooked, quickly, negligent or biased and does not take its time. Also, the drafters of the Constitution are detrimental to the constitutional process.





I do not deny the charge of the United Nations, because they have a preserved post-conflict list, and I have no disagreement with these principles, but it does not work with all situations and not in the same way.

Iman: What is the importance of the Egyptian - Turkish rapprochement and its role in resolving the Libyan crisis?

The Egyptian - Turkish role will have a very direct impact, and this is evident in the words of the President of Turkey, and Libya for both sides is a very important element, especially for Turkey because it supports (a group known to all) and does not want it to lose, and the group is showing Libya as its last stronghold to exercise power. And if the two parties don't communicate by consensus, there's a big problem. But in general, Turkey will not leave Libya easily, and vice versa, Libya for Egypt is a matter of life or death.

Fawaz of Yemen: My question is about the problem of time, which has been an obstacle to the constitutional process and it's still ongoing. Why wasn't the precedent constitution used in the creation of the new constitution?

I have good experience in Yemeni constitutional matters, and some cases are compared between the Yemen and Libyan constitutions, and we hope that Yemen will emerge from the current pouch because there is a conflict in Yemen that is much stronger than Libya, which is also a war of agency. The world responded, of course, to the old Constitution. In Egypt, I do not believe that there is a Constitutional Commission until the 2014 Constitution did not use previous constitutions. This is therefore a major source of the Libyan Constitution, but in my view, the 1951 Constitution does not align with the current time and does not fit the humanitarian-development, for example, the 1951 Constitution does not allow women to vote. The most important criticism of the Constitution is that it was a federal or federal constitution, an extreme model of decentralization that is not well applied in our Arab world.

Hussein Abdelradi: Could the (known group) and the group in the rival Libyan Parliament be agreed to gain bilateral profits?

Anything can be agreed, of course, but it's partially internal, and much of it is through the agency, but will this group be satisfied that Marshal Haftar will be elected as President of the Republic in case of his candidacy? I don't know, so there are going to be very strong tests related to this default agreement.





THE CONTROVERSY ON COVID VACCINES PROPERTY RIGHTS WAIVER : WHO WILL WIN IN THE END?

Ogine ibrahim, second year

Covid-19 is no longer a new, and our lives have been normalized with its restrictions and we are accustomed to the circumstances we were forced to. The question arises here itself, is there really no end to the story of this virus? In fact, some vaccines have been detected that prevent individuals from infection, such as the Pfizer-Bioantic vaccine for Covid 19, and the Jansen/Johnson & Johnson vaccine for Covid 19. But the whole point is how these vaccines are distributed fairly or are there other mechanics for the availability of these vaccines and their distribution to individuals. This question was not just in our position of interest. It has sparked a major diplomatic debate at the World Trade Organization. The suspension of intellectual property rights for the manufacture of Corona vaccines, and their imitation by other companies, if they are to provide it to the largest number of individuals, violates the laws of the Trips Agreement on Intellectual Property and Patent.

So, we find that the World Trade Organization has been divided into two parts. A section supporting the decision submitted by South Africa and India to "waive some of the provisions of the Trips Agreement on Intellectual Property and Patents for a period determined by WHO in order to vaccinate the majority of the world's population, for vaccines (COVID-19) only." By applying this, as many people will be vaccinated, in the shortest possible time. To avoid disparities in vaccine distribution between rich and poor countries, statistics show that in rich countries, one in four people is vaccinated daily, unlike low-income countries, one in five hundred. Rich countries will be able to vaccinate their entire population in mid-2022, while poor countries will not reach that until 2024.

Breaking intellectual property laws in an emergency like the one we are now facing is necessary , because the largest number of vaccines is produced, and the spread of the virus is reduced faster. The proposal was approved by more than 115 countries, as well as the new director of the organization, Ngozi Akongo, who is the first woman to hold this post.

The other part, which totally rejected the proposal, consists of developed countries and monopolists such as the United States, Britain, the European Union, Japan, Canada, Brazil, and vaccine organizations, such as "Faiers", which described the proposal as nonsense. Their stronger arguments were that disrespect for patent laws would not necessarily lead to increased production because there are greater barriers such as the lack of products, factories, and the crisis labor to produce these vaccines. These inventions must be protected from tradition to encourage innovations, maintain quality, and avoid many losses. With that opposing aspect, that proposal was not implemented, because the organization only implements resolutions that have been unanimously approved.

