

# **The Reasons for The Reluctance of Students in Jordanian Universities to Participate in Political Parties from The Viewpoint of Teachers and Students in The Department of Political Science at The University of Jordan**

**By**

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## **Abstract**

The study aimed to identify the reasons for Jordanian university student's reluctance to participate in political parties from the point of view of teachers and students in the department of political Science at the University of Jordan. The psychometric tool (validity & reliability) and the study sample included (9) members of a teaching body in the Department of political Science at the university of Jordan ,and(160) student from a student of the Department of political Science at the University of Jordan and the study reached the approval of the teaching members of the reasons reluctance for the university students to participate in political parties, And approval of the sample of students from the students of the political science on the paragraphs of the study tool and high degree, ,the results of the study also reached the most important causes of the university students to participation in political parties is to decrease the level of awareness in the concept of participation in party work ,the control of the large personal groups on the parties ,the violation of youth views and the absence of party democracy.

**Key Word:** Reluctance of students; Jordanian universities; participate in political parties.

## **Introduction**

Youth are the mainstay of development, construction and change in society. They are the youth of today and the state of tomorrow. They have hopes for the advancement of societies. They are the nation's bright future and the leaders of tomorrow, and they carry the nation's issues, and on them lies the development of society in all economic, political, intellectual, scientific and other elements of development, and on their hands The goals and aspirations of the nation are achieved, and the youth is a human resource capable of pushing back the dangers and challenges that impede the movement of society. Youth are the main pillar for the continuation of the process of construction and development, as they represent the weapons of nations and the industry of their future.

The Jordanian constitution preserves the right of young people to engage in partisan work and political life, and encourages them to participate in partisan life through a modern political parties law that guarantees their right to expression and participation in decision-making.

Political parties are an important component of the regime, and one of its institutions that play a number of roles, such as crystallizing the political awareness of members of society,

mobilizing and organizing. Parties occupy a large space in public life in every society, and they are one of the most important elements of the democratic system and building the modern state (Al-Sulayhat, 2012).

Al-Khatibeh (2009) believes that participation in political parties is a feature of a democratic society, and an important factor in the advancement and progress of societies, through which the masses can express their opinions, present their problems, and influence public political decisions (Al-Khatibeh, 2009).

Participation in political life by young people is important; Because of their role in supporting state institutions in all areas of life, they are the vital stock of society, and they have to develop in various aspects of life. This study came to examine the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students in Jordanian society to participate in partisan work in light of the decline in the level of partisan work in the country, especially by young people, where there are many challenges, obstacles and problems that made university students and youth in general reluctant to participate in politics Especially in party work.

Based on the foregoing, the problem of the study is to answer its main question, which is:

What are the reasons for the reluctance of students in Jordanian universities to participate in political parties in Jordan from the point of view of teachers and students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan?

***The Problem of the study and Questions:***

The problem of the study is represented by questions:

- What are the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties in Jordan from the point of view of teachers and students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan?

Are there statistically significant differences in the views of students of the Department of Political Science due to the variables (gender, academic level, and cumulative average)?

***The Importance of Studying:***

The importance of the study is as follows:

This study is one of the important studies that tried to research the reasons for the students' reluctance in universities to belong to political parties from the point of view of both students and professors who are specialists in this field.

- This study was concerned with an important age group in political life, which is the youth group, this group that constitutes more than half of Jordanian society, which enjoys the support and directives of the King of the country, His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein, because of its strength and influence in advancing development in all fields to be a participation in political life.

- Workers in political development institutions can benefit from the results of this study to address the reasons that hinder young people from participating in partisan and political work.

Parties can benefit from the results of this study by reconsidering their mechanisms and programs and working on developing new mechanisms to encourage young people to participate in partisanship.

### ***Objectives of the study:***

The study aimed to reveal the reasons for the reluctance of students in Jordanian universities to participate in political parties in Jordan from the point of view of teachers and students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan.

It also aimed to know the differences in the views of the students of the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan about the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties according to the following variables: (gender, school year, cumulative average).

### ***Terminology of study:***

**Teachers:** They are the faculty members in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, who will answer the study tool designed to investigate the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties.

**Students of the Faculty of Political Science:** They are students of the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, who will be applied to the study tool that measures the reasons for the reluctance of university students to participate in political parties.

