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## **In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.**

### **Program:**

#### **Introduction:**

Egypt has witnessed great events, it wrote in them an important chapter of the most important chapters of the world modern history and the revolution of twenty-fifth of January has formed a new reality in the global, Islamic and Arabic arena and the eyes of the world have become attached to the evolution of the political movement in Egypt and all people are watching how the Egyptian great man builds the rules of glory alone. The people have regained a great deal of their dignity and their natural place among the peoples, but the way is still long and the required work is still hard and diligent for Egypt to assume again the seat of leadership among modern nations.

From here the necessity has called the masses of the people to rally under the banner of Alnour Party to carry the banner of renewing the determination of the nation and gathering its determination and energies to overcome the difficulties and challenges and overcoming the barriers and obstacles that caused the failure of the nation for decades and restricted its progress and civilizing for a while.

The conditions that caused the starting of the revolution, of oppression, injustice and tyranny in all sides of life, to be diagnosed and identified and to develop the best methods to address them as soon as possible so that the nation can start to progress to the horizons of development and the sky of civilization and we suffice by mentioning three aspects of corruption not to mention the others:

**Political Corruption:** Right before the revolution, the nation has reached an impasse, with clear fraud and obvious forgery for its will from the rulers bygone regime, who falsely and lying claimed that Egypt has not reached the age of majority, and is ineligible to choose the good of its children to follow in its affairs and manage its conditions, so they forge the legislative elections clearly and they imposed the inheritance on the nation, leaving the choice to the people only to go down to all fields of Egypt, expressing their will with the clearest words: People want to overthrow the regime.

**Economic corruption:** Despite what Egypt enjoys of economic resources and what it enjoys of wealth and one of its greatest wealth is its genius people and despite what was achieved of economic renaissance and progress but the Egyptian citizen was going to the worst in the economic conditions so he did not feel the development of, and did not feel the progress, as most of the gross national product was for the benefit of known people with their names, they monopolized money and power and they crushed people up to the extent that the citizen has lost the ability to live in dignity in

his homeland, and he also missed the right to work where the unemployment rates have reached unprecedented limits and he missed the right of treatment and disease rates have reached a scary point, and the cost of treatment increased to the extent that the citizen cannot with get the lowest degrees of health care and rates of inflation have risen until the citizen has become unable to provide his basic needs, and people had no option left except to go down to all fields of Egypt, expressing their will with the clearest words: People want to overthrow the regime.

**Security corruption:** Although the hugeness of the security device and its numbering reached hundreds of thousands of individuals but the main function was to protect the unholy alliance and the bile union between the null power and the forbidden money's capitals and for the sake of that the Islamic preachers were tortured and the reforming intellectuals with fabricating false accusations to them, and terrorizing the innocent people and torturing the political opponents with maliciousness of the competitive political forces and forging the election and excluding the honest people as well as inflaming the sectarian strife among the sons of the same country until it came out that the victims ,who did no sin or crime, get killed with trial or investigation with cold blood and with grotesque chilling manner until people lost the sense of safety, and had only one option before to go down to the fields of Egypt, expressing their will with the clearest words: People want to overthrow the regime.

For these reasons and others, we as founders of the Party have gathered from different groups, mostly from high-differentiated specializations and many of which with distinct scientific degrees, we have gathered for one reason, which is to work for the progress of the country, and thrusting it into the ranks developed states and repairing what the former regime has spoiled in all fields of life.

### **Culture and Identity:**

The issue of identity a central issue to be taken care of and focused on because it is the one that identifies the personality of the nation and its excellence and it is the core attribute of our culture.

And as the Egyptian identity is Arab Islamic identity by virtue of the doctrine and religion of the vast majority of its people and depending that Arabic language is the language of its 'the nation' people so the first duty of the state represented by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Information, as well as the Ministry of Education, universities, colleges and other cultural governmental and non-governmental institutions is to strengthen the cultural identity that gives the nation the components of its national identity, and in the consolidation of the presence of this identity in various sides of life and with all the humanitarian activities and in the work to establish this identity and strengthening it.

The nation has shown with all its spectra a great popular consensus on the adoption of Islam as a religion of the state and Arabic as the official language And the Islamic Sharia as the main source of legislation even spokesman for the Supreme Council of

the Armed Forces expressed that these foundations are above constitutional principles which must be provided for in any of the country's constitution.

Based on what we mentioned in this regard, we are committed and we recommend the following:

- Committing to the supreme reference of Islamic Sharia as a general law and a regulatory framework for all political, social, economic, and legal interpretations.
- Recognizing the Islamic Sharia as the main source of legislation that includes securing the religious freedom for Copts and providing their right to judge with their religion in matters of faith and provisions where there differences from the provisions of the Islamic Sharia but other things of life of all kinds, and public order and morals are governed by the rule that decides that they have what Muslims have and vice versa , which represents the highest rules of right, justice and equity among all citizens.
- Establishing the constant communication with the identity as a motivating force and a great civilizational wealth and all that on solid scientific and systematic basis that improve the text and the reality reading and understand the movement of history and realize the conditions and priorities of the fact and consciously look forward deeply to the future so it links the past of the nation with its present and its present with its future and seeks to achieve effective and practical communicating with the identity through the removal of obstacles and barriers that prevent its permanent renewal and its continuing flow or it prevents applying its generals on our relative fact and constantly shifting as facts of life and actions and approach of behavior and action plans for a present that is happening and the future that can be achieved and as effective contribution to build the Egyptian human civilization and glory.
- Integrating the cultural and moral dimensions in the development reform process as a whole, in political and economic terms as well as legislative, cultural and social terms, in the context underlines the importance of the interaction between culture and development and establishes the awareness of the fundamental importance enjoyed by culture and ethics in the development of policies developmental insight ensure the achievement of sustainable human development derived from the legacy of religious and moral traditions and to be based on the national cultural rich values and that opens up the richness of humanitarian cultural diversity and the development of life, and constitutes the fundamental guarantee to preserve the unity and cohesion of society, and constitutes appropriate climate of its development and progress.
- Arabic language is a symbol of our identity and preservation of our existence and Egypt had a great role in preserving the Arabic language but this role has declined recently but Egypt should take back its leading role and to spare any effort in promoting the language and preserving its survival and prosperity; through spreading it and mastering all its arts in words and actions, making it a living language rich with its vocabulary and methods. In this framework it is required to activate the role of the

Arabic Language Academy and supporting it with specialists and innovators to be able to develop linguistic and literary plans, programs and curricula that ensure to keep our language vibrant and accommodate of the production of all world's languages in sciences, literature and technology. It 'Arabic language' adds to them and innovates within the moderate literary framework approach that is acceptable by everyone without alienating or objection.

- Al-Azhar forms a cornerstone and an important factor in the formation of thought and public awareness of the nation, because Al-Azhar has a significant impact not only in Egypt, but in every country of the world and due to a decline of Al-Azhar and its institutions in recent decades, where Al-Azhar has missed its very important role in the internal and external issues at the same extent and therefore Al-Azhar should regain its role in the renaissance of the nation and its progress, in order to achieve this it requires to link Al-Azhar's Sheikh and Al-Azhar's Sheikhs with Al-Azhar's University with the political leadership in Egypt, as it is not right for it to be the mouthpiece of the leadership and a tool of its tools, whatever the type of the political system in Egypt, the Al-Azhar should remain independent of it and then it becomes the conscience of all the nation, in favor of any political system in Egypt, as whenever the power of Al-Azhar and its influence increase, the power of Egypt necessarily increases, as well as it is necessary for it to be financially independent by retaking the endowments of Al-Azhar and its independent sources of funding, and also electing the Sheikh of Al-Azhar through the body of the senior scholars that to be formed with integrity and transparency.

- The need to promote all aspects of life in Egypt, and the importance that Egypt occupies its leading international place that fits its great history and ancient civilization as Egypt is one of the greatest countries in the world in terms of history, and deep-rooted with civilization, deepest impact and with the most important position and the January revolution has confirmed these postulates that were lost, unfortunately, in the recent decades and the loyal Egyptians must realize the importance of this fact and the need for Egypt to remain a source of light and inspiration of civilization to the whole world.

