

The impact of modernizing the roles of political parties on achieving the developmental security of the state.

Dr. Ihab Mohamed Abou Elmagd Ayad, PH.D. Department of Political Science, Faculty of Commerce, Port Said University.

Received: 08/06/2022

Accepted: 11/09/2022

Published: 31 / 12 /2022

Abstract:

The study sought to: Answer the problematic Issue: To what extent has the modernization and development of the role of political parties had an effect on achieving the developmental security of the state? With the aim of strengthening the role of political parties; This was done through three axes, the first: the political ecology for the development of political parties, and the second: the developmental and security perspective of the role of political parties, and the third: the strategic approach to the role of political parties, and the study reached the following results: that the concept of modernization of the role of political parties is linked to dimensions and standards which more embodying the security development, and the strengthening of the role of political parties is done through a reassessment of party thought, The study recommended the development of innovative mechanisms and strategies for the process of developing and modernizing the roles of parties through a set of clear and detailed programs that are compatible with the real economic and social needs of society.

Keywords: political parties. Developmental security. Modernizing the role of parties. the party thought. The strategic approach of the parties.

* Dr. Ihab Mohamed Abou Elmagd Ayad

1. Introduction:

The development of political systems and their stability are called for in order to achieve the concept of development security; The necessity of knowing the most important major factors contributing to this development and stability, and trying to reach effective mechanisms to achieve this; The development and modernization of the role played by political parties is one of the most essential components for achieving the concept of developmental security; Knowing the nature of the relationship between the development and modernization of political parties, and the stability of political systems to achieve the concept of developmental security, especially in our contemporary time, which has become the era of major and radical transformations; It is one of the most important demands that theorists advocate in the field of political parties. This is based on its comprehensiveness in the political, security, economic, and even social and cultural aspects. The community or the internal environment has become open to all external patterns of interaction, and hence levels of effect and influence between local particularity and regional and international influences, and efforts are still ongoing to link the concept of development and modernization of the role of political parties to dimensions and standards more embodying the developmental security.

This can only be achieved through developing and modernizing traditional party ideology. Which dominates most contemporary political parties; Which showed the importance and necessity of applying the political Ecological theory to develop and modernize the political role to assess the current situation and enhance the developmental security of the state through outlooking the relationship between the role of parties in political systems and their relationship to their environment in which they arise; And by modernizing and developing this role to be one of the pillars on which the developmental security of the state is based, which in turn establishes the concept of effective interdependence among them, and this is in line with the requirements and variables of international institutions, especially the United Nations, which considers that the need to pay attention to modernizing and developing informal institutions, like political parties in the state, it is the best way to achieve developmental security at all levels of "economic - social - political; also cultural", which in turn explains the security approach to the developmental role of political parties. The study presents a major problem illustrated by its main question, which is: To what extent has the modernization and developing of the role of political parties had an impact on achieving the developmental security of the state? This problem is answered by presenting a set of topics on which this study is based, which in turn aims to bring about the political modernization of the security role and party ideology in the developmental system, which is represented in: its first axis: which addresses the issue of political ecology for the development of political parties. Then comes its second axis: titled, the developmental and security perspective of the role of political parties. And finally, the third axis: the strategic approach to the role of political parties.

The study also aims to: enhance the role of political parties; By reassessing party ideology and applying political ecology theory to develop parties in the face of challenges to achieving the developmental security of the state; It also

aims at maximizing the values added of opportunities to modernize, develop and establish political party systems that are compatible with the nature of the developmental security of the state, providing opportunities to possess the elements of strength for political systems, and achieve the concept of a developmental perspective for the role of political parties. The importance of the study came in presenting a new vision in analyzing the strategic approach to the role of political parties, and finding solutions to the challenges that affect the roles of political parties.

Where the study raised a set of questions that focused on its main question, which is: (To what extent was the modernization and development of the role of political parties its impact on achieving the developmental security of the state? Within the framework of this question, the following sub-questions can be answered:

- *What is the political ecology of developing political parties?*
- *What is the developmental and security perspective of the role of political parties?*
- *How can the strategic approaches be used to develop and modernize the role of political parties?*
- *What is the vision, and future prospects for the roles of political parties?*

In order to achieve methodical integration, and to be more precise and objective in reaching the results. The study uses the application of a research method according to the main goal that the study seeks. The study followed an integrated methodological framework, which is recommended by recent studies, so it used more than one method, and the research method is determined in the light of the nature and purpose of the research, so, it used the system analysis method; It was also possible to take advantage of the descriptive approach, which is concerned with studying natural and social phenomena, descriptive and political studies and studying how to clarify the characteristics of the phenomenon and how it relates to other phenomena. It was also possible to take advantage of the method of the role analysis (Khaled Musleh and others 1999: 107).

2. The first axis: political ecology for the development of political parties

Theorists in the field of political ecology, which concerned with studying the political environment of parties, agree on the need to develop the functions that parties perform in contemporary political systems, in order to keep pace with the party system of the political environment changes, which affect the effectiveness of the roles of political parties in society; Whereas, the political development literature concerned with modernizing the roles of political parties; So the aim of the first axis of the study was the theoretical rooting of the importance of modernizing political parties according to the analysis of the surrounding political ecology, by reviewing the following:

2.1 First: The Political Ecology of Parties:

2.1.1 Political Ecology Theory: The use of political ecology as a theory to analyze political phenomena has escalated with the increasing variables of the international system politically, economically and socially, and the political

movement has escalated in human societies at the global level through "revolutions - uprisings - protests - changes in regimes and others", both at the level of developing or developed countries- for example, and not limited to - there have recently been Arab revolts, which have been met by uprisings in some western countries against some of the decisions taken by some countries (Abbas Al-Hadithi 2013: 374). The emergence of the concept of political ecology was with the emergence of the book: "The political Economy of soil erosion in developing countries," by Blaikie, P.M. in 1985; Where he referred to a set of definitions that gave the concept an analytical capacity for most of the pillars of the political phenomenon, as follows:

- "Political ecology" is defined as the examination of environmental problems as the "Phenomenological Interaction" of bio-natural processes, human needs, and political systems; whereas mentioned that political ecology is the unification of the interests of ecology and political economy with its broader definition. This represents the debate between society and resources, within classes and groups within society itself (Blaikie. P.M. and Brookfield. H. (eds) 1987).
- There is an use of ecology as a metaphor for the internal connections of political relations, and this metaphor was adopted by the first book of political ecology in its title "Global Territories and the Global System: A Study in Political Ecology" in 1967 and even the book itself did not discuss changing or maintaining the biotechnical environment as it was written that the book introduced the term "study in political ecology" and defined ecology as the relationship of individuals to their own environment as the book tried to discover some relationships between political systems and their social and natural environment (Bruce. M. Russett 1967: VII).
- Also, "political ecology" was defined as a more accurate analysis of Marxist debates about materialism, justice and nature in capitalist societies, with a view to achieving a better distribution of rights and resources (Alan P. Rudy and Brain J. Garean (eds) 2005: 85-90).

Conclusion "political ecology" means studying the political environment surrounding the phenomenon which under the study with the aim of overcoming obstacles and achieving justice.

