

WWW.Facebook.com
IDCS.SICM) - (idcs-sudan.org/sicm)



Angles Zawayya

Supervisor: Dr. Abdul Muta'al Garashab
Maha Zein Al-Abdeen
Editing: Mohammed Ahmed Al-Feelabi

Issue No
69, 17 Mar.
2013

Constitution Making Concern Weekly Supplement
Email: zawaiaicm@yahoo.com

(Zawyat Shoof) Focus Angle

By: Mohamed Ahmed al Feelabi
Email: malfeelabi@yahoo.com



Constitution and curriculums

We were invited by National Council for Child Welfare to attend a one-day workshop on necessity to include the right to education in the forthcoming constitution under the banner of "Education is Guarantee for the Future." The whole matter reminded me of a civic class back in the day. I remember a civic education teacher telling us something about constitution but we got nothing from that class because of his weird pronunciation of the word constitution. After all, the workshop attended by Sudanese Network for Education for All, Khartoum Legislative Committee on education and health, Sudan Plan Organization and Students Organization for Illiteracy Eradication. Papers debated at the workshop stressed that previous constitution included the right to education but this right was crippled by failure or neglect to assign special bodies in the provinces to enforce it. However, we appreciate such steps by different institutions aimed at bringing about some form of a change at the end of the day. But what is important is all civil society organizations should dedicate their efforts to cultivating and informing the communities on their rights instead of gathering to call for their rights. When well-informed on their rights, I believe people can fight for their rights and have their voices heard, expectations and aspirations represented in the forthcoming constitution. What we need is to acknowledge our past mistakes and start with education and health issues in good will without overlooking other minor issues in order to support efforts to promoting constitutional culture in an attractive manner. Earlier educationalists were able to design civic education curriculum but unfortunately it did not find its way to application or got the interests of high school children. moreover, there were no qualified teachers to teach or inculcate civics in students, therefore the curriculum was dropped at the time some educationalists were calling for replacing it by a different course dubbed "Education and citizenship" to be taught in a simple fashion at all levels of education so that learners were connected what was going on around them in their different environments. Failure to teach civics at early stage resulted in students' lacking in global knowledge, especially among university students, confirmed by education officials.

NCP calls for unity against regional and international conspiracy

Al-Zahawi: Dialogue does not mean imposing preemptive visions or insistence on disagreeable conditions

Reflexive angle

(1) The speaker of States Council, leader with the ruling National Congress Party, Dr Ismail Al Haj Musa slammed opposition political forces for what he called their positions on illogical approaches for national issues, adding that it is impossible for the National Congress party to respond to their impossible demands. He accused the opposition of being unwilling to participate in national affairs, a reference to participation in preparing the constitution, economic situation and how to reach successful solutions to these issues; in addition to dialogue with South Sudan.

In statements to Akhir Lahza daily Musa urged the opposition to transcend their vested interests and pay attention to supreme national interests so that the country is able to overcome crisis and challenges to reach real peace and stability nationwide. He pointed out that international and regional conspiracies were being woven against the country to control its riches, whose protection necessitates cohesion, solidarity and unifying national ranks.

(2) The assistant to the president Dr Nafie Ali Nafie accused the opposition of being driven by personal interests at the expense of the country, reiterating his party's desire to turn over a new leaf with all political parties and forces through dialogue, adding that many forces want elections to bring them to power but they don't acknowledge re-



Ismail Al Haj Musa



Al Zahawi Ibrahim



Mr Mohamed Wadaa

sults under pretext of ballot rigging. Dr Nafie should have frankly declare his party's stance on its proclaimed commitment to dialogue, Mr Mohamed Wadaa, wrote under the title of "the impossible dialogue...dialogue is possible". He added that Mr Nafie's remarks did not carry any meaning for aspired productive dialogue because it should be accompanied by freedoms, especially press freedom, freedom of gathering and peaceful demonstration. No dialogue can help the country get out of its mess only dialogue that brings all together at one table. No dialogue will be possible without establishing confidence, releasing detainees and convicts, help war victims and return of displaced persons in an atmosphere conducive to debating the constitution and reforming laws as well as core national issues under agreed upon interim government; without excluding the opposition, armed movements and loyalists, the independent and whoever concerned with conflict arena whether fighting for partisan interests or national.