In my opinion, the "WTO" failure to implement that proposal will increase the lack of social justice between rich and poor countries. But the World Trade Organization should not see the cancellation of that decision as the end of the solution. Rather, they must help distribute these vaccines to the largest number of individuals in a fair manner by improving distribution networks, making available the products needed for the industry, and reducing customs duties on such vaccines. Until you find a way that both sides agree.



EXPLORING THE STATE MEASURES TO EMPOWER WOMEN

BY RAWANE NADER

Women are the nucleus of society and are the entity that must be appreciated, respected and supported so that we have promising generations. In most of our Arab society, since women do not enjoy their rights and no one cares about their efforts and work, thus we must care about them to have a good society without violence. Recently, many initiatives and programs have begun to solve women's problems and hear their issues. According to social media, public cadres have been able to know the needs of women in terms of education, attention to their health, especially in rural areas. There have been many campaigns to raise women's awareness of cancer and the need for ongoing and early detection, as well as campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of birth control in order to preserve their safety and the safety of their children, as well as to address the issue of circumcision and its serious impact on the physical and psychological health of girls. Among the awareness companies, the implications of the sustainable development strategy of Egypt in 2030 to put into consideration women's issues in all respects. Therefore, this strategy will mainly work on women's economic empowerment and to promote a better state of well-being. Especially for women who heads households, thus they had great responsibility toward children. Consequently, the authorities to guarantee that women can lead a decent lives, they must ensure employment opportunities, encourage women's education so that could acquire new skills and competences, thus to deal with markets developments. By the way, micro and medium enterprise incubation is very crucial by the government. In mars 2017, President Abdel Fattah el Sisi promulgated a number of decisions to support the female heads of households. Which included initiation for small and medium business projects that is funded by several donors such as, Nasr bank, Tahya Misr Fund and the ministry of social solidarity.

And others initiatives like” Our future initiative is in our hand ’these initiatives have as their principal aim is to help women head households, so as not to create burden on society, but become more productive and effective. The ministry of social solidarity have also coordinate with various entities in order to initiative to develop children's spaces aimed to allow women to work without any obstacle or constraint that stands between her and the work. One of the most important projects of the ministry of international cooperation is “Nedaa” that aim to higher citizens standard of living. In terms of micro and medium promotion and to create programs to strengthen agricultural development. The initiative “Nedaa” trains many men and women in Upper Egypt in agriculture filed and skills development especially Egyptian crafts and industries. As it considers as authentic Egyptian heritage, that draw attention to the world by its exceptional beauty. It also trains and educates girls to read and write in literacy classes as well as teaching them life skills in order to give them the ability to raise their children healthy and healthy in order to have a bright and promising generation. Education was given to embroidery and sewing skills so that they could open small and medium-sized legislators. The "Women-Friendly City" has already been opened near to the Egyptian Public Library and was inaugurated in the presence of Dr. Manal Awad, Governor of Damietta, and Dr. Maya Morsi. This project is the product of cooperation between the National Council for Women and a grant from the United Nations Women's Authority. This project includes an exhibition of products, and there are a special area for children and a special area for reading. All these projects and initiatives that have already been launched are supportive of women. On the other hand, in ensuring that women and their children have a safe environment with all services for children,



STREET CHILDREN: THE CRISIS, LABOUR AND STATE MEASURES

Alyiaa Assem - Third year

The phenomenon of street children is a fact whose existence is inescapable. It is a time bomb, and a civilized tragedy, which can be classified among the most important tragedies and the most dangerous phenomena that plague societies in our contemporary time, whether Arab or non-Arab, given their effects and risks on the future of countries. Socially, economically and politically, some dangers necessitated the society to wake up from its slumber to sound the alarm; Because, as some say: "the factors intertwine and combine to create the phenomenon, as they overlap and push each other, so each factor becomes a cause and effect, an influence and a reflection in dialectical relations."