What is party ideology: Although most scholars of political parties, whether ancient or contemporary, provided their definitions of the "political party", some of their most prominent scholars did not directly concern the importance of the definition or doubted its usefulness. However, after the world witnessed various developments; The main reason for it may be the presence of many ideologies that influence different systems of government (Maurice Duverger 1981: 1-5). Many researchers appeared to lay down many definitions that explained the concept of "political party", which differed in the multiplicity of those beliefs and ideologies (Tariq Khader 1986: 40)

2.1.2 This is evidenced by a review of partisan ideas such as: liberal, socialist, Marxist and Arab thought, and this is illustrated in Table (1) ^(*):

"Table (1) the effect of different ideologies and party ideology on the concept of the political party and its objectives":

Comparisons	Liberal thought	Socialist thought	Arab thought
The definition	It focuses on the practical side, and the political program plays a fundamental role in establishing.	Uniting the most active actors with a particular class, expressing their interests and leading them in the class struggle.	It is conceptually approaching with liberal ideology as a group of individuals working with various democratic means to win judgment to implement a specific program.
objective	Reaching the power and participation in decision-making	Focusing on social formation and eliminating exploitation in various forms	Reaching the authority to implement a specific program
Ideology "doctrine"	Democratic	The dictatorship of the proletariat	Democratic

It also explains the concept of a political party through different partisan styles such as the one-party system, two-party system, and multi-partisan; And the emergence of other patterns such as central parties, decentralization, specialized parties, flexible parties, and inflexible parties. The party's style is determined according to the political environment in which it is established. For example, when we understand the structural and forming difference that distinguishes between the British Labor Party and the French Socialist Party if we do not know the political ecology and the different circumstances of the formation of each of them, it will be impossible to analyze the multitudinous of the French parties or the American partisan dualism in a serious way if we do not return to the political ecology in which these originated.. Which also explains to us the reasons for the prevalence of these parties in some countries, and their contraction in other countries (Maurice Duverger 1981: 23-25). On the other hand, the absence of the party system (whether it is one party or multiple parties) is considered a criterion for the absence of political action or in other words (the absence of partisan institutions), and the exclusivity of political action by one category. Parties in party systems are considered the organizational entities which formed from its folds the public opinion. They are also the tools through which to organize and prepare the popular masses politically, as well as being organizational channels for

^(*) A table prepared by the researcher clarifying the party's thought in many systems: for more, review it: Cel Marcel Prelot 1967. Science Politique, P.U.F. Paris, , p224; Burdeau G, Traite de Science Politique, Cite par. Menouni (A). 1981. Droit Constitutionnel.P141. Ç François Borella. Les Politiques Dans La France d'aujourd'hui, Paris: 16.

communicating with the authorities of the state, and influencing their policy and decisions. There is another opinion of President "Julius Neri" of Tanzania. Where he sees that democracy by virtue being the ruling through dialogue and discussion, that is: through opinion and other opinion, does not necessarily require partisan political organizations, if it is possible to provide democracy for political dialogue, there is no need for political parties (Ahmed Ashour 1986: 135).

However, the matter went out of the ordinary. Looking at the party's ideology - in light of the previous definitions of the political party - it noticed the unification of party ideas towards only one goal which is access to the exercise of power, which is embodied in the collective definition of the writer "Jean Gicqule" that the party is: "a permanent organization that moves On a national and local level in order to obtain popular support, with a view to achieving the exercise of power in order to achieve a specific policy (V.O.Key 1964: 201).

This confirms the necessity of modernizing the party's ideology to suit the international climate and the requirements of the conditions that countries are now living in. By looking for new and evolving roles for political parties in line with the security and development perspective advocated by the United Nations. This leads us to go deeper in the analysis of the important problem that lies within the old party ideology, which is "to reach power by promoting the idea of democracy".

In view of the international climate since the end of the Cold War, it is noted that it was promoted the emergence of the idea of "democracy" especially in its procedural dimensions, and this resulted in a system of ideas and policies under the intellectual umbrella of the concept of "good governance", which was adopted by the "World Bank", and in the framework of which designed programs for "political conditionality" ; Where it linked between obtaining aid and the recipient countries following economic and political policies that link economic liberalization programs, and new policies related to fighting corruption, or political, institutional and administrative reform (Hanaa Obaid 2013:17). Some studies monitor that the trend towards rigorism in conditionalities in both political and economic terms was more prominent towards the poorest countries and those most in need of aid (Hanaa Obaid 2013:20); Where some institutions and donor states require that the process of economic transformation include a shift in democratic thought towards more freedoms, power transfer, elections, political participation, and support for human rights; It also sought to introduce reforms in its economic and political structure. During the seventies of the last century, many political systems introduced constitutional and legal reforms that allowed the establishment of political parties (Mostafa Balour 2010: 6).

2.1.3 The traditional roles of political parties (Suleiman Al-Tamawi 1996: 632-634):

- Forming the political culture of individuals: Political parties work on forming the political culture of individuals that enables them to participate in public affairs and judge them more closely to the right, and they have even called them "People's Schools"; It works by its means to clarify the problems facing individuals, to explain their

causes and to suggest ways to solve them; It also helps to form an elite entrusted with governance if the party wins a majority.

- A communication channel between the authority and individuals: Where the political parties make the link between the governors and ruled, and this is done through the deputies of the people who chose them through the party they belong to.
- Formation of public opinion: Where the parties perform this function through their meetings, and the use of various media. It is noted that the relationship between the political party and public opinion is close. The trends of public opinion in a country reflect the party system of that country. Parties play a major role in shaping public opinion and directing it towards the goals that it wants.
- Maintaining stability in the political life: It is noted that many projects and social goals may require a long period of time to implement them in order for them to be accomplished and given that the phenomenon of change may extend to governments and these projects are not sufficient for individual efforts; rather, it requires Interlacing efforts of many individuals in solidarity who are constantly working towards the goal. Therefore, political parties can be used to achieve this goal.
- Selection of candidates: It can be said in this regard that if any candidate does not depend on the support of a political party, he will not have more opportunities, as the parties present to the electing authority the candidates to assume parliamentary and administrative positions, as well as the political programs and the methods necessary for their implementation (Michael Laver 1983: 182).

Preventing government tyranny: The presence of political parties simply means that one or some of them take over the reins of government in the state and have an influential weight by enjoying a majority in the legislative authority, which thus allows him to control the executive authority while the other party or other parties are located in opposition positions pending the next elections. This situation leads to make the government always becoming responsible and always cautious in all its actions or what the government do from actions and policies (Dorya Basyouni 1991: 151).

2.2 Second: contemporary methodological approaches as an approach for modernizing the roles of political parties.

As a result of developments in contemporary political systems; Several new methodological approaches have emerged that deal with analyzing and studying political parties with a view to modernizing partisan roles that may differ in their analytical structure and scientific material, and this has made it difficult to define a scale framework for them or rather their classification. Therefore, some of these approaches are dealt with and get acquainted with their

analytical methodology and the essence of their analysis with the aim of building a general methodology aimed at updating the roles that these parties play in a way that serves the current study.

2.2.1 Participatory approach Its main idea is based on the participation of a group of individuals to achieve a victory for specific ideas focusing in its concepts on "partisan" based on a set of principles, including participation; It also focuses on the vertical cooperation of the internal authorities of the parties (Mohamed. V. O. Mujtaba 2006). In light of the study and analysis of the roles developed for political parties, the importance of societal participation of political parties as one of the roles developed, to represent a major role in the development process that falls under the approach of "development with participation", which is an introduction to building and maximizing capabilities, and an effective role to revive the role of informal institutions; Where the concepts of development and participation are considered the most prominent concepts related to the sustainable development process (Ayman Abdel-Wahab 2014: 8).

2.2.2 Type approach This approach is based on the interest in studying the development and modernization of political parties on the pillar of the role of women's representation in political parties. The pioneers of this approach emphasize its role in naming and focus on the role of women in political life, and demands the necessity of integrating them into democratic life; As the demand by human rights organizations continues to require the inclusion of women in partisan and political life in general. Many countries that have moved to practical decentralization have given women constitutional status in practical governments and enhanced their political participation. It is inconceivable that we imagine the development security of any country without a clear role and a clear representation of women (Suzy Jolie. Samanta Hang . (eds) 2009).

2.2.3 The New Policy approach It clarifies the need to modernize and develop the role of political parties; Where pioneers believe that traditional parties are no longer eligible to respond to the problems posed by current societies, and that the climate of the political environment naturally tends to weaken traditional partisan relations, and these emphasize that declining confidence in political practice would increase the chances of the emergence of unusual political options, especially The change of values in contemporary societies exceeds the ability of traditional options to cope with and accommodate social transformations (Mazen Hassan 2014).

2.2.4 The Elite Approach Based on the study of "Urs Jaeggi" of elites, which classified the theories of elite into three groups (Mazen Hassan 2014):

- Theories that depend on the authority criterion and include all theories that refer the political elite to the ruling "judgment" class.
- Theories that adopt an ethical standard and include all theories that make the elite "the group" characterized by a set of values that qualify it to exercise judgment "Ruling".

- Theories depend on functional foundations and include all theories that define the political elite through their function in society where you notice in the recent period that businessmen have a major role in influencing party ideology, and the matter did not stop there but rather extended to include the modernization and development of the party role in society through partisan community shares.

Despite this difference at the elite level, all studies of all societies have become a definite necessity for modern societies that necessarily need an elite to run, and within the framework of this theory, political parties are studied through their elites.

