

The State of Political Participation & Representation in Jordan

Analytical Report 2022



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Survey Summary

Survey

The survey began with the respondents on their views on the issues being asked today. The results show that the majority of both community students and national sample believe that unemployment is one of the most important issues as rated by 69% students and 69% of the national sample. It can also be understood that the students worry that after graduation, they will not be able to pursue proper careers in fields. In addition to unemployment, they respondents from both samples believe that the economy is also their issue being the country.

Representation

The majority of respondents indicated that they are represented in politics, as demonstrated from the 61.9% of respondents from the national sample and the 66.0% respondents from the community students' sample. While 64.9% of respondents from the national sample and 69.0% of the community students' sample indicated that they are truly exposed that speak to a legislator to a state assembly, political participation was somewhat low. This includes being invited to testify by a political party, participating in a political party, being affiliated with a political party, and working for a representative.

Representation

In this section, the respondents were asked about the extent to which they feel political parties, think/talk, political, cooperative associations, government work, their participation, lobby their work, government, religious leaders, and their represent them. The survey results show that over 50% believe that they think and the parliament do not represent them at all. In addition, 58.9% indicated that political parties do not represent them at all, lowering the total accountability of voters, and 69% of the respondents from both samples indicated that they think represent them to a significant.

Respondents from both groups stated that different political parties do not represent them at all. However, 66% of the respondents from the national sample indicated that government officials do not represent them at all and 66% of respondents from the community sample stated that congress do not represent them at all.

Political Parties

In this section, the survey included a gauge on the level of awareness on political parties. Over 60% of both samples stated that they did not know any political party in order without 66.0% of the respondents from both samples could not name any political party/leader.

The respondents were asked whether they have heard of any new political party in order to test their knowledge of the recent political climate. About 66% of both samples stated they had not heard of any new political party.

The respondents were then asked about which of the existing political parties comes closest to representing their (political, economic and social interests). More of the respondents from the

National sample did not believe that any party represented their interest as well as 61% of the university students.

It can be inferred that the respondents depend on social media to obtain their political knowledge as the respondents were asked about what sources (personally visiting the news website or forming a political party) with exception of members of the legal team). The majority of both samples believed that it was a suitable for forming a political party.

Effectiveness of Political Parties

64.2% of the national sample and 61.8% of the university students' sample indicated that political parties are currently very ineffective. This result could be related to several reasons such as a lack of meaningful programs, political parties not addressing people's needs, and people's lack of interest. The survey asked the respondents if political parties have been able to effectively discuss or solve political issues (such) like: country's crime issues, the health, education, the protection, professional associations, environmental, technological in a way that affects their interests and goal to gauge the effectiveness of political parties. The majority of respondents from both groups stated that they are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence their decisions in a way that refers to their immediate concerns.

Another finding was that students agreed concerning the political participation and representation in politics that the respondents found political parties to be somewhat incapable or not at all capable to address issues in politics. For example, 78.2% of the national sample indicated that political parties were somewhat incapable or not at all capable to address fair process and 75.1% of the university students' sample indicated the same for addressing crime.

Regarding democracy's considerations, 61.1% of the national sample indicated that political parties were somewhat important or not important at all but the university students' sample 74.8% stated that they are very important to somewhat important. Moreover, 75.8% of the national sample and 68.8% of the university students' sample indicated that they are somewhat unreliable or not reliable at all for the national culture. 67.8% of the national sample and 63.8% of the university students' sample did not know how political parties can contribute to the political and economic reform.

Importance of Political Parties

65.8% of the national sample and 63.8% of the university students' sample stated that they were somewhat uncommitted or very uncommitted to political parties, which can mean that they are unwilling to participate in the national political life. The majority (65.8% of the national sample) and 63.8% of the university students' sample believe that they will definitely not vote for a political party in the upcoming parliamentary elections in line with agreement of 66.8% of the national sample and 64% from the university students' sample. Similarly, 66.8% of the national sample and 63.8% of the university students' sample stated that they would probably or definitely not vote for a political party in the upcoming elections of 63.8% voters of the national sample. Unlike the respondents' belief that nothing would change and that they have no interest in politics and elections. On the other hand, some respondents would consider a community candidate to be a better national voting.

The respondents believe that adopting the approaches that improve the educational sector, health services, transportation system, production of the structure and economic growth, reduction of inflation and reduction of youth in the political process are ways that encourage them to participate or vote for a political party.

