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The Impact of War and Conflict in Worsening the Problems of Middle Eastern Youngsters: A Proposal for Future Social Policies

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Abstract

Young people in many Middle East countries are one of the most important groups that has been marginalized and deprived from participation in the political, economic and social life over the long decades. Wars and conflicts in the region have increased the problems experienced by young people. While unemployment and economic problems are the top of crisis experienced by young people in the Middle East before wars and conflicts, the participation in acts of violence or exposure to it and the consequences related to situation such as killings, imprisonment, resorting to other countries and referring to Middle Eastern young people as terrorists and racial discrimination against them have become the most important characteristics of the crisis and the problems experienced by Middle East youngsters. In this article, the problems experienced by the young people in the Middle East coupled with the impact of ongoing wars and conflicts which have exacerbate the crisis of the young people within the regions and its future repercussions are reviewed. In the light of this, various management perspectives are reviewed. There is also a proposed model for future social policies that aims to solve the crisis faced by Middle East youngsters and to integrate them into the society.

Keywords: Young People, Middle East, Wars and Conflicts, Management Perspective, Social Service, Social Policy

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Ortadoğu Gençlerinin Sorunlarının Kötüleşmesinde Savaş ve Çatışmanın Etkisi: Gelecek Sosyal Politikalar İçin Bir Öneri

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Öz

Birçok Orta Doğu ülkesindeki gençler, uzun yıllar boyunca marjinalize edilmiş ve politik, ekonomik ve sosyal yaşama katılmaktan mahrum bırakılmış en önemli gruplardan biridir. Bölgedeki savaşlar ve çatışmalar, gençlerin yaşadığı sorunların artmasına neden olmuştur. Savaş ve çatışmalar öncesinde Orta Doğu'daki gençlerin yaşadığı krizler işsizlik ve ekonomik kaynaklı iken, savaştan sonra şiddete maruz kalma veya şiddet olaylarına katılma ve bu duruma bağlı olarak öldürülme, cezaevine girme, diğer ülkelere sığınma, terörist olarak muamele görme ve ırk ayrımcılığı uğrama gibi sorunlar Orta Doğu gençlerinin yaşadığı en önemli sorunlar olmuştur. Bu makalede Ortadoğu'daki gençlerin yaşadığı sorunlarla birlikte bölgedeki gençlerin krizini daha da şiddetlendiren savaş ve çatışmaların etkisi ve gelecekteki yansımaları gözden geçirildi. Bunun ışığında, çeşitli yönetim perspektifleri gözden geçirilmiştir. Ayrıca Orta Doğu gençlerinin karşılaştıkları krizlerin çözümüne katkıda bulunmayı ve onları topluma entegre etmeyi amaçlayan sosyal politikalar için bir model önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gençler, Ortadoğu, Savaş ve Çatışmalar, Yönetim Perspektifi, Sosyal Hizmet, Sosyal Politika

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Introduction

Youth is the most dynamic stage in human lifecycle because its peculiar characteristics and attributes differ from other stages of life. Age, dynamism, widespread feelings of anxiety and tension, the tendency of renewal, change of faith, the tendency of openness, freedom and being influenced by social changes are the most important features considered as common features of youth. The issues of age factor coupled with the problems of break away from one another are seen in most communities. The situation keeps getting worse as various communities fail to come up with appropriate solutions. Hence demographic advantage is now turned into a crisis. Young people are characterized by their endeavour to dispose all the pressures and authoritarian forms of oppression on them and to express themselves. They are more radical and less willing to comply with the authoritarian rules and laws imposed on them. From these characteristics one can predict the future of many countries that have youth bulge and lack of law abiding that can be considered the main pillar of society. The Middle East and North Africa are the most important examples that can be discussed in this regard.

The common factors of the vast majority of Middle Eastern youngsters are in terms of language, religion, customs and traditions, and the problems they face result in the loss of lives in such unstable environments make the search for youth problems and suggestions for future social policies extremely important. Therefore when studying this large group of society in the Middle East, it is necessary to focus on the size of the group and the problems of the conflict prone to the environment.

