

Factors Affecting Youth and the Socio-Economic Projects of Local Development

Mohamed Omar Benamer
Swansea University, UK

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Abstract

Undeveloped countries struggle to apply programs of national socio-economic development, and youth suffer for long years to find a career for a better future. This could be attributed to many reasons but more importantly, is to plan how to escape the dark tunnel.

In this paper, socio-economic development projects are discussed from different aspects: Firstly; the intellectual role to link the society with socio-economic projects. This section reviews the strategies conducted by organisations and governments to support development in undeveloped countries, where scientists and engineers established innovative strategies to determine the optimal choices within technology domains, and employing youth minds and potentials to achieve development goals. This also has changed the concept of politics to play a more practical and vital role for the society, and help blockade corruption and unemployment.

Secondly; A Program for the new generation, considering two stages in the lifetime of the youth. The first stage is the identification and selection of tendencies, where youth's emotional inclinations and intellectual maturity are considered at a certain age just prior to applying for a degree or a certificate. In this stage, they create their own passion, creativity, persistence, energy and potential, and become assertive about their ambition.

The other stage is planning for a career, in which the whole community participates in supporting the youth by establishing a zero-expenses job market, in which small enterprises grow, flourish and gain features of sustainability.

Thirdly; threats to socio-economic development, such as fabricated national projects with a consuming nature, and the spread of monopoly and exploitation of goods threatening small business industry projects.

Finally; the paper concluded that officials from engineering backgrounds have made ground breaking examples of national development projects. It concluded that it's an important strategy of development to support youth in their critical life stages to determine their ambitions and careers, and a careful consideration should be given to the interlinkage between the national projects and the corresponding career jobs.

Keywords: New Generation, Development Programs, Socio-Economic Projects, Intellectual Maturity, Passion For Profession, Technocracy, Development Vision, Technology, Job Market, Career Path, Revival Movement, Civilisation, Knowhow, Raw Materials, Human Resources And Officials.

Introduction

The planning and implementation of development programs and projects depend greatly on socially activated human resources. The chronic deficiency of many undeveloped countries in achieving any successes in their programs can be attributed to many reasons. However, the pivotal reason is primarily the culture of the society regarding the non-moral view towards the younger generation. This reflects through excluding young people from responsibilities and refrain their ambitions for the future. Thus the gap between developed and undeveloped countries increases, and drives undeveloped governments to import modern technologies and experts from the developed countries in an attempt to catch up with the modern world. This widens the gap between the society and any socio-economic development, especially when governments fail to afford the costs of operation and maintenance of the imported technologies.

The concept of development should be focused on allowing young people to have the opportunity to gain and apply knowledge, and not only having the ability to operate and manage projects. This leads us to the core of this paper, which is the need to pay attention to the stages of the upbringing of the youth to prepare them for a prospective development era, especially in a stage when they blend their passion and intellect to build up their own ambitions for the future.

The second stage is paying more attention to prepare the job market for the new generation, so that their careers, ideas and products do not shatter at the traditional markets after graduation.

Firstly: The Intellectual Role to Link the Society with Socio-Economic Projects

A Libyan Example (since 2012 - to date)

Ayadinah Association for Social Care (Gumatti, 2018) is a charity organisation that has introduced featured and distinctive activities, which have established a new welfare basis for many Libyan families. The association carried out a method in which each member of the association takes the responsibility of being a welfare advisor for three poor families. This is done by considering their conditions, affairs, and planning for their future. This is achieved by first encouraging parents, their sons and daughters to become qualified for work, and also helping them to find proper jobs. This strategy was very successful, as 63 families have dropped out of poverty become financially independent in the last five years, and thus were removed from the list of donation receivers by December 2019.

Such a strategy is worth looking at and benefiting from, as many charity organisations are still working in the framework of collecting alms and redistributing them to cover the living

expenses for the poor families, who return to poverty again after a while, in a cycle where the poor remain poor, and so do their new generations. On the contrary, this is not the ideal approach to solve the problem of poverty according to the Islamic teachings (Al-Qaradawi, 1985), but rather investing charity budgets in the interest of the poor families throughout training, qualifying and having them recruited in jobs, in an attempt to dispel them out of the cycle of poverty and resort them into acceptable living standards, thus, poverty becomes significantly restricted from spreading (Benamer, 2016).

The Indian Experience (2002-2007)

In the following lines, we review how leaders from engineering backgrounds get involved into politics, where scientific and engineering approaches play an ingenious role in thinking outside the box to face socio-economic challenges.

