

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON POLITICAL STABILITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

A CASE STUDY ON THE CURRENT YEMENI POLITICAL CRISIS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF
YEMENI POLITICIANS AND DIPLOMACY

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Abstract

The purpose and objective of this study is to know the impact of political development represented in its dimensions (political, diplomatic, political culture, peaceful transfer of power) on political stability in the Republic of Yemen. In this paper, the researcher used the descriptive and analytical approach to achieve the objectives of the study and to test its hypotheses. Axes related to these dimensions, the five-point Likert scale, the following statistical package (SPSS) and statistical methods for data processing: (percentages, frequency, weighted mean, standard deviation) were used for the analysis. Questionnaire and hypothesis testing The study community consisted of politicians and diplomats in the Republic of Yemen. The study sample consisted of (87) politicians and diplomats (who have been working in the political and diplomatic field for more than 20 years, and the results of the study showed that there is no guarantee of the transfer of power in Yemen in a peaceful, orderly and democratic manner. To violence The political system of opposition parties in the political system, the non-participation of civil society in the practice of peaceful union pressures to amend them and the laws that achieve political development, the results showed the one-party monopoly of power, revolution and power The results showed that the absence of peaceful transfer of power in Yemen through free, fair and transparent elections, harmony and agreement between All parties and political components on the program, and the absence of a culture of dialogue between political parties, which contributed to political instability and lack of commitment to the standards of political development in the Republic of Yemen - the need for comprehensive and effective implementation of political development in all its dimensions and elements, achieving political stability and unifying the social fabric in the Republic of Yemen.

Keywords: Political development, tribal and civil conflicts, peaceful transfer of power, political culture, political parties, Yemeni politicians and diplomats, Republic of Yemen.

Introduction:

Political development seeks a comprehensive change for all components of society and is considered a deliberate and planned civilized process that aims to bring about transformations in the political, economic, cultural and other frameworks (Ekowati & Suhariadi, 2022). The person contributes to the comprehensive political construction processes away from ethnic and sub-identities, so that there is sufficient political stability, as there is no development in light of a society whose national unity suffers from problems and the large number of military coups that it carries out against the existing regime (Ergun & Kondakci, 2021). and in return for that, what the regime is doing against the sons of The people impose laws that prevent free and fair competition, and arbitrary laws cause acts of violence to defer the state, the inevitable result of which is political instability and waste of human and material resources.(Victor, 2022). It shows very clearly in the countries in which the existence of two states that are not related to the state prevails, either the state of political stability or political instability, which are two contradictory states that are not likely to exist together.(Boyle, 2021). The Republic of Yemen is currently witnessing turmoil in various areas of life and corruption and chaos in most aspects of life in it, so political stability was the supreme goal and the ultimate goal that most political regimes in the world seek.(Saleh & Manjunath, 2022). And the nature of cultural values and interactions between different societal forces, as cultural values and intellectual beliefs adopted by political elites greatly affect the pursuit of this requirement. In most cases, the means to achieve stability center on one of the first two means, which is to strengthen the military and security forces by fortifying the regime with an arsenal. (Dandeker,

2021). A strong military to confront any attempt to change and to ensure a longer survival, most political scientists, is a possible period and it is called the Ba'ath. (Khurram, 2022). Political stability in the short term and maintaining the regimes that follow these means is part of the state of political instability, while the second case is heading towards building major institutions in light of The rule of law is far from privatization, i.e. (Issaev, Khokhlova & Korotayev, 2022). The supremacy of institutional work in all aspects of the system and then the trend towards development and modernization to gain popularity. (Yang , 2021). Satisfaction "legitimacy". Hence, achieving the required long-term political stability, and since the executive authority is the essence of the political system, it is the dynamic side of the system in which policies and goals are translated into actions through its various organs, which is often called the state's administrative apparatus, so that it adopts the administrative-organizational method.(Goetz & Martinsen, D. S. (2021). The method of administrative decentralization is considered one of the best methods used in administrative organization if conditions are available for that. Political stability is one of the main factors on which the system depends.(Casula, 2022) . As Shaker Al-kahtani stressed, and his study in the Republic of Yemen proved that there is a real and irresponsible lack of interest in building the Yemeni tour, companies, and the public and mixed sectors due to conflicts and civil wars in the Republic of Yemen (Al-Kahtani, S. M. (2021).