2.3 Third, the reciprocal relationship between the development of partisan roles, modernization and development

It is noted that the development and modernization of political parties is no longer limited only to confronting those who see parties as an obstacle to democracy due to a set of contradictions represented in the fact that some parties "sometimes preference the party good over the public good - inserting political influences in the work of the party administration - restricting the freedom of voters and deputies (Dorya Basyouni 1991: 161); It extended to individuals, and other institutions that have a direct relationship with political parties. "David Apter" is considered one of the most prominent researchers in the field of modernization in developing countries. He was also among the most optimistic researchers about the potential of political parties in "modernization". David Apter sees that in the field of modernization, there is no single role that is more important than the role of the political party, and this is due to the fact that the parties are closely related to the modernization of Western societies as they have become tools of modernization in those countries; Parties, more than any other tool such as the civil service or the government itself, have a direct impact on the developing countries (Daivid Apter 1965: 179). "Apter" mentioned the party models in (Guinea, Mali, and Ghana), explaining their effectiveness in strengthening the sense of citizen participation and feeling of shared responsibility; In his view, it deserved more attention than the government itself. Apter also saw that the modernizing political parties in these countries could go a lot further than their counterparts in the western countries; It represents a microcosm of new societies wishing to effect development. And that the political parties in the modernizing societies play the role of "organizer for forming new ideas" and establishing a communication network for these ideas (Daivid Apter 1965: 183-186).

In sum, regarding the political ecology of developing political parties; The modernization represents the main gateway through which to achieve development and achieve development security. The modernization of party ideology has become an important necessity in the wake of the increasing the importance of the roles of informal institutions - parties, civil society, public opinion, and pressure groups - in developing the political system, especially with the role of the state limited to the system of the "guardian state" after the failure of some countries to achieve the welfare of

citizens, at the global level, "and calling for the reduction of institutions owned and supported by the state, and on the other hand, the concept of a state of law and institutions indicating the form of the political system in the democratic state increased in popularity, where recognition of the law as the highest authority in the state, and the release of freedoms as a key tool to achieve A democratic society in order for the society to enjoy a decent life. The importance of informal institutions has also increased with the escalation of popular revolutions in the Arab world and the escalation of what is known as "populism" and the practice of political action in a direct way from the standpoint of the "people's sovereignty" theory, which pushed informal institutions as a major partner in the process of political development and headed by political parties to exercise their developmental role and, which conveyed the modernization of party ideology towards finding roles and functions for the comprehensive development system that builds citizens' confidence in party performance and development functions, and achieves sustainability for the party ideology in its development system and achieves the concept of development security that the state seeks to achieve. This is what is called the political ecology of parties, and it is the effect of the environment on the mechanisms of political parties, that is, the influence of political parties on the environment surrounding them (Weam Othman 2020).

3. The second axis: the developmental and security perspective of the role of political parties:

3.1 First: The developmental perspective of the role of political parties:

The Declaration of the "Right to Development" issued by the United Nations in 1986 affirmed that development is an integrated process with economic, political, social and cultural dimensions; It aims to achieve sustainable development to ensure the social welfare of the human being, proceeding from the political dimension of development, participation in all its forms is one of the main features of the development process as a whole, and in its political dimension in particular. There is no doubt that political parties provide the most important and appropriate framework for achieving the concept of development with participation. The Arab world has witnessed the launch of its development programs since the Arab Declaration on Environment and Development issued by the first ministerial conference on environmental considerations in development held in Tunisia in October 1986 and the Arab statement on environment and development and future prospects issued in Cairo in September 1991 (Khaled El-Sayed 2019). The Arab Human Development Report 2002 also focused on sustainable development from the perspective of political empowerment, as it considers that sustainable development is a democratic development that aims to build a fair social system, and to raise human capabilities by increasing the active and effective participation of citizens and by empowering marginalized groups, and expanding citizens' options and capabilities which linked to the capabilities and opportunities available which include freedom in its broad sense, the acquisition of knowledge and the enabling of the institutional framework. Several development indicators can be identified, for example, empowerment through expanding citizens' capabilities and choices by strengthening forms of participation and levels by activating the role of

political parties and ensuring their multiplicity and competition, and the independence of civil society (Khaled El-Sayed 2019).

In sum, the approach to development with participation is a philosophy and mechanism for maximizing resource orientation in bringing about the development process, and placing social responsibility on the political parties in the state; This is achieved through studying and analyzing the relationship between development and participation and measuring the effectiveness of development with participation and its social returns.

3.1.1 The reciprocal relationship between development and participation process (Ayman Abdel-Wahab 2014: 8):

The concepts of "development" and "partnership" are among the most prominent concepts related to the development process, as well as one of the most prominent measures of success for development strategies at the national level of the state. Development generally expresses the advancement and upgrading of societies, by improving the quality of life of its members and satisfying their human, material and cognitive needs. While participation is linked to development and the empowerment process. According to some definitions: It is "that process in which the individual plays an active role in political, economic and social life in society, and it focuses on contributing to formulating the general goals of society and examining the opportunities and resources available and proposing mechanisms to achieve these goals." There are other definitions that present the concept of participation as it relates to popular participation in formulating public policies directly or indirectly through political parties.

It can be said that the role of the individual as an actor in political life supports the participation of political parties through its role in development and political formation, highlighting the concept of the reciprocal relationship between development and participation. It is noted that this interconnection between the two concepts of development and participation, in turn, indicates that the participation process in all its forms reflects one of its most prominent aspects of the level of development in the country, and is also a feature of the comprehensive empowerment of members of society. Thus, the area of interdependence between the two concepts and their increase is a prerequisite for the increase in development rates.

In sum, the previous link also refers to the mechanisms of that relationship between development and participation, which are based on a three-dimensional relationship between formal institutions and informal institutions represented in political parties and civil society organizations. If the tripartite relationship has not yet reached the stage of maturity required in developing countries, this is due to the fact that the boundaries between the state and those institutions - while development with participation requires a clear definition of the common spaces for interaction between official institutions and political parties - reflect at the same time that the strong relationship between development and expanding the scope of participation and the consequently assumption of the necessity of

having parties with clear and strong roles, and its relationship to issues of integrated local development and popular participation. Here it can be noted that the correlation between the development and participation processes, which is characterized by overlap and interdependence with the size of the joint space generated from the sum of two main results:

- The margin of movement provided by the official authorities to informal institutions, especially political parties.
- The ability of individuals to define their development needs and goals in line with the available resources, in addition to having a self-motivation to participate in the implementation of development plans alongside political parties.

In general, the concept of participation is based on an integrative relationship between two or more parties aimed at maximizing the benefit and public interest of society in the economic, social, political and cultural fields. Here, it is possible to point out the importance of identifying partners and areas of development with participation and target and beneficiary groups. Looking at the pillars and axes of the development process from the side and reality of developing countries, it becomes clear the necessity and importance of the participation of political parties as a party and an integral component of society and their direct relations with the popular base.

3.1.2 Measuring the effectiveness of development with participation and its social impact (Ayman Abdel-Wahab 2014: 9-12):

It is noted that between the requirements for determining the relationship between development and participation, the question of measuring the effectiveness of development with participation and its social returns remains of particular importance. It also provides specific responsibilities for each party to the participatory process, and then determines its responsibility for the success or failure of the development process. In addition to highlighting the extent of any society's ability to deepen the concept of development with participation. These indicators are:

- The availability of a strategic vision (where a clear and specific strategic vision is required).
- Supporting the official speech.
- The informal institutions 'political parties' view of the concept of development with participation.
- Conditions required to achieve development with participation, such as: the role of the state, the role of civil society organizations, and the role of businessmen and the private sector.

3.2 Second: The security perspective on the role of political parties:

There are many definitions that dealt with the concept of security, and researchers in the field of political science define it as follows: Thomas Schelling defines security as "preserving the state free, and ensuring the effectiveness of the main values and institutions in it", and Schelling's intention with values is "what the state represents with what it want

to achieve and preserve it." (Thomas C. Scheeling 1992: 200) As for the most famous definitions of security, it is the definition of Wolfers, who defined it as: "The absence of a threat to the central values of the state" and then modified it to "reduce the possibility of threatening the central values" (Arnold Wolfers 1952: 481-502; David Baldwin 1997: 13). Defense realists defining security as: "removing all sources of threat" (Stephen.V. Evera 1999: 117-192.).

