

Quality of Life Indicators in Global Development Trends and the Challenges in the Arab World

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Abstracts

The concept of quality of life (QoL) is a relatively modern scientific concept, however it has managed to expand to integrate different sciences and disciplines. QoL is not related to a specific field of life or a sector, but extends to different areas such as health, psychology, sociology, economy and environment.

QoL is used to express the level of the physical and social services development that are provided to the members of the community, or used to express the way individuals are able to satisfy their various needs. This can be gauged by the number of indicators that can be inferred from these needs. This paper will attempt to shed light on the most important indicators of quality of life in light of the global trend and suggest a new development model.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Indicators, Challenges in Arab World, Global Development, Development Trends.

1 Introduction

The world changed during the last quarter of the century, the development landscape changed, new countries emerged, the population of the planet grew to more than seven billion, and the geo-political landscape changed as developing countries became major economic and political forces. The digital revolution changed human life. Communities have become knowledge-based information societies, in which knowledge and technology play a key role, and many countries, especially developed ones, have advanced to the stage of well-being and human development, which is superior to economic development because it is fundamentally linked to the quality of human life.

Human development happens by building the human potentials and equip them to participate effectively in improving their lives. Therefore, it was necessary for countries to pay attention to development strategies in this field in order to improve human living conditions and improve their lives through quality of life. The latter includes a number of indicators that can be inferred from it, and mainly related to the type and level of physical and social services provided to the individual, such as upgrading the economic level, commodity abundance, rising income levels, and providing housing and transportation

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services, which indicate the improvement of the lifestyle of the individual, On the other hand, the other concept of quality of life includes the ability to use the capabilities, energies and creative activities inherent in the individual, and the development of social relations and meaningful work, and these are also indicators of the quality of life.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Quality of Life under the New Development Model

The importance of the quality of life in the second half of the 20th century, as a concept associated with positive psychology, has been raised in response to the importance of a positive outlook on the lives of individuals. Ballesteros Fernandez points out that the term quality of life is a fundamental term in several sciences: ecology, health, Psychology, economics, politics, geography, sociology and others. The term quality of life is one of the concepts that has received great attention in these various disciplines.

Psychological literature suggests that it is difficult to formulate a specific definition of quality of life, despite the prevalence of its use, but it is still ambiguous (Abdel Fattah and Hussein, 2006, p. 74). It is the "improvement of the level of material and social services provided to members of society, and the tendency towards a lifestyle of luxury, and this type of life can only be achieved by a society of plenty, a society that has managed to solve all the living problems of the majority of its population" (Abd al-Muti, 2005, p. 34).

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines quality of life as "the individual's awareness of his or her living situation in the context of the culture and values systems of the society in which he lives, and the relation of this awareness to his goals, expectations and standard of living." The "enjoyment of physical conditions in the external environment, the sense of well-being, satisfaction, Life, and the individual's awareness of the strengths and implications of his life, his sense of life as well as positive physical health and his sense of happiness, leading to a harmonious and harmonious life between the essence of man and the values prevailing in his society "(Abd al-Fattah, Hussein, 2006, p. 73). On the other hand, "The feeling of the individual is pal Satisfaction and happiness and the ability to satisfy his needs, through the richness of the environment and the quality of services provided to him in the areas of health, social, educational and psychological, with good management of time and benefit from it "(Mansi, Kazem, 2010, p. 12).

Based on the above, many of the data and the results of the studies stressed the need to rely on a new approach that places human beings at the center of the economy and human development, which expands human choices and enshrines their right to health, education and long life, guaranteeing political freedoms and human rights. "Adam Smith" for "the ability to live without shame" (Kamanzi, 2007, p94).

This new approach has been well received by Governments, civil society organizations, researchers and the media and is evidence of the profound impact that this new approach has had on the development community and beyond. Human development means sustaining and stabilizing positive results over time, as well as combating patterns and practices that impoverish people, entrench repression and perpetuate structural inequities. Thus, the application of general principles such as equity, sustainability and respect for human rights is an urgent necessity.

The first human development report of 1990 addressed development as "a human-centered approach to development and a human development approach to development discourse from material wealth to human wealth, from increasing incomes to expanding the possibilities, from achieving growth to expanding freedoms, and focusing on the wealth of life, not the wealth of the economy "(UNESCO, 2016), which aims to expand freedoms for all so that everyone can take the choices he wishes and at the core of these freedoms, Which means jobs, capabilities and "freedom of action" that are achieved by raising the voice and independence. Jobs means what a person wants to be or do if he is happy, and if he is satisfied with food, good health, self-respect and participate in the life of the community. Human freedom, freedom to live full of potential, for all individuals not for Biting them or the majority, but for everyone, everywhere in the world, and in the present and the future.

