

Attitudes Of Jordanian University Students Towards Participation In Ideological Political Parties

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Abstract

This study aims at identifying the attitudes of students in Jordanian universities toward participation in ideological political parties in Jordan from the perspective of students at Jordanian universities. It also aims to find out whether university study variables impact gender, specialization, and level in determining trends, as well as reveal the gap between ideological parties and university students. Finally, the study seeks to uncover the most critical reasons for non-participation in political life and the factors that help raise participation. To achieve the goals of the study, a special questionnaire was developed to be applied to students in many public and private Jordanian universities. The subjects were chosen by random method, using appropriate statistical analysis coefficients.

Keywords: Attitudes, university students, political participation, political parties.

Introduction

Political parties are of great importance due to the nature of the role they play in democratic systems, which is represented as a mechanism for political participation and political pluralism, in addition to their contribution to work on the transfer of power and the preparation of political currents (Jerusalem Studies Center, 2006). Moreover, it is one of the acquired social and political motives that create the behavior of individuals (Al-Mashqabeh, 1993).

Jordan witnessed the ban on parties by the political leadership in 1957. However, until 1989, they were absent due to accusations of the leftist parties of their affiliation with foreign political regimes and parties. As a result, political parties and civil society institutions have been active (Al-Azzam, 2003: 186).

Under the new democratic stage, the issue of political participation is the essence of democracy. The cornerstone of democracy as a way of political life, as the philosopher Jean Doy mentions, is the participation of mature individuals in setting the values that organize the life of the group, and democracy, according to

this view, means the participation of individuals and their ability to influence policy-making. The public in their countries is most often through the channel of political parties. In light of the changes, students in universities have a national responsibility and duty to participate in political parties to promote the concepts and values of democracy, such as dialogue, pluralism, respect for the law, and the rejection of intolerance and fear (Sharab, 1998).

Despite the passage of a long time from the stage of democratic transition, the percentage of political participation of university students in civil society institutions, especially political parties, is unclear. Thus, the limited participation of students in the bodies and structures of parties and other civil society institutions was one of the most prominent features that accompanied the course of life of Democracy in Jordan since the issuance of the Political Parties Law in 1992. Multiple factors at the level of society contributed to the consolidation of this image. First, the weakness of the civil society structure and its institutions in Jordan, despite the large spread of these institutions after 1989, given the

broad role controlled by the state. The reality between the state and society in return for a limited space shared and competing with civil society institutions and civil society institutions, the weakness of civic culture, and the absence of the concept of civil society and awareness of its importance among a broad segment of citizens (Al-Tarawneh, 2016).

Importance of the Study

The importance of the study lies in the fact that it sheds light on a crucial topic that deals with the study of students' attitudes in Jordanian universities towards participation in ideological political parties in Jordan. Participation at this level is still much less than the required level, indicating the desire to participate in ideological parties. The importance of the study also lies in the fact that it deals with Jordanian university students' attitudes towards participation in ideological political parties. It explains the nature of participation and its obstacles and how to enhance them because it provides a field diagnosis of the Jordanian political reality, as well as the importance of the population of the study; university students in universities.

Problem and Questions of the Study

Despite the Jordanian political détente and the parties obtaining the license and the legal umbrella, the low performance of the political parties did not convince university students that the parties have become a national necessity and a fundamental pillar of democracy, if not the first pillar of it.

Questions of the Study

The study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What do students think about the experience of ideological parties in Jordan?
2. What is the role of parties in influencing decision-making and formulation institutions (government and parliament)?
3. What are the reasons for reluctance to join parties from the point of view of the students themselves?
4. The future view of the role of ideological parties in political life?

Objectives of the Study

This study aims to identify Jordanian university students' attitudes toward participation in ideological political parties from the students' point of view. The aim is to reveal the gap between ideological parties and university students, the most important reasons for non-partisan participation, and the factors that help strengthen it in Jordan.

1. Identify the students' opinions on the experience of ideological parties in Jordan.
2. The role of parties in influencing decision-making and the formulation of institutions (government and parliament).
3. Reasons for reluctance to join parties from the point of view of the students themselves.
4. The future view of the role of ideological parties in political life.
5. Presenting findings and recommendations for use in future studies.

Limitations of the Study

The results of the study can be generalized in light of the following limitations:

Time limitation

The study was conducted during the first semester of the academic year 2020-2021

Human and spatial limitations

The subjects of the study are Jordanian university students. These universities include official universities (public and private). The subjects are bachelor's degree students in different academic years

studying various disciplines. The subjects of the study are both males and females.

Hypothesis of the Study

The study is based on the primary hypothesis:

There is a direct relationship between the absence and weakness of democratic values among university students and the students' attitudes toward participating in ideological political parties in Jordan.

Concepts of the Study

In order to complete the methodology necessary to complete the research process, it is necessary to define the concepts and terms used in this study, which are:

Attitudes

Michel Argule defines it as the tendency, behavior, or thinking differently towards other people, organizations, objects, or symbols (Sheikh, 1992: 10).

Gabriel A. Almond also described political trends as the individual's view of the political system in its various parts and evaluation of a cycle in the system as a political agent (Almond, 1965:12).

Attitudes have a set of factors that contribute to the process of their change, including internal factors such as the change in the economic and social status of society, change in the political system, revolutions, and civil wars. However, the external factors are primarily directed from other societies and countries (Al-Fitouri, 2017:49).

University Students

These students are university students both males and females. They belong to the age group 18-30, the period during which young people can play social roles, actively participate in different walks of life, and maturely exercise the rights of adults and conscious commitment to their duties.

Universities are educational institutions that strongly influence the formation of the

individual, directing his behavior and modifying his attitudes and trends.

Political participation

It is the legitimate activity carried out by individuals to influence decision-makers and their decisions. Therefore, it involves the ability of citizens to exercise their role in choosing rulers and in the decision-making process of society (Nurhan Al-Sheikh, 2008). Democratic Center.