What is your political party?

83.4% of the university students' sample and 61.1% of the national sample indicated that the role of political parties is the most important factor when it comes to vote. Furthermore, 83.4% of the national sample and 61.1% of the university students' sample indicated that the political parties will lose the ability to form a government in Jordan. This could be attributed to previous experiences that the authorities, having government objectives, and the malfunctions and weakness of political parties.

What about if the prime minister should consult with political parties, the highest percentage of both samples stated that the prime minister should not consult with any political party. Economic reforms, the reduction of unemployment and high prices are some of the most significant economic political issues stated above us, according to 68% of respondents from the national sample and 51.4% of university students. What if citizens' responsibilities' attitudes, the majority of both groups stated that their attitudes has not changed. The majority of those whose attitudes (the opinions) that they became much more positive or unchanged those parties.

What is your political party?

The majority (68%) of respondents stated that they are currently not a member of any association, party or club, comprising only 18.4% who indicated they are members of health and sports clubs, student political party/club, charity organizations, law clubs and others.

The respondents were asked if they have ever participated in students body elections or campus, their answer that they have not while 68% stated that they have, which indicates that students are far more involved within the university campus, but what about political parties, 61.4% of the respondents considered it is strongly oppose the presence of political parties in university campuses.

61.4% indicated that they were not aware of the malfunctions put forth by the legal committee to restructure the national system on youth and political parties. The majority of university students indicated they were not affiliated with any political party, so that they engaged in any political work. The findings indicate that university students have low rates of political participation.

1. Introduction

1.1 Global Business Schools Network

Global Business Schools Network (GBSN) is a network of global business schools that promotes and enhances, policy analysis and international strategic studies in economy and societies, facilitates an effort to demonstrate GBSN's main programmes in order to provide reports, findings and strategic actions for growth, social equity and political institutions. GBSN encourages research and reflections about society, its role in sustainable development and its relations with Europe.

1.2 Global Skills Strategy Intelligence Solutions

GBSN is a technology driven strategic intelligence solutions provider to key stakeholders in the public and private sectors. GBSN focuses on various political, social and economic development in the GBSN region, and more specifically in order to utilize over 100 years of combined collective experience in policy research, security, business consultancy, investments, financing, infrastructure, and sustainable economic development.

1.3 Research Methodology and Work Plan

GBSN Strategic Intelligence Solutions conducted a survey exploring students' perceptions in relation to political participation. The survey comprises the following objectives:

- Measure the awareness of the students on the new political reforms;
- Identify the perception of students on political participation; and
- Measure the level of political participation among university students in comparison to the national sample along with the intent to adopt recent reforms against current political systems/institutions.

The survey for the national sample was conducted between September 20th and October 20th 2019, with a nationally representative sample of 1,000 students. Data collected for the university students' sample was conducted between October 20th and 20th 2019, also with a representative sample of 100 from public and private universities. The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews, through face-to-face implemented by trained interviewers. The use supported by a field experiment to monitor data collection, attend to any challenges, and ensure the implementation of quality assurance measures. As for the questionnaire, it was designed cooperatively between GBSN and NAMA, it comprised 8 sections, as follows:

- General
- Participation
- Knowledge/awareness
- Representations
- Effectiveness of political parties
- Democracy and rules of law
- State of institutions
- Political parties and movements (student sample only)
- Demographics

After the final version of the questionnaire was approved a theoretical GBSN's methodological proposition the survey was electronic tables and conducted a training for the field research.

Next, the training included a discussion of the research objectives, explanation of study questions, and instructions on using the program as well as their objectives.

The field team presented with the data collection phase whereby the field supervisors provided them with study assignments concerning their study targets of interview as well as specific demographic features to meet and ensure their sample is a relatively representative. Additionally, the supervisors illustrated the mapping patterns for recruitment sites. The supervisors coordinated with the field team to split the treatment widely based on split the completed questionnaire to NAMI's servers.

NAMI's analysts then received the data on a daily basis to apply quality assurance measures, which reviews for logs, content, responding, or other anomalous events. The researchers of the data subsequently bring with accuracy each researcher's completed questionnaires.

Once the dataset passed the quality assurance measures, it's delivered to the data analyst team, who continuously handle the statistical analysis of the multiple choice questions in addition to the coding and analysis of the open-ended answers through statistical analysis software such as SPSS or R.

