

# Review of: "State-led Development and Youth Unemployment in the Arab and non-Arab Countries"

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Thank you for inviting me to review this manuscript entitled "State-led Development and Youth Unemployment in the Arab and non-Arab Countries". This is a succinct and well-presented manuscript that focuses on youth unemployment in Arab countries. The author has employed various theoretical models and comparison studies to conclude the present discourse. The writeup is comprehensive and informative and the narration is quite appropriate for the scope of the manuscript. However, some issues were overlooked and I feel the authors could take them on board to create the depth and breadth of youth unemployment in the region of interest. The overlooked topics included DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION, YOUTH BULGE, and the entrance of CONTRACT WORKERS in the region of interest, with particular reference to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). These topics are narrated below so the authors can grasp their context.

The second phase of the DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION refers to a period of decline in the death rate while the birth rate remains high. This is likely to create a youth bulge. YOUTH BULGE refers to a demographic phenomenon characterized by a large proportion of young people (typically defined as those between the ages of 15 and 29) in a population. This can occur when there is a significant increase in the birth rate, or when there is a decline in mortality rates, resulting in a larger number of people surviving to reach working age. Youth bulge can have both positive and negative impacts on a country's social and economic development. On the one hand, young people can bring energy, creativity, and innovation to society, and their demographic profile can contribute to a "demographic dividend" if they can find employment and become productive members of society. This can lead to economic growth and development. As in the case of the GCC, a youth bulge can also create challenges since many of them are not able to access the jobs market. This is particularly true in GCC the labor market may not be able to absorb the growing number of young people entering the workforce despite having 'imported' million contract workers. CONTRACT WORKERS are a common feature of the labor market in the GCC countries. GCC countries tend to be heavily dependent on foreign workers to fill jobs in many sectors. Many of these workers are hired on a temporary or contractual basis, rather than being offered permanent jobs.

I would suggest therefore the discussion of high job seekers in the GCC should also bring the theory of DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION, the resultant YOUTH BULGE amid CONTRACT WORKERS and a dynamic economy that is outshine other parts of the world. I feel these three points should be added to enrich the scientific merit of this study.

