Displacement of the Displaced from Recipients of Subsidies to Producers

(Case Study- The Republic of Sudan - South Kordofan)

Ali Ibrahim Ali

Secretary General of the Supreme Council for Strategic Planning Southern Kordofan State - Republic of Sudan

Abstracts

With the development in human rights in the world today, the inclusion of a safe environment has been fully adopted with the third generation of these rights. The evolution of this happened through several international conventions. The environmental interest focuses on protection of natural zones and biological diversity. Also, addressing desertification and Ozone's protection. This can be seen also in the Algerian law which sets in Article no 68 that "all citizens have the right in safe environment".

The welfare that humans aim to live in and maintain is related to the level and quality of their environment, therefore each change in weather influences sustainability of immutable natural variables which surrounds us as humans.

This research aims to answer the following question: does the implementation of environmental legislations help to develop the quality in life. Therefore, this paper aims to study the progress in environmental legislations and its relation to economic development and quality of life. The paper follows a descriptive method in order to explore these relations.

Keywords: Environmental Safety, Quality of Life, Environmental Legislations, Algeria.

1 Introduction

The youth stage is one of the most important stages of life in which the human transformation takes place, and adopts intellectual and behavioral trends through being affected by the surrounding environment, whether it is the family or society: housing or study, or the work environment and various activities, due to the high number of young people in Africa, reaching 60% of the matter Which requires searching for proactive scientific solutions to confront the problems of youth, and through dialogues, research, and studies that have taken care of this and developed intellectual and behavioral indicators to

uncover destructive ideas early, as these indicators came through field studies of different samples in different societies in multiple circumstances, where it reached four indicators for the rule of moderation in youth.

And when the youth were with this characteristic, they would rather lead the nations and peoples that are on the linguistic level, the process of moving from one state to another, changing the body and position, and moving the senses to one's own and evoking his energies and powers, as God Almighty mentioned the rise in the Almighty saying: "I only exhort you to do one thing that you do for each other.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Youth Introductory Concepts

There was no specific definition agreed upon in the concept of youth, but in terms of the concept it is divided into three directions: The biological concept; it depends on the age aspect as a methodology for classifying this group and considers it one of the stages of human development, in which its organic, mental and psychological maturity is complete.

It starts from the age of 15-25 and there are those who determine it from 13-30 years. Secondly the Psychological concept; It considers that young people are an age that is subject to the culture of society, and begins from adulthood to adulthood and in which the process of social normalization is completed, and this definition merges between the age requirements and the acquired culture (constant and variable).

Last concept is the sociological concept; young people are seen as a social era and not a biological phenomenon only, given that there are some features and characteristics if available in a group of a population they are classified as youth.

2.2 Early Detection Indicators to Protect against Destructive Thoughts

There are participants in all societies through which four indicators were reached that govern the process of moderation in young people:

Economic indicators: (Change in the financial position: positive or negative). Loss of young man's money without clear justification, enriching without reason, giving up or suddenly appearing of some valuable holdings, charitable activities in an informal or clear way, practicing suspicious commercial activities, exploiting charitable work for incorrect actions, and permitting public money for the benefit of specific parties.

Social indicators: Non-participation of the individual in social events, lack of interacting at home with family and friends, accompanying unknown and seemingly mysterious people, suddenly severing ties and friendships, going through amphibious sites suspected of prohibited activities, going with strangers on long trips, disobedience of Parents and uterus breaks, frequent disputes with the family, and increased criticism of the general situation, scholars and leaders.

Psychological indicators: introverted about family and friends, follow-up to extreme and abnormal Internet sites, obsessive doubts, suspicion and depression, unless they have a known cause, impairment of psychological integrity, and the emergence of strange behaviors

such as hair extension and leaving good-looking. Intellectual indications: expiation of societies, states and leaders, wishing for revenge, exaggeration by sanctifying some symbols of militancy and a tendency to rude in saying, doing and believing, unilateralism and intransigence in it, rejecting

The opinions of others, relying on visions and dreams, dropping scientific, legal and political symbols. Dare to theorize and give fatwas with no scientific ability, especially in major issues, track and spread missteps in order to diminish the state, scholars, and other symbols.