It is the interaction in some way towards the issues of the society in which the person lives. At the same time, political participation is described as one of the types of social interactions associated with the political field. Moreover, his party affiliation and this participation take place through a set of activities, including participation in political parties (Al-Awi, 1987: 154).

levels of political participation

Lester Walter Milbrath, in writing about political participation, presented three types of political attitudes toward political participation, which are the following:

1. arguing: They are the ones who are constantly active in the field of politics, and they represent 5-47%.
2. Onlookers are the ones who participate in politics at the very least, representing about 60%.
3. The indifferent: They are the ones who do not participate in politics at all and represent about 33%.

Political Parties

It is defined as a social reservoir for a group of political ideas in an area of society, in addition to what it performs as a political channel, where these ideas gather and flow into the state system and manage the political process in the system and thus the party works to preserve the stability and continuity of the state (Al-Khatib, 1983)

La Palombara and Weiner define it as a permanent, local organization that establishes regular and diverse links with the national level, with a conscious will of its leaders, interested in seeking the support of the people (Duncan, 1992: 211)

The Political Parties Law in Jordan defines a party as a political organization consisting of a group of Jordanians under the Jordanian constitution and the provisions of the law with the intent of participating in political life, achieving specific goals that are received in political, economic, and social affairs, and working through legitimate and peaceful means (Jordanian Parties Law, 2017, 1992).

Parties can be classified into ideological parties, program parties, and private parties.

Ideological Parties

They are the parties that are based on the existence of a political ideology of the party, which presents an explanation of the social, political, and economic reality, and based on this thought, it develops future visions (Afif, 2008).

Political parties' main tasks and functions in a democratic society include unifying, mobilizing citizens, formulating and compiling interests, formulating public policies, recruiting political leaders, and organizing parliament and government (Bartolini and Mayr., 2001).

Research Methodology

This study relied on the descriptive-analytical approach, which is the most appropriate approach to the nature of the research problem, the subject of the study, and the most capable of reaching accurate scientific results estimated by the approved percentages to figures with statistical significance. Study questions and test their hypotheses.

Literature Review

Abdul Halim Al-Adwan (2014), (Jordanian Parties and Political Participation: Nationalist and leftist parties as a model), *Al-Mishkat Journal for Humanities and Social Sciences*, No. 1.

The study aimed to reveal the various essential aspects of the left-wing nationalist parties' tendency to take political participation and the political system's position on these parties' participation in political life.

The study also sought to identify the political stages that the development and establishment of these nationalist and leftist parties have gone through, their connection to political participation, and the most prominent positives and repercussions of these stages on political participation.

Hashem Salman Al-Ruwaidat (2006), (Jordanian university students' reluctance to participate in partisanship), an unpublished master's thesis, University of Jordan.

The study aimed to shed light on the reasons for the reluctance of party work in the Jordanian arena despite the passage of a long period since the return of democratic life to Jordan. Work and political participation of parties and the economic, social, and psychological factor.

Mustafa Mahmoud Al-Awamleh (2005), (Attitudes of Jordanian university students towards participation in civil society institutions), unpublished master's thesis, University of Jordan.

The study aimed to address the concept of political participation in Jordan, trace the history of the democratic process, the development of party life, and the essential elements of partisan pluralism in Jordan.

Abdul Majeed Al-Azzam (2003), (Jordanians' Attitudes Towards Political Parties), *International Political Journal*, No. 143.

The study aimed to reveal the role of parties in the political development process and the obstacles that stand in their way and to identify the nature of Jordanian attitudes towards political parties. The study concluded that one of the most important reasons for the lack of political participation is the fear of security persecution and the lack of conviction in partisan work.

The intellectual Attitudes of political parties in Jordan

The licensed parties that appeared in Jordan after 1992 can be divided into four main streams (Al-Khatib, 2002):

Firstly: The national trend: The principles of this current, in general, are based on the idea of Arab unity, the message of the eternal nations, freedom, and socialism, and it stems from the principle that the Arab world is an indivisible political and economic unit. This current represents the following national parties: The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, the Progressive Ba'ath Party, and the National Action Front.

Secondly: The Marxist Left This current adopts Marxist ideas and principles, and these parties have modified their premises to align with the parties' law and the Jordanian constitution. This current represents the following parties: The Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordanian Democratic People's Party (Hashd), the Jordanian Democratic People's Unity Party, and the Direct Democratic National Movement Party.

Third: Islamic current: This current is aware of presenting the Islamic religion as a system of principles, ideas, and programs to find solutions to social problems and calls for applying Islamic Sharia in various aspects of life. This current represents three parties: The Islamic Action Front party, "which represents the vast majority of the Islamic trend and is supported by the Muslim Brotherhood, which has broad popular influence." In addition, a party calls itself the Arab Islamic Movement Party (Dua'a) and the Islamic Wasat Party.

Fourthly: Centrist conservative/liberal: This current focuses on general national principles that are not regulated by a single creed or idea, such as belief in democracy, political pluralism, public freedoms, preserving national identity, national unity, women's rights, and social justice, and improving economic and social conditions. This current is represented by parties, the most important of which are: The National Constitutional Party and the Jordanian United Front Party.

General features of the parties at this stage 1992-2010 (Musalha, 1999: 110)

A. Some parties rely on the influence of the party leader and his relationships and resort to purely administrative means or clan methods in forming the constituent bodies. This is the least of the parties among workers and small farmers, and some turn to one part of society without the other.

B. The inability of the parties to radically and effectively restructure their organizational structure to suit their public needs has reduced their ability to establish dynamic links with citizens.

C. Its inability to develop its political discourse, the maturation of its institutions, and its openness to the public. It needs a political upbringing to address the public according to targeted programs.

Obstacles to the participation of university students in ideological political parties in Jordan

It is noted that political parties suffer from instability and weak presence in the local political scene, as their work is limited to issuing political statements or grouping through high committees for party coordination, while some parties have been absent from the scene. Some have not issued a single political statement since their establishment. Others do not yet have their headquarters.

