

Higher education programs and economic development requirements in Algeria

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Abstract:

Since ancient times, man has endeavored to improve the living conditions of his life in various ways. However, human experience has confirmed beyond doubt the role of education in achieving the desired change among all available methods. In this regard, this article comes in the form of a reading of the relationship of higher education to the requirements of economic development in Algeria by asking the following question: Do higher education programs have a role in achieving the requirements of economic development? Using the descriptive approach, to conclude that education has a clear impact on economic development in Algeria

Keywords: Higher education ; educational programs ; university education ; development ; economic development requirements ; economic development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education in general and higher education in particular is an important and vital issue, because it means preparing The human being is the main axis of all development issues in their economic and social aspects. And cultural. Whereas higher education is the stage of specialization and practical preparation in all its types. Its levels meet the various needs of society in its present and future, in a manner that keeps pace with the desired development. Which any nation seeks to achieve its goals and objectives, the strategic vision of higher education An urgent necessity due to the many challenges and dilemmas facing it and the variables that It passes through. Higher education also occupies a central place in the desired progress in human societies, and in Shaping the features of reality and the future in various social, scientific and economic aspects of each Countries, especially with the growing concept of knowledge economy and society, and the increasing requirements and needs Development, and it has become accepted that the progress, advancement and development of countries has become constantly dependent on the extent of Its scientific progress is linked to its ability to keep pace with rapid developments at the level of Cognitive, technological, and informational. This can only be achieved by any country through the existence of a good system. Higher education makes the human element a factor of growth and progress for society. (Al-Habib Fahd bin Ibrahim.2006.p252)

Higher education is called university education in reference to the university, which is an institution. Which provides higher education, as the development of higher education is linked to the development of both formal education And universities.(Mahdi Al-Tamimi.2007. P 22)

University education represents the sum of information and knowledge that the student receives within the framework of Specialization in a specific study period in the form of standards that fall within academic departments and scientific branches According to plans and curricula with the aim of obtaining a university degree that is considered a legal recognition And legally by acquiring the information and knowledge necessary to work within a specific sector, and in a position Specified. (Shabl Badran, and others.2007. p 95)

University education is known as an effective tool for transferring cultural and technical knowledge. University education and its programs are determined according to what the educational system sets (Jawaher Muhammad Al-Dubos.2002.p438), and some believe that it is The form that has an integrated educational philosophy of methods, curricula, teaching methods, etc. It aims at the comprehensive advancement of the individual socially, culturally, morally and economically. (Hassan Shehata.2001.p13)

University education is the production of new scientific and technical knowledge through scientific research. And advanced training, and serve as channels for the transfer and dissemination of knowledge generated abroad, and the return is estimated On higher education by about 10 %, or more in low- and middle-income countries, which It indicates that investing in this type of education contributes to raising labor productivity and growth. Long-term economic. (Pierre Bourdieu, Jean-Claude Passeron.2007. p76)

First: Challenges facing higher education in the Arab world: There are several challenges facing higher education. The highest in the Arab world in general, we mention:

- 1- **The cultural civilizational challenge:** This is embodied in particular in the issue of Arabizing university education, and this That is, if one of the basic tasks of university education is to develop, instill and confirm cultural identity, Through the contents of its curriculum and the language of instruction, this role is almost missing in the educational process. Which is practiced by university education in the Arab world .(Elias Zein.1979, p.320)
- 2- **The challenge of global competition:** In light of free trade agreements between countries, it will become The dominant and controlling economy in international institutions is the economy that is capable, through its industries and trade, of... Invading markets at the lowest possible cost, and with the best possible manufacturing, in light of global competition. It is necessary to review the structure of the university education system, its curricula and teaching methods. And its goals and objectives as well.(Shabl Badran .2009, pp. 45-46)
- 3- **The challenge of weak funding and scarcity of resources:** which resulted in the inability of universities to pay Excessive salaries for faculty members, which has led to a severe deterioration in the quality of teaching in Institutions at this stage, because members devote most of their time to external work. In order to obtain additional wages, which consequently led

to a decline in the level of its graduates, and the lack of Its keeping pace with the requirements of the modern era, and its inability to prepare generations of young people capable of Competition in the labor market in the era of globalization and the ability to produce knowledge and use products Modern Information and Communication Technology (Ramzi Ahmed Abdel-Hay, 2012, pp. 79.78)

- 4- **Challenge the lack of consistency and coherence between university education policies and employment institutions.** In public and private institutions, which leads to the emergence of the phenomenon of widespread unemployment among Graduates, due to the imbalance between the supply of the workforce it graduates Universities in different specializations and what is required of these forces for the labor market (Hassan Zarou.1993, p. 43)

Although the requirements of the labor market have changed due to the rapid scientific and technological progress, However, there is an increase in the percentage of students and graduates in theoretical and humanities specializations over their percentage In scientific and applied studies.