The limits of the study:

**Spatial boundaries:** students of the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, and university professors in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan for the academic year 2019/2020.

**Time limits:** the second semester of the academic year (2019/2020).

## **Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies**

**Definition of a political party:** The Arab Encyclopedia defines a political party as a group of people with one direction, a convergent and similar outlook, and common principles, working to achieve the principles in which they believe, and bringing together organizational rules accepted by them that determine their relationships and means of work (Al-Kayyali, 1974). Some define the party as an organization based on certain principles, and it has the ability to find supporters and those willing to implement these ideas on the ground and reach participation in political power (Mashaqbeh, 1998). There are those who define the party as organizations that include a number of people united by one political ideas that serve a set of principles that push them to influence the management of the political affairs of the state (Al-Zayyat, 2002). Some also define a political party as “a social reservoir for a group of political ideas in an area of society, in addition to what it performs as a political channel, where these ideas gather and flow into the system, and thus the party works to maintain the stability and continuity of the state’s work (Al-Khatib, 1983). Cohen (1988) defines a party as “an organized body that speaks for members of a politically active community, who are interested in controlling governmental power, and who compete with other groups with opposite views for public influence (Cohen, 1988). Coleman (1994) defines a political party as “a grouping that

has the status of an official organization and declares that its goal is to reach and maintain power either alone, in coalition, or in electoral competition with other party organizations within an actual or potential sovereign state (Coleman, 1994). As for Thesing (1990). The political party has been defined as: organizations that have the goal of influencing the formation of public opinion through organizational forms and fixed programs and the exercise of election to reach power and bring about the desired change (Thesing & Wilhem, 1990). After reviewing previous definitions of a political party, the researcher defines a political party as: a group It is a group of people who share common political goals and principles that have the status of an official organization and influence the formation of public opinion and work to achieve power and authority and bring about the desired change.

### ***Elements of a political party and its components:***

Each political party has components and elements upon which it is based, which are as follows:

There is an agreed upon form of organization.

The party's goal is to gain power or influence the decisions of the authority.

- That the party have principles upon which party members gather, work for them, and advocate for them (Gharibeh, 2016).

Al-Khatib (1983) also referred to the basic components of the party, which are the continuous organization, the political program, popular support, the exercise of power, and the democratic style (Al-Khatib, 1983).

Objectives and Functions of Political Parties:

Political parties perform multiple functions, namely:

Mashaqbeh (1991) referred to the goals and functions sought by political parties, namely:

- 1 The parties aim to create positive values, achieve social solidarity and political awareness.
- 2- Increasing the degree of political participation and linking the citizen to the state.
- 3- Raising the level of political institutionalization.
- 4- Creating legitimacy for the political system (Mashaqbeh, 1991).

As for Mustafa (2001), he mentioned some of the functions that parties perform, which are: the educational function, the social and economic function, the cultural function, and the political function. The political function is one of the most important of all of these functions, as the importance of this function is embodied in the party's ability to influence the masses and modernize societies towards institutional and democratic work (Mustafa, 2001).

### ***Previous studies:***

The researcher reviewed previous studies related to the subject of the study, which are as follows:

Galaita and others study (2018): The study aimed to find work mechanisms that increase the ability of civil society institutions to activate the political work life of Palestinian youth, support youth in public political life, and work to reduce the challenges facing the work of civil society institutions. The study recommended working on attracting young people, activating their political participation, and enhancing youth confidence in civil society institutions.

Dweikat study (2016): It aimed to identify the level of Palestinian university youth participation in political life (1993-2015). The results of the study found the impact of the Oslo Agreement on the low political participation of university youth, as well as the decrease in the ability of parties to attract and encourage young people in universities to engage in partisan work.

Al-Najadat Study (2015): It aimed to identify the obstacles facing Al-Balqa Applied University students joining political parties. The study sample amounted to (150) male and female students from Al-Balqa University in the North Faculties, and the results concluded that the degree of social and legislative obstacles was high, while it was medium on the political field, and also showed that there were no statistically significant differences due to the variable of specialization and academic year.