1. Society's fear of the idea of partisanship, influenced by the long period of martial law that the country has lived through and the fear that affiliation with the party will lead the person to some form of security persecution or the loss of employment opportunities in the upper echelons of government agencies and institutions or advanced positions in the public and private sectors.

2. The dire economic situation of young people in Jordan.

3. The supremacy of the ideas and mechanisms of tense relations (kinship, clan) over the structure of society and the way people achieve

their demands instead of the dominance of civil culture that presents ideas over clan affiliations (Al-Menoufi, 1985: 74).

4. The hesitation in the position of successive governments regarding the development of a good electoral law that is based on the one-vote system in a multi-seat constituency, by allocating a share of Parliament seats for political lists to compete for according to the proportional representation system, because the current electoral system marginalizes the role of political parties.

5. A large number of political parties and their lack of tendency towards merging and alliance to form large parties, despite the similarity of many of them in goals and programs.

6. The adhesion of personality traits in some parties centered around people who held high positions in the state, seeking to achieve personal interests and gains.

7. The parties did not express a clear class distinction but were limited to certain political and social elites, who were closer to loose personal gatherings than to organized political parties.

8. The absence of women from party programs made their participation in party work very limited and not commensurate with what women represent as a percentage in Jordanian society.

9. Jordanian and Arab societal culture in general views partisan work negatively. The parties are accused of being anti-national.

Discourse should be directed to encourage young people to participate in partisan work, and parties must develop partisan work and give the youth the opportunity for partisan leadership and give them more freedom of partisan work, in addition to youth assuming leadership positions in parties because of their capabilities and creative contributions.

The follower of the role of Jordanian parties in Jordanian political life arrives at the following facts (Nuseirat: 2006, 146):

If these parties cannot organize their partisan work, they will not have any role in decision-making at the level of the broad nation.

B. If these parties play any role in decision-making, their decisions will be weak and have negative repercussions because these decisions will serve personal interests and not national interests.

C. Those who follow the activities of the parties notice that in their current state, they cannot have any role in decision-making, based on the fact that national decisions need broad visions that stem from national interests and not from personal interests that characterize Jordanian parties.

D. Those who follow the activities of the parties notice that they are many parties with few and useless actions and their goals focus on showing themselves and holding celebrations rather than on making decisions that are in the interest of the country and the citizen. Based on that, just talking about the role of these parties in decision-making needs more than A question mark

Method and Procedure (Methodology)

Research Methodology

This study is an exploratory, descriptive, and analytical study, based on the social survey approach by sample, to study the perceptions and opinions of students in Jordanian universities for ideological parties. It is one of the best approaches used in social and political sciences, as the researcher can collect as much information and field data as possible and analyze them.

Population and Sample of the Study

The study population consists of Jordanian university students at the undergraduate level. The size of the completed sample was (536) male and female students who were randomly selected from the studied population.

Tools of the Study

The study is based on the questionnaire tool as the primary means of collecting information and

data from the study population sample. The researchers designed the tool in line with the objectives and questions of the study. The questionnaire questions varied to cover the following themes:

- 1- Respondent identification information
- 2- The general view of ideological parties in Jordan
- 3- Joining ideological parties and participating in their activities
- 4- The role of ideological parties in influencing decision-makers in Jordan.
- 5- Reasons for reluctance to join parties in Jordan.
- 6- Acceptance of different political parties to gain power

Validity of the tool

The questionnaire was presented in its initial form to a group of arbitrators and specialized professors with experience. After studying their proposals, the necessary modifications were made until the questionnaire came out in its final form. Then, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the sample using an electronic program (Alchemer) due to the difficulty of conducting face-to-face interviews (education in universities and distance schools - e-learning) due to the epidemiological situation related to the spread of the Coronavirus in Jordan.

Stability of the study instrument

To ensure the tool's stability, the internal consistency was calculated according to Cronbach's alpha equation, and the stability coefficient of the total score was (0.87). The indicators of Cronbach Alpha indicate that the study tool has, in general, a high coefficient of stability and its ability to achieve the purposes of the study.

Statistical Analysis

The data was processed by entering it into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program, and frequencies and percentages were extracted to describe the characteristics of the study sample members and other dimensions of the contents of the general objectives of the study.

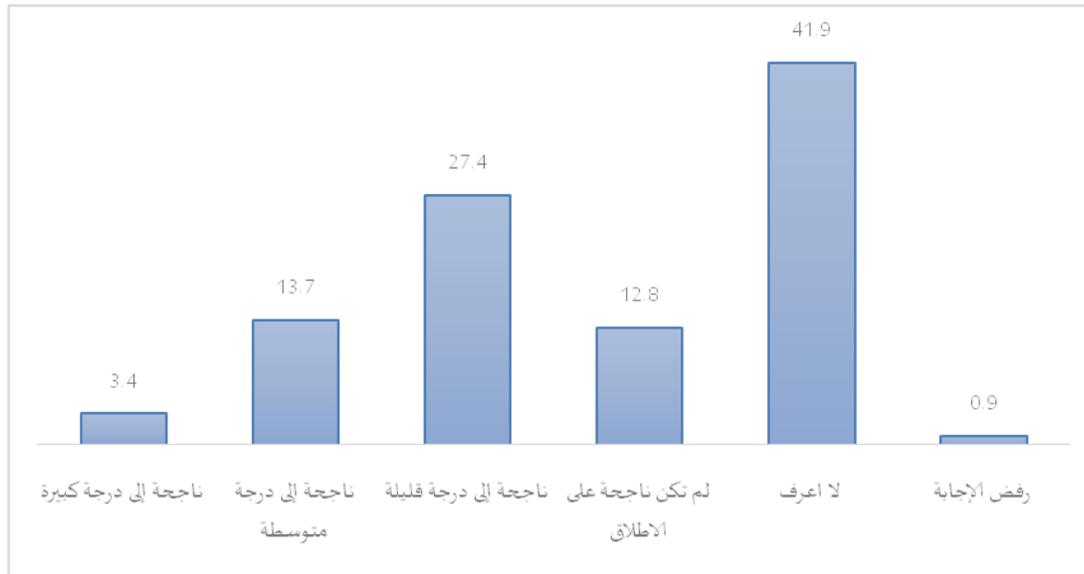
Section One: Characteristics of the sample of the study

By distributing questionnaires to students in public and private universities through the ALCHEMER program, the program ensures that the student is not allowed to participate more than once in filling out the questionnaire or to leave it incomplete. Five hundred thirty-six valid questionnaires were collected for analysis. These questionnaires were distributed to students of public and private universities (390 from public universities, 146 from private universities), 55% female and 45% male.