- 5- **Challenge stereotypes in planning and curricula,** student admission systems, and appointment systems. Promotion of faculty members, and the financing and evaluation systems adopted in Arab universities. In addition to the imbalance in the functions performed by higher education institutions, where they focus on On teaching, while scientific research and community service receive less attention, and this may result in This phenomenon is characterized by rigidity, rigidity and formality in systems and procedures (Ramzi Ahmed Abdel-Hay.2012 pp. 77-78)
- 6- **Challenge the decline in university education methods and techniques:** The quality of university education content is considered Its methods and techniques are among the most important variables that govern the suitability and compatibility of university education. To the social, cultural and technical variables and requirements at the national, regional and international levels. The current reality of Arab education indicates imbalances and weaknesses in this indicator, as it has remained This system is trapped in traditional philosophies and programs that lead, on the one hand, to a stark contrast between Institutional discourse as imposed by curricula and syllabuses, and the reality experienced by students And graduates in their daily lives, on the other hand, are trapped in a vicious cycle that reproduces backwardness. And its organizations and forces, and university education curricula were unable to absorb or invest what resulted from The technological, scientific and information revolutions are renewing and developing themselves, and this in itself has led to Major imbalances had a major negative impact on all graduates and their suitability for the requirements of reality New.
- 7- **The challenge of Arab brain:** drain Arab countries lack large numbers of their scientists and competencies High due to what is known as migration or brain drain, most of which is heading to developed countries And industrial, this phenomenon represents a huge loss to Arab development and to the ability of educational institutions. The university is keen to acquire knowledge and technology and its potential to contribute to the production and exchange of these Products, but this phenomenon played a fundamental role in deepening the technological gap between countries. Developing and developed countries (Sobhi Qasim, 1997, p. p 6-7)
- 8- **The challenge of neglecting the criteria of competence and distinction in selecting educational administrative leaders:** Although It is known that the efficiency of education depends on the efficiency of educational administration and also on the efficiency of its administrators. With its ability to innovate and develop management methods, the standards used in this regard are: Some Arab countries are not necessarily purely academic standards, nor are they efficient or Discrimination, but rather a group of political, social and personal factors intervene in this, which It has a negative impact on the morale and productivity of employees in higher education institutions. The organizational climate of these institutions in general
- 9- **The challenge of the absence of performance evaluation** systems and standards for higher education institutions to ensure quality. Its outputs until its shortcomings are revealed or its

positives are supported. (Ibrahim Khalil Ahmed Al-Alaf.2000) Therefore, when we consider university education as it enters modernization and development, And change, we must not lose sight of the huge challenges that will face us. We summarize them as follows:

- A- The university leadership believes in choosing competent leaders who are able to motivate individuals towards change. Positive and decision making for it.
- B- The human resources working in this field with all their components, numbers, concepts and conditions. The material and social diversity of its individuals ranges between extreme hardness and great flexibility.
- C- The huge amount of books, curricula and tools piled up with everyone who wrote them and got used to them and did not They are developing these curricula.
- D- Th confronting the old, repeated ideas and their repeaters who built their concepts and logic and did not bother Themselves even just experimenting and testing it and what is in this thought of superficial and abstract ideas Far from reality and what it contains of intrusion into foreign thought without looking at the social reality Which our society lives.
- E-The primitiveness of searching on some sites, and its lack of communication, integration, seriousness, or even understanding. and assimilation.
- F-Lack of financial capabilities and funding necessary to advance the scientific research process and keep pace with Challenges of the era.
- G- The declining social ideas and values surrounding learners from the early stages of education
- H- Adopting an effective and efficient administrative planning and organization process when carrying out the modernization process And to monitor this process administratively.(Hashem Fawzi Dabbas Al-Abbadi.2009.p. 37)
- I- The limited quality control mechanisms do not allow for accurate knowledge of the shortcomings and their causes, nor This paves the way for developing scientific plans to develop programmes and curricula on solid scientific foundations.
- J- The limited number of centers and projects concerned with higher education research and institutional development. At all levels, starting with national (country) and regional (regional) plans to establish Institutions and define their tasks and directives to the admission policies in these institutions and systems Its management, financing, accountability and the bodies that will undertake this in order to increase its effectiveness.
- K- The limited efforts made to diversify the patterns, stages and programmes of higher education in a way that does not ensure Aligning this level of education with the needs of comprehensive and integrated development of individuals And groups.
- L-The limited number of cases of successful combination in higher education institutions between the requirements of preparing competencies High on the one hand and the requirements of advancing knowledge through scientific research on the other hand. (Ramzi Ahmed Abdel-Hay.2012. p 25)