Al-Shuwaihat study (2013) entitled: "Attitudes of Jordanian university students towards political participation in Jordan". The study aimed to identify the attitudes of students in Jordanian universities towards working in the political life in Jordan through the opinions of the students themselves. The sample amounted to (515) individuals, and the results showed the low participation of students in affiliation with parties, and their last expectations were to join political parties in the future.

Al-Sleihat study (2012) entitled: "What is the degree of challenge facing partisan work in Jordan from the point of view of faculty members in the Department of Political Science and teachers of the National Education course in Jordanian universities". The study aimed to identify the challenges that hinder partisan life in Jordan through the views of teachers of the subject of national education in public and private universities, and teachers of the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan. The study concluded that the challenges were of a medium degree, while the degree of challenge for the parties themselves was of a low degree.

National Democratic Institute study (2011): The study aimed to provide political and civil leaders in Morocco with the basic issues and concerns of youth and the political situation. The results also indicated very high expectations among Moroccan youth that the provisions of the new constitution approved by the July 1 referendum would have an immediate impact on their daily lives. The results also indicated very low levels of trust towards political institutions, particularly political parties. Moroccan youth also believe that political parties played a specific role in rebuilding confidence among voters, and indicated that young people are preoccupied with important issues such as education, unemployment and corruption.

Al-Shami Study (2011): The study aimed to reveal the level of political participation among Palestinian university youth. The sample included (469) male and female students from Al-Aqsa University. The results indicated that the level of political participation reached (66.9%) among the respondents, and that party work is one of the best forms of political participation, and that the reluctance to work in political life is subjective identified by young people, namely: that parties work for self-interest and not for the public interest.

Al-Ruwaidan Study (2006): It aimed to find out the reasons for the reluctance to participate in party life in Jordan. And it found low affiliation with political parties in Jordan for the following reasons: 1- The nature of political life and political freedoms in Jordan. 2- The nature of political and party life in Jordan. 3- The nature of the economic, psychological

and social conditions, and the researcher recommended working to increase participation in party affiliation in Jordan.

Al-Fawair study (2006): aimed at revealing the attitudes of young people in Jordanian universities towards partisan work, and the researcher found a low political culture among the sample members. Partisanship through lectures and curricula.

Khatibeh study (2009): It aimed to identify the most important obstacles to university youth participation in political parties. The results of the study showed that political parties have a fear of jeopardizing their future. The results showed a weakness in political, cultural and social awareness, and concluded that there were no statistically significant differences due to the study variables.

Stewie's study (2009): It aimed to know the level of youth participation in voluntary work institutions. It concluded that participation in voluntary work institutions was low, and was very low in participation in party work and political life, and one of the reasons for reluctance to work in partisan and political work is the negative thoughts that young people hold about voluntary party work, and the highest in sports clubs (10%). and the lowest in political parties (0.6%), and he indicated that one of the most important reasons for non-participation is the misconceptions held by Jordanian youth about party work.

Abu Dalbough's study (2010): It aimed to know the attitudes of Yarmouk University students about the reasons for the weakness of Jordanian political parties and the lack of youth participation in them. Restricting partisan activities.

Al-Azzam (2003): "Attitudes of Jordanians towards political parties." The study attempted to identify the role of partisan participation in developing political awareness and the challenges that hinder the role of parties in reaching the development of political awareness, and to know the attitudes of individuals in Jordan towards partisan work in Jordan. The study sample included (1487) individuals aged over eighteen years from Irbid Governorate, and concluded that the trends of the sample members were negative, and that young people in the university do not like party life, neither in terms of participation nor affiliation with it.

The study of El-Sayed (2000): aimed at extracting the factors and conditions that lead to the reluctance of university youth from social and political participation in Egyptian society. The results of the study concluded that the economic problem is one of the first and most important problems that university youth suffer from, in addition to a number of problems such as the lack of the role of universities in directing students towards interest and contact with community issues and problems, and educating students on models of political participation.

Discussion of previous studies and the relationship of the current study with them:

Some previous studies examined the attitudes of Jordanians towards political parties, such as the study of Al-Azzam (2003) and some studies examined the obstacles to the participation of university youth in political parties, such as the study of Khatiba (2009) and Najadat (2015), while the study of Al-Fawair (2006) examined the attitudes of University youth towards partisan work, and Al-Sleihat study (2012) discussed the degree of challenge facing partisan work in Jordan, and Al-Ruwaidan study (2006) examined the reasons for reluctance

to participate in partisan life in Jordan, and Al-Shtiwī study (2009) discussed the level of youth participation in volunteer work. While the study of Al-Duwaikat, Al-Shami, Al-Sayyid and Al-Shuwaihat examined political participation and the level of political participation.