2.3 Youth Empowerment Schools

It is based on three schools:

2.3.1 The perfect school: The problems of youth are the problems of society, and therefore the empowerment of youth comes within the framework of community empowerment. This school believes that the low level of participation among young people is Symptom, but illness is the delay in the level of development of political institutions and the fragility of institutions making and enforcing the "rule of law", that is, the low level of governance in building power and the policy-making and decision-making process. According to this view, the potential of young people has not been well explored, and that young people are able to launch and lead the renaissance if the ruling environment changes its behavior and activates its capabilities (the climate surrounding young people). It is interesting to note that this view is repeated between the ruling elites and the opposing elites alike, and for each purpose. The latter says that the "internal" environment is the problem (for example: political will, laws, policies...) while the former says that the "external" environment is the problem (lack of resources). Natural, regional economic and strategic challenges, external threats to national security.

And this school sees not necessarily a "stake" of democracy, by talking about activities called "positive discrimination" for women, for example, minorities or the working class , but rather the most important thing is reforming the institutions of governance, to be good, by respecting the rule of law and principles of transparency.

2.3.2 The utilitarian school: As we see that the problems of young people differ from the problems of society, and that they are not directly related to the level of good governance. This view gives priority to services directed at young people, such as recreational and sports activities or building youth housing, and that young people want to join the labor market and not join parties. It follows from this utilitarian view of youth empowerment that young people will face a scientific and political dilemma, which compels them to differentiate public policy priorities regarding youth between facing unemployment as an economic problem and reforming labor market mechanisms as a political and administrative problem.

In this case, a "narrow" margin of freedom and political participation is accepted, as this margin will expand after the severity of the economic problem decreases and when the necessary financial resources are available to meet the youth's services needs, and a culture is justified that justifies the lack of freedoms by advancing the services.

2.3.3 The elite school: "Change before empowerment" considers the urgent need to change the culture of youth in order to accommodate the increase in the area of democracy and freedoms and deserve empowerment in order to have access to it to the driving positions. The opinion of this school may be radicalized by promoting the idea that "young people do not deserve more than this, and that people are literate and politically illiterate, subject to tribal and nervous traditions, and not fit for democracy, and so are the young people in these societies." This elitist view is often technocratic as well, because it is a synonym between "empowerment and appointment", and it redefines the concept of empowering young people to quantitative indicators that are often not indicative of the specific situation, such as the claim that appointing a few ministers of youth is sufficient and conclusive indication of achieving the political empowerment of young people as a whole. Or, to say that "political discourse emphasizes the participation of youth, but society is the one who does not absorb this discourse, or a youth council has been established and no one after that has the right to speak in the name of youth.

3 A Realistic View

The review suggests that the outlook presented by the paper deals with the concept of youth empowerment through the following foundations:

A- Avoid generalizations without knowing the facts, and using scientific thinking, and for this, we need an important investment in the activities of all data and conducting research on youth before making a decision on empowering young people (from the perspectives of political activity, economic conditions, prevailing cultures, actual and latent abilities ...), or Before jumping to judge young people's abilities if they were empowered to influence positions.

B- Stakeholders talk about themselves, and no other people talk about them, in order to achieve the idea of legal justice, and what applies to the right of women as well. In this sense, we need to allow access to decision-making sites for young people, and the transfer of information and two-way communication, which requires the presence of poll centers, directly related to young people and be independent.

C- Realizing the difference between empowerment on one hand and participation on the other hand, that is, empowerment is a "right of the youth and a duty of the state", and it also affects even if it does not depend on being "a duty of the youth and the state's right over them." Meaning, this view is acceptance of diversity within the generation among young people who tend to participate more than others, or young people may not accept to occupy certain sites, but it is important that they have the choice in form and also of Where the capabilities or ability (empowered). The relationship of mutual influence between right and duty is evident in the ascending interaction between practice and awareness.

D- Scalability and inclusion in empowerment policies, that is, results should not be put in place before knowledge of the introductions, and therefore it is not correct to reduce empowerment (as a qualitative phenomenon) in the area of "youth's" share in political and administrative structures as a digital indicator in order to jump on the introductions by saying that empowerment has been achieved By allocating ministerial portfolios to

elements of the youth (regardless of the nature of the mechanism itself through which these young elements are selected), nor is it correct to say that the empowerment of young people has never been achieved as long as they do not occupy half of the bags, as they are "half of the present", for example.