### **The Political program for Alnour Party:**

The political reform has become a necessary prerequisite for all sectors of the population, and it is the base for the reform in all sides of life and the system on which the stability and consistency of the community depend on. The Party calls on to establish a modern state on the modern foundations that respects the rights of peaceful coexistence among all the people of the homeland away from the theocratic model, which calls for the state that claims the divine right to rule and the monopolies alone the right opinion as well as away from the secular model which wants to uproot the nation from its roots and cultural identity, but the Party also calls for of the state based on the multiplicity of institutions and the separation of powers: legislative, judicial and executive branches which operate in a balanced and integrated way and protect

freedoms and achieve justice among all the people of the nation and that is keen to equal opportunities, rights preserving and take into account the standards of transparency and integrity, and summed up the features of that state in the elements can be summarized as follows:

- All the components of the political process should be disciplined with the Islamic law standers, as achieving democracy can only be under the Islamic law, as well as launching of the freedoms should be with maintaining the fundamentals of the nation and public order.

- The importance of preserving the fundamental rights and public freedoms:

One of the most important causes of the January revolution is that suffering by the Egyptian people for decades of denial of basic rights and restrictions on public freedoms, hence the need to emphasize that the preservation of the fundamental rights and public freedoms within the framework of Islamic law is a priority that without it, cannot build the country and humans strongly, as well as the importance of launching the legitimate freedoms and supporting them while maintaining the fundamentals of the nation and the public order, including: freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of the media, the press and publishing and the right of civil associations and publishing the newspapers, publications and not to be stop administratively and for the judicial authority to be the owner of the right in the adjudication of appeals for political parties and newspapers.

1- The right of the community to decide the type and content of its contract with who governs it and runs its public affairs.

2- The right of the community to determine the political, economic, cultural and social choices of the State, through its representative institutions that have accountability and transparency and to be formed with all credibility, freedom and fairness.

3- The right of the society to choose who manages and organizes its public affairs.

4 - The right of the society in evaluating, control and accounting of who runs and regulates its public affairs.

5 - The right of the society to organize itself and express its diverse choices.

6 - The right of the society to protect itself against all the will of abuse, authoritarian excesses and tyranny.

7 - The right of the society in the maintenance of human dignity of all its members with the various economic, cultural, and social manifestations from work, a decent life, a good living, PPC provides sufficiency, health, free treatment, free education in the stages of basic education and adequate housing with appropriate return to the ability of the general public people.

8 - The right of the citizen and the society in the preservation of the social integrity of the property and private individuals' houses.

9 - The right of the society in the preservation of the individual property and fair, free, transparent and responsible economic competition for each of all its members, in which does not harm the interests of society as a whole and its categories.

- The need to respect the independence of the judiciary fully independent from the executive authority: The judicial authority is represented in the Supreme Judicial Council, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Constitutional Court, the Court of Cassation, the Judges Club, the general assemblies of the courts of primary, appellate courts and the Attorney General's Office, which all must enjoy full independence without the directing or supervision of the President of the Republic or any sovereign authority, other than the Judicial Inspection Authority of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary except the Judicial Inspection Authority of the Supreme Council for the Judiciary where the integrity of the judiciary and the respect of citizens of it originally are based on the application of justice in the separation of real persons or legal persons and its view to them without discrimination or preference as the just judiciary is fair, considers only the acts of the law and takes into account applying them.

- It is necessary to respect the will of people in selecting the bodies of the three powers: legislative, judicial and executive branches and therefore election must be approved as means for selecting the representatives for the bodies and institutions that represent the national Egyptian community such as: deans, presidents of universities and student unions, trade unions, local and legislature councils and the mayors and heads of cities and governors as well as strengthening the local councils and choosing their representatives through the direct free and fair elections with give them real powers to manage the areas that they represent with decentralization.

- The need to achieve democracy in the framework of Islamic law through the need for the exercise of people's right to freedom of making political parties and ensuring the freedom of political parties in the exercise of their activities in the light of the commitment to the constitution and the constants of the nation and its public order with the peaceful transfer of power through free, direct and fair elections, as well as people's freedom to choose their deputies, rulers and who runs their affairs, control the government with holding it accountable and isolating it if its deviation proved.

- The need to launch media and cultural vast campaigns for political awareness among the layers of all people, especially the young ones and to raise the spirit of belonging and national enthusiasm and to consolidate the cultural awareness among young people in universities, institutes and youth congregation and calling for youth participation in decision-making and getting out of aversion to political conscious participation... With eliminating the phenomenon of forging the will of people and absence the consciousness of the nation by the political deception and buying votes.

- The need to eliminate the negative cultures that prevailed in the Egyptian society in the defunct regime and one of the most dangerous of these cultures is the culture of marginalization and exclusion and the culture of tyranny and arrogance which were practiced by some political forces, which mean the deportation of the opposers and ignoring them and not even considering them whatever their attitudes were right and despite the sincerity of their words and it may reach to accuse them of treason or charging them with a view to their conviction, dropping, destroying and eliminating them.

- The permanent and close control to all institutions and bodies by the independent and impartial regulators is the first essential line of defense in the struggle against corruption, plunder, nepotism, double standards, political despotism, the monopoly of the authorities, injustice and oppression which confirms the foregoing from the necessity of the independence of the judiciary and ensures the provision of all its powers to examine documents, information dissemination, research and survey within all institutions operating in the country, without exception with realization of the principle of transparency and the rule of law.

Economic program of Alnour Party:

Egypt has the elements of a great state with its human resources, especially young people, economic, social, natural and intellectual resources and what Egypt needs in fact is the economic and social environments that encourage work, production and investment. The Egyptian human element, which did the revolution of January 25 and the whole world witnessed its superiority, is able - by the grace of God - to achieve the economic miracles and getting rid of all the economic problems which our dear country is suffering.

The popular revolution in January 2011, albeit one of its greatest causes is reaching the political and social corruption to unbearable levels, but also the deterioration of the economic situation was a decisive factor in starting the people's revolution. People will not feel satisfied and tranquil and will not stop indignation and anger unless the economic conditions improve and they find improvement and progress on the ground and in fact: The Egyptian people deserve to enjoy good life and living with dignity that go along with their great giving and revolution.

**The economic program of Alnour Party includes two main components:**

**First: The economic and social objectives of the economic program.**

Second: The necessary economic policies to achieve those goals and these policies include both local and international levels, as follows:

**First: the economic and social objectives of the economic program:**

1) Caring about the dignity of Egyptians and raising the level of their living and protecting them from poverty and unemployment achieving for saying of God the

Almighty: ((And We have certainly honored the children of Adam and carried them on the land and sea and provided for them of the good things and preferred them over much of what We have created, with [definite] preference.)) ( Quran - Al-'Isrā: 70).

2) Supporting and strengthening the Egyptian society economically, militarily, culturally and humanly including what it makes them develop, standing next to its friends in the face of its enemies.

3) Achieving the social justice in the distribution of income and wealth among the sons of the Egyptian society to achieve the social solidarity and spread the common spirit of love, harmony, cooperation, stability and reassurance about the future in what reflects from positive effects on society's revival and its economic growth.

**Second: The necessary economic policies to achieve the aforementioned objectives:**

1) The issue of unemployment is one of the biggest obstacles that face the economic reform process, since it deals with the social justice, and the state should provide for all its citizens the jobs opportunities that will enable them to get a decent standard of income and that can make them actively participate in increasing national the production, through :

- Providing the public projects and caring about investing in small and medium-sized industries - characterized by intensive use of the work item in which can accommodate large numbers of manpower - and supporting, expanding and developing them.

- Retraining and rehabilitating the graduates and assisting them in obtaining suitable job opportunities through national programs for vocational training.

- Improving the education and training programs for Egyptian human resources.

- Providing support through the provision of infrastructure and economic feasibility studies for promising investment opportunities for young people -.

- The need to activate zakat institutions, endowments and participation by the state and also by the sons of the nation who are rich and able to create economic and social institutions that help to achieve social solidarity in the community and alleviate the problems of poverty directly and they can also increase the national production indirectly, by their positive effects on the national investment and consumption with motivating to work and produce in the community.

