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**The Arab youth after the uprisings of 2011: between empowerment
and marginalization - Egyptian and Tunisian Experience**

الشباب العربي بعد انتفاضات 2011: بين التمكين والتهميش (التجربة
المصرية والتونسية)

**La jeunesse arabe après les soulèvements de 2011: entre autonomisation et
marginalisation - Expérience égyptienne et tunisienne**

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Abstract:

The events of 2011 brought the Arab world back to the forefront and made youth which represent one-third of the population in the Arab world, the focus of the world's attention, due to the pivotal role they played in the events, the wave of protests that swept the region led by youth is the only evidence of the reality of marginalization this category has suffered, despite the different conflicting interpretations of the explanatory popular movement and between it was spontaneous or driven by external forces, it remains clear that youth have played a role. The issue of youth empowerment has recently been raised, especially in regarding strengthening their capacities to reach basic services such as education, political... In this context, this study seeks to identify the reality of the Arab environment economically, socially and politically, and the status of the youth as a human-capital within the policies of the Arab countries.

Keywords: youth, Empowerment, The Arab World, Events of 2011.

Résumé:

Les événements de 2011 ont ramené le monde arabe sur le devant de la scène et ont fait de la jeunesse, qui représente un tiers de la population du monde arabe, le centre de l'attention du monde entier, en raison du rôle central qu'ils ont joué dans les événements, de la vague de manifestations que la région balayée dirigée par les jeunes soit la seule preuve de la réalité de la marginalisation dont souffre cette catégorie, malgré les différentes interprétations contradictoires du mouvement populaire explicatif et qu'il a été spontané ou motivé par des forces extérieures, il est clair que la jeunesse a joué rôle. La question de l'autonomisation des jeunes a récemment été soulevée, notamment en ce qui concerne le renforcement de leurs capacités à accéder à des services de base tels que l'éducation, la politique, etc. Dans ce contexte, cette étude cherche à identifier la réalité de l'environnement arabe sur les plans économique, social et politique. le statut de la jeunesse en tant que capital humain dans le cadre des politiques des pays arabes.

Mots-clés: jeunesse, autonomisation, le monde arabe, événements de 2011.

ملخص:

لقد أعادت أحداث عام 2011 العالم العربي إلى الواجهة، وجعلت الشباب بؤرة اهتمام ومحط أنظار المتابعين، نظرا للدور المحوري الذي تضطلع به هذه الكتلة الحيوية في التنمية بوزنها الذي يشكل ثلث السكان في الوطن العربي. ولعل

موجة الاحتجاجات التي اجتاحت المنطقة وكان الشباب وقودها ما هي إلا انعكاس ودليل على واقع التهميش والقهر الاجتماعي الذي تعرضت له هذه الفئة، فرغم التأويلات التي أثارها الحراك بين العفوية والتدخل الخارجي، إلا أن الأمر البديهي يتضح من خلال قوة الفعل الجماهيري الذي كان حاضرا خاصة من الشباب. وقد طرحت مؤخرا قضية تمكين الشباب العربي خاصة ما يتعلق بتوسيع قدرتهم في الوصول للموارد الأساسية كالتعليم، المشاركة... ومن هذا المنطلق تسعى هذه الدراسة للتعرف على واقع البيئة العربية اقتصاديا، اجتماعيا وسياسيا، والإحاطة بمكانة ووضع الشباب باعتباره رأس مال فكري ضمن سياسات الدول العربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الشباب، التمكين، العالم العربي، أحداث 2011.

Introduction:

The concept of empowerment has emerged since the seventies of the last century, and was mainly related to alternative development studies and trends, which focused mainly on other aspects of development such as social development, sustainable development and human development, which considered that development is only from the bottom and starts from individuals, especially youth as a vital class in society able to carry the torch of global development.

The wave of protests has shown that the frustration and alienation of young people, as well as the exclusion from policy influence, the low proportion of representation in the public sphere, the high level of corruption that has engulfed the body of the Arab States, and the resulting inequality in the distribution of resources and social justice, these were the underlying motivations to move against existing authoritarian regimes and to bring down some of them in the hope of change and for a better future for themselves and society.