Review of literature:

Taking a political vocation requires a politician's competence and willingness to deal with the chances of different shares of power, not only in the sense of politicking in favour of some ends or opposing the projects of adversaries. Not to even

talk of taking mere decisions in favour of some political godfathers. Hence, he concludes that 'competent politicians can be only persons who master the repertoire according to each situation' However, according to (Bruhns ,2019), Weber believed that in order to be a successful politician, a person had to first be a genuine human being, where the ethics of conviction and the ethic of responsibility complement one another, and then have the fortitude to keep going even when all other options had failed. Politicians eat at the expense of others because of their position of power. These politicians are those who are referred to as "living by politics," or "living for politics," which includes total reliance on the income generated by this. They overlook the fact that politics in its purest form is more than just power politics (Ferreira ◊ 2018). Shaker Al-kahtani, who did a previous study on the impact of crises in general and political crises in particular in the government sector in the Republic of Yemen, in the Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education, stressed that the state does not have the capacity and is not ready to face crises before, during and after their occurrence for a number of reasons, including the war in Yemen and disputes. Political and partisan six years (Al-Kahtani, S. M , 2020) .The study aims to identify the role of financial management functions in developing financial performance in business organizations in the Republic of Yemen. Managers and employees in companies were targeted. The selected sample for the study consisted of 173. The researcher used descriptive analytical approach to achieve the objectives of the study and test its hypotheses and a questionnaire. The study reached results that were summarized In full and in that business organizations in the Republic of Yemen do not commit much to the functions of financial

management .(Al-Kahtani, S. M. , 2022) Discuss culpability as a requirement for an advocacy strategy that requests dedication to a cause. He highlights the capacity to ignore the fact that politics involves "the weight of working with moral demons" here as the explanation for this This makes the job of a politician challenging and demanding, requiring both cerebral and psychological maturity. When making political decisions, a politician in this sense needs to be astute (Fitzi ◊ 2019) . cautions young people to be ready to deal with such requirements for their future job if they wish to commit their lives to politics because they feel called to do so. The capacity to accept accountability for decisions (Cure ◊ 2020) .Thus, dealing with this core of politics necessitates mature minds to go through such processes while safeguarding their own safety and the integrity of others, which is an evidence of why the political profession requires responsible decisions and actions. Economic progress depends on social and political stability, which is defined as the absence of conflict and various types of social discontent. However, political violence in all its expressions and forms continues to be a threat to the world. According to (Maplecroft ◊ 2020), which also predicted the 2020s as a decade of wrath, unrest, and shifting geopolitical sands, a quarter of the world's countries experienced a dramatic jump in civil disturbance in 2019, and that number was projected to rise . In recent years, political violence has become widespread throughout the world. According to the Center for Systemic Peace's 2017 worldwide report, social warfare² has been more prevalent globally since 2011, following a downward trend from 1991. Similar to this, (Pettersson, 2019) report that since 1989, the years 2013 to 2018 have seen the highest levels of non-state violence. Socio-political

instability is still widespread in the developing world, whether it takes the shape of inter-rebel or state vs. rebel battles in Syria, communal clashes in Ethiopia, political rallies in Lebanon, cartel-related violence in Mexico, or terrorist strikes in Nigeria. A growing amount of study has examined the factors that contribute to political unrest and conflicts. Political resentments and economic conditions, or the "greed" argument, are considered to be the two main causes of political violence and instability overall. Political complaints are when a group of people is treated unfairly, harshly, or discriminatorily and is at risk of revolting. According to the "greed" argument and from the perspective of economic conditions, it has been discovered that poverty and dim economic prospects lead to unrest and violence. According to (Acemoglu and Robinson , 2012), poverty is at the heart of the unrest in the Arab Spring-affected nations. Similar to how the terrorism ideology is believed to flourish under conditions of hopelessness and unhappiness brought on by a lack of economic opportunity. This is because factors that could increase economic opportunity are anticipated to promote sociopolitical stability by removing causes for complaint and reducing human greed. Technology transfer and productivity spillovers are two examples of how foreign direct investment (FDI) is viewed as a key driver of growth for developing economies. Additionally, by reducing poverty and creating jobs, it creates opportunity for social growth. Cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&A), a foreign investor starting a company from scratch, and a non-resident investor expanding existing capacity are the three primary categories of FDI that can be recognized. While the last two forms are known as Greenfield FDI³, the first type is frequently referred to as brownfield FDI³. The three main

strands of the literature, including I the significance of tourism in economic development, serve as the foundation for this study on the relevance of the rule of law and political stability on tourism management for economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (Matthes, 2021) . Sadly, despite this body of academic knowledge, there are few studies on how political stability and the presence of the rule of law affect tourism for economic development. Political crises on a global scale are significant events that frequently affect and reshape the political, economic, and social environment. Despite the significance of its effects, there is no uniform definition of what a crisis is in the literature; rather, there are various approaches(Hartwell, & Devinney, 2021). Defines a political crisis as a circumstance where fundamental structures, principles, and laws are at stake. Because the system is under risk, officials must make quick judgments. On matters of vital importance, there is time and great ambiguity. Crises, including human-caused natural disasters, happen in public life at various frequencies and timeframes. Accidents, wars, political upheavals, etc.(Hakman, & Redd, 2021). According to this viewpoint, some institutional characteristics, including as political stability, property rights, and the prevention of corruption, can have a direct impact on a country's competitiveness and the climate in which it does business (Siriopoulos, Tsagkanos, 2021) .Therefore, the purpose of this study is to respond to the following queries: Is there a connection between China and Japan's political and economic stability? If so, in which direction does this causation point? The study is likely to spark fresh discussion in the literature, and the conclusions have important policy-making ramifications for China and Japan (Chu, 2021). They observed that a country's level of economic growth and development is also