- Working on the development of existing industries and expanding them and re-caring about the industries and factories that have deteriorated due to neglect and vandalism in order to be privatized and sold at low prices, especially in recent decades.

2 – We should pay attention to scientific research and technology in the fields of civil and military industries and in this area should increase the proportion of spending on scientific research and technology to arrive at a minimum to 4% of GDP, as it is the case in many developed countries, so as to provide basic necessities for economic development.

A national project should be launched to expand the horizons of advanced technology industries in the field of programming, technology communications and others, and working to provide all the necessary elements for those industries starting from trained personnel to design and manufacture the accurate devices' components, reaching to the launch of satellites both communications satellites, or TV, or meteorological satellites, military satellites or scientific satellites which are used in various scientific experiments and it can be guided and taken advantage of the countries that arrived in a decade or two to impressive results in this area, such as India and China.

3) We should resettle the strategic food and the military industries in Egypt, so that the nation which does not produce its own food or military equipment cannot afford to be independent in its decisions and in what achieves its public interest.

4) There is no doubt that the ethical principles approved by the Sharia of sincerity, honesty, mastery of work, patience, persistence on the truth, preventing usury and monopoly, justice in the distribution of income and wealth, social solidarity, and alleviating poverty and gaps in income distribution between people all of these require amending many economic laws, 5- perhaps the most important of which are:

A) The law of banks and lending: Expanding the formulas of Islamic finance that are based on sharing in profit and production, rather than the usury system that is based on interest rates, which are handled by most commercial and specialized banks operating in Egypt, that is to be done gradually and in many years so that no negative effects will happen with the economy. The Islamic modes of financing include the formulas of company and speculation among individuals with each other and between them and the state, and also: the formats of plus sale, sharecropping, custom order, forward buying, good loans and others. This expansion could achieve an unprecedented growth in the national economy, added to that the sense of community participation on the part of a large sector of the community drives the human resources and maximizes its participation in the economic growth of Egypt.

B) Anti-Monopoly Law: The fight against monopoly in each of the distribution of income and foreign trade is important so as not to result in the exploitation of the business to the needs of citizens of goods and services, especially in the field of strategic commodities - basic food products, iron and cement ... and others - as fighting against monopoly generally raises the economic efficiency in the exploitation of economic resources, and then improves the standard of living for all members of society; therefore we should take advantage of the existing anti-monopoly laws in the

economically advanced countries such as the United States and Western European countries. That also requires choosing the officials for anti-monopoly very carefully from among qualified capable and honest ones and that requires, in its turn, the need to separate the operational work and parliament work until the possibility of labor exploitation of Deputies negates in the protection of corruption and monopoly as was the case in Egypt before 25 January 2011.

#### **6) Agricultural policy:**

- Encouraging the production of strategic food commodities (wheat, rice and corn) in order to achieve the food security for people.
- Liberalizing trade in these goods will be the accepted policy in the case of promoting the economic activity and when their prices would be remunerative for farmers, but in the case of the market recession and lower prices should follow the policy of promoting prices in a way that enables farmers to continue in the agricultural economic activity.
- Working by the government to provide the agriculture supplies of water, fertilizer, improved seeds and health care for our people in the Egyptian countryside is very important to achieve the objectives of agricultural policy.
- Openness to the brotherly Sudan that is rich with constituents of agriculture of land and water and integrating with it can help in achieving the food security of the two countries together, and here the political and economic caring of the brotherly Sudan as well as it achieves the strategic security of Egypt from the south, it can also contribute in achieving the food security through investing some Egyptian and Arabic capitals in Sudan's agriculture and creating productive and living opportunities conditions for the people of the Nile Valley.
- Maintaining the agricultural area and stopping infringements on it with reclamation of more land and encouraging the investment in this vital area.
- Providing and developing the necessary water resources for irrigation of reclaimed land and rationalizing its consumption through the use of modern irrigation systems.
- On the other hand working on the development of animal and fishery wealth and making good use of technological advances to reach self-sufficiency in this field.

#### **7) Economic integration between the Arab and Islamic countries:**

- The contemporary world is characterized with the economic integration and formation of large economic blocs in order to benefit from economies of scale and economies of scale as a result of market breadth and based on that Egypt should be integrated with all of the Arab countries (the Greater Arab Free Trade) and also with the Islamic countries (Organization of the Islamic Conference).

- The active integration of Egypt in these integration Arab and Muslim circles will expand the export market significantly and will bring economic and major political benefits to Egypt which would reflect positively on the welfare of the community, the fight against poverty and the underdevelopment in the country.

- Achieving a large economic bloc has the need for coordination between the foreign policies of these countries about the states and other economic blocs in what enables these Muslim countries to solve their in-between problems peacefully, as well as the formation of foreign policy that achieves the interests of the Muslim countries.

- Adopting policies that prevent the ignition of fuse armed conflict between the Muslim countries, which lead to depletion of economic resources, thus depriving the people of these Muslim communities to benefit from their homelands' wealth.

- Encouraging foreign investment with the controls and safeguards which achieve the interests of people.

8) Investing in human capital: The advantage of the Egyptian human element, which is one of the greatest economic available resources of Egypt and exploiting it properly can not only solve the problems of poverty and economic underdevelopment, but it enables Egypt also to become among the countries which are most advanced in the world.

- Caring about investing in human resources through the quality education at all levels of education (primary - secondary - University - Graduate) and caring about the quality health care for the members of the society as it is important not only for the humanitarian considerations but also for economic considerations.

- Higher Education, its quality, premium health care provide the community with qualified workers within the national economy and maintain their productivity which reduce the cost of Egyptian products and makes them more competitive than the alternative foreign products so the the final result is: Increasing the demand for Egyptian products and fro the Egyptian labor.

- Linking different educational institutes (universities, institutes and research centers) with the Egyptian economic sector so as to contribute in linking scientific research to economic reality. Science and scientific studies should be employed to be applied for human interests.

- Health insurance should be available for all members of society, rich and poor and that would reflect positively on the productive capacities of all members of society in what contributes in increasing the rates of economic growth and raising the living standards for all.

- Specifying the minimum wage that achieves the level of a decent life and changes with the general price level which is important; to achieve human and economic developments and with the equal importance we should put the highest level of wages

and salaries in the government and in the public sector, so let it be twenty, for example, the minimum wage and salaries.

- The need to distribute the map of activity and economic renaissance on all parts of the country from Sinai to Matroh and from Port Said to the Red Sea and Aswan so all sons of Egypt enjoy its goodness and enjoy its wealth alike, and the feeling bitterly of exclusion, neglect and marginalization that they suffered long will go away.

- Working on the implementation of low-cost housing projects with suitable quality for the young guys willing to marry and also for low-income people in the middle class and favored groups with care and slum dwellers.

9) Fighting against the waste of public money by:

- Taking advantage of the specialists of the people of the country in economic feasibility studies of projects for various ministries, especially the national projects that require expensive investments.

- Reducing the public expenditures that are inconsistent with the common good of the nation (as is the case for the Ministries of Petroleum, Internal and Military by spending on football teams of professionals which they are given salaries that exceed millions of pounds for players and coaches from the funds of the community, and also the waste of public funds appear in wasteful spending on film and art festivals in a way that is not commensurate with the existing rates of poverty in Egypt) .

- Stopping to sell the public sector and reviewing the ‘suspicious’ sales transactions that were done and holding specialized committees to study the best way to take advantage of it to protect the rights of the poor and low-income people.

10) Fighting against corruption and corrupts: The tracking the people's money seized by the former officials inside Egypt and abroad should be one of the main tasks for urgent economic policy to Egypt and this task can be achieved by assigning a committee of specialists in international law and banking business in the fight against smuggling and taking advantage of foreign experts in that.

