Political Engineering and its Impact on the Performance of Wise Leadership in Reformation and Change

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Abstrac

   Political engineering is a new science, and it is still in the process of formation, as this science develops to keep up with the developments of the times and branch out into complex subjects and branches. The science of political engineering is an integral part of political science, because rational politics requires a full understanding of societal values, ie the knowledge of the weight of the preferences of society as a whole and not part of it. They also require information on alternative policies or the ability to properly predict their results and the exact calculation of the difference between cost and return, and they finally explore a decision-making system that rationalizes policy-making.

   However, the rational preparation of political engineering and reform may face some difficulties, which are often not easily overcome

   Political engineering is not an invitation to a dictatorial thought or a promotion of one opinion, nor is it an invitation to the meta-nature of societies or people's wills. The formulation of its vision stems from the study of all things to improve all of them, and to develop a comprehensive long-term vision that makes policies and sets the pace in the right direction.

Ingeniería política y su impacto en el desempeño del liderazgo sabio en la reforma y el cambio

Resumen

La ingeniería política es una ciencia nueva, y todavía está en proceso de formación, ya que esta ciencia se desarrolla para mantenerse al día con los desarrollos de los tiempos y ramificarse en temas y ramas complejas. La ciencia de la ingeniería política es una parte integral de la ciencia política, porque la política racional requiere una comprensión completa de los valores sociales, es decir, el conocimiento del peso de las preferencias de la sociedad como un todo y no como parte de ella. También requieren información sobre políticas alternativas o la capacidad de predecir adecuadamente sus resultados y el cálculo exacto de la diferencia entre costo y rendimiento, y finalmente exploran un sistema de toma de decisiones que racionaliza la formulación de políticas.

   Sin embargo, la preparación racional de la ingeniería política y la reforma puede enfrentar algunas dificultades, que a menudo no se pueden superar fácilmente.

    La ingeniería política no es una invitación a un pensamiento dictatorial o una promoción de una opinión, ni es una invitación a la meta-naturaleza de las sociedades o las voluntades de las personas. La formulación de su visión se deriva del estudio de todas las cosas para mejorarlas y desarrollar una visión integral a largo plazo que establezca políticas y marque el ritmo en la dirección correcta.

First: the problematic.

   To what extent is political engineering a mechanism for activating reform and change in governance?

Based on the problem, which has been answered in the study board, the following research questions can be developed:

1- What is political engineering?

2. What is the concept of good governance?

3. What is the effect of political engineering on the performance of the leaders of the ruling government?

4. How did the countries in question study the adoption of political engineering in the development of their country?

5 - What are the most important methods of applying the political engineering adopted by the countries under study?

Second: The hypothesis of the study:

- The successful adoption of political engineering by the countries under consideration in the will of its political leadership.

The preservation of the identity of the States under study in the context of

globalization is the result of the realization of political systems in stability, security, economic well-being and scientific and technical progress.

Third: The curriculum of the study.

- To study the applications of political engineering and its impact on the leaders of good governance in selected countries, we followed the approach of "case study" and "decision-making"

- To clarify the definitions and the importance of political engineering and its applications we can use the method of "systemic analysis"

Fourth: Structure of the study

Based on the problem of the study and the questions it raises as explained above, as well as the applicability of the methods adopted by the researcher. This study was divided into an introduction and a conclusion and the first two demands were entitled "What is political engineering?" The second requirement: successful models of political engineering

First, what is political engineering?

The concept of political engineering.

The concept of political engineering is new, but most of the studies did not give a clear definition of it. It is a scientific and methodical method that is achieved by changing society through political institutions, laws and processes in order to design political behavior in the state, to build institutions, to establish laws and to chart geopolitically.

Political engineering is one of the branches of political science or one of the subjects of political science. Political engineering is the process of making the necessary adjustments to the actual thing, that is, the necessary reforms to the various organs and institutions. The process of political engineering is based on the creation of something new or keep the old thing existing and not remove it from existence, but the engineering and restructuring or re-engineering and architecture of the building only reform. The process of political engineering is similar to the restoration of what actually exists, a gradual process that takes a period of time

The word engineering in the Arabic language has many meanings, and it is common knowledge that the word engineering is the word "Andalus" which is the ability to solve problems. The definition of engineering in the age of the Arabs has been associated with the concept of the engineer: "For Hindus" Any scholars do it, and a man of Hindus if he is well-looking experienced.

Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Mahmoud El-Moulmani: Political engineering is the science of nation-building through a comprehensive planning of power and society, leading to the state's transition from underdevelopment to progress, or progress to higher progress with the development of sustainability mechanisms

for progress. He believes that political engineering is simply the science of Renaissance, or the science of progress.

The combination of engineering and politics gives us the concept of political engineering, which originally belongs to the theory of engineering, a trend in thought based on the policy of science in order to develop means to achieve desired social goals. In politics, "engineering theory" attempts to find solutions to political problems in a way similar to that used by civil engineers in determining the possibility of building a bridge or building public roads. For example, when policymakers faced unemployment and wanted to find a solution, they could develop a " Explains the means to address this issue, and this proposal may identify the variables related to the achievement of "full employment" and identify the ways in which it should be pursued.

Policy engineering is the summary of the analysis that begins by identifying and addressing the problem and ending with a set of political alternatives provided by the institutional analysis. The political and institutional analysis is based on defining the goals that sponsor the interests and reviewing the goals each time before the institutions divide them into plans. Implementation. Political engineering is a cross-cutting concept between institutional analysis and political analysis.

Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Mahmoud El-Moslamani believes that political engineering is the science of nation-building, because no country can rise without political engineering and the "free political market" can not produce a strong or successful political society. He was among the political scientists: political sociology, political economy, and political psychology, a science that brings together more than one science, imagining that there is a new science that should be founded in the name of "political engineering"

The difference between political engineering and political engineering; political engineering is a rational engineering based on a scientific study that is appropriate and accurate, and is the domain of advisers and experts supervisors and decision-makers in decision-making and decision-making. Political Engineerig is a techno science de politique, using natural science data

Political engineering is a branch of knowledge that uses natural resources and scientific and technical tools to design and produce processes, systems and social institutions according to specific criteria and agreed goals.

The concept of foreign policy engineering

Here we can move from the internal and the micro-Miro behavior to the behavior of the external state and macro level while seeking to define the concept of foreign policy engineering. Foreign policy-making, foreign policy behavior, foreign policy implementation, foreign policy performance, foreign policy planning, foreign policy planning, foreign policy design, foreign policy development,

foreign policy analysis, foreign policy interpretation, foreign policy-making have varied. .. etc.

Third: Concept of Reform

Reform means the process of making the necessary adjustments to the existing thing, that is, the necessary reforms to the various organs and institutions. Reform keeps the old thing existing and does not remove it from existence, but only repairs it. The process of reform is similar to the restoration of what already exists, a gradual process that takes a period of time.

Reform in the state is not the approach of an individual, an official, a minister, or even a prime minister. Reform is progressing in its presence, and it recedes in its absence. It is a system of governance and established work, a stable system and regulations. When the reform is pending on the existence of individuals, the judgment has not reached maturity yet. Many institutions collapsed in the collapse or absence of a person. They linked their progress, their success and all their interests to that person, where the dictatorial regime prevailed, and many institutions were not affected by the loss or absence of a person.

Fourth: the concept of change

This means that the foreign policy of the international community changes radically over time in rare cases, and that international unity tends to adopt the main dimensions of its foreign policy and accept the limited change in the marginal dimensions of that policy. The change in foreign policy begins with a set of limited behaviors, rhetorical decisions that differ from the main thrust of foreign policy, and over a period of time the accumulation of limited changes leads to a comprehensive change in the main thrust of foreign policy.

The relationship of engineering to foreign policy

The concepts in foreign policy books have been repeatedly repeated. The concept of "foreign policy engineering", which is a logical extension of the concept of political engineering, is based on four complementary processes: constitutional, legal, electoral and institutional engineering, and the operational logic of political engineering

The political engineering is based on a dynamic, interactive and rational logic by adopting a comprehensive logic between the reference establishment (constitution and laws), the establishment of the constitution (elections) and the establishment of the democratic effectiveness (institutions). Political engineering is not merely cosmetic or adaptive processes, With the logic of the globalization of human rights and participatory democracy, then political engineering as a construction logic.

Objectives of Political Engineering:

Benjamin Ereli believes that the political goals of political engineering, reform

is greater political stability and avoid the emergence of civil conflicts, in addition to the consolidation of democracy; in addition to "political development"

First: Political Stability:

An ambiguous term that is hardly comparable to democracy in the difficulty of definition and ambiguity. It combines many ideas in comparative political science literature: system maintenance, civil order, legitimacy, and effectiveness. It is expressed

Lebhardt's democratic stability, which involves a low level of actual or potential civilian violence, is seen as closely intertwined, and considers the feature of stability to be a precondition and indicator of the character of democracy

Second: Building effective democratic systems

Democratization or democratization is one of the most important political changes in many countries of the world

Third, especially after the nineties, and the democratic transformation is meant by a set of measures and reforms policies aimed at changing the way of governance to open the way for political participation and make room for political competition. Samuel Huntington defines it as an attempt to adopt a democratic approach to government, The rotation of power between political parties, with equal opportunities between political parties and freedom of choice for voters and stable and stable political institutions that sponsor this transformation.