The Arab youth face today more than ever before challenges of multiple reasons, but it

has one result which is characterized by weakening the status and marginalization of youth, the degree to which Arab countries are convinced of the values of democracy varies, especially when it comes to promoting opportunities for participation for all groups. Here the system finds itself faced with the inevitability of giving rights to gain support and legitimacy even if the rights are nominal. On this basis, youth issues have always been considered as thorny and overly sensitive issues, especially if we recognize that youth is both a motive and an obstacle to development in the same time.

In this context, the aim of this study is to identify the situation of the Arab youth after the wave of changes, and to monitor their position by looking at the opportunities available to enable them to play their developmental roles under the new policies, while presenting the experiences of Arab countries that have been subjected to change and reforms, this leads us to ask the main question of the study:

How did the wave of protests in the Arab region reflected the status of Arab youth, especially in terms of enabling them to play their developmental roles?

the main hypothesis of the study is:

The wave of change has transformed governments' thinking from planning on behalf of youth into involving them as an actor in making decisions

This will be answered by:

First: Conceptual Framework for Youth Empowerment

Second: The situation of youth in the Arab region

Third: The Reality of Empowering Arab Youth (Case Study)

Fourth: Empowering Arab youth... Prospects and challenges

1. Conceptual Framework for Youth Empowerment

1.1 The concept of empowerment:

Empowerment is "a deliberate, community-centered process, that includes respect and interest in collective participation in which individuals and groups have access and gain basic resources, thereby empowering people to control their lives and achieve democratic participation in their communities"¹.

Empowerment also has a positive development. It means moving from discrimination to equality by bringing about a positive change in power relations in society with a view to eliminating constraints that limit individual choices. Empowerment is linked to three basic data²:

- Resources: Education is defined as Enabling Factors, without this empowerment can't be said.
- The human agent: the axis of the empowerment process (whether young or old, is for marginalized and

vulnerable groups) through which decision-making takes place.

- Outcomes or Achievements: The political, economic and social gains of individuals from the empowerment process are indicators that measure the success of the process.

1.2 The Concept of youth:

There are differences in the definition of the concept of youth in terms of age and career, so that there is a difference around the limits of the youth stage itself, the youth mean that social segment, which includes the population in the age groups of 15-30 years, sometimes described as 15-35 years.

While there is a prevailing view that emphasizes that the young period begins when the community tries to qualify a person to fill a position or to perform social roles both within the family or outside, and ends this stage when the person settles in his position and play his roles assigned to him, in other words becomes part of the stable system And firm in society³.

1.3 The concept of youth empowerment:

Empowering individuals, especially young people, requires the provision of basic mechanisms and elements that help them to improve their situation by raising awareness of their abilities, motivating them to work to develop their skills and make decisions that are important to their lives and their destiny. Empowerment is a means and an end in itself. There are two meanings to the concept⁴:

- ❖ **First:** The process or empowerment level: includes opportunities for young people to develop their skills, solve

their problems and make decisions that concern them.

- ❖ **Second:** The outcomes or the empowered level: includes outcomes from the empowerment process, including the implications of trying to gain control in society and interventions designed to empower participants.

On this basis, the theory of youth empowerment includes three levels⁵:

- ✚ **Individual Empowerment:** By working to develop young people's skills to gain control and improve their competencies, as well as to promote effective collaboration in organizations and communities.
- ✚ **Organizational empowerment:** The entities that provide and benefit through opportunities for youth to demonstrate their abilities, control their lives, offer them alternatives and provide them with services, as well as entities that develop and influence decision-making and policy development.
- ✚ **Empowering the community:** through efforts to improve the status of society and address the threats that hinder efforts to improve the quality of life, and ensure citizen participation at the local and national levels.