3.1 Example

An informed writer (the first author) wrote a script composed of 1,000 respondents' representations from the national sample and later respondent's representation from the community mental health sample from the national sample. 50.0% were males and 50.0% were females respondents from the community mental health sample, 50.0% were males and 50.0% were female respondents.

For the national sample, 50.0% were respondents aged 18-29, 50.0% were aged 30-39, 50.0% were aged 40-49, 50.0% were aged 50-59, 50.0% were aged 60-69, 50.0% were aged 70-79, 50.0% were aged 80-89, and 50.0% were 90 years of age or older. For the community mental health sample, 50.0% were respondents aged 18-29, 50.0% were aged 30-39, 50.0% were aged 40-49, 50.0% were aged 50-59, 50.0% were aged 60-69, 50.0% were aged 70-79, 50.0% were aged 80-89, and 50.0% were 90 years of age or older.

In terms of geographic regions for the national sample, 50.0% of the respondents came from the Northeast Region (Boston, New York, Philadelphia), 50.0% from the Midwest Region (Chicago, Madison, Miami, and Newark), and 50.0% from the South Region (New York, Miami, Dallas, and Seattle).

In terms of geographic regions for the community mental health sample, 50.0% of the respondents were from the Northeast Region (Boston, New York, Philadelphia), 50.0% from the South Region (New York, Madison, Miami, and Newark), and 50.0% from the West Region (New York, Miami, Dallas, and Seattle).

For the purpose of the study, certain age group 18 years and above were the targeted group. The national survey data entry was used to design and draw the sample. The data provided information on the West Coast (the studied sampling area). The sample was designed to provide with a suitable survey addresses across the entire region of the West including rural and urban areas, each of the nation governments, and other communities within. The sample was also designed to ensure reliable estimates on regional levels (North, Center, and South) and on points of collection of the government level (North (primary office), Mid, West, and South), national governing bodies (New York, Madison, and New York), and West (primary office, New York, and Madison).

Using the 2011 census population and housing census as a sampling frame, a sample of 4,000 households was drawn using stratified cluster sampling with a design of size- d (Pursey) with confidence level of 95%. The region was stratified into nine administrative blocks, which were then grouped to form clusters. The primary sampling unit (PSU) block for this survey stratification was a cluster of three levels: the distribution of government and non-government areas, administrative blocks within each administrative division, and clusters within identified and selected within each administrative blocks. The distribution of the sample among these strata will be stratified proportionally to the relative population size of each stratum (proportionally proportional to the cluster size).

Once the clusters were sampled, a household listing operation of these clusters was conducted across parts of the households in each cluster and designed collective forms across student housing, schools, nursing homes, factory accommodations were conducted as they do not fit the definition of residential household. The sample was designed to cover the 2.5 governments, using a cluster-size proportional to size sampling method. The confidence level was about 95% at 95% CI.

3. Key Findings

3.1 Behavioral Issues Facing Students

The focus of this study is to examine students' knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of behavioral and political participation and representation in a crisis, with an emphasis on political parties. The responses of the respondents when asked about the most important issue facing students today was categorized as follows: (a) the majority of the national sample and university students agreed that unemployment was the most important issue facing students today, with 65.6% of respondents from the national sample and 61.8% of university students. What is perceived by the systems between the two samples is that university students perceive a more behavioral issue (other finding: a job security or other pathway).



Figure 3. Of the following, what is the most important issue for students today?

Of the 27 individuals from the national sample who identified other issues, 20.7% stated that all of the issues (unemployment, poverty, terrorism, fighting corruption, inequality, environmental, technology/robotics, safety, security and vulnerability, enhancing democracy and digital privacy) were important at the same time, followed by the economy with crime and drugs with 10.4% for the university students' sample. An individual other issue, of those, is the agreed on the economy another 10.4% of the population is the most important issue facing students currently, with 1.2% stated that these problems must be addressed with the other issues.

3.2 Participation

The second portion of the survey delved into behavioral perceptions toward their political participation.

2.1.1 Political Interest

The survey asked the respondents about the extent of their interest in politics and found that 65.6% of respondents from the national sample gave very uninterested compared to only 4.6% who are very interested. The same pattern appears among university students, as 58.9% were very uninterested compared to 10.6% who were very interested.

These results show that the majority of respondents are not interested in politics, which can be related to several factors, such as the inefficiency of the political parties, the low political participation among them, and weak public knowledge and awareness.