SECONDLY: Economic development:

- 1- **Language:** The term development comes from the verb “to grow”, which means to increase and rise. In Lisan Al-Arab by Ibn Manzur: Development: The thing grows and develops: it rose and developed, it rose from one place to another. It is derived from growth, meaning increase and development, increased and multiplied (Ibn Manzur.1997, p. 262).
- 2- **Technically:** The definitions of development vary according to the number of its specialists and scholars:
 - 2-1- **From a philosophical perspective and social terminology:** development means providing opportunities. The practice of human beings to obtain their social rights, and to ensure social justice and equality. Opportunities with the achievement of human well-being. (Ramzi Ahmed Abdel-Hay.2006, p. 34)
 - 2-2- **From a social psychological perspective:** Development is the achievement of social harmony for individuals. the society.

Economic development is defined as a tool for achieving specific goals for society, and it means bringing about change. Essential to the ratios and relationships that characterize the national economy, such as the savings rate and the Investment and the proportions of different sectors in GDP. (Madhat Al-Quraishi,2007, p. 123)

Economic development is also known as a set of measures and policies. Measures taken intentionally that will increase real national income over a certain period of time. At a rate greater than population growth, it is a multifaceted process with its own pillars. Economic, social, cultural and political, and even economic development can be achieved through These pillars require familiarity with the influences, problems, policies and trends existing in society. (Fadhila Januhat, 2005-2006, p. 54)

Third : Economic development requirements: Economic development requires the availability of several requirements, the most prominent of which are the following:

- a- Natural resources: Natural resources are defined as the original elements that represent the earth's natural gifts. There are some countries that have been able to achieve a state of progress despite their relative lack of natural resources. Developed countries, due to the state of development and technological progress they have achieved, can apply substitution and exchange between production elements in the production process, so that the abundant production element replaces the scarce production element. As for developing countries, they do not suffer from a scarcity of natural resources, but rather the degree of economic benefit from them decreases, and this is linked to the lack of technological knowledge, lack of capital, and low level of available human capabilities, etc., which represent the basic requirements for development. (Falih Hassan Khalaf. 2006. pp.184-185)

Natural resources can also provide a basis for industrial development in two ways:

- The country is able to expand its industrial activity by producing raw materials, such as extracting and exporting minerals, which provides the country with foreign currency to import goods necessary for development.
- The country was able to produce raw materials, manufacture them, and transform them into final goods. (Madhat Al-Guraishi.2007.pp.135 ,141)
- b- Human resources: Human resources play an important role in the development process, as the human being is the goal and means of development. It is impossible to imagine development occurring without relying on the human being as its designer and implementer, as he is considered the most important element of production ever, as he is the user of resources, the producer of goods and services, and the consumer as well.
- c- Capital: It is a wealth used to produce more of this wealth, and it is considered one of the most important elements of production and growth, along with the element of work, of course. We can distinguish between two types of capital, which are:
 - Financial capital: which represents liquid funds that are directed to purchasing stocks and bonds or are lent to banks for use in business.
 - Real or physical capital: which consists of factories, machines, equipment, and raw material stocks, etc. (Madhat Al-Quraishi, 2007, p 34)

Capital, in terms of its availability and rate of accumulation, is considered one of the basic determinants of productive energy in societies and their rates of change. (Muhammad Abdul Aziz Ajamiya, Muhammad Ali Al-Laithi. 2000. p. 42)

