

The Impact of Socialization on Political Participation in Jordan (1989-2015)

Awad Bshara Alswalmeen¹ , Mohammad Saleh Bani Issa^{*2} 

¹Researcher in Political Affairs, Jordan

²Department of Political Science, Faculty of Law, Jadara University, Jordan

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* Corresponding author:
baniissa@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Objectives: The study aimed to show the reality and influence of socialization on political participation from the point view of Political party leaders in Jordan.

Methods: The study in order to measuring the level of influence of socialization and find the degree of participation, used the descriptive analytical method to analyze the data collected through a refereed scientific questionnaire targeted the active party leaders and party figures in Jordan, consisting of (297) selected as a random sample

Results: The study findings were, a medium degree of approval among party leaders and figures on the reality of socialization, a medium degree of approval on the reality of political participation and the presence of a statistically significant effect of socialization on political participation explains a percentage of (57.6%). And from the variation in political participation indicates that the extent of the clear impact of socialization on the process of political participation in Jordan.

Conclusions: The study concluded that there is a need to work to raise the level of political awareness among young people in society, and the political parties must work on formulating and preparing integrated programs with clear goals and vision in order to attract the target group and participation within it in political future work in Jordan. That can be achieved only by moving to actual work, and activating the role of various governmental institutions, agencies and community organizations in spreading awareness of political culture among young people through educational, media, cultural and partisan institutions.

Keywords: Political participation, socialization, Jordanian parties, political awareness, Jordan.

تأثير التنشئة المجتمعية في المشاركة السياسية في الأردن (2015-1989)

عواد بشارة السولمي¹، محمد صالح بني عيسى^{*2}

¹باحث في الشؤون السياسية، الأردن

²قسم العلوم السياسية، كلية القانون، جامعة جدارا، الأردن

ملخص

الأهداف: هدفت الدراسة إلى إظهار واقع وتأثير التنشئة المجتمعية في المشاركة السياسية من وجهة نظر قادة الأحزاب السياسية في الأردن.

المنهجية: استخدمت الدراسة من أجل قياس مستوى تأثير التنشئة المجتمعية ومعرفة درجة المشاركة والمنهج الوصفي التحليلي، تم تحليل البيانات التي جمعت عبر استبانة محكمة استهدفت القيادات الحزبية النشطة والشخصيات الحزبية في الأردن، والمكونة من (297) شخصاً جرى اختيارهم عشوائياً من مجتمع الدراسة.

النتائج: بيّنت الدراسة أنَّ هناك درجة متوسطة من التأييد بين قيادات وشخصيات الحزب على واقع التنشئة المجتمعية، ودرجة موافقة متوسطة على واقع المشاركة السياسية في الأردن. كما بينت النتائج وجود تأثير ذي دلالة إحصائية للتنشئة المجتمعية على المشاركة السياسية؛ حيث تفسّر التنشئة المجتمعية ما نسبته (57.6%) من التباين في المشاركة السياسية. وهذا يشير إلى مدى التأثير الواضح للتنشئة المجتمعية في عملية المشاركة السياسية.

الخلاصة: خلصت الدراسة إلى ضرورة العمل على رفع مستوى الوعي السياسي لدى الشباب في المجتمع، ويجب على الأحزاب السياسية العمل على صياغة وإعداد برامج متكاملة ذات أهداف ورؤية واضحة لاستقطاب الفئة المستهدفة والمشاركة من خلالها في العمل السياسي في الأردن مستقبلاً. ولا يمكن تحقيق ذلك إلا بالانتقال إلى العمل الفعلي، وتفعيل دور المؤسسات والجهات الحكومية المختلفة ومنظمات المجتمع المحلي في نشر الوعي بالثقافة السياسية لدى الشباب من خلال المؤسسات التربوية التعليمية والإعلامية والثقافية والحزبية.

الكلمات الدالة: التنشئة المجتمعية، المشاركة السياسية، الأحزاب الأردنية، الوعي السياسي، الأردن.



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Introduction:

Political participation is a reflection of social and political awareness in developed and developing societies, because of its significant impact on establishing the institutional structure of the state at the political, social and economic levels. Values and attitudes that guarantee individuals a minimum level of political knowledge and a reasonable amount of political interest, an economic and social framework, a level of education, and a legal and political framework that guarantees freedom of expression and opinion and regulates the forms and methods of political participation.

Political participation in its various forms is affected by different factors, and the impact of these factors varies from one country to another due to the different characteristics of the people of each country. Demographics: It is usually manifested in gender, residence and place of residence. And economic factors: such as the level of income and professional affiliation. And cultural factors: such as the level of education, ideological affiliation, political culture and socialization (Ashour, 2003: 14).

Political participation, from the perspective of the systemic analysis of the political system, has a functional nature, supports the political system and legitimizes its decisions, and supports its popular foundations. Through it, citizens unload their psychological, emotional and behavioral charges towards political matters through an actual practice that makes them feel reassured and the ability to influence the course of political life. Political Participation Individuals achieve their political and social demands.

The process of community upbringing is one of the most influential processes on individuals in their different life stages, because of its essential role in shaping and integrating their personalities. Through multiple media, and the family is the most important of these media, the children receive various primary skills and knowledge from it, and it acts as a watchdog over other media of upbringing. And both are reflected in the children's personality and behavior, whether positively or negatively. The process of community upbringing aims to adapt individuals to the normative structure of society, but the degree of adaptation is linked to the elements of acquisition and integration, and the elements vary in their degrees, according to the type and size of common denominators between members of the group, as the fewer elements of ethnic, sectarian or acute class differentiation, the more These elements, and specifically the adaptive element, are more mature (Abrash, 1998:201).

2. The General Framework of the Study:

The Study, in the general framework, covers: Problem, Hypothesis, Questions, Importance, Objectives and Methodology as follows:

2.1. Problem of Study:

The problem of the study is determined by standing on the level of influence of socialization institutions (family, school, religious and media institutions) in activating the process of political participation for the Jordanian society, where socialization institutions play an important role in this field, but the interest in employing and investing the capabilities of socialization institutions is still Weak and below the required level in light of the role they play in the process of political participation in Jordanian society, as they are non-governmental institutions that overlap and intertwine among themselves. Hence, the study seeks to show the level of impact of socialization on political participation in Jordan during the specified period between 1989-2015.

2.2. Questions of Study:

The study attempts to answer the following main question: What is the level of influence of socialization on political participation in Jordan during the period (1989-2015)? From this question, the following sub-questions emerge: What is the reality of socialization in Jordan from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders? What is the degree of participation in political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders? What is the impact of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders? What are the most important forms of political participation from the point of view of party leaders?

- Are there statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the

Jordanian party leaders' point of view?

- Are there statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the order of relative importance of the forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

2.3. Significance of Study:

Perhaps the interest in political participation stems from the controversy over the relationship between the people and the state. Many philosophers and thinkers such as Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and others have been busy searching for what is the optimal form that governs this relationship, and whether the power is for the people or the ruler, and how much freedom is the people in choosing its rulers and representatives.

The importance of political participation lies in the fact that it may reflect the extent of political awareness enjoyed by citizens in the state, through their awareness of the rights and duties of citizenship and their view of the existing authority in the state and the nature of the relationship with it and how to influence its policies to achieve the interests of citizens.

Hence the importance of the study in its attempt to shed light on the issue of the impact of socialization institutions on activating political participation as evidence of community awareness, and participation is a positive political phenomenon. Jordanian political transformations are important, aiming to enhance the level of community participation in the institutional process, and this highlights the importance of the role of socialization institutions in promoting the process of political participation.

2.4. Objectives of Study:

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives: To identify the reality of socialization in Jordan from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders; A statement of the degree of participation in political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders; Measuring the level of influence of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders; Measuring the degree of differences in the impact of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders. Measuring the degree of differences in the order of relative importance of the forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders.

2.5. Limits and Limitations of Study:

The study covers the period from 1989 to 2015, which constitutes a new stage in the inclusion of democracy and the return of democratic life in Jordan. As for the limitations of the study, the researchers faced a set of determinants during the preparation of the study, the most important of which is the scarcity of specialized studies dealing with the role of socialization in promoting political participation in Jordan, and the lack of cooperation of party leaders in filling out the questionnaire, in addition to what the researchers faced in the field of statistical analysis and data unloading and hypothesis testing.

3. Theoretical Literature Review of Study:

Community upbringing is one of the most influential processes in raising children in their different age stages, because of its fundamental role in shaping their personalities. Through several media, where the family is one of the most important of these media, the children receive various primary skills and knowledge from it, and it serves as the watchdog over other means of socialization with the social environment, These methods may be normal or otherwise, both of which are reflected on the children's personality and behavior, whether positively or negatively, and the family's social environment contributes to shaping the children's behavior and cultures because of its culture that distinguishes it from other societies, where the social climate contributes to adopting certain methods of socialization. It differs from one country to another according to the sub-culture of the society as well as the educational level and the culture of the parents within the family.

The society works to instill and support the desired behavioral patterns in the children through the process of socialization that is compatible with the values of the society and its civilization, and it also fights the abnormal values and cultures that affect the upbringing of society. The term community refers to different levels of human gatherings. It is a term used to denote a specific human group such as the Arab community, or even any of the Arab societies. However,

they all share in that they are the sum total of the patterns of regular social relations that link individuals, collective formations, and systems, and accordingly, Jordanian society can be defined as a set of regular relations between members of Jordanian society, who interact within class, professional and other groups, who have a vision of a unified identity and a common culture and history, Jordanian society does not differ from other societies in the Arab world because it has been subjected to the same social, economic, political and cultural conditions throughout the ages. Therefore, it is not possible to separate the characteristics of Jordanian society, its customs, traditions, values and social norms from the customs, traditions, values and norms prevailing in the Arab society. Therefore, reference will be made to what distinguishes Jordanian society from the characteristics and the prevailing customs, traditions and values may share some of them with the rest of the Arab societies (Al-Rabaya, 1991:24).