The main objective of this article is to identify the main problems experienced by the Middle Eastern youngsters before and after the war and ongoing conflicts or the so-called "Arab Spring" and to make the proposal of future social policies. Essentially, this study questions whether ongoing conflicts have increased the problems of Middle Eastern youngsters and what social policies should be applied for these young people. To achieve these goals we:

Research Methodology

To achieve these goals we:

1. reviewed literature on the problems of Middle East youngsters before and after conflicts
2. reviewed management perspectives in the light of the subject of the study
3. used theory of youth empowerment to propose the most important future social policies for young people in the Middle East and North Africa

We will conclude this discussion by referring to the most important social policies, programs and regional and international cooperation that must be implemented to alleviate the crisis and activate the role of youth in the region.

Middle Eastern Society and the Crisis of Youth Bulge

Middle Eastern and North African countries have reached the peak in the case of youth bulge. In these regions, the age group between 10-24 years reached to 29 percent, and this create challenges at work, health and education opportunities (UN IATTTYP, 2016). On this basis, the Middle East region is one of the most important regions that should be studied in terms of the youth and it is necessary to develop appropriate solutions. There is a bulge in youth and an instability in the political, economic and social situation at the same time. Hence, we can describe the youth in the Middle East as ticking time bomb, so to speak. Perhaps the ongoing wars and conflicts in the Middle East and the involvement of youth in it favours this metaphor. Unemployment, poverty and poor educational institution and racial discrimination on the basis of party affiliation or race, as well as on the basis of gender and the marginalization of young people to participate in the political life are the most important features that characterized the previous stage of conflicts and wars or revolutions of the Arab Spring as commonly known. In general, arguably the youth bulge in the Middle East and North Africa region is mainly noted for lack of appropriate infrastructure, inflation and lack of social policies meant for the youngsters who are the main players in all political, social and economic front.

The bulge young people is one of the negative aspects that led to the worsening of economic and social crisis in the Middle East. This problem puts a lot of new strains on the economy and consequently on social services, housing, health, employment and many of the opportunities necessary for a good life. In addition to the other factors, this led to radicalization and instability within the society (Fuller, 2004). Young people, whether male or female in the Middle East and North Africa face the highest level of unemployment compared to the rest of the world. At the same time, these young people do not trust their government in providing the youth with employment opportunities. Thus, the region's young people are suffering from a real crisis on the level of political, economic and social life. This is represented in a lack of quality in education and appropriate work and health care at reasonable prices (OECD, 2015). Inequality exists at all levels. For example, while ensuring primary education in the Middle East and North Africa, access to higher quality education, gender balance means for livelihood are woefully inadequate. In addition to social amenities hindrances, youngsters are frustrated by lack of access to different youth groups and educational opportunities. These lead to frustration and creation of a kind of tension between them (Nelson et al, 2015). Youth bulge with inequality and lack of social policies are the cause of lack of basic rights and contributes greatly to ongoing conflict.

Demographic factor, specifically “youth bulge” and its resulting pressure on resources facilitate prediction to the conflict and civil war in Middle East and North African countries (Cincotta et al, 2003). The youth bulge in the region has also posed challenge for young people on many levels, such as high unemployment rate. This problem in the Middle East and North Africa is one of the most important problems facing young people in the 15-24 age groups (Messkoub, 2008, pp. 1-34). For example ILO (2015) report indicates that the unemployment rate among young people in the Middle East and North Africa is the highest at 28.2 per cent and 30.5 per cent, respectively.

Therefore, arguably rising unemployment among young people and the lack of equal participation in the labor market significantly contribute to the increase risks of poverty among young people in the Middle East and North African region (Egset, 2000). This challenge has also impacted on the young people in terms of the inability to form a family.

“Over the past two decades, remarkable progress was achieved in the region in all educational indicators. Unfortunately however, significant problems do linger: high illiteracy rates among youth (reaching 16.6%), student dropouts from primary education, low enrolment of girls in comparison to boys, deterioration of education quality, and a general mismatch between education curricula and the labour market’s skill demands” (UNESCWA, 2010: 2). The illiteracy and school dropout rates witnessed a remarkable rise among certain groups of the population in some countries in the region. For example it is found that more countries that suffer from high illiteracy rate among young people is Egypt, Iraq and Yemen. These countries constitute three-quarters of the nearly 10 million young illiterates in the region (Roudi, 2011). These challenges such as poverty, unemployment, low educational rate in some countries and the inability to set up a family as well as the marginalization of the political, economic and social level, making them the bomb temporary for conflict. It can be suggested that the conflict and the conditions created by the conflict environment has increased the severity of the crisis and the problems experienced by young people within the region but also it led to emergence of many new problems such as deaths, various disabilities as a result of participation in a conflict, detention and torturing as well as forced migration.

