

**PALESTINIAN DIASPORA ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
- AS A DRIVING FORCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE  
ECONOMY**

**MERVAT HATEM N. SHAHIN**

**THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY  
STUDIES  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA  
KUALA LUMPUR**

**2012**

## **ABSTRACT**

National economies are becoming more knowledge based-economies where productivity and growth have become more dependent on knowledge. In view of this rising globalised knowledge economy, trans-national migrants are playing an increasing role contributing to demographic changes and answering to the competition amongst nations for skilled knowledge nomads.

Emigrated intellectual, skilled, and technological people are an invaluable resource for the development of their respective home countries. Their contributions to economic development are substantial through platforms of the knowledge economy, and via knowledge networks. Entrepreneurs, be they local or Diaspora, have become a key element of economic development, success, and sustainability. Entrepreneurship is presently the most effective method for bridging the gap between science and marketplace, creating new enterprise, and bringing new products and services to the market. So, the purpose of the study is to bridge or channel Palestinian's Diaspora entrepreneurs to be a part of the development process in Palestine via entrepreneurship. The challenge that is facing Palestinian Diaspora is how to bridge the Palestinian Diaspora entrepreneurs that are distributed around the world with the development inside Palestine through entrepreneurship.

This study discusses entrepreneurial networks interactions positioning entrepreneurs among Palestinian Diaspora as a global asset in driving innovative capabilities. This study aims at building a framework for stronger relationships between Palestinian Diaspora and development in Palestine based on a strong supporting platform of science, engineering, technology & innovation (SET&I). The framework for the linkages positions the

entrepreneurs among Palestinian Diaspora as the central driving force for successful implementation of the study. The study identifies and evaluates causes of mobility of the Palestinian Diaspora (push-pull factors), and evaluates entrepreneurial characteristics of Palestinian Diaspora by identifying their capacity and capability. Also, this study discusses the entrepreneurial Palestinian Diaspora and proposes a mechanism and a strategy that enable the Palestinian Diaspora to be a part of the development in Palestine. This exploratory study employed both quantitative (a survey) and qualitative (interviews) methodologies in order to cover the empirical gap. A snowball sampling was used as a strategy in the distribution process. The quantitative approach was by distributing a survey among Palestinian Diaspora worldwide, manually, or electronically, by creating a specific website for this purpose. The results identified the push-pull factors between Palestinian Diaspora, and show that Palestinian Diaspora is skilled people with entrepreneurial characteristics. The results also show high awareness among Palestinian Diaspora to contribute with the development process through different mechanisms. A model consists of six main themes was tailored and examined its validity and reliability, and the correlation between its components, and the correlation between the model and the independent variables (push-pull, and re-pull factors), to enable entrepreneurs among Palestinian Diaspora to play a strong role in the development of Palestine.

## ABSTRAK

Ekonomi sejagat telah berubah ke arah ekonomi berasaskan pengetahuan dimana produktiviti dan perkembangan semakin bergantung kepada pengetahuan. Disebabkan ekonomi pengetahuan global yang semakin berkembang ini, penghijrah trans-nasional memainkan peranan yang besar dalam menyumbang kepada perubahan demografik dan merupakan kunci jawapan kepada persaingan di kalangan golongan nomad yang berpengetahuan dan berkepakaran. Golongan penghijrah yang mempunyai kepakaran, kemahiran dan pengetahuan teknologi adalah sumber yang sangat berharga kepada pembangunan negara asal masing-masing. Sumbangan-sumbangan mereka terhadap pembangunan ekonomi adalah penting menerusi platform ekonomi pengetahuan dan melalui rangkaian pengetahuan. Usahawan-usahawan, samada tempatan atau luar, telah menjadi satu elemen penting dalam pembangunan, kejayaan dan kemampuan ekonomi. Pada masa kini, keusahawanan adalah kaedah yang paling efektif dalam merapatkan jurang di antara sains dan pasaran, membentuk perniagaan baru dan membawa produk-produk dan perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan baru ke dalam pasaran. Oleh itu, tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk merapatkan atau menyalurkan diaspora usahawan Palestin supaya ia dapat menjadi sebahagian daripada proses pembangunan di Palestin melalui keusahawanan. Cabaran yang dihadapi oleh diaspora Palestin adalah mencari cara bagaimana menyatupadukan usahawan-usahawan diaspora Palestin yang berada di serata dunia dengan pembangunan dalam Palestin melalui kerjasama keusahawanan. Kajian ini membincangkan interaksi rangkaian keusahawanan dalam meletakkan usahawan diaspora Palestin sebagai aset global dalam menerajui keupayaan yang inovatif. Kajian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan membina satu rangka kerja bagi hubungan yang lebih kuat di antara diaspora Palestin dan pembangunan di Palestin yang berdasarkan kepada rangka kerja sokongan sains, kejuruteraan, teknologi dan inovasi