Characteristics of Jordanian society:

The characteristics of Jordanian society refer to talking about the Jordanian personality and its traits in particular and the Arab personality in general. There is no specific definition of the personality on which scholars and specialized researchers agree. However, sociologists view personality as a product of the culture of society, and in light of this, some of them define personality as: "the sum of the qualities that characterize the individual, resulting from the process of compatibility with the social environment so that the personality appears in the form of certain behavioral methods to deal with the factors that make up that social environment, The specificity of society in this sense refers to the qualities that can be dealt with with the aim of influencing, changing, elevating and progressing, and achieving interaction and response from the society" (Gaddafi, 2001: 16).

Accordingly, the specificity of the Jordanian society does not make it different, contradictory or distinct from the surrounding Arab societies, but rather it is part of the Arab nation with which it shares many characteristics and facts. Its spread among them according to their age groups, educational levels, professions, the places they live in, and the type of their human gatherings. Among the most important of these characteristics and features are the following (Dhiab, 1966: 107-110):

1. Religiosity: Religiosity is a general feature and phenomenon that does not belong to Jordanian society only, but to human societies in general, despite the differences between them in rituals, beliefs and religious rituals. There is an overlap between the characteristic of religiosity in the Jordanian personality and the prevailing economic, political, social and cultural conditions and factors in Jordanian society. Religiosity includes three basic elements: belief, rituals and morals.

2. Tolerance: Tolerance is an essential characteristic of Jordanians in general, and many facts and events indicate that Jordanians were characterized by this characteristic and the related features of forgiveness, forgiveness, tolerance and patience, and they represented and complied with them. The most important of these events that indicate these positive features are reconciliations and concessions. About rights in the wake of quarrels and disputes that occur between tribes and clans or between individuals and different groups. Jordanians are proud of these traits and are proud of them and consider them among the basic components of their personality. It should be noted that there are three main sources that contributed to introducing the trait of tolerance into the culture of Jordanian society, namely: religion, the tribal (tribal) system, and the Jordanian leadership (the Hashemite).

3. Generosity, hospitality, chivalry, and help: These are all social phenomena prevalent in Jordanian society. These attributes are related to each other and lead to one another. Jordanians are proud of these features and consider them among their most prominent virtues and the features and characteristics they cherish. Individuals, tribes and clans compete to take center stage in these values. The feature of help is a parallel or adjacent to the attribute of virility, as help is a form of virility. The Jordanian feels proud when someone comes to him and asks him for favor, protection or assistance, and this is a sign of pride and glory. Among the indications of help and chivalry in Arab history are renting the one who seeks help, relieving the anxious, sublimating the smallest, protecting the guest, and providing aid and assistance to the needy.

4. Popular beliefs: They are all that the people believe in regarding the external or supernatural world, and the human imagination plays a role in them and gives them a special character, and they are present in every place and time, and rural and urban people, advanced societies and backward societies, the educated and non-educated, are equal in that.

Human societies and groups vary among themselves in the extent of their prevalence among them.

5. Denial and flogging of the Jordanian self and prioritizing (Arabism and Islam) and issues of Arabs and Muslims over special Jordanian issues: This is a characteristic that you only find among Jordanians. Talking about Jordan is preceded by a talk about the concerns, problems and issues of Arabs and Muslims.

6. Pluralism, Diversity and Coexistence: One of the prominent characteristics of Jordanian society is the diversity of origins, origins, religions, and ethnicities, a diversity that is not complicated as in other societies, but coexistence is what gives it importance. Jordanian society includes Jordanian, Hijazi, Palestinian, Syrian, Iraqi, Circassian, Chechen, Moroccan, Turkish and Iranian origins, but they all melted into the crucible of Jordanian society.

7. Moderation and moderation: The Jordanian people, with their various components, are considered to be completely identical in their moderate temperament, vision and moderate positions. Whether in religion, politics or thought. Jordanian society did not know religious and political extremist movements, nor fundamentalist tendencies, nor relations between individuals and groups characterized by extremism and violence. Often the Jordanians agree on a compromise and consensual agreement between the parties and are convinced of that. This was reflected in the official administration (the state), which follows the line of moderation and moderation in dealing with national and international issues, including dealing with opponents and opposition.

8. Aspiration and ambition: Jordan, in the eyes of its children, is much greater than its size and capabilities, because Jordanians are Arabs by nature, and the Jordanian state arose in the shadow of the Great Arab Revolt and as a result of it. The Jordanian considers himself part of the history of the Arab renaissance.

The process of socialization is a process of social interaction in which the individual acquires his social personality to reflect the culture of his society, by providing him with meanings, symbols and values that govern his behavior and by giving him expectations of the behavior of others and predicting the responses of others and positive interaction with them. With society and its culture and work on its development, he is the one who absorbs concepts and meanings and forms from them a ground or cognitive background, which is called the frame of reference that agrees with the frame of reference for his group in which he grew up (Al-Amr, 2007: 9).

Creating democratic political participation requires the provision of certain objective conditions, cultural, economic, social and political, meaning the availability of a cultural framework that includes a set of values and trends that guarantee individuals a minimum level of political knowledge and a reasonable amount of political interest. There is also a need for an economic and social framework that guarantees freedom from need, want and dependence. It guarantees a minimum level of education, then a legal and political framework that guarantees freedom of expression and opinion and regulates the forms and methods of political participation. Political participation in its various forms is affected by different factors, and the impact of these factors varies from country to country in many cases due to the different characteristics of the people of each country. These factors contribute to crystallizing the extent of political participation by citizens.

Cultural variables are considered one of the factors affecting mainly the process of political participation of the Jordanian citizen, as this variable is measured from the scientific certificates obtained, which introduces a disparity between the older segments and the younger segments of the population because the number of high school graduates from each The age group has developed a lot during the last forty years, meaning that the percentage of holders of diplomas today is much more than the number of those who obtained them forty years ago. It is recognized that the high level of studies increases the natural tendency to vote and to be interested in politics. Where religion is the most important factor in predicting electoral behavior, in France, for example, Catholics who regularly practice religious rites have always been reluctant and intense to vote for the left, as they vote more often for the center and the right than other voters, and therefore religious beliefs remain among the factors The task that affects the intensity or weakness of political participation, those who practice religious rituals regularly usually vote for conservatives.

The political upbringing as part of the socialization of individuals, cannot be done by one means or one method, and considering that this process begins with the individual from his birth and continues with him until his death, the individual, during that, takes from sources and means that may differ in their methods, but in the end They aim at one

goal, which is the political upbringing of the individual, through which he is an active member of the society in which he lives (Al-Tayyib, 2001:75).

As for the issue of political upbringing in Jordan, it has been linked, like others, with the process of upbringing in many Arab countries, taking into account the international and regional influences in addition to the privacy of society, including the changes it contains related to the nature of the state's emergence and the demographics of the population, in addition to civic and heritage values, customs, traditions and social cohesion.

Among the most important institutions of socialization are the following:

a. Family:

The family or the family is one of the means of political and socialization, if not the most important means at all, as it is the first environment for upbringing, and the first thing a child finds himself in, it is between his parents and his brothers, that is in his family, and it is the environment that embraces the child, the family is the one that protects and nurtures him And satisfy his biological and psychological needs, and remain so until the child grows up, when he is able to rely on himself (Al-Hawtmeh, 2004: 45), and the family plays a key role in teaching the child the social ties and values of society and contributes to the development of the personality of individuals during their early stages of development. In addition to what it plays in confirming the child's distinctive personal identity.

Family members often seek to pass on the political culture they themselves received from their parents to their children from a young age, and the mother plays the first role in this, especially with regard to customs and traditions. The family also carries out social, and therefore political upbringing, to integrate the child into the cultural and political framework by incorporating the political heritage into its formation, relying on the different models of behavior in the society to which he belongs, training in the way of thinking prevailing in him, and instilling the prevailing political beliefs in himself. Which has the greatest impact on the political upbringing of the child (Diab, 1978: 131).

The family in Jordanian society has a major role in the upbringing of the individual as the first cell and in the life of the child, as he acquires from it a set of values, traditions, trends and different patterns of behavior that form the basic core of his views and attitudes towards political issues in the future, and the patriarchal system prevailing in Arab society in general and Jordanian society in particular. , contributes to creating a political culture that limits the effective political participation of Jordanian women, as a result of the child's upbringing in a family that has full respect and appreciation for the authority in the family, the father (the man), who has the right to engage in political activities, and has power over the female (mother and daughter), unlike The female whose role is centered only on simple social roles, housework and children.

The Jordanian family plays a key role in children's learning of social ties and community values, and contributes to building the children's personality socially and intellectually during their early stages of development, in addition to the role the family plays in the formation of the child's distinctive personal identity. Children learn from their parents methods of dealing with the surrounding environment as a system, institutions and individuals To be members of their society, active in the development process in its various political and social forms.

From the foregoing, it can be said that the role of the family in raising the individual and increasing his knowledge and understanding and his participation in political processes is an essential role. The family is the main institution in shaping the personality of the individual. What the child will learn in his childhood from his family will be the foundation and foundation upon which other things will be based. The family, especially the parents, are the ones who teach the child the basic values and initial beliefs. Usually, the parents are the ones who teach the child the values of religiosity (or lack thereof), and they give him the features and symbols of his personality, such as the name he bears. The person and the place to which it belongs.

b. Educational Institutions:

It means those institutions established by society for the purpose of education, taking into consideration the building, the teacher, books, educational curricula, and the curricular and extracurricular activities that the institutions are responsible for. The school receives the child at the age of about six, and he spends his late childhood and adolescence there, which is considered one of the most dangerous and most important stages in the formation of the personality of the

individual, and from this it becomes clear the seriousness of the role that the school plays in the process of political upbringing of the individual (Al-Tayeb, 2001:79).