The Indian President Abu Bakr Zain Al Abidin Abdul-Kalam (2002-2007) found himself facing extraordinary challenges of the country; 260 million below the poverty line, 36 million job seekers and a population that exceeded a billion. While traditional proposed strategies to face those crises were as follows: huge loans from the World Bank, building nuclear plants to provide energy, proposals for international investments and seeking economic aid. Rather, he decided to explore the potential from inside the human being. So he considered that technology is the product of young people with intelligent minds, or 'Ignited Minds', as he named them, and relied on them a lot to establish the rising national movement of India. This enabled President Abdul-Kalam to proceed with great success to find effective solutions for many problems in the country.

The first step: Determining the optimal choices within technology domains

President Abdul-Kalam launched three national projects: (electronic government, nanotechnology and biofuels energy) (Arafa, 2019). He had inserted certain engineering subjects related to the strategy of the state into university curriculums. He also had linked national universities with certified companies to imply student research into those national projects, which were carefully selected according to the criteria and vision of the strategy that he laid.

The "e-government project" was selected out from the field of "Data Transfer", which was also selected from the "vision for the development of Telecommunications". The "Nanotechnology Project" was selected from the field of "Material Properties Control", which was selected from the "vision for the development of Industry". Then the "Biomass project" was selected out from the field of "Sustainable Energy", which was again a selection from the "vision of development of Energy resources", as the diagram illustrates in Figure (1).

The idea of a technocratic government pursued by politicians nowadays differs from that proposed by President Abdul-Kalam. Where politicians employ specialists in engineering, planning, sociology and economics into the government to make decisions based on a data collection methodology for the sake of managing the government projects, which is true to some extent.

While President Abdul-Kalam created a vision for national development at first, then appointed three different projects selectively, using his engineering sense to serve the

national strategy for development, and not just serving for management purposes only. This can be easily explained in Table (1), which shows a summarised comparison between the two approaches.

The Indian government departments at that time were responsible to cover data for 1000 million people, 75% of whom lived in rural and remote areas. Thus, the e-government was established to collect data and meet officials in various states all at once. The e-judiciary expedited legal procedures in a local race with time and population.

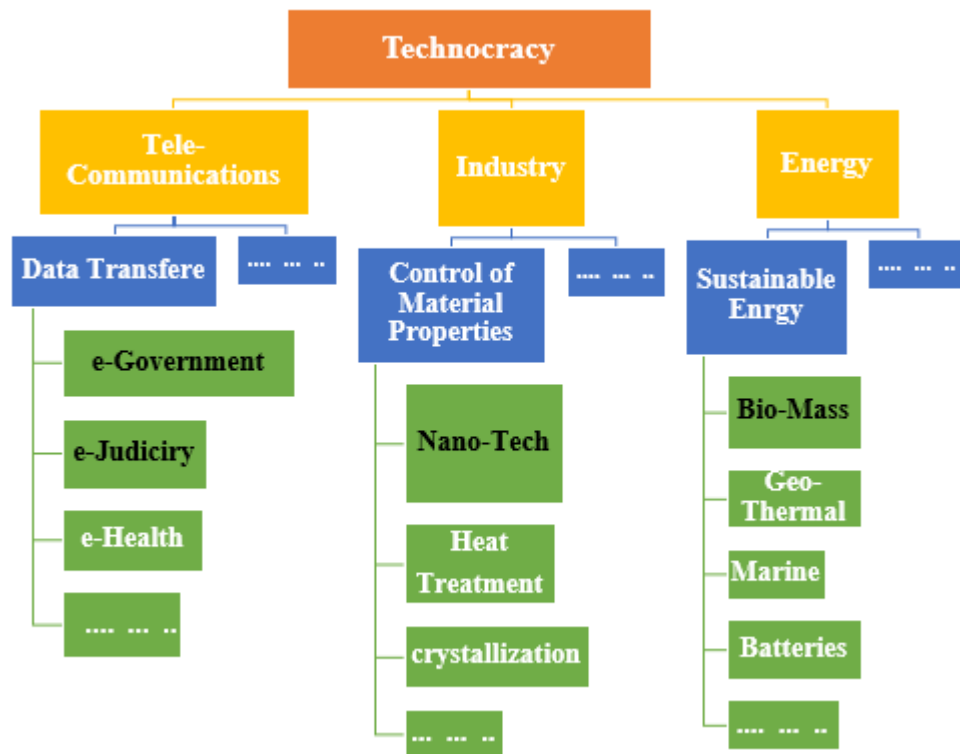


Figure 1: Ideal selection for technology fields

Table 1: A comparison of concepts of technocracy between the Indian example and traditional politicians.