Empowering young people means controlling the social, economic, political and cultural conditions that can contribute to their own empowerment. The empowerment of this important segment of the community initially involves raising awareness of the nature of their rights and developing their sense of ownership and leadership for developmental work that affects them as

young people and affects society in the same time⁶.

Taking into consideration that youth in all peoples and nations is a reflection of the status and reality of society, because it is an issue that is intertwined economically, politically, culturally, socially and culturally. For this reason, the attempt to monitor the reality of the status of youth in any society based on a set of indicators and data, Identify the location of this category by⁷:

- ✓ **Economic contribution:** by measuring the level of unemployment, the level of economic activities, income from the labor market,
- ✓ **Economic opportunities:** through the quality of economic participation, the quality of jobs ...,
- ✓ **Participation in decision-making:** Through employment opportunities in the private sector, participation in formal or informal decision-making structures, contributing to the identification of policies affecting society,
- ✓ **Education:** quality of education, opportunities for the development of young people scientifically and practically.

Enabling youth to participate means generally involving them in more responsible work to challenge their abilities, which meets real needs in them, and gives them the opportunity to plan and / or make decisions that affect them and extend their influence to include others as well⁸. Empowerment comes out of the individual interest framework to include community benefit As a whole by providing young people with mechanisms and means to work on proving themselves and correcting the

traditional view of their direction, which they consider to be unproductive.

It can be said that empowering young people enhances the relationship of youth themselves first and foremost and corrects their own views. It turns from dependence and dependence to the ability to lead, control and self-encourage serious and creative work, without forgetting the sense of independence and freedom in proposing choices and decision-making, Youth's openness to learning and gaining more experience related to their activity and work environment.

If young people are empowered to expand their capabilities and capacities to participate, negotiate, influence and control, while being able to hold accountable the institutions that affect their lives, dealing with youth development is a complex and comprehend

sive perspective⁹, where the provision of an appropriate environment and policies it's insufficient, and will lead to the failure of all endeavors of empowerment and development will not achieve its objectives.

2. The situation of youth in the Arab region after the events of 2011:

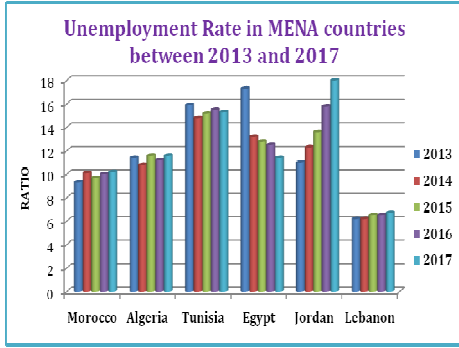
There are initial indications of concern about the effectiveness of current Arab policies in a number of Middle Eastern and North African countries, particularly in terms of their ability to bring about a change in the pattern of development by preparing young people to play their roles as well as expanding their opportunities for community participation, which is witnessed by many Arab countries. In spite of the changes in the Arab environment that paved the way for a better way of life, the indicators of interest

in young people continue to ring the alarm, with the latest statistics indicating that 2/3 of the region's population age of 30 years and half of them in the age group 15-29 years is estimated at more than 100 million make up 30% of about 370 million total population in the region, and this poses in the region several problems especially with regard to:

2.1 Unemployment of Arab youth:

Youth unemployment is very expensive for Arab societies, especially in recent years, where their repercussions have hindered development. Unemployment among young people in the region has created a sense of insecurity towards the future. The fear of job loss or lack of a job is the biggest concern for Arab youth. The Arab countries need more than 60 million jobs in the next decade to absorb the new labor force and to make unemployment rates stable¹⁰, the Figure (1) and Table (1) shows the unemployment rate in a number of Arab countries from the Middle East and North Africa 2013-2017¹¹:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MOROCCO	9,3	10,1	9,7	10	10,2
TUNISIA	15,9	14,8	15,2	15,5	15,3
ALGERIA	9,8	10,6	11,2	10,5	11,7
JORDAN	11,0	12,3	13,6	15,8	18
LEBANON	6,2	6,2	6,5	6,5	6,7
EGYPT	17,3	13,2	12,8	12,5	11,4



According to statistics of 2014 long-term unemployment among young people in the Middle East and North Africa is the highest in the world, ranked first with 60.6%, unemployment in the Middle East was 26.2%, North Africa 30.5%¹², The feminization of unemployment (unemployment of young women) increased by 48%, compared with 32% for young men¹³.