2.1.2 Motivation of Expression

When the respondents were asked about the extent to which they feel that they can freely and publicly express their opinion without fear of reprisal, 64.6% of respondents from the national sample indicated that they can freely express their opinion from a large to a medium extent, compared to 49.1% of the university students' sample indicated from a large to a medium extent. This means that the respondents believe that they have a solid level of freedom of expression, coupled with an emerging trend across the region whereby non-1 individuals are relatively more independent.



Figure 1. Distribution of responses for 'Do you feel that you can freely and publicly express your opinion without fear of reprisal?'

2.1.3 Political Participation

After analyzing the survey results, it is notable that the level of political participation of the respondents was low. For instance, 59.6% of the respondents from the national sample have not volunteered for a political party, 47.9% have not joined a demonstration, and 67.1% have not volunteered for a volunteer service/parliament over the past few years. The only exception was voting in any type of election, as 47.6% indicated they had voted in the previous years. The same applies to university students, with 65.6% having volunteered for a political party, 50.6% not joining a political volunteer 6% not having joined a demonstration.

When it comes to social participation, the percentages were higher, as 69.6% stated they had attended a workshop/seminar/online meetings and attended a course (followed) within 6% monthly, 59.6% of the university students' sample attended an event and 31.1% attended a safe (seminar/workshop).

to their role. It can be understood that the majority of respondents are more interested in participating in social activities such as clubs than participating in politics activities.

Furthermore, 50.1% of the respondents from the national sample indicated they were not invited by a political party to attend an event in the past 12 months, compared to 50.0% of the university students' sample. 50.0% of the national sample have not participated in a political party event over the past 12 months and 50% of the university students' sample have not participated either. Of those who had participated in such events in the past 12 months, 33 adult respondents and 29 university students, 10% of the national sample indicated that the events they participated in were very useful or somewhat useful, and 10% of the university students' sample indicated any useful or somewhat useful. When they were asked if they would go again, for the entire national sample indicated that they would go again, compared to 50.0% of the university students' sample.

These data were not shared were asked if they were invited, according to what 50.0% of respondents from the national sample indicated that they would not invite 50.0% of respondents from the university students' sample indicated the same.

The survey also found that 50.0% of the national sample were not affiliated with any political party, compared to about 50.0% of university students. Those who are affiliated with a political party were asked about the reasons behind supporting a political party. The majority of respondents indicated that supporting political activities, to electing their political actions, they believe that any actions will be through political parties and fighting corruption through political parties is an organized manner were important reasons to support a political party.



Figure 1: Are you affiliated with a political party?

When asked if they have reached out to a performance over the past 12 years in regards to finding a job, addressing the issue of unemployment in general, addressing poverty in general, or addressing a demand they face, 50.0% of the national sample did not reach out to a performance to find a job, to address, 50% did not reach out to address the issue of unemployment in general, 50.0% did not reach out to address poverty in general, and about 50.0% did not reach out to address whatever they face.

As for the university students' sample, 50% did not reach to a performance over the past 12 years to find a job, 50.0% did not reach out to address the issue of unemployment in general,

100% did not reach out to address poverty in general, and 88% did not reach out to address a demand they had.

Missouri indicates that respondents did not view political activities to address their issues/interests, and ratings the impact of the issue further. It appears that political participation rates are low and that the issues stated that they will look address that voters to come to or contact them.

3. Knowledge/Insights

The section of the survey asked to understand the respondents' knowledge and perceptions of politics and political parties. The results were below:

3.1 Political Knowledge

The respondents were asked to name political parties in action for the national sample, 88.7% did not name any political party in action, compared to 78.8% from the university students' sample. As the majority of both samples were not aware of any political parties in action, the findings indicate that the political parties in action are being a source of ongoing awareness and in terms of answering questions about their mission or their position in the political arena.

The significance of the response (politically, both the national sample and the university students) were aware regarding their knowledge about political parties. The majority of both samples did not know anything about political parties, and many of the respondents stated the names of political parties listed outside their own as "unknown," which represents the lack of political awareness and knowledge.

3.2 Perceptions of Political Parties

When the respondents were asked about which of the existing political parties come closest to represent their political interests, and environment, 76.8% of the respondents from the national sample and 78.8% of the university students' sample indicated that none of them represents that interest.

3.3 Representation

The fourth section of the State of Missouri (Missouri) and Representatives (Missouri) survey asked the respondents from both groups about the extent to which they feel political parties (liberal/conservative, progressive, conservative, green/eco-friendly, multi-partisan/neutral, labor/union, government, religious leaders, and other represent them.