- The recovery of funds and looted fortunes that have been smuggled out of Egypt, and the recovery of misappropriated funds, during the period of the defunct regime, through the legal legitimate means as well as they are the inherent right to the honest sons of this nation so the recovery of these money is so important in order to exploit them to increase the size of the national investments in Egypt and reduce the domestic and external debts. In this context, we should review all the economic agreements held by those immoral corrupts as is the case for the Convention on the sale of natural gas to Israel and other countries.

- Reforming the wages system fully in all aspects and developing a fair relation between the minimum and maximum limits and also linking productivity and efficiency with wage, and linking it to inflation rates for workers in the government

and the public sector as well as the private sector, economic bodies and national newspapers etc... And making a lowest appropriate limit in order to achieve justice in the distribution of income among the workers in these bodies.

- Eliminating the economic corruption suffered by the Egyptian people who savored the woes from it, especially in the recent decades which contributed to the increase the number of the poor and crushing them, and that corruption is represented in many ways including: poor distribution of wealth and the absence of social justice, as well as the monopoly of commodities, bribery, embezzlement, nepotism and wasting especially in government spending. No doubt that stopping the bleeding losses caused by rampant corruption is enough to quickly recover the Egyptian economy and taking back its stature.

11) Fighting against the political despotism: As long as politics are linked with economy, so the application of the Shura democracy within the framework of Islamic law among all the members of the community is one of the necessary conditions to achieve the economic integration and to raise the efficiency in the exploitation of the economic resources and the fight against poverty and raise the level of economic well-being of the community's members all. The economic freedom cannot appear and grow in a society that lives under the political despotism and the historical human experiences emphasize that the economic growth is more sustainable and continuing in democratic societies compared to those societies dominated by political despotism and dictatorship. Democracy and its methods of self-correction and opportunities have what reduce the ethnic, geographical and religious unrests within the same society, which saves undoubtedly the society from forms of internal conflict, which impedes the progress of the Egyptian nation toward its rightful place out as a superpower in the contemporary world that does not respect no one but powerful.

### **Health care:**

Human is the one called for the reconstruction of the universe, making civilization, and building renaissance and without true and good mind and body humans that cannot be achieved. The economic progress is followed by progress in all areas of life, including efficiency, quality and adequacy of medical service and without the economic power we cannot speak on the quality, quantity, comprehensiveness and extending the umbrella of medical services and the state will not be able to support the medical service in part, as well as its support entirely.

The system of medical care has been experiencing in Egypt for several decades due to poor planning which included all sides of life in addition to the lack of good governance and the weakness of the financial allocations and not keeping up with the medical developments in the world in addition to the negative perception to the health care, environment and the medical staff and treating it as a luxury and a waste of public money. We are all aware of poor and inadequate health services provided by public hospitals and the health insurance industry and neglecting the equipment,

cleanliness, professionalism and negligence in the maintenance of public hospitals including their buildings and equipment. As well as the severe neglect in the care of doctors and their efficiency and motivating the talented ones of them and the lack of care for training and development programs with the weakness of the salaries of the medical staff aide technicians and nursing staff and the lack of numbers with the acquisitions of administrative ones in the ministries and hospitals for most of the advantages and financial incentives as well as the high price of medicines and the lack of alternatives developed national medicines at reasonable prices.

### **Role of the state:**

- Health care for citizens is a fundamental human right guaranteed by the constitution and world conventions and in spite of this right which is one of the necessities of life and basic human rights but it is closely linked to the extent of the success of the economic plan and the improvement and stability of the Egyptian economy ,so we cannot under any circumstances separate the medical system and the desired development from the side of adequacy or efficiency in isolation from the economic progress of the country.

The need to develop a long-term plan for health care in all governorates of the Republic at the same time which would not change with changing people and ministries, including the subsequent coordination between the Ministry of Health and the other various ministries. The responsibility of the state includes all that is related to medical care with the relation to determine the primarily responsible for health care in Egypt and modernize hospitals with making sufficient number of beds for the total population with the graduating and training of medical staff in all public disciplines the micro and rare ones and developing the health insurance system and the pharmaceutical industry and monitoring the implementation of laws and supervising hospitals and clinics of the private sector as well as applying the laws care for the environment and the fight against the endemic diseases with subsequent coordination with the international bodies, the UN organizations and neighboring countries with benefiting from the experiences of friendly and distinct countries with filling the gaps in expertise through making foreign missions and distance education as follows:

- Raising the allocated percentage for health care in the state public budget from the current ratio of 1.5% to nearly global proportions 7-10% of the general budget of the state in a phased and thoughtful manner to meet the basic and urgent needs firstly.

- Developing a long-term plan to modernize and increase the number of hospitals, medical centers and units of primary care and the places of distributing them geographically and stopping the random projects in the field of health with emphasis on the expansion in the number of specialized hospitals in major cities after a study of what is already there and the extent of its adequacy as well as increasing the number of medical advanced centers in hamlets, villages and centers.

- Caring of the quality of health services provided at university, public and health insurance hospitals in accordance with the international standards.
- Expanding the social security umbrella to include the insurance against disability and chronic illness that prevent humans from earning a living.
- Caring of the emergency departments and receiving in public and university hospitals and providing them with adequate numbers of specialists and adding the modern equipment with the increasing the number of ambulances and caring of the training courses for paramedics.
- Reconsidering the goals of health insurance and identifying the beneficiaries' class with giving the priority to the treatment of chronic and endemic diseases and the fight against trafficking in the patient's health insurance.
- Increasing the attention to health education for citizens in the curricula of education, media, posters and medical convoys to the remote places.
- Supporting the private sector hospitals and its medical centers to encourage receiving the emergency and poor cases.
- Caring of documenting the data and statistics on the numbers of patients, the endemic diseases, road accidents and deaths in a transparent and explicit way.
- It's tampering to make a healthy plan and spending huge amounts of money for treatment and development without considering the conditions of this service's workers, so there is a must to work quickly to raise the wages of doctors in commensurate with the requirements of life and their needs to ongoing studying and encouraging them to work in the health units and primary care centers in remote areas.
- Taking into account the geographical distribution when distributing doctors and providing a decent housing and considerable distinction of living for workers in remote areas.
- Equality of doctors with their peers from the corresponding colleges' graduates and calculating the difference additional years of study at the time of appointment.
- Increasing the number of nursing schools and developing the study at them and raising the level of graduates with continuous training and regulating the working hours and raising their wages so as to ensure them a decent life.
- Attention to raise the efficiency of professionals working in the field of medical equipment maintenance and relying on engineering graduates in this field.
- Protecting doctors and the medical staff aide against the risks of the profession as a result of exposure to disease while performing their jobs in a way that provides their treatment, guaranteeing and compensation materially and morally with a real

compensation with modifying the infection allowances and other incentives that never fit with the reality of living and the actual need.

### **The role of the private sector:**

Supporting and developing the medical services in Egypt needs a long-term plan development where the efforts of the state combine with the private sector which the state must guide its large potentials and its dispersed efforts to serve the medical sectors and the most needy places so these services would integrate with the state plan and making controls to prevent the monopoly of rare specializations or exploitation of patients so the private sector can also be allowed to develop distinct medical insurance systems for companies operating in Egypt under the umbrella of the Ministry of Health and its supervision.

### **Pharmaceutical policies:**

It's interesting the decline of the state's interest in manufacturing and developing the pharmaceutical industry and that it did not intervene to prevent the collapse of the pharmaceutical industry companies of the state which used to cover most of the needs of the Egyptian market during the past period with the spread of the phenomenon of corruption, nepotism and appointment of bosses of companies from non-specialists making the door of import opens totally with the lack of competition in making the raw materials and the pharmaceutical developments, and the Alnuor Party believes in the need for:

- Caring of the governmental companies of the pharmaceutical industry and improving their competitiveness because it is the only way to get good medicine products at a competitive price and preserving their ownership for the state.
- Working on building a base for the pharmaceutical industry to break the monopoly policy of vital drugs exerted by multinational companies especially medicines for chronic diseases with emphasizing on increasing the competitiveness of national pharmaceutical industries and opening up foreign markets to export them.
- Encouraging the research centers related to medicines research and extracting and manufacturing the effective medicine substance and protecting the rights of Egyptian researchers in this field and improving their living with improving the profession of pharmacy in Egypt which has shifted from research and manufacturing to just selling the products of pharmaceutical companies.
- Caring of the analysis factories and calibrating the medicines to prevent the commercial fraud and ensuring the effectiveness of counterfeit medicines.
- Caring of young researchers and training them with providing close contact with the global research centers and giving them the opportunity to leading and applying.