- d- Technology: Technology is defined as the organized effort aimed at using the results of scientific research to develop methods for performing production processes in the broad sense that includes services and administrative activities with the aim of arriving at new methods that are assumed to be more beneficial to society. (Falih Hassan Khalaf. 2006. pp. 202-203)

The following are also requirements for economic development:

- Planning and providing the necessary data and information: It is necessary to provide and collect information on all elements of achieving economic development and sound planning, linking all elements to each other, developing inter-relations between all state agencies, and determining the principles, policies, and programs of economic development.
- Production with quality and providing appropriate technology to provide specialized human resources: This is done by harnessing the available technological capabilities to provide specialized human resources and improve local production, which helps in raising national

income levels, reducing imports, and increasing work as a result of increased foreign trade movements.

- Developing appropriate economic policies: Executive policies and programs are developed and coordinated between them to create new interactions that link planning for economic development at the local and international levels, which also helps in achieving social justice and improving performance in health, education and employment programs and working to create new resources.
- Providing the necessary security and stability: Working to create a suitable and stable security environment is considered one of the most important and prominent requirements for economic development, as a stable security environment enables society to practice economic activities safely and in all forms. Moreover, the investor is always looking for a safe and problem-free environment in order to be able to establish his investments.
- Spreading development awareness among citizens: One of the most important requirements for economic development is spreading awareness among people of the necessity of working hard in factories and elsewhere so that we can increase local production and self-sufficiency, as well as spreading awareness among different segments of the population of the necessity of reducing the existing gap. The rich must establish projects to employ the poor, and the poor must work hard and diligently.
- The existence of economic structures and elements of production. (Suhaila Farid. 2015. p63)

Fourth - Dimensions of economic development: Economic development involves several specific dimensions, including: Political dimensions, social dimensions, material and civilizational dimensions, and we will summarize these dimensions Below:(Madhat Al-Quraishi,2007.pp. 132-132)

- 1- **The material dimension of development:** This dimension includes emphasizing the concepts of growth, modernization and industrialization. It is also based on the fact that development is the opposite of backwardness, as development is achieved through getting rid of Characteristics of backwardness and the acquisition of the characteristics prevailing in developed countries, as backward countries need to Achieving the processes to achieve development and is represented in achieving capital accumulation, developing division Social work, the sovereignty of commodity production, the process of forming the national market.
- 2- **The social (human) dimension of development:** which includes eradicating poverty and satisfying basic needs. For the majority of the population and a more equitable distribution of income.
- 3- **The political dimension of development:** The political dimension includes the concepts of liberation from dependency and exploitation. The economy has forced developing countries to resort to foreign sources of capital. And technology.
- 4- **The international dimension of development:** which includes the concept of international cooperation and its relationship to development within the framework of Organizations, agreements, the global system and regional integration, so that it imposed itself (the idea of development And international cooperation) on the international community and led to the adoption of cooperation at the international level and to The emergence of international bodies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
- 5- **The new (civilizational) dimension of development:** The concept of development is broad and includes all aspects of life. It leads to the birth of a new civilization, and some consider economic development as a project. A civilizational renaissance, as development is not just an economic and technological process, but rather a process of construction. A civilization in which societies affirm their character and human identity.(Madhat Al-Quraishi,2007.pp. 133-134)

Fifth: Economic development goals: given the increasing development in economic fields in the world. Which imposed on countries to develop plans for economic and social development with specific objectives, and that is In order to provide a better life for citizens and join the ranks of advanced societies Technology and economic development have many goals, all of which revolve around raising the standard of living of the population. And provide them with the means of a decent life, as individuals in different regions do not look at development. They see it as an end in itself, but rather as a means to achieve other goals, and perhaps It is difficult for one to set specific goals in this area, given the different

circumstances Each country has different social, economic and political situations, but nevertheless it is possible to highlight Some basic objectives that should be crystallized in the general plan for economic development.