influenced by the political stability and environment (Aisen and Veiga , 2013) . Along with strategic direction, effective direction, organizational dynamics, and innovation, motivation and insight in leadership are political indicators of organizational values and standards The goal of the study is to determine how trade between China and the United States affects American jobs and electoral politics One finding of the study is that the political ramifications are being felt today and have been included into the usual grievance narrative that supports the Republican Party's right wing. Therefore, our attention extends beyond the benefits of trade to include the costs of economic activity restructuring, job losses and gains, and political mobilization and votes (Bloom et al., 2019). In recent years, it has become increasingly clear that politics plays an important role in the success or failure of organizational change (Buchanan and Badham, 2020). On the other stated, that research on organizational politics remains fragmented across different management disciplines and that there is a need to integrate the different streams of the literature. In this article, we raise the question of how power and politics manifest during organizational change and integrate the different visions on power and politics, as well as on organizational change, into a single model. We found that the systems model of organizational change developed by (Maes and Van Hootegeem , 2019) already provides a framework to look at organizational change from different angles. This systems model of organizational change is a met model that integrates different discourses on change and, as such, can provide a framework to position the most important aspects of the use of power and politics regarding organizational change. In order to manage (create, maintain, modify, or abandon) the shared meanings of

organizational situations in order to produce desired outcomes that would otherwise be impractical, he defined political behavior as "intentional acts from a broad repertoire that may include influence tactics, self-presentation, impression management, voice, and helping behavior" (Tripathi & Tripathi, D. (2021). According to (O'Connor, & Cooper, 2021).,The lecture was intended to warn young university students about the risks of political extremism, whether it be distinguished by an excess of idealism or an excess of realism, which is frequently an inversion of the former Additionally, it sought to shed light on the significance and allure of political leadership in the disillusioned world of today. claims that in order to fulfil Weber's definition of a politician, a person must first be a genuine human being, where the ethics of conviction and the ethics of responsibility are mutually supportive, and then possess the fortitude to keep going despite the failure of all dreams (Kure, K. U. , 2022). Politicians eat at the expense of others because of their position of power. These politicians are those who are referred to as "living by politics," or "living for politics," which includes total reliance on the income generated by this. They overlook the fact that politics in its purest form is more than just power politics (Ferreira, 2018) .Discuss culpability as a requirement for an advocacy strategy that requests dedication to a cause. He highlights the capacity to ignore the fact that politics involves "the weight of working with moral demons" here as the explanation for this (Barbalet , 2021). This makes the job of a politician challenging and demanding, requiring both cerebral and psychological maturity. When making political decisions, a politician in this sense needs to be astute (Fitzi, 2019). Cautions young people to be ready to deal with such

requirements for their future job if they wish to commit their lives to politics because they feel called to do so. The capacity to accept accountability for decisions thus, (Boston, 2021). dealing with this core of politics necessitates mature minds to go through such processes while safeguarding their own safety and the integrity of others, which is an evidence of why the political profession requires responsible decisions and actions (Lafont, 2019).

Study hypotheses:

H1. The practice of politics and diplomacy does not affect the political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

H2. Political culture does not affect political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

H3. The peaceful transfer of power does not affect the political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

Objectives of the study:

Knowing the impact of the practice of politics and diplomacy on political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

Knowing the extent of the impact of Political culture does not affect political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

Knowing the impact of the peaceful transfer of power on political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

Terms used in the study:

"Political development" is a very ambiguous concept for more than one reason. First, because it is often confused with other concepts close to it, such as political modernization, political reform, political transition, and democracy. Secondly,

because it includes vague sub-concepts, political, ideological, ethical and philosophical concepts that are not measurable and scientifically observable, such as justice, equality and others. The third reason is the multiplicity and different definitions of political development (Vivares & Stanley, 2022).

"Political stability" is a phenomenon characterized by flexibility and structure and refers to the regime's ability to employ its institutions to make the necessary changes to meet the expectations of the masses and contain what may arise from conflicts without using political violence except in its narrowest scope in support of its legitimacy and effectiveness (Kumlin., & Goerres , 2022).

"Political upbringing" is the process of an individual learning social norms through the various institutions of society (Farkas, & Bene, 2021).

"Political culture" is the set of values, behaviors, and political knowledge of individuals and society (Mamanovich, 2021).

"Political parties" is a political organization that seeks to attain political power within the government through a candidate in the presidential elections, usually through participation in electoral campaigns (McCoy, & Somer, 2021).

