

**POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN
YEMEN SINCE 1971**

*Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of*

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled "**Population and Development in Yemen Since 1971**" Submitted by **Ekramur Rashid**, is in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of **Master of Philosophy** of this university. This dissertation has not been previously submitted for any other degree of this or any other University. To the best of our Knowledge this is an original work.

We recommend that this dissertation should be placed before the examiners for their consideration for the award of the above mentioned degree

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Dedicated to My

Mother

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To end, I am solely responsible for the errors and omissions committed in this work.

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Preface

What follows in subsequent pages is broadly a study of population and Development in Yemen since 1971. An attempt has been made to deal with their political economic and social development purely confine in country its broader meaning and implication.

The Introduction explicates history, physical feature of a country and development as a concept. It also deals some sociological theory which applicable for developing countries.

The Second chapter deals with the political development, separately YAR (Yemen Arab Republic) and PDRY (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) and Unification. It also deals the political upheavals, readjustment civil war, Gulf Crisis, and 1993 election.

The Third chapter deals with the economic development in YAR and PDRY Separately and discoveries of petroleum and changes took place. It also discuss the all Three and Five Years plans, agriculture, infrastructure.

The Fourth chapter deals with the social development. In the first discuss the social development in brief, demographic characteristics, Social structure and civil society.

And finally deals the overall conclusions.

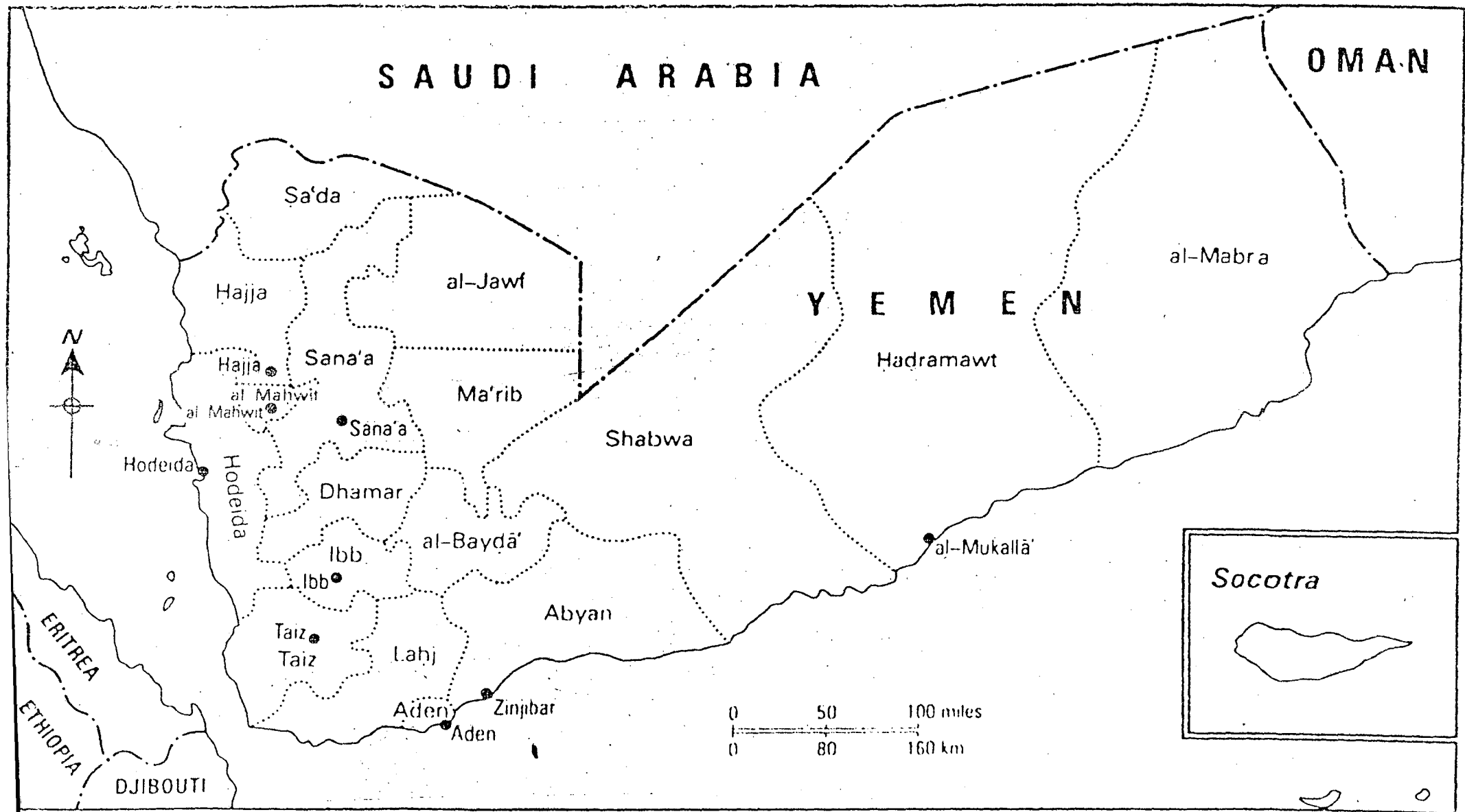
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ABBREVIATION

AA	:	Aden Association
AID	:	Arab Institute for Democracy
AIYS	:	American Institute for Yemen Studies
APL	:	Aden Protectorate Levies
ATUC	:	Aden Trades Union Congress
CDA	:	Community Development Association
CPO	:	Central Planning Organization
CYDA	:	Confederation of Yemen Development Association
FLOSY	:	Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen
GCC	:	Gulf Cooperation Council
GPC	:	General People's Congress
LCCD	:	Local Councils for Cooperative Development
LDA	:	Local Development Association
NDF	:	National Democratic Front
NLF	:	National Liberation Front
OLOS	:	Organization for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen
NLA	:	National Liberation Army
PDU	:	People's Democratic Union
PRSY	:	People's Republic of South Yemen
PDRY	:	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
PSY	:	People's Socialist Party
SAL	:	South Arabian League
YAR	:	Yemen Arab Republic
YSP	:	Yemeni Socialist Party



Yemen, with provinces and major towns

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Yemen a country in the southwest of the Arabian Peninsula. It was absolute monarchy until 1962, when the Yemen Arab Republic was proclaimed. Various meanings have been ascribed to the Arabic name al Yemen (“the Yemen”), which can be translated either as “the right hand” or as “happiness”. Yemen forms part of the area called Arabia Felix (“Happy Arabia”) by the Ancient Romans.¹

Yemen is bounded on the north and east by Saudi Arabia, on the Southeast and South by Southern Yemen (officially people’s Democratic Republic of Yemen), and on the west by the Red Sea. It is 75,300 squares miles area and has two well define zones, the highlands of the north and central regions and a long coastal plain.² The majority of Yemeni people live in highlands. The capital is Sana, an ancient city. From 1948 until the overthrow of the monarchy in 1962 the seat of government and royal residence was at Taizz, a more modern but much smaller city.³

Yemen is essentially mountainous, occupying the southern end and highest part of the western highlands of Arabia. These mountains are the uplifted and highly dissected edge of the Arabian block, covered in part by ancient lava beds. Between the Red Sea and the highlands is a narrow coastal plain, the Tihama, 20

¹ . W. Montgomery watt; Islamic Political Thought Edinburgh, The University Press 1968, p 5

² . Robin Bidwell; The Two Yemen London, Longman 1983, p.p. 5-6

³ . The Middle East and North Africa; Cambridge University press, Cambridge 1997, p.p. 1094-1095

to 50 miles wide composed of alluvium and coarser talus (rock debris) brought down by temporary streams.⁴ It is hot, arid and desolate and also very humid. The mountains rise steeply behind the plain, but at elevations of 7,000 to 10,000 feet there are extensive areas of rolling up – land, broken by usually dry river course (wadis) and by the highest ranges, which reach just over 12,000 feet. On the east the descent to the Rub al Khali, a great sandy waste, is less abrupt than that to the coastal plain in the west, but greater than toward the Nejd region of the north. The elevation at the west edge of the Rub al Khali is probably between 3,000 and 4,000 feet.⁵

The highlands are the best wanted part of the peninsula. The plateau surface probably receives at least 20 inches of precipitation annually, and the higher reawge upto 40 inches. Summer is the season of maximum precipitation of monsoonal origin but winter has a minimum fall, some of it in the form of show.

Cloudiness, in Summer, and elevation reduce temperatures so that much of the uplands of Yemen are sub tropical. Summers are hot, but not nearly as hot as much of Arabia. Winters are cool and can be cold, often below 4C° Yemen has no permanent streams, and even the occasional flash floods that sweep through the wadis fail to reach the Red Sea across the coastal plain.⁶

Above elevations of about 3,000–4,000 feet, Yemen had a natural vegetation that was subtropical in character. Little of the original cover remains because of long

⁴ ibid. pp. 1095-1096

⁵ Robin Bidwell, 2, p.p. 5-6

⁶ The Europa year Book; Stables Printers Rochester Limited, Rochester, Kent England 1997, p 3760

settlement, but the area can produce both subtropical and middle – Latitude crops. The coastal plain almost devoid of vegetation.

HISTORY

The history of Yemen goes back beyond 2,000 B.C. When the Minaean state, known to the ancients through its control of the frankincense trade in South Arabia, was in existence.⁷ All that remains today of that once powerful state is the ruins of its former capital, Ma'in, some 80 miles from Sana'a. The priest kings of Saba followed the Minaeans and transferred their capital to Marib. Marib 70 miles east of Sana'a. In Marib a great dam for irrigation system was built in the eighth century B.C. In the sixth century A.D. a considerable part of this dam was swept away, and in consequence the irrigation system fell into disuse.⁸ Those parts of the dam that remain to this day are constructed of large blocks of stone, perfectly dressed and fitting closely together.

The Sabaeans were followed in the first century B.C. by the Himyarites, who gradually spread out eastward as far as the wadi Hadhramaut, in the eastern part of Southern Yemen. There was a European interlude toward the end of the first century B.C. when a Roman Legion, the Tenth, led by Aelius Gallus, penetrated Yemen as far as Marib. The Romans were forced to withdraw, however, and Yemen never became part of the Roman Empire.⁹

The next and more successful consequence were the Ethiopian regime that Judaism and Christianity appeared in Yemen in the fourth century A.D. The most

⁷. Peterson J.E.; Yemen, The Search For Modern State London, British Library 1982, p. 10

⁸. Eric, Macro; Yemen and Western World Since 1571. London, C. Hurst and Co 1968, p. 14

⁹. Robin Bidwell, 2, p. 5

important church was in sana, built by the Ethiopian viceroy Abraka. After Abraka death the Persians conquered Yemen. It was the last of the person viceroys who accepted Islam in A.D. 628.

The modern ruling dynasty dates from the 11th century. The first Imam of the line claimed descent from Ali, the cousin and son – in – law of the prophet, and is alleged to have taken as his badge the two – edged sword of Ali, which appeared on the royal flag of Yemen. He was also the first to take the title “self all kulifah” or “sword of the Khalifs,” which became “self al-Islam” and was born by all the princes of Yemen.¹⁰

The Yemen imams and kings were uneasy master of their country. By the end of the 18th century they could claim to control only the highlands; the Abdali Sultans of Lahij had revolted, and the port and hinter land of Adan had been lost- Furthermore, the Yemeni Imams did not acquire the Red Sea Littoral unit often world War I.¹¹

The first Turkish occupation of Yemen occurred in 1538. The second period of Turkish domination lasted from 1849 until about the end of World War I.¹² During the second period of Turkish domination the Imams were deprived of their temporal authority but were allowed to retain their spiritual leadership over the zaydis. On the capitulation of Turkey in 1917 the then Imam, who had remained neutral during World War I, assumed control of his country. In 1934,

¹⁰ . The Europa Year Book, 6, p. 3761

¹¹ . Al – Amir, Abdullah, Husayub; The Yemen in 18th and 19th Century. A political and intellectual history. Durban, Isthaca press 1985, p.p. 13-14

¹² . Eric, Macro, 8, p.p. 40-41

following Yemen's invasion by the Saudi Arabian king, Ibn Saud, Great Britain entered into Treaty of Friendship with Yemen. Its boundaries with Saudi Arabia were settled by treaty in 1934.¹³ The boundary between Yemen and Aden was never definitely demarcated, and Yemen claimed a considerable area of Aden and protectorate of South Arabia, now Southern Yemen.

In January 1948 the imam Yahya was assassinated. During his reign diplomatic relations had been established with the United States in 1947, the Year in which Yemen became a member of the United Nations.¹⁴ Yahya was succeeded by his son Ahmed after a bitter military struggle involving members of the royal family. Ahmed ruled as an absolute monarch until his death in September 1962. He was succeeded by his son Muhammad al Badr, who was quickly overthrown by reformers. They established a republic.

Yemen's desire to modernize and at the same time to stand against the rules of the south Arabian protectorates, who enjoyed British protection, led to a military alliance with Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia in 1956. Yemen also turned to the Soviet bloc for support. In 1956 Yemen signed a trade agreement with the Soviet Union and East Germany and recognized communist China. In 1958 Yemen allied itself with the United Arab Republic in a loose confederation called the United Arab States. Never more than a paper alliance, it was dissolved in 1961.¹⁵

The proclamation of the Yemen Arab Republic in 1962 marked a new era. The long – entrenched theocratic monarchy had been overthrown, but Yemen became

¹³ Peterson J.E. 7, p.p. 74-75

¹⁴ Middle East and North Africa, 3, p. 1098

¹⁵ Lackner, Helen; P.D.R. Yemen, outpost of Socialist Development, in Arabia London Ithaca Press 1985, p.p. 20-21

a center of war between modernizing republic forces, based in the towns, who were supported by and increasingly dependent on martial and man power provided by Egypt, and the tribally based royalist forces of the deposed imam, aided by Saudi Arabia. U.S. and UN attempts to bring an end to foreign involvement in the war failed.¹⁶ Several agreements on ending hostilities, withdrawing foreign forces and terminating outside aid and establishing a compromise regime in Yemen were unimplemented. The agreement reached at a conference in Jidda in 1965 between King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Egyptian President Nasser remained a letter, although part of the large Egyptian contingent in Yemen was withdrawn. At the Arab Summit Conference in Khartoum following the Arab – Israeli war of 1967, Egypt and Saudi Arabia again agreed on the withdrawal of Egyptian troops and a stop to Saudi aid to the royalists. By the end of 1967, Egyptian forces had been completely withdrawn.¹⁷

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic was a country in southern Arabian Peninsula. It was formerly a British dependency and comprised what was the state of Aden and 20 tribal states that together constituted the protectorate of South Arabia; 16 of these tribal states and Aden made up the Federation of South Arabia. On Nov. 30, 1967, the entire region became the independent People's Republic of Southern Yemen, or simply Southern Yemen. The country's name was officially changed to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, or Democratic Yemen, in 1970.¹⁸

¹⁶ Peterson J.E. 7, p.p. 87-88

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ Robin Bidwell, 2, p.p. 3-5

The full name is some times abbreviated P.D.R. of Yemen. The name Southern Yemen has survived in unofficial use. For a time Madinat Ash Sha'b and Aden were both acted as but in 1970 Aden was made the sole capital.

Most of the people of P.D.R. of Yemen are farmers. The main crops are sorghum, millet, dates, wheat, barley, coffee, and cotton. Crops are usually irrigated by well water. Sheep and goats are the main livestock animals. Industries are concentrated in the city of Aden and the nearby area. Oil refining is by far the leading industry. Small factories produce cigarettes, textiles, beverages and soaps. Aden, were formally a free port, a major port for oil bunkering, and the site of a British military base.