As for the location of this study from the previous studies, it is the only study that attempted to research the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties. This study is for Jordanian university students.

### **Method And Procedure:**

**Study Methodology:** The researcher used the descriptive survey method for the purposes of this study. Because it is the most appropriate approach to the subject of study.

**Study community:** The study population consists of professors of the Faculty of Political Science and students of political science at the University of Jordan for the academic year 2019/2020, and their number is (300) male and female students, and (9) faculty members from the Department of Political Science.

**Study sample:** The number of study sample members was (160) male and female students from the Department of Political Science who were selected by regular random sample, and (9) members of the teaching staff in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan for the academic year 2019/2020.

**Study tool:** The researcher developed a study tool (the questionnaire) to collect data and information related to the problem of the study, and the researcher used the psychometric properties (validity and reliability) of the tool.

**Validity of the tool:** To ensure the validity and validity of the study tool, the researcher presented it to a number of arbitrators from faculty members and with expertise in the research and academic fields, at the rank of professor and associate professor, and their number is (11) members from private and public universities.

#### ***Stability of the study instrument:***

To ensure the stability of the study tool, the test-retest method was verified by applying the scale and re-applying it after two weeks on a group outside the study sample consisting of (30), and then the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between their estimates in both times, which amounted to (0.92).

The stability coefficient was also calculated using the internal consistency method according to Cronbach's alpha equation, reaching (0.87), and these values were considered appropriate for the purposes of this study.

#### ***Statistical Standard:***

The five-point Likert scale was adopted to correct the study tools by giving each of its paragraphs one degree out of its five degrees (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree), and they are represented digitally (5, 4, 3, 2, 1), respectively. The following scale has been adopted for the purposes of analyzing the results:

From 1.00-2.33 a few

From 2.34-3.67 Medium

From 3.68-5.00 large

And so on

The scale was calculated by using the following equation:

The upper end of the scale (5) - The lower limit of the scale (1)

Number of classes required (3)

$$\frac{5-1}{3}=1.33$$

And then add the answer (1.33) to the end of each category.

Study sample for students:

**Table (1)** Frequencies and percentages according to the study variables

	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Gender	Mentioned	100	50.0
	feminine	100	50.0
	first year	25	12.5
Education level	Second Year	60	30.0
	third year	65	32.5
	Fourth year	50	25.0
GPA	A	40	20.0
	B	45	22.5
	C	70	35.0
	D	45	22.5
	total	200	100.0

*Teacher sample:*

**Table (2)** Frequencies and percentages according to the study variables

	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Repetition</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
type	Mentioned	6	66.7
	feminine	3	33.3
Academic Rank	Teacher	1	11.1
	Assistant Professor	3	33.3
	Co-professor	3	33.3
	Professor Dr	2	22.2
Academic Experience	5 years or less	3	33.3
	6-10	2	22.2
	11-15	4	44.4
	total	9	100.0

The first question (a): What are the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of teachers in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan?

To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties were extracted from the point of view of teachers in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, and Table (3) illustrates this.



**Table(3)** Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of teachers in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, ranked in descending order according to the arithmetic averages

Rank	No	Item	Mean	Std.	Level
1	1	Low level of awareness of the concept of participation in party work	5.00	.000	high
2	5	The dominance of old and old personalities in their political discourse and the attempt to marginalize the role of youth	5.00	.000	high
3	9	Some parties keep pace with the government and lack independence from it	4.89	.333	high
3	19	Marginalization of the views of young people within the party, their suppression at times, and the absence of party democracy	4.89	.333	high
3	21	Weakness of parties in communicating with young people in all institutions of society	4.89	.333	high
3	31	Parties work within personal interests and motives and not within a programmatic development and reform vision to serve the people and the country	4.89	.333	high
7	25	Lack of confidence in parties due to their large number	4.78	.441	high
7	27	Ignorance of young people of their rights to political and partisan participation	4.78	.441	high
7	29	The absence of realistic and real slogans for the parties that address the concerns of the homeland and the citizen	4.78	.441	high
7	33	The development in social media and the Internet has made young people richer than party work because everything has become available to them	4.78	.441	high
11	2	Absence of a modern party law that takes into account the requirements of the next stage and the needs of young people	4.67	.500	high
11	11	Some young people did not find opportunities to advance in partisan positions within the party	4.67	.500	high
11	13	Post-graduate youth preoccupation with job search and other social engagements	4.67	.500	high
11	15	The absence of intellectual discourse by the parties capable of persuading young people to join the parties	4.67	.500	high