"Peaceful Transfer of Power" Peaceful transfer of power is an important concept of democratic governments, where the leadership of the government peacefully transfers control of the government to a newly elected or selected leadership (Schultz, E. (2021).

Table 1: The arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the paragraphs of the dimension and the axis of the political dimension and its impact on political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

political development (political dimension)							
Phrase	Item	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	standard deviation	Ranking the importance of practice	practice reality
1	There are sufficient opportunities for political participation in the government.	1	5	4.14	0.87	1	High
2	The weakness of political parties contributed to the decline in political development	1	5	4.03	0.94	2	High
3	The current constitution meets the aspirations of the social and political forces in the country.	1	5	3.89	0.94	3	High
4	Exercising power Marginalization created justifications for internal wars.	1	5	3.78	1.45	4	Average
5	There is sufficient political freedom to exercise political activity for all parties and social and political components.	1	5	3.65	1.03	5	Average
6	There is a political consensus that preserves the higher and general internal and external interests of the state.	1	5	3.39	0.96	6	Average
Total				3.64			Average

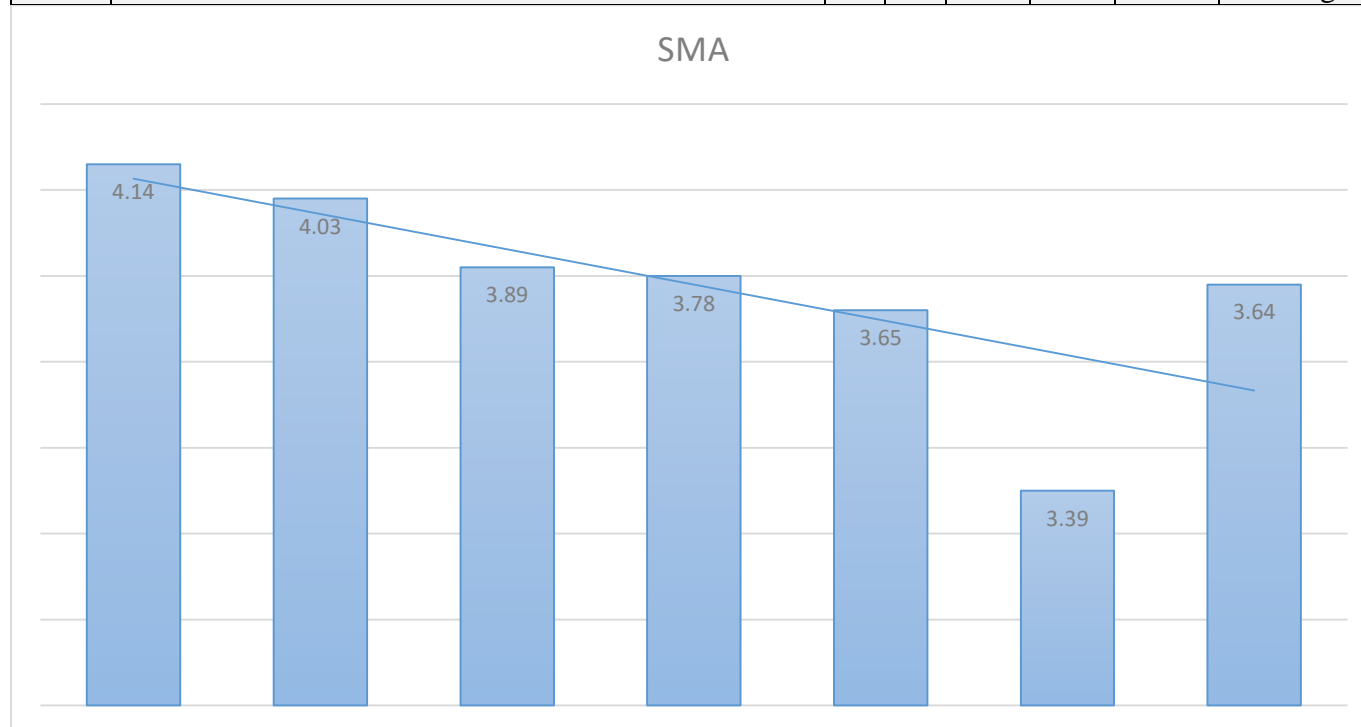


Figure 1: Arithmetic mean of the political dimension paragraphs.