Thus, the talk of the goals of human development has recently resulted in the quality of life, which has become one of the most important Millennium Development Goals and targets, agreed upon by 189 States and Governments in the year 2000, the most important of which was the eradication of human poverty by 2015. The approach is an important and influential factor in Plan 2030 and sustainable development goals, which are the quality of life is a concept closely linked to two other key concepts: welfare, welfare and well-being. It is also related to other concepts, such as: development of multiple options including human freedoms, human rights and knowledge; these are options for human well-being; progress in human life as a result of cognitive and scientific development; Satisfaction of needs, as well as poverty, economic inequality, and human development poverty that limit the ability of both countries and people to make better use of their human and material resources (Ansari, 2006, p. 19).

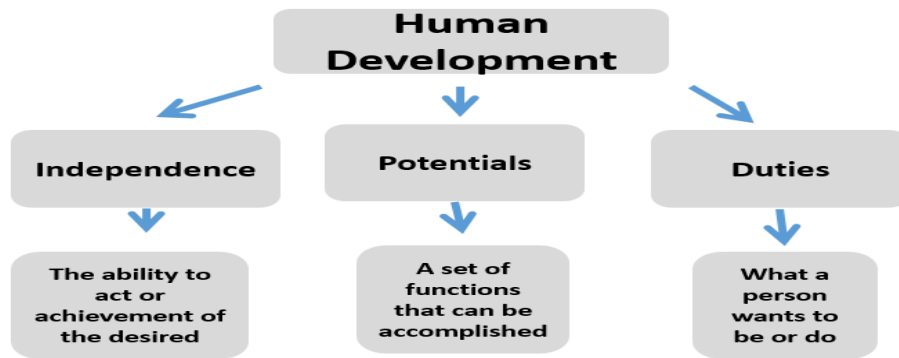


Figure (1) shows the concept of quality of life according to the new developmental model.

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

With the tremendous results achieved by human development, especially in developed countries, we can summarize the indicators of quality of life in the following points:

- Ability to adopt a lifestyle that satisfies the desires and needs of the individual.
- Personal sense of self-efficacy and proficiency in dealing with challenges.
- Happiness, self-satisfaction and good life.
- Improving the level of physical and social services provided to members of society, and the tendency towards a lifestyle that is characterized by luxury. This type of life

can only be achieved by the society of abundance, which has managed to solve all the living problems of the majority of its population.

- The enjoyment of the material conditions in the external environment and the sense of well-being, satisfaction of needs, satisfaction with life, the individual's awareness of the strengths and implications of his life and sense of life in addition to positive physical health and sense of happiness and to live harmonious life compatible between the essence of human values prevailing in the community.
- The degree of the individual's sense of the continuous improvement of personality aspects in the psychological, cognitive, creative, cultural, sports, personal and physical aspects, and coordination between them, creating the appropriate mood and emotional climate for work and achievement, and learning related to habits, And adopt the perspective of continuous improvement of performance as a way of life, and meet the individual needs and desires of a balanced, and continue to generate ideas and interest in creativity, innovation and collaborative learning, which develops psychological and social skills.

In general, if we are to define a quality of life, the definition of WHO (1995) can be referred to as the closest definitions to the general meaning of this concept, considering the quality of life as "the individual's perception of his or her own life in the context of culture and the patterns of values in which he lives, The level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs, and their relationship to the environment in general, and therefore the quality of life in this sense refers to individual self-assessments of the circumstances of his life "

The concept of quality of life is usually defined in the light of two basic dimensions, each of which has specific indicators: the subjective dimension, and the objective dimension. However, the majority of researchers focused on indicators of the objective dimension of quality of life. Which includes a range of observable indicators and direct measurement such as: working conditions, income level, socioeconomic status, and the amount of support available from the social relations network.



Figure (2) Showstyp of Quality of Life Indicators according to the new development model.

Source: UNESCO (2016)

Some studies have shown that good life and happiness are reflected in the role of man in his life, and that happiness rates are linked to the standard of living, such as income, consumption and available social services, as well as the lifestyle of the individual. The quality of life in any society is linked to several objective indicators, such as: cleanliness of the environment, ease of transport, availability of goods, increased income, availability of education and work opportunities, availability of adequate health services, freedom of expression and freedom of belief; All citizens. As well as many subjective indicators of individuals in society, such as: happiness, self-satisfaction and others.

The past quarter century has seen significant progress at different levels of human development. Human beings live longer, more and more people have been deprived of extreme poverty, the number of undernourished has fallen, and human development has made human life more difficult, but its benefits have not unfortunately come to fruition. Equal to all, progress was not for everyone.