11	22	Young people's fear of joining parties in order to secure their careers	4.67	.500	high
11	35	Most members of society do not consider parties as institutions that express their interests	4.67	.500	high
17	6	Absence of party programs related to the future of youth, such as unemployment and others	4.56	.527	high
18	7	Weakness of party programs that care about the educational status of students in universities	4.44	.527	high
18	10	Parties in Jordan are parties of people and do not carry real programs	4.44	.527	high
18	16	Lack of confidence in parties, especially young people	4.44	.527	high
18	17	Young people's conviction that parties are a network of interests for their members and those in charge of them	4.44	.527	high
18	20	The stability of party leaders and their immutability	4.44	.527	high
18	34	Government policies dominate party work	4.44	.527	high
24	3	Lack of encouragement by the government to participate in partisan work	4.33	.500	high
24	12	The tyranny of clan loyalties over party loyalties	4.33	.500	high
24	23	The parties' failure to develop realistic plans and solutions to many social problems and diseases due to their large number	4.33	.500	high
24	26	Fear control over young people of persecution by the security services	4.33	.500	high
28	28	The inability of the parties to keep pace with global, local and regional changes	4.22	.441	high
28	36	The financial problems of the parties and the weakness of party funding	4.22	.441	high
30	8	Weak party media that highlights the parties' activities and achievements	4.11	.333	high
30	14	Family upbringing based on fear of participation in political parties	4.11	.333	high
30	18	Weak parties in their ability to attract young people to party work	4.11	.333	high
30	24	Unfair competition and lack of harmony and homogeneity among party members	4.11	.333	high

30	32	The weak ability of parties to attract young people within economic, social and political development programs and their inability to change for the better	4.11	.333	high
35	4	Lack of encouragement from the family to participate in party work	4.00	.000	high
35	30	Some citizens imagine that the parties weaken security and stability and oppose the system	4.00	.000	high
Total marks			4.51	.012	high

**Table (3)** shows that the arithmetic averages ranged between (4.00-5.00), where paragraphs No. (1, and 5) came and their text was "the low level of awareness of the concept of participation in party work", and "the dominance of old and old personalities in their political propositions" And the attempt to marginalize the role of youth" came in the first place, with an average of (5.00), while paragraphs No. (4 and 30) came, and their text was "the lack of encouragement from the family to participate in partisan work," and "some citizens' perception that parties weaken security and stability and oppose the system." It ranked last, with an average of (4.00). The arithmetic mean of the total score was (4.51).

The second question (b): What are the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan?

To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties were extracted from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, and Table (4) illustrates this.

**Table (4)** Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan, ranked in descending order according to the arithmetic averages

Rank	No	Item	Mean	Std.	Level
1	1	Low level of awareness of the concept of participation in party work	4.65	.528	high
2	19	Marginalization of the views of young people within the party, their suppression at times, and the absence of party democracy	4.62	.485	high
3	22	Young people's fear of joining parties in order to secure their careers	4.60	.491	high
4	7	Weakness of party programs that care about the educational status of students in universities	4.55	.547	high
5	11	Some young people did not find opportunities to advance in partisan positions within the party	4.50	.593	high