Third: To stimulate political development

Political development means the transition of political systems from a system traditionally referred to as a modern political system. If there are economic systems in the path of growth, there are political systems in the path of modernization. It refers to the process of development in the political system that promotes stability. Political One of the most prominent definitions of development is the definition of Lucian Bay as: increasing the capacity of the system in the conduct of public affairs and control of disputes and meet demands. And the trend towards equality through political participation whether by expanding the general suffrage or by increasing political mobilization. Recruitment in public office on merit.

The processes of political engineering.

When talking about political engineering, a set of contiguous concepts such as constitutional engineering, legal engineering, electoral engineering, and institutional engineering, a group of endeavors aimed at influencing prevailing attitudes and social behavior on a large scale, whether by government, groups or other organizations, , And is largely predictable, as are the concepts and concerns of institution-building and the design of democracy. It is based on f

our integrated processes:

1- Constitutional Engineering:

Which essentially requires the non-selective inclusion of human rights and citizens in this reference text with the establishment of guarantees to protect and arrange them in a way that achieves the constitutional empowerment and the smooth use of human beings without distinction, selection or exception. The Constitution is the reference and control of all political and legal processes.

2- Legal Engineering:

It means building a valid legal structure for the principle of equality of opportunity among citizens regardless of their customs, culture, language, sex or religion. Building a set of organic laws to ensure accountability is one of the basic conditions and guarantees in the logic of political engineering.

3. Electoral Engineering:

Which requires starting to allow those who enjoy their civil and political rights to elect or run for free, pluralistic, fair and regular benefits, without restricting freedom, fraud or manipulation. It also requires the engineering of democratic electoral rules to adopt the electoral system appropriate to the nature of society (homogeneous or diverse) (The need to create justice between representation in terms of population density and geographical spread), and therefore the conditions of equality of opportunity and of equality must be respected. But also the integration of the conditions of national identity and the administrative and facilitative needs of the state (bringing the administration closer to the citizens).

4- Institutional Engineering:

And the logic of the inviolability of democratic representation and parliamentary oversight of the executive branch and the logic of democratic calculation of executive power in the name of the effectiveness associated with the fulfillment of election promises without negligence or fabrication or hypocrisy. Hence, the operational logic of political engineering is based on human rights and is ultimately aimed at satisfying the human needs of security, well-being and dignity in the absence of injustice and arbitrariness.

The concept of foreign policy engineering can be incorporated into the policy architecture of its institutional and analytical branches and combines the concepts of planning, drawing, design, and performance. The more engineering processes of policy, the more foreign policy is engineering, the better the engineering of foreign policy is the performance of institutional engineering. Foreign policy engineering has an external dimension to the internal dimension of policy engineering

Types of political engineering

1. Traditional:

What is meant by traditional political engineering is the process of practical application of scientific principles in order to establish, design or develop the ideas, processes, mechanisms and political institutions of a society. A methodology that harnesses and applies science and technology to serve the political needs and needs of the State. A political engineer, for example, is the man who works to solve complex political problems and make things go more efficiently, at the lowest cost, and to achieve the greatest benefit to people. For example, US Secretary of State John Kerry is one of the best architects of politics and the best example. How did he get this veteran minister from Syria and Iran to be engineering his policy of handing over the first weapon and stopping the nuclear weapons program? The example about FM is an explicit example that opens our perception to understanding engineering policy.

2. Repetition: It simply means the restructuring or design of old and traditional institutions and mechanisms commensurate with the requirements of the times and necessities of life. For example, the tribe is a traditional institution whose role in modern society must be redefined. In all Arab countries today, the tribe is an important historical, political, social and cultural institution in the structure of the political systems that exist today in a certain geographical area.

3. Reverse: What is meant by reverse engineering here is the method of analyzing and studying the processes and institutions and mechanisms existing and prevailing laws and models used in a community and try to understand all components and parts in order to know the secret of existence and the reasons for success and take away all that is useful and leave all that is harmful. The best example of how reverse engineering can be used effectively is Japan's policy of opening up abroad, especially the West in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Other names of political engineering have also emerged:

1 - transformational geometry that makes the totalitarian regime (military or state - based) radically transforms into participatory democracy through the citizenry revolution or foreign intervention.