The sharp and accelerating economic, political, social, cultural, and technological transformations that science is currently witnessing, and the positive and negative effects that it has left on global and local security and stability phenomena have a role in forming a new security visions and ideas in which political parties have a role and are more able to respond to the security challenges raised on the domestic and international scene and during the foreseeable future (Moataz Abdel-Hamid 2014:8), which are addressed through reviewing and analyzing the role of political parties in renewing security ideology, and addressing economic and social problems by strengthening the concept of modernizing the roles of political parties.

3.2.1 Renewing security ideology and the role of political parties (Moataz Abdel-Hamid 2014:8):

It was important to review the general concept of security itself; The traditional view of the concept of security, which used to make it synonymous with combating crime on the one hand, and making the responsibility for its realization rested with the security services and the state on the other hand. This view no longer fits the requirements of the times we live in. Security has become a societal phenomenon with multiple entrances and dimensions. It is closely related to the overall economic, social, political, cultural and technological developments in states and societies.

Therefore, the responsibility for achieving security is no longer limited to the security services only; Rather, it has extended to include various governmental and non-governmental authorities and institutions in modern countries. In this context, research on ways to support the participation of individuals and political parties is considered one of the most important elements for developing the security perspective on the theoretical and practical levels that deserve more attention in the context of the process of renewing security ideology and the role of political parties.

The focus started on a security perspective scientifically after the end of the Second World War as a result of the severe scientific developments that occurred in the field of technology. Since that time, the field of security studies has gone through several stages in which to focus for the purposes of the study on the comprehensive stage that started its signs since the emergence of the Human Development Report issued by the United Nations Development Program in 1994, during which it was called to shed light on human-security as the most important values to be preserved, Securing and defending it; As scientists began focusing on studying non-military variables - and their effects on the country such as poverty, underdevelopment, diseases, epidemics, environmental changes, environmental pollution, personal security ... etc. In a way that makes individuals the roots of security studies, not countries or the international system as it has prevailed over the life of security studies (Barry Buzan 1991: 432-448; Joseph Nye and Sean Lynn-

Jones (eds) 1988: 5-27; Nazli Choucri (ed.) 1984; Ana Nana Poku and David Graham (eds.) 1998; Warren Zimmermann 1995: 88-116; Nazli Choucri 1983; Nicholas Eberstadt 1991: 115-131; Thomas Homer-Dixon 1994: 5-40; Ronald Krebs and Jack Levy (eds) 2000: 62-105).

It was more an embodiment of that phenomenon is international terrorism, which is one of the most dangerous challenges facing the world today, and it is worth noting that this phenomenon is not closely related to a specific geographical area or a specific culture; rather, it is a phenomenon of a global nature; where it is known by developed and developing countries. It is noted that most of those covered by this phenomenon are from the youth category, and despite the multiplicity of reasons that led to the emergence of this phenomenon, these reasons are branched for two main reasons, the first of which is related to developed countries; Where it represented the result of some of the negative effects resulting from the technological and industrial progress that occurred in those countries, especially with regard to creating a state of emptiness, cultural penetration and family and social disintegration in those societies. As for developing countries, it is clear that the hard and simultaneous economic and social problems that many of these countries suffer from have led to the spread of this phenomenon in them (Moataz Abdel-Hamid 2014:5-6).

It can be said that by solving economic and social problems, a large percentage of this phenomenon can be solved, taking into consideration the role of non-governmental institutions, especially political parties, in political formation, political culture, political development, and community participation. What could help in limiting the spread of this phenomenon among many youth groups.

3.2.2 Renewing economic ideology and the role of political parties (Moataz Abdel-Hamid 2014:10-11):

The process of updating the roles of political parties raises many issues before many countries, the most important of which is the issue of financing. The processes of modernization and development of the role of parties require a financial budget that may not be underestimated. Hence the necessity of activating regional and international cooperation efforts from the basic elements to support the desired process of modernization and development. The process of modernizing partisan roles is carried out by taking into account these proposals (Marwan Muasher 2014):

- Formulating a set of clear and detailed programs to suit the real economic and social needs of the society.
- Abandoning ideological programs and finding new ways to find solutions to the challenges facing the state, and ensuring economic mobility and achieving equality.
- Establish new and innovative mechanisms and strategies for the small and regular donation process from a wide base of citizens.
- Convincing businessmen to play a more effective role in the financing of parties, in particular the emerging political parties, by clarifying the importance of establishing a strong and independent party system that is in the public interest; Which helps to reform the concept of political capital from the concept of exploitation to the

concept of benefit exchange in a way that serves society and capital owners from businessmen and others and establishes the concept of social responsibility.

3.3 Third: The security approach to the developmental role of political parties.

Despite all attempts to define the concept of security, as yet there is no general agreement on what exactly security means; Where "Choucri and North" see that this concept must rise (in its academic and practical aspect) from three basic concepts that explain what it means to be safe, which was represented in (Nazli Choucri and Robert North (eds) 1993: 230 in: David B. Dewitt, David Haglund and John Kirton (eds.))

- Expression of multiple popular hopes.
- Set different priorities.
- There are different types of expectations.

It can be said that to determine the meaning of a safe state, there are several indicators for measuring the durability and stability of security, which are defined by "Graham Allison and Jeffrey Treverton" in a set of indicators:

- The first indicator: the availability of political power.
- The second indicator: the availability of achieving political accommodation and internal compatibility.
- The third indicator: reaching the stage of local political and economic recovery.
- The fourth indicator: good economic management and what can be achieved from returns expected after the investment (expected returns).

It is noted that these indicators as a whole are interrelated, meaning that any change that occurs in one of them will affect the other indicators (Graham Allison and Gregory Treverton (eds) 1992: 47).

The pragmatic school (with its classical and structural branches) is based on the fact that nation-states are the main actor in politics and there is no supreme authority that exerts pressure on national governments and forcing them to adopt specific policies, as they are only interested in achieving and ensuring their security and survival by extending their possession of material strength and supporting their local stability And strengthening its internal structure in a manner that guarantees the protection of its political system, independence and external sovereignty (H. E. H. Carr 1964; Hans Morgenthau 1973; Kenneth Waltz 1979; Robert Gilpin 1981). This can only be achieved through the folds of creating a sustainable development boom through which the concept of development security is achieved, based on the levels of analysis for both the classical and new real schools which place a greater emphasis on the level of the first and second analyzes to measure the results of this offering (Robert Kaplan 1994: 271-296).

3.3.1 The reciprocal relationship between security and development (human-centered security):

The concept of security centered on the individual, and not the state, has emerged in the wake of the publication of studies by the Pakistani economist "Mahboob Al Haq", owner of the concept of "human security"^(*). What is meant by "Human Security"? it is studies which study developmental, environmental and social phenomena to know their security and political consequences and implications (Roland Paris 2001:89). There are many studies that predict the extent of the impact of phenomena (such as: terrorism and crime, population explosion and tribal conflicts) on the future of states seeking to achieve development security and not only the international system; If attention is not paid to studying it and trying to find ways to treat it and solve it and reduce its consequences for individuals, which has become known as "human security", which is meant to provide protection from two sides (Caroline Thomas 1999: 3).

- Protecting individuals from grave risks such as: hunger and disease (this is known as the security approach to the developmental role).
- Prevention and protection from sudden and harmful changes in the daily and normal ways of life of individuals, meaning that it means unexpected and unusual matters that could threaten the security of individuals.

"Thomas" defined (Human security) as it is the concept concerned with ensuring the existence or availability of basic needs and the protection of human rights. It protects the physical existence of human life and ensures the welfare that extends the scope of human freedom. While "Bajpai" defines (Human security) as "all direct and indirect effects that threaten the life and health of individuals" (Kanti Bajpai 2000:1). This has led to some western countries that it takes such a concept to create what is called a "Human Security Network (HSN)" through which it calls for the protection of individuals from all the risks to which they may be exposed. It can be said that "Human security" as one of the basic needs of the human being has become known in light of the security of individuals and not the security of states - as previously explained - this is confirmed by the vision of the scientists policy (King and Murray) that human security is defined from the perspective of protecting individuals and not the borders of the state which they defined it as "working to remove fears of individuals because of poverty in general." (Gary King and Christopher Murray (eds) 2002:606) It is noted that human security in light of this definition clarifies the extent to which "Human security" relates to development phenomena such as poverty. And so through this concept, "King and Murray" tried to provide a clearer definition of what is meant by human security by defining it as "all the essential elements necessary for individuals and supportive of their freedoms "by using a five-step scale that includes elements such as (comfort / poverty, health, education, political freedom and democracy) (Gary King and Christopher Murray (eds) 2002:603-604) According to the previous definitions, the concept of "Human security" consists of a group of different pillars and dimensions, which are

^(*) Where the first report on human security was under the supervision of the economist "Mahboob al-Haq" and issued in the year 1994. His daughter, Aisha Mahboob, completed it after his death under the auspices of the United Nations and it is still issued until now.

represented in the light of the global human development report issued by the United Nations Development Fund for the year 1994 - in the following (United Nations Development Program 1994: 22-46).