5	21	Weakness of parties in communicating with young people in all institutions of society	4.50	.501	high
5	35	Most members of society do not consider parties as institutions that express their interests	4.50	.549	high
8	13	Post-graduate youth preoccupation with job search and other social engagements	4.48	.549	high
8	27	Ignorance of young people of their rights to political and partisan participation	4.48	.501	high
10	25	Lack of confidence in parties due to their large number	4.45	.547	high
10	36	The financial problems of the parties and the weakness of party funding	4.45	.499	high
12	20	The stability of party leaders and their immutability	4.43	.544	high
12	23	The parties' failure to develop realistic plans and solutions to many social problems and diseases due to their large number	4.43	.496	high
12	33	The development in social media and the Internet has made young people richer than party work because everything has become available to them	4.43	.588	high
15	26	Fear control over young people of persecution by the security services	4.42	.496	high
16	9	Some parties keep pace with the government and lack independence from it	4.40	.540	high
16	24	Unfair competition and lack of harmony and homogeneity among party members	4.40	.540	high
18	29	The absence of realistic and real slogans for the parties that address the concerns of the homeland and the citizen	4.38	.580	high
18	31	Parties work within personal interests and motives and not within a programmatic development and reform vision to serve the people and the country	4.38	.622	high
20	2	Absence of a modern party law that takes into account the requirements of the next stage and the needs of young people	4.37	.485	high
20	4	Lack of encouragement from the family to participate in party work	4.37	.580	high
20	10	Parties in Jordan are parties of people and do not carry real programs	4.37	.580	high
20	14	Family upbringing based on fear of participation in political parties	4.37	.535	high

20	15	The absence of intellectual discourse by the parties capable of persuading young people to join the parties	4.37	.622	high
20	32	The weak ability of parties to attract young people within economic, social and political development programs and their inability to change for the better	4.37	.535	high
26	3	Lack of encouragement by the government to participate in partisan work	4.35	.574	high
26	5	The dominance of old and old personalities in their political discourse and the attempt to marginalize the role of youth	4.35	.574	high
26	12	The tyranny of clan loyalties over party loyalties	4.35	.574	high
26	17	Young people's conviction that parties are a network of interests for their members and those in charge of them	4.35	.528	high
26	30	Some citizens imagine that the parties weaken security and stability and oppose the system	4.35	.478	high
26	34	Government policies dominate party work	4.35	.478	high
32	6	Absence of party programs related to the future of youth, such as unemployment and others	4.33	.649	high
33	16	Lack of confidence in parties, especially young people	4.32	.567	high
34	8	Weak party media that highlights the parties' activities and achievements	4.25	.624	high
35	18	Weak parties in their ability to attract young people to party work	4.23	.525	high
35	28	The inability of the parties to keep pace with global, local and regional changes	4.23	.475	high
		Total marks	4.41	.284	high

**Table No. (4)** shows that the arithmetic averages ranged between (4.23-4.65), where paragraph No. (1) which states “the low level of awareness of the concept of participation in party work” came in the first place with an average of (4.65), while Paragraphs No. (18 and 28), which read “the parties’ weakness in their ability to attract young people to party work,” and “the parties’ inability to keep pace with global, local and regional changes” came in last place, with an average of (4.23). The arithmetic mean of the total score was (4.41).

The second question: Are there statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) in the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan due to the variables of gender, academic level, and cumulative average?

To answer this question, the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties were

extracted from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan according to the variables of gender, academic level, cumulative average, and table (5) shows this.

**Table (5)** Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan according to the variables of gender, academic level, and cumulative average

		Mean	STD.	Number
Gender	Mentioned	4.38	.303	100
	feminine	4.43	.263	100
	first year	4.05	.258	25
Education level	Second Year	4.32	.250	60
	third year	4.49	.213	65
	Fourth year	4.59	.204	50
	A	4.58	.241	40
GPA	B	4.48	.218	45
	C	4.37	.244	70
	D	4.25	.333	45

**Table (5)** shows an apparent discrepancy in the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan due to the different categories of gender variables, academic level, and cumulative average and to show the significance of statistical differences between the averages Arithmetic three-way analysis of variance was used, and Table (6) shows this.

**Table (6)** Triple variance analysis of the effect of gender, academic level, and cumulative average on the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan

Contrast source	S.S	Freedom scale	S.S	F value	Statistical significance
Gender	.552	1	.552	11.264	.001
Academic level	3.237	3	1.079	22.009	.000
GPA	.443	3	.148	3.011	.031
The error	9.414	192	.049		
total	16.018	199			

It is evident from Table (6) that:

There are statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of gender, where the value of P is 11.264, with a statistical significance of 0.001, and the differences are in favor of females.