The school exercises this role by teaching the individual the values and political trends prevailing in the community, transferring different experiences, and applying the educational role that the community wants and believes in; For example, in Jordan, through history and civic education books, the student learns his political values and gets acquainted with the constitution, laws and regulations of his country. The teaching courses also aim to deepen the sense of belonging to the country and society, emphasizing the importance of the spirit of citizenship and familiarizing the student with his political rights and the rights of other members of the community, whether they are male or female. And make him an active member of society. After that, the individual moves to the university, where the student learns about the behaviors of constructive dialogue, strengthening participation, state institutions and democratic ways of life (Al-Miqdad, 2006: 25).

The school's ability to succeed in its role in the process of socialization is linked to understanding the role of the teacher and the school curriculum for their role in employing political upbringing in strengthening the national identity of the Jordanian student, as the teacher plays an important role in the educational process because of the teacher's important impact on socialization as a result of his special role in Society and its direct contact with students during their formative years, as the teacher has a role in political and socialization, through his direct contact with students, has an important influence in shaping the student's political and social trends. In many societies, the teacher's authority extends outside the school to the community to occupy the role of a lawyer in settling disputes between individuals alongside the community and his role as a guide, educator and teacher, and helps the school curriculum by containing information, facts and concepts aimed at creating national loyalty and upbringing on the values of society and the foundations of the political system and literature used in the school reflects a positive form of the history of the nation and the state, and these different perceptions are presented for the sake of educating the citizen, and in general, the political and educational leaders view the curriculum as a tool for transferring knowledge and values that lead to building the affiliated citizen.

These institutions spread throughout the Kingdom provided an opportunity for the individual to engage in them, and as for the educational curricula, there is great keenness to review and update them, so that they are at a level sufficient to create a climate of political upbringing that is aware of the rights of all citizens, especially women.

c. Media Institutions:

The media plays a role no less important than the role of the family and the school in the process of political upbringing. These institutions have become highly advanced and effective, and communications between societies have become more easy and accessible. Which makes it the most dangerous means of political upbringing, and the role of media institutions lies in political upbringing, when they raise and discuss issues related to democratic and political vocabulary, such as the importance of political participation, pluralism, and engagement with parties and civil society institutions, and highlighting democratic practices such as expressing opinion and giving citizens the opportunity to express about their views when discussing issues related to democracy and human rights, and the importance of the media in political upbringing emerges from the position that the media has become as a force to be reckoned with, due to the influence it has on individuals' attitudes, their political attitudes, their tastes and their lifestyle (Al-Miqdad, 2006: 25).

Despite the power of influence, influence and spread of the media through its various means (visual, audio, and print) in Arab societies, it deals with unjustified impartiality with women's issues and rights, foremost of which is their right to public work and political activity in its various frameworks, and Jordan as part of The Arab world is no different from this reality, as the Jordanian media is similar to the Arab media in terms of its disregard for serious feminist issues, its neutrality regarding women's right to political participation and their right to actively participate in the political development process, by assuming deserved leadership positions in various fields, and its dealings with women As a female, and not a social being, associated with, affected by, and affected by the society's political, economic and social problems (Abrash, 1998:222-223).

The media also has a great influence on the formation of public opinion and the pattern of the prevailing culture. It also has an impact on shaping values, behaviors, trends, patterns and content of knowledge. Therefore, it bears a great

responsibility in drawing the image of society, women, family, and the pattern of relationships, and the media plays an important role in socialization. The role of the media has become one of the most important roles in shaping the personality and educating the citizen in society, especially as it takes great care and adolescents in order to derive the elements of political culture,

The mass media (press, radio, television) can, through the information, news and knowledge they provide, form individuals' skills, ideas, opinions and knowledge of what is going on around them, and to form feelings of loyalty and belonging to their homeland. The media also supports the political trends and heritage values of the individual, and also they are Information and news are transmitted from the citizen to the state and vice versa.

The media contribute to the development of political convictions and trends, as political concepts and political awareness of secondary school students are affected by the media, and watching television for the purpose of entertainment also leads to an increase in political knowledge, and constitutes the main sources from which students derive their social information. During socialization, by achieving its goals, it plays a role in maintaining and continuity of social and political systems. Where communication makes a significant contribution to supporting the political system and increasing its efficiency and effectiveness, given that the political system is a set of interactions and a complex network of political relations and ties.

d. Universities:

The higher education sector in Jordan has an importance that stems from the role that this sector plays in the comprehensive development process. This sector has grown significantly in terms of content, content, programs and patterns of education that govern quantity and quality. The Higher Education Council, the Accreditation Council and the Higher Committee for Scientific Research follow up the programs provided by official and private higher education institutions and assessing their effectiveness to achieve the vision, goals and mission for which they were set.

Universities occupy an important position in the comprehensive development process. These functions are represented in teaching, scientific research and community service, which are integrated and interconnected functions. Teaching contributes to the dissemination of knowledge, and scientific research contributes to the renewal, production and development of knowledge, then the knowledge is applied in society to solve its problems, serve its members, and improve their standard of living. And then achieving progress for society, as Jordanian universities perform many functions, the most important of which are teaching, As university education institutions focused their attention on improving the quality of higher education, to contribute to the development of students' personality and prepare them for the work that they can practice in the future, by obtaining and practicing information and knowledge, acquiring skills and forming trends, and scientific research is one of the important functions of contemporary universities. Many European and Asian countries, and the United States of America, is the result of pioneering research carried out and carried out by universities and scientific research centers in various fields.

Among the other functions offered by the university is community service, and due to the increasing importance of community service, this function has become an essential part of the roles that universities play at the present time. Community development is a comprehensive political, social, economic, cultural and educational development, and the university is responsible for renewing and modernizing political thought in a manner consistent with the political nature of the state. As for the educational perspective, its responsibility is more important and stronger than any of the political education institutions, because it is the first incubator for political thought and the student's political orientations (Sleihat, 2014: 814).

e. Political Parties:

Political parties are one of the most important sources of political upbringing that affects individuals, especially at the young age. Political parties have a political function, which is to reach power. Hence, parties play a key role either in serving and supporting the political system, or in opposing the political system by inflaming and increasing popular demands and inciting public opinion against the authority (Al-Azzam and Al-Shara'a, 2006: 483).

Political parties, regardless of their ideology, ideology and goals, contribute to shaping the political culture of society

through their programs, principles and political awareness processes that they present to the community. of the people, and makes various contacts between them and the government, as well as providing information, achieving a kind of integration between the different groups, proposing national programs and laying down strategies for development and the development of societies. The parties also contribute to the upbringing and education of individuals politically and socially by instilling the values, ideas and principles that the party expresses in the hearts of its members. Political parties in Arab society express the hopes of their people and the aspirations of their societies. (Miqdad, 2006: 26). In general, it can be said that parties contribute to the process of political upbringing by influencing public opinion and forming the prevailing political culture.

Political parties also play an important role in the process of social and political upbringing of individuals, especially in democratic countries. It is considered one of the most important means of socialization in which an individual participates politically, through which he adopts certain political trends he believes in and contributes to implementing them to achieve democracy in his society, especially if the party is used. In the right way as a political institution that contributes to establishing the various links between the government and the people, and affects the course of political events in society and the effects that these events leave.

The activities of political parties aim to convince the citizen of the party's ideology and political thought to be an active member in it. The party works to develop the formation of convictions and positive attitudes towards its principles and goals. The factors of socialization and the rest of the circles and other factors are teams that are often related to specialization. The educational institution seeks to develop and develop the agreed upon general political aspects such as loyalty, belonging and pride in the nation and the homeland. .

Political parties play an active role in promoting the concepts of socialization among students through political education through meetings, conferences, parties and the organization of political training programs. Creating political opinions, goals and specific programs through political awareness. The party is a means that helps to form political trends and behaviors within society, and provides an opportunity for organized political participation.

Looking at Arab society, including Jordanian society, it seems clear the impact of political upbringing and the prevailing political culture on women's political reality, and the extent of women's effective political participation. Although there are factors that limit the participation of the Arab citizen, whether man or woman, in the political process, such as the absence of freedoms, the low degree of awareness and political awareness, the spread of illiteracy, and the weakness of parties and unions (Moawad, 1983: 112). However, it should not be overlooked that there are factors that affect women more than men in Arab society in general and in Jordanian society in particular, and the most important of these factors is the prevailing political culture emanating from the political and socialization of community members, which determines the political role and size of women in society.

Political participation in Jordan began since the establishment of the Emirate of Transjordan in 1921, and this was evidenced by the issuance of the Basic Law of the Emirate in 1928, and the Kingdom's first constitution in 1947. Accordingly, elections for the Legislative Council were held during the era of the Kingdom's founder, the late King Abdullah I bin Al Hussein, and this process continued. During the reign of the late King "Talal bin Abdullah", who issued a new and comprehensive constitution in 1952, in line with the new conditions and requirements in the Kingdom, and this process continued during the era of the late King "Hussain bin Talal", who was keen since his accession to the throne on 8/11/11 1953 on the implementation of the constitution, in particular the holding of parliamentary and municipal elections and elections for unions, clubs and charitable societies.

The transition to democracy and pluralism in Jordan began in 1989, after the return of legislative life under internal, regional and external pressures, and the response of the political system and the system of governance was in line with the demands of the political opposition, political parties and parliamentary blocs. It witnessed a development in the transformation of the path of democracy and political life, and a historical political reconciliation between the regime, currents and political parties, which the legislative authority contributed to, which contributed to achieving stability and continuity of the political system and the system of governance.