The Problems Experienced by Middle Eastern Youngsters as a Result of War and Conflict

Youth bulge can be considered within the Middle East and North Africa, as a cause of conflicts. The direct and indirect participation of the youth in conflict led to the creation of many of the problems that can be added to the problems experienced by young people before the conflict and war. Young people are the most effective part in the conflict environment and thus, they are more exposed to the physical, mental, social

and economic problems. The most serious problems faced by young people due to the participating in the war are killings, disability, imprisonment and subsequent violation of human rights. In addition, the low level of education among young people in the region makes them vulnerable to the exploitation of terrorist organizations (Snoubar and Hawal, 2015, pp. 132). The marginalization of young people and the lack of appropriate social policies may lead to the transformation of the energy, skills and capabilities of youth to delinquency and makes a fertile ground for radicalism (Fuller, 2004). In other words, extensive participation of Middle East youngsters in acts of war and conflict or exposure to it has serious consequences on their psychological and physical well-being. There are many serious consequences on young people, such as murder, the exploitation of young people in suicide bombings, detention and subjected to torture and permanent physical disabilities.

On the social level, the crisis in the Middle East has increased poverty and unemployment, family disintegration and the forced migration of young people to neighboring countries or to Europe. The ongoing conflicts and high unemployment among young people in the Middle East and North Africa led to increased migratory movements within the region and to Europe (IOM, 2014). For example, high rates of unemployment among young people and the spread of poverty and political oppression have fueled the idea of Tunisians' emigration (De Bel-Air, 2016).

Forced migration is one of the most important problems facing Middle East youngsters. Civil wars and conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa have resulted in the migration of thousands of young people in search of survival, or a better life. For example, war and the conflict in Syria has led to asylum of 4.8 million people to neighboring countries such as Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. Also, the violence and the conflict in Iraq has forced 230,000 Iraqis to turn to neighboring countries where Turkey hosts over than half of the number. In 2016, there were the attempts of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis to use the sea to reach Europe (UNHCR, 2017). Thousands of displaced people arrived at the shores of Europe; most of them were young people. In the first seven months of 2015, 67 % of them were between the ages of 14 and 34. While a fear about these young people constitutes a threat to security, economy and culture of European (Mercy Corps, 2015), the young asylum seekers in Libya were detained and imprisoned in inhumane conditions and subjected to violence and torture (Naik et al, 2015). However asylum was not the best solution to the crisis of young people. The process of asylum in neighboring countries and Europe has made young people much more vulnerable to many of the problems and hence, there exists no difference between asylum seekers and those that lived in an environment of war and conflict. During the asylum process many young people are exposed to murder or drowning, detention, abduction and exploitation and other associated psychological, social and health problems. All of these problems faced by young refugees in neighboring countries or others are simply

because there are no effective and efficient refugee protection policies. Since the asylum of hundreds and thousands of young people and millions of people to other countries happens to be a big burden on resources, a challenge emerged in the political, social and economic sectors that are widely debated recently. Therefore, problems in the unemployment, education and health welcome young refugees in many host countries. The cultural and linguistic differences and different lifestyles impact on the adaptation to social life in the host countries, as well. As the Middle Eastern youngsters are facing problems in host countries, they at the same time cause an increase in the number of social and economic problems in those countries.

The nature of the war, ongoing conflicts, increasing radicalism and terrorist organizations and groups in the region make youngsters in general open to discrimination and victims of racism. Certificates and Diplomas received by Middle Eastern youngsters from their various countries are mostly disregarded in countries where they seek for refuge. In a study related to discrimination in the areas of racism and harassment in America, International students from Middle East, Africa and Asia are seen to suffer various kinds of discriminations. It found out that racial discrimination faced by these students are on the basis of national origin or religion as it showed Muslim students exposed specifically to harassment and racism after September 11 attacks (Sutton, 2002, pp. 1-7). After these attacks Middle Eastern students are exposed to racial discrimination and renunciation to the extent of usage of abusive statements such as “Damn terrorists go back to you country” (Poyrazli & Grahame, 2007, pp. 263-280). In a research conducted on international students in the United States found that Middle Eastern students are more exposed to racial discrimination by local students (Hanassab, 2006, pp. 157-172). In a study conducted by Snoubar (2015) about the problems of international students in Turkey revealed that Middle Eastern students are more exposed to racial discrimination on the basis of the country of origin and so. This discrimination primarily come from friends.