What is meant by gradualism in this view is only in the field of coexistence with varying levels of individuals in the ability to accomplish (an ambitious young man and a lazy one) and upgrading their level of achievement through the means of social development (awareness, training ...). As for the level of legal empowerment, talking about gradualist becomes an issue Ideology and perhaps partisan, because this paper's view of empowerment is to secure everyone's ability to act, not the results of individual action.

As for inclusion in empowerment policies, it is devoted to governmental and private institutions, public and private, and if it is the responsibility of the state, and by virtue of its possession of the tools of action, it falls on the burden of leadership , the role of the state should not contradict with the theory of starting with society , or from the grassroots primary rules.

4 Concepts of the Renaissance

4.1 Introduction of Renaissance

There are several concepts for the synonym of renaissance, but they are summarized and do not come out with what the upholsterer came up with in the language: He who sees that renaissance is renewal and resurgence after delay and stagnation. The term (Renaissance) was called the period of transition from the Middle Ages to modern times in Europe and is dated to the fall of Constantinople 1453 AD. The term Renaissance often refers to cultural and intellectual currents that started in Italian countries And reached the height of its prosperity in the two centuries (15-16) and extended from it to France, Spain, Germany, England and all of Europe, and although the European renaissance was achieved in particular in the field of arts, it was a cultural revolution and a new vision of life and reality, which was reflected in the arts, literature, science and ethics, Rapid progress has been achieved at the level of theory and at the level of application, and at the level of thought and the level of technology, in this Renaissance era, heralds the emergence of the modern central state, and distinguished figures such as Michelangelo, Leonardodavinci, Machiavelli and dozens of others appeared in them.

The European Renaissance in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ruled the foundations of backwardness and introduced the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, based on the revival of the Arabic language and the resurrection of Arab heritage and the introduction of concepts of the times to Arab societies in addition to opposing colonial policy. Also, the African Renaissance in the nineteenth century began with liberation movements from The colonizer and the restoration of confidence in progress culturally, intellectually and mathematically.

4.2 Renaissance Laws

Dealing with Renaissance laws takes place on two levels: At the individual level, his conceptual and conceptual map is corrected, so that he can receive and work well. At the

level of leadership and renaissance movements, he knows the requirements for achieving the science and the conditions for achieving it (the wheel of work does not revolve around the effort and exert effort without progress). Nine of the Renaissance laws talk about the pre-state stage, and the tenth of them talks about the requirements for success in the post-state and empowerment situation, so that the image is integrated in the minds of workers about the requirements for success.

The first law: (the central idea) for each renaissance is a central idea and a stimulating idea. The second law: (Psychotropic drive - the driving force) does not change unless there is a positive change in the world of feelings. The third law: (Self-change) No change unless there is a positive change in the world of behavior. Fourth Law: (Choice of Slides) You need any renaissance for a start slide, change slide and building slide. Fifth Law: (Strength and Fertility) Fertility in producing leaders, not stopping at specific leaders. Law Six: (Sensitive Indicators) Sensitive success indicators that augur the possibility of success. Seventh Law: (Stampede) If God had not pushed people together, the earth would have been corrupted. Law Eight: (Opportunity) Great events are made by seizing opportunities.

The Ninth Law: (Circulation) And the days are full of days. The tenth law is the seven pillars of the renaissance, namely: (a spirit imbued with hope - self-esteem and glorious heritage - profuse religious and worldly knowledge - strength and willingness - a valid and virtuous value system - money and economics - the foundations of systems).