There are statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the academic level, where the value of P is 22.009 with a statistical significance of 0.000, and to show the statistically significant marital differences between the arithmetic averages, dimensional comparisons were used in an oral way as shown in Table (7).

There are statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) due to the effect of the cumulative average, where the value of P is 3.011 and with a statistical significance of 0.031, and to show the statistically significant marital differences between the arithmetic averages, dimensional comparisons were used in an oral way as shown in Table (8).

**Table (7)** Oral dimensional comparisons of the impact of academic level on the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the students' point of view in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan

Fourth year	third year	Second Year	first year	Mean		
				4.05	first year	Academic level
			.27*	4.32	Second Year	
		.17*	.44*	4.49	third year	
.10	.27*	.54*	.54*	4.59	Fourth year	

\* Function at the significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

Table (7) shows that there are statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) between a first year on the one hand, and a second year, a third year, and a fourth year on the other hand. The differences are in favor of a second year, a third year, and a fourth year. It was found that there were statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) between a second year on the one hand and a third year and a fourth year on the other hand, and the differences came in favor of a third year and a fourth year.

**Table (8)** Verbal dimensional comparisons of the impact of the cumulative average on the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan

		Mean	A	B	C	D
GPA	A	4.58				
	B	4.48	.10			
	C	4.37	.21*	.11		
	D	4.25	.33*	.23*	.12*	

\* Function at the significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

Table (8) shows that there are statistically significant differences ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) between A on the one hand and each of C, and D on the other hand, and the differences were in favor of A. On the other hand, the differences were in favor of both B and C.

## Discuss The Results:

Discussing the results related to the first question (a): What are the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in Jordanian parties from the point of view of teachers in the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan?

The results reached the approval of the study sample of teachers on the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in the Jordanian political parties, and the scores ranged between (4.00-5.00) degrees, which is high, and the most important reasons for the reluctance of university students to participate in political parties came in the paragraph

(1) “Low level of awareness of the concept of participation in partisan work.” This may be attributed to the absence of interaction between parties in Jordanian society and between youth sectors in Jordanian society in general and university students in particular, and the absence of partisan responsibility in spreading awareness and partisan culture among students and their inability to Attracting young people to party work, and this can also be attributed to the lack of financial resources for the parties, so that the parties cannot hold seminars and conferences for young people and host them to provide them with partisan culture and the importance of party work.

Discussing the results related to the first question (b): What are the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of students of the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan?

The results reached the approval of the students of the Department of Political Science on the reasons for the reluctance of Jordanian university students to participate in political parties from the point of view of the students of the Department of Political Science at the University of Jordan. Regarding participation in political parties in Paragraph No. (1) “the low level of awareness of the concept of political participation in party work.” This result was shared with the views of university teachers, and this is due to the absence of interaction by parties with Jordanian university students and the absence of the role of parties in spreading Awareness and partisan education among Jordanian university students.

Discussing the results related to the second question: Are there statistically significant differences in the reasons for university students’ reluctance to participate in political parties due to the variables (gender, academic level, cumulative average) from the students’ point of view?

The results showed that there were statistically significant differences on the variable (sex) attributed in favor of females, and the researcher attributes this to the degree of awareness that females enjoy in Jordanian society and the high cultural outcome of female students through education and social media. Most of the time, and therefore they have the ability to determine the reasons for the reluctance of university students from political participation from their point of view.

The results also showed that there were statistically significant differences on the variable (the academic level), which were attributed in favor of the third and fourth levels.

It also showed that there were statistically significant differences on the variable (the cumulative average) due to the benefit of (a, b, c).

## **Recommendations:**

In light of the results of the study, the researcher recommends the following:

- 1 That the Jordanian parties have a role in persuading citizens to participate in partisan work.
- 2 that the parties have party programs capable of attracting young people.



- 3- Strengthening the role of parties in political participation and parliamentary elections.
- 4 that the parties work through special publications to clarify their goals and programs for the youth in a clear and comprehensive manner.
- 5- That the parties hold seminars and conferences in cooperation with Jordanian universities in order to spread political awareness and partisan education among university students.
- 6- That the parties use modern media to spread party culture and political awareness among the youth.

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