	Concept of Technocracy for The Generation of Revival	Concept of Technocracy for politicians
Higher Strategic Vision	Establishing a strategic vision for Development by establishing technology using (3) selected interrelated fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and Tele-communication • Industries • Energy 	Data collection to conduct the existing projects using modern technologies
Fields	Areas corresponding to this vision were selected respectively: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Transfer • Control of Material Properties • Sustainable Energy. 	Each minister has his own projects, isolated from other ministries
Projects	Projects corresponding to the fields were selected respectively <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e-Government • Nano-Technology • Bio-Mass Technology 	The selection of projects is subject to imported technology
Trainees	Projects are linked to graduates research work, to establish a career job market	There is no reliance on linking projects and students
Career Job Market	The career job market opens new streams of work in new technical fields	There is a difficulty receiving many graduates by the job market
Industries Market	Opening new markets for new industries, creates a revival cycle that feeds categories; Projects and Fields	Industries follow imported technology lines

President Abdul-Kalam was resorting primarily to the intellectual capabilities to solve dilemmas. It was not strange that he had built two huts in the garden of the Presidential Palace: the hut of thinking, and the eternal hut for isolation, in order to think and write, and to discuss with his friends how to face national dilemmas (Arafa, 2019, Ponraj, 2015).

Second Step: Learning from International Experiences

Indians established a ‘World Knowledge Platform’ to exchange knowledge and experiences with other countries in a way that enriched India in terms of knowledge and marketing. Surprisingly, they sought solutions for national development from undeveloped countries, so they established the ‘Pan African e-Network’ to exchange experiences in education and health with countries undergoing similar status and problems as India. This was essential in order to learn more ways to escape crises. Indian officials realised that developed countries which have already passed backwardness a long time ago don’t really have sufficient experience in this aspect (Arafa, 2019, Ponraj, 2015).

Third step: The concept of politics

During the time of president, Abdul-Kalam Indians have developed the concept of political competition. Political parties were required to show their own performance in community services in order to win local elections. The political competition between political parties

was subjected to the level of development achieved; thus voters can evaluate parties throughout their achievements in community services not just throughout their plan for development. In this concern, each party would be more concerned with a certain sector. For example: the Labour Party focuses on its role in offering work opportunities to eliminate unemployment, another party undertakes the task of educational improvement, a third one would show its contributions in undertaking the task of economic development, and so on.

Therefore, politics turn into a practical regime for development, which has a real impact on people's life, and political campaigns would take place based on the degree of success in development programs, and not based on electoral programs written on paper only. This can be done when the nature of parties becomes similar to charitable organisations rather than parties with a traditional representative role, which is a totally different concept in politics.

Fourth step: Inspiration of the Bright Spots Projects

It is a project so-called Bright Spots, in which sparks or bright spots in the society are lit, and become inspirational to the rest of the organisations and institutions. At the end of his book "The Time of Science" (Zewail, 2019), Dr. Ahmed Zewail documented the thoughts and ideas he heard during his meeting with president Abdul-Kalam. One of those impressive ideas was the implementation of the Bright Spots method, which has made a progressive success in reforming the Indian communities. In this method, few selected bodies and institutions of the society are developed to higher standard levels to become exemplary, successful and productive, so that their communities benefit from them and become substantially reformed. The rest of the institutions are, therefore, inspired by such change, and everyone starts to imitate the successful model. This idea perhaps has inspired Zewail himself, who actually implemented this method in Egypt by establishing Zewail University and the Smart City project.

An Egyptian Experience (2012)

Anti-corruption Strategy to Cut Down Shortage of Food Supplies Using Technology:

This is another successful example that has been made by a politician from an engineering background. Bassem Ouda is an Egyptian engineer and politician who is a member of the Freedom and Justice Party and the former minister of Supply and Interior Trade in 2012 in Egypt. Minister B. Ouda invented such an effective system that has been implemented in the ministry of Supply, in which he took advantage of IT devices to blockade corruption. The main idea started by controlling the shares of flour supply which are subsidised by the government to bakery owners. This was done by forcing bakeries to sell sufficient shares of bread to citizens using a data system. The data system is a counting device barcoding family cards, so that bakery owners cannot sell flour in the black market since they have to use it in baking enough bread to supply citizens who are allocated to have their shares through their barcoded cards. In this way, the presence of this technical system made it possible for the government to stop providing flour to violators of the system.



Figure 2: Using data system techniques to cease corruption (Al Borsa Exclusive, 2013).

This also forced bakeries to improve the bread quality in order not to violate the barcoded allocated assigned shares. Surprisingly, this was named the Bread System (Al Borsa Exclusive, 2013).

