



Validating a Measurement for the Ramifications of Armed Conflicts that Impact the Different Basic Needs of Human Life

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Abstract: This article is about validating a Measurement for the ramifications of armed conflict that impact in the different aspects of the basic needs for human life in society. The sample included (443) students and academics in three universities in Yemen, Malaysia, and Gaza Palestine. The students and academics sample was chosen from the Arab countries where the armed-conflict is quite dominant during this period. The researchers followed several steps in order to validate the Measurement. These steps included (1) formulating the Measurement elements, (2) verifying the validity of the apparent consistency of the questionnaire by presenting it to the arbitrators from professors specializing in the fields of management, education and statistics and (3) using exploratory factor analysis (EFA) by the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to examine the validity Internal consistency, and analysis of correlation coefficients between variables on the Measurement, and relying on the Kaiser criterion for generating and extracting factors that exceed or equal its latent roots 1. Factor Confirmation Analysis (CFA) using the AMOS software for underlying factors that constitute a set the Measurement of this study, where the tables of standard regression weights and multiple square correlations revealed that each factor is one-dimensional. The modelling of the structural equation (SEM) has verified Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and compound reliability for dimensions' stability. The results of the study denoted that the Measurement in its final form contained (43) items distributed over six factors. According to accurate statistical treatment, there was exclusion of (7) items that did not meet the standard conditions in the two programs.

Keywords: A Measurement of Ramifications, Armed conflicts, Basic Needs Fields, Humans Life

I. Introduction:

Armed conflict is a phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of human activity on the surface of earth and there are many factors that drive the spread of this phenomenon, which create concrete Ramifications. The most important repercussion is to disruption of the components and dimensions of living conditions, knowledge and health in society [1]. Armed conflict also creates negative roles, in which hunger, ignorance and morbidity increase in society [2]. Therefore, the phenomenon of armed conflict is considered "a complex and intertwined social and political phenomenon due to its dynamism, plurality, and diversity, both inside and outside, which lead to the multiplicity of its causes, Ramifications, and dimensions" [3]. This phenomenon affects all aspects of life directly and indirectly [4].

These Ramifications contribute to complex changes to the conditions of life in societies and those Ramifications contribute directly and indirectly to the multiple activities of aspects of human life as they lead to social division and deterioration of the health and economic situation, as well as the political and security situation [5]. The economic field is among the factors most related to the war as the Ramifications of the war on this field lead to eras of economic corruption and underdevelopment, low per capita income and slow economic growth, not to mention infrastructure damage such as roads, railways, airports and ports, poor electricity services, fuel and food supply, and loss Food stocks make them increasingly scarce and expensive, and this affects the set of human values in society [6].

Weak GDP growth contributes to low institutional capacity, low production, asset destruction, forced migration, and low investment in health and education [7]. Armed conflicts in this matter have catastrophic effects on the national economy. Furthermore, they deteriorate the humanitarian situation in the country, to the extent of collective starvation, not to mention discouraging investment and encouraging the exit of foreign capital from the country [8]. In countries of conflict, military spending increases, spending on development in the society, such as infrastructure, decreases, and this contributes to poor life chances, because it is spending in the economy that improves life chances for society [9]. Policies that support development have a significant contribution to reducing the risk of armed conflict [10]. There are those who believe that the existence of a poor country is associated with most forms of violence because the rate of growth increases in countries when the risk of conflict decreases. In addition, there is a relationship between the Ramifications of armed conflicts and the risks that affect the individual's livelihoods, physical and mental health, level of knowledge, and education [11].

The political situation is linked to the economic situation in various circumstances because the failure of development is the result of political differences, and the fragility of the state associated with "bad governance or weak ability to develop and implement policies of beneficial performance" [12]. The state's fragility is the result of dysfunctional economic policies, improper institutional building, and the creation of political blocs that weaken political stability [1]. Armed conflicts can be said to be a reflection of pre-war arrangements in which corruption, exclusion, exploitation, weak political stability and a struggle for governance are entrenched, and this is what is happening in most internal wars [4]. In many parts of the world, many wars took place due to lack of political stability. For example, in the American Civil War (1861-1865), as well as in Algeria, Somalia, Rwanda and Haiti in the nineties of the last century, and as is the case now in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, the main features of the conflicts are reflected in the lack of political stability and power struggles [13].

On the other hand, we find that countries ruled by real democracy are less likely to engage in armaments and conflicts, where politicians in democratic systems tend to have "peace", because democratic norms are incompatible with the use of violence and thus work to avoid wars and disputes are settled through nonviolence [14]. Armed conflicts make the state lose its right to national sovereignty over its territory and affect its political decision. In addition, armed conflicts contribute to biased foreign interventions whether to support the government or the opposition, let alone to confiscate the rights and freedoms of community members and their contribution to power [15]. There is also a direct negative impact of armed conflict on the physical and moral life of individuals, which increases the death rate until indirect deaths exceed direct deaths, especially in the categories of women, children, and the elderly [6].

Armed conflict within countries is one of the reasons that leads to poor mental health of individuals through direct exposure to violence and related social inequality as it has an indirect impact through displacement, which increases the transmission of diseases and poverty and the collapse of medical care and the supply of food and water. Armed conflicts also contribute to cases of chronic and infectious diseases, which have become worse than before in society. Armed conflicts also lead to epidemics spread in addition to the prevalence of psychological trauma, especially among the families of war victims. This is as a result of their exposure to violence and the killing of their families. The effects of armed conflicts on people remain with them throughout their lives [16].

The degree of national cohesion is linked to the internal political stability of the state, and the more society splits, the more waste of efforts and resources is wasted. Selective access to power on an unfair basis often helps the disintegration of society and exacerbate the armed conflict [17]. It also creates a culture of hate among segments of society, and this hate often disrupts the functions of society [18]. These conflicts also have a role in the spread of a culture of violence that weakens social stability, not to mention migration and displacement that reinforce feelings of alienation, isolation and the difficulty of integrating into the diaspora community [19].

Security is considered the basis of living stability, and the development of society is based on stability and peace, while poor security creates conditions that contribute to the direction of young people more towards extreme ideas that have resulted in violence that extends its effects for several decades [20]. Displacement situations contribute to weak security stability, high levels of delinquency and criminality, and the consequent negative Ramifications on the stability and livelihood of the person, his basic needs, foremost among which is a feeling of security and reassurance, where insecurity leads to bad conditions that affect the life of the individual, until it loses Society its food security, And its sense of reassurance [21]. Countries affected by armed conflict are among the countries where insecurity achieves high indicators, the highest rates of casualties and crimes are recorded, and poor economic conditions prevail. There is a strong correlation between development and human security. As wars eliminate food production and distribution, malnutrition increases due to the destruction of infrastructure, and limits access to safe water and medical treatment [22].

There are administrative Ramifications of armed conflicts. The most prominent of such administrative Ramifications is the imbalance in the administrative entity, which leads to the deterioration and weakening of the administrative performance of the various administrative systems in an entity. This prejudices the provision of community services at different stages [23]. This situation causes individuals in the country of conflict to suffer from a lack of many services provided by government institutions. The armed conflict makes these institutions fail, which leads to the adaptation of the citizen to the circumstances, and sometimes citizens perform the roles and functions of the state and its institutions [24].

In conditions of armed conflict, the application of laws and regulations is somewhat unfair and may extend beyond the end of a conflict. This is due to the administrative paralysis that armed conflicts have left over those administrative entities [5]. This situation affects the ability of the concerned entities in the administrative entity to make sound management decisions because they lack the necessary information or the information available is shady. As a result, the decisions made are not good ones [17]. Internal armed conflicts contribute to a sharp collapse of the institutional building of government agencies in all its aspects [25]. The level of administrative corruption increases in light of this situation and informal organizations are created. These informal organizations stand in the way of the processes of changing and reforming the administrative work system in conflict societies [26].

Therefore, conflict is considered an abnormal situation, which violates the structure of managing the affairs of individuals and groups in its security, administrative, economic and political fields whether they are combined or individually. The most important sources of conflicts witnessed by mankind in its various forms and types are due to conflicts of interests, a difference in values and beliefs, or seeking to achieve a competitive advantage in many areas and levels [27].

Armed conflicts have contributed to the multiple damages on the ground affecting human beings stability in different countries that have suffered from the scourge of different armed conflicts. It is noteworthy that the Middle East and North Africa region have been subject to more severe conflicts and tensions than any other part of the world over the past fifty years. The losses of the conflict countries in this region accounted for 40% of the global total of the number of deaths related to armed conflict since 1946 until the beginning of the third millennium [28]. The war in Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Yemen resulted in deaths, injuries, and displacement, all of which contributed to the erosion of material and human capital. It is estimated that over one million people have died and more than two million wounded since 2011, which are invaluable losses [29].

While internal armed conflicts in the Arab region have left the worst displacement and displacement crisis in the world since the Second World War, for example, in Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Libya, nearly half of the world's population is forcibly displaced, that is to say, over 30 million among refugees are outside their countries and internally displaced [30]. Because the level of danger in these countries has become high, as war and famine, and the absence of peace and personal security in these countries have become among the worst in the world [31].

It is clear from the above that armed conflicts have severe impacts on the infrastructure and on people, and these effects have been mentioned in many studies. Most studies in this regard have focused on measuring the intensity of armed conflict, given the number of deaths, the wounded, the demolition of homes and infrastructure, and the health ramifications etc. However, this study sheds light on the Ramifications that affect the different aspects of life. Thus, it is considered the first study that examines the Ramifications of armed conflict that affect the different aspects of life to people in a society. These aspects are the economic, health, social, political, security and administrative aspects.

The importance of this study lies in the fact that it validates a measure for the impact of armed conflict on such different aspects of life. It also provides an objective tool that researchers can rely on for their studies interested in this field. Since the phenomenon of conflict has negative ramifications on all aspects of life, this study came as a step forward defining the pillars through which the Ramifications of armed conflict are measured. The study relied on Maslow's theory of basic needs, which assumes that "all people have basic needs that they seek to meet, and that conflicts occur and exacerbate when a person finds that their basic needs are not satiated, and that there are others who obstruct these needs [32]. Supporters of this theory state "Failure to provide or meet basic human needs creates violence and conflict as a means of providing or meeting those needs" [33].

II. Terminology of Study

A Measurement of Ramifications: A Measurement is a set of Codified questions to obtain a quantitative estimate of an attribute or aspect of behaviour in an individual or group of individuals. It was defined as a "codified tool consisting of a set of stimuli in the form of questions directed to an individual or group of individuals aimed at the objective evaluation of their own characteristics or an aspect of their behaviour" [34].

Ramifications: Some researchers believe that the Ramifications are synonymous with the effects or consequences, while the word Ramifications indicate that one thing calls for another, as if the reason calls for the result [35]. The word "Ramifications" in this study means the cascading damage that armed conflict Summoned brings, and it affects fields of life directly and indirectly in the present or in the future. Accordingly, it is worth noting that the Measurement of Ramifications developed by the researchers in this study is the scale that consists of (50) paragraphs distributed over (6) variables, these variables Measurement the fields of basic human needs and the Ramifications of armed conflict that cause their disruption. Thus, the researchers called it the "Measurement of the Ramifications of armed conflict".

The conflict: It can be said that conflict is the difference in the relationship between two people or two groups or more, where contradictions in goals or interests and feelings of oppression or blackmail dominate on the other side, which leads each party to mobilize capabilities in different ways; To achieve its goals, it leads to violence and the disintegration of society [7]. Researchers define armed conflict as a Rough work act in which one or more types of weapons are used to defeat one or several other parties, in order to achieve a material or moral interest for each party to the conflict, it involves many human and material losses.

Researchers know the ramifications of armed conflict procedurally, it is all additions or remnants of acute confrontation, rough act and all symptoms or harm affecting the individual and society in direct and indirect ways, and every result related to the fields of stability of generational life. Which was Measurements by the degrees obtained by the paragraphs of each of the six variables of the Ramifications of the armed conflict, which resulted from the responses of the target audience from the study sample to the questionnaire paragraphs.

I. Study Method and Sample

This study was conducted in the academic year 2018/2019. The study relied on a simple random probability. The sample was taken from the study population that consisted of (1671) and they were from the category of students and academics from some Arab countries in which the armed conflict continued during this period. They were in Malaysian, Yemeni and Palestinian universities. The sample of the study was determined by (518) at a rate of (10) respondents for each paragraph, and the (Table 1) showed the Study population and sample. The study used the descriptive analytical method, which is usually used to analyse and explain phenomena, in order to reach useful and generalizable results, according to quantitative data that are analysed by various mathematical and statistical methods [36].

Table 1 Components of the study Population and Sample

Target group	Target Population	The selected sample	Sample representation ratio
Yemeni in Malaysia	464	140	30%
Yemeni from inside Yemen	643	198	31%
Palestinian from Gaza	324	98	30%
Libyan in Malaysia	120	40	33%
Iraqi in Malaysia	56	20	36%
Syrian in Malaysia	64	22	34%
Total	1671	518	32.3%

II. Survey Tool

The questionnaire was designed by following three steps. The first step was determining the quantity and quality of information required through careful review of the research problem, questions and goals. The second step was dividing, classifying and arranging information in a logical way that is compatible with the study structure. The third step was formulating questions according to the scientific foundations determined by the methods of scientific research, preparing the paragraphs of the questionnaire and present them to arbitrators specialized in scientific research to examine the validity of the content and verify the comprehensiveness of the paragraphs and their suitability for both the study sample and the subject that will to its measure .The validity of the content aimed at ensuring that the question was used to measure the worker by the questions that it is a view to measuring it [2].

The questionnaire was tried before printing to confront the faults that appear, and to ensure its safety, lack of ambiguity and complexity, and for the response to the phrases to be gradual, The questionnaire is designed according to the Likert pentatonic scale, so that everyone responds according to what he deems appropriate from the answers options for each phrase. The questionnaire was critically examined to assess its validity and reliability in two ways: the first; Examine the apparent validity and it been verified by it to arbitrators and specialized experts, while the validity of the builders was confirmed by send the questionnaire to a sample of the research community as a survey study [37].

The items of the exploratory study included (59) items, which were examined through a sample of the study population, which included (96) respondents. The results of the exploratory study helped confirm the validity of the questionnaire and summarized the factors in a smaller number than assumed, while the stability of the questionnaire was verified by the Cronbach alpha factor, and the half-split method. The results were presented to the experts and academics again, who recommended making some adjustments and circulating the questionnaire to the final sample, the questionnaire, in its final form, contained (50) items.

I. Statistical Methods Used

Quantitative data was coded and included in the SPSS statistical package program to perform preliminary data analysis, and exploratory factor analysis was conducted. The AMOS program was used to obtain the CFA results and the pathway of the relationship between the study hypotheses, by modelling the structural equation (SEM); It is one of the modern methods that many researchers rely on, especially in studies with intertwined and multiple variables, due to its ability to test a set of complex variables to predict the relationships of each set of variables and factors, in addition to highlighting the relationship between latent variables and observation at the same time [38].

a. Metadata for the study sample

The descriptive analysis of the field study sample shows the basic data of the study participants, as it turned out that the number of participants reached (443) participants, of whom (242) were male, representing (54.6%) and (201) females, representing (45.4%). The sample was also distributed to six categories, of whom Yemenis in Malaysian universities number (121), at a rate of 27.3% of the total respondents, and from Yemeni universities, number (184), by 41.5%, and students from the University Islamic to Gaza (87) respondents, by 19.6%, and (31) responds by 7% of Libyan graduate students in Malaysia, (13) respondents representing 3% of Iraqi graduate students in Malaysia, and (7) responders, at a rate of 1.6% of Syrian graduate students in Malaysia. The following figure shows the metadata for the study sample.

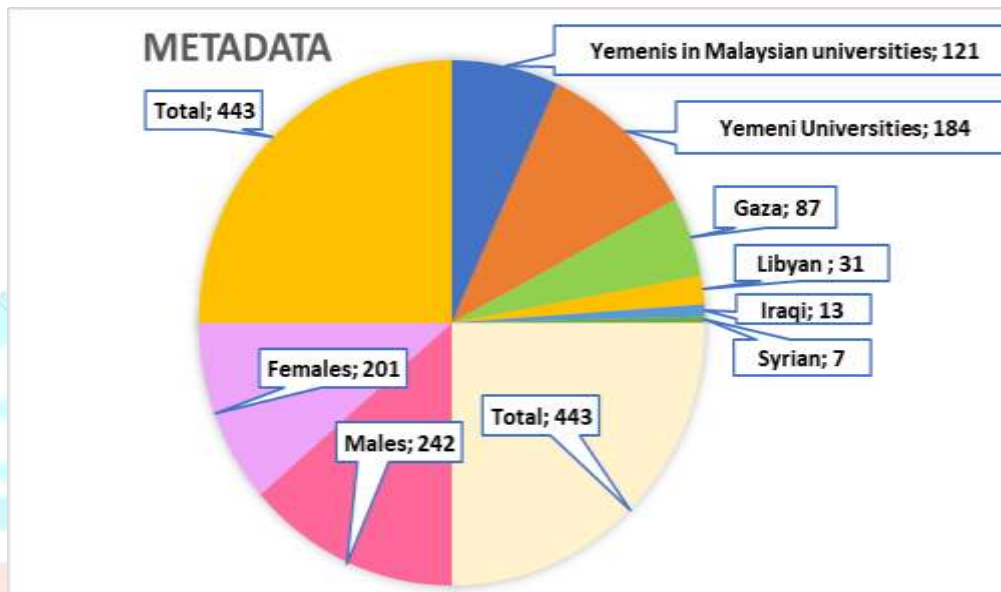


figure 1 metadata for the study sample

b. Initial Data Analysis

The purpose of primary data analysis was to ensure consistency of study data with the statistical methods used in testing the study hypotheses. There are methods that must be followed before performing the study data analysis process, as it helps to obtain logical results that can be accepted for generalizing about similar phenomena, and these assumptions must be compatible with the standard test for each [39]. Among these assumptions are, for example, missing data, normal distribution of data, and linearity of data. The normality distribution of data

1. Addressing Outliers

Extreme values are the result of some errors such as the error in data entry, or the result of some values in one variable or individual variables that distort the overall results [40]. There are a number of ways to deal with lost data. for example, the replace method of data according to the mean of the answers, the method of deleting the item. and the data outliers in this study was evaluated using the distance test (Mahalanobis), by SPSS, The item that did not fulfil the approval condition was deleted, In this study, 75 item were omitted, which are the items that did not meet the acceptance condition, since it is required that the values of the repeating in the item be 0.005; And more [41]. The data that meets the conditions for validity of the analysis became 443 items.

2. Normal Distribution of Data

The values of convolution and kurtosis indicate that the normal and normality distribution of the data used according to the specified criteria, where the results showed that there are no significant deviations in the data, and it is clear that the values did not exceed the standard permitted by statisticians (-2 and 2) [42]. where the Skewness coefficient obtained the value -0.244- 0.116, it is value indicating the iterative distribution curve, slightly twisted to the left. While kurtosis got 0.53 and 0.231, with an arithmetic mean smaller than the Median as shown in the following figure.

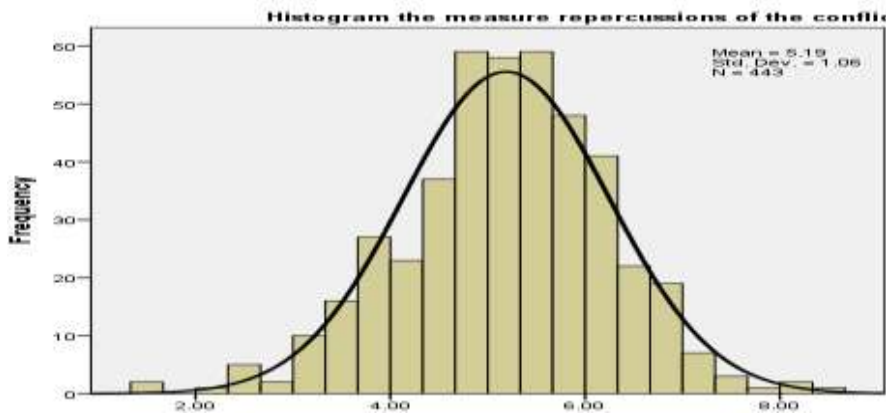


figure 2 Skewness and kurtosis for data

3. Linear Data

Linear data is a model that expresses the amount of deviation in the sample answer from the straight line of the ideal answer, which represents the linear relationship between the variables with points close to each other and attached to the ideal answer line [43]. The following graph shows that there is no problem with linear duplication of data, as it is seen from the graph that most of the spread points came in the form of a straight line.

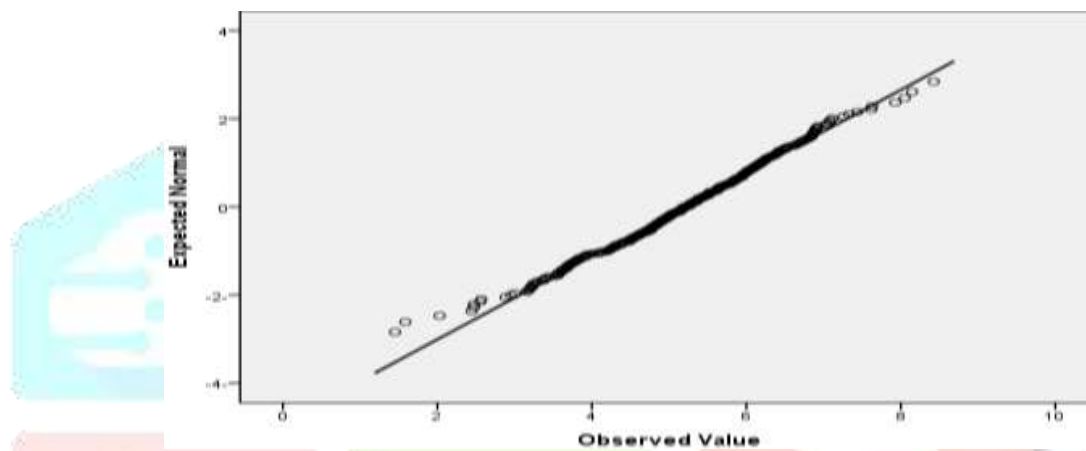


figure 3 Normal Q-Q Plot of the Measurement Ramifications of the conflict

4. Wastes Spread

The boxplot shows the distribution of wastes, proving that the remaining dispersion follows the normal distribution. Based on the previous results, it can be said that there is a moderate distribution of the data, and this justifies the move to the use of the barometric method in analysing the data of this study.

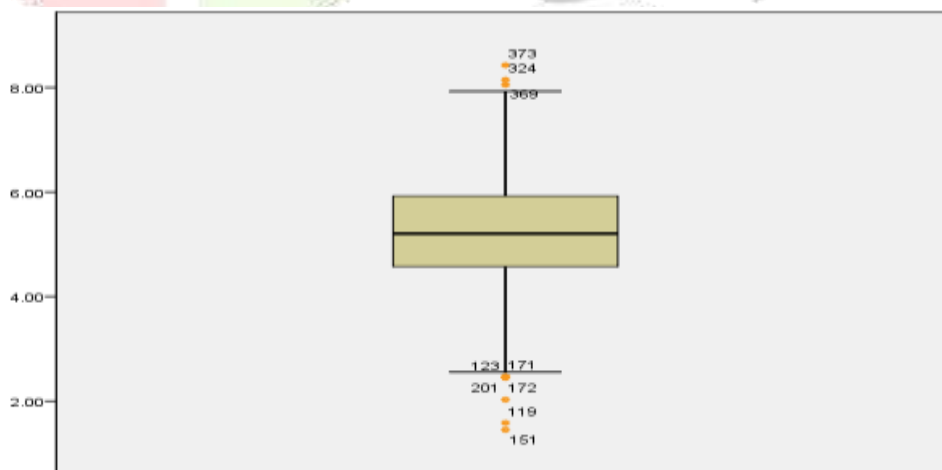


figure 4 Boxplot of the Measurement Ramifications of the conflict

c. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

The results of an analysis (EFA) showed that the vocabulary of the questions was loaded according to expectations and that the items of this variable were distributed in six factors: the first factor measures the security Ramifications, the second measures the administrative Ramifications, the third measures the economic Ramifications, the fourth measures the health Ramifications, the fifth measures the social Ramifications, and the sixth factor measures The political Ramifications. the underlying root values of the variables obtained were high, and notes that the first factors got the root greater than the factors that followed. In the table below, it is seen that the answer to the questionnaire paragraphs was divided into six factors, is the factors whose root values are greater than one. The next table is between that.

Table 2 Latent Root Values of the Ramifications of Armed Conflict

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	Variance%	Cumulative %	Total	Variance%	Cumulative %
1	13.392	26.784	26.784	13.392	26.784	26.784
2	8.769	17.537	44.321	8.769	17.537	44.321
3	4.469	8.937	53.258	4.469	8.937	53.258
4	3.369	6.737	59.995	3.369	6.737	59.995
5	1.924	3.848	63.843	1.924	3.848	63.843
6	1.041	2.083	65.926	1.041	2.083	65.926

The six variables shown in the above table reveal a rate of (68.086%), which is high, and the eigenvalues are a criterion for each component. The suitability of the data for the analysis was also Measurements by the KMO scale, which must have an acceptable value in this scale greater than (0.50), to ensure that the sample size is sufficient for the analysis, and Bartlett's test showed that the relationship between vocabulary is a statistical function because it is less than (0.05) [44] The following table it explained the quality of the data.

Table 3 KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measurement of Sampling Adequacy.	.942
Approx. Chi-Square	18063.808
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity df	1225
Sig.	.000

We notice in the above table that the value of (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin-KMO) is equal to (0.942). It is greater than the standard value. This means that the sample is suitable and that the Measurement is excellent and statistically significant at a level of significance less than (0.05).

d. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

The results of the analysis of the scale of this variable showed that there is a congruence in model building expect, Where the saturation values of all the variables were high, and the results also showed that the paragraphs of this variable in their original units are one-dimensional because the values of paragraph saturation in the Measurement factor are acceptable, All results are satisfactory, the hypothetical Measurement model is well suited to the study data, the values of its indicators are high in standard indicators and in non-standard indicators, model matching indicators were consistent with established acceptance criteria, indicating good compatibility. This is shown in the following tables.

1. The Security Ramifications of Armed Conflicts

The following table describes of the standard regression weights and multiple square correlations for this variable

Table 4 CFA for the Security Ramifications of Conflicts

Q Number	Item	Estimate	S. E	C.R	P	Squared
Q37	Armed conflict increases displacement and displacement	0.968			0,000	0.938
Q33	Armed conflicts weaken the security situation and disturb social stability	0.975	0.014	71.186	0,000	0.95
Q34	Armed conflicts weaken the living security of individuals	0.978	0.014	73.526	0,000	0.957
Q35	Armed conflicts make individuals in society lose their sense of reassurance	0.968	0.015	67.155	0,000	0.936
Q32	Armed conflicts contribute to developing a culture of violence in society	0.959	0.015	62.549	0,000	0.919
Q36	Protection of vulnerable groups is reduced during armed conflict	0.951	0.016	59.395	0,000	0.905
Q39	Armed conflict reinforces the state of division and discrimination in society	0.881	0.021	41.318	0,000	0.776
Q31	The level of tolerance and coexistence among social classes increases in the absence of armed conflict	0.908	0.019	46.471	0,000	0.824
Q40	In conflict situations, justice in society decreases, which increases rates of delinquency and crime	0.819	0.026	32.983	0,000	0.67

In the above table, the results of the CFA to Measurement the security Ramifications of armed conflicts showed that the saturation between this variable and the nine axes that represent it is high, as it was between the ratio (0.978) as the lowest loading and the ratio (0.819) as the highest loading. the square correlation of elements for this model ranged between (0.957) and (0.67). all items are statistical significance, and the value of T, which is referred to as (C.R), ranges between (73.526) and (32.983). and after restricting the remaining error according to the amendment indicators for paragraphs (31 with 32).

Previous results confirmed that the model for o Measurement the security Ramifications of armed conflicts field is acceptable because it achieved one-dimensional validity, after deleting paragraphs with low saturation, and saturation is considered low when it is less than 0.5 in the developed scales, and for Measurements derived from previous similar studies it is necessary to delete the paragraph it the loading facto less than 0.6 [45].

In Table No. (11), which separates the differentiation validity matrix between the variables shown later; We find that the compound reliability (CR) index for this model got a percentage (0.984), and the extracted variance (EVA) got a ratio of (0.875), previous results confirmed that the model measuring of this variable acceptable, because it is enjoying Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and the complex reliability, in addition, it is one-dimensional.

2. Administrative Ramifications of Armed Conflict

The following table describes of the standard regression weights and multiple square correlations for this variable.

Table 5 CFA for the Administrative Ramifications of Conflict

Q Number	Item	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Squared
Q48	Armed conflicts affect the psychological well-being of workers within work institutions	0.918			0,000	0.843
Q44	Armed conflicts hinder institutions from applying laws and regulations professionally and fairly	0.924	0.024	40.754	0,000	0.854
Q46	Armed conflicts impede administrative stability in all government institutions	0.935	0.024	42.396	0,000	0.874
Q43	Armed conflicts contribute to the weak administrative performance of various government institutions	0.926	0.025	41.135	0,000	0.858
Q47	Armed conflicts increase the level of administrative corruption	0.941	0.024	43.421	0,000	0.886
Q45	Armed conflict affects the solid institutional building of government machinery	0.925	0.024	40.796	0,000	0.856
Q49	Armed conflicts deepen the low level of trust between the various of business institutions	0.768	0.03	26.039	0,000	0.59
Q50	Armed conflicts lead to the migration of scientific talents and professional administrative cadres	0.847	0.029	32.102	0,000	0.717

In the above table, the results of the CFA to Measurement the administrative Ramifications of armed conflict showed that the saturation between this variable and the eight axes that represent it is high, as it was between the ratio (0.941) as the lowest loading and the ratio (0.768) as the highest loading, the square correlation of elements for this model ranged between (0.886) and (0.59). all items are statistical significance, and the value of T, which is referred to as (C.R), ranges between (43.421) and (26.039). Previous results confirmed that the model for measuring the administrative Ramifications of armed conflict is acceptable because it achieved one-dimensional validity, after deleting paragraphs with low saturation.

In Table No. (11), which separates the differentiation validity matrix between the variables shown later; We find that the compound reliability (CR) index for this model got a percentage (0.971), and the extracted variance (EVA) got a ratio of (0.810), previous results confirmed that the model measuring of this variable acceptable, because it is enjoying Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and the complex reliability, in addition it is one-dimensional.

3. Economic Ramifications of Armed Conflict

The following table describes of the standard regression weights and multiple square correlations for this variable.

Table 6 CFA for the Economic Ramifications of Conflict

Q Number	Item	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Squared
Q2	Armed conflicts contribute to the depletion of government resources and capabilities	0.874			0,000	0.764
Q4	Armed conflicts contribute to the escape of investment and capital from the country	0.825	0.037	27.005	0,000	0.68
Q3	Armed conflicts destroy infrastructure of economic infrastructure	0.85	0.036	28.052	0,000	0.722
Q5	Armed conflict contributes to inflation, which leads to higher prices for food and living services	0.884	0.034	30.765	0,000	0.782
Q6	Armed conflict contributes to an increase in the unemployment rate, which reduces the standard of decent living	0.874	0.031	32.748	0,000	0.764
Q1	Armed conflicts weaken the economic structure of the government	0.827	0.035	26.93	0,000	0.685
Q7	Armed conflicts disrupt most of society's resources, further depressing GDP	0.816	0.037	26.499	0,000	0.666

In the above table, the results of the CFA to Measurement the economic Ramifications of armed conflict showed that the saturation between this variable and the seven axes that represent it is high, as it was between the ratio (0.884) as the lowest loading and the ratio (0.816) as the highest loading, the square correlation of elements for this model ranged between (0.782) and (0.666). all items are statistical significance, and the value of T, which is referred to as (C.R), ranges between (30.765) and (26.499). Previous results confirmed that the model for measuring the Ramifications of this variable is acceptable because it achieved one-dimensional validity, after deleting paragraphs with low saturation, and after restricting the remaining error according to the amendment indicators for paragraphs (1 with 2& 3 with 8).

In Table No. (11), which separates the differentiation validity matrix between the variables shown later; We find that the compound reliability (CR) index for this model got a percentage (0.948), and the extracted variance (EVA) got a ratio of (0.723), previous results confirmed that the model measuring of this variable acceptable, because it is enjoying Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and the complex reliability, in addition it is one-dimensional.

4. Health Ramifications of Armed Conflict

The following table describes of the standard regression weights and multiple square correlations for this variable.

Table 7 CFA for the health Ramifications of Conflict

Q Number	Item	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Squared
Q9	Armed conflicts lead to increased psychological depression between individuals	0.893			0,000	0.798
Q10	Armed conflicts weaken the provision of curative services to individuals	0.912	0.029	35.552	0,000	0.832
Q11	Armed conflicts contribute to the deterioration of the health of people with chronic diseases	0.874	0.031	32.301	0,000	0.764
Q13	Armed conflict contributes to a high death rate	0.864	0.032	31.323	0,000	0.747
Q12	Armed conflicts increase the spread of epidemics and infectious diseases	0.85	0.032	29.789	0,000	0.722
Q14	Armed conflicts lead to widespread self-harm in society	0.827	0.032	28.632	0,000	0.684
Q8	Armed conflicts weaken health care for members of society	0.839	0.031	29.439	0,000	0.704

In the above table, the results of the CFA to Measurement the health Ramifications of armed conflict showed that the saturation between this variable and the seven axes that represent it is high, as it was between the ratio (0.912) as the lowest loading and the ratio (0.827) as the highest loading. the square correlation of elements for this model ranged between (0.832) and (0.684). all items are statistical significance, and the value of T, which is referred to as (C.R), ranges between (35.552) and (28.632). Previous results confirmed that the model for measuring the Ramifications of this variable is acceptable because it achieved one-dimensional validity, after deleting paragraphs with low saturation. and after restricting the remaining error according to the amendment indicators for paragraphs (10 with 12).

In Table No. (11), which separates the differentiation validity matrix between the variables shown later; We find that the compound reliability (CR) index for this model got a percentage (0.955), and the extracted variance (EVA) got a ratio of (0.75), previous results confirmed that the model measuring of this variable acceptable, because it is enjoying Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and the complex reliability, in addition it is one-dimensional.

5. Social Ramifications of Armed Conflict

The following table describes of the standard regression weights and multiple square correlations for this variable.

Table 8 CFA for the Social Ramifications of Conflict

Q Number	Item	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Squared
Q26	Armed conflicts create a culture of hate among segments of society	0.874			0,000	0.765
Q24	Armed conflicts weaken basic values and morals	0.883	0.033	30.388	0,000	0.78
Q27	Armed conflicts make community members lose their basic living rights	0.791	0.038	25.021	0,000	0.625
Q29	The social fabric and family ties disintegrate due to the armed conflict,	0.834	0.033	27.1	0,000	0.696
Q25	Armed conflicts create hostility between members of society	0.844	0.034	27.975	0,000	0.712
Q23	Armed conflicts lead to weak social stability	0.815	0.035	26.358	0,000	0.664
Q28	Armed conflicts result in widespread chaos and corruption in society	0.695	0.042	20.274	0,000	0.482

In the above table, the results of the CFA to Measurement the social Ramifications of armed conflict showed that the saturation between this variable and the seven axes that represent it is high, as it was between the ratio (0.883) as the lowest loading and the ratio (0.695) as the highest loading. the square correlation of elements for this model ranged between (0.78) and (0.482). all items are statistical significance, and the value of T, which is referred to as (C.R), ranges between (30.388) and (20.274). Previous results confirmed that the model for measuring the Ramifications of this variable is acceptable because it achieved one-dimensional validity, after deleting paragraphs with low saturation. and after restricting the remaining error according to the amendment indicators for paragraphs (24 with 29& 29 with 28).

In Table No. (11), which separates the differentiation validity matrix between the variables shown later; We find that the compound reliability (CR) index for this model got a percentage (0.935), and the extracted variance (EVA) got a ratio of (0.675), previous results confirmed that the model measuring of this variable acceptable, because it is enjoying Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and the complex reliability, in addition it is one-dimensional.

6. Political Ramifications of Armed Conflict

The following table describes of the standard regression weights and multiple square correlations for this variable.

Table 9 CFA for the political Ramifications of Conflict

Q Number	Item	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Squared
Q18	Armed conflicts create political groups that call for secession	0.867			0,000	0.751
Q17	Armed conflicts create political blocs that weaken the level of political stability	0.891	0.035	30.195	0,000	0.795
Q21	Armed conflicts contribute to the negative impact on the unified political entity of the state	0.857	0.038	26.747	0,000	0.735
Q16	Armed conflicts confiscate the rights of individuals to political practice and to share power	0.825	0.038	26.465	0,000	0.681

Q19	Armed conflicts encourage regional and international interference in the country's political affairs	0.818	0.037	25.768	0,000	0.67
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In the above table, the results of the CFA to Measurement the political Ramifications of armed conflict showed that the saturation between this variable and the seven axes that represent it is high, as it was between the ratio (0.891) as the lowest loading and the ratio (0.818) as the highest loading. the square correlation of elements for this model ranged between (0.795) and (0.67). all items are statistical significance, and the value of T, which is referred to as (C.R), ranges between (30.195) and (25.768). Previous results confirmed that the model for measuring the Ramifications of this variable is acceptable because it achieved one-dimensional validity, after deleting paragraphs with low saturation. and after restricting the remaining error according to the amendment indicators for paragraphs (18 with 21).

In Table No. (11), which separates the differentiation validity matrix between the variables shown later; We find that the compound reliability (CR) index for this model got a percentage (0.930), and the extracted variance (EVA) got a ratio of (0.726), previous results confirmed that the model measuring of this variable acceptable, because it is enjoying Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and the complex reliability, in addition it is one-dimensional.

e. The Results of the Structural Equation Modeling SEM

The use of SEM is one of the modern methods that some researchers rely on, especially in studies with intertwined and multiple variables, due to its ability to predict the relationships of each group of variables and factors and to where they belong and define the causal variables in the model. it this way highlights the relationship between the variables Latent and observable at the same time, where he was able to obtain the external Measurement model, the internal structural model and the amount of its validity and reliability [26]. The external Measurement model contributes to assessing the relationships between observed variables and unobserved latent variables, the internal construction model assesses the relationships between unobserved variables to determine the pattern in which observed variables affect latent variables, as well as the influence of latent variables in other latent variables in the model directly or indirectly [41].

After the scale has been validated and reliability it by factor analyse in the exploratory and confirmatory aspects of each Measurement model in the study Which it is that was explained previously, its enabled the use of SEM, to model the variables of this study in one structural model, by drawing External variables and then internal variables. The following figure shows the results of a SEM analysis for variables after modifying the model.