Section Two: General view of ideological parties in Jordan

More than a quarter of students (27%) believe that the practice of ideological parties for political action in Jordan was successful in Jordan to a small degree. In comparison (14%) believe that it was moderately successful, and only (3%) believe that it was highly successful, while (13%) believe that they were not successful at all. What is striking here in the results is that most students do not know how to evaluate the practice of ideological parties for political action in Jordan. Figure No. (1).

Figure No.: **Do you think the practice of ideological parties for political action in Jordan has been until now?**

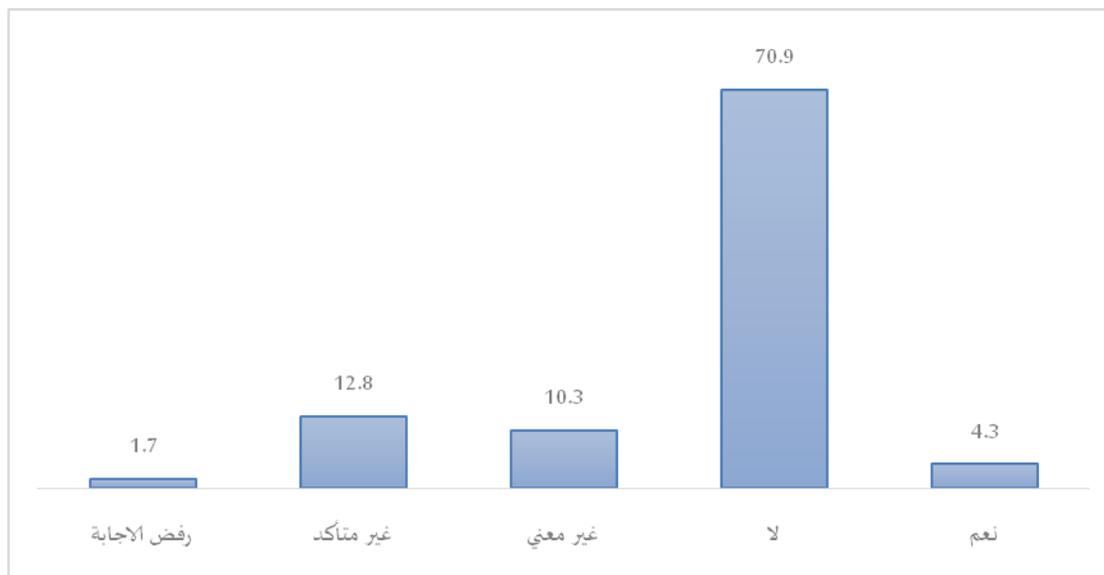


Third Section: Joining ideological parties and participating in their activities

When asked about the students' thinking about joining the existing ideological parties in Jordan, only (4%) of them said that they think about joining these parties. In comparison, most

students (71%) said they do not think about joining the existing ideological political parties. Currently, in Jordan, and (13%) reported that they are not sure whether to join ideological political parties or not to join. Figure No. (2).

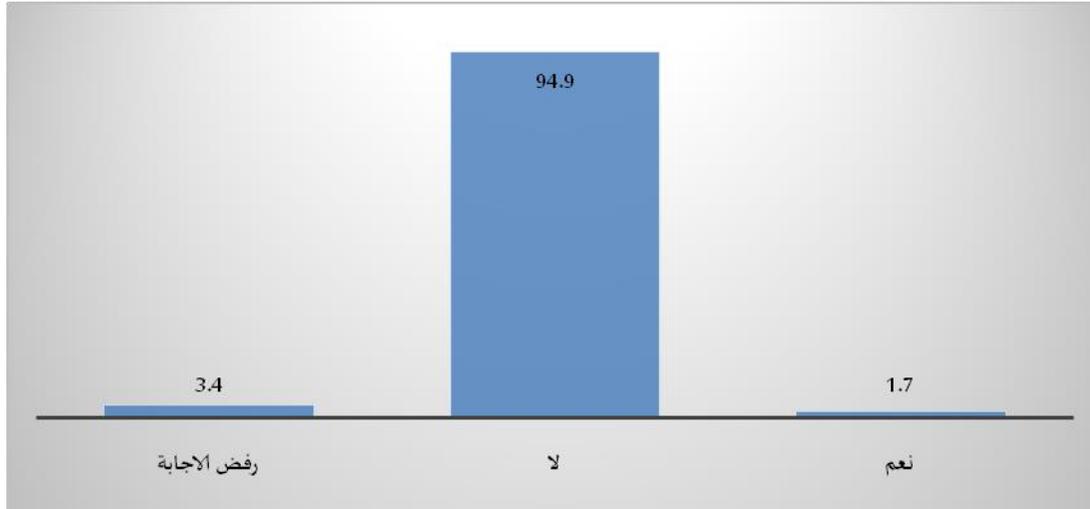
Figure No.: **Are you considering joining any existing ideological political parties?**



The vast majority of students (95%) had never joined any ideological political party, while only (1.7%) reported that they had previously joined

an ideological political party at some time in their lives. Figure No. (3)