- Appointing competencies and the superiors of Pharmacy Colleges in pharmaceutical state-owned companies away from favoritism and nepotism in appointment and management.
- Monitoring and criminalizing the medicine trials conducted by international companies on Egyptian patients without reference to the specialized authorities.
- Linking giving new licenses for pharmaceutical companies with the presented addition to the Egyptian market in the field of scientific research and development of the pharmaceutical industry and having reasonable prices to the level of living.
- Activating ways to combat the smuggling of medicines, medical supplies and anonymous products and toughening the punishment of importing the counterfeit medical products.

### **Addiction treatment and drugs fight:**

The phenomenon of addiction is one of the most risky and the most serious health, economic and social problems that threaten the world now in general and the Egyptian society in particular and treating this problem needs:

- Launching a national campaign the efforts of religious scholars, sociologists, doctors and law and policy scholars involve and combine, in addition to security experts, to treat the problem of addiction and drug fight.
- Launching an anti-smoking and alcohol campaigns as they are the first grades for drug addiction.
- Emphasizing on the key and effective role played by family and caring to educate the family, in order to play the primary role in the socialization process, which relies mainly on the upbringing of the individual on the customs, traditions and religious foundations.
- Permanent aware for the members of the society with the dangers of drugs abuse and its health, economic and social harms on family and society alike.
- Caring about upgrading the level of addiction treatment centers and supporting them financially to be accessible to those who need them and following-up of have been treated and avoiding them the risk of relapse after completing the healing and recovery.

### **Preservation of the environment:**

One of the most important lines of preventive health is the need to maintain the ecological balance that God created in the earth. It is a safety valve that humans coexist with it in their environment in a healthy and good manner. Truly any corruption in the land has the bad effect undoubtedly on humans and their health so Anour Party believes that the pollution of the environment in Egypt is a sprawling

problem, its primary origin is the absence of religious morals which made officials and citizens alike are involved in polluting the environment, each according to his position as there is not a vast difference between a citizen that is throwing dirt in the streets and factories that are dumping chemical waste in the Nile River and the seas or a company that fails to raise a litter from neighborhoods or raise the excavation and backfill wastes and delay the road paving operations. Also, the lack of planning led to the proliferation of slums everywhere and to the destruction of agricultural lands and the spread of open drainage and sewerage water in the canals irrigating agricultural crops.

Negligence in the preservation of the environment has resulted in the spread of serious diseases such as kidney disease, gastrointestinal and bronchial asthma, hepatitis, kidney and respiratory tract so we must take the following:

- The need to activate the laws of preventing to pollution and responding firmly for reckless and manipulators of the health of Egyptians as well as the close cooperation with neighboring countries to prevent pollution of the Nile waters and fighting against the endemic diseases and insect vectors of infection such as locusts, mosquitoes and others.
- Forbidding the deflation of sewage in the seas and criminalizing deflating them in the waters of the Nile River with activating the laws for the protection of the waters of the river and the environment from pollution and punishing the perpetrators in a commensurate manner with the size of the offense and its gravity.
- Transferring the polluting industries outside the scope of the cities with forcing factories to use filters, clean energy and other means of reducing pollution and establishing industrial clusters far from urbanization in view of the future urban expansions.
- Teaching the environmental protection curriculums theoretically and practically in schools and universities and putting them in the society service activities at promotions in public jobs.
- Stimulating the production and usage of alternative energy and caring about the clean energy and adopting the necessary funding for its research.
- Caring about recycling the organic and agricultural wastes and the establishing wastewater treatment plants to take advantage of them.
- Activating all laws passed to protect the environment from pollution of air and water, as well as visual and auditory pollution.
- Protecting beaches from pollution and surveillance the Egyptian coasts to prevent ships from dumping their waste in the sea's water.

- Putting strict controls to prevent the importation and usage of banned, pollutants and disease-causing pesticides.
- Increasing the green spaces and playgrounds in and around cities.
- Facing the desertification by land reclamation and activating the legal rule in the revival of favorable land and digging wells.

### **Education:**

#### **Education: The dream of Egypt in leading future:**

- 1 - Education experts believe that education reform is the basis of the desired change and the hope for the awaited renaissance in Egypt and that it is strongly linked to the dream of the nation in the standing of the case of invariability that is prevailed, but even leading the global civilization and its desire in development, competition, sovereignty and survival.
- 2 - The ordeal of Egypt is resulting in a large portion of it from the collapse of its educational and ethical systems and that the sterile curriculum and obsolete teaching methods in education did not come out during the past decade except with an educated person who has marginalized his religion and didn't construct his world that God created him to construct it and the consequent is an incredible decline in the level of knowledge practice and how to use information and technology in the advancement of the country with the lack of a clear vision and a real efficient management during the past times.
- 3 - We do not also lose sight of linking education and its terms with the state's economic strength and its serious view to the importance of promoting the educational process as a whole.
- 4 - Education is means to improve the ethics, good values and self-educating while no separation between science and religion, but rather considering religion as a means of getting closer to God and connecting the sky to land and supplying from this world for the Hereafter.

#### **The reasons of the problem:**

The reasons of deterioration of the educational process can be summarized in the following:

- 1 - Transforming the educational process in Egypt to a mechanism through which to deal with students as if they are trucks loaded throughout the year with information that are disposed on the papers of the exams at end of the year.
- 2 - The aging of the educational process during the last fifty years between the outdated curricula and the extension for the leaders that had exceeded the legal age

with the antique thought that does not rise to the aspiration of the nation and that is not fit to keep up with the times rather than preceding it.

3 - The presence of a long distance between the quantity and the quality of the educational infrastructure and process and technology equipment for the steady increase in the number of influx of the ones requesting for information and knowledge and those who wish to enter the labor market.

4 – The rampant corruption in all sides of life during the recent era and the impact of the favoritism in the educational process, both with respect to the student or teacher and the monopoly of the administrators on the front of the educational process and the incentives of its employees and creating many ways in the acquisition of all incentives to improve the conditions of teachers.

5 - The spread of private lessons, which have missed the Egyptian family income and wasted its time which has led to the miserable conditions of teachers and overcrowding classrooms with sterile intellectual curricula of studying which rely on memorization, conservation and the abolition of the mind.

#### **The Party's vision of the treatment methods:**

Education is a right of every Egyptian and it is a means and goal. Education is the way to comprehensive renaissance and the leadership of the humanity and unifying culturalism and thought in Egypt with its neighbors of Arabs and Muslims. The educational process is the means to prepare the men who lead Egypt during the next era.

Reforming and developing new rules for the educational process needs a comprehensive coordination and cooperation and mobilizing the potential of the state in all its ministries and bodies with the energies of the society with all its groups and various elements of both public and private.

There is an urgent need and an important necessity for a comprehensive review of trends and aims of education with a major reform of all its components.

Development and reform are an ongoing and long-term process which will not occur overnight and that will need serious studies that are applicable in Egypt which inspire constantly the new from the experiences of other countries, taking into account the privacy of the Egyptian affairs and benefiting from the Egyptian expertise in this area.

Also we believe in specialization in all time sciences and its techniques in a selective manner linking the earth with heavens and this world with Hereafter, based on both elements of the nation; men and women, each one of them as God created him or her with the suitable tasks as much as possible.

#### **The Role of the state:**

One of the most serious problems that is facing the educational process in Egypt is the high density of students in the classroom which might reach up to more than seventy students in some schools which leads to the inability of the teacher to follow up on this issue and cannot perform his work well therefore there is a must to reduce the density of classrooms by building new schools and this can be achieved by:

1 - Increasing the budget of education in Egypt and the horizontal expansion in the construction of new cities to increase the number of schools in most parts of Egypt.

2 – Encouraging businessmen to build schools at their own expense and they can recover the value of what they have been spent from the state in the form of premiums.