The British presence in the region dates from 1839, when British forces occupied the town of Aden. Between 1886 and 1914 the British signed treaties of protection with the tribal states in the hinterland of Aden. The area under British protection was called the Aden protectorate (renamed the protectorate of South Arabia in 1963) and was divided for administrative purposes into the western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate or Hadharmaut. In 1959 six states in the western Aden protectorate formed a loose federation, which was renamed federation of South Arabia in 1962. The state of Aden Joined the Federation in 1963, despite the objections of nationalists in Aden that Aden would be dominated by the tribal states. By 1965, 16 tribal states had joined the federation. Meanwhile, the nationalists based mainly in Aden, stepped up a terrorist campaign against the British and the British – Supported government of the Federation. Bitter fighting also occurred between the two leading nationalist groups, the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). In 1965 the British promised to withdraw

from the federation by 1968, terrorism continued. By autumn 1967 NLF had taken over all the states in the federation and those outside as well, forced the collapse of the federal government, and defeated FLOSY. Britain then decided on an accelerated Withdrawal from the entire region and agreed to transfer sovereignty to the NLF, which on Nov. 30, 1967, established Southern Yemen. In 1970 the country was renamed people's Democratic Republic of Yemen. In 1972 the premiers of the P.D.R. of Yemen and neighboring Yemen made an agreement to merge their countries. The agreement was not implemented.¹⁹

DEVELOPMENT

Development has been defined as the reduction of mass poverty, unemployment, inequality and more bringing social justice and Liberty.²⁰ It is also the ability of the state to produce goods and service per capita income which tend to increase tangibly the standard of living of the masses.²¹ Furthermore it implies increased self reliance and cultural and intellectual independence.²² Development is a more general concept than modernization. Modernization can be regarded as a specific kind of development in the society. Development does cause social change.²³ However, in the developing contemporary society, changes of much more revolutionary nature are at present in the offing, which evaluate from exogenous sources. Such changes, as Arnold Toynbee postulates, result from cultural encounters through process of challenge and response, modernization is one of such challenge. Modernization is the current term for an old process – the process of social change whereby less developed societies acquire characteristics

¹⁹ . Lackner Helen, 15, p.p. 5-8

²⁰ . Ganguli; Population and Development, New Delhi, S. Chand of Co. (Pvt) Ltd. 1973, p.p. 9-11

²¹ . Priyatosh Maitra; Population Technology and Development, England, Grower Publishing, 1986, p. 3

²² . Robert H. Cassen; Population and Development A Survey, Journal of world development 1976

²³ . Yogendra Singh; Modernization of Indian Tradition, Rawat Publication, New Delhi 1996, p. 61

common to more developed societies. The process is activated by international, or intersocietal, communication. As Karl Marx noted over a century ago in the preface to The Das Capital. The country that is more developed industrially only shows, to the less developed, the image of its own future.²⁴

We need a new name for the old process because the characteristics associated with more developed and less developed societies and the modes of communication between them have become in our day very different from what they used to be, During the era of imperialism, images or picture of the future were transmitted mainly to colonial peoples by their colonizers. As the long generations of colonization made evident certain important similarities among imperialist regimes, regardless of national origins, these parochial terms were abandoned, and one spoke of “Europeanization”.²⁵ World War II, which witnessed the construction of European empires and the diffusion of American presence, again enlarged the vocabulary, and one spoke, often resentfully of the “Americanization” of Europe. But urban one spoke of the rest of the world the terms was westernization.

The postwar years soon made plain, however, that even this larger term was too parochial to comprehend the communication mode that had spread regularly patterned social change so swiftly and so widely as to require a global referent. In response to this need, the new term “modernization” evolved. It enabled one to speak concisely of those similarities of achievement observed in all

²⁴ . Almond. Gabriel A.; and Coleman James S. (editors); The Politics of the Developing Areas, Princeton Univ. Press 1960, p.p. 25-30

²⁵ Booth. Charles et al.; (1889 – 1891) 1902 – 1903 Life and Labour of the People in London, 17vols. London: Macmillan, p.p. 37-40

modernized societies as well of those similarities of aspiration observed in all modernizing societies regardless of their location and traditions.²⁶

The hard core of observed similarities was economic. It was along the continue of economic performance that societies could most readily and unambiguously be aligned, compared, and rated. An important step was taken when development economists reached the consensus that their subject matter was, in the words of W. Arthur Lewis "the growth of the out put per head of population". This simple operational definition specified simultaneously the aspirational continuum of economic development and the comparative measure of achievement levels along this continuum. In so doing, it focused the analysis of economic development and anchored the more comprehensive analysis of modernization as a societal process. Modernization, therefore, is the process of social change in which development is the economic component. Modernization produces the societal environment in, which rising out put per head is effectively incorporated.²⁷ For effective incorporation, the heads that produce (and consume) rising output must understand and accept the new rules of the game deeply enough to improve their own productive behaviour and to diffuse it throughout thin society. As Harold D. Lasswell (1965) has forcefully reminded us, this transformation in perceiving and achieving wealth-oriented behaviour en-tails nothing less than the ultimate reshaping and resharing of all social values, such as power, respect, rectitude affection, well-being, skill and enlightenment. This view of continuous and increasing interaction between economic and non-economic factors in development produced a second step forward, namely, systematic efforts to conceptualize modernization as the contemporary mode of

²⁶ . Y. Singh, 23, p. 61

²⁷ . Louis Domont; "Change, Interaction and Comparison" Jomual of Indian Soiology 1964

social change that is both general in validity and global in scope. Development represents the particular kind of social change. Change taking place in structure. The social change can be classified into two categories. When the change is gradual either caused by internal differentiation or multiplication of roles and relationships within the social structure or as a result of the diffusion of new ideas and skills such a change is called change in structure. On the other hand, if the change is very profound or far reaching involving a near total transformation of the structure itself, such a change is called as structural change.²⁸ Normally social changes occur more often in the forms of change-in-structures rather than in the form of. Structural change. Sometimes, the accumulation of changes-in-structure itself may lead to structural change which much helpful in development.

Structural changes specially applicable for the development of Yemen. Through the Structural change in Yemen, gradual rise of population, village grow in size.²⁹ Later Improvement in agricultural technology over a period of time might lead to generation of surplus. Availability of surplus may stimulate trade and commerce and the village transformed into a commercial town in Yemen. Further, influx of population, capital and growth of technology may lead to growth of industries and town became an industrial city. The growth of city in turn may generate further changes in different institutions.³⁰ Secular scientific education developed and traditional joint family losen and transformed into a

²⁸ . Ganguli, 20, p.p. 9-15

²⁹ . David. Grigg: Population Growth and Agrarian change, London, London University Press 1980, p.p. 6-8

³⁰ . ibid. p.p. 6-8

nuclear family. Bureaucratic type of organizations came into existence and secondary group relation proliferates.

Indicator of development:

Various social scientists have tried to identify the indicators, the growth of which signifies the process of social development. Ahkie Hoogvelt has identified the following of indicators of social development.

- 1) High degree of urbanization
- 2) Industrial mode of production
- 3) High literacy rate vocational training
- 4) High newspaper circulation
- 5) Political democracy
- 6) Secularization
- 7) High degree of social mobility
- 8) Increasing occupational different ration
- 9) Independent Judiciary
- 10) Proliferation of voluntary associations including trade union.
- 11) A strong sense of national unity
- 12) Nuclear family pattern
- 13) Value of individualism.

Objectives of the Study

The study propose to pursue the following objectives.

1. To analyse the causes of declining death rate, as well as continuing high birth rate.

2. To analyse relationship between population growth and other characteristics.
3. To analyse the socio-economic development in Yemen that took place since 1971.
4. To examine the impact of Gulf War on socio-economic and political development in Yemen.
5. To examine the factors behind high urbanization in Yemen.

Survey of Literature

The proposed area has a number of published and un-published works. There are few materials which deal with the demographic characteristics of Yemen before and after unification (UN Demographic Year Book, 1997; World Year Book 1997; Human Resources Development 1997 and The Middle East and North Africa 1997). These materials provide data about of population, migration, urbanization, education, employment, communication, death and birth rates, and other related information's.

For knowing the facts about Yemeni history we can consult (Bidwell, Robin:

For knowing the facts about Yemeni history we can consult (Bidwell, Robin: The Two Yemen, 1983; Al- Amir, Abdullah, Musayub; The Yemen in 18th and 19th century, 1985; Pieragostini, Karl-Britain; Aden and South Arabia, 1992; Ser Jeant R. B. Lewecoke, Ronald; Sana, An Arabian Islamic city – 1983).

For knowing the facts about the socio-cultural development we have few available references such a (Helen, Lackner; P.D.R. Yemen: Out-post of Socialist

Development in Arabia, 1985; Zabarah, Ahmed M; Yemen: Traditionalism Vs Modernity, 1982; Kostiner, Joseph: South Yemen: Revolution Strategy, 1983).

The nature of political development mainly before and after the unification of Yemen has also been the subject of discussion for long (Peterson, J.E.; Yemen: The Search for Modern State, 1982; Stookey W., Robert; The politics of Yemen Arab Republic 1978; Amin, Dr. S.H.; Law and Justice in contemporary Yemen 1987 Macro, Eric- Yemen and Western world since 1971, 1968). For the economic development in infra-structure, sectorial and regional development have been done. (Mallah, Ragaie, EL; The Economic Development of Yemen Arab Republic 1986; Burrowes, Robert. D.; The Yemen Arab Republic : Politics and development, 1977; Ismail, Tareq. Y and Jaequeline S; PDRY, Politics, Economics and Society, 1986).

However these studies come short of giving a comprehensive picture of the relationship between population characteristics and development in Yemen. There is a big scope of covering various aspects of this relationship.

CHAPTER II

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Over the course of the twentieth century, a major facet of Arab politics has been the struggle between 'traditional' and 'modern' regimes between 'conservative' and 'revolutionary' ideologies.¹ The dichotomy has existed ever since the appearance, after world war I, of constitutional democracies in the Arab World alongside the monarchies, but the emergence of a declared state of war between the opposing sides came in 1950s and 1960s with the establishment of revolutionary regions in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Algeria and elsewhere. The maelstrom of emerging and conflicting ideas which has characterised the Arab World during this century was felt even in insular Yemen Yahya's drive for a unified Yemeni state reflected the growing spirit of nationalism. The first demands for reform in Yahya's regime were influenced by the ideas and writings of such proponents of the modernization of Islam as Muhammad Abduh and Rashid Rida, and the Muslim Brotherhood, the conservative offshoot of this path, was instrumental in laying the ground work for the 1948 coup detat. Another impetus for Yemeni revolution in this period came from the thoughts of the constitutional liberals, as embodied in the Free Yemeni Party of the 1940s.

Even as these ideological currents ebbed in Arab Politics and were superseded by collectivist alternations, the evolution of Arab Political thought was also echoed in Yemen. The creation of revolutionary regimes under military leadership and the commanding presence of Jamal Abd al-Nasir and his vision of pan-Arabism

¹ Majid Khadduri; Political Trends in the Arab World: The Role of ideas in politics, Baltimore, John Hopkin University Press 1970, p.p. 2-3

and Socialism left their mark on Yemen's officers.² The civil war vividly demonstrated both the Internal and International struggle between conservative and radical ideologies, and the pluralism of the post- 1970 Yemeni state is due as much of the wide spectrum of political opinion present, both in Yemen and in the wider Arab-world, as it is due to the overwhelming weakness of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR).

All of the factor, which discussed which adversely, affects the legitimacy of the YAR. The quest for legitimacy is necessarily a key concern of the government even though its achievement or assessment eludes measurement.³ It may be assumed that a regim is legitimate when its people believe that it not only has the power but also the right to govern, when it is perceived as both adhering to the political goals and ideas of the community and also actually carrying out the responsibilities which the people theoretically have entrusted to it

The Yemen Arab Republic is a revolutionary state. That is to say it is the product of a political revolution which sought to replace the traditional political system of Yemen by a modern one, to be based on new goals of social and political equality, with new institution created within a republic framework, and relying on new non-ascriptive elites acting as agents of all the people. But the two decades since 1962 have shown that the Yemen revolution has yet to succeed fully in any of this goals.⁴ Indeed, YAR politics has more often given the impression of a theme of continuity. With traditional actions and policies than of

² Robert, Stookey; Yemen: The Politics of the Yemen Arab Republic, Boulder, Colo : Westerview Press 1978, p. 9

³ Mohamed Anam Ghaleb; Government Organization as a Barrier to Economic Development in Yemen. Bochun, Ruth University Press 1979, p. 47

⁴ Robert, Stookey, 2, p. 9

wholesale replacement of old patterns of behaviour by new ones.⁵ The traditional government has been replaced but its revolutionary successor has yet to achieve legitimacy, whether in personal, ideological or structural terms.

The army officers who planned and carried out the coup d'état of 1962 acted in the spirit of Pan – Arab nationalism and Arab socialism, ideological hues largely modeled on that of Egyptian leader Jamal Abd al-Nasir. But any definitive ideological orientation of the new state quickly disappeared with the development of civil war between the supporters of the new Republic and the old Imamate. Even national reconciliation years later failed to rejuvenate any ideological consensus on the shape and direction of the political system. The fact that reconciliation did occur and that the framework of the YAR was accepted, with varying degrees of commitment, by nearly all factors across the political spectrum, indicates the strength of Yemeni nationalism.⁶ In this sense, the YAR enjoys a principal requisite of nation building too often lacking in Third World States, but the equivocalness of this emotional identity translates into few tangible political benefits for the weak YAR government, just as it failed to support the imamate.

Al – Iryani Era :- 1967-1971

The Yemen Arab Republic in the late 1960s afforded a dramatic example of a country with a great need for government action and little governmental capacity to act. Part of the drama of Yemeni politics after the al-Sallal era centers on the way in which the YAR's small number of modernists perceived the task of state

⁵ Zabarah, Ahmed, Mohammad; Yemen, Traditionalism Vs Modernity, New York: Praeger Public Shers, 1982, p.p. 25

⁶ Ismail, Tareq Y. and Jacqueline S.; The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Politics, Economics and Society, London, Pinter 1986, p.p. 5-6

building and work within severe sociopolitical constraints to increase the capacity of the state to understand the constraints operating on this group it is necessary to recognize that, despite the unsettling effects of five years of disruptions and change, North Yemen in 1968 remained an essentially traditional society.

The socio-political composition of the regime headed by president al-Iryani reflected this mood and the continued vitality of tradition and traditional groups in Yemen.⁷ As Robert Stookey pointed out, the evolution of the Yemeni polity under al-Iryani involved “a progressive reassertion of the traditional loci of social and political power” and attested to “the hardiness of millennial patterns of local leadership and relationships among the various segments of Yemeni society”, Although the regime made room for the small group of young, educated Shafai and Zaydi modernist and for the Worldly – Wise Shafai merchants, it rested upon a coalition between Shaykhs of the tribes, large and small, and the community of Zaydis educated in the traditional legal and theological disciplines.⁸ The learned qadi families saw themselves, by training and experience, as the rightful heirs to a system ruled previously by the great sayyid families and as the proper guardians of the Islamic character of the Republic. President al – Iryani, called simply “the Qudi” by most Yemenis, personified his class’s confident presumption to rule. Some of the more politically a state referred to him in private as the “republican imam”.

⁷ Ingrams. Harold; The Yemen ; Imams, Rulers and Revolution London, 1963, p. 18

⁸ Robert W. Stookey; “Social Structure and Politics in the Yemen Arab Republic”, Middle East Journal 28, No 3 1974

The conservative coalition was strengthened in early 1970 with the national reconciliation that ended the civil war between royalists and the republicans. In 1968, nearly two years before the civil war ended in national reconciliation, political events some sociopolitical foundations of the al Iryani regime greater coherence and sharper definition. With the ouster of the al-sallal regime, the Arab Nationalist Movement (ANM) had reemerged and assumed an important role in the defense of the republic against the royalist offensive that followed the withdrawal of Egyptian forces in late 1967.