(SET&I) yang kukuh. Rangka kerja bagi hubungan-hubungan tersebut meletakkan usahawan di kalangan diaspora Palestin sebagai elemen paling penting bagi kejayaan pelaksanaan kajian. Kajian ini mengenalpasti dan menilai punca-punca mobiliti diaspora Palestin (faktor-faktor tolak-tarik), dan menilai sifat-sifat keusahawanan diaspora Palestin dengan mengenalpasti kapasiti dan kebolehan mereka. Selain dari itu, kajian ini membincangkan keusahawanan diaspora Palestin dan mencadangkan satu mekanisma dan strategi yang membolehkan diaspora Palestin untuk menjadi sebahagian dari pembangunan yang berlaku di Palestin. Kajian yang berbentuk pendedahan ini menggunakan kedua-dua kaedah kuantitatif (tinjauan) dan kualitatif (temuramah) bagi menyelesaikan jurang empirikal. Pensampelan bola salji digunakan sebagai strategi dalam proses pengedaran. Pendekatan kuantitatif yang digunakan adalah dengan mengedarkan satu tinjauan di kalangan diaspora Palestin di seluruh dunia secara manual, atau elektronik dengan membina satu halaman web yang khusus untuk mencapai matlamat kajian. Hasil kajian dapat mengenalpasti faktor-faktor tolak-tarik di kalangan diaspora Palestin, dan menunjukkan bahawa diaspora Palestin adalah golongan yang mempunyai sifat-sifat keusahawanan. Keputusan juga menunjukkan tahap kesedaran yang tinggi di kalangan diaspora Palestin untuk memberi sumbangan kepada proses pembangunan melalui mekanisma yang berbeza. Suatu model yang mengandungi enam tema utama telah diubahsuai dan dikaji kesahan dan kebolehpercayaannya, dan korelasi di antara komponen-komponennya, dan korelasi di antara model tersebut dan pembolehubah bebas (faktor tolak-tarik, dan penolakan semula), untuk membolehkan usahawan-usahawan diaspora Palestin untuk memainkan peranan yang lebih besar dalam pembangunan Palestin.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is with grateful appreciation that I acknowledge and thank the many people who have assisted me to complete this educational journey, after thanking Allah.

First, my supervisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thiruchelvam; thank you for your support, constructive guidance and critiques that prepared me well to overcome all the challenges of my academic journey during this stage. The shortcomings that remain in this thesis are my responsibility alone.

Second, I would like to expand special thanks and appreciations to University of Malaya for granting me the UM Fellowship Scheme for more than two years.

My thanks also go to His Excellency Mr. Abdul Aziz Abu Ghoush, The Ambassador of the State of Palestine to Malaysia, and all people of the Palestinian Embassy for their kind help and support. Same thanks go to my special friend Faridah.

I would also like to thank all those individuals who have kindly assisted me during the fieldwork, especially my interviewees for their willingness to provide useful information, insights, and recommendations for this research. Greatest thanks go to those who helped me in distributing the survey around the world. To Dr.Faten Kharbat and Dr. Ajayeb Salameh, who were like a gift from the sky; for designing survey's website, distributing the survey in Jordan and the greatest hospitality; in addition to other things that will never be forgotten.