3 - Encouraging the Egyptians inside and abroad to donate in order to create new schools under the slogan of ‘contribute in building the educational renaissance of Egypt’.

4 – Charities’ contribution in building schools that need seats and labs for students such as: (what "England" does to finance the process of building schools through contributions of the church).

#### **The problem of private lessons:**

It is one of the most serious problem that face the Egyptian family, which drains much of its income so it came to the level where a child in kindergarten gets private tutoring; therefore there is a must to treat this problem in several ways as follows:

1. State's caring in developing educational typical programs in educational channels for all stages that teach the students at home as if there were in school and the family should follow-up the student.

2. Canceling the comprehensive evaluation which works on student’s success at this stage in various way as the student may fail to overcome the written examinations, but he goes on to another stage due to the existence of research and activities, often his family participates in them, or even may be do them entirely without any interference from the pupil or the student.

3. Treating the phenomenon of truancy and encouraging students to attend by developing a part of the student's grades by the regularity in attendance and the extent of discipline in the classroom and increasing the activities that attract students and link them to the school.

4. There is a must to develop the textbook of schools in form and substance to outperform on the outsides books and diaries of the private teacher since the adoption of the students on the outside books and notes because of the existence of a kind of organization and coordination and putting headlines, elements and questions on every part of the curriculum which is not available in the textbook of schools.

5. Working to enact a law to punish those who prove that they force students to private tutoring or school groups especially in the stages of public transport or high schools by sending them to the Legal Affairs and transferring them to another school and then sending them to an administrative job.

6. Working on raising the efficiency of the teacher through establishing training courses on how to use modern technological means.

### **Curriculums:**

1. Inserting the curriculums of public freedoms practice and knowing the special rights related to the community duties of the individual within the curriculums.

2. Developing curriculums in a way that helps the student to hone his talents and using them in a useful way and caring about the materials needed by the labor market from different scientific and practical materials with the dimension of fillers and non-keeping up information with the new times and the materials that do not add a lot to the student.

3. The need to care of the revision and development of books of the Muslim religion to teach the young ones the true Islam and graduating students who develop the world and work under the guidance of the prophets, with the need for the committees of sincere scholars to develop a gradual and continuous curricula for the subject of Islam that establishes for the respect for the prophets and teaches young people all they need from the basics concerning their religion and linking them to their Lord and plants in them morality and real identity with concerning the appointment of specialized teachers in the Islam 'religion'.

4. Modifying the curriculums to support and fit the ethics, nature and values of the great and praiseworthy Egyptian society and deleting all inconsistent with the true of Islam from the teaching curriculum.

5. Improving role of girls in the community through additional premium programs of studying that are commensurate with their role, nature and duty which God entrusted her with and considering the special nature of women when developing curricula and teaching methods and considering that not all that suits men suits women.

6. Change Methods of assessment of students based on scientific foundations of global rather than relying solely on year-end tests.

7. Changing the curriculum and textbook (previously described).

### **School:**

Previously there has been mentioning for the importance of developing an urgent plan for expansion in the number of modern schools with developing the old ones.

### **Teacher:**

There is a priority to reform the pillars of the teaching profession, especially the teacher by:

1. Restoring lost respect for the teacher and criminalizing disparaging of him on terms of derision or making fun of him in the audio-visual means with the development of mechanisms to exclude the corrupt and deviant ones and rejecting their contribution to educate the young ones of the nation and refusing the corporal punishment methods for learners.
2. Resetting the system of wages and salaries for teachers, in what is commensurate with the nobility of their mission and highness of their job, including what enriches them from resorting to private tutoring.
3. Developing time programs to improve the teacher's level (scientifically - educationally - morally - financially) with the development of curricula of colleges of education and facilitating joining the high education for teachers and motivating high studies holders seriously with the continuity of sessions to link the teachers with the international development in teaching methods and science updating.

**Learner:**

The objective of the educational process as a whole is graduating a student who enjoys ethical and scientific efficiency and capacity for innovation and following-up of global variables and preparing him to lead the nation in a way that achieves its leadership and keeping up with the times which can be achieved by following:

1. The legal right of students in the active participation in managing education's affairs and taking their views and integrating them in the public and political fields as they are the natural place to prepare the seeds and cadres of community work with taking their views in the means of reforming society and the issues of the nation on the basis that they are the leaders of the near future, taking into account the right of students in criticizing, expressing and proposing development.
2. Honoring the superiors and talented students and teachers with recognizing the right of superiors in literary and moral excellence and exempting from fees and getting excellent jobs when there are appointments and tradeoffs without considering other things, with criminalizing nepotism and favoritism.
3. Reconsidering the ways of assessing students and benefiting from the global systems and the experiences of other countries.
4. The right of students in the exercise of social and political activities within schools and recognizing their inherent right to stand and free choice of their representatives in the student unions.

5. Activating the student activities in schools and universities and supporting them and considering them as an integral part in the formation of integrated personality of the student.
6. Preventing and criminalizing infringement on the spaces for community and sport activities in schools under the pretext of increasing the number of classrooms.
7. Reconsidering the laws of punishment and deprivation of the study and determining who has the right to punishment and its mechanisms while we do not lose sight of the need of punishment for neglectors with inequality between the hard-working student and the failing one.

#### **Azhari education:**

1. Exalting the leading role of Al-Azhar and its educational institutions, which it should be seen from the perspective of maintaining the identity of the state and its close linking with its lord and religion.
2. Revising the curricula and plans of the Azhari education to suit the spirit of the times, which is very important, to upgrade it to graduate advocates who call people to God with insight and making them have sufficiency of living and linking specializations to the needs of the state and the Arab and Muslim world with advocates, educators and scholars and teaching environment.

#### **Technical Education:**

1. Technical education in Egypt suffers from the same negatives that public education suffers in addition to the lack of technical competencies and the collapse of the performance level of technicians, as well as the technical schools suffer from a lack of resources and poverty in laboratories and workshops attached to them with non-renewing them, as well as the neglect of care of the teacher and the deterioration of practical training for the students.
2. The need to uphold the outlook for Technical Education and developing ways to improve the quality of graduates and keeping it up with the requirements of the labor market in terms of specialization and efficiency with finding ways for practical continuing training during and after the study, in agreement with the factories, companies and research centers to ensure the enrollment of technical school graduates to the labor market immediately after graduation.
3. Determining the enrollment numbers of Technical Education with its types "agricultural, industrial and commercial," according to a study of the required numbers in the labor market in Egypt and the countries that rely on the Egyptian labors in the next years.
4. Reconsidering the aim of establishing the technical middle and upper institutes and how to achieve those objectives and benefiting from the conversion of those institutes

to colleges through deliberate development plan and opening areas in front of aspiring ones of graduates.

5 There is no doubt that the Technical Education in Egypt has a big question mark, because the number of students enrolled in which are about two-thirds of high school students, though the Egyptian labor market suffers from a low level of skilled technicians working in it, due to the separation between the curricula of technical education and methods of teaching in it and between the needs of the labor market. Which come to us with successive generations of students who have studied the skills in theory and they are not well-qualified to practice in the workplace. To treat that there is a must to reconsider the curricula of technical education, its laboratories, its teaching methods and its professional preparation for teachers.

### **University education:**

University in all societies is not only educational institution, but it is also a stronghold of thought, free opinion and an incubator of scientific research, and there should be re-consideration to the universities and reviving its scientific and life roles, giving the full administrative powers to universities and working to increase the budget of distinct universities:

1. Liberalizing universities from security interventions in policies, appointments and student activities under any circumstances or any name with choosing the university president and deans through free elections and holding the students' elections in full freedom with non- interdiction of candidates.
2. Rehabilitating the faculty member in a position to tender with the adequacy of living to allow him and guarantee him a dignified life and that can make him have full-time for his role and distributing of his time between his students and scientific research with conducting the numbers of teaching university associations with the elimination of patronage and controlling the law of non-declared inheriting the public jobs, including university.
3. Encouraging students for thinking and practicing the freedom of expression not only in the classrooms but in all various university activities and liberating the university from all restrictions on freedom of thought and encouraging students to participate in solving the issues of their homeland and ensuring free elections within universities with the need for participation of representatives of the students elected in the key issues of universities in policy-making.
4. Modifying the curricula of universities to ensure the acquisition of various modern knowledge of sound, scientific and systematic basis.
5. Working to reduce the control of some university professors to impose a special book that expresses his thinking without referring to the University Council and his ideas might be contrary to the Islamic law and the ethics of Egyptian society so there is a must to involve the University Council in curriculum development and printing of

books and distributing them to students at fixed prices from the university and not by professors.