In light of the political administration of the Jordanian state, the first legislative participation took place on the basis of democracy and political pluralism after the parliamentary elections of 1989 according to the temporary elections law of 1988, which is read with Law No. 23 of 1986, according to which the lists of electoral districts and the seats allocated to them in the original law were abolished. Accordingly, the seats in the West Bank were abolished after the decision of legal and administrative disengagement with the West Bank. The 1989 parliament elections were characterized by a large participation in the electoral process by citizens (Masalha, 2001: 49-51), where the percentage of voters reached 61% of those who obtained the electoral card, This percentage is considered relatively high, which means that the Jordanian citizen seeks political participation to consolidate the democratic process after an interruption of more than twenty years during which the people did not exercise their role in controlling governance. These elections were also characterized by wide interest from regional and international bodies as a result of their being based on integrity and impartiality on the part of the government (Abu Rumman, 1989: 25).

It is also noted in these elections the decline of clan influence (Al-Adwan, 2013: 378), contrary to what was prevalent in the previous parliaments, in which this trend dominated parliamentary life, although some candidates reached the parliament through clan support, as a result of the elections On the open list system, which led to the emergence and support of political forces and parties despite their illegitimacy and licensing at the time, i.e. before the issuance of the Parties Law (Barakat, 2001: 31), contrary to what was expected. The success of political currents at the expense of clans was considered surprising, as the expected victory Clan and conservative candidates at the expense of parties.

The nationalist and leftist political currents participated in these elections for the first time after 1957 and won 12 seats. Meanwhile, the Islamist movement won a big victory and won 22 seats out of 26 candidates.

Therefore, this stage is considered the most important in the process of transition to democracy, the development of political life and political pluralism in terms of the strength of the parliament in its composition, and the manifestations of partisan pluralism within it, which brought together all colors of the political spectrum with the active participation of all Jordanian national, left and independent political currents, and achieved independence from the authority He exercised control over government performance, participated in decision-making effectively, and issued liberal and democratic legislation. This stage witnessed reconciliation between the system of government and political forces, and between the political forces themselves (Al-Masry, 1999: 9).

It also enabled the political system to maintain its independence and stability, and contributed to building a new phase of democracy that did not last long due to the intervention of the executive authority to restrict the role of some political currents, or to ensure the creation of a parliament that serves their orientations or to pass bills without the presence of the legislative authority.

The elections of this council were distinguished compared to the 1989 elections, with a high voter turnout, a decrease in the number of candidates, and the screening of new faces for Parliament, which exceeded 60% (Assaf, 1998: 38-40), and a decrease in the percentage of some winners getting the momentum of high votes for each winner, and a decline in the practice of the process With enthusiasm from the citizens, the level of success of political currents declined, and the first woman in the history of parliamentary elections succeeded in the Circassian seat, Mrs. Tujan Faisal, who emphasized that social backwardness is one of the main reasons for women's failure to reach Parliament and not legislation (Masharga, 1993:44).

The elections for the thirteenth House of Representatives took place in light of the restriction and decline of democracy and pluralism and the decline of political life, and in an atmosphere of high tension between the government and the opposition, following the disturbances that occurred in 1996 in the cities of the south, and the popular marches in Amman in 1997, and the wide participation of the Palestinian camps in the elections (Mansi, 1998: 238).

The government did not retreat from the one-vote law, and the elections were held in accordance with the temporary election law No. 24 of 1997, which amended the division of electoral districts, which faced strong opposition. In light of variables and circumstances characterized by a deep division in political life, and frustration among the popular circles as a result of a number of local, regional and international developments that explained the popular apathy and political

division over the position on the elections, especially after the isolation faced by the Jordanian state from the Arab countries after entering the peace process with Israel, The lack of clarity of government and official policy in dealing with the repercussions of the Gulf War, which led to widening the distance between the opposition and the government, and the position on the temporary elections law and the law of publications and publications (Masalha, 2001: 11-14).

The stage of this council witnessed a retreat from democracy, contrary to what was expected in this stage to witness a transformation to democracy, pluralism and the development of political life. The elections of the 14th House of Representatives took place under the temporary election law No. 34 of 2001, which included a number of issues related to elections. And the District Division System No. 42 of 2001, which divided the Kingdom into 45 electoral districts distributed over 12 governorates in addition to the three electoral districts for Bedouins (Election Law, 2001: 7-12), and increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives to 110 seats, of which six were allocated a quota for women Through the amended Law No. 11 of 2003 (Barakat, 2003: 52).

The elections for the 14th House of Representatives came as the first parliamentary elections in the era of King "Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein" after he assumed his constitutional powers in 1999, and after a break and delay of the constitutional date for nearly two years. These elections produced a set of behavioral patterns that in their general content do not constitute a true expression of democracy and political pluralism, and contributed to the fact that these elections are different from the rest of the previous elections due to the large number of political obstacles that challenged the political system in an attempt not to submit to them or the influence of these circumstances him (Al-Adwan, 2013: 378).

The elections witnessed intense competition, a large number of candidates, and an increase in the number of female candidates after allocating a quota for women. These candidates come from all political and social spectrums. The rural and Badia regions witnessed a greater turnout than the cities, with a voter turnout of 82.9%. In the capital, it reached 43%. Therefore, the high percentage of members of the House of Representatives came from representatives who were elected on the basis of clans, while the representation of political parties was weak (Al-Adwan, 2013:385).

The Independent Election Commission ran the electoral process in all its stages for the first time after its establishment. The 2013 parliamentary elections, which took place on the 23rd of January 2013, were applied international standards, best practice was adopted and repeated voting was prevented, and the ballot paper was designed to achieve the principle of confidentiality and the use of secret ink for those The goal, and about 32,000 people at all levels participated in the process, and the polling stations numbered 1484, including 4,069 polling boxes, for a period of 12 hours, which was extended for one hour in all electoral districts, and the number of requests reached Nomination (698) applications, including (105) applications submitted by women.

Withdrew from participation as male and female candidates (92) withdrawal requests from all constituencies, including (10) withdrawal requests from female candidates. Thus, the final number of candidates became (606) candidates who competed for 123 seats. As for the lists at the national level, for which 27 seats were assigned, the number of lists reached (61) lists, and the number of list members reached (819) people, including (86) women, of whom (10) candidates withdrew, and the number of voters in various electoral districts in the governorates of the Kingdom and Badia districts (1,288,043) with a percentage of 56,67% of the number of registered voters of both sexes, and the percentage of males voting to the number of males registered was 60.14%, and the percentage of females voting to the number of registered females 53,48%.

Looking at the rates of participation in the polls among the electoral districts, it was found that the sixth district in Karak Governorate (Faqou') had the highest turnout of 89.9% in the Kingdom, while the lowest (lowest) voting rate was in the second district of the capital governorate, Amman, where it reached 37.35% (IEC, 2013: 83).

It is clear from the course of the 2013 electoral process that there is a clear increase in participation rates in the remote governorates and the three Bedouin districts, reaching more than 80% in some districts. The districts of Amman and Zarqa, which are major cities with a high population density, as the percentage of voting in some districts reached 11% and 13%, due to various social and political reasons, It is also clear that there is a large discrepancy in the number of votes won by the candidates. One winner received 19,399 votes, and the lowest winner received 1,137 votes. As for the

women's quota, the highest winner received 20.06% of the constituency's votes, and the lowest was 2.77% and this has indications of the level of representation in terms of the number of votes. As for the national (general) lists, the number of voters reached (1,174,858) voters, 22 lists managed to obtain a seat or more, and 39 lists were unable to obtain any seat. The following tables illustrate the reality of political participation in the 2013 electoral process:

Table No. (1): The distribution of seats to the governorates and the number of applicants for candidacy

Governorate	Number of seats allocated	Number of seats allocated to women's quota	Nomination requests submitted
Capital Amman	25	1	131
Irbid	17	1	107
Balqa	10	1	49
Karak	10	1	101
Ma'an	4	1	26
Zarqa	11	1	67
Mafraq	4	1	18
Tafila	4	1	29
Madaba	4	1	30
Jerash	4	1	26
Ajloun	4	1	36
Aqaba	2	1	24
Bedouins of the North	3	1	19
Bedouin of the middle	3	1	17
Bedouins of the south	3	1	18
total summation	108	15	698

It is clear from the previous table that the distribution of seats came on a demographic (population) and geographical basis for the twelve governorates, giving privacy to the Badia regions by allocating a number of seats for comprehensive representation for all social components. All the main administrative divisions so that all regions are represented, and the total number of candidates reached (698) candidates at a rate of 4.6 candidates for each seat. The following table shows the total number of voters and the percentage of voting in each governorate.

Table No. (2): The Seventeenth Council Elections 2013 Report of Numbers and Percentages by Governorate

Governorate	Number of Votes	Number of Registered	Percentage
Amman	308.110	7.7.977	43.52%
Irbid	268.284	451.360	59.44%
Balqa	117.670	190.106	61.9%
Karak	87.486	122.907	71.18%
Ma'an	24.786	36.593	67.73%
Zarqa	132.534	276.444	47.94%
Mafraq	43.292	58.817	73.60%
Tafila	26.831	38.115	70.39%

Governorate	Number of Votes	Number of Registered	Percentage
Madaba	50.112	71.731	69.86%
Jerash	51.939	72.265	71.87%
Ajloun	50.418	71.048	70.96%
Aqaba	19.723%	31.641%	62.33%
Bedouins of the north	44.416	58.867	75.45%
Bedouin of the middle	31.251	41.790	74.78%
Bedouins of the south	31.191	42.521	73.35%
total summation	1.288.043	2.272.182	56.69%

In the field of municipal elections (local councils), they were not cut off from the Kingdom even under the period of martial law that was abolished in 1992, as work continued to hold municipal elections on a regular basis, and on the basis of the Municipalities Law of 2011 and its amendments, municipal elections were held in 2013 In 90 municipalities, 25% of each council seats were allocated to women, i.e. out of the total seats in one council.

The municipal elections witnessed positive competition, as most of those elections had a high voter turnout, ranging from 50% to 60% in most cases, due to poor participation and lack of interest in some areas. In the municipal elections, this is due to a general lack of interest in the candidates or their programs or as a result of different political or social positions. The following table indicates the percentage of participation in the parliamentary elections during the period 1989-2013.

Table No. (3): Percentages of participation in parliamentary elections

year	percentage %
1989	63.2%
1993	68.15%
1997	55.99%
2003	58.87%
2013	56.67%

The previous table shows the percentages of political participation in the parliamentary elections from 1989 to 2013. Despite the decrease in the percentages since 1989, they are still high, with an arithmetic average of 60.52% during the following years. This indicates that the rates of political participation in Jordan in A continuous rise, and this is an indication of the increase in the degrees of political awareness among citizens and their desire to participate in political life. The following table shows the increase in the number of seats in the House of Representatives during the period 1989-2013.

Table No. (4): Increasing the number of seats in the House of Representatives 1989-2013

Governorates and Regions	Election Law No. 22 of 1986,1993,1997	Election Law No. 34 of 2001	Election Law No. 25 of 2012 and 28 of 2012	Amount of Increase
Amman	18	23	25	7
Irbid	14	16	17	3
Balqa	8	10	10	2
Karak	9	10	10	1
Zarqa	6	10	11	5

Governorates and Regions	Election Law No. 22 of 1986,1993,1997	Election Law No. 34 of 2001	Election Law No. 25 of 2012 and 28 of 2012	Amount of Increase
Ma'an	3	4	4	1
Mafraq	3	4	4	1
Tafila	3	4	4	1
Madaba	3	4	4	1
Jerash	2	4	4	2
Ajloun	3	4	4	1
Aqaba	2	2	2	0
Bedouins of the north	2	3	3	1
Bedouin of the middle	2	3	3	1
Bedouins of the south	2	3	3	1
Women's quota	0	6	15	15
National Lists	0	0	27	27
Total	80	110	150	70

It is clear from the previous table that there has been an increase in the number of seats for members of the House of Representatives over the different years. The number of members of the House of Representatives in 1989 was eighty and until 1997, it rose in 2001 to (110) seats, and in 2010 it reached (120) seats. And in 2012 it reached one hundred and fifty seats, and a total increase from 1989 amounted to (70) seats, and accordingly, the number of seats and electoral districts must be studied and reduced to the extent that is commensurate with the state of the country and population numbers, and the new electoral law that is hoped to be issued by the distribution of districts must be reviewed electoral divisions away from the existing administrative divisions, the expansion of the electoral district, and the completion of one vote entirely.

This study is distinguished in that it deals with the issue of the role of socialization institutions in activating political participation in Jordanian society during the period 1989-2015. While none of the previous studies dealt with socialization and its relationship to political participation from the point of view of party leaders in Jordan, the researcher did not find any of the field studies dealing with the subject of the study.

4. Method and Procedures:

4.1. Methodology of Study:

The survey study method was used, using the form as a tool for collecting information from the study sample members, and the analytical method was used to analyze the data collected, whether in the theoretical or field side of the study.

4.2. population and sample of study:

The study population consisted of party leaders in political parties in Jordan, where a stratified random sample of (297) party leaders and members of parties licensed to work in Jordan was selected in 2015, in order to explore their views and trends on the subject of the impact of socialization on political participation.

4.3. The characteristics of the study sample:

The following is a presentation of the characteristics of the study:

4.3.1. Primary Characteristics

- **Gender:**

Table No. (5): Relative distribution of study members by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
male	273	91.9%
female	24	8.1%
Total	297	100.0

It is clear from the data of the previous table that the majority of the study sample members are males, amounting to (91.9%), while the percentage of female representation is (8.1%).

- **Age:**

Table No. (6): Relative distribution of study members by age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
25 years and less than 31 years	22	7.4%
31 years and less than 36 years	26	8.8%
36 years and less than 41 years	54	18.2%
41 years and over	195	65.7%
Total	297	100.0

It is clear from the data of the previous table that the majority of the study sample members are those aged 41 years and over, amounting to (65.7%), and in the second degree, the percentage of those aged 36 years and less than 41 years (18.2%), while the lowest percentage was represented by those aged less than 25 years old (1.3%).

- **Educational level:**

Table No. (7): Relative distribution of study members by educational level

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
High school and less	87	29.3%
diploma	32	10.8%
Bachelor's	139	46.8%
Postgraduate	39	13.1%
Total	297	100.0

It is clear from the data of the previous table that the highest percentage of the study sample members are holders of a bachelor's degree, with a representation rate of (46.8%), and in the second degree, the percentage of representation of high school holders and less, at a rate of (29.3%), and in the third degree, the representation of studies degree holders The highest and amounting to (13.1%). The percentage of diploma holders came in the last rank, reaching (10.8%).

- **Participation in political Action:**

Table No. (8): Relative distribution of study members according to participation in political action

Participation in political Action	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	279	93.9%
No	18	6.1%
Total	297	100.0

It is clear from the data of the previous table that the majority of the study sample members are campaign participants and actors in political action, with a response rate of (93.9%), while only (6.1%) are non-active in political work.

4.3.2. Procedures of study:

The study procedures are achieved by the following steps:

- Determining the study population and its sample.
- Data collection.
- Information analysis.
- Writing the final study report.

4.3.3. Tools of study:

The study relied on the following tools for the purpose of completing the research process:

- The main sources of documents, books, references, and official research papers documented and approved.
- A research questionnaire was prepared on the topic of the impact of socialization on political participation in

Jordan during the period 1989-2015, and the questionnaire consisted of three parts:

Part one: demographic information (gender, age, educational level, party affiliation, participation in political action).

Part Two: Socialization in Jordan, which consists of (17) paragraphs.

Part Three: Contribution to Political Participation, which consists of (28) paragraphs. In addition to forms of political participation, which consists of (9) forms.

This study relied mainly on the questionnaire to obtain data and information about the phenomenon under study, which was designed to suit the purposes and questions of the study to explore the opinions and attitudes of the study sample members (party leaders) on the impact of socialization on political participation. The questionnaire consisted of three parts:

Part one: Personal variables.

Part Two: Questions that measure the reality of socialization in Jordan.

Part Three: Questions Measuring Political Participation in Jordan.

The answers were taken on the items on the scale (very much agree, highly agreed, moderately agreed, slightly agreed, disagree) and weights were given (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively.

To determine the levels of approval, the scale of the scale was divided into three equal categories:

Scale range = $5 - 1 = 4 \div 3 = 1.33$, and accordingly the levels of approval become based on the averages of the answers:

- 1-2.33: weak
- 2.34-3.67: Medium
- 3.68-5.00: High

5. Honesty and Persistence:**5.1. Validity of study:**

To ensure that the questionnaire's paragraphs covered the subject of the study and its variables, the questionnaire was presented to a number of university professors in the field of political science in some Jordanian universities, and all observations received from them were taken into account.

5.1.2. Stability of the tool of study:

Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated for the internal consistency between the paragraphs of the study variables and between the paragraphs of each variable, and the values of the alpha Cronbach coefficient ranged between 0-1 so that the value (1) indicates a high correlation between the axes, while the value (0) indicates that there is no correlation between the axes, and the minimum to accept the existence of the stability of the scale is the value (0.7). With regard to the current study, the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient among all the questionnaire items was (0.898), between the items of the socialization variable (0.754) and between the items of the variable forms of political participation (0.851), and this indicates the stability of the study tool.

Table No. (9): Stability coefficients according to the Cronbach's alpha equation

Variable	Pearson Correlation Coefficient
socialization	0.754
forms of political participation	0.851
All paragraphs of the questionnaire	0.898

Measuring internal honesty: by extracting the correlation coefficients between each of the study variables and the total degree, and it was shown through the table below that we note the presence of high and positive correlation coefficients that have a statistical significance at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.01$) between the degree of each variable and the total degree, where the two correlation coefficients reached (0.917, 0.979), which indicates the validity of the study tool.

Table No. (10): Pearson correlation coefficients between the degree of each variable and the total degree

Variable	Pearson Correlation Coefficient
socialization	0.917*
forms of political participation	0.979*

* The correlation coefficient is statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.01$).

5.1.3. Statistical processing:

For the purpose of statistical analysis, the arithmetic mean and standard deviation were used. The levels of the answers were determined by determining the degree of approval of the paragraphs of the scale and according to the following equation: Scale extent = (5) strongly agree - (1) strongly disagree = (4) accordingly, it is noted that the length of the category is measured according to the following equation:

Category length = range ÷ number of levels (weak, medium, high) = $(4 \div 3 = 1.33)$ Thus, the categories for the degree of approval become as follows:

- From (1 - 2.33) indicates a weak degree of approval.
- From (2.34 - 3.67) indicates a medium degree of approval.
- From (3.68 - 5.00) indicates a high degree of approval.

Frequencies and percentages were also used to display the characteristics of the study sample, and to test the validity and reliability of the study tool, Cronbach's alpha coefficient of internal consistency, Pearson correlation coefficient, arithmetic averages and standard deviations were used for a descriptive presentation of the study variables according to the answers of the study sample members. As for the study's hypotheses, simple regression analysis and t-test for independent samples were used. A one-way analysis of variance to test the differences in the degrees of consent of the study members according to personal variables.

6. Results and Discussions of Study:

This part of the study deals with the results of the study according to its questions, and the following is a detail of those results:

First: The results related to the first question, which states: What is the reality of socialization in Jordan from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

To answer this question, arithmetic averages, standard deviations, rank and degree of approval of the reality of socialization were used, and the following table shows that:

What is the reality of socialization in Jordan from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

Table (11): Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, ranks, and the degree of approval of the reality of socialization in Jordan from the point of view of party leaders.

Paragraph		Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Degree of Approval
1	Unity of feelings towards issues of concern to Jordanian society.	3.26	0.44	6	medium
2	Firm loyalty to the legitimacy of the Jordanian political system.	2.98	0.45	14	medium
3	Giving priority to the public interest over factional interests.	2.95	0.39	15	medium
4	Belief in the Jordanian national identity.	3.09	0.41	11	medium
5	National unity constitutes a common identity for all members of Jordanian society.	3.43	0.50	1	medium
6	Tolerance among all components of Jordanian society.	2.91	0.69	16	medium
7	Solidarity and collective responsibility among all members of the Jordanian people.	3.37	0.68	2	medium
8	Developing a culture of openness and dialogue among the components of Jordanian society.	2.64	0.72	17	medium
9	Developing the spirit of justice and equality among the Jordanian people.	3.03	0.56	13	medium
10	Respecting human rights to ensure a sense of justice and equality.	3.20	0.40	9	medium
11	Respecting the opinion and the other opinion in the Jordanian society.	3.29	0.54	5	medium
12	That all Jordanian citizens are equal in rights and duties.	3.20	0.40	8	medium
13	Pride of national belonging.	3.14	0.35	10	medium
14	Positive cohesion among citizens regardless of their different sub-affiliations.	3.36	0.48	3	medium
15	Respecting the sectarian and sub-cultural peculiarities of citizens.	3.26	0.44	7	medium
16	Denouncing rumors harmful to the country.	3.31	0.66	4	medium
17	Rejection of the principle of the domination of a monolithic culture over the whole of society.	3.04	0.20	12	medium
Total marks		3.14	0.26	-	medium

Table (11) shows the arithmetic averages, standard deviations, ranks, and the degree of approval of the reality of socialization in Jordan from the point of view of party leaders. As for the paragraphs of the reality of socialization, it is clear that the highest degrees of approval were on paragraph (5) with a mean (3.43) and a standard deviation (0.50), where it ranked first and at a medium degree and states that "national unity is formed as a common identity for all members of the Jordanian society," and then Paragraph (7) with an arithmetic mean (3.37) and a standard deviation (0.68) and stipulated "solidarity and collective responsibility among all members of the Jordanian people", followed by paragraph (14) with a mean of (3.36) and a standard deviation of (0.48). As for the lowest degrees of approval, it was on paragraph (8), with a mean (2.64) and a standard deviation (0.72), with a medium degree, and it states "Developing a culture of openness and dialogue among the components of Jordanian society."

From the foregoing, the researchers see the importance of socialization and its role in shaping the personality and political culture of the Jordanian citizen, and the prevailing societal culture in Jordanian society that does not encourage the process of political participation from the point of view of party leaders.

Second: The results related to the second question, which states: What is the reality of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

In order to answer this question, the arithmetic averages, standard deviations, and ranks of the reality of political participation were extracted from the point of view of the party leaders, and the following table shows that:

Table (12): Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, and ranks of the reality of political participation from the point of view of party leaders

	Paragraph	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Ranking	Degree of Approval
1	Sense of loyalty and belonging to the Jordanian state, land, people and system.	3.61	0.92	2	medium
2	Creating political awareness among students in the form of the government system.	3.29	0.96	14	medium
3	Pride in the Jordanian national identity.	3.26	0.73	15	medium
4	Realizing the dangers facing the Jordanian state.	3.29	0.70	13	medium
5	Proud of Jordanian Citizenship.	3.23	0.76	16	medium
6	Participation in national celebrations.	3.36	0.74	9	medium
7	Participation in volunteer work to serve the Jordanian community.	3.38	0.86	7	medium
8	Participation in political elections motivated by the service of the country.	2.97	0.52	27	medium
9	Realizing the importance of your political role in Jordanian society.	3.18	0.81	18	medium
10	Respecting, complying with, and complying with regulations and laws.	3.06	0.49	24	medium
11	Contribute to building democracy and embodying its values.	3.30	0.71	10	medium
12	Work on the principle of the rule of law over society.	3.18	0.58	17	medium
13	Belief in the importance of national values and trends such as (justice, freedom, equality).	3.06	0.49	25	medium

14	Familiarity with the articles of the Jordanian Constitution and the laws and regulations that emanate from it.	3.17	0.57	19	medium
15	Belief in the importance of political pluralism.	3.07	0.68	22	medium
16	Belief in the importance of consolidating the principle of obedience to the guardian and compliance with state instructions.	3.16	0.86	20	medium
17	Belief that political participation is a duty and obligation of every individual towards the society in which he lives.	3.38	0.86	8	medium
18	Belief in the importance of spreading social tolerance.	3.06	0.49	26	medium
19	Forming a positive view towards the values of work and production.	3.40	0.80	5	medium
20	Creating awareness of the society's problems and issues to share opinion on ways to confront them.	3.51	0.87	4	medium
21	Helping the state strengthen ties between the various groups of society.	3.55	1.25	3	medium
22	Belief that political participation is a duty and obligation of every individual towards the society in which he lives.	2.89	1.72	28	medium
23	Belief in the importance of spreading social tolerance.	3.06	1.86	23	medium
24	Instilling the spirit of initiative for volunteer work to serve the community.	4.15	0.99	1	medium
25	Participation in the parliamentary elections to achieve citizenship in Jordanian society.	3.30	0.71	11	medium
26	Participation in municipal elections to achieve local citizenship in Jordanian society.	3.30	0.71	12	medium
27	Participation in decision-making to contribute to the development of Jordanian society.	3.09	0.70	21	medium
28	Participation in national, national and religious events in the Jordanian society.	3.39	0.87	6	medium
Total marks		3.27	0.39	-	medium

Table (12) shows the arithmetic averages, standard deviations, ranks and the degree of the reality of political participation from the point of view of the party leaders, as it is clear that there is a medium degree of participation in political participation, as the average answers for the total score were (3.27) and with a standard deviation (0.39). As for the paragraphs of contribution to political participation, it is clear that the highest degree of contribution was for paragraph (24), with an arithmetic mean (4.15) and a standard deviation (0.99) with a medium degree and stipulates “instilling the spirit of initiative for volunteer work to serve the community”, while the lowest degree of contribution was for paragraph (22) With an arithmetic mean (2.89) and a standard deviation (1.72), and with a medium degree, it

stipulates "helping the state to fuse the various groups in Jordanian society with each other."

According to the above, the researchers believe that the degree of approval was (medium) due to the fact that there is a perception among the party leaders in Jordan about the extent to which political participation is weak in light of the prevailing internal and regional political conditions, the Unified Voice Law, and the weak performance of the Jordanian Parliament and its inability to perform its oversight role. The legislative and economic conditions faced by the Jordanian citizen, in addition to the reluctance of the Jordanian citizen and youth to participate in party work.

Third: The results related to the third question, which states: What is the impact of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

To answer this question, simple regression analysis was used and the following table indicates the results:

Table (13): The results of simple regression analysis to test the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of party leaders

Independent Variable	Correlation Coefficient (R)	Coefficient of Determination (R ²)	(F) Computed Value	Statistical Significance	Regression Coefficient (B)	(T) Computed Value	Statistical Significance
socialization	0.759	0.576	401.364	*0.000	1.153	20.034	0.000*

* The effect is statistically significant at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

The results of the simple regression analysis shown in Table (13) indicate a statistically significant effect of community upbringing on political participation, as the results of the (T) test demonstrated a statistically significant effect with a statistical significance for the calculated (T) value of (20.034) which is higher than the value of (T) tabular at the degrees of freedom (295) and the level of error (0.05), which amounted to (1.962). The results of the simple regression analysis also show that socialization explains (57.6%) of the variance in political participation.

From the above, the researchers believe that the Jordanian party leaders have clear perceptions about the impact of community socialization on activating political participation and the importance of the roles played by these institutions in motivating the Jordanian citizen to participate in the political process, whether as a candidate or voter or to participate in party work and civil society institutions.

Fourth: The results related to the fourth question, which states: What is the relative importance of the forms of political participation from the point of view of party leaders?

In order to answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations were used to rank in order of importance from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view, and the following table shows that:

Table (14): Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, and the order of relative importance of the forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders

	Form of Political Participation	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Sort by Importance
1	Vote in the elections.	4.99	2.93	4
2	Affiliation with a political party.	7.11	2.29	1
3	Belonging to a political association.	4.10	2.13	8
4	Donating stores to organizations working for a political purpose.	3.53	2.19	9
5	Volunteering time for an activity of public benefit.	4.91	2.72	6
6	Writing in the press about political issues.	4.98	2.80	5
7	Candidacy for legislative elections.	5.58	2.14	2

8	Run for municipal elections.	5.06	2.23	3
9	Participation in the election campaign of a particular candidate.	4.73	2.08	7

Table (14) shows the arithmetic averages, standard deviations, and the order of relative importance of the forms of political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders. In the second degree, candidacy for the legislative elections came with an average importance of (5.58) and a standard deviation of (2.14), followed by candidacy for municipal elections with an average importance of (5.06) and a standard deviation of (2.23), and in the fourth degree, voting in the elections came with an average importance of (4.99) and a standard deviation (2.93). The lowest degree of importance for the forms of political participation was the donation of the referrals to parties working for a political goal, with an average importance of (3.53) and a standard deviation of (2.19).

From the above, the researchers see that party leaders consider belonging to a particular political party, running in municipal and parliamentary elections, or voting in elections as one of the most important forms of political participation, due to the importance of these forms and their impact on the political process in Jordan and support the process of political development and political reform.

Fifth: The results related to the fifth question, which states: Are there statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders according to the variables of gender, age, and educational level?

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted, and then the (T) test was used for independent samples in the case of gender differences (males, females) test, and a one-way analysis of variance in the case of differences test according to age, educational level variables. In order to test the differences in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders according to the variables of gender, age, and educational level:

1. Differences in the effect of socialization on political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view, according to the gender variable.

Table No. (15): The results of the "t" test to test the difference in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders according to the gender variable

Gender	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	(T) Computed Value	Degrees of Freedom	Statistical Significance
males	0.26	3.16	2.928	295	*0.004
females	0.01	3.00			

* The differences are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

It is noticed from the results of the (T) test for independent samples that there are statistically significant differences at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders due to the difference in gender. The calculated (T) values for it reached (2.928). Its statistical significance is (0.004), and the differences are in favor of males with average answers (3.16) versus average answers for females (3.00).

2. The differences in the effect of socialization on political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view, according to the variables of age and educational level.

Table No. (16): Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the effect of socialization on political participation according to the variables of age and educational level

Variable	Variable Class	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Age	25 and under 31 years old	3.10	0.05
	31 and under 36 years old	3.45	0.50
	36 and under 41 years old	3.03	0.05
	41 years and over	3.14	0.22
Qualification	Less than a Bachelor's degree	3.10	0.30
	Bachelor's	3.12	0.16
	Postgraduate	3.37	0.28

The data in the previous table indicate that those aged 31 and less than 36 years are more in agreement with the effect of socialization on political participation in Jordan with a mean of (3.45) and a standard deviation of (0.50), then those aged 41 and over with an average answer of (3.14) and a standard deviation of (0.22).), and in the third degree, those aged 25 and less than 31 years came with a mean of answers (3.10) and a standard deviation of (0.05). The table data also indicates that those with a higher education qualification are more in agreement with the effect of socialization on political participation in Jordan with a mean (3.37) and a standard deviation (0.28), then those with a bachelor's degree with an average answer of (3.12) and a standard deviation (0.16). In the third degree, those with less than a bachelor's qualification came with an average answer (3.10) and a standard deviation (0.30). These differences are apparent, and to test their significance, a one-way analysis of variance was used:

Table No. (17): The results of the one-way variance analysis to test the differences in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders according to the variables: age, educational level

Independent Variable	Contrast Source	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Squares	Calculated "F" Value	Level Indication
Age	between groups	3.221	3	1.074	19.400	*0.000
	within groups	16.218	293	0.055	-	-
	total	19.439	296	-	-	-
Qualification	between groups	2.355	2	1.178	20.267	*0.000
	within groups	17.084	294	0.058	-	-
	total	19.439	296	-	-	-

* The differences are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

The results of the one-way analysis of variance shown in Table No. (17) indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders due to the variables: age, educational level, where the values of (The calculated F) is higher than the critical (F) value at (3, 293 and 2, 294) degrees of freedom, which is (3.863, 2.962), respectively.

To test the differences in the effect of socialization on political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view between age groups and educational levels, Scheffe's test for post-tests was used:

Table No. (18): Scheffe test results for post-tests to test the significance of differences in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders between age groups and educational levels

Variable	Variable Class (a)	Variable Class (b)	Average Differences	Statistical Significance
Age	25 years and less than 31 years	31 years and less than 36 years	-0.356	*0.000
	-	36 years and less than 41 years	0.066	0.748
	-	41 years and over	-0.045	0.868
	31 years and less than 36 years	25 years and less than 31 years	0.356	*0.000
	-	36 years and less than 41 years	0.422	*0.000
	-	41 years and over	0.311	*0.000
	36 years and less than 41 years	25 years and less than 31 years	-0.066	0.748
	-	31 years and less than 36 years	-0.422	*0.000
	-	41 years and over	-0.111	*0.026
	41 years and over	25 years and less than 31 years	0.045	0.868
	-	31 years and less than 36 years	-0.311	*0.000
	-	36 years and less than 41 years	0.111	*0.026
Qualification	Diploma	Bachelor's	-0.022	0.771
	-	Postgraduate	-0.274	*0.000
	Bachelor's	Diploma	0.022	0.771
	-	Postgraduate	-0.252	*0.000
	Postgraduate	diploma	0.274	*0.000
	-	Bachelor's	0.252	*0.000

* The differences are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

It is clear from the results of the Scheffe test for the post-tests that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders between age groups:

- 25 years and less than 31 years and between 31 years and less than 36 years and in favor of the age group 31 years and less than 36 years.
- 31 years and less than 36 years and between 36 years and less than 41 years and in favor of the age group 31 years

and less than 36 years.

- 31 years and less than 36 years and between 41 years and over and in favor of the age group 31 years and less than 36 years.

- 36 years and less than 41 years and between 41 years and over and in favor of the age group 41 years and over.

From the above, and according to the educational level, the researchers see that the results of the Scheffe test indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view between educational levels:

- Diploma and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies.

- Bachelor's degree and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies.

Sixth: The results related to the sixth question, which states: Are there statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders according to the variables of gender, age, and educational level?

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted, and then the (T) test was used for independent samples in the case of gender differences (males, females) test, and a one-way analysis of variance in the case of differences test according to age, educational level variables. In order to test the differences in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders according to the variables of gender, age, educational level:

1. The differences in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders, according to the gender variable.

Table No. (19): The results of the "T" test to test the difference in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders according to the gender variable

Gender	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	(T) Computed Value	Degrees of Freedom	Statistical Significance
males	3.30	0.39	3.890	295	*0.004
females	2.98	0.20			

* The differences are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

It is noticed from the results of the t-test for independent samples that there are statistically significant differences at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the trends towards forms of political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders due to the difference in gender. Calculated for it (3.890) and its statistical significance (0.000), and the differences are in favor of males with average answers (3.30) versus average answers for females (2.98).

2. The differences in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders, according to the variables of age and educational level.

Table No. (20): Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of attitudes towards forms of political participation according to the variables of age and educational level

Variable	Variable Class	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Age	25 and under 31 years old	3.45	0.27
	31 and under 36 years old	3.26	0.40
	36 and under 41 years old	3.03	0.33
	41 years and over	3.32	0.39
Qualification	Less than a Bachelor's degree	3.03	0.27
	Bachelor's	3.35	0.33
	Postgraduate	3.75	0.33

The data in the previous table indicate that those aged 31 and less than 31 years are more compatible in their attitudes towards forms of political participation in Jordan with a mean (3.45) and a standard deviation (0.27), then those aged 41 and over with an average answer of (3.32) and a standard deviation (0.39), In the third degree, those aged 31 and less than 36 came with a mean of answers (3.26) and a standard deviation of (0.40). The table data also indicates that those with a higher education qualification are more compatible in their attitudes towards forms of political participation in Jordan with an arithmetic mean (3.75) and a standard deviation (0.33), then those with a bachelor's degree with an average answer of (3.35) and a standard deviation (0.33), and in the degree The third came with a qualification less than a bachelor's with an average answer (3.03) and a standard deviation (0.27). These differences are apparent, and to test their significance, a one-way analysis of variance was used:

Table No. (21): The results of the one-way analysis of variance to test the differences in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders according to the variables: age, educational level

Independent Variable	Contrast Source	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Squares	Calculated "F" Value	Level Indication
Age	between groups	4.472	3	1.491	10.821	*0.000
	within groups	40.357	293	0.138	-	-
	total	44.829	296	-	-	-
Qualification	between groups	16.817	2	8.409	88.255	*0.000
	within groups	28.012	294	0.095	-	-
	total	44.829	296	-	-	-

* The differences are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

The results of the one-way analysis of variance shown in the previous table indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the trends towards forms of political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders due to the variables: age, educational level, where the (F) values calculated for them were It is higher than the critical (F) value at (3, 293 and 2, 294) degrees of freedom, which is (3.863, 2.962), respectively.

To test the differences in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view between age groups and educational levels, Scheffe's test for post-tests was used:

Table No. (22): Scheffe test results for post-tests to test the significance of differences in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders between age groups and educational levels

Variable	Variable Class (a)	Variable Class (b)	Average Differences	Statistical Significance
Age	25 years and less than 31 years	31 years and less than 36 years	0.193	0.362
	-	36 years and less than 41 years	0.422	*0.000
	-	41 years and over	0.124	0.531
	31 years and less than 36 years	25 years and less than 31 years	-0.193	0.362
	-	36 years and less than 41 years	0.229	0.085
	-	41 years and over	-0.068	0.854

Variable	Variable Class (a)	Variable Class (b)	Average Differences	Statistical Significance
	36 years and less than 41 years	25 years and less than 31 years	-0.422	0.748
	-	31 years and less than 36 years	-0.229	*0.000
	-	41 years and over	-0.298	0.085
	41 years and over	25 years and less than 31 years	-0.124	*0.000
	-	31 years and less than 36 years	0.068	0.531
	-	36 years and less than 41 years	0.298	0.854
Qualification	Diploma	Bachelor's	-0.323	*0.000
	-	Postgraduate	-0.721	*0.000
	Bachelor's	Diploma	0.323	*0.000
	-	Postgraduate	-0.398	*0.000
	Postgraduate	diploma	0.721	*0.000
	-	Bachelor's	0.398	*0.000

* The differences are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

It is noted from the results of the Scheffe test for the post-tests that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha 0.05$) in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view between age groups:

- 25 years and less than 31 years and between 36 years and less than 41 years and in favor of the age group 25 years and less than 31 years.
- 36 years and less than 41 years and between 41 years and over and in favor of the age group 41 years and over.

According to the educational level, the results of the Scheffe test indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the attitudes towards forms of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders between educational levels:

- Diploma and between Bachelor and in favor of Bachelor.
- Diploma and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies.
- Undergraduate and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies.

Discussing Findings and Recommendations:

First: The results of the study according to the statistical analysis:

- Results related to the first question, which states: What is the reality of socialization in Jordan from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

The study showed that there is a medium degree of approval among Jordanian party leaders on the reality of socialization in Jordan, in terms of national unity forming a common identity for all members of Jordanian society, the importance of solidarity and collective responsibility among all members of the Jordanian people, and positive cohesion among citizens regardless of their different sub-affiliations. Respect for the opinion and opinion of others in Jordanian society, unity of feelings towards issues of concern to Jordanian society, and respect for the sectarian and sub-cultural peculiarities of citizens. And that all Jordanian citizens are equal in rights and duties, and respect for human rights to ensure a sense of justice and equality, pride in national belonging, belief in the Jordanian national identity, tolerance

among all components of Jordanian society, and the development of a culture of openness and dialogue among the components of Jordanian society.

This indicates the lack of satisfaction from the Jordanian party leaders with the processes of socialization in Jordan, and this may be due to poor planning for the work of the institutions of socialization, where finding a politically aware citizen and positive participation in political life requires the concerted efforts of the various institutions of the various institutions of socialization in general, and institutions Political upbringing and education in particular, Where many institutions contribute to the political education process of individuals, and the family plays a key role in this process, followed by educational institutions, then the individual goes out to engage in comradeship groups and then follows his interaction with other civil society institutions. Followed by each institution in the preparation and formation of the national student personality.

- Results related to the second question, which states: What is the reality of political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

The study showed that there is a medium degree of approval among the Jordanian party leaders about the reality of political participation in Jordan, and this is shown by instilling the spirit of initiative for volunteer work to serve the community, and a sense of loyalty and belonging to the Jordanian state, land, people and system, and helping the state to strengthen ties between the various groups of society, and creating awareness to the problems and issues of the community, to share an opinion on ways to confront them, to form a positive view towards the values of work and production, to participate in national, national and religious occasions in the Jordanian society, and to believe that political participation is a duty and obligation on the part of each individual towards the society in which he lives, Participation in volunteer work to serve the Jordanian community, participate in national celebrations, contribute to building democracy and embody its values, participate in parliamentary elections to achieve citizenship in Jordanian society, participate in municipal elections to achieve local citizenship in Jordanian society, realize the dangers facing the Jordanian state, and create awareness political among students in the form of the system of government, pride in the Jordanian national identity, pride in Jordanian citizenship, working on the principle of the rule of law over society, and realizing the importance of your political role in Jordanian society, Familiarity with the articles of the Jordanian constitution and the laws and regulations that emanate from it, belief in the importance of entrenching the principle of obedience to the ruler and compliance with state instructions, participation in decision-making to contribute to the development of Jordanian society, belief in the importance of political pluralism, participation in combating intolerance at the level of family, sect or tribe, and respect Systems and laws, commitment and adherence to them, belief in the importance of national values and trends such as (justice, freedom, equality), belief in the importance of spreading social tolerance, participating in political elections out of service to the country, and helping the state to fuse the various groups in Jordanian society with each other.

This reflects the weakness of the political participation of the Jordanian society, and the political parties in their current situation are considered a reason for the reluctance of party participation. As well as its inability to declare itself, its financial weakness, its lack of internal democracy, the control of the Secretary-General and the party's association with him, the absence of clear political action programs, and its inability to manage itself and its plurality. The basic knowledge required by the political work of the students of the University of Jordan, and these components are knowledge of political institutions and the nature of their roles, knowledge of the most important laws and issues under discussion in society, and knowledge of their rights, duties and role within the framework of the political system.

- The results related to the third question, which states: What is the impact of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders?

The results of the study indicated that there is a statistically significant effect of socialization on political participation, and that socialization explains (57.6%) of the variation in political participation. This indicates that the family is the first channel for political upbringing, in addition to the absence of political culture and political awareness in society, which affects their affiliation with political parties as well as their affiliation with civil society institutions such as sports,

cultural, social or cooperative clubs.

The process of political community upbringing has a major role in determining the process of political participation through the values it instills in the hearts of individuals and their political behavior that is determined in its light. This shows their role and participation in political life.

The degree of individual participation in political life depends on the quality of political awareness to which he is exposed. However, political awareness is not sufficient to push the individual to political participation. Rather, he must have a reasonable amount of political interest, and this depends on the quality of early political upbringing. Childhood plays an important role in shaping individuals' attitudes and guiding their political behavior. As a result, the extent of an individual's reluctance to participate in or participate in political participation depends on the political community upbringing. The values, attitudes and knowledge that individuals gather through the early political community upbringing process either encourage interest and the practice of political activity or are against it.

The process of political community upbringing has a major role in political participation through the values it inculcates through its various institutions (the family, school, places of worship, the media...etc) in individuals, in the light of which political behavior is determined through cultural awareness. In the light of which the extent to which individuals respond to political issues is determined, and consequently their role in the political process is determined as participants or non-participants in it in light of the individuals' political culture, which is nourished and transmitted by the institutions of political community upbringing, describing that community upbringing transmits values and beliefs from one generation for the last.

- Results related to the fourth question, which states: What is the relative importance of forms of political participation from the point of view of party leaders?

The study showed that the most popular form of political participation was belonging to a political party, and in the second place came the candidacy for legislative elections, followed by candidacy for municipal elections, and in the fourth degree came voting in the elections, and the lowest degree of importance for the forms of political participation was the donation of shops to bodies working for a political goal.

- The results related to the fifth question, which states: Are there statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders, according to the variables of gender, age, and educational level?

The study showed that there were statistically significant differences in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders due to the difference in gender, and the differences in favor of males, and that those aged 31 and less than 36 years were more agreeable to the effect of socialization on political participation in Jordan, then Those aged 41 years and over had an average answer of (3.14) and a standard deviation of (0.22), and in the third degree, those aged 25 and less than 31 years old came with an average of answers (3.10) and a standard deviation (0.05). Those with academic qualifications of higher studies are more agreeable to the effect of socialization on political participation in Jordan, then those with a bachelor's degree, and in the third degree, those with less than a bachelor's qualification came. The community on political participation from the point of view of the Jordanian party leaders attributed to the variables: age, educational level, and the presence of statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders among age groups:

- 25 years and less than 31 years and between 31 years and less than 36 years and in favor of the age group 31 years and less than 36 years.
- 31 years and less than 36 years and between 36 years and less than 41 years and in favor of the age group 31 years and less than 36 years.
- 31 years and less than 36 years and between 41 years and over and in favor of the age group 31 years and less than 36 years.
- 36 years and less than 41 years and between 41 years and over and in favor of the age group 41 years and over.

- And there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the effect of socialization on political participation from the point of view of Jordanian party leaders between educational levels:
- Diploma and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies.
- Bachelor's degree and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies.

• Results related to the sixth question, which states: Are there statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view, according to the variables of gender, age, and educational level?

The results of the study showed that there were statistically significant differences in the attitudes towards forms of political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view due to the difference in gender, and the differences in favor of males, and that those aged 31 and less than 31 years were more agreeable in their attitudes towards forms of participation. The political situation in Jordan with an arithmetic mean (3.45) and a standard deviation (0.27), then those aged 41 years and over with an average answer of (3.32) and a standard deviation (0.39), and in the third degree came those aged 31 and less than 36 years with an average of answers (3.26) and a standard deviation (0.40). The results of the study also showed that those with a higher education qualification are more agreeable in their attitudes towards forms of political participation in Jordan with an arithmetic mean (3.75) and a standard deviation (0.33), then those with a bachelor's degree with an average answer of (3.35) and a standard deviation (0.33), and in the third degree Those with a qualification less than a bachelor's came with a mean of answers (3.03) and a standard deviation of (0.27). These differences are apparent, and to test their significance, a one-way analysis of variance was used:

- The study showed that there were statistically significant differences at a significant level in the attitudes towards forms of political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view due to the variables: age, educational level, and the presence of statistically significant differences in attitudes towards forms of political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view between age groups: 25 years and less than 31 years and between 36 years and less than 41 years and in favor of the age group 25 years and less than 31 years. 36 years and less than 41 years and between 41 years and over and in favor of the age group 41 years and over.
- The results of the study indicated that there are statistically significant differences in the attitudes towards forms of political participation from the Jordanian party leaders' point of view between educational levels: Diploma and between Bachelor and in favor of Bachelor. Diploma and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies. Undergraduate and between postgraduate studies and in favor of postgraduate studies.

Second: Recommendations:

Based on the results of the theoretical and field study, the study came up with the following recommendations:

- Conduct awareness and guidance campaigns by all available means in order to raise the level of political awareness among young people.
- Political parties must set integrated work programs with clear goals and vision in order to attract the masses.
- Activating the role of various governmental and non-governmental institutions and agencies in spreading awareness of political culture among young people through educational, media, cultural and partisan institutions.
- Paying attention to the channels of communication between Jordanian society and the executive authority, which include channels of political entry, including the means of mass communication, parties, legislative and judicial bodies, and government departments, as well as protest demonstrations, sound strikes, and other declared manifestations that do not carry violent connotations.
- Spreading awareness of civil and political rights and their maintenance, and considering them as one of the fundamental issues for the protection of human rights freedoms, including freedoms of expression, press, media and assembly.

- Work to establish a state of citizenship, rule of law and equal opportunities, where citizenship is the basis of the social contract between citizens and the state, and everyone is equal under the rule of law, and there are no illegal exceptions to anyone, provided that appointments, jobs and privileges in both the public and private sectors are subject to the principle of equality opportunities.

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