To my family, Mother, and father, I could not have gone through my life, the PhD included, without your faith, love, prayers, understanding, and financial support. You always inspired and encouraged me; even when I stopped believing in myself, you were close to me. I hope if I could be there for you as much as you have been for me.

My dearest sister, Basma; nothing will explain my feelings to you. I will never forget your kindness and your support. With all the challenges and bad moments that I faced,

you were closer to me more than anything else was. Despite all these farness between us, but you were there, as usual, and you will always be, since you are in my heart.

To my beloved husband Ghassan, I believe that it was a very long journey for both of us doing PhD at the same time. To my daughter Amenah and my sons Omar and Ali, thank you for your love, patience and understanding. Without your support the journey for PhD would not have been possible. May Allah bless you all.

## Table of contents

<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1.1 Palestinian Situation .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.1.2 Building Bridges.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.2 Statement of the problem .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.3 Purpose of the study.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1.4 Objectives.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1.5 Research Questions .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1.6 Scope of the study.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1.7 Rationale of the study .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1.8 Definition of terms.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>1.9 Limitation of the study.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>1.10 Structure of the thesis .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW-PART I.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>(GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE) .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2.2 Knowledge based Economy .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2.3 Economic development .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>2.4 Science and Technology .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>2.4.1 The importance of Science and Technology.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.4.2 Access to skills and knowledge.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>2.4.3 Building Bridges.....</b>	<b>27</b>



<b>2.5 Diaspora Worldwide .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>2.6 The Role of Diaspora in Science and Technology.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2.6.1 Why Developed Countries need Diaspora?.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2.6.2 Why developing countries need Diaspora? .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2.6.3 Causes of Mobility .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>2.6.3.1 Push-Pull factors .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.6.3.2 Re-pull factors .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>2.6.3.3 Approaches to attracting skills.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>2.6.4 Networks .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>2.7 Entrepreneur .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>2.7.1 Entrepreneurs and Economic development.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>2.7.2 Entrepreneur and Economic growth.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2.7.3 Entrepreneur and Innovation .....</b>	<b>53</b>
2.7.3.1 Why is innovative entrepreneurship so important around the world? .....	53
<b>2.7.4 What drives Entrepreneur? .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>2.7.5 Entrepreneurial Network .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>2.8 A Model for Other Countries.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>2.9 Summary.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>3.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>3.2 Palestine– A PAST &amp; A PRESENT .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>3.3 Palestinian Development .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>3.4 Knowledge Economy and Palestine.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>3.7 Palestinian Diaspora .....</b>	<b>81</b>
3.7.1 How far is counting reliable?.....	81
3.7.2 Lack of studies.....	82
3.7.3 <i>Defining the Palestinian diaspora</i> .....	82
3.7.4 The Palestinian Population Worldwide .....	83
3.7.6 <i>Palestinian Diaspora in Jordan</i> .....	85
3.7.7 <i>Palestinian Diaspora in Europe</i> .....	86
3.7.8 Palestinian Diaspora in Latin America .....	87
<b>3.8 Capacity and Capability of Palestinian Diaspora.....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>3.9 Causes of Mobility for Palestinian Diaspora .....</b>	<b>90</b>
3.9.1 Push-Pull factors.....	90
<b>3.9.2 Re-pull factors .....</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>3.10 How to Strengthen Links with Palestinian Diaspora? .....</b>	<b>94</b>
3.10.1 Mechanism (Location) of the contribution .....	94
3.10.2 Incentives of the contribution .....	95

