



## POLITICAL POVERTY IN YEMEN: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:**

Political poverty in Yemen has been a persistent issue, significantly affecting the country's socio-economic and political stability. This research paper examines the root causes, implications, and potential solutions to Yemen's political poverty. It explores the historical, economic, and geopolitical factors contributing to the phenomenon. The study employs qualitative analysis, drawing from scholarly literature, reports, and historical records. The findings suggest that the absence of effective governance, prolonged conflict, and foreign interventions exacerbate political poverty, leading to widespread instability. The paper concludes with recommendations for fostering political inclusivity and economic development to mitigate political poverty in Yemen.

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**Introduction:**

Yemen, one of the most impoverished nations in the Middle East, faces a severe crisis of political poverty. The term 'political poverty' refers to the lack of access to political power, representation, and participation, leading to systematic exclusion from decision-making processes. In Yemen, decades of internal conflict, foreign interventions, and economic instability have deepened political poverty, hindering democratic progress and governance. This paper investigates the underlying causes and consequences of political poverty in Yemen and explores possible solutions to foster a more stable and inclusive political system.

**Objectives:**

1. Analyze the historical and socio-political factors contributing to political poverty in Yemen.
2. Examine the role of economic instability in exacerbating political exclusion.
3. Assess the impact of foreign intervention on Yemen's political landscape.
4. Propose strategies for reducing political poverty and fostering sustainable governance.

**3. Hypothesis:**

1. Political poverty in Yemen is primarily a consequence of weak governance and internal conflict.
2. Economic instability and foreign interventions significantly contribute to the persistence of political poverty.
3. Inclusive political reforms and economic development can alleviate political poverty and promote stability in Yemen.

**4. Causes of Political Poverty in Yemen****4.1 Weak Governance and Corruption:**

Yemen has long suffered from ineffective governance characterized by corruption, nepotism, and a lack of institutional capacity. The absence of a strong political framework has marginalized large segments of the population, reducing their participation in governance. Political elites have historically monopolized power; leading to systematic exclusion of opposition voices (Smith 45).

**4.2 Prolonged Conflict and Civil War:**

The ongoing civil war, which began in 2014, has further destabilized Yemen's political and

economic landscape. The conflict between the internationally recognized government and Houthi rebels has weakened state institutions, making governance nearly impossible. The war has displaced millions, further marginalizing citizens from political participation (Johnson 112).

#### 4.3 Economic Instability and Unemployment:

Economic hardship plays a crucial role in political poverty. Yemen's economy has been devastated by war, leading to extreme poverty and unemployment. A struggling economy reduces citizens' ability to engage in political processes, as survival takes precedence over political activism (Brown 78). The destruction of key infrastructure, including roads, ports, and businesses, has crippled the nation's ability to sustain economic growth. The banking sector has collapsed, limiting financial accessibility for businesses and individuals alike.

Additionally, the devaluation of the Yemeni rial has significantly diminished purchasing power, increasing the cost of essential goods such as food, medicine, and fuel. The loss of livelihoods due to war-related destruction has pushed many into informal and unstable employment, further deepening economic insecurity. Women and youth, in particular, face the highest rates of unemployment due to systemic discrimination and lack of opportunities.

The humanitarian crisis caused by food shortages and medical supply deficits further exacerbates political poverty by limiting access to education and health services, thereby preventing social mobility. Without substantial economic reforms and foreign aid directed at long-term economic stability rather than short-term relief, Yemen's economic instability will

continue to fuel political exclusion and unrest (Brown 85).

#### 4.4 Foreign Interventions and Geopolitical Interests:

Yemen's political instability has been exacerbated by foreign interventions from regional and global powers. Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and Western nations have played significant roles in Yemen's internal conflict, often prioritizing strategic interests over the well-being of the Yemeni people. This external influence has deepened divisions and hindered efforts to establish an inclusive political system (Davis 143).

#### Consequences of Political Poverty:

Political poverty in Yemen has led to several detrimental outcomes, including:

- Weak democratic institutions and lack of public trust in governance.
- Escalation of armed conflicts due to political marginalization.
- Deterioration of human rights and suppression of political dissent.
- Increased humanitarian crises, exacerbating poverty and displacement (Williams 200).

#### 5. Strategies for Mitigating Political Poverty:

To address political poverty in Yemen, the following measures are recommended:

##### Strengthening Democratic Institutions:

Rebuilding governmental institutions and promoting transparency is essential. Establishing mechanisms for political accountability can help restore public trust in governance (Anderson 65).

##### Economic Revitalization Programs:

Economic development initiatives, such as job creation and infrastructure rebuilding, can empower citizens and enable greater political participation (Miller 98).

**Inclusive Political Dialogues:**

Facilitating negotiations among all political factions, including marginalized groups, can lead to a more inclusive governance framework (Harrison 134).

**Reducing Foreign Interference:**

A concerted effort to limit external influence and prioritize national interests over geopolitical conflicts is crucial for Yemen's political stability (Taylor 176).

**Conclusion:**

Political poverty in Yemen is a multi-faceted issue stemming from weak governance, economic instability, ongoing conflict, and foreign interventions. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive reforms that promote inclusive governance, economic development, and conflict resolution. Only through sustained efforts can Yemen achieve long-term stability and mitigate the effects of political poverty.

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