The above table shows that there are (6) paragraphs that were used in collecting data related to the impact of political development on political stability in the Republic of Yemen. It is evident from the above table that the answers of the respondents ranged between the lower limit and upper limit, indicating that the respondents' answers were distributed between "strongly agree" and "strongly disagree" within the Likert scale used in the study tool. The results also indicated that the arithmetic mean of all the paragraphs of the political dimension ranged between the highest value of (4.14), which is the arithmetic mean value of the first paragraph, and the lowest value, which amounted to (3.39), which is the arithmetic mean value of the sixth and last paragraph, as All values of the arithmetic mean for the sixth paragraph The arithmetic mean that measures the political dimension ranges between these two values. The standard deviation values also indicate that the respondents' answers did not have a significant dispersion, as these values indicate the extension of the respondents' answers within the statistical data set within the framework of the five-point Likert scale used in the study questionnaire. In other words, the standard deviation indicates that the dispersion of the data or the distance of the data from the arithmetic mean is the amount of the standard deviation. The results also showed the order of importance of practice for all paragraphs used to measure the political dimension in addition to the reality of practice, application and impact, where the first paragraph obtained the highest arithmetic mean of (4.14), with a standard deviation of (0.87), and the paragraph stated that "there are sufficient opportunities for political participation in government." In the second place, the third

paragraph came with a mean (4.03) and a standard deviation (0.94), which is also from the average level, as the paragraph states that "the weakness of political parties contributed to the decline in political development." And in the last place, paragraph No. (6) came with an average (3.39) and a standard deviation (0.96), which is from the average level, as the paragraph states that "there is a political consensus that preserves the higher and general internal and external interests of the state." In general, it is noted that the reality of practice for all the paragraphs of the political dimension was of the average level, and the general arithmetic average of the political dimension was (3.64), which indicates the reality of the average practice and this indicates that all politicians, diplomats and academics in the study community know The importance of the political dimension and its elements in all sectors and facilities of the state and its role in political stability and political development. The results of the paragraphs of the political dimension and all of its paragraphs refer to the actual and sustainable application of the political dimension in the Republic of Yemen, but to a medium degree, and this indicates the awareness of the study sample members of the importance of the political dimension in political stability and political development in Yemen within the medium level according to the respondents' opinions. Hence, the hypothesis that states (the practice of politics and diplomacy does not affect political stability in the Republic of Yemen) was rejected.

Figure (1) shows the arithmetic mean values of the items after applying the political dimension systems and their impact on political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

Table (2): Table (2): The arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the dimensional items and the axis of political culture and their impact on political stability in the Republic of Yemen.)

political development (political culture)							
Phrase	Item	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	standard deviation	Ranking the importance of practice	practice reality
1	The lack of a culture of dialogue between the political parties contributed to the political instability.	1	5	4.04	2	1.29	High
2	The weakness of the educational content contributed to the increase in political violence.	1	5	4.21	1	1.32	High
3	Media outlets helped spread ideas and values that achieve peaceful coexistence between political components.	1	5	4.01	3	1.24	High
4	The absence of political upbringing affected the partisan structure, which negatively affected the values of democracy.	1	5	3.90	4	0.99	High
5	The inability of civil society to influence the society's political customs and traditions to keep pace with the changes.	1	5	3.79	5	0.92	Average
6	Technological development contributed to the improvement of general culture at the local level, which affected political stability.	1	5	3.48	6	0.81	Average
Total				3.90			High