(3) No sane politician or anybody concerned with public affairs would turn down an invitation to a subjective dialogue, wrote Al Zahawi Ibrahim Malik in Akhir Lahza daily dated March 12. He/ she may have vision or ideas about the concept on dialogue, how to conduct it, its mechanisms and carrying out its decision after making certain of its objectives and consequences may be contrary to others or they may not be convinced of the timing of the dialogue and its use. All these issues can be handled through dialogue to reach agreement or compromise. Dialogue does not mean imposing visions or basing it on something not agreed upon otherwise it will be a dialogue of yes-men with some parties dictating on others, and thus would render the whole affairs meaningless. I hope the elders of my country realize that ongoing conflicts and wars necessitates seeking stability through national dialogue and unifying internal front so that

the remaining part of Sudan is preserved and solutions to all issues are reached because history will not forgive us.

(4) Despite ongoing efforts to end differences between the ruling National Congress party and the opposition forces, verbal violence, dogmatism, insistence to overthrown regime and destruction remains, said Al-Jarida daily in its editorial March 13. The sole way to overcome the thorny issues is through national reconciliation to put a stop to the state of divisions which will serve nothing but further fragment the nation.

By the editor
Whenever the National Congress reiterates its call on the opposition for dialogue it starts to accuse them of irresponsibility and disloyalty to the country, etc. nevertheless, dialogue is necessary for settlement to all issues, otherwise verbal attacks will continue and chances for dialogue, which some went as far as to describe as double standard, but we have bear in mind that our presents problems have been the products of failure of political elites to craft constitution regulating relationships between governors and the governed, granting citizens their rights to express themselves, dreams and participate in constitution making. Such requires political and legal measures to create environment conducive to participation and broad-based dialogue without excluding any.



By: Mashair Al Tahir Osman

Dear readers, following is our recipe for principles and objectives for the state that should be achieved and implemented if we are to built secure Sudan where every citizen will feel satisfied

- Objective for overall development include: ending poverty, achieving Millennium goals, ensuring fair distribution of resources, bridging gap in varying incomes and achieving decent living conditions for all.
- The state should develop economy and manage it in order to achieve prosperity through policies aimed at increasing production and building able and self-reliant economy; encouraging free market and discouraging monopoly.
- The Sudanese have the right to natural, clean and diverse environment; the state and citizens shall preserve and protect diversity in the country.
- The state shall not adopt any policies that will have negative impact on the existence of any animal or plant species in their select environment.
- The state shall create strategies and policies guaranteeing social justice for all people of Sudan through securing means of

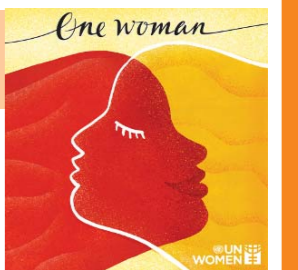
livening and job opportunities; encouraging solidarity, self-assistance, cooperation and charity.

- No qualified person shall be deprived of getting a job on grounds of disability; persons of special needs and the elderly are entitled to participation in social, profession, artistic or recreational activities.
- The state sponsors all stages of education in all parts of Sudan, ensures free and compulsory education at basic level stage and eradicates illiteracy.
- The state shall employ public and private resources in the service of education, scientific research, especially with regard to development.
- The state recognize cultural diversity in Sudan, encourages diverse cultures to prosper to be reflected in the media and education.
- The state shall protect Sudanese heritage, antiquities and places with historical or religious importance from sabotage or sacrilege or illegal demolition or exportation.
- The state shall sponsor sports; encourage the youth to develop their skills.
- Support community sporting institution and guarantee their independence
- Care for motherhood, protect women from

oppression, boots gender equality, ensures woman's role in the family and empower her in public life,

- Legislate laws preventing corruption, abusing power to ensure purity in public life,
- Shall employ Sudan's foreign policies in favor of national interests in full independence and transparency to serve the following:
 - Promote international cooperation, especially within the framework of the United Nations, regional and international organizations, in order to promote international peace, respect for the international law and obligations and develop fair international economy,
 - Achieve Afro-Arab economic integration within the frame of plans and regional forums; consolidate Afro-Arab unity and cooperation,
 - Enhance respect for human rights and basic rights at regional and international forums,
 - Encourage civilization dialogue, establishing and international system based on justice and unity and common fate of humanity,
 - Mot to interfere in other countries' affairs, enhance good neighborly relations with neighboring states; maintain balanced and friendly relations with other nations.