5 Case Studies

5.1 Introduction to the Case

Southern Kordofan State - displaced people have moved from being recipients of benefits to producers Location, area and resources:

South Kordofan State occupies a distinct location between the states of Sudan, and covers the area between longitude 29-31 east and latitude 10 12.5, and its area is about thirty thousand square miles, equivalent to the area of Scotland (1), and it is bordered by three states, namely: North Kordofan White Nile, West Kordofan, as it is located on the southern side of the State of South Sudan, and enjoys a rich savanna climate with rainy hot summers in winter, which is a region with low humidity and the rainy season extends from late May to mid-October, where the average rainfall is between 600 800 mm, the nature of The land contains mud, mountain, sandy, and sandy soil called (Al Quoz) and the cracked mud called (Al-Hadba), and these lands permeate the many valleys that descend from the mountain ranges that number about ninety nine mountains (2) extending east to the White Nile and west to Darfur and take A cluster form with separate blocks or tops from each other, and the height of each of them reaches more than 3500 feet above the sea level. The Mandi mountain west of Al Rashad locality is the tallest state heights, reaching 4,789 feet above the sea level.

The state is divided into seventeen administrative localities representing the local government system, which is a pastoral, agricultural, horticultural state, with livestock estimated at about four million head of livestock and seven million acres of fertile farmland, huge groves, and oil sites and jet minerals.

5.2 The Impact of the Conflict on Stability

The armed conflict began in South Kordofan in 1984, after some leaders of the Nuba Mountains announced their accession to the Popular Movement in South Sudan, and after the formation of its army, Youssef Kouh appeared

Makki, the leader of the faction that joined the military action, and this war continued from 1984 to 2005 AD with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, then the situation exploded again in 2011 until now, which left traces in society: (displaced persons - war victims - widows - orphans - children who lost Sind - Children separated from their families - returning from the combat areas and from the states to which they have been displaced) So this case was dealt with as a project that left a clear impact in addressing the social imbalance left by those wars.

5.3 Rehabilitation Project for the Homeless and Convert them into Producers:

Due to the prolonged duration of the war in this state and the negative impact on societies from this, the prevalence of homelessness as well as children separated from their families and returnees, whether from the rebellion areas or from other states, which has created large numbers of these in cities and villages, most of them are young people and their ages range between 14 Until 24 years ago, what became a danger to societies, and so that the murders, theft and thefts did not spread, the State Ministry of Welfare and Social Development represented by the State Childhood Council conducted a field study of these phenomena, and a (day reception center) was opened for the homeless, separated from their families and the affected War.

Among the goals of the center:

- Family investigation of displaced children, internally displaced persons, returnees affected by the war, and their reunification with their families.

- Providing psychological support services for these children.

- Provide education to them .

- Professionally qualifying them to acquire one of the skills. The absorption of persons of large ages in the remedial education, which is an curriculum designed for that by the Ministry of Education extensively, as it reduces 50% of the time period, i.e. 4 four years for the basic stage.

After analyzing the results of the daytime registration center and the rehabilitation that was done through the goals of the center, a sufficient study was made through expert homes that reached the design of a project to rehabilitate the homeless and turn them into producers according to the following goals and objectives:

Objectives of the project:

- Converting the displaced, returnees and separated families from those affected by the war, from relying on the state and the shelter camps to producers dependent on their families.

- Reforming them socially, integrating them into society, enabling them to marry, building families and taking responsibilities.

- Building a society free from various crimes due to the assimilation of these occupations and their preoccupation with production.

- Contributing to the national product and reducing poverty, by what they produce and by their commitment to spend on themselves and their families.

- Contributing to the local market being satisfied with the products they manufacture and the services they provide.

- Eliminating class differences between the different components of society.

5.2.1 The First Part of the Project

A / Male youth category:

About 3.327 three thousand three hundred twenty seven individuals from Kadugli, the capital of the state, were targeted, and about 545 five hundred and forty five working-age people were targeted according to the Sudanese Labor Law for the year 2019 AD, and it was agreed with Kadugli Technical College to design the curriculum and funded by the United Nations Children's Fund and that To train them professionally based on the market's need (mechanics - plumbing - sewing and garment making - ceramics and building works - handicrafts, cultural and heritage manufacturing - blacksmithing, carpentry, and furniture making).

1. They were trained and rehabilitated within 3 months, and job equipment (equipment bags) were dictated to you in their respective fields, in addition to helping them find job opportunities as follows: Distributing them to the government institutions, and about 100 hundred technicians in the fields of electricity and plumbing were employed in those institutions.

2. Assembling them in partnerships in the areas of blacksmithing, car maintenance and other devices (mechanized), in order to take advantage of gathering capabilities to make large workshops that are difficult for everyone to establish.