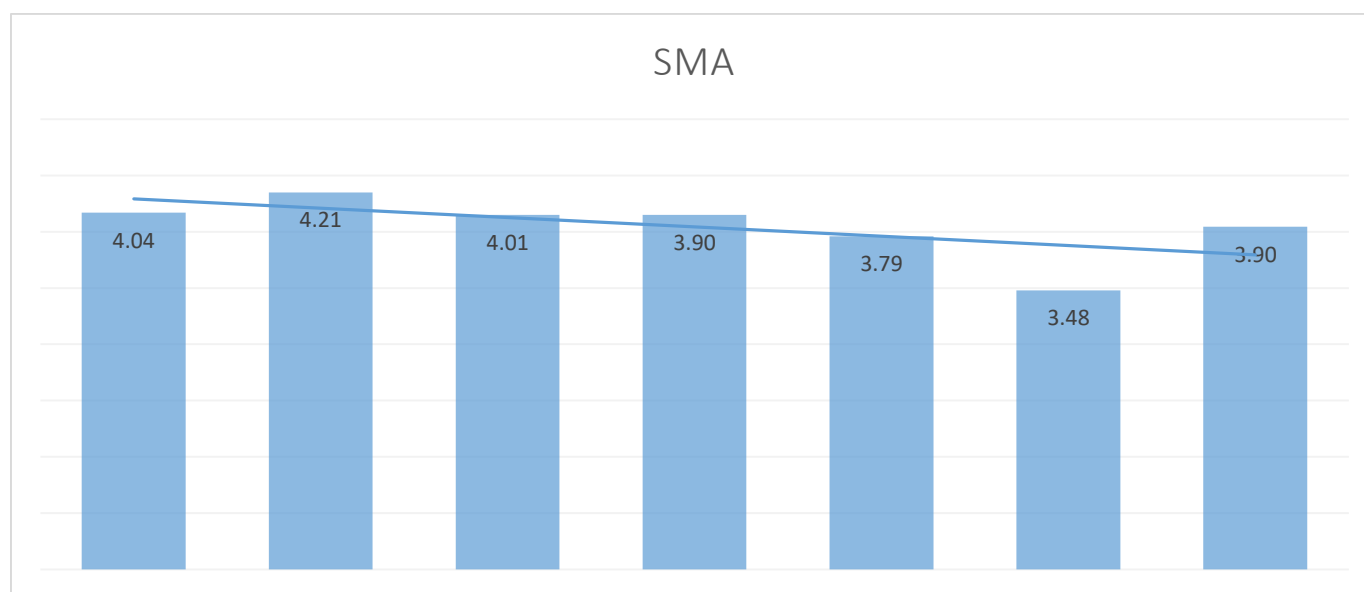


Figure 2: Arithmetic mean of the items of the dimension of political culture

The above table shows that there are (6) items that were used in collecting data related to the impact of political development and political culture on political stability in the Republic of Yemen. It is clear from the above table that the answers of the sample members ranged between the lower limit and the upper limit, indicating that the respondents' answers were distributed between "strongly agree" and "strongly disagree" within the Likert scale used in the study. . The results also indicated that the arithmetic mean of all paragraphs of the dimension and the axis of political culture ranged between the highest value (4.21), which is the arithmetic average of the value of the second paragraph and the lowest value, which amounted to . to (3.48), which is the value of the arithmetic mean for the sixth and last paragraph, where all the arithmetic mean values for the axis range from the arithmetic mean that measures the dimensions and axis of political culture between these two values. The standard deviation values also indicate that the respondents' answers did not have a significant dispersion, as these values indicate the extension of the respondents' answers within the statistical data set within the framework of the five-point Likert scale used in the study questionnaire. In other words, the standard deviation indicates that the dispersion of the data or The distance of the data from the arithmetic mean is the amount of standard deviation. The results also showed the order of importance of practice for all the paragraphs used to measure the dimensions and axis of political culture in addition to the reality of practice, application and impact, where the second paragraph got the highest arithmetic average (4.21).), with a standard deviation of

(1.32), and the paragraph states that "the weakness of the educational content contributed to the increase in political violence." In the second position, the first paragraph came with a mean (4.04) and a standard deviation (1.29), which is also an average level, as the paragraph states that "the lack of a culture of dialogue between political parties contributed to political instability" and in the last position paragraph No. (6) with a mean (3.48) and a standard deviation (0.81) and it is from the mean level, as the paragraph states that "technological development contributed to the improvement of general culture at the local level, which affected political stability." In general, it is noted that the reality of practice for all the paragraphs of the dimension and the axis of political culture was of the medium and high level, and the dimension of the general arithmetic average and the axis of political culture was (3.90), which indicates the fact that the paragraphs of political culture are high, and this indicates that all politicians, diplomats and academics in The study community knows the impact of political culture and its elements in all sectors and state facilities and its role in political stability and political development in Yemen. The awareness of the study sample members of the importance of the impact of the dimension and the axis of political culture on political stability and political development in Yemen within the high level according to the respondents' opinions. Figure (2) shows the arithmetic mean values of the categories of dimensions and the axis of political culture and their impact on political stability in the Republic of Yemen. Hence, the hypothesis that (political culture does not affect political stability in the Republic of Yemen) was rejected.

Table 3: The arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the paragraphs of the dimension and the axis of peaceful rotation of power and its impact on political stability in the Republic of Yemen

political development (The peaceful transfer of power)							
Phrase	Item	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	standard deviation	Ranking the importance of practice	practice reality
1	There is a peaceful transfer of power in Yemen in a regular and democratic way.	1	5	3.49	1.03	1	Average
2	Most of the parties used political violence to oppose the political system, which led to political instability.	1	5	3.41	1.01	2	Average
3	Civil society participates in exercising peaceful union pressures to amend laws that achieve political development.	1	5	3.34	0.99	3	Average
4	One-party monopoly is the reason behind the political crises in Yemen.	1	5	3.32	0.95	4	Average
5	The peaceful transfer of power in Yemen takes place through free, fair and transparent elections.	1	5	3.00	0.65	6	Average
6	There is harmony and agreement between all parties and political components on the program of peaceful transfer of power.	1	5	3.29	0.76	5	Average
	Total			3.30			Average