Figure No.: **Have you joined any ideological political party at any time?**

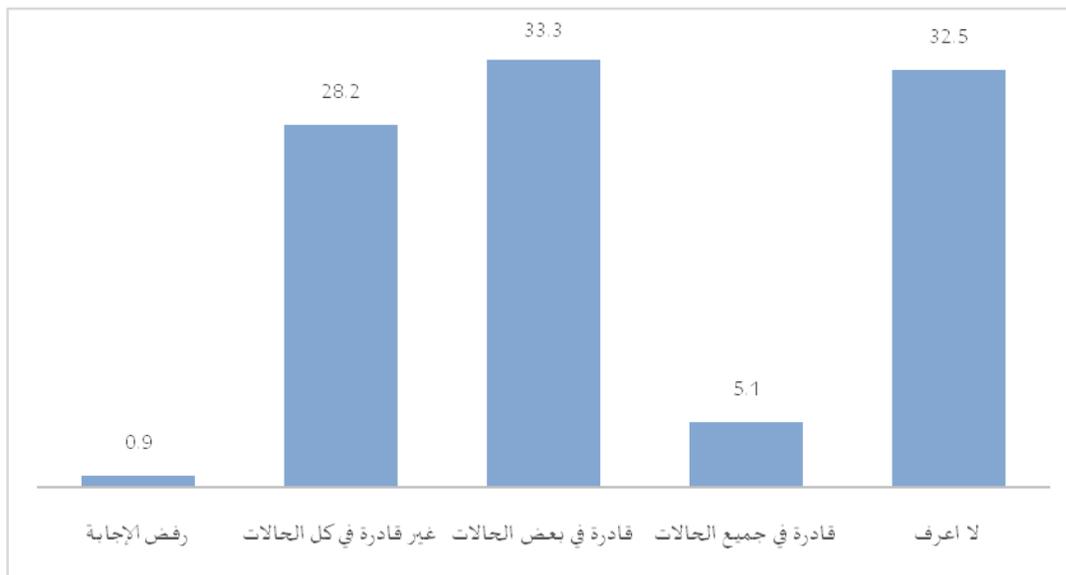


Fourth Section: The role of ideological parties in influencing decision-makers in Jordan.

A third of students (33%) believe that ideological political parties in Jordan (and at present in particular), in some cases, are capable of influencing government decisions in line with

the orientations and objectives of these parties. In comparison (28%) of students believe that these ideological parties are unable, in all cases, to influence government decisions in line with the orientations and objectives of these parties. Figure No. (4)

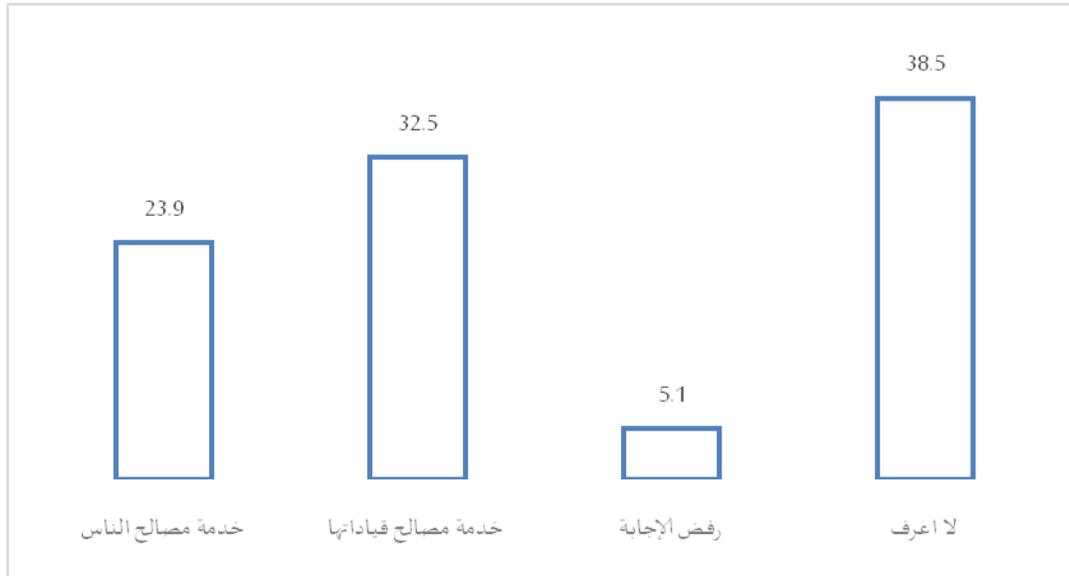
Figure No.: **Do you think that ideological political parties in Jordan (at present) can influence government decisions in line with the orientations and objectives of these parties?**



A third of students (33%) believe that ideological political parties in Jordan serve the personal interests of their leaders. In comparison (24%) of students believe that ideological political parties in Jordan serve the people's

interests. The vast majority of students stated that they do not know whether ideological political parties in Jordan serve the people's interests or their leaders' interests. Figure (5)

Figure No.: **In general, do you think that ideological political parties in Jordan serve the interests of the people or the personal interests of their leaders?**



Fifth Section: Acceptance of different political parties to gain power

The students were asked a set of statements about their acceptance of the idea of forming a government by a group of ideological parties that obtained a parliamentary majority through the elections. The results showed that a third of the students (34.2%) personally accepted that the government formed a national political party that obtained a parliamentary majority through the elections. In comparison, the students

accepted in the second place an Islamic political party (31%) that obtained a parliamentary majority through the elections to form a government. In the third place came the nationalist parties (23.9%), while they came in the fourth place in terms of acceptance of the formation of the government of liberal political parties. In comparison, the leftist political parties (socialist) came in last place with a rate of (6.8%). Table No. (1).

Table No.: **In principle, do you personally accept the arrival.**

	NO	Yes	refused to answer	Not sure
A National Political Party that won a parliamentary majority through elections to power (formation of a government)	31.6	23.9	8.5	35.9
Islamic political party that won a parliamentary majority through elections to power (formation of a government)	28.2	30.8	6.8	34.2

Left (socialist) political party that won a parliamentary majority through elections to power (formation of a government)	46.2	6.8	8.5	38.5
A liberal political party that won a parliamentary majority through elections to power (formation of a government)	44.4	8.5	9.4	37.6
A national political party that won a parliamentary majority through elections to power (formation of a government)	21.4	34.2	11.1	33.3

About half of the students (46%) agree that the party is a political organization that aims for political participation through parliament. In comparison, 45% of the students agree that the party is a political organization that aims for

political participation through the government, and only 17% of the students agree. However, a party is a political organization that aims to participate in politics by remaining in the opposition.

Table No.: **Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements,**

	I agree	disagree	refused to answer	I do not know
A party is a political organization that aims to participate in politics through the government	45.3	16.2	7.7	30.8
A party is a political organization that aims to participate in politics through Parliament	46.2	13.7	6	34.2
A party is a political organization that aims to participate in politics through Survival and opposition	17.1	29.1	6.8	47

Sixth Section: Reasons behind the reluctance to join parties in Jordan

More than half of the students (56%) believe that the insufficiency of the organizational capacity of the parties (lack of organizational experience) is one of the most important reasons for reluctance to join ideological parties. In comparison (52%) of the students believe that the lack of an evident influence of the parties in the course of events Has prompted a reluctance to join ideological parties. Half of the students (49.6%) believe that the reason for the reluctance to join ideological parties is the reliance of some parties on personal influence.

While (46%) believe that the reason for the reluctance to join ideological parties is that the parties in their content are private (the dominance of the phenomenon of private parties). (44%) Some students believe that the reasons for reluctance to join parties are: The government does not encourage affiliation with parties, and the financial capabilities of the parties are insufficient. On the other hand, (42.7%) believe that the reason is the previous partisan experience that does not encourage joining parties. In comparison (30.8%) believe that the reason is that the parties' programs do not address issues important to citizens.

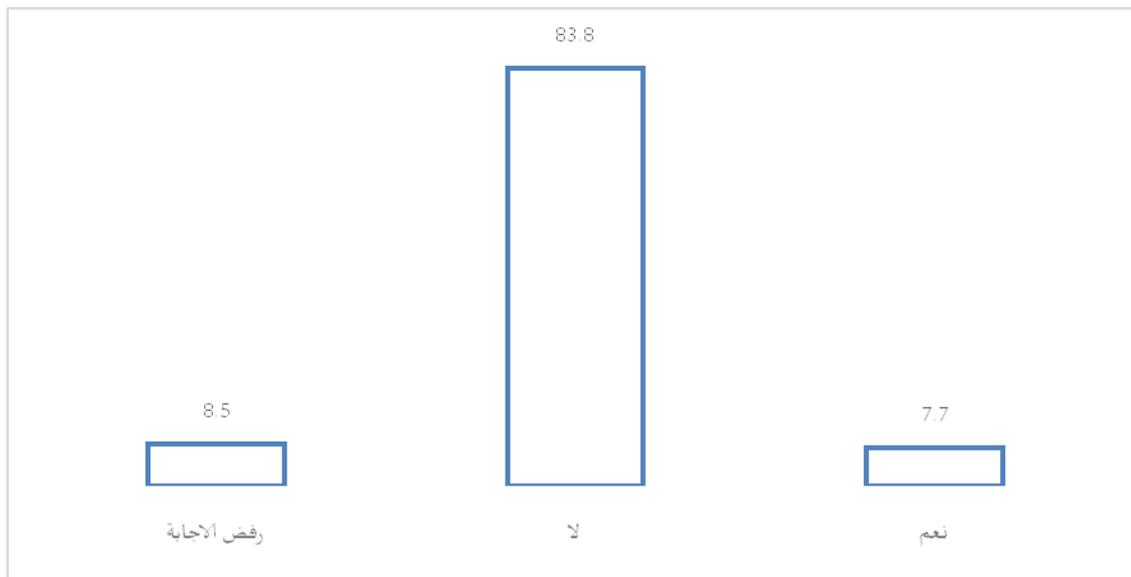
Table No.: **These are some of the reasons cited by some who refuse to join ideological parties. Please tell me if you support or oppose these reasons?**

	I support	I oppose	refused to answer	I do not know
Inadequate party organizational capacity (lack of organizational expertise)	55.6	5.1	3.4	35.9
The lack of an evident influence of the parties in the course of affairs so far	52.1	7.7	6.8	33.3
Some parties rely on personal influence	49.6	12.8	6.8	30.8
Parties in their content are personal parties (the control of the phenomenon of personal parties)	46.2	16.2	2.6	35
The government does not encourage party affiliation	43.6	12.8	5.1	38.5
Inadequate financial capabilities of the parties	43.6	9.4	6	41
Previous party experience does not encourage joining parties	42.7	11.1	5.1	41
Party programs do not address issues important to citizens	30.8	19.7	5.1	44.4
The growing number of parties	29.1	20.5	6.8	43.6
Religious values that oppose the division of the nation into parties and groups	26.5	14.5	7.7	51.3
The short period since the establishment of the parties	23.1	22.2	4.3	50.4

The vast majority of students (83.8%) were not invited during the past two years to join any of the existing ideological political parties, while

(7.7%) of students reported that they were invited during the past two years to join one of the ideological-political parties.