By: Maha Zain Al-Abdeen



The World Women Day was marked this march to reflect women achievements in different fields, but violence against them remains despite their struggle to gain dignity. Women of today have started to pose ethical, ideological and legal questions about men's fanatic and exclusive mentalities under ever-changing political, economic and social changes in Sudan, which necessitates considerations of women rights in the forthcoming constitution taking onboard all positive heritages regarding the status of women commanded by all divine religions, international agreements seeking to improve women situations and achieve equality in-kind.

There is an urgent need for swift efforts to ensure women's rights in the forthcoming constitution for any delay with stay women's constitutional and social grievances and grudges. It will be difficult but impossible to introduce amendments once the document is endorsed. Therefore, civil society organizations have to campaign for awareness about the significance of participation in all stages of constitution drafting process. it should be cited here the experience of women in South Africa where women union held a meeting in 1991 with women groups, individuals, ethnicities, classes and religious sects across the board to hold consultations, which eventually culminated in then known as "National Women Alliance" in 1992 aimed at coordinating national campaigns for women development and education through dissemination of information on women needs, expectations, in addition to unifying women ranks to craft and adopt a declaration stressing equal rights in the new constitution. Considering ongoing political and economic development in the country women leaders should be mindful and should campaign for their political and social rights in the constitution to eliminate dangers surrounding us from all directions considering complications the country is going through and the suffering women have been suffering over the past, and presently tremendous social and psychological pressures under current economic crisis, especially in regions of conflicts. The way of out of the country press mess is a constitution based on a civilian state built on citizenship, democracy, human rights, women political and economic rights equal to men, freedoms and justice. I hope our fears about women's deteriorating situation will have been vanished by the next years' marking of women day.

Right Angle

From mailbox

Dear brothers at the Constitution Initiative I am a teacher of history. I learned about your weekly supplement through my neighbor who owns a news stand. I began to follow your issues in Al-Sahafa, Al-Ayam and Al-Garar dailies, including a number of TV episodes and interviews. I began to discuss the matter with my colleagues and neighbors. I would like to pose some questions that came up during discussions to you so that I may get answers. First I wish to express my appreciations to for your efforts. Following are my questions: We, teachers are neglected by the ministry, deprived of training on job, which provided opportunity for dis-

cussing ways of developing curriculum, especially development in the field. We expressed our views on syllabuses but in vain. Will civil society organization also continue to neglect us or there is still a chance to meet us so that we can have our say regarding the situation? What shall we do? Where shall we turn in case the ruling party insists to issue constitution which they say is ready and will be put to referendum despite constant rejection by the opposition parties of participation? What have we learned from Egyptian and Tunisian experiences - up-to-date experiences in the arena?

Will we have a future role in cultivating teachers and students around us? How can that be arranged as summer holiday just around the corner? The questions go on and on that in want of answers. The above are part of many. Long live

Osman Abdel Fatah Al Sayyid
Teacher at private schools, Khartoum

By the editor
First of all, thanks to teacher Al-Sayyid for his concern and efforts to communicate with us... Secondly, we in the Initiative are trying very hard to cover

all areas, groups, youth, women, legislators, journalists and artists. We are planning to engage teachers (working or on pensions) by allocating forums for this vital sector in coordination with their civil bodies in acknowledgement of their effective and appreciable role in building the future. As for drawing lessons from others, we are fully convinced that any experience will add to ours. You will read in coming issues our making of the experiences you have cited and others. as for your question: what shall we do?, there are various options (scenarios) based on our visions and residents visions from all walk of life regarding the forthcoming constitution for the country.