Only 88.8% of the national sample indicated that political parties do not represent them at all; 78.8% indicated that conservatives do not represent them at all and 75.8% stated that the progressives/conservative that at all. 88.8% of the national sample indicated that conservative do not represent them at all; 88% indicated that government officials do not represent them at all and 78.8% of the national sample indicated that they do not represent them at all; 88.8% indicated that the green/eco-friendly do not represent them at all and 78.8% indicated that religious leaders do not

indicated that political parties do not represent them at all, in the survey as well as the majority of respondents' control sample indicated that political parties are currently very ineffective (64.0% of the national sample and 74.0% of the university students).



Figure 1: Survey: Ineffectiveness of political parties in university (2018)

The survey followed up with the respondents and asked them about the reasons for the ineffectiveness of political parties. For the national sample, 64.0% of the respondents totally agreed or somewhat agreed that the lack of meaningful programs—one of the reasons behind political parties' ineffectiveness—denotes that political parties do not address people's needs, as 71.0% totally agreed or somewhat agreed that, 66.0% totally agreed or somewhat agreed that the lack of expertise is a reason for political parties' ineffectiveness.

However, 68.0% of the university sample totally agreed or somewhat agreed that political parties' programs do not address people's needs, 66.0% agreed or totally agreed or somewhat agreed that political parties' lack of expertise denotes, 70.0% totally agreed or somewhat agreed that lack of expertise is one of the reasons of political parties' ineffectiveness.

64.0% of the national sample indicated that political parties are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence legislative decisions in a way that reflects their constituents' interests and goals, as 66.0% indicated that they are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence society's value system; 66.0% indicated that they are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence the media; 66.0% indicated that they are somewhat or not able at all to influence consumer decisions.

In the university, 66.0% of the respondents from the national sample stated that political parties are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence legislative decisions, 70.0% indicated political parties are not able or not able at all to influence professional associations and trade union decisions, and 66.0% indicated that political parties are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence government decisions.

The majority of the university students' sample found political parties to be somewhat unable or not able at all to influence decisions made by the previously mentioned institutions. In a way that reflects their interests and goals, for instance, 76.0% stated that they are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence society's value system; 76.0% indicated that they are somewhat unable or not able at all to influence professional associations and trade union decisions, and 76.0% stated

that that political parties are somewhat suitable or not able at all to influence the political process.

Furthermore, the respondents were asked about the extent to which they believe that political parties were capable of addressing their issues. The majority of respondents from the national sample and university sample indicated that political parties were somewhat capable or not capable at all to address government expenditure's budget deficit, health, energy for prices, energy efficiency issues, crime, poverty issues, education, water scarcity, lighting corruption, education, and unemployment.

More specifically, 70.4% of the national sample found political parties somewhat incapable or not capable at all to address country's budget deficit; 74.4% indicated that they are somewhat incapable or incapable at all to address fuel prices; and 70.4% indicated that they are incapable or incapable at all to address poverty. For the university students' sample, 60.4% indicated that political parties are somewhat incapable or not capable at all to address issues facing the education sector; 74.4% indicated that they are somewhat incapable or not capable at all to address crime; and 74% indicated that they are somewhat incapable or not capable at all to address unemployment.

27.4 Political Parties and Democracy's Sustainability

64.4% of respondents from the national sample indicated that political parties are very important or somewhat important for democracy's sustainability, whereas 37.4% indicated that they are somewhat unimportant or not important at all for the university students' sample. 70.4% stated that they are very important to somewhat important, compared to 34.4% who stated that they are somewhat unimportant or not important at all.



Figure 26: Number of respondents who believe political parties are important for democracy's sustainability?

27.5 Political Parties and the National Culture

When respondents were asked about the extent to which they think political parties were suitable for the national culture, 67.4% of the national sample stated that political parties were very suitable or somewhat suitable for the national culture, compared to 74.4% who indicated that they are somewhat unsuitable or not suitable at all for the national culture.

As for the university students, 88.8% indicated that they were very satisfied or somewhat satisfied for the performance while 88.8% indicated that they are somewhat dissatisfied or not satisfied at all for the performance.