The rate of unemployment in a number of Arab countries since 2013 to 2017 fluctuated between the decline and rise, but it is noted that the rates peaked in 2013 in Egypt by 17.3%, and in Tunisia 15.9%, despite the protests and changes in the region has not improved yet In the situation of young people especially with the high rates of unemployment, which are the biggest obstacle today to the youth of the region, and the reason for their lack of satisfaction as an intellectual capital to be invested in them, but the weakness of resources and the level of control in their lives contributes to rising resentment on living conditions, in addition to political factors such as parental And the nature of the Arab regimes which links the distribution of resources with customer relations, which undermines the course of achieving social justice and equality for other groups and segments of

society, here the gap between what young people aspire to and what the systems provide is growing, the high unemployment rate is evidence of the lack of development process and the atrophy of the productive process the basic of many Arab regimes.

The gap in the Arab labor market also shows the challenge for governments to find alternative solutions and contain developments. Although the countries of the region have implemented initiatives to address the problems and absorb the growing youth power, these measures have not been as successful as they have focused on research on employment data Short and neglected the research on the essence of the problems posed as inappropriate youth skills for the requirements of the labor market, for example ... etc.

Rapid growth in the 15-29 age group has been characterized by youth bulge or youth bulge, seen as a demographic opportunity but in turn increasing pressure on labor markets. The unemployment rates among young people in the region are more critical for less developed countries with internal conflicts, Thereby undermining the high level of youth unemployment in the social fabric of the region as a whole¹⁴.

2.2 Education and Participation of Arab Youth:

In light of the information revolution we live in, societies are competing with the size of knowledge and the efficiency of their intellectual capital, and youth are an integral part of their reality, especially with the qualitative boom experienced by the region in the weight of their youth, five countries improved: Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, with enrollment in

primary education rising to 84.5% in 2013 against a global average of 89.1%¹⁵.

As for the secondary school enrollment rate, it reached 74.2% in 2012 and remains modest, while the average rate of enrollment in higher education in the Arab countries reached 26.1% compared with the average of the developed countries, which stands at 76% and highlights the gap. The number of illiterate people in the Arab region is still large, the number of illiterates in 2011 is estimated at 51.8 million illiterates from 15 years and above, with 66% of females¹⁶.

The modest number of educational enrollment rates reached by the Arab countries in general shows the weaknesses in the Arab educational systems that depend on conservation, as they are unable to keep pace with global developments and achieve the flexibility of curricula and educational systems in general in line with the demands of the labor market. annually unemployed elite carrying certificates of higher education or what is known as the fullness of unemployed graduates.

The Arab countries are unable to provide secondary education to more than a third of the youth of school age means that there are large numbers of young people outside the education system and deprived of educational opportunities, The rates of dissemination of continuous training are low, indicating the lack of the Arab countries of the systems called the second opportunity, which enables young people who have lost the opportunity to re-enter the education, as the value of the sub-index "continuous spread of training" of Knowledge Index 3.97, Training and university education in which unemployment graduates are rising by 25%

in North Africa and 21% in the Middle East¹⁷.

The indicators of education are also important when talking about the civil and political participation of Arab youth, which has the lowest rates in the world. The participation of young people in demonstrations and any activities outside the framework is very weak. The proportion is less than 9% in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Morocco, Egypt Mauritania but more than 20% in the UAE and Bahrain, By 2015 the proportion in Tunisia was only 10% and 18% in Mauritania.

In fact, Arab youth prefer to demonstrate against voting and evidence of their low voter turnout in several Arab countries. Their reluctance to vote reflects their distrust of existing institutions that do not respect the values of democracy, for example, Compared with only 17% of young people who registered to vote and ranged in age from 18-25 years¹⁸.