Then the idea was expanded to solve the shortage in cooking gas containers in the same way, and in a greater approach, the Mister thought about establishing local markets for subsidised goods and meat, in which shares were distributed to citizens according to the data system as well. This guaranteed availability of foods in the markets, and prevented corrupt dealers from brokering in the presence of data system techniques (Al Borsa Exclusive, 2013).

Secondly / A Program for the New Generation

Stages of planning and decision-taking by the young generation are worth to reconsider. They are essential for the development projects, and have a great impact on the future of the younger generation. However, negative effects can restore if they are neglected or transgressed.

As a matter of fact, the results of this negative impact are that we experience today. It's important to realise that nations lose the chance of benefiting from the younger generations due to ignorance of those stages, where the new generation doesn't explore their capabilities, and doesn't direct their ideas towards the projects of the Development vision of the government. Thus, countries continue to reside under backwardness and reflect unemployment, poverty, slum areas, harassment crimes, and deteriorating of health, education and infrastructure.

Therefore, we need to rethink how to prepare the generation to be inspired by creativity, ambition, perseverance, and production in the areas that their countries need. Thus, their studies, work, efforts, education, and training become truly linked to Development projects.

Figure (3) shows the generation's qualification journey towards the career job market, where two extremely important stages appear:

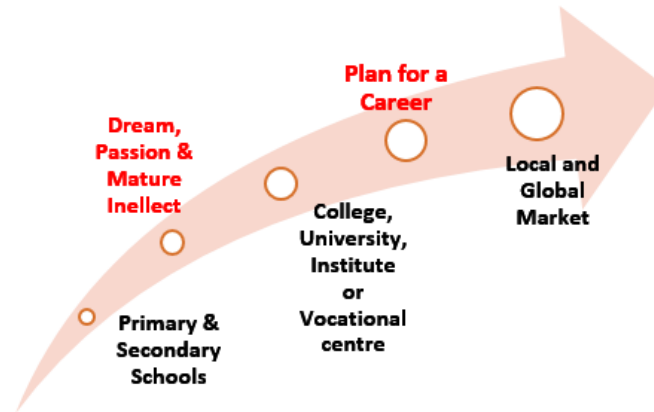


Figure 3: Journey of young generation towards job market

- Firstly: The stage of emotional inclination and intellectual maturity, which comes before the stage of graduate education in institutes and universities,
- Secondly: The stage of choosing a career path, which comes before entering the career job market.

The purpose of this paper is to draw the attention of officials, decision makers, mentors and educators to the importance of these two stages, so that we should help the next generation to be inspired towards a unified approach for development.

In that sense, time may have come to unite people onto a national project, or at least work to prepare the necessary infrastructure for such a movement.

First Stage: Identification and Selection of Tendencies

Youth start to show mature thinking at a certain age, and their emotions (or inner tendencies) are merged with their intellectual maturity, so they begin to draw their future with colours most lovable to their hearts, and based on their own imaginations and short experiences, which have instilled features of the future inside them. In this stage, their ambitions are formed and refined, as shown in Figure (4).



Figure 4: Passion merging with mature intellect in the young generation

Youth, in this stage, begin to seek what matches their passion (inner tendencies) intellectually, in order to finalise their ambitions. Therefore, neglecting this stage will result in having individuals with undetermined minds and without ambitions. In addition, they will become careless, less independent and easily dragged by negative peer pressure.

Assertive Youth

The important rule that is always told to youth, and has a great impact on mental health is:

- Be independent, be yourself, not the others.
So that youth shouldn't be driven or deceived by others' interests and attitudes, as long as he/she has already formed his/her own independent interests.
- Know what you really want to do.
So that he/she is determined and not hesitant. This means that mature ambitions are already formed.

These two pillars form the character of an assertive person, who is intermediate between the inactive or submissive person and the aggressive person. This may be clearly illustrated in Figure (5).

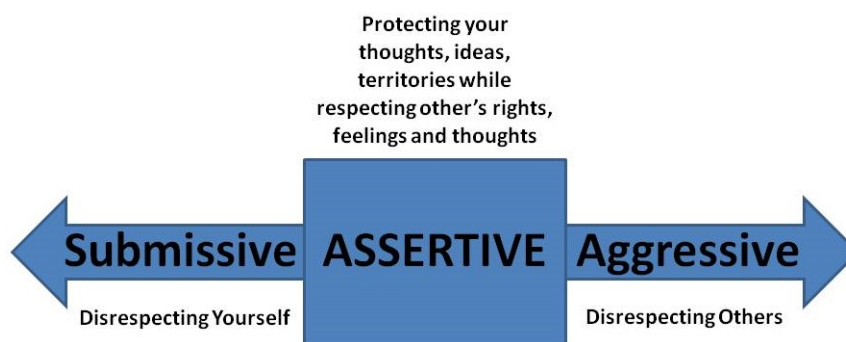


Figure 5: Assertive person is an Intermediate between inactive and aggressive individuals, (Moore, 2007).