3.10.3 Method (Way) and Sectors of contribution .....	96
<b>3.10.4 Responsibility.....</b>	<b>97</b>
Creation of UNSCOP .....	99
<b>3.10.5 Networks of Palestinian Diaspora with Palestine .....</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3.12 Theoretical Framework and research Issues .....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Proposed Model – Palestinian Diaspora Entrepreneurial Network .....</b>	<b>105</b>
Many variables were seen as important variables in order to accomplish this framework.....	106
<b>CHAPTER 4 .....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>4.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>4.2 Conceptual Framework.....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>4.2.1 Variables .....</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>4.4 STUDY DESIGN.....</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>4.5 Population.....</b>	<b>118</b>
Lack of studies on the Palestinian Diaspora .....	120
<b>4.6 Data Collection Method.....</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>4.6.1 Primary Data Collection.....</b>	<b>121</b>
Entrepreneurial characteristics .....	123
<b>Reliability test was carried on for the second time, after collecting the data. The results of the reliability test was as seen in table 4.6:.....</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>4.6.1.2 SAMPLING .....</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>4.6.1.3 Distribution.....</b>	<b>134</b>
4.6.1.3.1 Manual distribution .....	134
4.6.1.3.2 Electronic Distribution: .....	135
4.6.1.3.3 Web surveys .....	135
<b>4.6.1.4 Selection Bias .....</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>4.6.1.5 Sample Size Calculator, (Creative Research Systems, 2007).....</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>4.6.1.6 Response Rate.....</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>4.6.2 Interviews.....</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>4.6.3 Secondary Data Collection Methods.....</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>4.7 Data Analysis.....</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>4.8 Summary.....</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>CHAPTER 5 .....</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>143</b>

<b>5.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>5.2 Profile of respondents – Capacity .....</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>5.2.1 Gender of Respondents.....</b>	<b>144</b>
5.2.2 Age - Capacity .....	144
<b>5.3 Academic Qualification– Capability.....</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>5.4 Entrepreneurial Characteristics .....</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>5.5 Push Factors in Palestine (Mother Country or Country of Origin) .....</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>5.6 Pull Factors.....</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>5.7 Re-Pull Factors - (to Palestine) .....</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>5.8 The Model .....</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>5.7.1 Location (Options of contribution).....</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>5.7.2 Incentives .....</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>5.7.3 Responsibility .....</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>5.7.4 Method/Way .....</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>5.7.5 Sector.....</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>5.8 THE FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>5.10 Summary.....</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>CHAPTER 6 .....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>THE PROPOSED MODEL .....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>6.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>6.2 DATA PREPARATION .....</b>	<b>194</b>
6.2.2 Missing Data.....	195
6.2.3 Preliminary Analysis .....	195
6.2.4 AMOS.....	196
6.2.5 Structural Equation Modeling (SEM).....	198
6.3.1 Model Testing.....	198
6.4.1 The First Step in Model Estimation.....	201
6.4.2 Revised Model.....	202
6.4.3 Model with a Latent Variable .....	204
6.4.4 SUM of Items with Independent Variables .....	205
6.4.4 The Whole Framework .....	207
6.4.5 Tests of Normality and Validity .....	208
<b>6.5 DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>209</b>
6.5.1 Assumptions of the Model.....	209
6.5.2 The Framework.....	210
6.5.2.1 Independent Variables .....	210
6.5.2.1.1 Correlation between Independent Variables and the Model:.....	210
6.5.2.1.2 Inter-correlation of the Independent Variables:.....	211
6.5.2.2 Component of the Model - Dependent Variables .....	211