As it appears that conservative teaching systems are responsible for the low participation because the consolidation of the values of citizenship and participation in the community crystallize among young people during the years of study, but what is noted in the Arab situation is the weakness of these mechanisms due to a combination of institutional and structural constraints. Characteristics include:

- Restrict freedoms,
- Capabilities of human capital are limited,
- the deep gap between law and practice,
- Youth Limited Partnership,

- Suppression of demonstrations and emergency work in many countries.

2.3 Youth Migration:

As the pressures increased, the Arab youth failed to think creatively and to look forward to the future with optimism and hope. They were overcome with a pessimistic outlook and became a future phobia. This led to their thinking in the immediate moment¹⁹, fear of the future. In an Arab environment of conflict and division that makes young people more permanent than ever before, to migrate in search of a better future, youth migration has become a reaction to the lack of opportunities for training, quality education and greater employment.

The Arab region has witnessed an unprecedented rise in the number of immigrants, Between 2000 and 2014 more than 5 million Arab citizens left their homes (not including the number of refugees), an average of 350,000 people a year²⁰, a study by the World Bank in 2012 shows that there are millions of Arab immigrants to the OECD countries, most of them from Morocco, 1.5 million, Algeria 1.3 million²¹, the percentage of skilled workers from Arab Maghreb countries is 52% of the Arab countries, this phenomenon represents a severe crisis for development in the region and the number is still increasing and rising.

On the other hand, illegal immigration is an issue of concern to governments and now crosses the borders of the Maghreb and the Middle East. Egypt ranked 7th among the top 10 nationalities of illegal immigrants between 2012-2015²².

When dealing with youth issues, policymakers face problems that are largely due to:

- Lack of confidence among young people in government bodies responsible for decision-making and decision-making that concern them and their fate.
- Domination of patriarchal culture, which is always devoted to negative social values and culture that do not trust youth, and therefore take a pessimistic view of it and its capabilities²³.

The biggest mistake in my opinion is that decision-makers when dealing with youth problems is always getting them out of the circle of dialogue, thinking on behalf of young people without involving them in the debate leads to the formulation of projects or laws that do not effectively translate their demands and increase their sense of responsibility and benefits to the community, their voices are not heard and their status is not maintained by decision-makers.

3. The Reality of Empowering Arab Youth (Case Study)

3.1 Egyptian experience:

After the revolution of Egypt led by marginalized youth, which challenged exclusion in search of participation and empowerment by providing greater opportunities for work and integration into society, the revolution has not yet achieved its basic demands for the inclusion of youth in development policies, so that in 2017 the proportion of youth unemployment rate between 15-24 arrived to 42%²⁴, Despite the government's involvement in decision-making positions through the presidential program launched by President Sisi in 2015, it has included a specific category, the elite

and the educated, and the fate of other groups of access and participation.

Politically:

The Egyptian experience focused on empowering young people to increase their presence in the executive institutions by allocating 50% of the seats of the Presidential Advisory Councils to the youth under 40 years, appointing 34 assistants and assistants to the minister in 15 ministries and providing the opportunity for youth to assume leadership positions in the administrative apparatus. This represents 28% of this system, and some governorates have established youth advisory councils.

President Abd Al- Fattah Al-Sisi launched the Presidential Youth Leadership Program in 2015, in which 1000 young men and women participated in the 22-30 age group. An ambitious presidential program for youth in the 30-40 age group was also designed to promote youth empowerment, the Egyptian Constitution allocated 25% of the seats of the Local People's Councils for young people in the age group 21-35 years, which shows the presence of 59 deputies under the age of 35 years in the House of Representatives, and 176 deputies under the age of 45 years.

The Council of Representatives also approved the Youth Bodies Act, which provides for at least 50% of the seats of the 4,200 youth centers' councils for youth under the age of 35, which may lead to activating youth centers for their role in the field of cultural radiation for the community²⁵.