3. Two model workshops have been established with full equipment, funded by the state government and the Zakat Chamber, to accommodate those who did not join in a group of partnerships, the first for blacksmithing in the city of Kadugli and the second to maintain cars and various equipment in the city of Abu Jbaiha.

5.2.2 The Second Part of the Project

Female youth category:

About two thousand 2000 thousand girls were displaced from the homeless, customs and separated from their families affected by the war, and after classification for those of working age according to the Sudan Labor Law, about 600 six hundred were targeted to be

rehabilitated, as they were divided into four groups with a strength of 150 and fifty girls rehabilitated within 3 Most famous and followed by the other group.

(Al Mawaddah Integrated Works Workshop) was established with funding from the state government and UNICEF to train girls after taking the initial dose at the day reception center, and they were trained on: handicrafts which are: (frond work - pumpkin works - scissue work - sculpting work - garment industry - industry Bags) Food which is: (pastries - pies - baked goods - sweets - different foods).

6 Conclusions and Project Effect

1. Psychological, social and professional training was carried out for 545 five hundred forty five youths, they were removed from the poverty cycle and entered the production department.

2. A psychological, social and professional rehabilitation was carried out for 600 six hundred young women, removed from the poverty cycle and entered the production department.

3. Increasing demand for the day-to-day registration center for both young men and women in order to join the rehabilitation training.

4. Reducing the phenomenon of begging by having these centers for registration, training and rehabilitation.

5. Fewer crimes were committed from these displaced, returning, separated and war-affected people.

6. Fading feelings of loneliness, a growing sense of belonging to a human group, and a growing spirit of solidarity and cooperation among them .

7. The phenomenon of disorganization has vanished, clear goals have been formulated, and responsibility has been maximized.

8. Achieving self-sufficiency from special needs, thinking about development, continuing vertical and horizontal education, and providing related financial expenses.

9. The provision of goods, manufactures and services to the local market from those workshops at lower prices than what is imported, for example, the Zakat Court was contracted to manufacture school uniforms for some poor students for the year 2019 CE for 5,000 5,000 clothes .

References

First: (The Noble Qur'an).

Second: Arab references:

International Journal of Youth Economy

Malik bin Nabi, Conditions for Renaissance, Publication of the symposium Malik bin Nabi, Dar Al-Fikr for printing, distribution and publishing in Damascus, translated by Omar Kamel Masqawi and Abdel-Sabour Shaheen .

Dr. Jassim Sultan, Leader Tools Series (Revival from Awakening to Vigilance).

Dr. Jassim Sultan, Leader Tools Series (Renaissance Law).

Upholstered in the language.

Third: University letters:

Jalal Tower Cafe, Causes of the Civil War in the Nuba Mountains (from 1985 to 1997 AD), thesis for a doctorate in political science, University of Juba, 2001 AD.

Ali Ibrahim Ali, The Role of Dialogue in the Southern Sudan Crisis (From 1989-2005 AD) Thesis for a Doctorate Degree in Political Science, Omdurman Islamic University, 2008 CE.

Ali Ibrahim Ali, Methods of Conflict Resolution in the Nuba Mountains Region, Master Thesis in Peace and Development Studies, University of Juba 2003.

Fourthly electronic sources:

Dr. Rasha Ragheb, Executive Director of the National Academy for Training and Rehabilitation of Youth (her speech on prospects for sustainable development in Africa) at the World Youth Forum 2019, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.

Young people on the United Nations website, a copy reserved 7/14/2010 AD, the Wayback Machine.

Mohamed Salem Ould Aweys, (The concept of youth and its role in society), a lecture organized by the youth office on 20/2/2012 in Bir Umm Umm Krain district, Mauritania (birmogreine.net).

Fatima Mash'ala - Update 12/20/2018, the concept of youth empowerment, (mawdoo3.com).

Fifth, personal interviews :

Interview: with Sablu Adam Abd al-Fadil, former general manager of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, Southern Kordofan State.

Interview with Safia Abdel Rahim Mohamed, Secretary General of the Child Welfare Council, Southern Kordofan State.

Interview with Jamal Baramah Muhammad, Director of Protection and Projects, State Childhood Council.