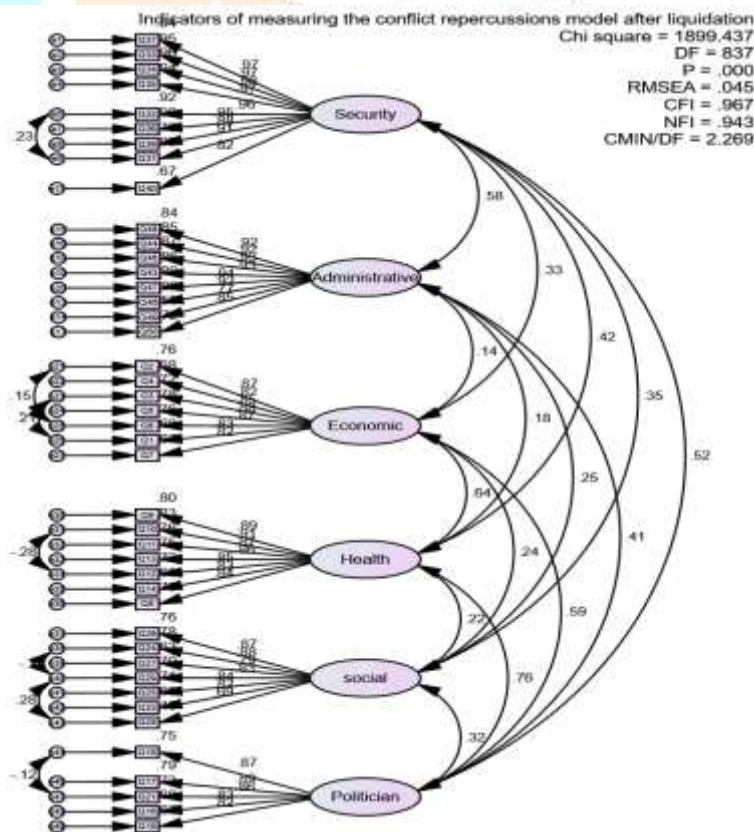


figure 5 Schematic pathway of SEM analysis of study variables

The table above shows the indicators for matching the model of Measurement study variables were high, where Chi-square got a value (1899,437), and the approximate error average root index RMSEA got a ratio of (0.045), and the comparative matching index got a percentage CFI (0.967), While Tucker and Lewis NFI index got (0.943), The index CMIN / DF got on (2.269). The values of the mentioned indicators indicate the strength of the relationship between the factors of this scale because they exceeded the standard values of the model, and therefore the model is acceptable for Measurement. The following table showed the correlation ratios between the factors within the model.

Table 10 the Correlation Ratios between the Factors within the Model

Variable	<-->	Variable	Estim	S.E.	C.R.	P
Security	<-->	Admini	0.58	0.118	11.941	0,000
	<-->	Econom	0.333	0.069	7.494	0,000
	<-->	Health	0.421	0.089	9.225	0,000
	<-->	social	0.352	0.07	7.853	0,000
	<-->	Politic	0.516	0.098	10.68	0,000
Administrative	<-->	Econom	0.14	0.059	3.297	0,000
	<-->	Health	0.18	0.073	4.236	0,000
	<-->	social	0.252	0.06	5.752	0,000
	<-->	Politic	0.411	0.083	8.809	0,000
Economic	<-->	Health	0.638	0.058	12.094	0,000
	<-->	social	0.24	0.039	5.411	0,000
	<-->	Politic	0.588	0.06	11.252	0,000
Health	<-->	social	0.22	0.048	5.033	0,000
	<-->	Politic	0.756	0.081	13.326	0,000
social	<-->	Politic	0.319	0.052	6.955	0,000

In the above table, we find that the correlation ratios between factors within the model ranged between (0.756) as the highest correlation rate, which has is between the social and political Ramifications factor, while the lowest correlation between administrative and economic Ramifications was achieved through (0.14), and these values indicate that a differentiation has been achieved The factors, and all the factors moved away from the complete merging between them, where they were at a level less than (0.85) [45]. and all these factors are statistically significant, less than (0.05). the following table showed the model validity Measurements.

Table 11 The Model Validity Measurements

	CR	AVE	MSV	MaxR(H)	Security	Administrative	Economic	Health	social	Politician
Security	0.984	0.875	0.336	0.990	0.935					
Administrative	0.971	0.810	0.336	0.977	0.580	0.900				
Economic	0.948	0.723	0.407	0.950	0.333	0.140	0.850			
Health	0.955	0.750	0.572	0.957	0.421	0.180	0.638	0.866		
social	0.935	0.675	0.124	0.942	0.352	0.252	0.240	0.220	0.822	
Politician	0.930	0.726	0.572	0.933	0.516	0.411	0.588	0.756	0.319	0.852

We see in the above table that there was no validity concerns here because the values of compound reliability were higher than the values of the criterion, because it got (0.984) as the highest rate achieved by the factor of security Ramifications, and the lowest value is (0.93) obtained by the factor of politician. and the values of variance extracted are limited between (0.875) as the highest value in the factor of security Ramifications, and between (0.675) as the lowest value obtained in the factor of social Ramifications. We also see that the values of joint variance achieved differentiation between factors within the model, where we see that the square root of the average variance extracted (diagonal values) shown in bold in the previous table, came higher than the rest of the other values in its row and column, and thus the requirements for differentiation and all The associations were far from the critical fusion rate (0.85) [45].

I. Conclusion:

Finally, the study discovered that multiple measurements to Measurement of the Ramifications of Armed Conflict that Impact the Basic Needs Fields of Humans Life have yielded objective results to accurately Measurement this variable. The researchers has verified the validity of this Measurement in three ways:

First: it was verified by assessing the content and examining the apparent validity by specialized arbitrators and by examining the validity of internal consistency by experimenting with the questionnaire on an experimental sample and extracting the validity of the internal consistency by way of analyzing the exploratory factors of the data. Six factors were obtained related to the fields of stability of generational life (security, administrative, economic, political, social and health).

Second, the validity and reliability tests were performed by analyzing the response of the final sample, and the stability of the Measurement instrument's items was determined by various statistical methods. The most important of them was the Cronbach alpha coefficient, where the values ranged between (0.985) and (8,343). After that, measuring the quality of the match by SEM was conducted according to a number of indicators. The results of those indicators showed that the model achieved high values in all indicators. Moreover, the results of the correlation coefficient between the underlying factors confirmed that the relationship between the factors was good and did not reach or exceed the degree of melting, and all the variables with Statistical significance, and this confirms the validity of the differentiation, despite the correlation between the factors, but at the same time there were differences among these factors.

Third, the results of the Confirmed Factor Analysis (CFA) showed that there is a match in the model construction, that the saturation ratios are high, as well as the addition to the contrast extracted, and the level of compound reliability. Which confirmed the it is enjoying Convergence validity, differentiation validity, and the complex reliability, in addition, it is one-dimensional. With this, validity and reliability values were achieved, and the scale became its final form, consisting of (43) materials distributed on six sub-Measurements. While the conditions for acceptance did not fulfill (7) items. These items were namely: (15, 20, 22, 30, 38, 41, 42).

The researchers have noted that there are no studies that define a scale for the Ramifications of armed conflict, as most research in this field relied on descriptive analyses and inaccurate measurements, while the current study relied on accurate statistical methods and programs that enabled to obtain a scale in which validity and reliability values of it all kinds were achieved, and thus This scale is an achievement added to encyclopedias of scientific knowledge and serves researchers in this field.

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