Education:

In order to achieve the renaissance of education as a mechanism for social empowerment, the State of Egypt began to re-plan some of the educational sectors, such as technical education, which was neglected in previous periods in order to ensure the suitability of education with the requirements of the labor market²⁶.

3.2 / Tunisian experience:

Despite the social and political achievements of Tunisia, and years after the Tunisian revolution, the involvement of young people in public life is still a very incomplete project. At the level of youth unemployment rates of 15-24 years in 2017 arrived to 32%²⁷. Tunisia also has high rates of unemployment reaching a peak in rural and southern areas and exceeding 40%.

When we are talking about the empowerment of Tunisian youth after the revolution, two aspects must be considered:

Political side:

Young people in Tunisia commented that the youth revolution came with a constituent council of the elderly. This does not reflect the demands of the revolution. The proportion of young people under 30 years does not exceed 4% of the 216 members of the council, Marginalization and exclusion from power over this vital community segment.

In the text of Article 25, the new Tunisian Elections Act stipulates that young people must be included in the electoral lists. Although young people have been included in the political parties advanced in the 2011 elections, they have resulted in the election of a few of them, between the younger generation and the political system, the

Constitution of 2014, in its article 8, includes "the involvement of young people in multiple dimensions as a fundamental principle for the building of the nation"²⁸.

Years after the revolution, the Tunisian government still faces deep gaps to empower young people, which frustrates young Tunisians because there is no voice in the new political formation , Although the transformations led by young people to ensure their active participation and the achievement of equity have not yet borne fruit and have not yet achieved their aspirations.

Economic side:

Following the Tunisian revolution, the government launched a project entitled "Engagement and cooperation" to integrate young people and strengthen their participation in development. With the assistance of the World Bank's Japanese Fund for Social Development, the program aims to promote youth-led community participation through subsidies and short- A Tunisian youth with or without secondary education who falls outside the Department of Education, Labor and Training in the states of Kasserine and Siliana, west of Tunisia.

The project brings together young people aged 15-29 to acquire skills, promote community volunteerism, apprenticeships and opportunities for self-employment. The project has contributed to improving the situation of young people and young women and has enhanced their confidence in participation in community life.

To reduce unemployment rates, the State has relied on youth employment programs through the National Agency for

Employment and Labor, which provides a range of measures, including²⁹:

- ❖ Provide small monthly grants
- ❖ On-the-job training
- ❖ Contribution to social security coverage

Most of these programs focus on young unemployed university graduates. Among the most successful programs that were able to attract young people after 2011, we find:

The active job search program (Amal)

Career Preparation Program

What is noticeable is the concentration of employment programs more on university graduates and here the inequality gap between educated and uneducated, as the uneducated or below the secondary level is the largest of its kind in Tunisia.

The Tunisian government is implementing a number of training programs through the Tunisian Agency for Vocational Training, which includes 137 centers distributed across the country. These programs train about 60,000 students annually and to encourage entrepreneurship³⁰.

Despite the adoption of policies to reduce the gender gap, employment rates among women are much lower. Decent work that takes into consideration gender equality is still somewhat absent from Tunisian employment.

4. Empowerment of Arab youth.... Prospects and challenges

The process of empowering Arab youth will not succeed in light of the dependence of many Arab countries on a non-productive, non-productive economy that distributes wealth through tribal or partisan loyalties or

customer relations, because this kind of economy does not require young people to engage in the development process, An environment plagued by corruption with low and no transparency and accountability.

The absence of a reasonable level of democratic life and the conscious involvement of young people in policies and programs is what distinguishes the Arab environment from the reality, which undermines the processes of empowerment.

Talking about the process of empowering young people in competing societies will not bear fruit. In a society where identities are contested and persecuted by weak groups, lacking rational tools to resolve conflicts and discouraging positive citizenship through national interest, efforts to empower their youth will not succeed without enacting policies and laws Respect for human rights and the promotion of democracy.

In the absence of the role of the League of Arab States and its institutions (such as ALECSO), which does not play any developmental role or activity aimed at empowering young people or developing science, education and culture, the situation of young people remains unsettled and stable.