- Economic security: It means fighting poverty.
- Food security: It means the possibility of obtaining and getting food.
- Health security: It means access to health care and disease prevention.
- Political security: It means the enjoyment of political and civil rights.

In summary, regarding the reciprocal relationship between security and development - in light of the foregoing - it turns out that security and development are two basic requirements in a dialectical relationship that governs any strategic approach to security in any state. We cannot talk about a security strategy approach without establishing economic and social development pillars as a safety valve and a guarantee of the security approach in its overall dimension. The absence or weakness of the security structure is directly reflected in the development and threatens the failure of any development approach, regardless of the accuracy of its formulation and the capabilities available to it.

3.3.2 Indicators for measuring the reciprocal relationship between security and development:

Many theoretical studies have emerged from many Arab and international institutions that have called for the application of dimensions and elements - previously discussed before - to measure the human security of countries, and to clarify the extent of the link between development and the security conditions of countries, especially in developing societies, and came from the most important of these attempts The report on international human development represented by: "Failed States Index", "Peace & Conflict Report", then the last report, which is "Conflict, Security and Development". In addition to many reports (on the Arab and international level) that dealt with the study and analysis of the security and development phenomena and the extent of the reciprocal relationship between them. Among the most important and most famous of these reports came the World Human Development Report for the year 1994, and the Arab Human Development Reports for the year 2009, which came under the title "Human Security Challenges in the Arab Countries" as well as for the year 2011. The fact that this axis is related to the theoretical dimensions to measure the reciprocal relationship or the extent of the link between the two phenomena Security and development, which might seen in support of the model and theoretical proposition that was previously discussed in this (second) axis of this study. For the purposes of the study, the focus is on the last report, on the study of conflict, security and development (Human Security Report 2009). This report focuses on the humanitarian groups addressed by Paul Collier "The Bottom Billion". Whereas, this report is based on the recognition that, although interstate wars are less common than in the past, insecurity remains. Indeed, it has become a major challenge to the development process of our time. On the other hand, studies carried out by the "World Bank" have shown that in countries that suffer from low levels of development, violence increases the degree of poverty, while it has not been proven that the degree of

poverty leads to an increase in violence. This report deals with the reciprocal relationship and the expected link between development and security directly; Where it sees "that the outbreak of conflict and violence other than natural disasters or economic cycles can lead to the loss of economic development achieved over a period of time. It also confirms the structural relationship between high rates of violence and low rates of development inside states (Human Security Report 2009: 5-6).

The report identifies five types of pressures through which development conditions affect the internal and external security and stability of developing countries. We review only four of them (security, economic, social, and political), and these pressures are divided into two dimensions. The first dimension, according to the nature and quality of these pressures, are they: (security, economic, political, and social pressures)? The second dimension, according to the source of these pressures (are they internal pressures, i.e. emerging from the local community, or externalities, or which come from the external environment)? Table (2) shows the type of pressures that countries face^(*).

Pressures types	Internal	External
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Historical inheritance of disputes, conflicts, acts of violence and clashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Invasion or occupation. – Extending the effects of cross-border conflicts. – Transnational terrorism.
Economic and Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Low level of income. – High level of unemployment. – Available natural resources. – Capacity for urban expansion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Nutritional level. – Climate change.
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ethnic, religious or regional conflicts. – Human Rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Failure to achieve equality and justice at the global level.

By analyzing the report's indicators, it is noted that there is a structural correlation between the security situations, which may result from conflicts and disputes, and the nature and quality of economic and development conditions in developing countries. The report extracts a set of general features of conflicts and disputes that significantly affect development conditions, which explains the interrelationship between security and development, which was represented in the following (Human Security Report 2009: 2-9):

- A- That conflicts are characterized by continuity and recurrence, as they are not a single event that occurs once and then ends.
- B- The new and evolving forms of conflict and violence pose an imminent threat to the development process.

^(*) Source: The World Bank: 'World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security and Development'. (Washington D.C.; The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2011), p. 7.

- C- The different forms of conflicts are related to each other, and that external interference by regional and international parties in these conflicts increases them, so they become an obstacle and a delaying factor for development and an increase in poverty rates.
- D- The report clarifies that the main cause of conflicts, internal, regional and international instability, lies in Soci-political development and economic conditions such as: unemployment and the low standard of living of individuals.

It can be said that the continuing separation between security and development on the one hand, and between the three levels of security (individuals, states and systems) on the other hand (as classic and structural realism do) no longer work. Rather, it is clear that this separation may affect the future of the "real school" and the field of security and development studies in particular. The relationship between security and development has become a reality that cannot be ignored. The deterioration of the development situation in any country definitely leads to the deterioration of its security conditions and its internal and external stability. On the other hand, instability and the deterioration of the security conditions will certainly hinder the achievement of the development process. It can be said that the development process affects and is affected by the security conditions of the state, and this explains the concept of "political ecology" and establishes the truth of the term "development by participation". In summary, regarding the security approach to the developmental role of political parties, the role of political parties in the development process, especially the development of the local community, is clear through the activation of the party role and the modernization of party roles by formulating a set of clear and detailed programs that are compatible with the real economic and social needs of the community, and abandon ideological programs, and finding new ways to find solutions to the challenges facing the state, ensuring economic mobility and achieving equality, and developing new and innovative mechanisms and strategies for the small and regular donation process from a broad base of citizens; The social role is represented in building political cadres and training them in social work. Which benefits the development process, which in turn affects the security system of the state, and this is called the political ecology of the parties.

4. The third axis: the strategic approach to modernizing the role of sustainable political parties:

Political parties often have to focus on a set of external crises that they may face in the short term, at the expense of formulating their strategy for the medium and long term, and modernizing their roles and developing their internal structures, in a manner that supports the achievement of these strategies. This may weaken the chances of these parties staying on the often-volatile political stage, especially in emerging democracies. However, having the ability to look to the future, anticipate developments, and update roles is the main reason that allows political parties to prepare enough to keep pace with the emerging societal demands and democratic changes in the light of the social responsibility of political parties in the state (Caspar F. Van den Berg 2016: 8). The study provides through this axis a practical means of

support and assistance in strategic planning to modernize the roles of political parties in the light of the social responsibility of political parties; It provides a methodology for doing this in the event that political parties desire to prepare adequately for the political and social developments that tomorrow may bring. It must also invest in its roles and organizational structures in a manner that qualifies it to rebuild into "sustainable political parties", and this can only be achieved if the roles and structures of political parties adequately reflect the political and social scene surrounding it. This means the necessity of continuous analysis of the surrounding environment and adapting to new developments through the modernization of partisan roles in line with that. Taking into consideration the modernization and development of party roles, even in times of political party prosperity, in order to maintain continuity of positive impact in the development process and sustainability; This is called the political ecology of the parties. This axis also aims to guide and support political parties and those that provide them with assistance on how to help prepare for and implement strategic planning processes, the tool provides a general approach and guidance for the practice of strategic planning, with the aim of systematically enhancing the organizational roles and capabilities of parties, and the tool addresses strategies for the modernization of partisan roles as part of the party's new organizational work, and not as the core issue in organizational strategic planning in any way.