On this basis, it can be argued that wars and conflicts in the region have exposed Middle East youngsters to suffer psychological, social, health, economic, political problems and racism and discrimination at the local and the international level. Thus the Middle East youngsters’ crisis requires the development of applicable social policies in the long term. International cooperation for the protection of refugees in the host countries is also necessary. However, it is not difficult to constantly predict crisis and increases in this worse situation.

Reviewed Management Perspectives

War has always succeeded in making it difficult for the victims to make an informed decision about their subsequent steps in life. Youngsters, as a major section of war victims end up fleeing their area and or dying in the process.

Theories are perspectives with which people make sense of their world experiences (Stoner et. al. 1995, pp. 312). A theory is “in its lowest form a classification, a set of pigeon holes, a filing cabinet in which fact can accumulate. Nothing is more lost than a loose fact” (Homans 1958, p. 5). A number of management perspectives could be considered as potential catalysts in limiting the risk faced by the youth during these hard times. Though these theories are mostly used widely in organization they can be applied in war and conflict situation as management by itself is an art. It is acting or taking actions with respect to the original situations. For practical purposes, all managers must develop three sets of skills, namely; conceptual, technical, and human (Fleet and Peterson 1994, p. 25). Among the widely applicable theories introduced by fathers of management are system perspective, contingency perspective, classical management perspective, quantitative management perspective and behavioral management perspective. After reviewing the most important references in the administration and management theories, Homans, 1958., Koontz, 1961., Koontz, 1962., Koontz, 1980., Koontz and Wehrich, 1990., Fleet David and Peterson, 1994, Stoner James, Freeman, and Gilbert, 2003) we tried to take advantage of these theories to help young people to overcome the crisis with minimal losses. The theories are therefore adapted in the following form:

System perspective: For successful and peaceful life at war zones, parties at war need to be educated to consider that they need each other to survive and live happily as a successful region. Again taking actions without considering its influences on others should be discouraged. Due to the lack of well-informed information, youngsters in such places follow footsteps of their colleagues without considering the repercussion on the environment as a whole.

Contingency perspective: Due to fear, stress and insecurity all parties (war victims, leaders, intruders and invisible hands from outside the war zone) fail to recognize the situational nature of the country’s management system. Hence, they respond inappropriately to the war situations at hand. Youth especially must be made to understand the system of administration in the country so as to respond appropriately to a particular characteristic or change in a situation. Every situation comes with a different challenge and must be handled as such.

Classical management perspective: When a country is in a state of confusion due to war, most victims especially youth decide to take steps haphazardly. Decisions to leave or stay in the country, decision to head towards north, south, east or west, decision to flee with or without relatives, decision to risk by participating in conflicts or not and to be bribed at the expense of relatives are very critical since they need a careful planning, organizing and controlling. Basic decision making training should be given to victims in war prone zones as wrong decision could escalate the already adverse effects on the victims.

Quantitative management perspective: Victims simply lack techniques for improving decision making. These lead to a wrong allocation of the already limited resources at their disposal and eventually make misinformed decisions. During war, everything is scarce. Basic necessities such as food, clothes, water, access to health facilities, market and education are difficult to obtain. Due to this, careful decisions should be taken in enhancing the positive results of decisions made at the time.

Behavioral management perspective: The core reason that mostly ignites civil wars and other wars is the lack of understanding of various behaviors of individuals, groups, teams and the kind of leadership. Social understandings, accepting individuals as they are, understanding groups and teams in order to coexist and most importantly familiarizing oneself with the kind of leadership style used in ruling a region are elements that should be treated with extra care and importance. When a certain appreciable level of these are assured in such areas, efficiency and effectiveness could be achieved and eventually the dangers faced by the future leaders of war prone areas can be minimized.

Social Services and Future Social Policies Researches and scientific studies of conducted by (Cincotta et al, 2003, Fuller, 2004, Urdal, Barakat & Urdal, 2009, Hilker & Fraser 2009, Urdal, 2004, 2011), on youth and political violence suggests that there is existence of a relationship between “Youth Bulge” and violence. This is what is clearly seen through conflict and war in the Middle East and North Africa. Youth bulge and increased Middle East youngsters’ problems such as unemployment, poverty, poor educational institution and the lack of appropriate social services for the young generation and exclusion or marginalization from participating in the main institutions of the state are making the tendency of conflict and violence exacerbated that tends not to resort to amicable solutions to their problems let alone access their rights. Getting interested in young people at the Middle East is the key to peace and stability in the region. Focus on the future of social policies for youth comes from leading role in the process of development of society as the largest and vital sector in the overall societal structure for the Middle East.