In ANM was aided in this effort by the National Liberation Front (NLF), which had just wrested power from the British in Aden. The NLF of South Yemeni offshot of the old ANM, gave the YAR what little support it could during these turbulent months largely out of fear that a royalist victory in the north would threaten its shaky position in Aden.⁹ In Sana, the ANM manned and armed part of the popular Resistance forces (PRF), the citizens Militia created to defend the capital against the royalist siege of Sena in early 1968. It also took the lead in organizing units of the PRF in Taiz, al-Hudayda, and the large towns. In addition, seeking to radicalized as well as to defend the republic, the ANM organized a number of peasant leagues in the southeast near the border with South Yemen. Most of the leagues sought modest forms, although in a couple of case they arrested landlords and declared an end to the power of the local shaykhs.¹⁰

The confrontation between the conservative care of al-Alryani regime and the leftist's partisan began after the siege of Sana was broken in Feb. 1968. The

⁹ . Dr. S.H. Amin; Law and Justice in Contemporary Yemen, Glasgow, Royston 1987, p. 26

¹⁰ . Ismail Tareq. Y. and Jacqueline S, 6 p. 236

burden of defending Sana had fallen disproportionately on young Shafai officers and troops in the commands and Paratroop Brigade many of whom had been influenced by the progressive ideas of the ANM and the new NLF regime in Aden.¹¹ Heady with their recent victory, the more militant of the defenders began to express openly their desire to move the republic into the mainstream of revolutionary Arab nationalism. Opposed to both the royalists and the tribalists, they rejected Arab efforts to secure a compromise settlement of the civil war, called for a strengthening of the professional army and the PRF, and demand Shafai equality with the Zadis in the government and the army. For their part, the conservative elements in the al – Irayani regim became increasingly alarmed by these ideas and more determined than ever to eliminate the partisans from the political arena.

The arrival of a shipload at soviet arms at al–Hudayda in March 1968 was the occasion for the first test of strength, each side intent on preventing the arms from falling into the hands of the after. In the brief armed shirmish that ensued, forces loyal to the conservatives prevailed over ANM – inspired elements of the PRF.¹² Throughout the spring and summer of 1968 the lines were more sharply drawn between the two sides, and each worked to prepare itself for the expected showdown. The left tried to regroup, and in June elements of ANM formed a new political party, the Revolutionary Democratic party. On the other side, conservative politicians and tribal leaders met in July and adopted a plan to purge the left and leftist ideas from the YAR. Earlier, concerned by the influence of the NLF in the southeastern borderlands, the government had given permission to the

¹¹ . J.Y. Brinton; Aden and the Federation of South Arabia, Washington DC, American Society of International Law 1964

¹² . D. Robert. Burrowes; The Yemen Arab Republic: The Politics of Development 1962 – 1986. London, Croom Helm 1987, p. 28

Front for the Liberation of occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) to conduct anti-NLF propaganda and other activities from Taiz. FLOSY had just lost out to the NLF in the fight to succeed Britain in Aden.

Al-Irayani played a major part in drafting a constitution which was a real attempt to find a political system suitable to the country. Consequently, the first election in Yemeni history took place in April 1971.¹³ In foreign affairs the succeeded in creating good relations with all of the Arab States and with the west without alienating the USSR. The YAR could reasonably be described as a natural country, despite its government's dependence on Saudi Arabia for financial aid.
Contradiction in the al - Iryani region : 1971 - 74

The period from late 1971 to 1975 constitutes a separate phase in the short history of Yemen Arab Republic. The new phase was one of transition and had a confusing ambiguous, almost incoherent quality, the result of cross - cutting in cohooate forces. The dynamic underlying the transition was a growing and only gradually apparent contradiction between the socio-political composition of the al - Irayani regime and the possibilities for - and the requirements of a major breaks through in state building and modernization.

Prime Minister Mohsia al-Aini, a man of leftist tendencies but influential tribal background resigned December 1972. Al-Iryani appointed a deeply religious conservative, Quadi Abdullah al-Hajari to succeed al-Aini which remained until February 1974.¹⁴ At the same time, it was a period of external and domestic strife and turmoil. Al-Hajari immediately went to Riyadh to reassure the Saudis

¹³ Robert. Stookey, 2, p. 261

¹⁴ Karl. Pieragostini; Britain, Adea and South Arabia, London, Macmillan 1992, p. 49

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Ibrahim al – Hamdi 1974 – 1977

He was not a tribesman but a member of the Qadi class, who appointed al–Aini as his Prime Minister. He suspended the constitution and the constitutive Council. Al–Hamadi gradually became immensely popular, with inspiring oratory, evident honesty and sincerity and his youth (he was about 30). He seemed to represent a new generation and engendered new hope after decades of harsh rest and civil war. He and al–Aini-made a determined effort to eradicate corruption but in 1975, feeling the need of a technocrat with financial expertise, al–Hamadi appointed Abd al–Aziz Abd al–Ghani as Prime minister.¹⁵

During 1975 al-Hamadi travelled widely, visiting nearly every Arab country, Iran and Europe. He refused with financial aid, which would enable him to launch new projects and reduce dependence on Saudi Arabia, thus realizing one of his main objectives. He was converted to develop rural areas on which he concentrated the ambitious development plan of 1977. He paid special attention in the Shafais and enlisted their help in making the army less a monopoly of Zaidi tribal notables. He aimed at a strong centralized state with wide political participation and he encouraged the emergence of the Leftist National Democratic Front (NDF). These moves offended the practically independent northern chiefs, some of whom rebelled and were consequently bombed by the airforce. On the night of 11/12 October 1977 al-Hamidi and his brother were murdered. The assassins were never caught nor were the motives for the crime established.

¹⁵ United Nations Development Programme : Background Paper for a country programme for the Yemen Arab Republic, Sawa, March 1980 mimeo

Building of state and modernization under Ibrahim al-Hamdi

State building and modernization during the last years of the at Hamidi era. This new situation was reflected in the greater freedom of action enjoyed by the Abd al-Ghani government in 1975 and there after. The technocrats in the government, including the prime minister, who was a former minister of economics and the founding chairman of the Central Bank, were released from much of the petty politicking, obstructionism, and corruption that they associated with the consultative council and the system of political bargaining and brokerage it had come to symbolize.¹⁶ Less constrained than before by what they regarded as ignorant and selfish forces, they felt able to get on with what they perceived to be the major tasks facing the Yemeni state and nation.

Prime minister Abd-al-ghani and his fellow technocrats did not have an independent for their positions and decision making freedom upon president al-Hamdi and his military colleagues. Their dependence was not without its drawbacks, as was evident in al-hamdi's unexpected switching of Dr. Abd al Karim from minister of development minister of education in the summer of 1976. Dr. al-Iryani and most other modernists, including the Prime Minister, were unhappy with the move but were powerless to do anything about it. Nevertheless, President al-Hamdi's overriding political concerns and his commitment to national strength and development nicely with the specialized skills and technical concern of the modernists, and he chose to give them considerable leeway in the formulation and implementation of domestic policy that was not politically sensitive. The parallel but not identical interests of the

¹⁶ D. Robert. Burrowes, 12, p. 28.

military politicians and the civilian modernists made for a good working relationship and divisor of labor. Despite the predictable irritations between the two groups, each respected and realized its need for the other. Moreover, the partnership between president al-Hamid and Abd al-Ghani government was bound together in part by a strongly held it uncodified ideology of state building. Both parties regarded state building as the primary task of the current phase of Yemen's development, and both recognized the need to strengthen the state at the center and to increase its capabilities to reach and have an impact on the periphery. Their strategy was to increase the capacity of the state of deliver services and then to exchange those services for allegiance to the state, a quid pro quo designed both to advance socioeconomic development and to strengthen the state. In most regards, the perspective shared by president al-Hamid and the Abd al-Ghani government resembled that advanced by the Makki government, the lost to serve under at Iryani regime.

AHMAD AL-GHASHMI 1977-78

He was a tribesman of the Hashid confederation. A Shafai officer attempted to incite an uprising in Taiz but al-Ghashmi, with the help of the Zaidi Tribes crushed it and rebels with other members of the NDF sought refuge in Aden where Ismail hoped to use them to bring about unity by over throwing the government in Sana. Al-Ghashmi therefore loosened ties with Aden and strengthened relations with Saudi Arabia. He spoke of democracy and nomination 99 man constitutional Assembly which was to prepare the way for eventual elections. Preoccupied with day-to-day affairs, he had neither the ability-nor the time to make a mark on Yemeni history before is murder on 24 June 1978.

ALL ABDULLAH SALEH AS PRESIDENT OF THE YAR 1978-1990

Like Ahmed al-Ghashmi he was also stern believer of the real democracy in the country. He started with the municipal election, which took place in 1979. Later that year he appointed a 15 man consultative council and expanded the membership of the constituent Assembly. In February 1980 he announced that there would be a general election and in May he set up a committee for national dialogue to prepare for it. He also launched new party, the United Yemeni Organization, with a charter that comprised both the principles of the Revolution and the sublime principle of Islam.

Election was disrupted by increased activity by the NDF, whose leader Sultan Ammed Omar, stated that he would only participate if the government committed itself to a series of measures which included land reform, nationalization of industry and less dependence on Saudi Arabia.¹⁷ In October 1980 there had been a change of prime minister when Abd-al-Ghani, the Shafai economist, was replaced by another technocrat, an agriculture economist Dr. Abd al-Karim al Iryani, a member of the Qadi class. In general Saleh's policy was to choose competent officials and not to interfere in administrative matters.

In foreign policy of Saleh region avoided total commitment either to the East or the West. The Saudi provided enough to keep his government solvent but not enough to permit total economic independence. At the UN, the YAR abstained from voting on the Afghanistan question. Saleh's ministers sought and investment from the west but Saleh also needed to obtain Soviet arms and exert pressure on Aden to reduce its backing for the NDF. As a result relations

¹⁷ Report in MEED (London 30 April – 6 May 1982, 43-44)

between the YAR and Saudi Arabia were downgraded. Saleh refused to endorse the US Rapid Development Force but did not join the Tripartite Pact of Libya, Ethiopia and PDRY formed to denounced it. The Republic did not join the GCC but sent volunteers to fight for Iraq against Iran. In December 1982 the YAR provided a base for 2,000 Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) guerrillas after their expulsion from Beirut. In 1984 Saleh revisited Moscow and signed a treaty of friendship similar to those concluded by the USSR with Syria and the PDRY, but refused to Libya.¹⁸ About the same time it was announced that although the USSR had failed to find oil in the YAR, the USA had succeeded in doing so. Western help was essential for its exploitation and also in the development of agriculture to which the government attached almost equal importance. Also, in the same year, the YAR signed a five-year trade and agreement with EC.

In 1985 the YAR held election when 17,500 representatives were elected to local councils working for co-operation development. About one half of the electorate voted and the polls were seen as a significant development which would eventually bring into political life educated young Yemenis and weaken the power of the tribal Sheikhs. On 5 July 1988 the long-postponed general election took place for 128 seats in the new 159-members consultative council which replaced the old constituent Assembly. The remaining 31 members were appointed by the president. More than a million registered to vote, including 60,000 women and more than 1200 candidates stood for election. None of the 15 women candidates was successful. Approximately one-sixth of time election seats, including all six constituencies in Sana was won by candidates sympathetic

¹⁸ S. Jamal al-Suwaldi ; (Ed) The Yemeni war of 1994, cause and consequences, Saqi Books, 1995, p. 48

to the Muslim Brotherhood and many others of tribesmen of conservative background.

After this election Saleh announced his aim to achieve democracy without repression, claimed that there were no political prisoners and stated that he would give priority to agriculture and industry making use of local materials. Abd al-Ghani was reappointed as Prime Minister subsequent events showed that the consultative council operated more freely than almost any other in the Arab world.¹⁹

Despite occasional frontier incidents, the outcome of local rivalries rather than government policies, relations with Saudi Arabia were generally good. The Saudi-Yemeni Co-ordinating Committee, formed in 1975, confine to meet to disturb aid In 1989 Saudi Arabia lifted almost all restrictions imposed on Yemeni emigrant workers, giving them almost equal rights with Saudi citizenship. At various stages of the process towards unity with the South, Saleh travelled to Saudi Arabia to reassure kind faud. The USSR continued to provide training and technical personnel and in January 1990 Saleh visited the USA for the first time and was saluted by President Bush as a pillar of stability. Saleh took every opportunity with increased aid.

AL-ATTAS AS PRESIDENT OF THE PDRY (1986-1990)

The PDRY has a hierarchical Marxist political organizations and their had followed socialist economic system. Al-Attas became apparent that al-Baid,

¹⁹ The Middle East and North Africa ; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1997, p.p. 1098-99

secretary-General of the Yemeni socialist party (YSP), held an equally important post. The earlier president Ali Nasser Muhammad and his followers, much power appeared to rest with the military, particularly in the hands of his tribal opponents from the north-west, to the extent that the fourth congress of the YSP in June 1987 expressed concern about opportunist rightists in the armed forces. Despite the glorification of Ismail, Ali Aatar and other martyrs of January 1986, there appeared to be little change in either the internal affairs or foreign policy of the new regime. In the same year al-Attas stated that the relationship with the USSR was the corner stone of government policy and there was close co-operation in trade, petroleum and economic matters.

First visit of al-Attas made as President of the PDRY was to assure king Faud of Saudi Arabia that there would be no further encouragement to incite revolutionary activities against the Saudi government. Al-Attas was the first PDRY Head of state to visit Muscat. Amidst references to brotherhood several agreements were signed including one to delimit the frontier.²⁰ Other Gulf states provided aid. As part of the PDRY's attempt to present a more moderate image abroad, diplomatic relations were restored with Morocco and with Egypt as soon as the Arab League lifted its veto. Al-Attas visited Baghdad, Iraq, in July 1988, and later there was an agreement to increase the processing of Iraqi petroleum at Aden refinery with Iraqi crude piped across Saudi Arabia to Yanbu. Al-Attas stated that the USA had been approached for the resumption of relations, which were, in fact, restored just before unification. The PDRY therefore ended its separate existence with no outstanding feuds and indeed had achieved international recognition by election to the UN Security Council. In January 1990

20 Karl. Pieragostini, 14, p. 50

al-Attar opened a regional peace conference called by the organization for Afro-Asian Solidarity, attended by 45 states with a call for withdrawal of all fleets from the Red Sea, the gulf and the Indian ocean. The long standing dispute could only be resolved through unification and in negotiated a series of agreement. Both north and south Yemen are agreed that boarder forces would withdrawal and no any demarcation. The first practical results were the abolition of the need for passports for travel between North and South Yemen. A meeting of the Ministers of petroleum who agreed on the establishment of the Yemeni company for investment in oil and mineral resources for joint exploitation of marib/Shabwa. For the creating the unified economic interests the port of Aden was very important. Port of Aden as a free zone and to provide it with a larger and more prosperous hinterland. It was clear that neither state could finance its own development unilaterally or attract enough outside help but through unification this would possible.

In November 1989, al-Iryani and the Assistant Secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Salim Salihe spend three days in Sana discussing a 136-article constitutions, based on agreements reached by the constitutional committee established following the war in 1979. It was published while Saleh was in Aden and he proposed that it should be referred to both legislatures and than be put a referendum, this set a target date for unification of May 1990. Al-Baid Emphasized that unity in Yemeni

UNIFICATION OF YEMEN

Unification of Yemen was achieved on May 22, 1990. This was a realization of a long-cherished dream of the Yemeni people. Both history and geography

ordained for a unified Yemeni state. It was the cradle of the earliest civilization. Both presidents Saleh and Ali Nasser Muhammed had good relation with each other but during the fighting in Aden 1986, Sana remained neutral and obtain from commenting upon events in Aden. The president al-Attas very much interested to unite the country.²¹

In 1986 both head of state met together for unity in Tripoli, Libya. Although they could not reach of any result, again they met and Saleh stated that he would give priority to unity. At the same year Kuwait tried to mediate a settlement of the refugee problem but it was still a high priority when al-Baidment to Sana in July 1987 in the hope of co-ordinating economic and social policies. Meanwhile, there had been disputes concerning the exact location of the frontier which had never been delimited and was particularly vague in the area of Shabwa where it was anticipated that petroleum would be found. In December 1987 al Iryani denied that there had been armed clashed but in the following April there were reports that both sides were reinforcing their border troops. Saleh declared that should be seen as a step towards full Arab Unity. In January 1990 al-Iryani travelled to Aden to discuss preparations for elections and for merging the Ministries of the interior. Plans were announced for a merger of the state airlines. A new press law was introduced in both states. A few days later the two cabinets held a Joint meeting in Sana. All political prisoners Were released and a Joint committee set up to negotiate with other political parties. In February 1990 there was a second Joint Cabinet meeting in Aden, at which 46 laws were approved an matters as customs procedures, taxation, trade unions and education.