<b>CHAPTER 7 .....</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>7.3 DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>7.7 SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>ANNEX 4 .....</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>PALESTINIAN DIASPORA.....</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>SUCCESS STORIES .....</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>PROFESSOR MUNIR NAYFEH.....</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>THE HONOURABLE DR. JOHN H. SUNUNU .....</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>TALENT AND LITERARY AGENT SAM GORES.....</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF BELIZE SAID MUSA .....</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>QUEEN RANIA OF JORDAN .....</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>FORMER PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS CARLOS ROBERTO FLORES FACUSSE.....</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>ENTREPRENEUR AND PHILANTHROPIST, HASIB SABBAGH .....</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY’S CENTER FOR PALESTINE STUDIES .....</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>ANNEX 10 .....</b>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>Country of residence .....</b>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>(for questionnaire respondents) .....</b>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2.1: STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION THAT FACILITATE RETURNNEES.....	42
FIGURE 2.2: THE MODELS: FROM PROBLEMS TO OPPORTUNITIES .....	47
FIGURE 2.3: A THEORETICAL BASE FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENTREPRENEUR.....	58
FIGURE 3.1: PALESTINIAN POPULATION PYRAMID, END YEAR 2006. ....	67
FIGURE 3.2: LITERACY RATE OF THE PALESTINIAN POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE) IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORY BY REGION 1997, 2007,.....	67
FIGURE (3.3): ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY SECTOR (% OF WORKFORCE, 2010).....	76
FIGURE 3.5: HYPOTHESIZED MODEL WITH EXTERNAL FACTORS .....	108
FIGURE 3.2: COMPONENTS OF THE MODEL .....	110
FIGURE 4.1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY .....	114
FIGURE 4.2 PALESTINIAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTIONS IN PERCENTAGES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE PALESTINE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 2009. ....	119
FIGURE (4.3): TRANSLATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL BEHAVIOUR.....	124
FIGURE (4.4): PALESTINIAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN PERCENTAGES ACCORDING TO THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 2009 .....	134
FIGURE 4.5: INTERVIEWS STRUCTURE.....	139
FIGURE 5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE .....	144
FIGURE 5.3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS .....	149
FIGURE 5.4: ENTREPREUNURIAL CHARACTERISTICS AMONG PALESTINIAN DIASPORA .....	155
FIGURE 5.6 : METHOD/WAY.....	179
FIGURE 5.7 : SECTOR.....	183
FIGURE 6: ALL VARIABLES WITH THEIR ITEMS AS A RESULT OF THE PRINCIPE COMPONENT ANALYSIS (PCA).....	209
FIGURE 7.1: THE FRAMEWORK.....	223

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE (3.1): PNA CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION .....	70
TABLE (3.2): DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AT THE HEIS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, 2007/ 2008 ACADEMIC YEAR. ....	71
TABLE 3.2: PALESTINIAN POPULATION ESTIMATE ACCORDING TO THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR 2009 .....	83
TABLE 4.1: VARIABLES OF THE STUDY .....	115
TABLE 4.3 : DIMENSION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....	124
TABLE 4.4: THE ITEMS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE: .....	126
TABLE 4.5: RELIABILITY TEST FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE AS MEASURED BY SPSS..... ( <i>PILOT STUDY, N=35</i> ).....	132
TABLE 4.6: RELIABILITY TEST FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....	132
AS MEASURED BY SPSS.....	132
TABLE 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY ACADEMIC SPECIALIZATION .....	145
TABLE 5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY MONTHLY INCOME .....	146
TABLE 5.3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY JOB STATUS .....	147
TABLE 5.4 : ENTREPREUNURIAL CHARACTERISTICS AMONG PALESTINIAN DIASPORA.....	153
TABLE 5.5: PUSH FACTORS (IN PALESTINE).....	157
TABLE 5.6: PULL FACTORS(HOST OR RECIEVE COUNTRY) .....	161
“WHY DO YOU THINK YOU SHOULD LIVE (STAY) IN PALESTINE?” .....	165
TABLE 5.6 .....	172
TABLE 5.7 .....	174
TABLE 5.8 : RESPONSIBILITY .....	177
5.9 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS .....	191
TABLE 6.1: SAMPLE SIZE = 804 .....	200
VARIABLE COUNT (GROUP NUMBER 1).....	200
TABLE 5: STANDARDIZED REGRESSION WEIGHTS & SQUARED MULTIPLE CORRELATIONS.....	207
TABLE.6: STANDARDIZED REGRESSION WEIGHTS .....	207
THE FRAMEWORK (FIGURE 6).....	208



## Abbreviations

<b>LAS</b>	The League of Arab States
<b>MOEHE</b>	Ministry of education and higher education
<b>MOP</b>	Ministry of Planning
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>OIC</b>	Organization of Islamic conference
<b>OPT</b>	Occupied Palestinian Territories
<b>PA</b>	Palestinian Authority
<b>PCBS</b>	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
<b>PDEN</b>	Palestinian Diaspora Entrepreneur Network
<b>PLO</b>	Palestinian Liberation Organization
<b>PNA</b>	Palestinian National Authority
<b>SET&amp;I</b>	Science, Engineering, Technology, and Innovations
<b>UN</b>	United Nation
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency