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The Impact of Integrating the 2022 Political Parties Law Amendments on Political Participation and Political Awareness Among University of Jordan Students

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Abstract

Objectives: This study evaluates the impact of the amendments to Jordan's 2022 Political Parties Law on political awareness and participation among University of Jordan students. It examines the influence of various factors, such as gender, specialization, academic year, and major, on students' political engagement. Additionally, the study explores differences in political awareness and participation among students based on their demographic backgrounds.

Methods: The study employed an exploratory, descriptive, and analytical research design, using an online survey technique. It focused on the views and opinions of University of Jordan students regarding the impact of the law amendments on political awareness and participation. The sample consisted of 400 undergraduate students.

Results: The findings indicate a significant positive relationship between the law amendments and both political participation and political awareness. The results also highlight that urban students exhibit higher levels of awareness and participation compared to their rural peers.

Conclusions: Based on the findings, the study emphasizes the importance of integrating political education into university curricula, promoting participatory opportunities, and addressing geographic disparities in political engagement. These efforts aim to cultivate a politically informed and active youth population, contributing to Jordan's democratic development. The study suggests that policymakers in universities should incorporate modules on political systems and legislative frameworks into curricula. This initiative would not only educate students about their rights and responsibilities but also foster a culture of informed political participation.

Keywords: Political Parties Law 2022, political awareness, political participation, university students, University of Jordan.

أثر دمج تعديلات قانون الأحزاب السياسية لعام 2022 على المشاركة السياسية والوعي السياسي بين طلاب الجامعة الأردنية

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قسم العلوم السياسية ،كلية الأمير الحسين بن عبدالله الثاني للعلوم السياسية والدراسات الدولية ،الجامعة الأردنية

ملخّص

الأهداف: تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم تأثير قانون الأحزاب السياسية الأردني لعام 2022 على الوعي والمشاركة السياسية بين طلبة الجامعة الأردنية، كما تسعى إلى استكشاف مدى وعي الطلبة بالقانون ومدى تأثيره على مشاركتهم السياسية.

المنهجية: اعتمدت الدراسة على استبيان كمي تم توزيعه على 400 طالب وطالبة من طلبة الجامعة الأردنية، ومن خلال هذا الاستبيان، تم تحليل العلاقة بين الوعي السياسي والمشاركة السياسية لدى الطلبة، مع التركيز على تأثير قانون الأحزاب السياسية لعام 2022 في هذين الجانبين.

النتائج: أظهرت نتائج الدراسة وجود تأثير إيجابي ذي دلالة إحصائية بين قانون الأحزاب السياسية والمشاركة السياسية والوعي السياسي. كما كشفت الدراسة أن الطلبة في المناطق الحضرية أظهروا مستويات أعلى من الوعي والمشاركة السياسية مقارنة بنظرائهم في المناطق الريفية.

الخلاصة: تؤكد الدراسة على ضرورة دمج التعليم السياسي في المناهج الجامعية وتعزيز فرص للمشاركة السياسية، بالإضافة إلى معالجة الفجوات الجغرافية في الانخراط السياسي، بهدف بناء جيل شبابي واعٍ سياسيًا ومشارك بشكل فعّال، مما يسهم في تعزيز التقدم الديمقراطي في الأردن. كما تقدم الدراسة توصياتها لصناع القرار في الجامعات الأردنية بضرورة تضمين المساقات الدراسية في الجامعات بفصول متعلقة بالأنظمة السياسية والأطر التشريعية الناظمة، ليس فقط لتوعية الطلبة بحقوقهم ومسؤولياتهم، ولكن أيضًا لتعزيز ثقافة المشاركة السياسية. ومع ذلك، تشير الدراسة إلى بعض القيود، مثل تأثير سرعة جمع البيانات على إمكانية تعميم النتائج، وتوصي بتوجه الدراسات المستقبلية نحو التركيز على المتغيرات الضابطة أو التفاعلية.

الكلمات الدالة : قانون الأحزاب السياسية 2022، الوعي السياسي، المشاركة السياسية، طلاب الجامعات، الجامعة الأردنية.

1. Introduction

Political parties are necessary in instilling participatory policies in the public and government which is critical in fostering democracy in the country (Alazzam, 2008; Okar, 2001). Political parties are the main conduits through which the policies of the elites are disbursed into society. According to Hofmeister and Grabow (2011), political parties form a fundamental aspect of politics and they act as "the most important connecting link between state and society" and their emblems of political leadership which is critical for democracy. Cohen (1988) describes them as organizations with formalities that attempt to compete for and retain power using elections or alliances with other countries. According to Arab Encyclopedia, a political party is defined as a group of people in one direction, a convergent or similar outlook, and common principles, working to achieve the principles in which they believe, and bringing together organizational roles accepted by them that determine that relationship and means of work (Al-Kayyli,1974) cited in bani Irshid,2022). In other words, they are viewed as principle-based organizations with structures whose aim is to facilitate the realization of shared goals. Political parties are, without a doubt, the most seasoned organizations for organizing citizens and advancing democracy. This study focuses on political parties in Jordan, analyzing causes, effects, and implications of the 2022 Political Parties Law for Jordanian political parties, and considering their history, present, and future. It assesses the law relative to other structural and legal reform activities that are aimed at re-engineering the Jordanian political processes and enhancing parliamentary sovereignty.

Political parties are central to democratic participation, as they mobilize citizens to engage in electoral processes and shape political affiliations as emphasized that party mobilization is especially crucial in new democracies, where political party loyalty is weak and voter turnout tends to be low (Magalhães et al., 2020). In addition, social media plays a transformative role in youth political participation as it offers a new platform for them to increase their engagement in political discourse through mobilization, thus enhancing their role in political parties (Kireeva & Filippov, 2022).

Political Education is crucial for enhancing youth participation in political parties. Educational initiatives can empower young individuals to engage meaningfully in political processes (Lee, 2022). Despite high levels of political awareness among youth, actual participation in political parties remains low. This gap indicates the need for targeted strategies to convert awareness into active participation (Nilsson, 2019). Hence, youth participation in political parties is essential for fostering democratic engagement and ensuring that the perspectives of younger generations are represented in the political landscape, most recent studies on this topic focus on political socialization institutions that define the family as a fundamental unit that influences the political awareness and participation in political parties significantly hinder youth participation in political life for families with low income. Families often prioritize financial stability over political engagement, leading to reduced involvement of youth in political parties (Al-Nabulsi & Al-Bakar, 2024).

This study tries to examines how the 2022 amendments to Jordan's political parties' law affect students at the University of Jordan. It explores whether these changes increase students' political awareness and encourage their participation in political activities. The research also investigates how this law influences their academic and social life. Ultimately, the study aims to assess the law's effectiveness in addressing political engagement and awareness among students.

1.2. Research questions:

The following research questions are formulated in light of the research problem:

1. What is the level of participation among the University of Jordan students in political party law 2022?
2. What is the level of awareness among the University of Jordan students about political party law in 2022?
3. What is the impact of Integrating the political party's law amendments in 2022 on political awareness and participation among University of Jordan students?

1.3. Research objectives

This study aims to examine the impact of Integrating the Political Parties Law Amendments 2022 in encouraging students at the University of Jordan to engage in political participation and raise their political awareness. It seeks to assess the student's level of awareness regarding the law and evaluate its contribution to improving their involvement in Jordan's

political life. Furthermore, the research tests the Law's effectiveness in addressing issues relevant to students and its impact on their academic and social lives, fostering their interest in meaningful participation within Jordan's political landscape. The study also investigates the presence of a supportive environment at the University of Jordan that facilitates the development of political awareness, particularly concerning the Political Parties Law 2022. This includes evaluating whether political awareness is cultivated through academic curricula or extracurricular activities designed to deepen students' understanding of the law and promote their political engagement. The aims are intended to answer these research questions:

1. Identify the Jordanian students' participation level according to the integration of political parties' law amendments of 2022.
2. Identify the Jordanian students' opinions and awareness level about the integration amendments to political parties' law 2022.
3. To Identify the impact of the political party's law amendments in 2022 on students' political awareness and participation.

1.4. The research importance

This study has many significances, the first one is the scientific importance because it focuses on a very important topic: the awareness and participation of University of Jordan students in light of Integrating the 2022 amendment to the party's law, as these factors remain far below the required level. Additionally, this study is one of the first quantitative analytical studies that highlights the importance of the study population, which is considered the University Jordan student segment because it includes the greatest number and diversity of Jordanian society groups. Furthermore, the study employs a dual approach that combines legal analysis and quantitative analysis derived from the questionnaire to measure student participation and awareness. The second is the practical significance stems from the fact that it offers clear insights into the degree to which University of Jordan students' involvement in politics is impacted by the political party's law of 2022. The findings of the study may be used by political parties to better understand how to attract young people and increase their political awareness, as well as for decision-makers to evaluate the efficacy of the law and enhance party policies in higher education. Universities might also use these findings to create programs that encourage students to get involved in politics.

1.5. Research Limitations

The following limitations reduce the generalizability of the study's findings:

Time limitations: The study is carried out during the summer semester of the 2023/2024 academic year.

Human Limitations: Bachelor's degree students from one public Jordanian university, representing both genders and academic years and from a variety of majors.

Spatial limitations: The research is carried out in a Jordanian university only located in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

1.6. Research hypothesis:

The study is based on the primary hypotheses listed below:

H_1: There's a positive impact of integrating of political party's law amendments in 2022 on the student's political participation.

H_2: There's a positive impact of integrating the political party's law amendments in 2022 on student's political awareness.

1.7. Theoretical framework

The integration of the amendments to political parties' law 2022 into the university environment is an influential factor in the formation of political awareness and the promotion of political participation among students, which can be explained by several political and social theories. According to the political socialization Theory, educational institutions such as schools and universities play a pivotal role in shaping and building political attitudes and behaviors in individuals through curricula and student activities (Almond & Verba, 1963). The study argues that the University of Jordan play a major role

integrating of political parties' law 2022 amendments into the university environment which reflects its impact on student's political participation and political awareness.

From the perspective of political Participation theory, legislative changes, such as amendments to the law on parties, provide a more supportive environment for students to engage in political activities, which leads to higher levels of political participation among them (Verba et al., 1995). Moreover, article 4/c in the political party's law 2022 assure that the law prevents any negative treatment of students due to their party membership, creating a more democratic environment on campus(Political Parties Law No. (7) of 2022, published in the Official Gazette of 2022). Furthermore, the Participatory Democracy Theory asserts that the involvement of young people in the political process within universities contributes to the consolidation of the values of democracy and active citizenship (Pateman, 1970).

Based on these theories and article, it can be argued that the incorporation of amendments to the party law in universities not only contributes to raising the level of political awareness among students but also encourages them to engage in political life, thereby strengthening their role as active citizens of society.

2. Study model

The current study used a conceptual framework based on a model containing integration of political parties' law 2022 amendments, which is anticipated to have a positive influence on students' awareness and behavior, and was motivated by these theories, the theory of Political Socialization, Political Participation Theory, Participatory Democracy (Almond & Verba, 1963; Verba et al., 1995; Pateman, 1970). Figure 1 displays the conceptual framework that supports this work.

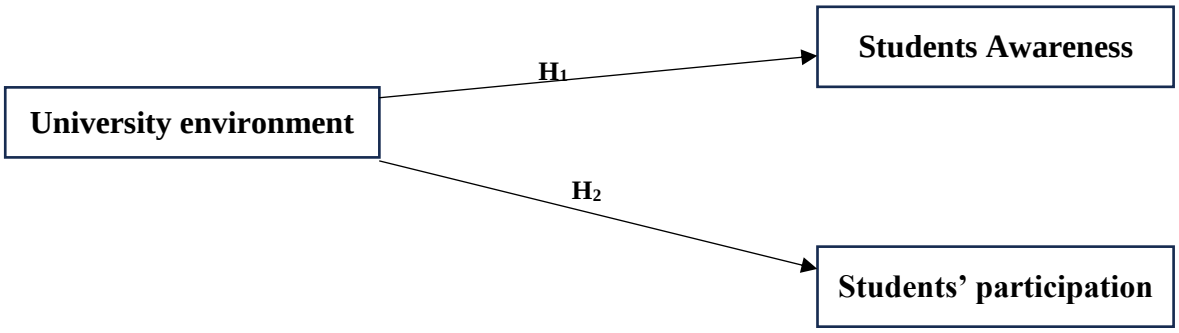


Figure 1. Research model

Political parties play a key role in modern democracy by promoting political participation and increasing political awareness, especially among university students. The Political Parties Law No. 7 of 2022 in Jordan introduced major changes aimed at empowering young people and encouraging their involvement in politics. Students at the University of Jordan are an important group in the country's political scene because they help shape Jordan's future. This framework explores how the new law affects the political participation and awareness of these students by analyzing the law's new rules and how they influence young people's political behavior.

2.1. Concept of Political Participation

Political participation means getting involved in political activities. This could be voting in elections, joining political parties, or discussing political issues on social media or through the news. Huntington and Nelson (1976) defined political participation as any individual action aimed at influencing how decisions are made in a country.

2.2. Concept of Political Awareness

Political awareness is about understanding political issues and being able to think critically and make decisions based on facts. Easton (1965) explained that political awareness includes knowing how the political system works, trusting political institutions, and being willing to take part in democratic activities. Among university students, political awareness

plays a big role in how engaged they are in politics.

3. Literature Review

The political landscape in Jordan has been a subject of extensive research and analysis, particularly in light of recent legislative changes such as the Jordanian Political Parties' Law of 2022. This law has been perceived as a pivotal attempt to reform and restructure partisan and political life in Jordan, yet its actual impact has prompted various studies with divergent views.

One significant study by Al-Zubi, Alrfooh, and Al-Karabsheh (2024) analyzed the amendments introduced by the Jordanian Parties' Law of 2022 and its anticipated impact on political and partisan activities. The researchers hypothesized that the new law would foster a positive transformation in partisan and political life. However, their findings contradicted the hypothesis, revealing that certain restrictions embedded in the law may hinder political parties' members from fully engaging in effective political activities. The study concluded that the law might not meet its intended purposes unless further amendments are made to allow greater participation and financial support for political parties.

Another study by Irshid (2022) explored the reasons behind the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties. The study, conducted among students and faculty members of the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, highlighted several barriers to political engagement among youth. The findings pointed to a low level of political awareness, the dominance of influential personal groups within parties, and the lack of internal democracy in the party structure. These factors contributed to a widespread disengagement from political party work among university students, raising concerns about future political participation.

Additionally, Al-Majali, Ismail, and Adnan (2022) examined the complex relationship between political parties, tribalism, and democratic practices in Jordan. Their study revealed that despite efforts to advance democracy and political reforms, the influence of tribalism remains a significant obstacle to democratization. The authors argued that the weakness of political parties, compounded by tribal loyalties, undermines democratic processes and hinders meaningful political reform in Jordan. Their findings, based on a survey of 380 Jordanian partisans, indicated that tribal and authoritarian tendencies dominate political participation, impeding the development of a solid democratic system.

Understanding why citizens may be reluctant to participate in elections is essential for fostering democratic engagement. Studies, such as those by Nasrallah, F. (2021), explore factors leading to low voter turnout in Jordan’s 2020 parliamentary elections. The research reveals that candidate-related factors, including corruption concerns and lack of suitable representation, were primary reasons for voter reluctance. Studies in similar contexts, like those by E. B. Tambe and Moletsane Monyake (2023) examines how experiences with electoral clientelism, particularly in poorer countries, lead to higher voter turnout, while perceptions of corruption discourage participation, especially as corruption levels rise. Utilizing a multilevel model and data from the Afro barometer survey, the study highlights how both individual and country-level factors interact to influence electoral behavior, revealing that socioeconomic conditions significantly shape individuals' experiences with clientelism and their subsequent voting decisions (Tambe & Monyake, 2023).

Revi (2024) is a recent study that examined the factors influencing youth political participation and countermeasures to promote it. The author highlighted a range of factors that influence youth engagement in the political process, such as social influences, political awareness, personal motivation, and legal challenges. The study noted the importance of reforming public policies and increasing opportunities for political education to ensure effective youth participation. The results of this study are consistent with the findings of other studies on the impact of political systems and the environment of parties on the behavior of young voters.

Alswalmeen and Bani Issa (2024) examined the influence of socialization processes on political participation in Jordan between 1989 and 2015. Using a survey of 297 political party leaders, the study found a moderate impact of socialization institutions, such as family, schools, and media, on shaping political engagement, accounting for 57.6% of participation variance. Leaders viewed current efforts as insufficient, citing a lack of political awareness programs and structural inefficiencies within socialization frameworks. The study emphasized the need for educational, cultural, and media reforms

to enhance youth political involvement and align socialization practices with democratic ideals.

The research of Mubaideen and Al-Qaraleh (2024) explored the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in ideological political parties. Surveying 536 students, the study revealed major challenges, including fears of accountability, and a lack of focus on youth issues. Female participation was remarkably less than male, and no differences were found across academic specializations or levels. Most students viewed political parties as ineffective in influencing policymaking and unsuccessful in their current operations. Recommendations included awareness campaigns, structural reforms in parties, and aligning party programs with youth interests to enhance engagement and foster democratic practices.

Sean Hyland's study (2017) examined the voter participation patterns of Jordanian public university students in parliamentary elections. The research focused on factors influencing students' decisions to vote, including tribal affiliation, and geographical location. Polling 292 students across six Jordanian universities and following this with interviews, the study found that tribal loyalty played a significant role in election behavior. Many students cited limited knowledge of candidates and perceived ineffectiveness of elected officials as reasons for abstention. Geographic and cultural ties to university cities also influenced voting decisions, with stronger connections correlating with higher participation rates. Hyland recommended reforms targeting youth inclusion and deeper research into the socio-political influences shaping student voter behavior.

Al-Sharah, Althubetat, and Jarrar (2013) investigated the level of awareness among Jordanian political party leaders about political reform. Surveying 18 secretary-generals of various political parties, the study found a high awareness of reform concepts, with significant differences influenced by gender, age, income, and education level. Male leaders and those with higher education or incomes showed greater awareness, while duration in leadership or party type had no significant impact. The study emphasized the importance of fostering political awareness across all societal levels to enhance reform efforts and political participation.

Alelaimat (2023) analyzed the factors shaping voting behavior among Jordanian university students, focusing on gender, age, family income, and regional affiliation. Surveying 900 students across three public universities, the study revealed that male, older, higher-income, and Jordanian-origin students were more likely to vote in national and local elections. Key reasons for low participation included distrust in elected councils, candidates' inefficiency, and limited access to resources among marginalized groups. The study highlighted the need for reforms to address these socioeconomic and demographic disparities to foster greater youth political engagement.

After reviewing numerous studies on political parties and their role in enhancing political participation and raising political awareness, it became evident that these studies covered diverse topics, such as the impact of parties on strengthening democracy and encouraging youth political engagement. However, no specific study was found to directly examine the impact of Jordan's 2022 Political Parties Law on increasing the political and party-related awareness of students at the University of Jordan. This gap highlights the importance of investigating this topic to understand the implications of the new law on university youth, who represent one of the groups most affected by such legislation.

4. Research methodology

The study is intended to explore the role of integration of the political parties' law amendments 2022 in stimulating political participation and promoting political awareness among University of Jordan students. To fulfill the objectives of this study the researchers employed quantitative methodology using a survey developed by Google Forms and the data collected from the students enrolled in the obligatory National Culture course at the University of Jordan in the summer semester of the 2023/2024 academic year and the course was introduced in a fully online environment (Microsoft Teams and Moodle) using a blended learning strategy.

Primary data was collected from the students where the structured questionnaire was used. After the review of the literature, support from previous studies was taken for the formulation of the questionnaire included 400 respondents and provided more insights on the topic. For better understanding, some questions were reframed as per reviews of the founders who participated in the pilot study. The study population comprised 3000 students who enrolled in the course and the

sample comprised 400 responses. Before start to the data collection process, ethical approval was obtained from the relevant committee (Decision No.259/2024). Then, the questionnaire was sent to students using Microsoft Teams and Moodle platforms by course instructors who communicate with students in a virtual setting. The researchers sent the survey link in Google Forms format to other groups of lecturers, researchers, and colleagues, asking them to share it with their students during the online lecture. The data-gathering procedure begins on August 14, 2024, and ends on September 13, 2024.

Hence, descriptive analytical approach is considered as one of the most appropriate for the study, as it aims to describe the studied phenomenon (participation and political awareness) and analyze its impact to the amendments to the Political Parties Law of 2022.

5. Results

5.1. Demographic data

According to Table 1 below, the sample consisted of 62% (n = 248) female and 38% (n = 152) male. In terms of the student academic year, 28.7% (n = 115) of participants were in their first academic year, 24.8% (n= 99) were in their second academic year, and 22.5% of respondents (n = 90) were in their third academic year, 24% of respondents (n = 96) were in their fourth or above academic year Regarding academic background, 58% (n = 232) of the participants from the Faculty of Humanities, 22% (n= 88) came from medical schools and colleges, and 20% (n = 80) came from Sciences schools and colleges. Regarding the respondent's residency, 84.8% (n = 339) live in cities and 15.3% (n = 61) live in the countryside. The distribution of respondents reflects the profile of Jordanian University students. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the sample population.

Table 1: Profile of participants (N=400).

Question	Categories	N	%
Gender	Male	152	38%
	Female	248	62%
Academic year	First-year	115	28.7%
	Second year	99	24.8%
	Third year	90	22.5%
	Fourth-year or above	96	24%
Scientific specialization	Schools of Humanities	232	58%
	Medical Schools	88	22%
	Science Schools	80	20%
The residency	They live in the city	339	84.8%
	They live in rural areas	61	15.3%

5.2. Test of normality

Before getting started the investigation, the normality test was performed using skewness and kurtosis, with the skewness test determining the asymmetry, which reveals the way the items were grouped, and the kurtosis test determining how flat the top of the curve was and if it was normal or bell-shaped (Blanca, et al.,2013). The skewness and kurtosis coefficients were more than -2 and less than +2 (Demir, 2022). Table 2 demonstrates that the values for skewness and kurtosis were within acceptable areas. Therefore, the data were normally distributed.

Table 2: The kurtosis tests, and the skewness tests for normality.

	Skewness		Kurtosis	
Variable name	**Statistic**	**Std. Error**	**Statistic**	**Std. Error**
Integration of PPL amendments	-.293	.122	.564	.243
Political participation	-.431	.122	.717	.243
Political awareness	-.569	.122	.796	.243

5.3. Analyzing of Data

The researchers used SPSS statistical software (Version $_{26}$) for many purposes, including verifying study variables. Furthermore, it was utilized to perform EFA using several extraction estimation methodologies such as Principal Component, Principal Axis Factoring, and Maximum Likelihood. Furthermore, it was used to conduct a Linear Regression analysis using ordered regression results (Almomani et al., 2022). The study's hypotheses were examined by regression analysis (Almomani et al., 2022; Sekaran and Bougie, 2016). Furthermore, the research model is straightforward, with one independent variable and multiple dependent variables. Finally, the software uses basic descriptive statistical techniques to display research sample characteristics (Almomani et al., 2022; Sekaran and Bougie, 2016).

5.4. Research Instrument

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the incorporation of political party law modifications in 2022 on political awareness and participation among University of Jordan students. To achieve this aim, the researchers employed a 5-point Likert-type scale, with responses ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The first instrument was an 11-question scale derived from (Al-Sarhan et al., 2016) for incorporation of political party law modifications in 2022. Table 3 presents the integration of political party law modifications.

The second instrument was the political awareness scale, which was created to assess students' awareness concerning the research topics, relying on tools used in previous studies (Al-Sarhan et al., 2016; Al-Sharah et al., 2014). This tool was created since the scale had already reached its final form, consisting of 12 questions. Table 3 below describes measuring items for political awareness. The last instrument was the political participation scale, which the researchers created and modified from previous literature (Mubaideen & Al-Qarala,2024; Nilsson,2019; Hyland, 2017). The scale contains 9 questions. The generated instrument was reviewed by numerous specialists in the area to meet our study objectives and its final form includes 32 questions divided into three main sections based on the study objectives. The tools were built by the Google form, and the link was provided to the students through the course page on the Moodle learning management system, all the instructors for this course notified the students to fill up the uploaded questionnaires.

Table 3: Measurement Items for the study construct

Item code	Measurement statement
Integration of political party law amendments	
APPL1	The university provides sufficient information about the new political party's law 2022 for its students.
APPL2	The regulations and instructions at the University protect students affiliated with parties.
APPL3	The university provides activities related to the new political parties' laws.
APPL4	The policy followed at the University enhances the participation of university students in the upcoming parliamentary elections.
APPL5	I noticed an increase in the number of political activities at the University after the adoption of the Political Parties Law 2022.

Item code	Measurement statement
APPL6	My university facilitates opportunities to participate in political parties.
APPL7	The environment of my university was affected by the new political parties' law in 2022.
APPL8	I believe that the university is the best place for training in the practice of political party work.
APPL9	I believe that the new Political Parties Law 2022 promotes political pluralism at the University.
APPL10	The university provides programs that encourage participation in political parties.
APPL11	The general culture at the institution promotes the values of political participation among students and lecturers.
Political Awareness	
PA1	I see that I know the new political parties' law 2022
PA2	I think I am familiar with the details of the new political parties' law 2022.
PA3	I am convinced that the new parties' law 2022 is commensurate with the current stage.
PA4	I believe that the new Political Parties Law 2022 contributes to improving political life in Jordan.
PA5	I believe that the law on political parties in 2022 contributes to the emergence of new political figures.
PA6	In my opinion, the new political parties' law 2022 will help solve the issues of society.
PA7	In my opinion, the new Political Parties Law 2022 allows the practice of political criticism.
PA8	I believe that the new political parties Law 2022 contributes to the formation of political culture.
PA9	I see that the new Political Parties Law 2022 will help improve parliamentary performance.
PA10	I believe that the new Political Parties Law 2022 significantly contributes to the process of political communication.
PA11	I believe that the new Political Parties Law 2022 contributes to increasing the affiliation of students to political parties.
PA12	I believe that the new political parties' law 2022 contributes to the personal development and self-promotion of students.
Political Participation	
PP1	I would like to participate in the upcoming parliamentary elections.
PP2	I want to join a political party.
PP3	I think the next stage will have a big change.
PP4	I believe that the upcoming elections will witness seriousness and transparency.
PP5	I believe that the political parties can competently lead the next stage.
PP6	I think we need more time so that the party experiment can successfully perform its required.
PP7	Political parties will attract young people and encourage them to participate in politics.
PP8	I believe that the new Political Parties Law 2022 enhances the opportunities for youth leadership in political parties.
PP9	I believe that the new Political Parties Law 2022 contributes to strengthening the role of young people and university students in political life.

5.5. Construct validity

Before distributing the questionnaire, we checked the face validity by consulting five experts in the area to obtain feedback on the scale's validity (Setia 2017). In terms of construct validity, factors were identified using exploratory factor analysis, and literature research was used to determine the variables. In addition, an extra variable was identified through a pilot study. The questions are placed in a random sequence so that factors may be detected. The finished questionnaire and

replies were entered into SPSS to conduct EFA. Initially, the questionnaire had 32 Likert-scale items for one independent variable and two dependent variables used in the pilot testing. The KMO findings show data adequacy with a value of 0.961, suggesting adequate items for each component, and Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant at 0.000. The researchers used EFA testing concerning cultural differences (Orcan, 2018; Samantha & Canhua, 2010) and translated the study instrument into another language (Byrne, 2005). As a result, Table 4 summarizes the findings and the results of the EFA for the various research constructs.

Table 4: EFA results for the study variable and its construct.

Item	Integration of political party law	Political participation	Political awareness
APPL1	0.872	–	–
APPL2	0.910	–	–
APPL3	0.665	–	–
APPL4	0.804	–	–
APPL5	0.799	–	–
APPL6	0.828	–	–
APPL7	0.743	–	–
APPL8	0.875	–	–
APPL9	0.852	–	–
APPL10	0.885	–	–
APPL11	0.793	–	–
PP1	–	0.538	–
PP2	–	0.437	–
PP3	–	0.550	–
PP4	–	0.517	–
PP5	–	0.521	–
PP6	–	0.528	–
PP7	–	0.674	–
PP8	–	0.769	–
PP9	–	0.820	–
PA1	–	–	0.677
PA2	–	–	0.545
PA3	–	–	0.629
PA4	–	–	0.827
PA5	–	–	0.848
PA6	–	–	0.827
PA7	–	–	0.874
PA8	–	–	0.845
PA9	–	–	0.704
PA10	–	–	0.830
PA11	–	–	0.812
PA12	–	–	0.803
Eigenvalue	16.269	2.393	1.478
%of variance	50.840	58.317	63.157
Notes: Factor loadings ≥0.400 and eigenvalue proportion ≥1.000.			

Based on the results shown in Table 4, for the study variables the integration of political party's law, political participation, and political awareness constructs used in this study, all of the items in the study were retained because their factor loading was more than 0.40. It may be concluded that the remaining dimensions and elements were well-designed and valid. In other words, the findings indicate that factor analysis is appropriate for assessing data in both cases. Furthermore, eigenvalues for the resulting factors in all constructs were larger than one, and all items had loadings greater than 0.4 (Hair, 2010). Regarding the total variance explained, as the results shown in the EFA table, the study construct explained 63.157% of the structure related to the data and according to the general rule, its value should be at least 50% (Samuels, 2017).

5.6. Reliability of the research instrument

The reliability of any study refers to the quality or accuracy of an instrument. In other words, the extent to which a research instrument produces the same results when employed in the same setting several times (Heale and Twycross, 2015). Cronbach's α is the most popular test for determining an instrument's internal consistency. This test computes the average of all correlations in each split-half combination (Taber, 2018). Cronbach's α results ranged between 0 and 1. Ursachi et al. (2015) stated an acceptable reliability score should be 0.7 or above.

The scale utilized in this investigation obtained a score between 0.941 and 0.897, as shown in Table 5, indicating a good reliability coefficient. In addition to the scale's reliability analysis, Cronbach's alpha was used to determine the change in reliability values when an item was removed from the scale. As shown in Table 4, all of the items were confirmed to be trustworthy for their respective variables, and Cronbach's alpha decreased when any item was removed.

Table 5: Mean values, standard deviations, Cronbach's Alpha test and relative importance.

Variable name	Mean	σ	α	Relative importance
The integration of political parties' law	3.20	0.786	0.941	Moderate
Political participation	3.15	0.775	0.897	Moderate
Political awareness	3.19	0.793	0.941	Moderate
Note: σ Standard Deviation				
Note: α Cronbach Alpha				

6. Discussion

6.1. Section One: Answering the research questions

Before testing the hypothesis, the measured central tendency of the collected data is applied to determine the relative importance of each item in the research variables. Based on the standard deviation, the ranks are categorized as follows: the low degree ranges from 0 to <2.67, the moderate degree ranges from 2.67 to 3.67, and the high degree starts from 3.67 (Almomani et al., 2023).

In terms of the first question, the study's findings revealed that University of Jordan students participated at an average level in the aspects of political participation (Mean = 3.15; Standard Deviation = 0.775). This suggests that students are somewhat involved in political activities, indicating a general interest in political problems but not a high level of participation. These findings pave the way for further research into the elements that influence political involvement levels, such as the university environment and the role of academic and community institutions in effectively motivating students to engage. These results can also form the basis for the development of strategies that seek to motivate students to contribute more to political life through initiatives aimed at promoting political awareness and democratic culture.

Regarding the second research question about the level of student awareness, the results of the study showed that the level of political awareness among the students of the University of Jordan came at an average (Mean = 3.19; Standard Deviation = 0.793). This reflects that students have a moderate awareness of political issues, which may reflect the influence of various factors such as the nature of the subjects, and students ' interest in following political events. These results point to the importance of developing educational programs and cultural initiatives aimed at enhancing their political awareness, thus enabling them to better understand the political reality and their role as active citizens in society. These findings may

also have implications for the need to strengthen university curricula with activities and dialogues that develop critical thinking and interest in public affairs. Finally, regarding the third research question, the section below about hypothesis testing shows the answer to the third question.

6.2. Section two: multiple regression analysis

To answer the third research question, regression analysis was employed to test the hypotheses of this study and answer the third research question. Table 6 shows that the values for model 1 as presented below indicate that the value of R is 0.774, indicating a strong positive correlation between the integration of political parties' law amendments and political participation. Additionally, the R^2 value is 0.599, meaning that 59.9% of the variation in the dependent variable (political participation) is explained by the integration of political party law amendments in the model. The adjusted R^2 value is 0.598, indicating that after accounting for the number of the integration of political party law amendments in the model, 59.8% of the variation in political participation is still explained.

Regarding model 2, the results show in Table 6 that R is 0.694, indicating a strong positive correlation between integration of political parties' law amendments and political awareness. Plus, the R^2 value is 0.482, which means that 48.2% of the variation in the dependent variable (Political Awareness) is described by the integration of political parties' law amendments in the model. The adjusted R^2 value is 0.480, presenting that after accounting for the number of integrations of political parties' law amendments in the model, 48% of the variation in political participation is still described.

In addition to the above, as seen in the table the R-value is equal to the **β** value which indicates that all the variation in the dependent variables can be accounted for by the independent variable. So, the relationship between the variables is as strong as it can be. Plus, Table 6 also shows that the impact of PPL integration on political participation and political awareness is positively and significantly affected. therefore, the hypotheses $H_1$and H_2 were supported.

Table 6: Regression analysis for the study variable.

Model Summary		R	R^2	Adjusted R^2	R^2 Square Change	β values	P-Value
Model 1	PPL>>PP	0.774	0.599	0.598	0.599	0.774	0.000
Model 2	PPL>>PA	0.694	0.482	0.480	0.482	0.694	0.000

Regarding the final research question about if there are any significant differences in the political awareness and participation of students due to the difference in personal characteristics (gender, academic year, major type, the resident). The one-way ANOVA test was used to examine the impact of age groups on participation and awareness in relation to the age differences of the respondents. Male and female political participation did not differ statistically significantly, according to the results of the T-test of independent samples. The Sig value of this test was 0.327 (>0.05), meaning that the impact of combining the law's amendments on parties did not differ between each gender based on their degree of political participation. On the other hand, the results showed a statistically significant gender difference in the law of parties' awareness, with a value of Sig. = 0.025 (< 0.05), indicating that women are more aware than men. These findings suggest that the impact of changes on political awareness may be greater for women, but there does not appear to be a significant.

Table 7: Independent Samples t-test for differences in the gender for student participation and student awareness

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	S. D	t-value	p-value	M.Differences	Result
Student participation (SP)	M	152	3.100	0.826	-0.981	0.327	-0.07833	Not Significant
	F	248	3.179	0.741				
Student Awareness (SA)	M	152	3.077	0.770	-2.256	0.025	-0.18337	Significant
	F	248	3.261	0.800				

*The differences are statistically significant at the level of) $0.05 \geq \alpha$

Regarding the respondent's academic year differences, the results of (ANOVA) showed that there are no significant differences between University of Jordan students from different academic years regarding political participation (Sig. = 0.297 > 0.05) or awareness of the law of parties (Sig. = 0.191 > 0.05). This indicates that the level of the academic year is not a significant influencing factor in determining the degree of participation of students in political activities or the level of their awareness of the new law on parties. This result may reflect that political awareness and interaction with the law of parties are related not so much to the level of the school year as to other factors, such as personal interest or the socio-political environment outside the framework of academic study.

Table 8: Tukey test for differences in the academic year of student participation and student awareness.

Variable	Between Groups (Sum of Squares)	df (Between)	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Significance
Political Participation	2.217	3	0.739	1.233	0.297	Not Significant
Political Awareness	2.992	3	0.997	1.592	0.191	Not Significant

*The differences are statistically significant at the level of) $0.05 \geq \alpha$

The results of the analysis showed that academic specialization is not an influencing factor for political participation, since there were no significant differences between different disciplines (Sig. = 0.161 > 0.05). This suggests that students, regardless of their major, have similar levels of political participation. In turn, the results showed that there were significant differences in awareness of the law of parties between academic disciplines (Sig. = 0.043 < 0.05), which shows that some disciplines have a higher level of awareness than others. This may be due to the nature of some disciplines, such as political science and law, which give their students a greater opportunity to understand legislation and political laws than other disciplines.

Table 9: Tukey test for differences in the disciplines of student participation and student awareness.

Variable	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Political Participation	Between Groups	2.197	2	1.098	1.836	0.161
	Within Groups	237.462	397	0.598		
	Total	239.659	399			
Political Awareness	Between Groups	3.944	2	1.972	3.169	0.043
	Within Groups	247.062	397	0.622		
	Total	251.006	399			

*The differences are statistically significant at the level of) $0.05 \geq \alpha$

The results of testing independent samples indicate that there are no significant differences in both political participation and awareness of the law of parties based on the place of residence. With regard to political participation, the results of the Levin test for the difference in variance (F = 1.951, p = 0.163) showed that the variance between the groups is equal, and therefore the t test was used assuming equal variance. However, the results of the t-Test (t = 1.158, p = 0.248) did not show any significant difference between the groups regarding political participation, since the p-value was greater than 0.05. The results of the t-test with the assumption of variance (t = 1.036, p = 0.303) also confirmed the same result. As for the awareness of the law of parties, the results of the Levin test (F = 0.795, p = 0.373) showed that the variance between the groups was equal, and the t test was performed with the assumption of equal variance, which also showed that there was no significant difference between the groups (t = 1.045, p = 0.296). The results of the t-test with the assumption of

uneven variability (t = 0.965, p = 0.337) were also not significant. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the place of residence has no moral influence on the level of political participation or awareness of the law of parties among the studied groups.

7. Conclusion

This study aimed to evaluate the impact of the integration of Jordan's Political Parties Law Amendments 2022 in stimulating political participation and promoting political awareness among students at the University of Jordan. The results provide insight into the potential effectiveness of the law in fostering a politically engaged youth population in Jordan, particularly within university environments. The statistical analysis reveals a significant impact between the integration of Political Parties Law Amendments 2022 on both political participation and political awareness among the respondents Moreover, the results demonstrate a solid impact between the amendments' integration of law and political awareness, suggesting that the law might also be influential in raising awareness and understanding of political structures and processes among students. The findings also showed that students' residency and academic background influenced their responses, which reflects the complexity of political engagement across different social groups.

7.1. Recommendations

Based on the study's findings, several recommendations are proposed to enhance political awareness and participation among students. One key suggestion is to integrate political education into university curricula. This can be achieved by emphasizing Article No. 4 of the 2022 Political Parties Law and incorporating political education components into mandatory courses like National Culture. Additionally, introducing a course on the Principles of Political Science as an elective requirement could be beneficial. These courses could address fundamental political processes, the role of political parties, political socialization, and the importance of civic engagement, thereby fostering a more politically informed student body.

Another recommendation involves increasing opportunities for student participation in political activities. The University of Jordan could organize workshops, guest lectures, and seminars featuring political figures, activists, and scholars. These events could be facilitated in collaboration with various schools and the Deanship of Student Affairs, allowing students to engage with real-world political actors and discuss issues directly affecting them to enhance their political awareness and involvement.

Given the high level of interaction among students on online platforms like Microsoft Teams and Moodle, these channels could be utilized to share political resources, host discussions, and broadcast events related to the Political Parties Law and other political topics. This approach would be particularly effective in reaching students in rural areas, who may have fewer opportunities for active political engagement.

The findings also highlight the need for targeted outreach to rural students, as survey results suggest they are less likely to engage politically. Specific initiatives could be developed to encourage their participation, such as partnering with rural community organizations and local authorities. These efforts would ensure that students from diverse backgrounds are equally represented in political discussions and activities.

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