20.4 Political Parties' Contribution to the Political and Economic Reform

The survey that asked the respondents about how political parties could contribute to political and economic reforms, saw that 55.8% of the national sample and 55.8% of the university students' sample indicated that they could contribute to the political and economic reform by improving the economic conditions further, 35.8% of the national sample and 35.8% university students indicated that by establishing effective political parties and encouraging political reform, they can contribute to the political and economic reform.

55.8% of the national sample and 55.8% of the students' sample were not satisfied how political parties contribute to the political and economic reform. The respondents that political parties do not improve their program in an effective way to reach their objectives. It must also mean that the voters do not view that performance to contribute to such efforts.

3. Literacy and Political Parties

20.4 Political Participation

The survey asked to assess voters' views on political parties. Both the national sample and the university students' sample were asked about the extent to which they were interested in politics. The results show that 88.8% of the national sample stated that they were somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied at political parties, while only 8.8% were very interested or somewhat interested similarly, 88.8% of the university students' sample were somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied at political parties or not and 8.8% were very interested or somewhat interested at political parties.



Figure 3: How interested you are in politics (national)

To assess the willingness of the of the respondents to participate in the upcoming parliamentary elections in 2024 and municipal elections in 2025, both samples were asked about the extent to which they would vote for a political party in the parliamentary elections of 2024. The majority of both samples indicated they would definitely not vote for a political party (88.8% of the national

sample and 89% from the university students' sample agreed that the national sample and 89% from the university students' sample stated that they would definitely vote for a political party or probably would vote for a political party in the parliamentary elections of 2010.

Furthermore, 85.2% of the national sample stated that they would probably or definitely not vote for a political party in the (national) elections of 2010, while 83.2% believe that they would probably or definitely vote for a political party only 8.7% had no clear view to answer. The university students' sample was similar, as 85.8% would probably or definitely not vote for a political party in the upcoming (national) elections, as 82.8% agreed or probably or definitely vote for a political party.

The respondents were then asked about the extent to which they would be willing to vote through parliamentary elections by mail this year. The results show that 89% of the national sample (87% of the university students' sample) would probably or definitely not vote, compared to 85.2% of the national sample and 88.8% of the university students' sample who would definitely or probably vote.

Consequently, 70.7 respondents of the national sample and 89% respondents of the university students' sample also would vote through parliamentary elections via web-based electronic means. That 89% of the administrative respondents believed that they would want to vote if the candidate is competent, trustworthy, and provides services and jobs, as 89% of the national sample and 89% of the university students' sample stated that it was their right to vote and participate in public life.

On the other hand, of those who would not want to vote, 85.2% of the national respondents and 89% of the university students' respondents believe that voting will change another 9% of the national respondents and 88.8% of the university students' respondents are not interested in politics or elections. Additionally, 80% of the national respondents and 73% of the university students' respondents are not interested in elections as a way to participate in public life. 88.8% out of 89 national respondents from the administrative sample stated that the candidates are not trustworthy and 8 out of 9 university students from the sample agreed that candidates are not trustworthy would.

3.3.4 Services and challenges

As the respondents were asked about the most important issue being under discussion for to all them about the best system to address these issues. To identify, 85.2% of the national sample supported a parliamentary system to elect national, state, and local public officials and to elect public sample in parliamentary elections. This was followed by 89% who identified a system where strong authority makes decisions without considering electoral results, or the opinions of the opposition. 85.2% stated that a system governed by state law without political parties or elections can solve the most important issue. However, 89% agreed on a parliamentary system in which only non-organizational compete in parliamentary elections, and only 8.7% believed that a government that provides for the needs of its citizens without giving them the right to participate in the political process can solve the most important issue.

For the university students, the responses differed. 89.8% agreed that the system to solve the important issue is a system governed by state law without political parties or elections. Another

64% preferred a parliamentary system in which national, sub-national, and student parties compete in parliamentary elections. Furthermore, 64% believe that a government that provides for the needs of its citizens without giving them the right to participate in the political process can cause the most harm to citizens, while 6% consider it a strong authority which makes decisions without considering electoral results or the opinions of the opposition. The greatest percentage of 64% believed that a parliamentary system in which only non-voting parties compete in parliamentary elections is a system suitable for developing the respondents who led to this research. In contrast, 20% preferred a system



Figure 4. Which type of electoral system do you prefer most?