4.1 First: the benefits and importance of the strategic approach of political parties:

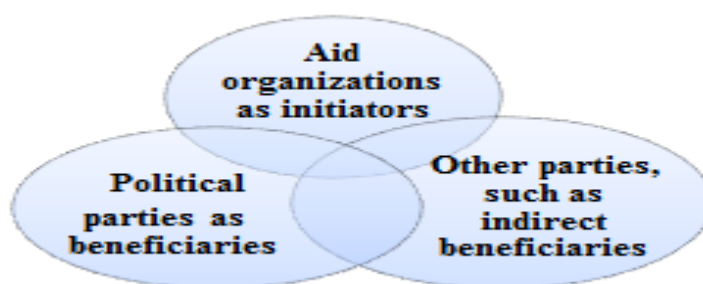
In any political system, political parties usually find themselves in a complex and unstable environment. it notes that change is one of the constants that are inevitable, both at the internal level of parties and in their external environment. These economic changes and the challenges of domestic and foreign policies may put political parties in front of new issues that did not exist before, and some political parties may shine or disappear, and the parties may merge or cooperate with other groups or individuals. If political parties want to succeed in an environment like that, they must have the focus, persistence, and institutional ability to modernize party roles and adapt to the surrounding environment. It is important for any political party to have a common thinking and general perception of the nature of the roles it wishes to develop and modernize and the ways it intends to take to achieve this, and this tool has been developed to provide mechanisms for the modernization of party roles (Caspar F. Van den Berg 2016: 15). The strategic planning of political parties provides an opportunity to deviate slightly from the traditional activities and roles, in favor of more thinking on the long-term core issues, and provides an approach to setting realistic goals in the long term, and for strategic planning and strengthening the role, and the institutional capacity has a set of benefits for political parties such as for example and not limited to (Caspar F. Van den Berg 2016: 16-18).

4.1.1 The strategic planning of parties and their organizational structures helps to enhance their performance and respond more quickly and successfully to the changing conditions facing parties.

- 4.1.2 That the strategic planning of political parties can improve external communication and societal and political support, as it helps to communicate ideas and goals in a more effective manner in order to achieve the strengthening of the concept of social responsibility of political parties.
- 4.1.3 Establishing a long-term timeframe for planning would facilitate the assisting parties in preparing their efforts to support political parties and modernize their roles, and would allow them to work together with other parties, and this is called "multi-party cooperation."
- 4.1.4 The strategic planning process is suitable for the one-party and multi-party system, as it helps to identify the common challenges that may exist.

4.2 Second: The target groups of strategic planning (John M. Bryson and Pharm K. Alson 2011):

Figure (1) shows the targeted groups from the strategic planning^(*):



- Aid organizations: where this tool was developed to get its full benefit from the aid organizations which working with the political parties.
- Political parties: this tool was developed to get its full benefit from the parties themselves where it takes the procedures, accomplish plans, and reap the rewards and benefits of changing.
- Other parties: this tool was developed to get its full benefit from the aid organizations which are individuals, civil society organizations and public institutions.

4.3 Third: Modernizing the roles of political parties in a changing environment:

When political parties operate in a changing environment, they may find themselves in political, legal, societal and economic terms, which are characterized by permanent change in front of difficult challenges. It is expected that an environment like this would affect the party's roles internally and externally, and hence the extent to which political parties succeed in achieving their goals. There are many ways in which political parties can deal with what is happening and the potential and changes that occur. In some cases, the political party's role evolves automatically to respond to changes in its environment. Without the party having any ability to influence the results of these changes. It may

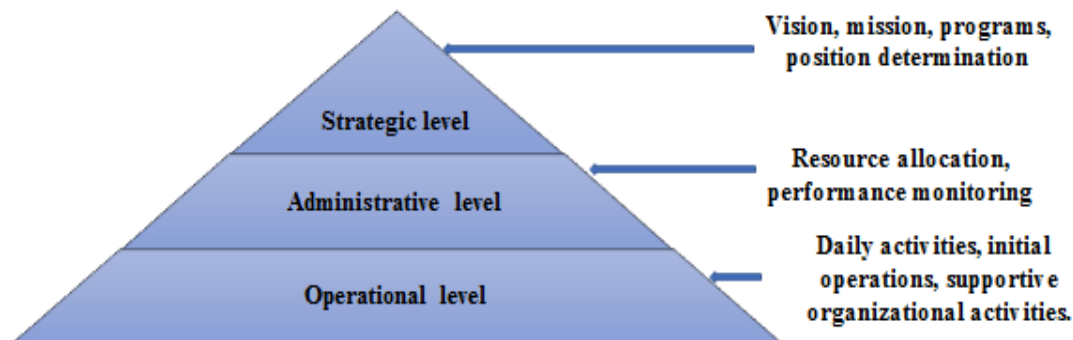
^(*) John M. Bryson and Pharm K. Alson, Creating your Strategic Plan, Third Edition. Copyright, 2011 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

become clear later that this change was detrimental to the party's ability to achieve its goals. It may even turn out to be a sign of the party's end. On the contrary, political parties can take into account that change by investigating the environment in which it is neglected carefully, so that they can expect change in it (Ernstthal, Henry L. and Miller, John A. 1992: 32). It is noted that in light of the above, two patterns of partisan roles can be noticed:

- 4.3.1** Adaptation pattern: In light of this pattern, political parties are aware of the changes in the surrounding environment, and then gradually adapt to them, and influence the modernization of their roles.
- 4.3.2** Reaction pattern: In light of this pattern, the political parties are affected by the results of the accident, which is not expected, and may enter into a crisis and change as a result of that change. Table (3) shows the patterns of partisan roles in which political parties can deal with changes in the surrounding environment.

A proactive performance pattern	Adaptation pattern	Reaction pattern	The pattern of change imposed by the environment
Investigate the environment continuously and anticipate environmental changes	Understand environmental changes and make gradual changes to adapt.	Face the effects of an unexpected change; Getting into a crisis; Change the reaction.	Automatic change due to environmental change; Without the ability to influence the results.

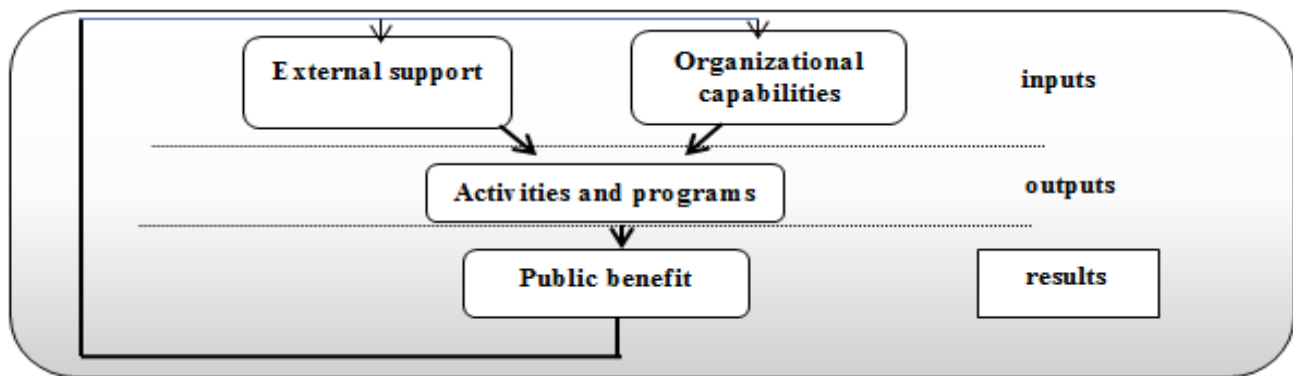
Figure (2) shows the different levels of party roles:



4.4 Fourth: The stages and strategic dynamics for the development of partisan roles (Carothers, T. 2006; Caspar F. Van den Berg 2016: 26-29):

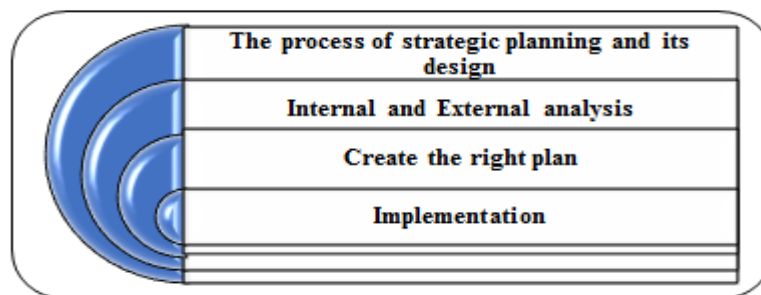
Political parties are similar in some aspects to the entrepreneurial sector in some aspects, such as the dependence of each of them on private financing and their work mechanisms in a competitive and sometimes unstable environment. However, it is closer to governmental organizations in other aspects, such as the method of their legal organization, and the fact that they do not seek commercial targets based on their social responsibility.