²¹ Pratul Lahiri, "Unification of Yemen", World Focus, July 1991 10-13

On 21 May the agreement to unite was posed unanimously in Aden but in Sana three Islamic fundamentalists members walked out and five abstained aimed demonstrations by their supporters. The priority of the government of the Republic of Yemen to develop the country's economic infrastructure and to improve relations with other Arab states.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN GULF CRISIS

In 1990 when Iraq invasion on Kuwait placed the government of Yemen in difficult position the economy of Yemen was heavily dependent on trade with Iraq and Saudi Arabia and number of Yemeni workers in Iraq then Saudi Arabia. Moreover, there was evidence of widespread popular support in Yemen for president Saddam Hussain of Iraq. These factors explained the government equivocal response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and to subsequent developments in the Gulf region. In the immediate aftermath of the invasion the government condemned Iraq, but also criticized the arrival of US and other western military force to defend Saudi Arabia. A summit meeting of leaders of Arab League member states held in Cairo on 10 August 1990, Yemen voted against the proposal to send Arab force to Saudi Arabia as part of a multinational force to deter aggression by Iraq.²² Yemen also abstained in the UN Security Council vote to impose economic sanction Iraq. In October 1990 the Yemeni Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abd al-Karim al Iryani, announced that Yemen would support any measures taller to achieve peaceful withdrawl of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, but this should result in the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the area. Yemen relations with Saudi Arabia deteriorated as a result of Yemen's initial strong opposition to the presence of foreign armed forces in the Gulf and

²² The Europe Year Book; Stables Printers Rochester, Kent England 1997, .p. 3763-64.

to ambiguous stance it subsequently adopted in this respect. On 15 September 1990, in what was regarded as a retaliatory action, Saudi Arabia announced that it had withdrawn the privileges which Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia had previously enjoyed. In November 1990 the Yemeni government voted against the UN Security council resolution to authorize the multinational contingent stationed in the Gulf to use all necessary measure against Iraq in order to remove its forces from Kuwait if away had not with drawn by 15 January 1991. All those effort by the Yemen did not effect relationship with US.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AFTER UNIFICATION

After the unification the two government parties, the Northern GPC and southern YSP had agreed to share power equally until elections were held in November 1992 but within month of the referendum there were reports that extreme members of each were increasing their stocks of weapons for use against the other. Due to the disparity in the population 10 million in the North and 2 million in the South and Northern shocked by unislamic life style of south and by the enhanced role of women.

Until election political turmoil in state on high level. Northern GPC and southern YSP killed one another political leader, bureaucratic and other important persons. In September 1991 a YSP official was murdered, in December two more killed at a poverty meeting in Ibb. Two were later wounded in Sa'ada and another killed in Taiz. In April 1992, the minister of Justice Abd al-Wasi Salam, a YSP leader, survived after gunmen opened fire on by car. In May the house of Salim Salih Muhammad, a YSP representative on the presidential council, was attacked. A bomb attacked at the house of Prime Minister and attack on the house to the editor of newspaper. Both groups had claimed to each other.

These incidents were only part of the general breakdown of law and order. In October 1991 there were riots in Sava in which public buildings were set on fire. All these incidents happened due to the rustication of workers from Saudi Arabia. They wanted education, fertile land which the state did not provide.

THE 1993 ELECTION

The election took place between 15 January and 16 February of 1993 of the major political parties presenting candidates, the GPC, led by the president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, and the YSP, led by the Vice President Ali Salim al Baid, were the largest. The two other major parties were the YIP led by Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain at Ahar, and the Baath (Renaissance) party led by Mujahid Abu Shuarib. There were also more than 40 smaller parties, but most of them were in alliance with one of the four major parties.²³

After a highly campaigning nation wide first time election held after the unification. International observers expressed broad satisfaction with the conduct of the elections, the first nationwide, multi-party elections based on universal suffrage in the Arabian Peninsula. Inevitably there were reports of disturbances in several towns and accusations of fraudulent practices by both of the leading parties. When the results were announced.

²³ *ibid.* p. 37641

GPC	-	123 Seats
YIP	-	62 Seats
YAR and YSP	-	56 Seats
BAATH	-	7 Seats
MINOR PARTY	-	5 Seats
INDEPENDENT	-	47 Seats

Source: World Europe – 1997

All over the 50 women candidates who stood for election, only two won seats. The three main parties eventually agreed to form a coalition with the GPC and YSP each taking two seats on the Presidential council and the YIP the one remaining seats. The YIP was also allocated six posts in the council of ministers but these did not include the portfolios of education and finance which the party had demanded. However, the leader of the YIP Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain at Ahman, became speaker of the House of Representatives. The YSP leader was disappointed by the election results and became increasingly apprehensive and resentful about the emerging alliance between the GPC and the YIP. The GPC found it easier to co-operate with the YIP on a number of important political issues, especially proposed constitutional changes, than with the YSP this co-operation was assisted by the fact that the GPC leader's tribe, the Sanhan, belonged to the Hashid tribal federation, of which the YIP leader was the paramount Sheikh. In August 1993 the Vice-president refused to take part in the Government and decided to return to Aden. His departure from sana marked the official beginning of a political crisis that was to lead to civil war.

THE CIVIL WAR

At the anniversary of the general election of April 1994 a major tank battle took place between rival army units at Amran, some 60 km to the north of Sana. Some 200 tanks were involved in the fighting. Both sides claimed that the other attacked first. The YSP claimed that the attack was tantamount to a declaration of war, while the president accused at Baid of secessionism and pledged to fight to defend the unity of the country. On 4th may 1994 fighter aircraft under the command of the YSP attacked northern airports at Sana, Taiz and Hodeida, the Presidential palace in Sana, the country's two main power stations, Hodeida port, and petroleum storage and pipeline facilities at Marib. The Northern aircraft retaliated on 5th may 1994, badly damaging the airport at Aden. The northern military command reported pitched battles in several areas along the old frontier between the YAR and PDRY and claimed that southern force had suffered heavy losses in seven of the country's 17 provinces. The civil war had begun in earnest. The president declared a 30 days state of emergency and dismissed the vice-president.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CIVIL WAR

After the defeated the southern forces the victorious Northern pledged to work for national reconciliation. July 1994 a document was submitted to the UN secretary-general stating that military operations would cease immediately, a general amnesty would be declared, democracy and political pluralism, together with human rights, freedom of speech and of the press would be respected, and national dialogue within the framework of constitutional legitimacy would be resumed. These statement were reaffirmed during a meeting of the council of ministers in Aden, in which it was declared that all northern military units would

return of barracks. A committee was formed to implement the reconstruction of Aden, which was named as the country's economic capital.

On September 1994 the House of Representatives in sana adopted a series of constitutional reforms which greatly strengthened the position of the president, including the abolition of the presidential council. The defeat of the secular YSP and the dispersal of its military and political power base the Islamist YIP began asserting its authority. As part of the constitutional reforms Sharia (Islamic Law) became the only, rather than the principal. Source of legislation and the last references to the specific rights of women were removed from the constitution.

Despite its minority representation in government the YIP was the most dynamic organization. Its officials were active in the towns and even in remote parts of the countryside, and its broad-based constituency included the tribes, the commercial bourgeoisie and the influential Muslim Brotherhood.

In early 1995, 13 Opposition parties from across the political spectrum formed a common front to oppose the ruling GPC/YIP coalition. The new Democratic coalition of opposition adopted as its platform the Document of pledge and Agreement signed before the civil war and urged the government to abide by its terms. The new bloc demanded that the government act without delay to implement the economic measures endorsed by the House of Representatives at the November 1994 and to eradicate corruption in the country's administration. Because of increasing government interference in what had been a free press with opposition papers being targeted for harassment by the authorities, and widespread illiteracy, the new coalition stated that it would take its campaign to the people by the use of audio-Cassettes.

CONCLUSION

The Yemeni Political developments have been analyzed throughout the chapter. Changes in the system have occurred at times very slowly and at other times quite rapidly. The changes were largely caused by contradictions within the polity. Initially The contradictions in Yemen stemmed from the desire of the political system to remain isolationist while importing new methods into the system, thus provoking a conflict of Interest between the new and the old. The persistent refusal of the Imamate to infuse the system with modern techniques and ideas gave rise to splinter groups that, at first demanded political reform. When those reforms did not materialize, some of the splinter groups become resistance movement. But after some time gradually the change of the mind set up of people and finally unification took place in Yemen.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The process of economic development is composed of three kinds of social action. The institution of changes and the acquisition of greater wealth and income, the implementation of institutional changes, and the organization of the social and cultural life of the community so that growth becomes a feature of social change.¹

By examining YAR economic development, one way determines the composition of its economic programmes and specify the social changes that have evolved. Yemen's economic circumstances at the outbreak of the 1962 revolution were lamentable. Attempts by Imam Ahmad to improve the economic condition of the country were far too little and far too late the strict isolationist policy had deeply harmed the state and made its economic situation difficult to repair. Although an infrastructure was beginnings Yemen in the 1950s, the revolution any regime in 1962 inherited one of the most backward economic structures in the world.² Foreigners were aghast to find Yemen literally still living in the middle Ages. The International Labour Organization in 1967 reported that "Social welfare, community organizations, Labour welfare organizations, cooperative departments and such institutions we unknown. General and Commercial Credit, and backing facilities are limited to two twons."³

¹ John L. Finkle and Richard W. Gable; Political Development and Social Change, New York : John Wiley, 1971, p.p. 5-6

² W. Montgomery watt; Islamic Political Thought Edinburgh: The University Press, 1968, p. 25

³ International Labour Office; Report to the Y.A.R. Government on Prospects of Small Industries (Washington, D.C., 1967)

In light of Yemen's backward economic condition the Yemen Arab Republic faced an ominous and difficult task. To improve and modernize the country, it needed the immediate financial and technical help of the outside world. The country, at the end of the Civil war, was in havoc and general destruction. The agricultural sector was severely damaged due to reductions in live stock and less fertile land. To alleviate its economic plight, the YAR opted for a mixed economy a free enterprises system with central planning and authority in development. It also improved its relationship with foreign towards in order to gain their support and interest in its development schemes. Thus, it renewed its diplomatic ties with west Germany, which had been broken in 1964 as a result of the latter's close cooperation and support of Israel. It also renewed its diplomatic ties with the United States in the Summer of 1972 which was followed by formal recognition of the YAR by Britain, France and Holland. These improvements came immediately after Yemen had received regional acceptance on the heels of Saudi Arabia recognition in July 1970.

When it appeared that Yemen's relations, regionally and internationally, were improving, it addressed its economic problems. The Creation of the Central Planning Organization (CPO) in January 1972 was seen as the first positive effort in that direction. The CPO played a leading role in stimulates the Yemeni economy.

Before the Creation of the CPO, Yemen lacked the ability to formulate a coherent policy for development. Yemeni expertise in the technical and administrative fields was very limited. Although this was a heavy burden, the CPO began to recruit specialists and experts not only from neighbouring Arab

States, but also from the Eastern and Western bloc countries. Planned changes were now to be accepted and enforced. The CPO was given the power to approve the capital expenditures of state enterprises, and it set up 65 planning committees and statistical units in several ministers, State enterprises, and other bodies to increase its effectiveness.⁴

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

With the help of the World Bank, Kuwait fund the CPO started the development programme. The first development programme for the three years 1973 – 76. The primary aim of the first Three-Year Development – Programme was to cultivate the country's infrastructure (roads, electricity, general construction, telecommunication, and irrigation projects). It was believed that development of the country's infrastructure was imperative to further and speedier growth. During this period, industrialization was started. It was on a small scale, but it was beginning.

Although first Three Year Development Programme introduced modern techniques of development into Yemen. It did not succeed vital area of agriculture but it open the way of development. Through this programme people of Yemen known little more how they increase of production and market. Agriculture, as has been stated, is the mainstay of the Yemeni economy. During the three-year programme, agriculture grew at a much slower rate than did trade or services- Fifteen percent of the programm's allocations were to agriculture. A more significant aspect of the creation of the CPO is that the YAR initiated new

⁴ World Bank Country Study; Yemen Arab Republic, Development of a Traditional Economy (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 1979)

grounds in the institutional area. The agricultural Fund, the Agriculture Credit Bank, the Tihama Development Authority, research stations, reservoirs, and extension services came into existence.

Despite the fact that not all of the projects initiated in the first Three – year Development programme were completed, the programme did establish the basic foundation stone for future planning.⁵ The first three year development programme allocated were 936 million Yemeni riyals which all had spented on the development mostly in the agriculture sectors. After that Government Started first five year plan.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN 1976-81

Government planned to allocation were 16,500 million riyals on the first five year development programme – and had its major objectives.

1. To improve agriculture production and to work toward self sufficiency in food. This meant limiting the growing of qat.
2. To intensify the industrial sector.
3. To improve and modernize the transport and communication sectors.
4. To continue to develop the country's human and natural resources.

The objectives were to be realized through a combination of endeavors. Yemen had to induce foreign interest in its proposed projects to gain foreign assistance.

⁵ Abdul Karim at Iryani: "Economic Growth and the first Five – Year plan in the Yemen Arab Republic. An Analytical Study", Journal of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula April 1980, p. 94.

Foreign technical and capital and was provided on a large scale by international organizations such as the International Development Association the Arab Agricultural Development Corporation, the U.N. Development Programme, the Kuwait Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the U.K. Overseas Development Ministry and the U.S. Agency for International Development, by countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, China, and the Soviet Union, and through the cooperation of the public and private sectors.

The first Five – year plan has seen success, however limited. Two factors are seen as reasons for its lack of total success, one regional and the other local.

Regional Factors.

The regional factor stems from the aftershock of the Arab – Israeli War of 1973 and the subsequent increase in oil revenues. The increase in the price of oil enlarged the treasuries of the Arab oil-producing states. This head them to allocate huge sums of money to their economic development programmes. Yemen was hurt by the emigration of one-third of its labor force to other Arab States, and it was forced to employ modern technologies. It has increased the use of tractors in two ways, by creating a need for tractors through the shortage and the high cost of labour and by making available the necessary funds through workers remittances. There are now between 5,000 and 10,000 tractors in the YAR. Workers remittances have been more or less responsible for the success of Yemen's efforts at economic development. Because of remittances, remittances have been more or less responsible for the success of. Yemen's efforts at economic development. Because of the remittances, Yemen has seen a balance of

payments consistently since 1972. At present, workers, remittances have reached YR \$22,625,400,000 (about US \$5,000,000,000) since the first Five-Yemen has seen a balance of payments consistently since 1972. At present, workers, remittances have reached YR \$22,625,400,000 (about US \$5,000,000,000) since the first five-year plan was inaugurated.⁶ Workers remittances have increased liquidity in the YAR through their positive effect on the distribution of income. Generally direct contributions to the families of workers, expenditures of remittances by these families mean income to other Yemenis. However, because Yemenis have not yet become consciously aware of the benefits of investment, they tend to rely on short – term investments with fast rate of return. They have yet to invest in such long-term projects as industrial and technological enterprises that could conceivably benefit the whole community the Yemeni economy has dependent on workers remittances. Because they are the only resources that Yemen has in abundance. Yemen has no valuable resources to use as alternatives to workers remittances. It has no oil nor minerals, and its agriculture is a developing sector that could in the future be profitable to the Yemeni economy.⁷ Consequently, Yemen will remain dependent on workers. However, even the agriculture area will take a long time to develop since much of the arable lands are being converted to qat areas. The consumption of qat has become a social and economic sickness that is debilitating national growth. Qat growing has expanded very rapidly, forcing agricultural resources to be increasingly diverted to this crop. It owes its popularity to consumer demand, high prices, and low production costs, and it has become the most productive cash crop in the state. Its returns exceed those of competing crops by a wide margin.

⁶ Figure taken by World Europa 1997.