Figure No.: **Have you been invited to join any of the existing ideological political parties**

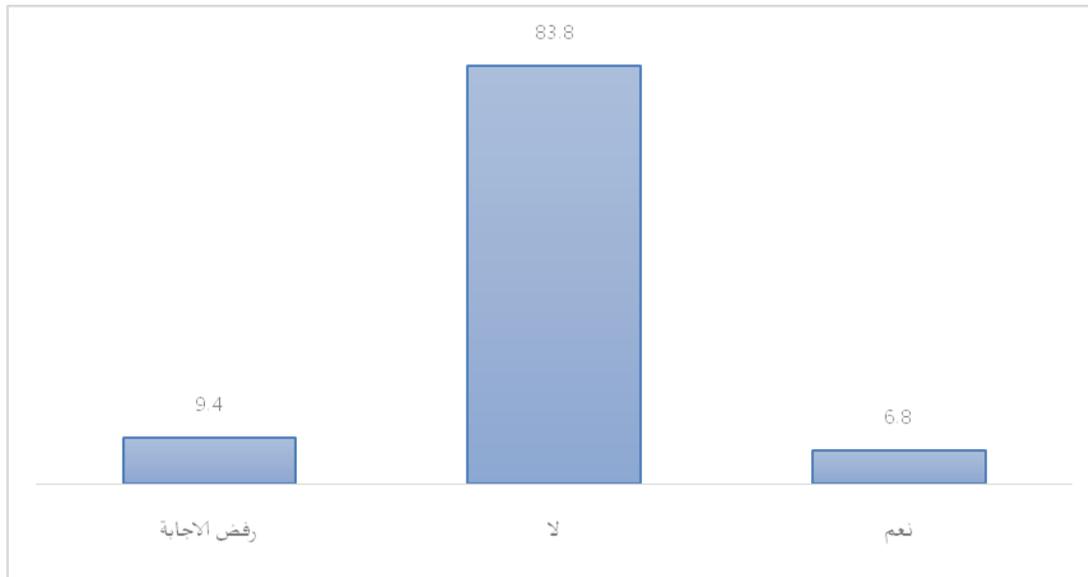


for the past two years?

Most students (83.8%) did not participate in events or activities called for by ideological political parties. In comparison (6.8%) of

students reported that they were invited or participated in events or activities held by ideological political parties.

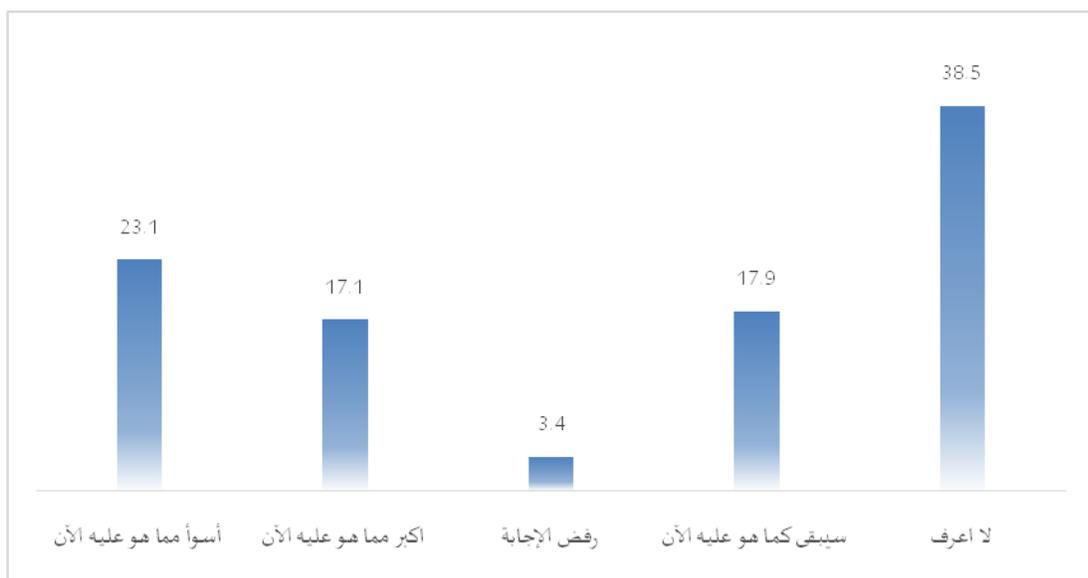
Figure No.: **Have you ever participated in an event or activity called for by an ideological political party?**



(23%) The students believe that the role of ideological political parties in the future of political life in Jordan will be worse than it is now. In contrast (17%) of the students believe that the role of these parties will be more

significant than it is now, and (18%) believe that The role of ideological political parties in the future of political life in Jordan will remain as it is now (it will not change).

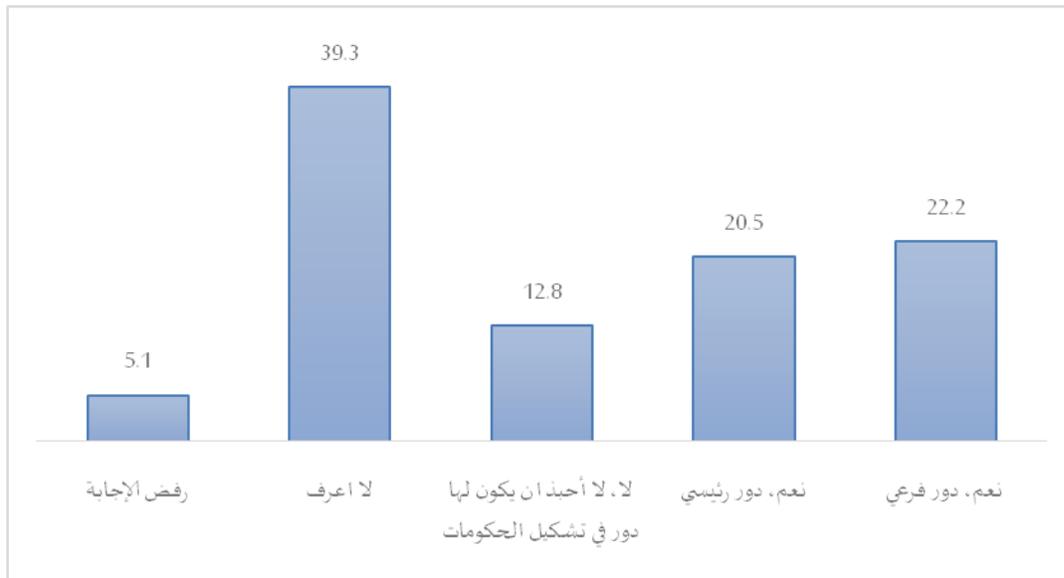
Figure No.: **Do you think that the role of ideological political parties will be in the future of political life?**



(22%) The students support that ideological parties have an active sub-role in forming governments. In contrast (21%) of the students support that ideological parties have a significant and influential role in forming

governments. However, the majority of students do not know what ideological parties should have an active role in forming governments or not.