Figure (3) shows the role of strategic planning in achieving the Public benefit:



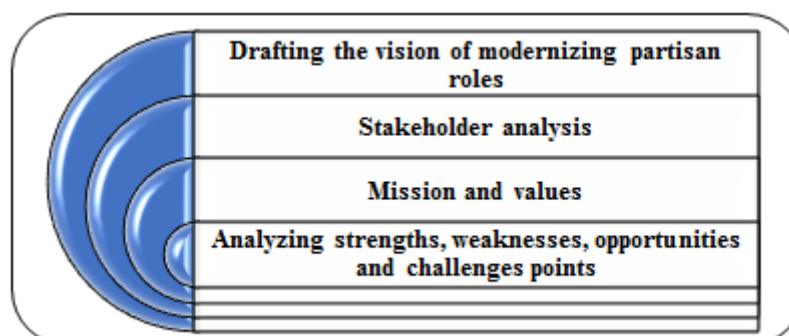
In terms of the social responsibility of political parties, the focus is on updating roles from this philosophy.

The stages of strategic planning to update the roles of political parties are:



4.4.1 The strategic planning process and its design: In the light of this process, it is noted that there are many actors concerned with this tool, "strategic planning for parties". Then, on the other hand, there are consultants who are experts in the relevant fields, which are used by the support agencies in each of the programs concerned with modernization, and there are communication responsible individuals. Among the roles that the aid agencies aim to reach are achieving high levels of participation and inclusion, and identifying areas of weakness early.

4.4.2 Internal and external analysis: After the completion of the first process comes the process of analysis and accurate in the second process where a vision is developed to update the roles that include the analysis of the roles concerned, and in light of this the party's message and value are clearly defined, then an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges.



- The formulation of the party vision to update the roles is represented in the vision, which may be represented in "that the citizens and all concerned parties have in their minds a clear relationship between the party and topics that have been focused on such as economic stability, community participation, health care and social justice, and the party will present its own programs, which are designed to suit the privacy and requirements of the public."
- Analysis of the parties concerned: It is represented in the entity that has rights regarding the party's concern, and the parties concerned in their entirety form the party environment in which they seek to serve, compete and depend on. With regard to political parties, the extent of their ability to meet the basic needs of the parties concerned is the key to the party's success. The stakeholders are analyzed through a set of steps:

* Identify internal and external stakeholders.

* Answer the questions of the questionnaire regarding the concerned and external parties, for example:

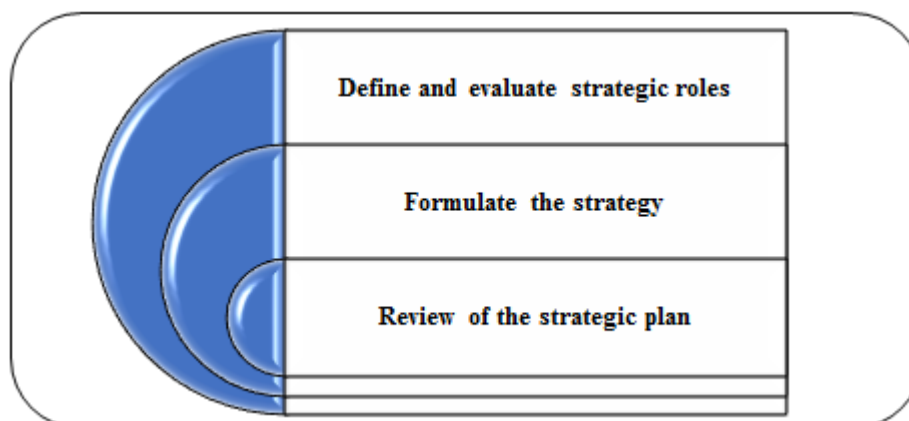
- How do you feel about the impression of the party concerned about the performance of the party?
- What are the criteria that this party concerned about the party's role?
- How does the party concerned with updating roles in the party influence?
- How does the party affect the party concerned?
- What does the party need from the party concerned?
- What does the concerned party need from the party?
- How important is the party concerned to the party?

- Mission and values: Where any political party derives its reasons for its existence from the pursuit of a noticeable social change, then the party is a means to achieve a social goal and most political parties are based on a statement of principles showing the party's ideological orientation and value. The party can formulate its message by answering the questions of this questionnaire:

- What is our current message?
- How does this message answer questions about who we are, what we aim for, and whom we provide the service?
- What are the social values that we raise?
- What are the main societal problems that must be addressed? What is our belief about how to deal with these problems and what is our role in doing this?
- How does our party differ from other parties?
- What does the concerned party need from the party?
- How important is the party concerned to the party?

Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges: The purpose of this tool is to evaluate the party as an acting authority and as an institution, and conduct a quadruple analysis an effective way to determine the main internal and external aspects that the party faces, and points of strength and weakness refer to the internal environment of the party, and opportunities and challenges to the external environment of the political party.

4.4.3 Formulating the plan (create the right plan): The internal and external analysis in the second process represented the necessary basis for the third process, which involves formulating a strategy to update the roles, which was represented in a set of activities represented in:



- Define and evaluate strategic roles: where the roles must be of a strategic nature and a large number of criteria apply to them, such as:
 - To deserve to be included on the agenda of the party's executive authority.
 - To have long-term roles for the party.
 - To have an impact on many citizens.
 - Formulating the strategy: After completing the definition of the strategic roles, the practical plan for implementing the plan is drawn up and formulated and its time range determined. The formulation of the plan is based on information and analysis from previous operations.
 - Review and approve the plan: The working group should take into account when collecting information that its work is inclusive of all parties involved.
- 4.4.4 Implementation of the plan:** After reviewing the strategic plan to update roles and develop them, it is necessary to prepare for implementation on the ground, as the target groups should be identified with a specific time span for implementation.

It can be said that the theory of development and modernization of the roles of political parties is preferable to occur during the prosperity of the party and through the questionnaire mechanism, which is an evaluation process to measure the effectiveness of the party in meeting the needs of the surrounding community, whether belonging to or outside the party. This is based on achieving the goal of sustainable development of political parties, confirming the main objective of the study that political parties are concerned with achieving comprehensive development in the state as an institution of the informal state concerned with helping the political system to achieve the "welfare" of citizens

according to the Western theory "that informal institutions which was established in the state to achieve the well-being of the people in which formal institutions have failed at the global level "and confirmed by theories of civil society.

5. Conclusion of the study:

Where the study reached several results from the reality of the question that was formulated to achieve the objectives of the study, which is: To what extent was the modernization and development of the role of political parties its impact on achieving the developmental security of the state? Where the study reached several results, the most important of which are:

- 5.1 The concept of developing and modernizing the role of political parties is linked to more dimensions and standards that embody development security.
- 5.2 That the strengthening of the role of political parties is done through a reassessment of party ideology, and the application of political ecology theory to develop parties in the face of challenges to achieving the developmental security of the state.
- 5.3 "Political ecology" means studying the political environment surrounding the phenomenon under study, with a view to overcoming obstacles and achieving justice.
- 5.4 The modernization and development of the roles of political parties represents the main gateway through which to pass the path of development and achieving development security.
- 5.5 The participatory development approach is a philosophy and mechanism for maximizing resource orientation in bringing about the development process, and placing social responsibility on the political parties in the state.

6. Study recommendations in light of the results and the strategic vision:

It is clear that the role of political parties in the development process, especially the development of the local community, through the activation of the party role and the modernization of party roles by:

- 6.1 Formulating a set of clear and detailed programs to suit the real economic and social needs of society.
- 6.2 Abandoning ideological programs and finding new ways to find solutions to the challenges facing the state, ensuring economic mobility and achieving equality.
- 6.3 Setting new and innovative mechanisms and strategies for the small and regular donation process from a wide base of citizens.
- 6.4 Building political cadres and training them in public work; Which benefits the development process, which in turn affects the security system of the state, and this is called the political ecology of the parties.