⁷ Mohammed Anan Ghalah; Government Organizations as a Barrier to Economic Development in Yemen, Ruhr University Press, Bochum 1979, p. 43

The fact that one-third of Yemen's labour force is out of the country has hindered and, to some degree, hurt its attempt to become self-sufficient in agriculture. Labour shortage has also hurt the industrial sector and has increased wages dramatically. To alleviate the labour shortage, the YAR has been forced to recruit labour from Pakistan, Egypt, Korea, China, Somalia, and Ethiopia. As a result, YR \$8,718 million has left the state since 1976.⁸

The industrial sector in YAR is also hit hard because it faces high costs; therefore, the cost of the final product is not competitive either domestically or internationally. Unlike most underdeveloped economies, which are characterized by low labour costs and low wages, the Yemeni economic situation is the reverse. This has prompted many to forecast economic difficulties for Yemen in both the agricultural and industrial sectors. The World Bank and other such institutions have emphasized that because of Yemen's difficulties in achieving self-sufficiency in agriculture and in lowering costs, competitive commodities will pigeonhole the economy in a vicious predicament. They point out that as the country continues to increase its imports of goods and commodities, workers remittances will be consumed within a few years and deficits will not be too far away. In the first quarter of 1981, Yemen actually experienced a deficit of US \$60 million.⁹ However, this was largely caused by the fact that the government restricted emigration in its attempt to keep the labour force in the country. This policy was soon discarded.

⁸ Figure has taken the middle East and North Africa 1997.

⁹ Mohammad. Anan, Ghalah, 7, p. 43

LOCAL FACTOR

The local factor that has limited the success of the first Five-year plan stems from a lack of skills and the traditional attitudes of the workers in Yemen. Traditional attitudes toward work for wages among the Yemenis in general are negative. Consequently, the Yemenis shy away from work, tending to regard work for wages as demeaning. This partially explains why one-third of Yemen's Labour force is outside of the country in spite of high wages at home. Moreover, many Yemenis lack the skills and the knowledge to use new techniques and methods in the agricultural and industrial sectors. The government's attempt to educate the population has not met with a large degree of success because the first Five – Year plan did not place the development of human resources as a priority. In order to increase the skills of Yemenis, they need to be educated in the technical fields. Recognizing this fact, the Prime Minister has emphasized that human resources development will be a priority in the second Five – Year plan to be inaugurated in 1982.

The first Five Year plan has been outstanding improvement in the transportation and Communication sectors in Yemen. All major cities are linked by paved roads. More than 1200 kilometers of paved roads have been completed by the Highway Authority.¹⁰ This has increased mobility and has opened the country not only to the outside, but also internally. Paved roads have facilitated trade, have eased access to markets for agricultural producers, and have allowed new industries to be established. Advancement in road construction has been complemented by developments in port facilities, both air and sea. Airports have been modernized in the three major cities (Sana, Taiz and Hodeida). The Sana

10. Figure taken by the World Europa-1997

International Airport boasts of its ability to accommodate increased outgoing and incoming cargo. The Hodeida port has been expanded dramatically. From a total capacity of 600,000 tons of through put of cargo per annum in 1977, the total capacity of the Hodeida port in 1981 for general cargo has been increased to 1,450,000 tons per annum.

At this plan government given the mere priority to open the School, Colleges hospital in rural areas because rural people will become more dependent on the services of the central government. The communication system is being developed rapidly and is being used significantly to socially integrated the state. Television was first introduced into Yemen in 1972.¹¹ It has been instrumental in garnering greater social awareness among the people. News commentaries have accentuated the country's economic efforts and have raised Yemeni awareness and scope of knowledge of the outside world. As a complement to television, radio and newspaper dailies are reaching the most isolated areas in Yemen. Tribes that once relied upon the spread of news by mouth are now able to hear or read for themselves about events transpiring in their own state and abroad.

The increase migration of rural males to the Arab oil producing states has, to some degree, altered the role of women in the agriculture sector. Women are participating more heavily in previously male dominated agricultural activities such as plowing, planting and harvesting. Some have taken Jobs in industrial firms. Such as in the textile complex outside of Sana to supplement what they receive from their male relatives abroad. Moreover, migrant Yemenis who have worked in Saudi Arabia have worked in the industrial rather in the agricultural

¹¹ The Middle East and North Africa ; Cambridge university Press, cambridge 1997, p. 1113

sector. Returnees generally tend to go into the industrial sector in search of capital. Consequently, they are demanding more governmental services.

Second Five and harvesting. Some have taken Jobs in industrial firms. Such as in the textile complex outside of Sana to supplement what they receive from their male relatives abroad. Moreover, migrant Yemenis who have worked in Saudi Arabia have worked in the industrial rather in the agricultural sector. Returnees generally tend to go into the industrial sector in search of capital. Consequently, they are demanding more governmental services.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1982 – 86)

Government plane were allocation of 16,500 million riyals on second five plan, and its major objectives are:

1. To make fertile total land area, which was, remain arid in first five-year plan.
2. To open the new industries with the collaboration of European Countries.
3. To increase per capita income which could fulfil in first five-year plan.
4. To road connection through Saudi Arabia to China.¹²

Yemen dependent more on foreign investment during this plan the 42% of foreign investment by two Gulf region countries of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. At

¹² Peterson, J.E.; Yemen, the Search for Modern State, London, British Library 1982, p. 136

this plan projected GDP 7% annually but not achieved because of December 1982, a major earthquake in Dhamar Provinces Caused the deaths of about 3,0000 people and widespread damage which, it was estimated, would cost \$ 650 million riyals to repair. The Supreme Council for the Reconstruction of Areas Affected by Earthquakes was established in 1983 to co-ordinate the process of reconstruction, and loans were sought from oil-rich states with which to implement reconstruction schemes. In 1983, Moreover, there was a slump in earnings from the remittances of North Yemenis working abroad, caused by cutbacks in petroleum production, reduced revenues and, hence, less profitable employment in the petroleum industries of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Crisis. These factors caused a crisis in the economy of the YAR. However, in 1984 the country's prospects improved, following increase in aid for the relief of the earthquake region.

In July 1984 it was announced that petroleum had been discovered in promising quantities in the Marib/al-Jawf basin by Hunt oil of the USA, which began commercial production in 1985 and subsequently spearheaded further discoveries which established North Yemen as a potential exporter of significant quantities of oil and gas.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1987 – 92)

The government were allocated of 28,100 million riyals of third five year plan.¹³ During this plan foreign investment has been continuing increases. The foreign investment on the third Five-year plan was 45%. During this plan government

¹³ Figure taken by the World Europa – 1997

specially given the consideration on agriculture sector. Petroleum and gas already came out so the government planned to how to use it and improved the country position. At the third Five year plan government allocated 5,000 million riyals to both gas and petroleum sector, with the result that productions had rises to a rate of about 180,000 barrels per day (b/d) by the time of unification in May 1990.

STRUCTURE OF ECONOMY

There are two fundamental geographical factors that exercise decisive influence over the South Yemeni economy. The first of those is its scanty endowment in natural resources. No mineral wealth of commercial significance is known to be present, aside from small, isolated deposits of semiprecious gemstones, rock salt, and limestone and other building materials. Agriculture potential in the highlands is strictly limited by the broken nature of the terrain, which confines farming units to quit small plots, while on the coastal plain cultivation can be successfully conducted only at the few locations where fertile soils are found in conjunction with reliable. Supplies of water for irrigation, either from subsurface reservoirs or from intermittent streams.¹⁴ South Yemen's agriculture can cover the minimum needs of its people in essential foodstuffs only in years of exceptionally favorable weather.

South Yemen situated at the mouth of Red Sea provides the potential for an important role in the commerce between the Indian Ocean basin and the

14 Lackner, Helen; P.D.R. Yemen, outpost of Socialist Development, in Arabia, London, Ithaca Press 1985, p. 149

Mediterranean world. By the mid-1970s the PDRY's economic aims were to concentrate the means of production and distribution in the hands of the state, to shift the basis of the economy from services to production, to develop a resources and technology base, to ensure an equitable distribution of income and to provide for essential human social needs. Under the Economic Organization Law enacted in 1969 the country's eight banks (all but one of which were foreign owned) were taken over and amalgamated into the National Bank of Yemen. Insurance firms were liquidated or consolidated in the public-sector insurance and Reinsurance Company. The major trading concerns were expropriated and organized into the National Corporation of Foreign Trade and the National Home Trade Company. The companies providing services (except oil bunkering) to the port of Aden were nationalized and placed under the ports Board. Petroleum distribution companies were seized and their function entrusted to the petroleum board. In 1977, control of the Aden refinery, already amortized on British petroleum's books, was transferred by mutual consent to the PDRY government. When, in the following year, the cable and wireless telecommunications installations were similarly taken over, the only foreign firms operating in the country were several international oil companies providing bunker fuel in Aden port.

Meanwhile, the traditional productive sectors were drastically restructured. Agriculture lands were confiscated from the former rulers and other absentee landowners. By 1972 arable land had been organized into state farms or into cooperatives. Marketing and the supply of services were concentrated in the hands of government agencies. Fishing boats and gear were nationalized and distribution of the catch was placed under the control of a cooperative. Similar collectivization was applied to traditional handicrafts and to retail trade. All

housing was nationalized, with the single exception of owner-occupied dwellings. The results of government management of virtually all-economic activity have been mixed.

SECTOR WISE ANALYSIS OF NORTH AND SOUTH YEMEN BEFORE THE UNIFICATION.

Agriculture

In the North Yemen, where agriculture has always been extensively practiced. The total area of cultivation 1,500,000 hectare, of this cultivated 85% of irrigation solely by rain water. The agriculture sector achieved slow growth.

FIVE YEAR PLAN	GROWTH
Ist Five Year Plan (1977-81)	1%
2 nd Five Year Plan (1982-86)	4.8%
3 rd Five Year Plan (1987-92)	5%

Sources: *The Europe year Book 1980 – 1990*
The Middle East and North Africa 1980 – 1990

According to the world Bank, agriculture output in the YAR grew by an annual average of 2.9% in the period 1980 – 88 and accounted for 23% of GDP in 1998, although more than two-thirds of the working population were engaged in the sector.¹⁵

¹⁵ Peterson, J.E; 12, p.p. 136-137

Coffee

North Yemen's best known crop was traditionally coffee, grown mainly in the hills behind the Tihanma, although it was cultivated in various degrees all over the country. It was once the largest foreign exchange earner, but the amount of land devoted to it has decreased, partly because of fluctuation in demand on the world Market and partly because the farmers found the stimulant, qat (the consumption of which is a social ritual in both North and South Yemen), to be more profitable crop. Although, the government announced in 1972 to limit the cultivation and consumption of qat. The increase in consumer spending in the second half of the 1970s especially favoured qat production for the local market as against coffee production for export. In 1985 an estimated 47,000 hectare, including some of the best ground for cultivation in the country, was given over to the qat crop, which is valued as \$ 1200 million, per year. Qat farmers do not receive any to the concessionary loans and other benefits offered by the state-owned agriculture bank.

Cereal

The major cereal crop in the North Yemen is sorghum (Durra), grown at any altitude upto 3,000 meter. Other cereals and wheat, barley and maize.

Cereal thousand metric tons.

Years	1980	1985	1990
Cereal	812	675	767

Source: The Europa year Book 1980 -- 1990

The middle East and North Africa 1980 - 90

In the past the YAR exported grain to Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia but, although a comparatively large area is allocated to cereal's, the yield is poor and Yemen has

increasingly come to rely on Imports of staple foods. Flood, as well as drought, can cause loss of output:

FRIUTS AND VEGETABLE

Yemen highland areas produce many fruits and vegetables. Citrusfruits, apricots, peaches, grapes, tomatoes and potatoes are the main crops, but others, such as cauliflower's, lettuces, peas, cucumbers and watermelons are being introduced at the instigation of the ministry of Agriculture.

Fruits and Vegetable metric tons.

Years	1980	1985	1990
Fruits and Vegetable	479	545	740

Sources : The Europa year Book 1980-90

The middle East and North Africa 1980 -90.

A nine – year agricultural development programme for the central highlands, costing \$ 20 million, was instituted in 1984 with a loan of \$ 8m from IDA-the largest of several international loans.

Cotton

The hot Tihama plain produces dates, tobacco and cotton which have been established there to form the basis for local industries. Cotton assumed as cash crop, in 1973/74 total cotton and cottonseeds exports were worth 35.2 million riyals. However, after 1974/75 cotton production fell sharply, and by 1981 annual production was only 5,000 tons. Exports have virtually ceased. This decline appears to have been due to the low level of prices maintained by the government.

SOUTH YEMEN'S AGRICULTURE

South Yemen's agriculture potential is limited by rugged terrain, scarcity of suitable soils, and a meager, concentration of water. The area of cultivated land in the PDRY is estimated at 320,000 hectare, only 1% of the total land area, and a were 100,000 hectare is actually under cultivation. About 70% of the population, including the stock-raising nomads, lives in rural areas in 1978. The most intensively cultivated areas are Aden Abyan Lehej. The river valleys of the Hadramawt area also fertile and relatively well developed. The Kuwait fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) financed a preinvestment study of the Abyan delta and in may 1974 agreed to lend 4.2 million Kuwait dinars to help finance land reclamation and irrigation in the area. The major scheme in the 1980s was the Hadramawt agricultural development project, designed to raise production on 3,225 hectare of agriculture land.¹⁶

Cotton

Cotton, the PDRY's principal export crop, is produced mainly in Lahaj and Abyan. The government controlled the whole process of growing and marketing. However the area under cotton has been declining, in spite of cash incentives offered to growers, with an estimated 12,000-hectare devoted to cotton in 1981, as against 14,000 hectare in 1971. In 1987 the council of minister approved proposed increased in the price of long and medium-stable cotton fiber in an effort to increase the annual yield and to develop the area under cotton cultivation.

¹⁶ S. Jaqueline and Y. Tareq. Ismail; The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: Politics, Economic's and Society, London, pinter, 1986, p. 65.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

The main fruits and vegetables grown in the south Yemen are tomatoes, carrots, salad vegetables, banana and melons. In 1984 the south Yemen produced 50,000 tons of vegetables, an increased of 14% compared with 1983. Bananas in particular are produced in quantity and the FAO has recommended an expansion of banana growing, provided export markets can be found.

Agricultural Production (thousand of metric tons)

--	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Cotton	12.8	10.8	9.3	5.4	4.9
Sesame	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.0
Coffee	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tobacco	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Wheat	12.0	10.0	9.0	8.5	8.0

Sources : *The Europa Year Book 1970 – 1990.*

The Middle East and North Africa – 1970 – 90.

Agricultural production in the South Yemen was periodically disrupted by weather conditions. Because of drought in 1976 and 1977.

In 1982, by contrast, the country experienced severe floods, which damaged agricultural land, early 1989 torrential rain and floods devastated the Hadramawt region, resulting in the destruction of the homes of ten thousands of people and causing extensive damage to the country's agricultural sector.

Unified Yemen is predominantly agriculture, in that 56.8% of its labour force is engaged in the agricultural sector. During 1990-94 agricultural production increased by an annual average of 3.6%. At the dawn of unification, Iraq and Kuwait engaged in Gulf crisis and Yemen supported the Iraq, although

agriculture was estimated to have contributed 22% of Yemen's GDP in 1991. The Government's priority aim was to increase food production in view of the population increase caused by returning Yemeni nationals. In 1992 the world food programme approved the allocation of \$13.4 million in food aid to Yemen to support the government's development of rural areas. Other international funding related to the agricultural sector has included a world bank loan of \$33 million in 1992, to strengthen sustainable agriculture and to improve water resources management. Rural areas were also given priority in infrastructures development initiated in 1991 – 92.

Crops ('000 metric tons)

--	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Wheat	143	152	160	171	170
Barley	57	60	66	63	65
Maize	62	70	75	69	80
Sorghum	460	465	474	444	450
Potatoes	155	196	213	181	200
Pulses	65	72	76	68	70
Cotton	185	200	204	182	192
Grapes	135	140	144	146	147
Banana	65	70	78	74	74

Sources: *The Europa year Book 1990 – 97*

The Middle East and North Africa 1990- 97

FISHERIES

It is one of the greatest potential sources of wealth, North Yemen produced not as much of source Yemen but it has considerable of fish production.

Fish Catching in tons.

1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
15120	16420	18170	22241	21700

Sources : *The middle East and North Africa. 1980-1990.*

Danish firms were contracted to develop fishing ports and related shore facilities at Hodeide and three other sites. Another private sector company was also established in 1987 to develop commercial fishing potential in the Red Sea. In 1989 the council of Ministers approved the establishment of the Yemen fisheries company.