It can be indicated that over 60% of the respondents from both samples believe that voting helps, supports, and helping are very important in elections – which makes the offering a set separation of elections among countries. In fact, 64% of the national sample believe that having to vote in a certain direction is very to somewhat provided in elections, and 64% stated that they feel having to vote in a certain direction is somewhat or very not. Additionally, 14% of the secondary students' sample believe that having to vote in a certain direction is very to somewhat provided in elections, and only 6% stated that they feel having to vote in a certain direction is somewhat or very not.

2.2.4. Voters' Parties and Ideologies

The respondents were asked to choose an option that expresses their point of view on their political parties that always approaches regarding paying the cost of education. The results show that 71% of the national sample and 74% of the secondary students' sample supported a political party that advocates for primary and secondary school education to be fully paid for by the government of those who identified a party that advocates for school savings. They were asked about the percentage that parents should pay. The results show that 64% believe that the parents should pay 50%, and 20% stated with 0% of education tuition.

When it comes to university education, 88% of the national sample and 87% of the university students' sample would vote for a political party that advocates for higher education to be fully paid for by the government, followed by 85% of the national sample and 81% of the university students' sample who would vote for a party that advocates for the cost of higher education costs to be shared equally between parents and the government.

Following the same approach to identify the respondent's best option to support their view on healthcare expenses, 85% of the national sample and 80% of the university students' sample support that without either option, we fully justify by public funds, followed by 81% of the national sample and 76% of the university students' sample who would vote for a party that advocates for the deal struck between individuals and public funds. They were asked to indicate the percentage that the individuals should pay, as well as an amount of national expenditures that individuals should pay 50% of the healthcare expenses, followed by 50% who stated that 50% is the percentage that individuals should pay.



Figure 4: How do these public policies that solve the following three options to support their view of healthcare expenses, broken down by group? (N=1,000 national respondents; N=200 university students)

However, considering the cost of public transportation system expressed by the respondent's point of view, 84% of the national sample and 81% of the university students' sample support a fully government-subsidized public transportation system. On the other hand, 25% of the national sample and 20% of the university students' sample support a partially government-subsidized public transportation system, indicating they would vote for parties that advocate for such policies. Another 14% of the national sample and 11% of the university students' sample indicated they would vote for a political party that advocates for states to pay the other transportation cost approach.

The respondents were then asked to indicate if they would vote for a party that advocates for the full preservation of the environment and/or full economic growth at the expense of the environment, or somewhere in between. In that, 83% of the national sample and 81% of the university students' sample stated that they would vote for the issue that favors the preservation of the environment with economic growth, followed by 20% of the national sample and 20% of the university students' sample who would vote for the full preservation of the environment regardless of economic growth.

The outcomes of interest are the respondents' stated intention about political party they would vote for, 49.6% of the national sample and 49.3% of the university students' sample identify themselves as a party that advocates for more water resources in the political process, whereas 49.6% of the national sample and 49.3% of the university students' sample would vote for a party that advocates for keeping the status of water resources in the political process as it now stands, for the outcomes of interest in the political process, 48.0% of the national sample and 49.3% of the university students' sample stated they would vote for a political party that advocates for more water resources in the political process's performance.

All the respondents indicated that the majority would like to see a political party adopting policies that improve the educational system, healthcare system, transportation system, preservation of the environment and economic growth, more resources of water, assistance increase of youth in the political process. Most of these respondents would increase government spending, showing they would vote for a bigger role for the government.

3.7 Nature of Political Parties

3.7.1 Beliefs of Respondents in the Government

In the survey, the survey statistically independent groups the regarding the future of political parties is under concerns of beliefs and behaviors in the government, to that end the respondents were asked if they think that the role of political parties in the next 10 years will be larger than it is now, as it is now, or less than it is now. The results show that 49.3% of the national sample and 49.3% of the university students' sample indicated that the role of political parties in the next 10 years will be larger than it is now, 48.0% of national sample and 49.3% of the university students' sample indicated the role of political parties in the next 10 years will be as it is now, compared to 4.7% of the national sample and 4.7% of university students indicated that their role will be less.



Figure 10. Do you think the role of political parties in the next 10 years will be larger than it is now, as it is now, or less than it is now?

However, 48.0% of the national sample and 49.3% of the university students' sample stated that political parties will be able to form a government in order within 5 to 10 years. The rest followed by 4.7% of the national sample and 4.7% of the university students' sample indicated they will

be able to do so within the next 10 years, and 60% of the national sample and 54.6% of the university students' sample said that they will within 10-15 years.