7. References:

- Abbas Al-Hadithi. 2013. *Political Ecology A New Geographic Field Formed* - Al-Ustaz Magazine - Vol 1.- No. 204: 374
- Ahmed Ashour. 1986. *Public Administration Comparative Environmental Entrance*. Alexandria. Dar Al-Maarefa Al-Jamiiah: 135.
- Alan P. Rudy and Brain J. Garean. 2005. *Actor- Network Theory, Marxist Economics and Marxist political Ecology: Capitalism, Nature, Socialism*. vol. 16, No. 4: 85-90.
- Ana Nana Poku and David Graham (eds.) 1998. *"Redefining Security: Population Movements and National Security"*. Westport: CT; Praeger.
- Arnold Wolfers. 1952. *"National Security as an Ambiguous Symbol"*. Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 67, No. 4. December: 481-502.
- Ayman Abdel-Wahab. 2014. *Participatory Development: An Introduction to Building and Maximizing Capacity : Egyptian Conditions*. Cairo. Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies - Issue 53: 8.
- Barry Buzan. 1991. *"New Patterns of Global Security in the Twenty First Century"*. International Affairs, Vol. 67, No. 3 (July): 432-448.
- Blaikie, P.M. and Brookfield, H., editors 1987: *Land degradation and society*-London and New York: Methuen.
- Bruce, M. Russett. 1967. *International Regions and the International System: A Study in Political Ecology*. Rand McNally. Chicago: VII.
- Burdeau G. 1950. *Traite de Science Politique*. Cite par. Menouni (A): Droit Constitutionnel: 141.
- Caroline Thomas. 1999. *"Introduction"*, in: Caroline Thomas and Peter Wilkin (eds.). *"Globalization, Human Security, and the African Experience"*. Boulder, Colo.: Lynne Rienner: 3.
- Carothers, T., Confronting the Weakest Link. 2006. *"Aiding Political Parties in New Democracies"*. Washington, D.C. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- Caspar F. Van den Berg. 2016. *"Strategic Planning for Political Parties"*. A Practical Tool - Sweden - International IDEA - Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy: 8.
- Daivid Apter. 1965. *The Politics of Mmodernization*. Chicago. Universtiy Of Chicago Press: 179.
- David Baldwin. 1997. *"The Concept of Security"*. Review of International Studies, Vol. 23, No. 1: 13.
- Dorya Basyouni. 1991. *Principles of Political Science*. Cairo. University Library. Port Fouad: 151.
- Ernstthal, Henry L. and Miller, John A. 1992. *"Strategic Planning: A Sharing of Expertise and Experience."* Washington, DC: ASAE: 32.
- François Borella. 1981. *Les Politiques Dans La France d'aujourd'hui*. Pari.: 16.
- Gary King and Christopher Murray. 2002. *"Rethinking Human Security."* Political Science Quarterly, Vo. 116, No. 4:

606.

- Graham Allison and Gregory Treverton. 1992.: *"National Security: Portfolio Review"*. in Graham Allison and Gregory Treverton (eds.). *"Rethinking America's Security"*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company: 47.
- H. E. H. Carr [1939]. 1964. *"The Twenty Years Crisis 1919-1939: An Introduction to the Study of International Relations"*. 2nd ed. New York: Harper & Raw.
- Hanaa Obaid. 2013. *Beyond Conditionality: The Impact of the World Economic System on the Phases of Democratization*. Cairo. International Politics - Supplement of Contemporary Theory Trends. Vol 48. No 191: 17-20.
- Hans Morgenthau [1948]. 1973. *"Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace"*. New York: Alfred Knopf.
- Human Security Report. 2009: *"The Shrinking Cost of War."*. Canada: Simon Fraser University.
- Imable, Suzy Jolie, Samanta Hang. 2009. *"Development and Women"*. <http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge.pdf> Accessed 10 June 2019.
- Joseph Nye and Sean Lynn-Jones. 1988. *"International Security Studies: A Report of a Conference on the State of the Field"*. International Security, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Spring): 5-27.
- Kanti Bajpai. 2000. *"Human Security: Concept and Measurement."*. Kroc Institute Occasional Paper, No. 19. Notre Dame; Ind.: University of Notre Dame, August : 1.
- Kenneth Waltz. 1979. *"Theory of International Politics"*. Reading: Mass; Addison-Wesley.
- Khaled El-Sayed. 2019. *The Role of Political Parties in Sustainable Development*. Al-Madaen Newspaper. <http://www.almadaen.com.sa/> Accessed 12 June 2019.
- Khaled Musleh, and others. 1999. *in the curricula of scientific research and methods* - Jordan - Majdalawi Publishing House: 107.
- Marcel Prelot. 1967. *Science Politique*. Paris. P.U.F:224.
- Marwan Muasher. 2014. *The Second Arab Awakening: And the Battle for Pluralism*.
- Maurice Duverger. 1981. *Les Partis Politiques*. Paris. Librairie Armand Colin: 1-5.
- Mazen Hassan. 2014. *Recent Trends in the Study of Political Parties*. Cairo. Al-Nahda 15 – Issue (1). January.
- Michael Laver. 1983. *Invitation to Politics*. British Library.- Great Britain: 182.
- Moataz Abdel-Hamid. 2014. *Terrorism and the Renewal of Security Thought - First Edition* - Jordan - Zahran Publishing and Distribution House: 8.
- Mohamed Mujtaba. 2006. *The European Right's Extremist Parties "An Attempt to Understand"*. <http://al-nahda.com/misc/more> Accessed 11 June 2019.
- Mostafa Balour. 2010. *Democratic Transition in Arab Political Systems "A Case Study of the Algerian Political System*

- (1988-2008). Algeria. PhD thesis. Ben Youssef Ibn Khadda University Algeria: 6.
- Muhammad Shafiq. 1985. *Scientific research: Methodological steps for preparing social research* - First Edition - Cairo - Modern University Office : 84.
- Nazli Choucri (ed.). 1984. *"Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Population and Conflict."*. New York: Syracuse University Press.
- Nazli Choucri and Robert North. 1993. *"Population and insecurity: National perspectives and Global Imperatives"*, in: David B. Dewitt, David Haglund and John Kirton (eds.). *"Emerging Trends in International Security"*. New York: Oxford University Press: 230.
- Nazli Choucri. 1983. *"Population and Conflict: New Dimensions of Population Dynamics."*. New York: United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
- Nicholas Eberstadt. 1994. *"Population Change and National Security"*. Foreign Affairs Vol. 70, No. 3 (May): 115-131.
- Robert Bedeski. 2000. *"Human Security, Knowledge, and the Evolution of the Northeast Asian State."*. Center for Global Studies. University of Victoria, February 8.
- Robert Gilpin. 1981. *"War and Change in World Politics"*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Robert Kaplan. 1994. *"The Coming Anarchy: How Scarcity, Crime, Overpopulation, Tribalism, and Disease are rapidly destroying the Social Fabric of our Planet."*. Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 273, No. 2 (February): 271-296.
- Roland Paris. 2001. *"Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air?"*. International Security, Vol. 26, No. 2: 89.
- Ronald Krebs and Jack Levy 2000. *"Demographic Change and the Sources of International Conflict"*. in: Myron Weiner and Sharon Stanton Russell (eds.): *"Demography and National Security"*. New York: Berghahn Books: 62-105.
- Stephen Van Evera. 1999. *"Causes of War: Power and the Roots of Conflict"*(Cornell: Cornell University Press): 117-192
- Suleiman Al-Tamawi. 1996. *The Three Powers in Contemporary Arab Constitutions and in Islamic Political Thought (A Comparative Study)*. Cairo - Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi: 632-634.
- Tariq Khader. 1986. *The Role of Political Parties under the Parliamentary System - A Comparative Study*. Cairo. Dar Nafi 'for Printing and Publishing: 40.
- Thomas C. Scheeling. 1992. *"The Global Dimension"*. in Graham Allison and Gregory Treverton (eds.): *"Rethinking America's Security"*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company: 200.
- Thomas Homer-Dixon 1994. *"Environmental Scarcities and Violent Conflict: Evidence from Cases."*. International Security Vol. 19, No. 1: 5-40.
- United Nations Development Program. 1994. *"Human Development Report, 1994"*. New York: Oxford University

Press: 22-46

V.O.Key. 1964. *Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups*. New York: 201.

Warren Zimmermann. 1995. *"Migrants and Refugees: A Threat to Security?"*. in: Michael Teitelbaum and Myron Weiner (eds.). *"Threatened Peoples, Threatened Borders: World Migration and U.S. Policy"*. New York: W.W. Norton: 88-116.

Weam Othman. 2020. *Political Development*. Port Said. Faculty of Commerce. Port Said University.