MENA STATES TO RESPOND TO THE THREATS AND.
Economic growth of country is linked with the financial market of the country and stock market is used as indicator of nation’s economy. Capital market is an integral part of financial system and its plays a strategic role in a country’s economic growth by witnessing a tremendous growth. It facilitates the exchange of funds between company as demander and investor as supplier by believing that the overall growth of economy depends on how efficiently the stock market performs.

Prospects of Peace and Conflict in the Middle East in the Twenty-First Century. Chapter. Jan 2... This chapter examines the numerous catalysts for conflict within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The authors look at the conflict-inducing factors from a twofold perspective.
Economic transition in the Middle East: Global Challenges and Adjustment Strategies, Cairo: American University in Cairo Press. Bolle, M. J., A.B. Prados, and J.M. Sharp (2006), "Qualifying Industrial Zones in Jordan and Egypt," CRS Report for Congress, July 5. Interaction between state on the one hand, and economic growth makes reform of economy necessary via structural transformation. To be more concrete, economic growth makes state responsive for example by changing the nature of economic structure (transformation). Transition from a labor-intensive to a capital-intensive industrialization leads state to respond to the resulting unemployment problem. In Middle East, the term "state bourgeoisie" is important to imagine the extent to which the so-called capitalist class is expected and permitted to play the game. It's state who redistributes property to social classes through nationalization and land reforms. This is related with our writers' famous assumption that the politics drives economics in Middle East rather than the vice versa.
Palestinian state and build its infrastructure and economy. QIZ (Qualified Industrial Zones) = economic liberal zones, fostered by US in Arab States, primarily Jordan, Israel and Egypt. SAP (Structural Adjustment Packages) = IMF sponsored loan packages, thus have to do what they tell you to do. Primarily development institution. Chapter I. Approaching the Middle East (p.3). 2 basic categories: “state” and “civil society.” Marx: nature of political institutions (such as state) is historically determined by social form of the class that has arisen around capitalist accumulation: State and class need to be seen as influencing each other. Class determines state. Internationalisation of Class and State (p.9). The Middle East has excellent opportunities for development. The Arab states have acted with reciprocal readiness to further develop relations with Russia which are built on the basis of mutual respect, mutual interests, and common moral values. There is a profound understanding in the world that Russia’s participation in the fight against ISIS and other terrorist groups is aimed at curbing and eradicating terrorism and creating favourable conditions for establishing peace and stability in the Middle East. Terrorism today is a real menace to all countries. It is also evident new centres of economic and political power have emerged in the international arena.
The Middle East has excellent opportunities for development. The Arab states have acted with reciprocal readiness to further develop relations with Russia which are built on the basis of mutual respect, mutual interests, and common moral values. There is a profound understanding in the world that Russia’s participation in the fight against ISIS and other terrorist groups is aimed at curbing and eradicating terrorism and creating favourable conditions for establishing peace and stability in the Middle East. Terrorism today is a real menace to all countries. It is also evident new centres of economic and political power have emerged in the international arena. A Political Economy of the Middle East is the most comprehensive analysis of developments in the political economy of the region over the past several decades, examining the interaction of economic development processes, state systems and policies, and social actors in the Middle East. This article empirically investigates whether emigrants from MENA (Middle East and North Africa) countries self-select along two cultural traits: religiosity and gender-egalitarian attitudes. Using Gallup World Poll data on individual opinions and beliefs and migration aspirations, we find that individuals who intend to emigrate to high-income countries exhibit significantly lower levels of religiosity than the rest of the population.