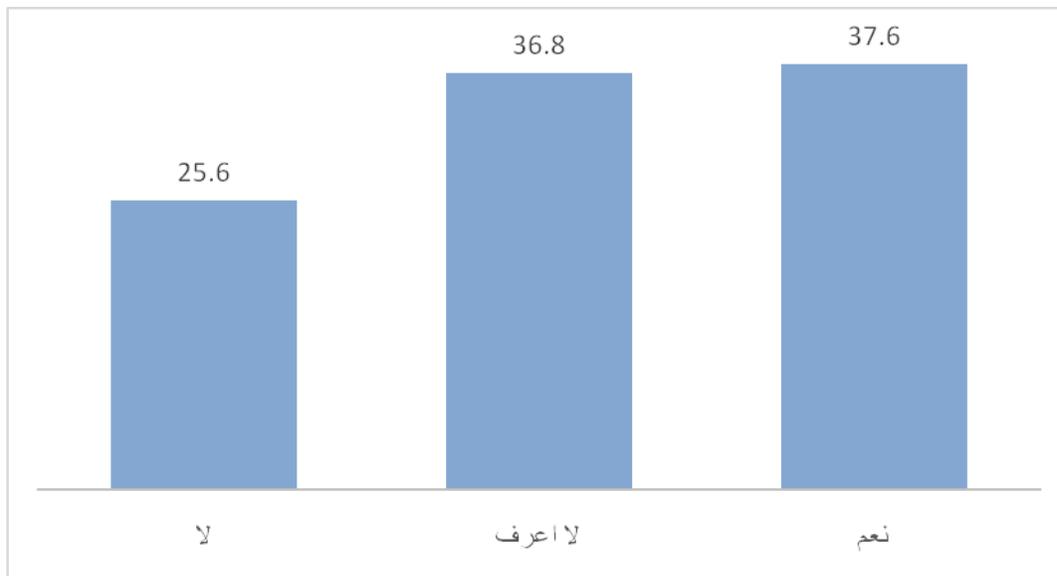
Figure No.: **Are you with ideological parties having an active role in forming governments?**



Most students (37.6%) support merging parties to form larger parties regarding the number of members and the volume of programs presented.

In comparison, nearly a quarter of respondents (25.6%) do not support the idea of merging parties to form larger parties.

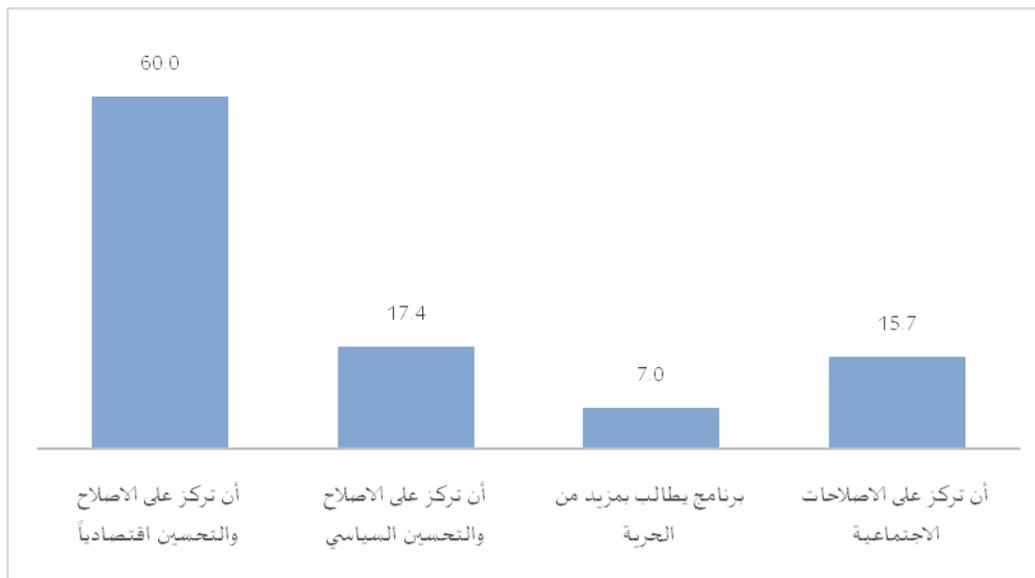
Figure No.: **Are you with the merger of these parties to form larger parties?**



Most students (60%) believe that political parties should focus on reform and economic improvement. In comparison (17%) believe that ideological parties should focus on reform and political improvement, while (16%) believe that

ideological parties should focus on social reforms. (7%) believe that ideological parties should focus on programs that demand more freedoms.

Figure No. **In your opinion, what are the most critical issues that ideological parties focus on?**



Recommendations:

Through the initial results and a review of previous literature related to the issue of ideological parties and the opinion of Jordanian university students about them (joining, participating, supporting), the research came out with the following recommendations:

- It is clear that the student's knowledge of ideological parties is fragile, and they do not have sufficient experience in dealing with these parties, which indicates an urgent need for comprehensive awareness programs on the role of parties in political life and democratic practice.
- Students' fear of joining parties or even participating in the activities they carry out calls for activating and increasing the activities carried out by the parties while guaranteeing the freedoms of the persons participating and joining such party activities.
- Most students did not see that the partisan experience of ideological

parties in practicing political work in Jordan was successful. Most of them also believed that the parties should focus on reform and economic improvement. In the second degree, they should focus on political reform, and from here, it must be clearly defined in The role and functions of political parties and their modus operandi.

- There is clear support from the students for the parties to have a role in forming governments (a significant or subsidiary role). This calls for empowering parties by reaching Parliament in the first degree and then reaching parliamentary governments.
- They are working to encourage students, through universities, to join political parties and practice political work within the university without any obstacles that might affect their future.
- Work to prepare the parties and their programs to comply with the required stage and get out of the traditional programs offered by the parties.

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