- a- Raising the standard of living.
- b- Ensuring an acceptable level of wages.
- c- Providing social services.
- d- Developing productive means and methods through research and technological development.
- e- Training and educating workers within institutions to enable them to use the means of production. Developed in a way that allows rational exploitation of resources.
- f- Cultural openness and achieving a minimum of cultural contradictions.(Muhammad Suwaidi.1990, p. 97)
- g- Increase the real national income.
- h- Reducing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth.
- i- Expansion of the production structure. (Harbi Muhammad Araikat.1993, pp. 55, 56)

Sixth: Economic development and some concepts that overlap with it: Many researchers Academics and those who follow the subject of development fall into fallacies and errors in this term or The concept is confused with a group of similar terms, whether in terms of Linguistic convergence as a term for growth, or in terms of similarity in meaning as in the term for modernization or Development and other terms similar to this term, and the most important differences between the concept of development The rest of the terms are as follows:

1- Economic development and economic growth:

- a- Growth is a quantitative concept that refers to the continuous increase in the production of economic goods in a country, while Development is a quantitative and qualitative concept that aims to raise the level of human beings in all fields.
- b- Growth is an automatic process of change, while development is a purposeful, voluntary, and intentional effort.
- c- Growth does not cover all aspects of life, unlike development.
- d- Growth is measured by real per capita income, while development, because it is a broader concept than growth, It translates multiple social, cultural, demographic, economic and political changes, which require Multidimensional criteria.(Muhammad Abdul Aziz Ajamiya and others.2010, pp. 74-75)

- 2- Economic development and economic progress:** Development is a concept that depends primarily on perception. Which assumes that all societies pass through specific fixed stages in a path that falls from From the simplest to the most complex forms. So the origin of development is the progress of the economy towards pre-determined goals, It is therefore a concept that refers to change and movement, but it is often used to express the state of affairs. Economic, social or other, because the concept of development is not limited to the economic sphere of a country. What or what sector after a certain period of time, for example, the development from a traditional agricultural society to Modern industrial society, as if development is a criterion for evaluation. Therefore, it is not synonymous with growth, as Industrial development can occur but at a slower rate than population growth, which means no There is growth, but it is not synonymous with development, as economic development can occur without it. Accompanied by structural and mental changes that ensure the continuity of this developmen.(Abdel Latif Mustafi and others.2014, p. 16)

Seventh - Factors that led to the emergence of economic development: There are several factors that led to the emergence of the concept of development economic The most important:

- State control over the course of events in society and the emergence of scientific planning to achieve development Comprehensive.
- The emergence of problems resulting from the global depression of 1929-1934 that the economy went through Capitalism and led to the emergence of the problem of financial bankruptcy of industrial and commercial units in Western Europe and the United States.
- World War I and II (1939 -1945) and the resulting severe damage in The economies of the capitalist world led to state intervention in the field of economic activity.

- Many developing countries gained their independence and wanted to develop development programmes. By focusing on development issues.
- The economic and social disparity between developing and developed countries, which prompted scientists to Studying the backwardness of these countries and determining the appropriate means for their development. (Rashad Ahmed Abdel Latif.2011, pp. 15-16)

Eighth: Characteristics of higher education courses and programs in Algeria: The most important characteristics of higher and university education courses and programs can be summarized as follows :

- 1- One-dimensional, meaning that most Arab universities base their educational curricula on preparation. Academic knowledge, with the rest of the other dimensions given a small percentage of that preparation.
- 2- Duality, i.e. the separation between two aspects of descriptive academic education and applied technical education, where Theoretical education was overemphasized with little attention to quality.
- 3- The most important characteristics of higher education in the Arab world were represented by the dominance of the theoretical nature. The rigidity of the curricula, methods and stereotypical and centralized approaches in management.
- 4- The courses focused on attention to detail and away from concepts and structures. The main subjects taught and the reason for this is the crowding, which may lead to the lack of Use it in practical life.

Higher education has become disconnected from the labor market and its needs, as the learner does not acquire the vocabulary Higher education programs only provide basic skills that do not enable students to Acquiring sound scientific thinking methods and using the scientific curriculum in a correct manner. (Ramzi Ahmed Abdel-Hay.2012.p. 24)

Ninth: The proposed program for implementing the quality system in university education: In order to implement the system The quality of my education must follow the following:

- a- Agreement with a consulting body specialized in the field of quality to conduct a study on the application of the quality system. On selected colleges.
- b- Holding a series of meetings, training courses and workshops for members of the affiliated colleges. For the university in the field of quality. Providing all colleges with brief bulletins that emphasize the concept of quality. Preparing a quality guide for each college that includes all procedures and instructions of the educational quality system.
- c- Forming a quality team within the college to activate the process of implementing the quality system under the supervision of The Dean.
- d- Conducting a training course for the quality team on the concept of internal auditing and how to apply it.
- e- Preparing a job description for all employees in the colleges, and distributing tasks among them according to Their specializations.
- f- Distributing the internal review documents of the system to the quality team members in the colleges.
- g- Develop a detailed plan for internal system review periods and internal audits.
- h- Developing a quarterly and annual plan to activate the general system in colleges and training programs for all staff.
- i- Implementing the review process of senior management (the university presidency) to identify the effectiveness of the application The system. (Hashem Fawzi Dabbas Al-Abbadi. 2009.pp. 449-450)

Thenth: The relationship between higher education programmes and development requirements: Many have tried to prove the existence of The relationship between education and development, including **Stroimelin**, who carried out several operations in 1925 AD. Arithmetic has proven that knowing how to read and write some values for a school year contributes to increased productivity. And then economic development of not less than 30, while practical training for the (29) illiterate worker on A year of machine operation contributes to an increase in production of only 12 to 16%. (Abdullah Al-Sayed Abdel-Gawad.1980, p. 58) but the relationship between Education and development became more clearly crystallized after the adoption of the (former) Soviet Union policy. Comprehensive

planning and the emergence of a huge increase in the amount of theorizing and research to explain the relationship between education Development in its economic and social dimensions. Mustafa Metwally also confirmed that there is a positive correlation between education and increased productivity. For the worker and improve his living conditions. This was proven by the study of "Stromelin" which showed that Good education has a tangible impact on increasing worker productivity, as well as the study of the Union's Planning Committee. The Soviet Union showed that the productive efficiency of the worker doubles as his level of education increases. Also, Schultz's research proved that increasing national income in the United States of America It is due to the rate of return on educational investment. (Mutawali Mustafa Muhammad.1988, p. 218) As experience and research have proven that development The truth is only built on the arms of its community members. The Soviet Union emerged from the war. Bolshevism was exhausted and instead of acquiring advanced technology from other countries decided to Training and preparing human resources, as Japan and Germany emerged from World War II Defeated and relying on their human resources, they became among the technologically advanced countries in Shortly.(Morsi Mohamed Abdel-Aleem.1985, pp. 132. 133) Therefore, **Harbison** sees that the basic problem in most countries Developing countries do not lack natural resources, but rather need resources. Humanity. Therefore, it was imperative for those countries, above all, to work hard to build their capital. Humanity, and **Mustafa Metwally** confirms that education plays an important role in developing the human personality. And rebuild it, as it works to acquire patterns of behavior that suit emerging social organizations. When adopting scientific and technological methods." (Mutawali Mustafa Muhammad.1988.pp. 218, 219)

- 1- **Meeting the requirements of economic development in higher education programs:** Higher education programs are focused on: The heart of the comprehensive development process, if comprehensive development is a civilized process that aims to improve The conditions of its society, higher education programs are the means to prepare the human being who is the cornerstone The corner for development in terms of training and acquiring the necessary skills to achieve effective and continuous productivity With interest in building the moral and political aspects of his personality, **Osama Abdel Rahman** confirms that Development is a complex, interconnected civilizational process in which human aspirations change and human will crystallizes. His efforts are launched and his energies are invested in order to achieve a dignified and virtuous life for man in the present. And the future (Abdul Rahman Osama.1984, p. 24), as **Khayyat Abedia** confirms, higher education contributes directly to the development of the economy. Society and the use of its resources and human wealth and the activation of its industrial institutions in a way that brings it out of Competencies capable of developing means of production. (Ismail Abadia Khayyat .1983, p. 55)

Conclusion:

Anyone who follows the terrible scientific and technological development that the world is witnessing today realizes beyond doubt There is no doubt that the tyranny of countries over other countries and their control over them is no longer subject to lethal weapons. And the destructive as much as it is subject today to the power of educational programs circulating in those countries, especially in The university stage, which, in addition to achieving the technological development that this has achieved, has ensured Countries that have made underdeveloped countries a field for marketing their products and controlling them in terms of food Agriculturally, militarily and culturally, and the failure of developing and backward countries, including Arab countries, to address this The weakness of its university educational programs will make them civilizations at stake. As a result of the fragility of all aspects, especially the economic ones.

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