These children are victims and not perpetrators in the first place; Because they are victims of certain circumstances that led them to embrace the street instead of their families and homes. Definitions of street children vary, but according to the definition given by UNICEF, it classified street children into two categories:

The category of children who live on the street permanently or outside the normal family environment, i.e. those whose relations with their families are cut off or they do not have families at all, and their presence on the street is characterized by continuity and permanence.

The category of children who live on the street, that is, those who practice marginal occupations such as begging and selling, and some of them contribute to the income of their families and some of them may even go to school, but at the same time, they retain some belonging to their families and spend part of the day in housing that brings them together with the family.

Some several reasons and motives led to the existence of this phenomenon, which was considered very important because knowing the cause determines the quality of treatment and the prescription of medicine, so there is no treatment except after diagnosis, and diagnosis only by stating the cause or reasons, and the causes of the phenomenon of street children cannot be limited or determined.

In a certain way, but there are some clear reasons - especially in Egypt - that confirm that such a phenomenon did not come randomly and did not arise haphazardly. Among the most important of these reasons are disintegration and family violence, poor economic conditions, child abuse, unplanned urban growth, the spread of informal settlements, the demand for child labor, and the weakness of control agencies.

The spread of this phenomenon results in problems and negative effects, and this is reflected in security, health, and social problems (the spread of illiteracy, ignorance, and underdevelopment, and the high rate of unemployment among adults) and psychological problems, which in turn are reflected in the suffering of these children from physical and moral backwardness, dulled sense and lack of emotion, in addition to the lack of trust in others. Not communicating with the community.

Looking at the state's recent efforts to confront the phenomenon of street children, we will find that in 2016, the political leadership indicated the need to pay attention to the file of this issue that devours the present and destroys the future, and the Ministry of Social Solidarity developed a strategy to confront this phenomenon and launched the "Homeless Children" program, the results of which appeared And its positive effects to date, the program works to protect homeless children at the Ministry of Social Solidarity by providing care and rehabilitation services for them and integrating them into society in line with the ministry's policy, which depends on the immediate drying of the sources to reduce the phenomenon and intervention. The program also sets quality standards for social care institutions, partnership with civil society and the business sector, and supports NGOs and institutions, as the program deals with 19 social care institutions affiliated with "Al Tadamun" that receive children and 10 local and international organizations to provide various activities in preparation for their rehabilitation and integration into the society.





The program works in the ten governorates with the highest density based on the results of a survey conducted in 2014, which are (Cairo - Giza - Qalyubia - Alexandria - Menoufia - Sharkia - Suez - Beni Suef - Minya - Assiut) and the program's work will extend to four other governorates (Ismailia - Port Said - Gharbia - Fayoum), and it was found that the number of homeless children is 16,000 children distributed over the ten aforementioned governorates. One of the most important objectives of the "Homeless Children" program is to protect 80% by providing rehabilitation and subsistence services to them. The Ministry of Social Solidarity provided mechanisms to combat the phenomenon, which consisted of 17 mobile units "cars transporting children from the street to the social welfare institution" and 19 social welfare institutions to receive these Children and their rehabilitation, and the integration of 60% of them into families or care homes, in addition to reducing the percentage of children dropping out of the street by 60%, establishing a sustainable mechanism for monitoring and managing the file, and raising societal awareness of this issue.

The "Protection of Homeless Children" program cooperates with 4 other ministries to serve the "street children" file and combat the phenomenon, namely the Ministry of Health, where it receives infected cases, and the Ministry of Education, where they are reintegrated into education again, as there are those who dropped out of it and those who did not enter it in the first place, and the Ministry of Interior The Civil Status Sector to verify the child's data, as well as the Ministry of Social Solidarity.

But it is unfortunate to mention that some see the harvest of this program as very little and not bearing fruit, and others believe that the number of children is much more than 16,000, as the number of children in the street is constantly increasing and this still constitutes a decisive threat, whether on these children in particular or society in general, the issue, even if there are efforts to eradicate it, does not improve the situation, so the mechanisms for confronting this

phenomenon must be restructured, and the efforts made to eliminate it inevitably be intensified and focused.





MARX'S PARADOX

Adham Nasreldin ,level two,political science



The most bloody and destructive wars did not end with the victory of the strongest, the most armed, the most numerous and influential, but always ended with the victory of the smartest, with the victory of those who can think creatively right on time .