South Yemen's coastal waters are rich in a variety of vertebrate fish and crustaceans. Earlier 70's fishing provided a livelihood for about 13,000 private fishermen. In the absence of cold storage and transport facilities, the catch furnished food only for the inhabitants of the coastal towns and villages. Much of it was dried on the beaches and carried inland by camel caravan for use or livestock feed and fertilizer. Under the 1969 nationalization law, fishing craft and implements were collectivized and the fisherman organized into fourteen cooperatives under the ministry of fish wealth. Between 1971 and 1977. YD 22.8 million was invested in fisheries. Objectives of the programme were to establish central control of the sector, to distribute the product efficiently throughout the country so as to reduce the necessity of food imports, and increase export earning. The ministry has acquired a modern fishing fleet, which it operates primarily for the export market. And is engaged in a joint venture with the USSR, also for export. A Japanese firm, Nichiro, holds a concession, principle for cuttlefish, on a royalty basis, from which the PDRY received YD 2.6 million in 1976. The PDRY's fishing fleet had 17 deep-sea fishing boats provided by the USSR., Japan.¹⁷ Local fisherman who are organized into 13 co-operatives, operate smaller coastal vessels while independent fishermen fish in one-men boats. A Russian – yemeni company and two Japanese companies are currently

¹⁷ *ibid.* p.p. 66-67

fishing in yemeni waters. On the processing side there are two fish-canning factories at mukalli and shukra, a fishmeal factory and a fish freezing plant at mukalla. Soviet contractors have worked on the development of Hedjuff fishing port. A project, financed by Libya, to develop a two-berth general cargo and fishing harbour at mukalla is now under way. Danish firms have constructed a fishing port at mishtun, costing \$50 million, which was opened in 1984, and the USSR was committed to building a fishing port and refrigeration facilities at Aden. In end of December 1987 an economic and technical co-operation agreement was signed between the PDRY and the USSR, whereby the fishing port of Aden was to be developed and a fisheries complex was to be set up on Socotra island, in the Indian ocean. In 1988 the USSR undertook to maintain and to the programme until/2005. In 1989 the government – approved the establishment of a Yemeni-society-Joint fishing company with initial capital of \$17million.

At the dawn of the unification, integration of the PDRY and YAR fisheries sector was initiated. The emphasis was on further development of the industry in the south Yemen, where the \$22 million fisheries three-expansion project, initiated in 1988 with external support had made substantial progress. In June 1991 it was announced that the LDA would tend \$12.8 million for Fisheries which was designed to benefit some 3,500 artisanal fishermen in the Mukalla and sayhut areas in the south. Other external funding was negotiated in 1992. The Red Sea company for fisheries company in 1995 the FAO estimated a total catch of 104,000 metric tons for the certified territory.

Fishing 000, metric tons.

<u>Fishes</u>	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Fresh water	0.78	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.04
Mariue fishes	79.3	80.2	82.5	81.0	100.2
OtherMaine animals	84.3	85.2	86.8	83.5	104.0

Sources : *The Europa year Book 1990-1997*
The Middle East and North Africa 1990-97

PETROLUM AND NATURAL GAS

Yemen has not a long history of petroleum and natural Gas. It was claimed in 1972 that petroleum had been found in that Tihama region but in the same year the petroleum Joint venture company by government and Yemen bank for Reconstruction and Development had to be dissolved because of lock of capital. Then government realised that it would welcome other foreign firms that wished to prospect for petroleum. The petroleum production sharing agreement were signed with US, Federal German, British, Japanese and Brazilian companies, which covering both onshore and offshore areas. In July 1984 the US Hunt oil company announced that it had found oil in the Alif field in the maribl al-Jaw F basin, with a production capacity of about 7,800 b/d and in December the yemen Hunt oil Company, the local subsidiary of Hunt oil of the USA, confirmed that its 19,600 sqkm marib concession could eventually produce, a yield of between 75,000 b/d and 400,000 b/d. A ministry of petroleum and mineral wealth was created in July 1985. At the end of 1985 the Alif field was producing at a rate of 10,000 b/d and total reserves in the marob/at Jawf basin were then estimated at 300 million – 500 million barrels. Yemen Hunt oil embarked on a \$ 50 million programme to establish five wells, a petroleum gathering network and a

refinery.¹⁸ The refinery has been built by the US company. At the Marib, near the site of Alif, the first well in the Alif field. It was opened in April 1986, with an initial output capacity of 10,000 b/d. A 440 km pipeline was completed in 1987 to link the Alif field with loading terminals at the port of salif, on the Red Sea. Export capacity through the pipeline, from marib to a new offshore terminal at Ros Isa, is 225,000 b/d. Also in 1987 further oil strikes were made by Hunt Oil in the Mari b/al-Jaw basin, establishing the Azal, Raydan, Kamran and Bilqis fields as commercial propositions. Exports of crude from the Alif field began in end of 1987 and in 1988 \$ 432 million, was received in oil revenues, representing 89% of total export value although well below original expectations because of the slump in world oil prices. The Azal field was declared commercial in mid of 1989 and its output of 25,000 b/d was pumped through the pipeline from marib to the coast. By mid of 1989 YAR production had reached about 180,000 b/d (Compared With 150,000 b/x in mid 1988) representing about 10% of non-OPEC Arab output. In 1989 exports of petroleum allounted for 90% of the YAR's total export earnings.¹⁹

Other companies active in North Yemen included BP, which is early 1984 signed a production – sharing agreement with the YPC, under which BP was to conduct seismic surreys within a 22,000 sq km area in the northern part of the Tihama plain. In 1985 the US Exxon Cropn was granted on 22,000 sq km concession in the area between Yarim and Saada in which to explore for oil and in the some year Total – CFP of france was granted a 9,047 sq km concession, 100 km west of Taiz, in the southern Tihama.

¹⁸ Figure taken by the UN Development Report 1997.

¹⁹ Figure taken by the UN Development Report 1997.

In south yemen exploration agreement were first signed with companies from the german democratic republic and the USSR, and Western participation was also welcomed, a banadian firm was awarded a concession in 1975. A joint Yemeni./ Algerian company did some prospecting in the Hadramaut but went into liquidation in 1976. In 1977 Agip. The refining and distribution subsidiary of the Italian state agency EMI, signed an offshore petroleum exploration agreement and siebens oil and gas of west Germany began drilling in the samoha offshore concession. In 1979 ENI signed a long term agreement for the exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas in two more zones, one shore and one offshore, covering 15,000 sq km. Having struck oil offshore in 1982, the following year Agip was the first company to locate petroleum in potentially commercial qualities onshore.²⁰ In 1987 the first oil well in the country was inaugurated at shabwah. Production from shabwah was being transported by road to the Aden refinery at the rate of 5,000 b/d 10,000 b/d in 1987.

PDRY's had taken another attempts to attract foreign oil companies were made during 1984; and five new concession owens for exploration were announced al. Aden, Abyan, Balhaf, North Hadramawt/Rub at Khali and socotra offshore. To take accounts of the country's was petroleum interests, a ministry of energy and minerals was formed in 1985. In the some year Brospectro drilled the first exploratory well in its 42,000 sq- km. Hawarim Ghaydah onshore concession and EIF Aquitaine purchased a 35% share in the 18,500 sq km offshore and onshore concession east of Aden by the Independent petroleum group in the behalf block. In early 1987 the PDRY signed a six-year production-sharing agreement with ELF Aquitaine of France to boost exploration in the Aden-Abyan region.

²⁰ Lackher Helen; 14, p. 150

Another six year production-sharing agreement- way signed between the PDRY, Canadian occidental petroleum (CanOxy) and the international contractor federation for exploration in the Mosilah region. In 1987 an agreement was signed between the PDRY's Ministry of Energy and minerals and the French Company Total-CFP, for exploration work to be carried out in the East shabwah area. The USSR undertook the construction of a 230-km pipeline with an initial capacity of 100,000 b/d to transcovered oilfields in shabwah to Bir Ali, on the Gulf of Adan.

In 1988 a meeting held in Taiz between the YAR and the PDRY, agreement was signed to establish a joint oil company for the exploration and development of a 2200 sqkm area along the common borden, where the marib al-Jawf and Shabwah fields are located. The Yemeni Company for investment in oil and mineral Resources (YCIOMR) was established in 1989, and by July about 45 oil companies had offered bids for exploration in the zone. Following unification in May 1990, in exploration agreement was finalized with a foreign consortium under which seismic surveying of the joint development area began in late 1990. Intensive exploratory drillings from early 1991 resulted in a series of new discoveries of commercial potential, particularly in canoxy masihah concession, which was established as Yemen's largest oil field, with reserves of around 460 million barrels. Other companies subsequently applied for adjacent exploration blocks, including Lasmo and Clyde petroleum, which started drilling in late 1993. At the end of 1993 unified Yemen's proven oil reserves totaled 4,000, barrels. Overall responsibility for oil development in the certified country was held by the general corporation for oil and mineral resources (GCOMR) which in

1991-92 signed a new round of exploration / production sharing agreement which various foreign companies covering unallocated blocks in the Red Sea.²¹

INDUSTRY AND MINING

There were only few industries which on old traditional such as textiles beather work, baskertory, jewellery and glass making industries. The government aim used to become self-sufficient in food-processing, clothings, and construction industries. A state-owned spinning and weaving factory at sana established under an agreement of 1958 with PRC, was completed in 1967. During the early 1980s, it was calculated that industry allocated for about 16% of GDP and that it employed about 5% of the country's labour force between 1980 and 1988, the average annual growth rate of the manufacturing sector was 12.8%. China contributed to make aid available for the textile industry, financing a cotton gin at Hodeida which started production in 1982 with a capacity of 4,100 toms per year. There are also two privately-owned cotton-cheaning plants in Hodeida, and one in Zabid, and a cotton seed oil and cake plant at Hodeida. The Yemen general cotton company, 30% by private interests, provides plants with raw cotton, over which it has monopoly rights.²²

Other industries are soft drinks, factories, a cigarette plant at Hodeida, built with Italian and, an oxygen plant, originally set up by the USSR and now state operated, and a plant – making aluminum products. A plastics plant outside Taiz, build in 1973, produces matted, plastic tubes and plasticized paper. The Yemeni company for industrial development was formed to develop light industry, particularly in sana, Taiz and Hodeida. However, industrialization

²¹ The Middle East and North Africa, 11, p.p.

²² Peterson. J. E., 12, p. 138

progressed very slowly, even with the increase and which became available, and skilled industrial labour remained scarce, owing to insufficient training facilities. During 1985 the industrial bank of Yemen identified the following six sectors for special attention in future development and investment plans:

1. Food Processing
2. Construction Materials
3. Light and house hold chemicals and plastics
4. Light engineering
5. Wood working
6. Electrical and mechanical services.

With the collaboration of soviet-cenion a cement factory built at Bagil which uses local limestone deposits, has proved one of the were successful centures. The USSR financed an expansion of the factory which was completed in 1983, bringing capacity upto 250,000 tons per year. By 1985 capacity had reached 350,000 tons per year and a further expansion of production facilitating to 500,000 tons was being discussed with the USSR.

The state's dominance of the economy resulted partly from its control of the Aden petroleum refinery, the country's only large industrial complex. Nationalized in 1977 and placed under the Aden Refinery company, the refinery became of paramount – important to the country's economic development although its poor performance through most of the 1970s was shown in the figures for refined petroleum exports. Between 1970 and 1973 the export of petroleum products in value terms feel from 45 million discuss to 28.4 million dinnars. With the large imcrease the petroleum prices, exports of petroleum products appeared to soar but only by undue in 1974 rising to 78.7 million dinars, but there was obvious fall, by any criteria to 59.2 million dinnars in 1979 and to 255.4 million dinnars in 1980. Although much of this rise was attributable

directly to an increase in prices, it sake the government grewed for hope. Experts from BP were brought back to manage a set of improvements to the refinery, equality it to produce high grade. Products. In 1982 the PDRY's signed a valuable agreement to refine trainan crude petroleum and to provide bunker fuel, and in 1983 the PDRY and Algeria signed an agreement where by 280,000 tons to Algerian crude petroleum would be refined at Aden, although in recent – years the bulk of the refinery's external supplies have come from Iraw and Kuwait, with the USSR providing smaller quantities of bunker oil.

Only about one-third of the Aden refinery's nominal capacity of 170,000 b/d was in use I the early 1990's when the government of unified Yemen was selling financing for a two phase modernization programme to raise that capacity by 80,000 b/d. The Aden refinery was shutdown for some week during and immediately following the 1994 civil war after several of its strage tanks were destroyed in the fighting. These was no major damage to the distillation facilities, and the plant was operating at its normal pre-war production volume by mid 1994.

CONCLUSION:

In this chapter analyzed the economic development of country. In 20th century Yemen “the State” has been a variable rather than a constant. Three generations of states have ruled parts of Yemen decreasing the past century: A moltey mixture of Semifeudal and colonial systems through the 1960's; two republics associated with opposite side of the cold war during 1970” and since May. 1990, the Republic of Yemen The country had been facing the overall problems the Iman Yaha had started the economic development significantly including the

policies also started in the country. Yemen mostly people depend on the agriculture so it-had taken major step in the increasingly the production of. Country, they tried to provide modern technique – and machine which improved the GDP and percapita income. Discoveries of petroleum in '980's, it stopped the intra state migration but increased the inter state migration and rural urban migration.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social development is an old concept, but in contemporary usage it is acquiring a new meaning. In the conventional sense, in earlier social science literature, it was used synonymously with “social evolution”. The major stages in the evolution of human society, identified in macro-sociological perspective, presented a profile of social development. The significant landmarks in this evolutionary sequence—savagery, barbarism, and civilization; the last divided into pre-industrial and industrial phases—signified certain important shifts in societal attributes. Many evolutionists invested a near-universality and inevitability in these evolutionary sequences; the attainment of each successive stage was believed to register “progress”.

In more recent discussions the notion of social development has been detached from evolutionary hypotheses and focused on the “quality of life”. Social development is more comprehensive than economic development; it subsumes the latter, but it aims at the attainment of certain wider social objectives. These objectives have not been precisely defined and the concept of social development itself has not been rigorously codified. The overt and covert dimensions of the concept, however, are the subject of a meaningful debate, and some tentative formulations of the indicators of social development as well as of the quality of life are beginning to emerge.¹

1 S. C. Dube : Tradition and Development, Vikas Publishing House (Pvt) Ltd., Delhi 1994, p. 83

The “quality of life” would depend on conceptualizing the human need-structure in a new perspective and on making adequate provision for it. It is difficult to offer an inventory of needs that would respond adequately to diverse cultural demands and aspiration levels; yet, it is essential to achieve a measure of consensus in regard to them. In any event, the need-structure will include:

- I. *Survival needs*, with provisions for food, shelter, gainful employment, preventive and curative medicine, and protection of life and property.
- II. *Social needs*, involving promotion of community-ness and social cohesion; creation of effective conflict-resolving and consensus-building mechanisms; and evolving and enforcing norms of social discipline.
- III. *Welfare needs*, including measures that offer a fair deal to the weak, the disabled, the handicapped, and the vulnerable.
- IV. *Psychic and cultural needs*, including provision for personal freedom and privacy; leisure and its creative utilization; and equal opportunity for advancement and general development.
- V. *Adaptive needs*, requiring mechanisms for scanning the social, cultural, psychological, and physical environments as well as for identifying and effecting modifications necessitated by changes in these environments.
- VI. *Progress needs*, involving sharpening of problem-anticipating and problem-solving capabilities; growth of scientific and technological research; and development of human engineering skills.²

² Ibid., p. 85.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTIC

Population is derived from *populus* meaning people, or the total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, district or area³. The population of any region may change following the birth of a baby in that area, the death of a person of that area, the moving of the people of other areas into that area, and the moving of the people out of that area to other areas. Corresponding to these four events, there are three aspects of population change viz. Fertility mortality and migration, Which determine the size, growth, structure, and characteristics of any population. By the structure of population, one may refer to the age and sex distribution of population, while population characteristics imply marital status, educational status, and labour force status.⁴

With the unprecedented growth of population like any other gulf countries of the region Yemen, is also undergoing a demographic transition which is characterised by high fertility and low mortality rates.