Social Services and Future Social Policies

The researches and scientific studies conducted on youth and political violence (Cincotta et al, 2003, Fuller, 2004, Urdal, Barakat & Urdal, 2009, Hilker & Fraser 2009, Urdal, 2004, 2011), that there is a relationship between “Youth Bulge” and violence. This can clearly be seen in the situations of conflict and war in the Middle East and North Africa. The tendency of conflict and violence exacerbated because of the youth bulge and increased Middle Eastern youngsters’ problems such as unemployment, poverty, poor educational institution and lack of accessible social services as well as total exclusion or marginalization from participating in the state institutions. This tends to hinder ami-

cable solutions to the problems and serve as a menace to easy access to the youngsters' right in the countries.

The key concern and wish of the young people in the Middle East is peace and stability in the region. A focus on the future of social policies for youth undertakes the leading role in the process of the development of society as the largest and vital sector in the overall societal structure for the Middle East.

The Middle East and North Africa region lack national youth policies. This is due to the structural factors such as inadequate knowledge in modern issues of youth and youth programs and lack of effective institutional coordination approach as well as circumstantial conditions such as war, conflict and instability. There are just nine countries out of 22 countries that have either youth policies or are still in the process of formulating policies related to youth and their issues. For example, among the 14 ESCWA countries, 5 countries have formulated national youth policies (Jordan, Bahrain, Palestine, Egypt, Yemen), another 5 countries are in the process of formulating such policies (UAE, Syria, Iraq, Qatar, Lebanon). However, the rest of the countries (Sudan, Oman, Kuwait, KSA) only tackle youth issues through their sectoral and national development plans" (UNESCWA, 2010). In other words, most of the Middle East countries lack developmental social services, which aims at developing young people and fail to help them value their leisure time. At the same time, many countries in the region do not have a clear youth policy or if they have policies they are not functional written policies. Youth welfare has been limited in many countries to the actions of non-governmental organizations. This clearly marginalises and limits the possibilities for young people with weakness in educational domains. The futility of higher education perceived by a lot of young people and destroying of the infrastructure of the educational institution caused by conflict has deprived many young people to continue their education.

The societies that suffer from the decline in secondary education among males is one of the risk factors that lead to increase the risk of conflict. Hence education is one of the important social strategies and policies that should be adopted to reduce the risk of political violence and participation in conflict. To be more specific, education specifically designed for young males in the region (Barakat & Urdal, 2009). Youth, particularly those who are not in school, are highly vulnerable to being victimized by violence and involved in it (Sommers 2001; Sommers, 2006). Therefore, it is necessary for future governments to play different orientations to improve education and create employment opportunities for young people. Nevertheless, no one will be able to succeed in strengthening the human capacity among young people without achieving radical reforms and greater participation in civil society. The experience from all over the world resulted to a vast knowledge of the reasons for the success of development strategies and policies of reform as well as the reasons for the lack of success.

Taking into consideration the experiences of other countries, the governments in the Middle East and North African regions require expertise to come up with the ideal ways and policies as well as possible outcomes of such policies. (Roudi, 2011).

In general, making good, effective and sustainable impact of social policies and interventions on the level of livelihood, education and health for young people in the Middle East and North Africa assessment of the needs of young people at risk in addition to the understanding the cultural and political environment of these young people (Fehling et al 2015, pp. 916-930). Supporting young people in the Middle East by developing solutions to their problems accumulated as a result of the crisis in the region as a whole has become necessary and urgent (Nelson et al, 2015). From several serious indications for the development of young people, particularly young women in the Middle East and North Africa, such as high unemployment rates, low participation in political and public life in general, high rates of early marriage in some countries and deprived millions from the right to education in nine countries (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Yemen and State of Palestine) in conflict or affected by conflict as well as the associated deaths with war and conflict, attention should be focused on four key areas and develop the necessary plans and social policies in order to invest in young people and transform the issue of the youth bulge to demographic feature. It is to create employment and job opportunities that will allow the participation of women, men, refugees and people with special needs so as to strengthen the economic situation of young people on the employment level. Create a suitable environment that enhances and creates effective political participation of youth and contribute to the peace-building process within the regional community and the region at the level of civic participation and integration. Provide preventive and curative health services as well as mental health services and well-being. Develop appropriate strategies that protect the right to education and provide the opportunity for refugees to receive their right to education in the host countries on the level of education (UN IATTTYP, 2016).