2.2 Arab World Human Development Index

According to the Human Development Report 2016, published annually by UNESCO, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has published a series of reports since 1990, which include factual, data and statistical analyzes and addresses global development issues, trends and policies. The report focuses on development indicators (0.80 and above), high development (0.70 and above), medium development (0.55 and above) and low development (less than 0.55).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index calculated on the basis of the rate of three other key indicators of human development: life expectancy at birth, which represents the ability to live a long life, healthy and average years of schooling, reflecting the ability to acquire knowledge, Of GNI that determines the ability to enjoy an adequate standard of living. The indicators were different between the different countries in the world in general and the Arab region in particular.

By 2015, the world had achieved some 25 years of difficult challenges. Although the population rose from 5.3 billion in 1990 to 7.3 billion in 2015, more than 1 billion people have been uprooted from extreme poverty. And more than 2.6 billion access to safe drinking water. Between 1990 and 2015, the infant mortality rate fell by more than half, from 91 to 43 deaths per 1,000 new births. Between 2000 and 2015, the rate of HIV infection AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (UNESCO, 2016).

The best country in the world in the value of human development indicators was Norway (0.949), followed by Australia and Switzerland (0.939), Germany (4.926), Singapore and Denmark Life expectancy (83.2), the Zionist entity ranked 19th (0.899), superior to developed countries such as France, Finland, Belgium, Austria, Italy and Spain.

As for the Arab world, the best Arab country in the world ranking is Qatar, with 33 points, followed by Saudi Arabia (38), Kuwait (51) 76), Algeria (83) and Jordan (86). Egypt ranked 111 (UNESCO, 2016) among the 193 countries included in the report.

Countries from the Third World occupied an advanced position in development, an issue that should be mentioned. Of these very high development countries, Chile (38th), Argentina (45th), and high-growth countries (Sri Lanka, (64) (UNESCO, 2016).

According to the latest Human Development Report, Algeria, which was ranked 84th in the global dusty world, rose to one place in 2015, reaching 83rd place with a human development index of 0,745. According to the classification, Algeria's human development index has remained on an upward trend since 2000, moving from 644 in 2000 to 724 in 2010 (732 in 2011 and 0 737 in 2012) to 743.0 In 2014, with three levels from 2010 to 2015. Algeria's GDP per capita this year was approximately US \$ 533.13 with an average income of US \$ 4 022 for women and US \$ 22 962 for men.

Table (1) Shows the development of the Human Development Index in Algeria.

Year	Development	Data
2011	±0,01	0,72
2012	±	0,72
2013	±	0,72
2014	±0,02	0,74
2015	±0,01	0,74

Source: UNESCO 2016

3 Discussions

Algeria is among the five African countries with a high level of development, while the rest of the continent is in the category of average human development index or in the category of low-income countries. On the Maghreb and North Africa level, Algeria ranks first, ahead of Morocco (123rd), Egypt (111th), Tunisia (97th), Libya (102th) and Mauritania (157th).

According to these data, the Arab world is still far from the highest levels of human development, despite the attempts and strategies applied to keep pace with it, because Western societies have made great strides in progress and progress in light of the new economic model based on science and knowledge and investment in resources (Social and agricultural), resulting in the economic and social well-being of its societies and individuals alike.

Therefore, the challenges faced by the Arab world and the hopes of its population to aspire to a better future are long-standing challenges such as deprivations, such as inequalities such as extremism and violence. However, most of these challenges are related to the interaction relationship, whatever its nature, the well-being of man comes to present generations as the future. The political, social and even economic transformations experienced by the Arab world, which were called the revolutions of the Arab Spring, had a negative impact on social stability in general and negatively affected the developmental path of these countries.

Is it possible to talk about the quality of life in the face of this insecurity and marginalization and the growing number of poor and vulnerable people, refugees and migrants, and the various aspects of deprivation and inequality, discrimination and exclusion, prejudice and intolerance? These are all challenges and barriers to the general development and quality of life in the world in general.

4 Conclusions

It can be said that the human being is not limited to the essentials of his life in securing the basic needs necessary for his survival, but beyond that includes everything that improves the quality of his life, which is manifested mainly in measuring, understanding and building the forces of humanity, and to guide individuals, groups and communities to the best way Towards a balanced and good life, focusing on personal empowerment and good self-sufficiency in life.

Meeting the challenges of the current era and achieving high levels of quality of life for the human being in the world in general and in the Arab world in particular, in quantity and quality, requires the quality of human performance, in other words building the human being in essence and beyond. Which has provided many opportunities to invest in the human resource that is the true wealth of nations. This approach adopted by many young countries has risen to the ranks of developed countries with strong economies. For example, some Asian countries, Lq the term "Asian tigers" denote the speed of development and prosperity.

There is no quality of life without comprehensive human development, no development without development plans and strategies for the advancement of Arab societies, no talk of quality of life in the absence of security and political and social stability.

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