Despite all the Arab countries contain Ministry of Youth and Sports, but they only care about sports, as if the arab youth are only concerns about sports, and in turn cancel their role in other areas, forgetting that the Arab youth have reached the level of awareness that can not be forgotten by the round ball.

The question that arises is how can youth prove themselves in the absence of democratic systems, development programs

and policies that translate their actual demands? It is not a matter of enacting laws, but applying them on the ground.

How can we talk about Arab policies to enable youth and those countries suffer from fragmentation and live in conflicts? an Arab world has never been left, but only warring countries.

Many Arab governments have not changed their policies towards youth, policies have been nothing but a reaction to contain the inflamed situation in the region. Many Arab countries have sought to research and work on the necessary measures and processes necessary to empower Arab youth. This is because of the actions of many Arab countries, such as Tunisia and Egypt, which encouraged investment, especially for youth, for self-employment, but did not offer effective mechanisms to ensure youth participation in politics and access to decision-making centers, But also eliminate categories at the expense of other categories, which hinders development.

The biggest mistake that most Arab countries have made is to think on behalf of young people instead of involving them in policy-making processes, especially those that are of interest to them and aimed at them. Arab states and governments are taking the measure on their behalf without building channels of dialogue with them or even taking advantage of their views, which create gap between youth and political power.

5. Conclusion:

In 2015, Arab political leaders, in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, carried the slogan of empowering young people for sustainable development to keep

abreast of the global transformations that called for the need to take care of the most vital group in the region. And ensuring their access to resources, while achieving social justice and involving them in community development in their forms, remains a long journey in which Arab societies have achieved little.

Arab countries will not be able to achieve the desired development without empowering young people at all levels. The Arab countries have inherent factors that impede the ability of young people to play their roles, their policies also carry the seeds of marginalization of young people who weaken their abilities and prevent the liberation of their energies, among the most important factors are:

- ✓ High unemployment rates.
- ✓ Weak political participation.
- ✓ Low quality of public services in education, training.
- ✓ Gender inequality gap, especially in education, employment and participation.
- ✓ Growing conflicts that undermine the development process.

The role of the Arab countries is to activate the roles of young people and encourage them to integrate into public life through active participation. The development process requires the integration of efforts to empower young people and establish social

justice that ensures the right to education, work and wealth. And culture in support of knowledge that disseminates the values of democracy and the principles of positive citizenship.

That the issue of youth empowerment is not limited to reviewing numbers, but rather to changing the prevailing culture in society and changing the traditional view of young people who find them irresponsible and capable of carrying the torch or to take up positions of leadership. Indeed, more than ever before, The youth process begins with Arab youth to end with the Arab youth.

Among the recommendations that can be made to reform the situation of young people in Arab countries and to guide governments to take care of this group, we generally find the following:

- ✓ Arab countries must work to improve the standard of living and education for their citizens in general, including young people, and encourage them to move towards productive work that is concerned with improving their conditions and achieving the desired development.

The need to achieve social justice and ensure justice and transparency in the provision of opportunities for youth without discrimination, through the interest of the Arab States in programs to develop the capacities of young people to ensure their peaceful

² مجموعة من المؤلفين، وتحرير رويدا المعاينة، النوع الاجتماعي وأبعاد تمكين المرأة في الوطن العربي، الطبعة 1، منظمة المرأة العربية، القاهرة، 2010، ص 42.

³ إبراهيم إسماعيل عبده محمد، "الربيع العربي ومشاكل الشباب من وجهة نظر النخبة الأكاديمية : دراسة مطبقة على عينة من الأكاديميين المصريين بجامعة الملك سعود بالرياض"، مجلة علوم الإنسان والمجتمع، العدد 17، 2015، ص ص 113-114.

¹ Douglas D.Perkins, Marc A.

Zimmernan,"Empowerment theory, research and application". *American Journal of Community Psychology*, vol 23, n 5, 2015, p570.

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