Demographic profile in Yemen 1970 – 1995

Population in Millions of YAR				
1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
4.8	5.2	8.5	9.2	10.4

Sources : UN Demographic Year Book 1997; World Development Report 1997

³ Synder, Robert L; *The Biology of Population Growth*, Croom Helm, London, 1976, p. 25

⁴ Kamala. K. T: *Population and Development* Manak Publications (Pvt) Ltd., Delhi 1993, p. 10

Population in Million of P.D.R.Y.

1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
1.4	1.7	2.0	2.16	2.39

Source : UN Demographic Year Book 1997; World Development Report 1997

Population of Unified Yemen in Million

1990	1995
12.7	15.9

Source : UN Demographic Year Book 1997; World Development Report 1997.

Earlier Yemen divided into two part which I delt in early chapter separately. In Y.A.R. Mullaha dominant and the effective rulling of mullaha these are no any controlling power of birth control. They even not use contraceptive and family planning so, that drastically increasing the population. At the period of 1975 and 1980 nearly 3.5 million population had increased. In the counter part of P.D.R.Y there were socialist dominant at the early period and the population is low. At the time of unification P.D.R.Y. had only 2.39 million of population in the comparison of Y.A.R. had 10.4 million of population. There other cause of increasing of population of Y.A.R. are their mostly people had resided in rural areas and they based on agriculture.

FERTILITY AND MOTALITY

In the words of Lewis and Thomson “Fertility is generally used to indicate the actual reproductive performance of a woman or groups of women. The crude

birth rate (Number of births per 1000 population per year) is only one measure of fertility.”⁵ Barnard Benjamin defines fertility by saying” Fertility measures the rate at which a population adds to itself by births and is normally assessed by relating the number of births to the size of some section of population, such as the number of women of Child bearing age, i.e. an appropriate yardstick of potential fertility.”⁶ Barclay define fertility by saying that “the fundamental motion of fertility as an actual level of performance in a population, based on the number of live births that occur ---- fertility can be ascertained from statistics of births. The study of fertility does not indicate the level of fecundity for which there is no direct measurement.”⁷ In calculating fertility rate, crude birth rate plays an important role. The Crude Birth Rate is a ratio of total registered live births to the total population, in some specific year, multiplied by 1000. For crude birth rate the formula applied is

CBR : Total number of Children who took birth in a year x 1000 / mid-year total population.

The rates of death in a population are one of the central studies of demography. Mortality has been declining even since records began, although for individual societies rates of mortality are highly stable in the short term, excluding war epidemics.

Social determinants of mortality :- Mortality is determined by social factors some of which are noted below:

⁵ O. Lewis : Five Families, Basic Books, New York 1959, p. 50

⁶ J. Bernard The Future of Marriage, Penguin Books, Harmonds Worth 1976, p. 83

⁷ D.L. Barker and Allen, S (edit); Dependence and Exploitation in Work and Marriage, Longman, London 1976, p. 43

- (i) A higher income at aggregate and individual levels is expected, to cause decline in mortality because it facilitates increased consumption of items favourable to health, such as food and nutrition, medical and public health services, education, housing and leisure.
- (ii) Provision of public health services is another important factor affecting mortality. In developed countries the validation of the germ theory of disease in the late 19th century and its impact on public health practices and technology had a significant impact on subsequent mortality decline. The demographer, is of the view that the application of modern techniques of public health control in less developed countries, independent of income level and distribution, is the main reason for the uniform trend in postwar mortality decline.
- (iii) Education has an important role in effecting mortality. The link between education and mortality may be stated thus. The education of mother is of crucial significance's. One possible mechanism is greater awareness among literate women about the need to use modern health facilities and, consequently, higher utilisation of the facilities by them than by illiterate women. Other mechanism through which education affects mortality are perhaps by generating modern attitudes regarding health, disease, nutrition, personal hygiene and sanitation.⁸

The crude death-rate is perhaps the most commonly used measure of mortality. It may be defined as the ratio of the number of deaths which occur within a given population during a specified year to the size of that population at mid year. Frequently, however, the Crude death – rate does not provide a very accurate

8 M. Craft (ed.) ; Family, Class and Education, longman, London 1970, p.p. 98

indication of mortality conditions, since it is very much affected by age structure. A young population will always have a lower crude death-rate than an older population, even though the death rates at each age in the two populations are identical. Furthermore, difference between two populations in their sex ratio will also affect the Crude death-rate, since at each age, death rates for females are usually some what lower than for males.

Crude Birth and Death of Y.A.R.

	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Crude Birth				
Rate (Per 1000 Population)	48.7	55.6	54.4	53.6
Crude Death Rate				
(Per 1000 Population)	26.3	20.7	18.3	16.1

Source : UN Demographic year Book 1990; The Middle East and North Africa 1990

Crude Birth and Death Rate of P.D.R.Y.

	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Crude Birth Rate				
(Per 1000 Population)	48.2	47.6	47.0	47.3
Crude Death Rate				
(Per 1000 Population)	23.1	20.9	17.4	15.4

Sources : UN Demographic Year Book 1990; The Middle East and North Africa 1990

Crude Birth and Death Rate of the Unified Yemen

	1995
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	48.2
Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 Population)	11.2

Sources : *UN Demographic Year Book 1995; The Middle East and North Africa 1995*

The Current birth rate in Yemen is 48.2 which is similar patter has been followed since 1970 no away drastically change in birth rate. But in the death rate the current situation 11.2 (per 1000 population) its compared to 1970 the North Yemen is 26.3 (per 1000 population) and South Yemen 23.1 (per 1000 population). These reavel that Yemen has made significant progress in death rate. These changing pattern attributed to many factors. Increase awareness through general education, availability of doctor and nurses and with the rise of women literary. There are one tendency in Yemen of early marriage these continuous increasing the population of the Country.

In 1982 the YAR had 30 hospital established, with a total of 3803 beds, and there were 896 physicians working in official medical services. By 1986 the number of beds in hospital and health centres and risen to wearily 6000.

In the PDRY the number of hospitals and health centres increased 19 in 1970 to 54 (33 hospitals 19 medical centres and two maternity centers) in 1986. In the same year there were 3169 beds in government hospitals and 631 physicians were working in the country.⁹

9 The Europa year book 1997

URBANIZATION

Since 1970 there were drastically change in Urban population in Yemen. Natural growth as well as rural-Urban migration appears to have contributed to this process of Urbanization.

Urban Population (as % of total)			Urban Population annual growth rate (%)	
1970	1995	2015	1970-1995	1995-2015
13	34	49	7.4	5.5

Source : UN Demographic Year Book 1995

The main reason for rapid Urbanization for the availability of the Secondary and higher education, fall service hospitals, utilities, banks, and employment in the cities. Their rapid expansion was also responsible by the LDA's in two ways. First the urban LDAs were among the earliest, most active, and best organized organizations, headed by merchants, intellectuals and Free officers. They built the earliest urban utilities and educational facilities, later providing secondary services and lobbying ministries for public civic projects such as university campuses and waste collection. The combination of public and cooperative projects raised urban standards of living, attracting more investors and residents. Secondary, the network of rural roads and Schools, in particular, wade Sana 'Taiz, and Hodeida central places as they had never been before, indirectly by creating more urban civil service jobs and directly by providing the transportation and education that brings rural people to the metropolis. At the discovery of oil in 80's there influx increases of population. Before it there where

no substantial influx of population. It is expectedly so because the Yemen soil is fertile and 80% population depend on agriculture. In the country rural urban migration is very less because they donot find better work in Urban areas and any better facilities. But inter migration is frequent in the country. The percentage of the total population living outside the country. Mostly are working in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qutar, Bharain and U.A.E. In the age group 15-54 and almost males absent from the census, compared to the number expected given the size and age composition of the female population and the expected sex ratios by age. In late October 1990, a mid the Gulf Crisis, thousands of Yemen's began to return home from Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia had placed new restrictions on Yemen's residing in the kingdom, which triggered this mass exodus. Although the exact number of Yemen's who returned from Saudi Arabia is not known, it has been estimated to be approximately 800,000. Although these returning laborers represents a mass repatriation of workers, Yemeni have been trickling home since the oil slump of the early 1980s.

EDUCATION

In the YAR the primary education began at six years of age and lasted for six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12, lasted for a further six years. In YAR in 1970 there only 7% of total population was literate. In 1970 all education in Yemen was traditional type. But the high level of agriculture and late founded of petroleum revenues enabled the government to take up steps to expand education and health services. Although schools are still segregated sexually at the pre-College level, the government has instituted legislation which makes education compulsory for all children. Vocational training also introduced in 1975. Government also launched anti-illiteracy programme which was most success in the country. With television and radio programming to teach reading,

writing, English, vocational and homemaking skills, sewing and weaving and maternal and child care. Emphasis was also laid on teacher training institutes were established in the country. Over the years the government expenditure on education has a shown a steady rise.

Education of total population in percentage of YAR

1970 7%	1980 --	1990 56% Primary – 76% Secondary – 21% Higher Education– 23457
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Sources : *The Middle East and North Africa 1980-90; UN Demographic Year Book – 1997.*

Education (1980/81) of YAR

	<u>School</u>	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
Primary	2985	9826	412573
Secondary	68	616	9815
Teacher Training	10	55	772
Higher Education	--	157	4519

Sources : *The Middle East and North Africa 1985; UN Demographic Year Book –1997*

Education (1989/90) of YAR

	<u>Teachers</u>	<u>Pupils</u>
Primary and Secondary	35,350	1291372
General	12106	394578
Teacher Training	783	21051
Vocational	464	5068

Sources : *The Middle East and North Africa 1990; UN Demographic Year Book 1997*

The YAR government has given special attention on education its result has shown the table. In the country all programme launched for the education has success. In the country when teacher training started their 80% enrollment of women and that has been continuing in the country.

In the country the primary and secondary level education are compulsory for all so very less drop in the primary to secondary level. In Yemen education free for all. In 1980 at the primary level in the whole YAR there are 2985 schools some are English medium also and total number of teachers 9826 which shown have much consciousness about education in the country and total numbers of enrollment was 412573. Schools are not confine only Urban areas it also in rural areas, but very less. There are number of factors behind it. When child grown up they migrated to other Gulf countries in the country no petroleum so they donot take any interest in vocation training.

In the PDRY Primary education began at seven years of age and lasted for eight years. Secondary education lasted for a further four years.

Education of PDRY in Percentage.

1970	1980	1990
36	--	62

Sources : UN Demographic Year Book 1997

The dominance of socialist in the PDRY education better to YAR in the PDRY the influence of Europe and given more liberty of women in the country which education better flourised. In 1970 already 36% of population educated in the

country it means people of PDRY were giving much consideration towards education. In the PDRY there is a university which established 1985. In 1987 in this university total number of student were 4386. In the PDRY the Teacher Training and vocational Training schools are also established there are 20 institutes of vocational and 2745 students in 1987. Mostly population depend on agriculture in the 1980 a agriculture school had opened. In 1982 in this school 23 teachers and 100 students. All these data shown how conciseness of people in country towards education.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

As in the case of other Arab societies, Yemen society too is characterized as modern Patriarchy. Patriarchy, the prototype of neo or moderns patriarchy, is a distinctively precapitalist mode of economic and political organization over land by patriarchal discourse and social practice. In contradiction to other precapitalist patriarchal societies, the specificity of Arab patriarchy is divided from a cluster of geographical, climate and demographic factors.¹⁰ The organizing principles of a patriarchal social formation centre around family, kinship, tribalism and sectarianism. These remain the ultimate grounds of loyalty and allegiance for an average Arab. The family based tribal ethos characterized by subordination and liberacrchy largely define the social relations of the modern Arab (neo-patriarchy) society. In spite of some modernization in Yemen it continues to manifest many characteristics of new- Patriarchy. Neo-patriarchy in Yeman is further strengthened by bilateral economic integration with the West on the one hand and the rentier nature of the state on the other.

¹⁰ Hisham. Sharabi; Neopatriarchy: A Theory of Distorted social changes in Arab society, oxford university press, New York, 1988, p.10.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:

Some form and amount of inequality in property, prestige and power are found in all societies of the world today, and, such inequality has been characteristic of all past societies as well. Much if not most of the inequality in any society is socially patterned, that is, it is governed by laws and norms.¹¹ The amount and type of inequality is also consequential, both for whole societies, and for the individual members of those societies, people who are unequal in property, power, and prestige also differ in their life chances, their institutional patterns of conduct, their lifestyles or culture patterns, and in their attitudes, ideologies, and beliefs. In the Yemen social stratification found among women and skilled and non-skilled workers. Due to the patriarchal society male dominance to the female and they would not set appropriate chances to flourish in the society like men.

STATUS OF WOMAN

Women are the central part of social structure with a determining effect on the society. Sustainable development cannot be realized without full engagement and complete empowerment of women.¹² Although Arab women contribute more than half of the population of the Arab world, they are less than 10% of wage earners. Underutilization is most surprising in countries that face a severe shortage of human manpower i.e. the Gulf states. Certainly, women cannot adequately contribute to the improvement of the political, economic and social quality of life in a society that places them in a lesser legal status than men. 1970-1980 the women of Yemen had used to work in the field with the men even they could not finish the primary education but later they improve our

¹¹ Parimal B. Kar: Society: A study of Social Interaction, Jawahar Publishers, New Delhi, 1994, p.p. 370

¹² Jreisat, Jamil E: Politics without process: Administering Development in the Arab World. Boulder and Boulder Lynne Rienner Publishers, London, 1997, p. 216

status and government also taken some major step. Primary education compulsory for all, some women finish secondary education and went to for higher education. The government in 1985 had opened teacher training first time enrolled 457 students.

MALE FEMALE SEX RATIO:

One of the most remarkable feature of the demography of the Yemen is low overall sex ratio (908 males per 1000 female) in 1975. Only one of the ten governorates (Hodeida) Contains a surplus of males although in the cities of Sana and Marib there were a wale surplus, as well. It seems from the geographical distribution of the sex ratios that almost every district, except possibly the most remote, has been losing males in the economically active age groups to sana Hodeida and abroad for sometime. The demographic effects of this separation of spouse can only be gussed, but it is plain that the emigration of male will, on balance, reduce fertility. The sex ratio onwards 1970's married population age too and over was 792, males per 1000 females and for the ever-married population, the sex ratio was even lower (691).¹³ It appears from immigration statistics on Yemenis in the Gulf states that almost no Yemeni women accompany their menfolk abroad, and this is further substantiated by the close approximation of the proportional female age structure. Onwards 1980's this situation has been improving, discoveries of oil and government had taken some major step for stopping the population within the country. This was effective, in YAR the population of male was 4.64 million and female was 4.62 million 1986 and in PDRY population of male has 1.18 million and female was 1.16 million in

¹³ Mehdi : Aswa. Almontaseri "Women role in agriculture in democratic yemen", Rural Reconstruction, 23(3) July 90, p.p. 62-65

1988. At the dawn of unification this had been population has been increasing. In the 1994 the population of male was 7.47 million and female was 7.11 million.

ETHNIC GROUPS

Ethnic group is a very potent cultural and political idiom in Yemeni society of the highlands, providing strong sense of identity, powerful leadership rules, and an armed force for or against the government. It might be argued that ethnic organization has its democratic elements: election to shaykships, a consensus mode of decision making, an ethic of equality among tribesmen, and a form of political organization capable, at least in the north, of protecting its members and clients from the abuses of state power.¹⁴

Ethnic group is a complex identification that distinguishes formers from either the aristocratic sayyid or low-status landless services families. It associates one with a region as much as with a lineage. Historically, the two major northern ethnic confederation, Hashid and Bakil, played politics avidly, first challenging the imamate, then leading it their military support, often fighting among themselves, but sometimes forgoing alliances. Some prominent Shaykhs supported the revolution, others royalists. The al-Ahmar family shaykhs had the smaller, more cohesive Hashid confederation for generations; Bakil was larger but more widely dispersed, with a half-dozen Shaykh-ly families unable to select to common leader. In South Yemen the ethnics themselves and later the YSP were able to minimize bloodshed, and even in the former YAR the ethnics of the Souther uplands and coastal (Tihama) areas were less active military. Still rural

¹⁴ Angustus. Richard, Norton (Edit); Civil Society in the Middle East, Leiden, New york, 1996, pp.293-94.

politics almost invariably have an ethnic dimension.¹⁵ Even today, most ethnic groups carry Kalashnikovs and many tribal households have bazookas; to call attention to a grievance, they may slaughter a bull on the steps of a government ministry, hijack some vehicles or kidnap westerners.