6. Restoring the security discipline of the university and not lax in dealing with unethical deviations within the scope of the university.

7. Answer papers of students to be corrected strictly with confidential numbers and each student has the right to submit a complaint showing the affect of the degree exam and he can get his right if subjected to injustice.

8. Excluding any professor if forced students on private tutoring in the scope of the law.

9. Strengthening the system of e-learning as a kind of update and saving money and effort and supporting the young people of Egypt with all that they need such as references, books and researches at subsidized or non-profit prices.

### **Scientific Research:**

Egypt includes a large number of researchers in various fields, though there is no scientific research in fact, because of the meager approved budget and not following the rules of scientific research, despite knowing them and the lack of integrated research plans or research groups as well as the suspicious separation between the research, community, environment and the needs of development. Reform can be done by steps, including:

1. Determining, updating and implementing the norms and standards of scientific research and its scope priorities and linking them to global rules to serve the community and the development plan in Egypt as well as linking it to plans for the development of public and private companies operating in Egypt.

2. Gradual increasing in the budget for scientific research in Egypt until it reaches the ranks of developed countries and finding additional sources of funding from public and private institutions in return for participating in researches of the development of their business and products, as well as benefiting from the global research plans, grants and international aids.

3. Reviving the Islamic endowment system and the civil participations in funding education and scientific research.

4. Encouraging the private sector, companies and factories to establish research centers or to finance research projects that benefit the funder and researcher.

5. Limiting the work in the departments of scientific research on the best talents in the areas of scientific research and development which have enriched the scientific research in Egypt and the world.

6. Protecting the rights of researchers and intellectual excellence and finding ways to commercialize researches and making the most benefits of them.

7. Paying attention of researchers and dealing with them as national wealth of the nation and attracting the talented ones from any other nationality to work in Egyptian research centers as well as overcoming all odds and providing the necessary protection for every scholar who works in Egypt that the research organizations believe that he can promote the nation in his field.

8. Paying attention of foreign missions and linking them to research and development plans and laying the foundations to take advantage of those missions, including what returns with development and transferring expertise to researchers in different fields with the lack of the monopoly of knowledge.

9. Using the young people in the development and implementation of plans, policies and allocating the bulk finance foreign missions and scientific conferences for them.

### **Combat Illiteracy:**

1. Launching a national project to eradicate illiteracy completely through a hard work during a specific period of time, with a splitting it into stages with specified timetable, with the help of available programs internationally and domestically, and there is a must to determine the timetable for the announcement Egypt free of illiteracy in accordance with criteria and accurate indicators that are put by specialist experts in this field.

2. Using universities' graduates and colleges and benefiting from the energies of university students and putting them in the activities of study and promotion and that is in return for a suitable fee that increases according to readiness of the graduate to move to the remote areas and the most needy ones.

3. The national campaign also includes an anti-dropout program of education through mainstreaming meals and applying the system of full-day in order to find the time for training in crafts as well as the classes of the basic education, which reduces the desire of parents to withdraw their children from education due to economic pressures.

4. The national campaign includes a program dedicated to meet girls' dropout that is based on the awareness of the importance of their education and establish a system of incentives, especially in rural and poor areas of girls' education such as getting food or in-kind benefits for families.

### **In the field of foreign policy:**

Egypt is characterized for long time with high and important international position, at all levels and fields, but it was hit back and relapsed in recent decades as a result of the humiliating approach that our foreign policy used, which has resulted in isolation of Egypt on itself and its preoccupation with its internal affairs only and its increasing

neglect to the affairs of the African continent to the extent that make it seem indifferent to what is happening in the Nile Basin countries, as well as the erosion of its role on the regional and international levels and it failed to invest its historic credit in Africa; making small states dare it and that they do not mind in cooperation with hostile states seeking to blackmail it 'Egypt' and the time has come to seek to correct the course of our foreign policy with the restoring of our prestigious position at the forefront of the world and that can be summarized as follows:

- Foreign relations with other countries and peoples should be based on mutual respect, equal relations and peaceful coexistence and to be based on the integration of civilizations, not the clash of civilizations with maintaining our identity and culture, and achieving the values of right, justice and freedom, and non-aggression and the criminalization of rape of the rights of others by force.

- On the other hand there is a must to strengthen the Egyptian diplomat active effective role on the global and African levels, especially among the Nile Basin countries and Sudan more specifically, as well as the leading role on the Arab and Muslim levels and activating the economic and cultural cooperation with these countries, thus contributes in the restoration of the international status of Egypt.

- Foreign policy should support the Egyptian national security and respect the covenants and conventions and should not immerse the country in conflicts that destroy not build, but should be keen to achieve the highest gains and keeps the most important interests of the nation of Egypt particularly, and the Arab and Muslim nations in general.

- The need to support the independence of the political Egyptian decision that is based on the real interest of the country and that is stemming from the national free will represented in parliamentary councils, , which is commensurate with the identity of the state and its civilizational and cultural affiliations so it is normal for the political Egyptian decision not to be fully independent except with achieving the economic independence and internal stability in security and politics which requires the construction and development of the integrated power of the state in the political, economic, military, social and cultural sides.

- Although the foreign policy focuses on improving the relations with the political systems of different countries, but there is a must nevertheless to revive the relation of communication and cooperation with all peoples not only with political systems, replacing the campaigns of hostility and hatred that was fabricated by the former regime with the peoples of the region, as has happened with other countries such as Algeria, Sudan and Qatar.

### **In the security field:**

Egypt has the advantage over other countries by the grace of peace and security, which is characterized by its people and that was manifested in the events of the great

revolution, despite what its days had of major events and the descent of millions of people to arenas and fields across the country, but yet peace and security were the dominant feature on people but the launching of agents of the former regime for thousands of thugs, prison inmates and previously convicted on the unarmed safe people contributed to the increase the people's perceptions and awareness for the importance of security for the stability of the country and its revival, so our children will not be able go to schools nor business owners to exercise their activity, or staff and doctors to offer their services, and investors will not accept to contribute in building the country's economy, except in the presence of a strong security system and an integrated umbrella of services in that area, and for that we believe:

- In the field of internal security, there is a must to change the security doctrine of the defunct regime, which focused only on the security of a small governing layer at the expense of hard-working millions that their rights were neglected and their dignity was offended and their honors were trampled, but have been even deprived of their dreams of a bright just future that they enjoy in it freedom and justice.

- The national interest must be put above the interests of individuals, therefor there is a must to reconsider the curricula and courses that members of the security institutions study and directing them in the correct destination with retraining and rehabilitating the Egyptian security men professionally, intellectually and religiously, in a way that helps in the development of the security performance and the need not to prejudice the security of the citizen, his freedom or his rights while working on hitting the headwaters of crimes or tracking criminals.

- Studying of the major security files (the drug and addiction problems, the crime problem, the problem of terrorism and intellectual extremism...) and addressing them in a scientific correct way and treating them properly based on the combined efforts of religion scholars, sociologists, doctors, lawyers and politicians in addition to the security experts.

- Crime problem file should not be considered in isolation from the consideration of its causes, which constitute the social crises and chronic economic problems that are suffered by the society which are the most important motives, and if prevention is better than cure, so the solution to the problems of unemployment and poverty in addition to the weakness of religious faith, it may be the first step in the facing the problem of crime.

- It is necessary to pay attention to the road accidents, which their rates of occurrence and victims are enormous numbers and frightening numbers and which harm our society on the internal and external levels and should be concert the efforts of various ministries to address this problem, as network roads suffers from neglecting and idleness and the level of its implementation and its specifications indicate the professional malfunction and tremendous low in efficiency which cannot be compared to standard of roads and their international standards, as well as the safety standards in

means of transportation are not adhered, and they are passed by bribes deployed in government offices and ministries and the treatment of this problem is to improve the transport network and support the public collective transport and encouraging them, and secure the standards of safety in them, as well as the private transports with eliminating the phenomenon of negligence, idleness, bribery and nepotism in the government offices, in order to preserve the blood of our children and their lives.

- As well as the crimes of public money of embezzlement, bribes, commissions, illegal facilities and others, resulted in the loss of billions of people so there is a must to enact laws that are deterrent to them and considering them as crimes no statute of limitations, as well as activating the role of regulatory bodies and encouraging the role of the media and civil society institutions to detect, adjust and fight against these crimes.

- Warning the individuals and members of the state security services and their return to the exercise of their activities and excesses, as well as the return of their courts under other names, as there is no place in the modern state to such repressive practices, special procedures and comic courts.

- And other security files that efforts must combine to solve them.

- In the area of external security, there is a must to support the Egyptian army and strengthening it morally and practically, in doctrine and in weapons, to be always present as an armor of protection for the Egyptian national security.

- In addition to the economic security, environmental security, social security and other forms of security that should work to provide them so people enjoy safety in their homeland (Enter Egypt, God willing, safe) (Yusuf: 99 - Quran).

### **In the social field:**

Family is the most important components of Egyptian society and it is the basic unit of society in our Egyptian, Arab and Muslim cultures. The rebirth of the nation is based on the renaissance of the family as an essential structure, and our society is famed with consolidating the structure of its family and the solidarity of its members but this architecture has afflicted a lot of cracking as a result of the accumulation of economic hardships and social problems so it is necessary for all members of this great entity to have care in order to carry out their roles in building our strong and solid society.

- So child must obtain the right which is guaranteed to him by Islam since its formation as a fetus, and must enjoy the health, social and educational cares. In fact, the Egyptian child does not receive the adequate average of health, social and educational cares, which is a harbinger of danger to the nation, because children are the youth of tomorrow and the men of the future, while several phenomena have spread in the society that alert to the need to avoid those risks, as children suffer from high rate of malnutrition diseases, and other emerging diseases of poverty, poor

financial condition of the family and dropping out of the basic education, as well as the phenomenon of street children and their accompanying social challenges with the ethical and security phenomena which are accompanied by those phenomenon, such as: the proliferation of petty theft in the streets like the crimes of pickpocketing and engaging in drug trafficking and addiction which is a threat to these children, and begging; especially the practice of begging for the top leaders of the gangs of begging, and the sexual exploitation, the activities of prostitution and moral crimes.

The continuation of this phenomenon will inevitably lead to long-term to aggravate the moral deviation and the value turnover in society.

1. Paying attention in raising the level of social and religious awareness of the citizens and the need to maintain the construction of family with continuous reminding of the greatness of honesty and responsibility and the seriousness of child abandonment under any name, whether the difficulties were financial, living or others of reasons which push the family to leave its children in the streets without any kind of care or in dropping out of education.
2. Improving the level of juvenile welfare institutions to achieve the main objective of their founding which are a good education, discipline and reform.
3. Developing the legal system that deals with these phenomena, and developing the performance of the social and other security bodies concerned with these problems and training their employees, as well as the social workers and psychologists to deal with the phenomenon of street children, as well as the phenomenon of their dropping out of education in a fair and scientific way, and human way as well from the perspective of children's rights in Islam.
4. Encouraging the association of social services that attract street children; to integrate them into the productive sector of society, with subjecting those institutions to serious control, it is necessary to establish social funds devoted to the care of street children and juveniles, in which the private and civil sectors cooperate in with support from the state.
5. Stimulating the state for the major industrial enterprises, the public and private sectors and civil society organizations to cooperate to confront this file by absorbing some of the individuals of street children in vocational training institutions that affiliate them.

Woman also must obtain her inherent right of which is guaranteed by Islam to them, and which is distinguished from other approaches in appreciating her, and our view of the status of women in society adopts full equality in human dignity between man and woman and the importance of working to maintain the differentiation between them in the social and humanitarian roles, without affecting the status of each of them, and woman is an important component, even the basis of the column in the activity of Alnuor Party specially and the Egyptian society generally and she has the right to

exercise her active and effective role and her right which was given to her by constitution.

There is no doubt that woman today is suffering a lot of problems in society, and some of these problems are common among women and the rest of society from unemployment, poverty, disease, marginalization, exclusion and neglect but there are some problems that are specific to women and here we concern about the second section, which is one of the most prominent of them is problem of poor social awareness with respect to women's issues and her social role; and the phenomenon of violence against women, whether she is a daughter, sister or wife, and the phenomenon of breadwinner families meaning those family where women spend money on them and conduct them- which are concentrated in the poorest classes of society, in addition to the increasing of phenomenon of secret and customary marriages among girls in the society, as well as divorce which is considered as one of the most social problems suffered by women and what is accompanying with the package of problems relating to children, custody, alimony, etc., and we can add to that the problem of employment discrimination against women.

And those situations require sufficient researches, intensive studies and firmed plans to change the culture of the society and developing its concepts and overcoming those situations, eventually leading to the activation of the community, humanitarian and political participation of women adequately, including what contribute in running of the wheel of society as a whole.

There is a need also for launching educational media, social and religious campaigns, which work with all available means to correct the mental negative image for women, and warning of injustice and stealing their rights, but those campaigns to be based on the moral principles and values emanating from the Islamic teachings and traditions of Egyptian society, and to strengthen the religious faith among citizens, including prevents him from violating those ethics.

In addition to forming a group of social funds backed by Zakat and endowment institutions and the civil posts to help the needy groups of the classes of Egyptian women, such as the rural women, divorced ones, and old.

The young people are the wealth of the nation and its ammunition and they are its materiel and promise... They are its present and future, its day and its tomorrow, its security and safety and its revolution, and all freedoms must be ensured form them (in the context of responsibility), and all rights to express their views and practice their activities, and there is a must to understand their needs in the sense of ownership of their great homeland, and their belonging to their generous country and they must transfer their powerful energies to building energy that makes Egypt follow the seat of leading in the footsteps of civilization, and for them to do this role they must enjoy freedom of thought and expression, the right of education, the right of work and

having a decent life, the right of treatment and the right to exercise the political activity and other rights.

Young people were one of the most suffering of categories of people in the defunct regime, for the lack of someone listening to their voice and responds to their call, and recognizes their needs, and the severity of this suffering has increased due to high rates age of political leaders for over eighty, and separating them from the young generation, and with their adherence to governing for decades, which produced an authoritarian approach to governance, which was made worse by the inheritance schemes, and practices of forging for the will of the people.

There is no doubt that the success of the reform project and renaissance depends on the progress on the level of human development in the field of young people, who represent the most important sources of social capital which requires the development of policies to ensure absorbing their energies and abilities to serve the society, through running a system for rearing and nurturing that accommodates their problems and gives them the necessary expertise to deal with public crises in the society, as well as the need to absorb young people to work in the public and private institutions, political parties, associations and student unions and working on assigning responsibilities to them, to address the gap of generations within these institutions, and creating a second generation to work in the national and general workplace, with managing the labor on the basis of fairness and transparency.

Society and state must also direct an open dialogue with young people and work together to address the social, economic and intellectual crises experienced by young people, such as problems with proper education, unemployment, alienation, delayed age of marriage, spinsterhood, violence, alienation, and the gap between generations, and so on in order to reduce cravings on immigration and confirm the affiliation.

- Encouraging charities and relief non-governmental voluntary organizations, and lifting the restrictions on their activities, which support the social solidarity and the intellectual awareness.

- There is also a must to maintain the integrity of the relation between the races and spectra of the Egyptian nation in all its components: Muslims, Copts, tribes, and others ... Workers, peasants, doctors, engineers, intellectuals, and others ... All of them in a single fabric gathered by one political, media and cultural speech and all of that to be on the basis of truth, justice and the responsible freedom.