In the light of these readings and suggestions for future an emphasis on social policies should be laid on the role of non-governmental organizations and the role of international cooperation in contributing to solving the basic causes of these crises.

Young people in the Middle East suffer from many problems before and after the war and conflicts in the region as reviewed in this study. Therefore, we resort to the empowerment theory as the most appropriate method on which this study is based on proposing future social policies.

“Zimmerman summarizes the theory simply: “Empowerment theory connects individual well-being with the larger social and political environment, and suggests that people need opportunities to become active in community decision making in order to improve

their lives, organizations, and communities. The theory of youth empowerment can be broken down even further into three components: individual empowerment, organizational empowerment, and community empowerment.

Individual Empowerment: youth or adults developing skills to exert control and improve competence, as well as developing critical awareness to effectively collaborate for the betterment of organizations and communities.

Organizational Empowerment: entities that provide, and benefit from, the opportunity for youth or adults to acquire the skills needed to gain control over their lives, provide alternatives to service provision, as well as entities that develop and influence policy decisions.

Community Empowerment: efforts to improve the community, respond to threats to quality of life, and provide for citizen participation at the local, state, and national level” (Zimmerman and Rappaport, 1988, pp. 725-750; Minckler, 1990, pp 257-287; Zimmerman, 2001, pp. 725-750; Ledford et al, 2013).

Hence it can be said that the most important is the social policies, which aim at combining youth and integrating them into their communities. In the light of this study, we therefore propose social policies to address the needs of young people and aim at strengthening their role as individual persons, groups and the community:

- The promotion of international cooperation and the establishment of many rehabilitation centers and the development of psychological and social support programs. Providing counseling and mental health services free of charge specifically for young people affected by conflict or victims of it.
- The development of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for victimized young people with the necessity of involving and consulting them in decisions that affect them and focus on the problems of the young girls, as well.
- The preparation of awareness programs about how to resolve the problems faced by young people and guiding them to the appropriate places in addition to the incorporation of free courses on the conflict resolution skills and approval in the curriculum.
- Supporting the religious institutions to direct the religious discourse to protect young people from falling into the nets of terrorist organizations and to focus on the goal of heavenly religions in disseminating peace and security in the world with the prohibition of murder and vehemently rejecting violence.
- Strengthening and consolidating the educational institutions and developing appropriate plans for regional cooperation in the curricula and teaching methods and

providing scholarships for students to promote education and cultural exchange between the countries in the region.

- Working to create a youth culture that rejects violence and aims at creating bridges of peace between the countries of the region and between the Middle East and the world.
- Working on developing clearly defined policies on birth control and reproductive health in the countries that suffer from youth bulge.
- Enhancing regional and international cooperation to provide employment opportunities for young males and females equally with the need to involve vulnerable groups.
- Developing the necessary strategies for cooperation and interdependence among all ministries and institutions in the development of programs for youth.
- Providing programs and development projects that aim to create and prepare the community leadership and enhance its role in participating in the political life and the state administration.

Findings

Middle Eastern youngsters are suffering in the present day from the emergence of an environment of conflict, violence and terrorism, and almost devoid of positive indicators for the future. Based on this, young people who are the key players in determining the future of the region should be wondering about the ideal solutions to their problems experienced in various wars and conflicts. Hence, it is necessary to study these problems and experiences in detail in order to develop appropriate plans, social policies and programs to resolve these problems. This should as well provide rehabilitation for young people and integrate them in society and state institutions.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The mass destruction of infrastructure in many countries, youth bulge and increase in the problems of young people suggests that it is necessary to consider and think about the need to restructure organizations, educational institutions and the integration of young people in the future policies. We also try to understand the contributions that can be provided by these institutions in rebuilding a society and a youth generation capable of reviving the society. This study attempted to show the size of the problem suffered by youngsters as a result of living in an environment of conflict and war and the other related problems. These include focusing on the social policies in this area and on the essential importance of international cooperation. Management

perspectives reviewed in this paper should not be taken lightly as it would augment various efforts suggested for future policies. The existence of appropriate social services for young people, involving them in policy and appreciating their opinions about the proposed solutions to their problems can convert their energy used in conflict to bridge up peace and creativity. Here, it was highlighted that social policies should be adopted in order to convert the youth crisis to demographic opportunity.

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