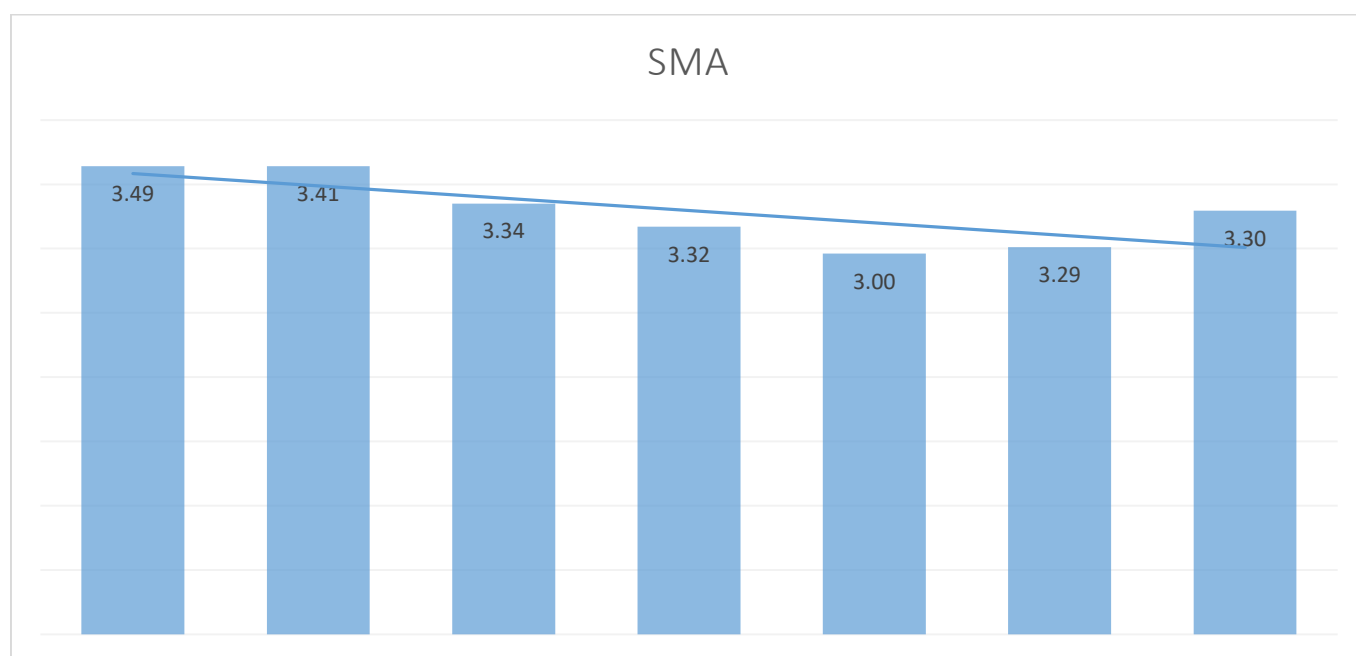


Figure 3: Arithmetic average of the dimensional paragraphs of the peaceful rotation of power.

The above table shows that there are (6) paragraphs that were used in collecting data related to the impact of the peaceful transfer of power on political stability in the Republic of Yemen. It is clear from the above table that the answers of the sample members ranged between the minimum and the upper limit, which indicates that the respondents' answers were distributed between "strongly agree" and "strongly disagree" within the Likert scale used in the study. The results also indicated that the arithmetic average of all the paragraphs of the dimension and the axis of peaceful rotation of power ranged between the highest value of (3.49), which is the arithmetic mean value of the first paragraph, and the lowest value, which amounted to (3.00), which is the arithmetic mean value of the fifth paragraph, where That all values of the arithmetic mean of the axis The arithmetic mean that measures the dimension and the axis of the peaceful circulation of power ranges between these two values. The standard deviation values also indicate that the respondents' answers did not have a significant dispersion, as these values indicate the extension of the respondents' answers within the statistical data set within the framework of the five-point Likert scale used in the study questionnaire. In other words, the standard deviation indicates that the dispersion of the data or the distance of the data from the arithmetic mean is the amount of the standard deviation. The results also showed the order of the importance of practice for all the paragraphs used to measure the dimension and the axis of peaceful transfer of power in addition to the reality of practice, application and impact, where the first paragraph obtained the highest arithmetic mean of (3.49), with a standard deviation of (1.03), and the paragraph stated that "there is a circulation of The second paragraph

came with a mean (3.41) and a standard deviation (1.01), which is from the average level as well, as the paragraph states that "most of the parties used political violence to oppose the political and democratic system in Yemen." Which led to political instability." And in the last place, paragraph No. (5) came with a mean (3.00) and a standard deviation (0.65), which is from the average level, as the paragraph stipulates that "the peaceful transfer of power in Yemen takes place through free and fair elections." In general, it is noted that the reality of practice for all the paragraphs of the dimension and the axis of peaceful transfer of power was of the average level, and the general arithmetic average of the dimension and the axis of tribal and civil conflicts was (3.30), which indicates the reality of the average existence of the paragraphs of the peaceful transfer of power This indicates that all politicians, diplomats and academics in the study community know the impact of the peaceful transfer of power and its elements in all sectors and state facilities and its role in political instability and political development in Yemen. The results of the dimensions and the axis of peaceful transfer of power, and all of its paragraphs refer to the effect of the dimension and the axis of peaceful transfer of power on political stability in the Republic of Yemen in an actual, sustainable and medium degree, and this indicates the awareness of the study sample members of the importance of the effect of the dimension and the axis of peaceful transfer of power on political stability and political development in Yemen Within the average level according to the respondents' opinions. Hence, the hypothesis that states (the peaceful transfer of power does not affect the political stability in the Republic of Yemen) was denied and rejected.