Foundations for the New Generation

This question drives us to a much more accurate question: How do we enrich the new generation with these two qualities?

- (1) To be assertive, (a self-independent, who knows what he/she wants to choose)
- (2) To have the ambition and passion for the profession he/she has selected

Passion remains trapped in one's chest until one meets what really matches it, and in the stage of passion merging with intellectual maturity, we shall establish the identification stage, in which young people are encouraged to become familiarised with the professional fields, where the seeds of love for those professional fields are planted. So, this is the stage where to realise one's love for scientific and engineering techniques, love for arts, love for practical methods, love for theoretical methods or love for service works.

In this stage, we invite them to get introduced to what their souls have always liked, and what they tend to do in terms of work, profession and activities. This requires that they are introduced to professional fields (scientific, practical, service, artistic subjects, etc.), through which their ambition for a subject of interest is born. Figure (6).



Figure 6: Youths are introduced to different subjects to motivate passion and ambition for the subjects of interest, (Gowerton School, 2018).

This would allow two goals to be achieved:

- (1) Youth become a self-motivated generation who will struggle to achieve their own future dreams, and should overcome the difficulties they encounter persistently. They possess the power of love, which will supply them with strength and perseverance.
- (2) Youth will be creative and innovative in their fields, since that the power of love is the basis for creativity and innovations, as mentioned previously. A youth who is certain about his subject of interest should also be certain about the means to achieve his goals.

In this stage short courses with a documentary nature should help the youth to come closer to create their own ambitions intellectually. This would have them linked with the vision of the government for development.

Missionary media should also help to spread this concept, especially in undeveloped countries, where people miss successful media that guide the generation towards visualising their future. This becomes quite essential in the present since branches of technology, science and sub-specialities have proliferated greatly.

Loss of Ambition for a profession

Many contemporary entertainment programs, such as social media and youth entertainment channels, are very wasteful and distracting against establishing intellectual ambitions for the youth and maintain their assertiveness. It is quite problematic that today's entertainment programs distract the attention and concentration of the youth. Such a 'theft' is the risk that jeopardises ambition and passion for a profession, as dreams are dissipated, and assertiveness is broken.

If we review the progress of successful people, we will realise that they all possess these two characteristics; 'being ambitious and passionate about their careers', and 'being assertive and selective in their decisions'. They surely build up the motivation and dedication to one's profession, as previously mentioned.

Guiding Youth to be Familiar with a Variety of Subjects

Modern science and technology have branched out, and it is necessary for the new generation to recognise such branches in order to be able to make comparisons and select the subjects of interest. In that sense, youth are introduced to sub-specialities in brief

sometimes and in details at other times, where subjects are introduced throughout, presenting some of their applications and benefits to the society.

The following list, shown in Table (2), is a good example that gives an idea of subjects that have branched in the field of engineering, environmental engineering and accounting. It will be quite obvious that introductory and documentary courses have become so important for the youth as previously mentioned.

Table 2: Branches of subjects in the field of engineering, environmental engineering and accounting

ENGINEERING:

Acoustical Engineering
 Aerospace Engineering
 Agricultural Engineering
 Biological Engineering
 Biomolecular Engineering
 Building Services Engineering
 Computer Engineering
 Geotechnical Engineering
 Industrial Engineering
 Manufacturing Engineering
 Materials Engineering
 Mechatronics Engineering
 Nano Engineering
 Nuclear Engineering

Optical Engineering
 Power Engineering
 Petroleum Engineering
 Process Engineering
 Structural Engineering
 Transport Engineering
 Environmental Engineering:
 • Renewable energy
 • Water purification
 • Air purification
 • Sewage treatment
 • Environmental remediation
 • Solid waste management
 • Energy conservation

ACCOUNTING:

Accounting Management
 Auditing
 Bookkeeping
 Business Law and Ethics
 Business Management
 Certified Public Accounting
 Cost Accounting
 Financial Accounting
 Insolvency / Liquidator
 International Accounting
 Integrated accounting systems
 Quantity Surveying
 Taxation

It is not intended to reproduce specialities as similar to other countries, nor to seek the latest technology to import without linking it to the national governmental vision. As a matter of fact, institutes and universities in undeveloped countries need to review educational materials according to their local perspective for development.

For example, it is more suitable to focus on specialisations based on industries that depend on:

1. Benefiting from the local raw materials that are available in the local environment
2. Meeting the needs of the local market and local consumption
3. Meeting the needs of the recycling industry

This is important to understand because many undeveloped countries establish industries that are based on imported raw materials, while others do not meet the needs of the local market. It's also a great disadvantage that many undeveloped countries lack recycling and reproduction industries, whereas many local industries can be easily established using available cheap raw and waste materials. As an example of this, Figure (7) shows a list of 13 industries that can be based on the recycling of palm tree leaves (Al-Musli, 2012), which can be managed according to principles of Environmental Engineering.

المنتج أو الاستخدام Product	الخامة Material
الأحراج كوتنر بنجوه Counter Boards	جريد النخل Palm Leaves
الأحراج لبقية متوسطة الكثافة MDF	
بنايل الإخشاب المستوردة Lumber-like Products	
الأحراج خشبية Particle Boards	
منتجات مشربية (أل أبيض) Arabesque	
منتجات مقربية Moulded Products	
الأحراج باركيه Parquet Boards	
وحدات أثاث Furniture Units	
مرعى اللبن Fig Jam	
تسليج بلاستيكية Reinforcement Fibres	
أعلاف حيوانية Animal Feed	
سماد عضوي Organic Fertilizers	
الرقود الحشيشي Pellets	
حصائر قش متسوجة Mats	
حقائب (سنتف) Bags	
مساحيق و أقلام Rosaries & Pencils	
منتجات طبيعية Green Products	

Figure 7: A list of 13 industries that can be based on recycling of palm tree leaves, as according to Environmental Engineering (Al-Musli, 2012).

Having established a generation that develops throughout significant local projects is more important than establishing projects. This is because it is an industry for the human being himself in a culture of creativity, ambition, perseverance, and a passion for the profession in the hearts of the youth, and not just the manufacturing of products.

If the socio-economic projects rely on the industry of foreign companies, while the local generation becomes its consumers, then the entire human resources of a generation is lost, and the foreign manufactured companies will benefit from the natural resources on behalf of the local generation as follows:

- Developing their industries throughout manufacturing for the local market
- Gaining high profits from the local economy
- Obtaining new work opportunities through local projects,
- Training of their generation instead of the local generation.

Ways to spread the culture of passion for a profession

The culture of passion and ambition for a profession can be spread out through several means:

- Establishing ‘identification stations’ in which professional fields are identified to the youth, and seeds of love for a profession is planted, using short courses. This ought to be linked to the strategic vision of the government for national development. This needs missionary trips to villages and cities in the undeveloped countries, which can also be provided through media channels, social media and YouTube videos.
- Establishing the National Annual Youth Conference as an inclusive gathering to introduce the professional fields for activists and ambitious young people.
- Establishing school clubs (amateur social clubs for photography, technology, arts, reading, environment, administration, health, safety, etc.), to prepare children for their youth time.

- Having firms and companies linked to the research work of local institutes and universities. This gives the opportunity to graduates to be trained and recruited easily.

Second Stage: Planning for a career

Major market stores have grown and monopolised the marketing of goods and services during the past decades, leaving fewer business margins for small industries. Moreover, government laws and regulations have raised taxes and fees on firms, which cannot be afforded by young business men. Therefore, their marketing opportunities are low, and are forced to quit business.

The social mind implicitly stands for old traditions, such as rich families train their children to manage properties and run the business, while poor families raise their children to seek for paid job opportunities. This perpetuates the existence of upper and lower classes in society, and minimises the opportunities for socio-economic development.

Such social and economic situations leave youth with vanishing dreams and broken potentials when encountered with the existing traditional routine of the market, where a working opportunities are for few shareholders and large sector of low wage employment.

There have been many trials to limit this situation, mainly throughout spreading awareness of a profession and giving new ideas to support careers.

We shall mention some of these ideas that have recently spread and achieved great success:

(A): (Create a Job Market with Zero Expenses)

It is a job market where permits are given specifically to owners of small industries and small business holders only, such as:

1. A market without brokers (similar to 'fair trade')
2. A market for eco-friendly and healthy products.
3. A market exempted from rental expenses, taxes and storage rent.
4. A marketplace for professionals and employers, without intermediaries.

Social communities are targeted to adopt such ideas and establish markets that give better opportunities for small business industries and encourage graduates and new career holders to grow and flourish.

(B): (Free Market for Professionals and Service Workers) / Gig Economy

New firms have risen through introducing new work methods. This has been based on creating a database network for different backgrounds, such that any profession holder can work as a freelancer and select work times, places and limits, and gain profits accordingly. These firms took a third path in work approach methods, which is neither a traditional recruitment nor it's a private work option. However, it is a system that's compromised between full employment and self-employment. These firms have been known for their ability to spread across the country rapidly and offer services in many places and times that traditional companies, corporations and entrepreneurs cannot reach. Therefore, they have made new brand names and large profits in a short time.

Thirdly / Threats to Socio-Economic Development

(1) National Development versus Fabricated Projects

Some third world countries intend to implement mega projects as national progress in a claimed economic revival. However, one of the main problems with those projects is that they benefit a group of people, and not the whole society. Therefore, they cannot be considered as genuine national projects. For example, the project of constructing 60,000 housing units in Libya failed in the 1990s, since the price of a housing unit in most locations was much higher than the market price, and thus, the local society did not benefit from the entire project.

Matters got worse when many housing units of that project were not built, as some companies took advantage of their own bank credits dedicated for importing building materials in foreign currency, and sold the dollar in the black market to make a quick profit. Then declared bankruptcy so that the judiciary did not ask them to implement the missing housing units. Obviously, this cannot be considered as a national project since it failed due to corruption and most of the budget allocated to it has leaked out of the country.

It's important to know that a project may become national if:

- The local infrastructure provides services and products for the project phases,
- Local professionals and labor take parts in the project, and
- Most society segments benefit from the project.

On the other side, the Simputer Project (Dayasindhu, 2017), made in India, has become a national project even though it had struggled a limited commercial success. However, it was locally manufactured by local professionals and provided programs in 22 local languages to all segments of the society. It was also provided with programs that allowed handwriting recognition, voice recognition and was designated with card system to be commonly used by as many individuals. Therefore, it was suitable for ordinary people in cities and small villages as well at that time.

The 'adaptation' of technology to serve society sectors is different from merely transporting it. It obviously differs completely from transferring the most recent scientific findings from outside the country. There is no reason to buy a mobile phone with 20-gigabyte (2 billion) capacity to transfer Internet data, while only 2 GB mobile is sufficient. On the other side, we find that government departments in developed western countries are still using Word 2003 software on modest computers to carry out different tasks efficiently.

The accelerated attempt to catch up with technology progress is a work of fabricated development. It's dangerous for the new generation, because a huge gap will develop between a society of users and the society who own the advanced technology. A society that doesn't have the knowhow to reproduce technology cannot introduce real development projects, since that development requires people who own the technology not only using it.

(2) Monopoly of Giant Corporations

Giant corporations monopolise the manufacture of technologies, goods, food, agriculture, products and medicines. They also have global marketing monopoly. The risk lies in the abundance factor, as cheap goods increase with abundance, preventing marketing of other local products, and dispelling the need for invention and development by the new local generation.

Monopoly also occurs in terms of controlling the wheel of technical development and marketing, where they do not allow marketing all versions of the product, but only the latest version from one portal, preventing the spread of any previous versions to compel customers to consume subsequent products and abandon the previous ones, in order to gain more profits and prevent taking advantage of previous versions for development or reproducing purposes.

For example, an insulin pump for children with diabetes is monopolised by producing a new version with locked access to a full circuit (or artificial pancreas) device. Where a full circuit (or closed circuit) is a powerful device that helps patients controlling their blood glucose automatically. Monopoly of this device gives the manufacturer more profits for a longer time, but prolongs the suffering of children and their parents in handling the blood glucose levels manually around the clock.

Agricultural companies also monopolise the sale of seeds of plants, vegetables, fruits and nuts by exploiting the genetic engineering techniques to produce seeds free fruits, which enable them to keep the seeds monopolised in special stores. This process rises to the level of codified crimes against humanity, as it could be a reason for the extinction of fruits from the face of the earth, if seeds stores were destroyed in a deadly war or by extremist attacks. Some countries seriously considered saving these strains from extinction by preserving them in fortified stores, (Kinver, 2008), as shown in Figure (8).

Decision makers have a great responsibility to educate the youth about risks of monopolising technology, controlling food, medicine, and water using advanced technologies. It is important for the next generation to study the history of technologies, and to understand how technologies have progressed rapidly, and they can be used either positively or negatively.

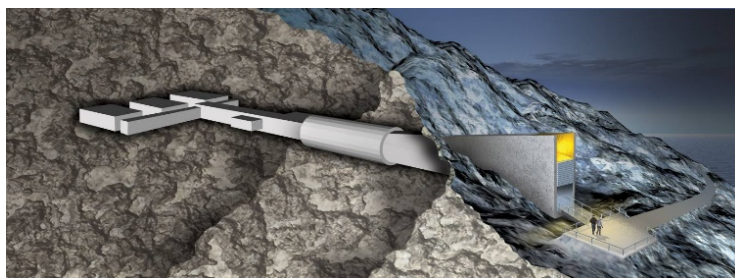


Figure 8: Saving seeds from extinction in fortified stores, (Kinver, 2008).

The concept of civilisation

Malik Ben Nabi, an Algerian writer, discussed the factors of a revival movement from the civilisation and cultural point of view. He said: “We import civilisation products, but we do

not use them in a civilised method.” He added: “Unlike products, civilisation cannot be imported from one country to another. This is because civilisation is an innovation, not a subordination” (Ben Nabi, 2006).

The culture accompanying civilisation is the civilised use of its tools, such as the presence of safety and security regulations, the ethical principles of use, and creating a history in which society adapts and possesses civilisation tools. Figure (9) highlights the concept of civilisation on the basis of intermarriage between urbanism and the contemporary culture.

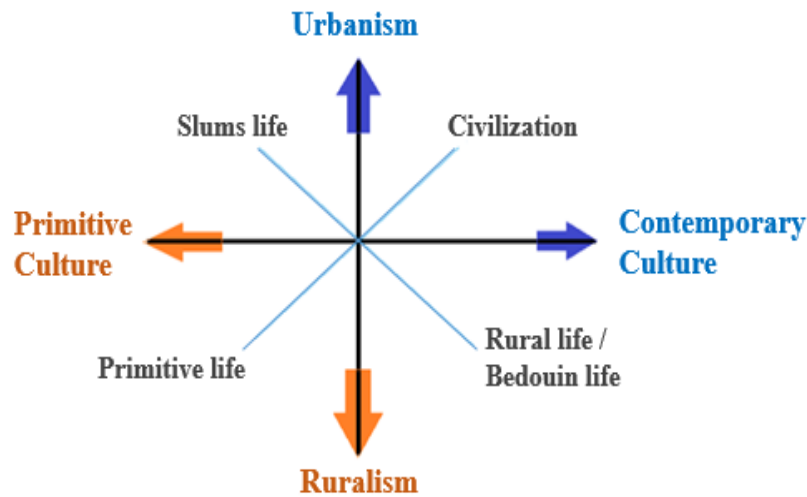


Figure 9: The concept of civilisation as an intermarriage between urbanism and contemporary culture

Thus, countries that import technology to without its cultural infrastructure cannot become a civilised country, and in the illustration below, it falls in the sector between Urbanism and Primitive Culture axes.

In fact, undeveloped countries do not require high-tech supplements to become more civilised, but rather a compatible infrastructure to be adapted to moderate technology to serve the local culture. Thus, generations would grow with a civilised history of development which can progress successfully.

However, the expanding of giant corporations today intend to remain third world countries as consumers only, and not considering the possibility of establishing the interlinkage task between knowledge, raw materials and technologies.

It is not essential to import the industries of the fourth generation of computers as much as it's important to create the generation who create the prospected revival movement. Those who can possess the knowhow to explore local raw materials and select which could be the most appropriate technologies. In that sense they can be the candidates to inaugurate the first generation of their own technology.

For example; if we run a competition in technology between youths, the contestee who makes a water filter machine using confined local sand apparatus, would win over the one who makes a filtering machine using a special imported and expensive membrane film, even though both use the same Osmotic pressure technique for their devices.

In another contest, the winners will be those who use advanced manufacturing methods to produce a new composite material using local fabric matrix and local reinforcement fibers with certain mixing ratios.

Conclusion

Ground breaking examples worth to be cited and analysed, carried out by officials from engineering backgrounds interacting into the political field as planners, establishers and implementers of socio-economic development programs.

Government officials should realise that technologies may not be appropriate for all environments, and not all of them may be suitable for direct adoption or without a selective strategy.

It is not possible to establish a national revival movement without establishing an effective and long-term strategy based on activating human resources, natural resources, young minds, and creative ideas.

There are important stages in the life time of the young generation, which can be used to direct human resources to support the prospected national Development projects.

Planning for new generation careers requires involvement of social communities to adopt zero-market projects in order to give better opportunities for small business industries, small enterprises, and encourage young career holders to grow, flourish and gain experience.

Due to the rapid progress in technology, planners realise that implementing national development requires deeper thinking, starting from laying out the strategic vision for local development, determining the optimal selections of technical fields, supporting the younger generation, providing them with career markets and launching the national projects for development. This interlinkage between the national projects and corresponding career jobs is complex, and every sector in the society is affected by its factors and consequences.

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