War always has a hot and inflamed connotation and refers to violence, and therefore we find that in most cases the thinking is about force and confrontation, but history has given us a completely counter-example and unconventional. We have a war that is considered one of the longest wars in modern history in terms of its duration. We find a cold war that departed from the pattern of traditional wars between the United States of America with its western capitalist camp and the Soviet Union with its eastern socialist camp. A war of domination and control of the world order.

And as everyone knows, this war ended with the fall of the Soviet Union with the dissolution of many countries from the union after it was proven that Gorbachev's policy failed to complete the socialist path, and it is worth mentioning here that this war proves to us that its coldness appears even at its end. Rather, he was surprised, like everyone else, by what happened, as it started coldly without any movement

from either side towards the other, it also ended coldly with the victory of a party that did not interfere in its victory.

But the funny thing about this issue is not just that the victor did not seek his victory, not at all. The funny thing is that the defeated in the war was the main reason for his loss of the ideological war, which represents a war of existence and continuity for each side.

When we go back a little, we find that at the beginning of the ideological struggle between capitalist and socialist ideas, especially in the period between the two wars, socialism seemed the most stable idea, after the occurrence of what the pioneer of socialist thought Karl Marx referred to, where he expected that capitalism is on its way to extinction and It carries in its folds the factors of its weakness, which was about to happen in 1929 when the Great Depression crisis occurred that struck most of the capitalist countries, and only the socialist countries escaped from it. Therefore, everyone thought that it was the beginning of the victory of socialism. At this moment, things were normal and usual.

And in the context of Karl Marx's quest for the



victory of his view and the defeat of capitalism with its counter-ideology, he made it his main concern to explain how capitalism will fall and end when a certain point is reached due to the class struggle on which he built the entirety of his ideas, which was absolutely correct. Evidence was pointing to the arrival of capitalism - as Marx claims - to extinction. Marx made it clear through many of his writings, especially his author "Capital" that the economic theory of capitalism will collapse because capitalism leaves all things in the hands of individuals under the principle (let him work .. let him pass) He considered that the bourgeois class, which has the elements of production in its hands, will increase in riches and wealth over time, and their number will gradually decrease due to the lack of proper control over the state of the market, which makes there are monopolistic elements in the market and the inability of small businessmen to continue in the market because of the lack of Perfect competition to get out of this field and join the working class of the proletariat that suffers from poverty with the passage of time and its number is also increasing in addition to the problem of surplus value that deprives the workers of the fruit of their efforts and increases the wealth of the bourgeois capitalists. Their wealth, and other factors that all point to one end, which is a bloody and violent revolution of the proletariat against the capitalists, which ends with the victory of the proletariat, but this does not concern us much. It is what Marx explained in detail in order to make everyone believe in socialism and acknowledge the reality of the weakness and poverty of capitalist thought.

And this crisis of the Great Depression was a turning point in the struggle. A famous scientist named "Keynez" emerged in this crisis who was able to do something simple but ingenious. Keynes thought that what prevented us from addressing the defects of capitalism through the opinions of Marx ,who mastered the socialist Explain the defects.

At this stage, capitalism scholars were able to develop the capitalist theory and address its shortcomings. We find that they dealt with the problem of surplus value by increasing workers' salaries and their development over time, obtaining increases and their participation in the additional profits earned by the company, and most importantly from That is, they added to the theory the possibility of the state's intervention to control the market and impose control on everyone to rule the state of perfect competition and give everyone the opportunity to work and earn money, and other things through which they developed the theory and made its fall is not an easy thing.

Thus, we find that Marx's attempt to prove his point of view has turned into a great weapon in the hands of his enemy, who thought outside the box, and the ongoing war did not prevent him from listening to the other side of the war and learning from his mistake and realizing the truth without stubbornness. Socialism fell and was defeated and was unable to achieve its goals of world domination.

And everything that happened draws our attention to a basic rule in any war, whether hot or cold, which is "Never tell your enemy about his faults." Marx's attempt turned against him, although it was great, and although his visions were proven to be true before, but he did not expect his enemy to listen to him And to see him modify his theory and come back and defeat him, war is really a trick and it needs smart people.