CIVIL SOCIETY:

Civil society in the Arab world to protect citizens from the state, mediate the space between households and national governments, and establish an arena for pluralist political discourse and competition are of two sorts. One holds that integral features of Arab society – Islamic beliefs and practices and tribal social organization, both dubbed “Primordial” – are inimical to the emergence of a viable civil society. Others argue that authoritarian, corporatist central states effectively repress activities, repress, and stifle non-governmental organization (NGOs) helpless to act independently to defend or represent popular interests. In any event, it has been suggested, formal organizations, an atmosphere of tolerance, and legal guarantees of basic rights are necessary prerequisites for civil society.¹⁶

By any of these criteria, Yemen may seem inhospitable terrain for activism. Yemen is the quintessential traditional Arab society deeply imbued with Islamic values, tenaciously attached to tribal and regional loyalties, and absent any history of pluralist government or political tolerance. Even Yemenis refer to their society as MUTAKHALLIF. Meaning “backward”. Neither formal organization nor legal guarantees are well institutionalized.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 94.

¹⁶ Carapico, Sheila: Civil Society in Yemen: Cambridge University press, Cambridge, 1998, p. 15.

Modern Yemeni state have never guaranteed democratic rights and liberties, material and educational standards have never been conducive to bourgeois liberalism, and uniquely South Arabian, Muslim cultural motifs dominate the social landscape, in the past couple of generations. Yemenis have engaged in progressive labour militancy, strikes and partisanship in late colonial Aden for basic services such as roads, education, and utilities from the 1940s through the 1980s, and throughout the century but most notable since unification in 1990, in intellectual production, partisanship, and events representing a wide array of political tendencies.¹⁷

The extent and range of activism in Yemen challenges stereotypes of inherent conservatism usually attributed to tribalism and Islam. South Yemen of course, was home to the Arab World's lone "proletarian" revolution, where a radical faction of the independence movement swept foreign companies from Aden and Sultans from the hinterland, while the insular conservative thousand-year-old theocratic imamate of North Yemen fell to largely homegrown modernizing opposition. Both the imamate and subsequent military regimes left the capitalist transformation of the country side to ad hoc private and voluntary efforts. During the cold war two Yemen represented Socialism and liberalism, respectively, and only in the mid-1980s did a neo-fundamentalist movement gain momentum. Even today, when, as throughout the region, religions neo-conservatives have stolen the political state from either Arab nationalists or Marxist revolutionaries, a plethora of historically rooted political tendencies and represented. Neo - Islamist parties and welfare associations are only one significant contemporary innovation. Although there are interesting, important constants and continuities, there is a discernible ebb, flow, and recreation of civil

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 16.

society reflecting broader economic trends and ideological currents as well as the political will of the state.

The civil realm occupies the interstices of the government's public sphere, the private profit sector of business, and the private affectionate space of families. Uneven development of modern state institutions, mechanism rooted in Islam and tribalism provided social and legal services normally associated with the state, are is also taken to distinguish, first. Contradiction within the primordial civic realm and second, how modern activism differs from tradition. The modern civic realm, a contested interference beyond the state, above the family, and parallel to the private business sector is the public arena for certain sorts of quite modern behavior. First, and most obviously, one form of civic participation is membership in formal autonomous literary societies, labour unions, professionals association village committees, interest group, charitable societies. Sporting clubs, political organizations, and the like. Secondly, an important form of activism at both the elite and popular levels comes in the form of material contributions to private or cooperative non-profit modern social services, especially schools, water supplies, electrification, clinics and welfare. Thirdly independent intellectual production, including newspapers, poetry and salons by the civic realm , and is a key outlet for the dissemination of ideas and the creation of public opinion. Finally, activism in the civic sphere includes organizing or attending public non-governmental non-commercial events such as seminars, conventions, meetings, artistic presentations, demonstrations and celebrations.¹⁸ Civil Society is not a binomial element, either there a not, but a variable that assumes different forms under different circumstances. Rates of

¹⁸ Carapico, Sheila; 16, p.16,

activism – of. Joining, building, publishing and meeting the civic realm – expand and contract. In the mid-to late twentieth century there have been three distinct civic openings, as it were, three periods of civic renaissance, when rates of project activity were high. Each began in a period of economic expansion with liberalizing experiments on the part of fledgling governments seeking to marshal social legitimacy and private investments. The first was concentrated in the modern enclave of late colonial Aden amidst heavy immigration, but also had significant manifestations in the protectorates and the imamate. Activism peaked a second time in North Yemen during the 1970s' with very little central control but exceptional affluence thanks to remittances from the Gulf. The third opening, coincident with the third wave of democratization following Yemeni unification in 1990, occasioned more formal political participation and specifically human rights activism.

CONCLUSION

In this chapter analyzed the social development in Yemen. While the Sources of information on the demography of the Yemen are still very sparse, it seems that the already sizeable population is sure to at a much faster rate last the three decades than ever before in the country's history. The causes of this accelerated growth are the decline in mortality initiated by voluntary aid-giving organizations, and the ministry of health with its clinics and hospitals and bilateral donors. The rise in fecundability which we have assumed may also in part be initiated by external forces. Rural population densities are already very high in the agricultural areas of the highlands so that the Yemen's have two complementary strategies which they can follow to accommodate their larger population. On the one hand, the emigration flows can be analyzed and extended and, on the other, greater emphasis can be given to urbanization of the population

within Yemen. In Yemen civil society protecting from the arbitrary abuses of state power and of creating an autonomous space for political expression. The war strengthened the conservative GPC-Islah axis against all other parties, effectively outlawing academic debate and independent newspapers. Nonetheless, we should not be too hasty in dismissing "Civil Society" as a viable construct. A totalitarian project can indeed suppress civic activity in Arab as well as other countries. Democracy, or even the more modest goals of constitutional representation and responsiveness, have rarely been achieved anywhere without struggle. Given their histories and corrupt regimes, most Arab societies are probably in for quite a struggle if their political systems are to be liberalized. Certainly this is one possibility in Yemen, where state repression of constructive outlets and tolerance of certain forms of extremism may give rise to generalized violence. And if violence becomes protracted, civic activity may well recede further into the background. Still, if there is to be another "democratic experiment" the initiative is far more likely to arise from civil society than from the state.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The Yemeni historical, Political, Economic and Social experiences since 1970 have been analyzed throughout this work. Changes in the system have occurred at times very slowly and at other quite rapidly. The changes were largely caused by contradictions within the polity. Initially, the contradictions in Yemen stemmed from the desire of the political system to remain isolationist while importing new methods into the system, thus provoking a conflict of interest between the new and the old. The persistent refusal of the Imamate to infuse the system with modern techniques and ideas gave rise to splinter groups that, at first, demanded political, economic, and social reforms. When those reforms did not materialize, some of the splinter groups became resistance movements. The movements did not demand the demise of the imamate. They attempted to convince the imamate regime to undertake reforms. When, however, those reforms were not forthcoming, the movements' political objectives were altered. They articulated their demands from, at first, Aden and, later, from Egypt. To them, the imamate had become inefficient, incapable, and incompetent, and it was imperative to alter the political system.

Allied with Egypt's President Nasser, the Free Yemeni Movement worked for the overthrow of the imamate. The 1962 Revolution did bring an end to the imamate, but it also brought havoc and destruction to the Yemeni society, unlike any it had experienced before. Nonetheless, the Yemen Arab Republic (Y.A.R.) withstood both the internal and external pressures. It was able to defeat the traditional forces, represented by the royalists, who wanted to restore the

imamate. When it became apparent that the republic was to be the political system of the future, the royalist cause was defeated.

During the Yemeni civil war, regional and international interventions and interferences occurred consistently. Saudi Arabia and Egypt were involved directly in the civil war. Each had its client, and each pursued aims and objectives contrary to the other. It did at one time seem that the Yemeni conflict would not end. There were too many outsiders involved, each representing a political and social ideology. However, the primary antagonists in the Yemeni dilemma were the traditionalists, represented by the royalists and by Saudi Arabia, and the revolutionaries, represented by the republicans and by Egypt. Other Arab states that took sides in the conflict were influenced, to a large degree, by their political and philosophical links with the two contending forces. Thus, Jordan supported the royalists while Iraq supported the republicans.

When the reconciliation agreement between the royalists and republicans was formulated, it brought an end to the Yemeni civil war and terminated royalist resistance. It was followed by Y.A.R. adoption of the "open-door policy," which served as the forerunner to Yemeni programs for national growth.

National growth in the Y.A.R. has been fruitful, especially in the transportation, education, and communication sectors. However, it had not been able to reduce the dichotomy of conflicting interests between the traditionalist forces and the forces for radical change. On the contrary, changes within the social structure, although caused to some degree by male migration to the outside, have aggravated the discord between the two groups.

Yemen's open-door policy is, on the one hand, an asset, and, on the other hand, a liability. It is an asset because it has promoted economic advancements. It is a liability because those advancements imply a huge influx of foreign personnel whose ideas and moral ethics conflict with Yemeni traditional values. As East Asian and European workers and experts enter the country, they come face-to-face with a society that is still apprehensive about values contradictory to theirs. Here lies the dilemma for the political elite. Should the state pursue a policy that may aggravate the existing contradictions? Or should it adopt a policy more in conformity with gradual change? The prime minister of the Y.A.R. expressed on this particular problem by stating that the conflict between traditionalism and revolutionary forces is not as rigorous as it was in the 1950s and 1960s. The Arab people became less political once the issue of independence and freedom were achieved. The political authorities do not as before exploit mass sentiments to arouse popular enthusiasm for a particular political problem. Consequently, conflicting interest between traditionalists and revolutionaries have been subdued. The state of Yemen is pursuing policies that are not deemed risky to its sociopolitico-economic systems.

The essential element in Y.A.R. advancement policies is the belief that times is on its side. Political and social integration are not pursued by force. On the contrary, the state seems to be oblivious to creating a viable nation, integrated and able to authoritatively allocate resources in all its regions. It is heavily dependent upon economic advancements to produce and gain integration. This policy is contrary to past historical practices. The imamate forced integration through the use of arms and the hostage system. Although this policy was reprehensible, its end result was that the state's authority was respected in all the regions. This is not to imply that the Y.A.R. should adopt a similar policy. On the

contrary, political integration can feasibly be achieved through the transportation of the consciousness of the Yemeni people. Qualitative changes in the administrative, economic, social, and political sectors of the system, if pursued gradually on the basis of respect for traditionally held values and beliefs, will be more constructive. Yemeni unity with the People's Democratic Republic of South Yemen (PDRY), when achieved, will be a qualitative change since it had been pursued with mass participation.

Integration of the Yemeni society is a difficult task. There are too many weaknesses inhibiting national integration : ideological differences between the Y.A.R. and the PDRY, tribal identity, economic dependency on resources outside the control of the state (workers' remittances and foreign aid), and rivalry between the new and the old. A more significant factor hindering national integration of north and south Yemen is the fact that both political systems have experienced political assassinations and political disturbances resulting from power struggles. The PDRY, like the Y.A.R., has seen the onus of political rivalries damage its prestige internationally and curtail its attempts to develop. In 1977, the country was engulfed in a civil war as a consequence of the political rivalries between Salim Ali Ruhya, president of the PDRY, and Abdul Fatah Ismail, secretary general of the Marxist party. It ended quickly, but only after it had surgically divided the state into two conflicting camps. In the process, many lives were lost.

The violent events in both the Y.A.R. and the PDRY have infused the two political systems with certain misgivings. This has increased incoherence in both systems.

The Y.A.R. is attempting to adhere to the nomads, and , is so doing, it is gaining greater legitimacy. By propagating traditional values and precepts, the Yemeni political system seems to be more conscious of the values of justice. Its radical conduct, influenced by revolutionary rhetoric, had subsided considerably. No longer does it feel paranoid. It is accepting, or at least it is trying to accept, opposing views. Its moderation internally and externally had been instrumental in convincing the Yemeni intelligentsia residing abroad to be less antagonistic and more sympathetic to it.

Yemen, however, is still far from national integration,

National integration is not a formidable task. It can be achieved when those in power realize a new form of consciousness constituted in the "awareness that there are patterns and concepts, that these patterns have been developed by man, that these patterns are breaking, and that they can be transformed by man."¹ Transformation and change include creativity that accomplishes or maintains coherence. In order for national integration to evolve, common ground must be achieved among the various factions in Yemeni society, including Yemenis outside the state.² Coherence implies stability, and stability cannot be reached unless, and until, justice for all Yemenis is instituted. The state must be made responsive to the demands of the masses, paying greater attention to cherished traditional values. The continuity and growth of the political system depends upon this important variable.

¹ Manfred Halpern, "A Redefinition of the Revolutionary Situation," Journal of International Affairs 23 (1969) : 69.

² Ibid., p. 71

achieved among the various factions in Yemeni society, including Yemeni outside the state. Coherence implies stability, and stability cannot be reached unless, and until, justice for all Yemenis is instituted. The state must be made responsive to the demands of the masses, paying greater attention to cherished traditional values. The continuity and growth of the political system depends upon this important variable.

Main aim of Yemeni economy was expand the country's industry and infrastructure. In this way government had taken some major steps. The North and the South Yemen and launched three and five year plan which were very effective. In July 1984 in announced that petroleum had been discovered, which began commercial production in 1985. This production not only improved the country GDP and GNP but also improved the status and living standard. Beside petroleum other production had also improved like qat, vegetables cereals, chemical, and hydrocarbons. At the time of Gulf crisis the new requirements arising in front of government, because Saudi Arabia rusticated the workers and once time increased the 10% of total population. So the plan for economic development disrupted and Yemeni workers from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states and the consequential loss of crucial remittance income.

In 1980 the PDRY Government introduced measure of liberalization, aimed mainly at helping farmers, fisherman and merchants. These measures were reinforced by the law to Encourage investment, introduced in 1982. This law sought to induce Yemenis working abroad to invest their money in productive enterprises in the PDRY, by offering extensive tax concessions and guarantees against nationalization.

Even discoveries of oil the unified Yemen 56.8% of labour engaged in agriculture sector. In 1994 the agriculture contribute 19% of GDP. In the North Yemen until unification some of the most fertile land and total area of cultivate of 8% of this cultivated land, 85% is irrigated solely by rainwater. The agriculture of YAR was very slow growth during first five year plan. Following plan government had taken major step this would have increased the production what was sought Yemen is much less favourable then the North in terms of agricultural potential. The area of a cultivated land in the PDRY only 1% of total land area. The agriculture sector, although the principal source of employment, provided about 16% of GDP in 1988. The PDRY government had taken loans for the establishment water irrigation and development training. At the following of the unification Iraq and Kuwait is in Gulf Crisis, although agriculture was estimated to have contributed 22% of Yemen's GDP in 1991. The Government's priority aim was to increase food production in view of the population increase caused by returning Yemeni nationals.

For the Growing population of Yemen shown the decline of mortality and less uses of contraceptive by male. At the age structure 15-19 and 20-23 years married women do not used any type of birth control major, this age women highest fertility rate. The rural population already is very high. Even before the outbreak of civil war, Yemeni intellectual by and large insisted that there was no civil society in Yemen. While appreciating that the recent experience was light years beyond the past experience and compared favourable to rest of the peninsula, they argued that the only real freedom gained after unification was freedom of speech, which allowed them to complain openly and bitterly about the lack of other forms of constitutionalism and democracy in their country. They pointed to the sporadic, often conflict-ridden nature of organized political

activity and unrelenting efforts by both “regime” to undermine autonomous political institutions by fostering rival conferences, groups and parties. The absence of either state institutions or formal institutions of civil society was a recurrent theme. Many activists in the conferences and human rights group were deeply disappointed when their initial hopes for stronger laws, less political violence, more responsive government and overall reform failed to materialize.

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