Figure (3) shows the arithmetic mean values of the dimension items and the axis of peaceful transfer of power and their impact on political stability in the Republic of Yemen.

Table (4) Table of results for testing hypotheses of the study

Political development and its impact on political stability in the Republic of Yemen				
Variables	Mean	Indication level)	the influence	Result
The practice of politics and diplomacy does not affect the political stability in the Republic of Yemen.	3.64	%5	positive and unimportant	Rejected
Political culture does not affect political stability in the Republic of Yemen.	3.90	%5	positive and unimportant	Rejected
The peaceful transfer of power does not affect the political stability in the Republic of Yemen.	3.30	%1	positive and unimportant	Rejected

Results and conclusion:

The results of the study indicated that there is no guarantee of a peaceful, orderly and democratic transfer of power in Yemen through writing it in the constitution, modern laws and the country's legislation, in addition to the political violence of opposition parties in the political system, and the non-participation of civil society in the exercise of peaceful union pressures to amend them and the laws that achieve political development , The results showed the one-party monopoly of power, revolution and public authority in Yemen, and the results showed the lack of peaceful transfer of power in Yemen through free, fair and transparent elections, harmony and agreement between all parties and political components on the program, the support of the political system for some tribes that affect the lack of political development The political stability in the Republic of Yemen, the lack of a culture of dialogue between the political parties, which contributed to the political instability in the country, in addition to the weak educational content, which contributed to the increase in political violence, the lack of media interest in spreading ideas and values that achieve peaceful coexistence among the political components, the lack of The political upbringing affected the party structure, which negatively

affected the values of the religion Democratic, the inability of civil society to influence the customs and traditions of the political society to keep pace with the changes, the lack of technological development to improve the general culture at the local level, which affected political stability, and the lack of commitment to the standards of political development in the Republic of Yemen, there is no peaceful transfer of power in Yemen Regularly and democratically through writing it in the constitution and modern laws and legislations of the country, the spread of political violence by opposition parties, the political system, and the non-participation of civil society in exercising peaceful union pressures to amend laws that achieve political development, the one-party monopoly of power, the revolution and public authority in Yemen The peaceful transfer of power in Yemen through unfree, unfair and transparent elections, and the lack of harmony and agreement between all parties and political components on the peaceful transfer of power program.

Recommendations:

Creating sufficient opportunities for political participation in the government and creating a political and social balance between the various political parties in forming the government.

Holding local political conferences and workshops in all state institutions and the headquarters of active political parties in the Republic of Yemen to address the weakness of political parties in building a modern civil state.

Forming a working group that includes all political parties to amend the current constitution to meet the aspirations of the social and political forces in the state.

Rejection of the political and diplomatic marginalization of some political, cultural and social parties and components in the Republic of Yemen, which have a direct and indirect impact on the security and stability of the Republic of Yemen.

Drafting a constitution that guarantees sufficient political freedom to exercise political activity for all parties and social and political components in the state.

Holding regular meetings in all sectors of the state, its institutions and the headquarters of political parties, and agreeing on a political consensus that preserves the higher and general internal and external interests of the state.

Refusal to support the political system of some tribes that affect the lack of political development in the Republic of Yemen.

Stop supporting the Yemeni republic's ethnic and ideological groups that reject political and economic development.

Organizing conferences, seminars and meetings between different political parties and groups of society to inform them of the danger of ethnic and ideological groups in supporting terrorism and destabilizing the country.

Forming a team specialized in law, administration and politics working on drafting a constitution that limits the army's interference in the political process in civil institutions that adopt political development.

Stopping the wars between tribal and civil societies that contributed and affected the destruction of the political development in Yemen.

Working with the standards of political development in the Republic of Yemen.

Ensuring a peaceful, regular and democratic transfer of power in Yemen by writing it in the constitution, modern laws and the country's legislation.

Reducing the political violence of the opposition parties the political system.

The participation of civil society in exercising peaceful union pressures to amend laws that achieve political development.

Rejection of the one-party monopoly of power, revolution and public authority in Yemen.

The peaceful transfer of power in Yemen through free, fair and transparent elections.

Harmony and agreement between all parties and political components on the program of peaceful transfer of power.

Activating the culture of dialogue between political parties in a way that positively affects political stability.

The contribution of educational content to reducing political violence.

The media's contribution to disseminating ideas and values that achieve peaceful coexistence between political components.

Giving priority to the higher and public interest of the Republic of Yemen over personal, partisan, sectarian and regional interests.

The need for civil society to influence the political customs and traditions of society to keep pace with the changes.

The contribution of technological development to improving general culture at the local level and political stability.

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