2. Transitional engineering, which means the gradual transition of the authoritarian system towards participatory democracy with international accompaniment.

3. Adaptive engineering of democratic scrutiny in a country that defines a weak level of democratic intensity to be effectively compatible with the philosophy of human rights and political participation.

Hence, political engineering is a methodology designed to build a value-based normative model of human rights and a model of governance based on

participatory democracy and good governance.

Good leadership

The policy of the various countries of the world in modern times has undergone an important turning point, as it is no longer connected to the concept of modern security. It has gone beyond this narrow area and has become multidimensional and defined to include all economic, social and developmental aspects. The concept of good governance and its various dimensions at all levels Economic governance, which is the basis for a sound environment. Progress in the application of good governance standards is a testament to the progress and growth of the State. The concept of good governance has become of great importance at the global level and has become part of the consensus of the United Nations.

"It is the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage the affairs of the State at all levels, including the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups respect their interests, exercise their legal rights, fulfill their obligations and accept mediation to resolve their differences."

Mahathir Mohammed defined it as "a philosophy that combines transparent governance with the participation of the citizen in the management of state and society affairs and through the provision of safety for a certain period of time to serve the public interest in the sense of public service aimed at the development of a just and equitable realization of the needs of citizens. The State, whatever its resources, is capable of achieving the development of the State, society and man. The rule of regulations is measured by these three criteria: transparency, honesty and justice.

What is good governance?

Despite the clarity of the meaning of good governance, but raises questions about the concept, has interpreted the good governance from several angles; economic explained economically, political and military also explained in terms of security, and this reflects the importance of addressing this provision and research in its folds and knowledge Its impact on countries and societies. After the spread of corruption in some societies, the search for a governance that ends these societies is urgent and necessary. The issue of good governance has gained increasing importance in the past few years, and initiatives for reform and good governance have proliferated.

Principles and Elements of Good Governance

1 post

2 Transparency

Accountability and accountability

4. Effectiveness and good response

5. Rule of Rights and Law

6. Equality and social integration

Strategic Vision

Types of good leadership

We mean that the personality of the political leaders responsible for setting goals and formulating them in a manner that serves the state and proves the validity of this perception, that the arrogance in the patterns of leaders and political leaders of the ruling in many cases in important changes in the external trends of the state, in some cases almost the influence of the political leader And its impact on the choice of foreign policy objectives at all.

The second requirement: effective models of political engineering:

There were many outstanding examples of engineering around the world as Japan pioneered the introduction of the "weakness management" and "defeating defeat" paradigm. In 1868, the Meiji, a senior state engineer who abolished feudalism and ended the samurai, , Has also revolutionized agriculture and industry as the world's best suited Japanese Renaissance project education from Germany, the administration of Britain, the police of France, and the industry of America. Japan's architecture in the Meiji era took only eight years to complete the Japanese miracle. South Korea, which emerged from a 36-year occupation of Japan and then entered into a major regional war of poverty and blood with General Park Chung-hee in 1961, founded the Economic Planning Council. He also established a global education, moving from "non-education" to " So that a number of its universities became among the top 100 universities in the world and moved from "chaos" to fourth place in patent applications worldwide. "South Korea's" political engineering " (\$ 80) per year (\$ 30 thousand), and from the status of "failed state" to the status of "brilliant state"

The Chinese experience is another model of political engineering. China has not achieved partial reform, but has developed a vision of comprehensive reform. Researchers praise China's experience of its success in achieving great reform without a large number of losers who could have hindered reform. It has also created intellectual creativity on a number of issues, With comprehensive prescriptions

Accordingly, the researcher will present three models of good governance that have successfully applied political engineering:

1. Malaysia

Prior to its independence in 1957, Malaysia was a country dependent on agriculture in its economy, a decline in per capita income and ethnic diversity

in its population.

However, in a few decades it has been able to make a breakthrough in its economy, which has increased the national income, which has increased the income of the individual in the Malaysian society and has become one of the industrial and emerging countries known as the Asian Tigers, possessing industrial capabilities and skilled and highly trained workers.

Malaysia has a constitutional monarchy and a federal system of 14 Malaysian states. There is a central federal government headed by the prime minister, whose party wins nationwide elections and has broad powers, and there are local state governments, each headed by the prime minister who His party wins state-level elections. The system of government provided a range of guarantees and procedures that gave the state a Malawian character, such as ownership, Malay and state religion, and guaranteed Malay control of political life and civil service, as well as economic and educational benefits

Malaysia is one of the most famous Islamic countries with a long history. The country's official religion is Islam, where Muslims constitute the largest proportion of the population, while other religions, such as Buddhism and Hinduism, account for as little as 40%.

Site.

Malaysia is located in the south-eastern part of Asia. It is divided into two parts, one of which is East and the other west. The Malaysian Peninsula comprises the western part of Kuala Lumpur, Langkawi, Penang, Cameroon, Highland, , While Malaysian Borneo is the eastern part of Malaysia, consisting of federal territory, Sabah state, Sarawak state, the Malaysian peninsula and the Malaysian port of Borneo, the South China Sea.

Population.

Malaysia has a population of about 31.7 million people. Malaysia has a population of more than 26 million, including Bumiputra, The percentage of the country's population is 67.4%, the vast majority of whom are Malays, 24.6% Chinese, 7.3% Indian, 0.8% non-Malays, 2.321 million three hundred and twenty-one thousand, 8.2% Of the population. Due to its proximity to the equator, it has given it a humid atmosphere throughout the year, but temperatures tend to cool in mountainous areas, rain is falling throughout the year and its abundance is increasing. Between April and October due to the monsoons saturated with moisture coming from the South China Sea.

History.

Due to Malaysia's privileged location, it was coveted by various countries and a center for maritime trade. It was a meeting place for Indian and Chinese merchants who were doing commercial sea voyages. Malacca was one of the

most famous commercial cities during the 15th century. Merchants from many Asian countries also came to the Portuguese merchants in the early sixteenth century AD, and because Malaysia's privileged location was a restaurant for many other countries, where the Portuguese occupied Malacca in 1511, and in the early century Some tenth century Dutch ships began arriving in the region regularly, and in 1641 the Dutch attacked the Portuguese in Malacca and later moved from the control of the Portuguese to the control of the Dutch who settled by nearly two centuries. The British occupied Singapore in 1819 and then took Malaga after signing a British-Dutch treaty in 1824. The Malay archipelago divided into the northern section of the Equator, under British control and the southern section under Dutch control. Japan also sought to invade Malaysia. In 1941, Sarawak and Sabah fell in mid-January 1942, and the Japanese withdrew from Malaysia in 1945. On 31 August 1975, the Malay state, now known as the Malaysian Peninsula, was established. The Malaysian federation, Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak Islands, in addition to Singapore on July 9, 1963, but Singapore broke away from the Federation on August 9, 1965. The Malaysian Peninsula was founded in 1975 and was known as the Malay State.

Malaysia is a leading model in the application of "political engineering." Dr. Mahathir Mohammed succeeded in moving to Malaysia from a lower economic level than Ghana at the time of independence in 1957 until Malaysia was the "new Japan". Mahathir looked to the east, Japan and South Korea, and raised the slogan "Malaysia can do it" and went from one case to another. Mahathir says in his memoirs: "Building a hotel needs 200 separate approval now. Building a home in Malaysia is faster than in England." Mahathir Mohammed was not just a political man, but also a thinker who wrote his books and had a vision of what his country should be. Mahathir benefited from all Malaysia's achievements since independence and made it a base for its start. Mahathir to be a random start began looking at the experiences of other countries, especially Asian, as his policy was oriented eastward, and settled his choice on the Japanese miracle, making it a role model and a higher example, and his direction was Japan is inspired by the experience of success is remarkable, Occasions.

Mahathir Mohammed, who was prime minister from 1981 to 2003, was the Malaysian "champion of prosperity" and the architect of its construction and advancement through the use of political engineering in all aspects. The country has leapt in its era, especially in aspects of economy, education, infrastructure and services. Mahathir provided great services to his countrymen Signifi

cant changes in their economic and social structure; while preserving the rights
of other minorities, Mahathir provided a comprehensive vision of reaching
Malaysia by the year 2020 and successfully confronting the most serious
economic crisis of Malaysia in its history in 1998. His goal is to get Malaysia
out of the state of agriculture, to establish factories and infrastructure, to trans-
form Malaysian society from agricultural mentality, to work within the
framework of an industrial plan of action, and to send scientific missions
abroad.

The experience of the series of political reforms has shown periodic elections
every five years as the ideal mechanism for the peaceful transfer of power. In
this context, he declared his adherence to a Malaysian democratic approach
away from reproducing the experience of Western democracy. He believes that
Western democracy is not suitable for all peoples in the world. Developing
countries, due to the fact that they are disproportionate to local political cultu-
re. In 1990, the Malaysian government headed by Mahathir Mohamad, the
largest comprehensive reform plan and long-term strategy completed by 2020,
set up all the different political, social and economic aspects. These policies
are based on ICT. Mahathir Mohammed's experience was a pioneering expe-
rience in Political reform has succeeded in achieving high levels of wisdom
through social and political stability through social justice and political develo-
pment, focusing on the importance of Malaysian citizens and their involve-
ment in political practice. The nature of the existing Malaysian society On
multilateralism Malaysian political leadership must develop "conditions of the
game", in which everyone wins, as a necessary condition for the success of
political reform

   After the re-election of the 92-year-old Mahathir Mohamad as president in
the general elections in 2018, he rushed to a series of quick and sudden politi-
cal reforms to consolidate the experience of political reform that he had
established since he first assumed the premiership in 1981, In his office 10
days, as he announced the opening of all files of corruption in the era of his
predecessor, President Najib Abdul Razzaq and included with his family on the
list of travel ban on the background of the investigation of corruption scandals
and the transfer of hundreds of millions to their accounts illegally, and opening
an investigation into the Malaysian sovereignty fund, The money looted from
it (Mahathir Mohamad) sought to implement a comprehensive program based
on a combination of industrial development and political reform based on
Islamic ideology as the main criterion, Of x: -

1. The ability to create a society characterized by local democratic maturity to

meet the real requirements of this society on the one hand, and on the other hand, this local experience is a pioneering experience.

2. The ability to create a society that is equal to the different ethnic groups of Malaysian society as a prerequisite for social and political progress.

3. Possessing the equitable distribution of national resources among the different ethnic groups and achieving social justice.

4 - above the interest of the community to the interest of the individual.

Singapore

Singapore, the official name is the Republic of Singapore. It is located on an island in Southeast Asia at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, separated from Malaysia by the Strait of Jowhar and by the Riau islands of Indonesia. The Singapore Strait has a unique geographic location at the top of the Malay Peninsula. The Jowhar Strait is not considered a major separator. Malaysia, which oversees the Strait of Malacca between the Malay and Sumatra and then became the most important commercial ports in South-East Asia, because it is on the lines of navigation between the Mediterranean basin and Western Europe on the one hand and between the Far East on the other. It is the fourth most important financial center in the world. The port of Singapore is the fifth port in the world in terms of activity. Its educational system is free, and this country welcomes expatriate students, and its transportation system is developed and cheap. The general climate in the country is very hot and humid because it is an island surrounded by a high proportion of water.

Population:

The country is the third country in the world in terms of population density. It has a very large population. It also has different types of immigrants. Eighty percent of the country's indigenous population is also in it. Another group of Chinese is 76 percent, Malayans, 14 percent Indians, 9 percent, And Asians, "and other races, as this country attracted a lot of labor to migrate to it, whether merchants or artisans and others, and Otoh from several neighboring countries to work in, because the standard of living is high compared to other Asian countries surrounding, whether they are from Sri Lanka , Pakistan, or Ind Venice, or even China, among others. Singapore is a unique model of political and economic development, including the social aspect. Singapore's population of 2 million at independence in 2005 was 4.351 million. In 2010 Singapore's total population reached 5 million. Singapore's population is 5.6 million, according to the 2014 index.

Languages:

Languages There are four official languages in Singapore: Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English, which are widely used as a universal language that is

useful in its multi-ethnic world. Its main religions are diverse, with Hindus, Buddhists , Christians, and Muslims. Singapore's ethnic diversity is intertwined with religious diversity. Most members of Malay society are Muslims, while the Chinese majority are Buddhist majority, and there are different affiliations of the small Indian minority, such as Hinduism and Sikhism. Ethnic and religious diversity coincides with linguistic diversity, including a wide variety of dialects

Economy:

The economy of the Republic of Singapore relies mainly on international trade in production and export abroad, whether electronic products, financial services, production of oil drilling equipment and everything related to it. It also has a great ability to manufacture medicines, food and beverages, as well as its rubber production and export. The country adopts a developed and orderly economic system, which has led the country to be among the most advanced Asian countries after Japan.

Singapore introduced a model of political engineering under Lee Kuan Yew, which began with "geo-engineering", which included "landfill" to expand the area of the small country, and then the establishment of the Economic Development Board, which established a global education, policy-making and attracting Investment.

And political leadership has a great role in guiding, managing and harnessing the potential of Singapore; this is due to their ideologies and the application of realistic policies in line with the geographical location and ethics of migrants towards the overall development of Singapore Singapore's leadership role in management promote economic growth Singapore's government

One of the most politically transparent and least corrupt countries in the world, according to Transparency International. The role of the government is clear in all aspects of economic life. Although Singapore has described itself as a "free economy - the economy of free enterprise", the government's economic role is reflected in its responsibility to organize, plan, budget, control and organize work.

The Five Secrets to Singapore's Success:

Lee Kuan Yew's achievements are still the subject of a wide-ranging global debate, but one of the most important factors for Singapore's founder's success in reaching the country today is that it has not been referred to - investments in all areas of education and its successors And applied by political engineering in political, economic, investment, scientific research, etc. U has always pointed out that his strategy is to develop the only natural resource that Singapore has, its people. Singapore tops the list of countries with the best schools and

the highest level of educational achievement in the world, according to the OECD. OECD. Although the city's population is only five million, it boasts two local universities in the top 75 universities in the world, the same number of Japanese, German and Chinese universities on the list. But how did this happen? What did Lee Kuan Yew and his successors do after him? The report, published by the Project Syndicate, was quoted by Kuwait's Al-Qabas newspaper as saying.

1- Starting in terms of the end of colonialism.

For countries that are making their first steps in education, it should be emphasized that the education system in Singapore was not designed by Lee Kuan Yew and his colleagues from scratch, but built on solid foundations inherited from British colonialism. Contrary to many of his contemporaries during the postcolonial period, Lee Kuan Yew did not hide from following any colonial policy that would have been useful in the establishment of modern Singapore. Many of the country's leading educational institutions were established before independence in 1963, for example, the National University of Singapore (1905), the Raffles Foundation (1823)

Contemporary approaches.

The secondary school curriculum in Singapore is designed on the basis of the British secondary education system, but with minor modifications commensurate with the high levels of achievement of its students. Although the development of infrastructure is not neglected in any way, Singapore's education investments are concentrated in Main to the student and teacher. A generous national scholarship system has been built, which will make it possible for students to benefit from education at some of the world's leading universities, even though they have one of the most advanced educational systems in the world.

3. Invest in teachers as well.

And its concern that the salaries of the teaching profession is higher than the national average wage, the educational system in Singapore succeeded in attracting the best graduates to work. When it comes to selecting and developing the best talent, Singapore undoubtedly comes first and tries to make the most of that approach by requiring government scholarship recipients to serve in the public sector for at least two years for each academic year. With the same emphasis, teachers are supported and developed, and high-performing teachers assume leadership responsibilities, both in the Ministry of Education and in the school administration, without regard to the length or short duration of their service. Teachers are often assigned to work on education policies in Singapore, and many are subsequently chosen to return to the classroom.

Looking forward

Singapore boasts all of its educational institutions, but the crown of that system is hundreds of local schools and technical education institutes that provide quality education for all. Singapore's education system is always looking forward, as is their adoption of English as a second language (as well as native Mandarin, Malay or Tamil) and their emphasis on science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Driven by the need of a multi-ethnic society for a common language, Singapore chose English as a second language, but in fact it was in recognition of the rapid spread of English as a common language of world trade and science. Singapore's education system continues to evolve over time. In the 1990s, policymakers concerned about the country's education system focusing on science, technology, engineering and mathematics began to over-support and provide avenues for excellence in the humanities.

5. It goes beyond formal education.

As for Singapore's founding father, education goes beyond mere formal education. As he said in a speech in 1977: "My definition of an educated man is a man who never stops learning and wants to learn."

In fact, Singapore's global educational system today can be considered one of the greatest achievements of Lee Kuan Yew, so it does not seem accidental that his funeral was celebrated at the National University of Singapore.

Rwanda.

Rwanda is an African country that has been recognized for its civil wars and the massacres of more than 800 people in the 1990s. Although Rwanda is a poor tropical country with no coastlines overlooking the Indian or Atlantic Ocean, it is gaining importance as a source of the Nile, the main lifeline of many African countries. Official name: Republic of Rwanda Capital: Kigali Language: French, English, Swahili Political system: Republican Date of Independence: 1 July 1962 Currency: Rwandan franc.

Site.

Rwanda is located in the center of Africa, within the region known as the Lakes Plateau, a landlocked country with maritime transport through the ports of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Mombasa in Kenya. It is one of the states south of the Equator, bordered to the east by the State of Tanzania, to the south by Burundi, to the west by the State of Zaire and from the north by Uganda. The capital of Rwanda is the city of Kigali, a densely populated city that has the general character of the country in terms of population growth in the small area of about 26,000 square kilometers. Rwanda's Terrain The terrain of Rwanda is uneven, with many plateaus and volcanic highlands. It is called the country of the Thousand Plateau because of its high altitudes. It has the eastern

edge of the African gorge in the northwest of the country, where the Feringa Mountains are located, and in the eastern part of the country Also many lakes, waterways, rivers, especially in the east. With an area of 26.338 km² Natural resources: gold and tin in addition to agricultural areas Climate: tropical with heavy rain. The climate in Rwanda is moderate in many areas due to its elevation above sea level. This rise leads to tempering and lowering temperatures, which is rare in the tropical region characterized by high temperatures, which can be seen in the lowlands of In the Rwandan capital, Kigali, the temperature does not exceed 19%. In the spring and autumn, rain falls in large quantities that allow the filling of lakes and the renewal of fertile agricultural land, which is fertile in nature due to its volcanic nature.

Population.

The majority of the population of the ancient African tribes that lived in those areas of the continent, the indigenous population and the population of the estimates for 2014 amounted to 12.337.138 people, and the growth rate: 2.63% Ethnic Distribution: Hutu is about 84% with Tutsi about 15%, and 1 Other ethnicities Religion: 56% Roman Catholics, 39.4% Protestant, 4.5% Other Christian denominations, 1.8% Muslims, as well as other religions.

The model in Rwanda is one of the most successful contemporary global models that have applied political engineering and overcome its crisis after the massacres. In 1994, Rwanda, the small African country, occupied the headlines in the world because of a massive human tragedy that claimed between 800,000 and 1 million people in 100 The largest recorded genocide in history committed by the Hutu majority against the Tutsi minority. But just over 20 years later, Rwanda, a country of just 27,000 square kilometers and a population of 12 million, made it one of the most densely populated African countries - 290 people per square kilometer, turning into one of the most important emerging economies in the world. The world has an average growth rate of 7.5 percent from 2015 to 2017. Rwanda's economic renaissance coincided with a social renaissance that encompassed all aspects of life. For example, the Rwandan capital Kigali was named Africa's cleanest capital, and Ronda is one of the 10 safest tourist destinations in the world. World travelandleisure.

Rwandan President Kagame has launched an ambitious project called Vision 2020, which includes a set of measures aimed at achieving a development renaissance in Rwanda and builds vision on three major, cross-cutting goals in the short, medium and long term.

The first objective is to create wealth and reduce dependency on aid and international debt by enacting a set of tax measures and encouraging investment in the country

The second objective: the medium term is to shift from an agricultural to a knowledge based economy through the development of education, technology and communication.

Third, the long-term goal is to create a productive middle class and promote entrepreneurship by enabling them to create wealth and contribute to the development of the country's economy.

Rwanda is a country that is hostile to corruption. It is ranked 44th in the world and the first in Africa in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, which is a very advanced center. This can be seen in all aspects of life in Rwanda. Bribery is a highly reprehensible act. Time that no one above the law, which has helped attract foreign investors in addition to the availability of labor.

Paul Kagame and the Rwandans understood that the path of discrimination and racism would only lead to more bloodshed, wars and retreats. He chose the path of unity, development and knowledge. The realization of the renaissance of peoples is not impossible, but only collective will and leadership.

Conclusion:

The Malaysian, Singaporean, and Rwandan political leadership formed the basis for the success of the political reform process in good governance through the consensus of these leaders not to exploit the social diversity issue of the countries studied for political interests and to seek political stability. Social. And that the political leaders of those countries have been and continue to be the basis of any political reform process, as we can not imagine perpetuating the experience of these countries, without the presence of political leadership conscious, the problems and challenges of their countries, and contain the various political, social and economic problems, "" Lee Kuan Yew "" Paul Kagame "and who followed the approach of the policy of comprehensive reform embodied in the adoption of adult rule.

The continued success and sustainability of the political reform experience in their countries depends on the seriousness of the political leadership and its ability to invest the reforms achieved and employ them to achieve greater reforms, and change from their political systems if not achieve justice and equality, democracy and development, economic welfare of citizens and identify the mechanisms and Means and political leaders realized that the wealth of the nation "its citizens, its people" not only the underground resources and primary resources, the people is the real wealth, and must ensure the provision of quality education, and the application of laws that apply to everyone and achieve social justice and Akkak law.

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