It is the respondents (both political parties) disagree to within the next five (5) years, 28.6% of the national sample and 31.1% of the university students' sample indicated that the cabinet should will have to deal to form government in India.

The survey followed up with those who indicated that they will need to able to form a government and asked them to provide their thoughts on that. 60.6% of the national sample and 54.6% of the university students' sample stated that it was due to the inefficiencies and weakness of political parties. Another reason a government formation will not come from the cabinet, as indicated by 28.6% of the national sample and 31% of the university students' sample. Other reasons included corruption, nepotism, and favoritism along with the lack of investment into, and a country's lack of resources and lack of participatory.

5.1.2. Forming Political Parties

The respondents were asked if they believe that the prime minister should consult with political parties represented in the parliament, or with all political parties in formation government, or should they not consult with any political party. More than 60% of the national sample and 61% of the students' sample indicated that the prime minister should consult with political parties represented in the parliament. 28.6% of the national sample and 31% of the students' sample also indicated that the prime minister should consult with all political parties. However, 10.3% of the national sample and 10% of the students' sample mentioned that the prime minister should not consult with any political party.

5.1.3. Impact of Political Parties

In order to bring about change, political parties need to attract the attention of voters by focusing on their areas of interest for voters. 69% of the respondents from the national sample and 70.4% of university students indicated that economic reforms and the reduction of unemployment and high prices are some of the most important issues political parties should focus on to attract voters' attention. Further, 61% of the national sample and 60% of the university students' sample indicated that political reforms and enhancing transparency and accountability is another important issue political parties should focus on to attract their attention. There are also several other issues political parties need to focus on to attract the attention of voters: this includes responding to voters' needs and working for the public interest (7.4% national and 8.4% university students); creating the role of political parties to reform their image (3.8% national, 4.1% university students); and developing the educational and healthcare sectors (3.4% national, 3.8% university students).

Following that ... and to engage the support of political parties on ... indicators and the economic and political reform, the survey asked to understand the extent to which voters' attitudes toward political parties have changed over the past 10 months. As a result, the majority of respondents from both samples stated that their attitudes have not changed, with 61% of the national sample versus 64% of university students stating their attitudes had not changed, compared to 24% of the national sample and 18.4% of university students whose attitudes have changed.



Figure 10: The percentage of students who participated in various activities before and after the survey.

Each month since the pollster James Hanley has sent pollsters new questions to shift students' attitudes toward them, or perhaps it might be their behavior, but the pollster doesn't know through the administration of the survey.

Nevertheless, the survey followed up with the respondents who indicated that their attitudes had changed and asked them about how they have changed. The results show that 78.0% of the national sample and 81.0% of the student sample indicated that their attitudes have become much more or somewhat more positive (in the other hand), 81.0% of the national sample and 81.0% of the student indicated that their attitudes became somewhat more negative or much more negative.

This result is attributed to the new options through which university students enjoy a wider political arena of activities options.

3. Political Parties and Involvement

3.1 Membership

In this section, the survey asked to measure the level of political participation among university students only. The results show that an overwhelming majority (94.0%) of students stated that they were not currently a member of any economic, party, or club, compared to only 4.0% who indicated they were members of such entities.

The survey also asked those who are members to identify the nature of economic, party, or club, that 88.0% indicated they were members of health and sport clubs, 1.0% were members of student political party club, 1.0% were members of charity organization, 1.0% were members of law club, and 9.0% were members of other clubs.

3.2 Political Participation

The respondents were asked if they ever participated in student-led elections on campus. The survey finds that 89.0% stated that they have not participated in such elections before, compared to 1.0% who stated that they have. Regarding participation in any event organized by political party on campus, 97.0% indicated that they have participated only 1.0% indicated that they have.

The survey followed up with those who have participated and found that 76% stated that they would no longer:

As for those who would no longer, they were asked if they were stated would happen, for which 83% stated that they wouldn't, this shows a relatively poor response with political party affiliation again. Further, 75% of the respondents somewhat agree or strongly oppose the presence of political parties in university campuses while only 26% strongly support or somewhat support their presence.



Figure 10: How often would you support the presence of political parties on university campuses?

However, 76% strongly agreed or somewhat agreed that political parties are seeking an inappropriate attraction to get parties in comparison with 75% who somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed to feel 83% out of the respondents believe that voting influences them to join a political party. 83% respondents were asked about what would encourage them to join a student body affiliated with a political party. The survey found that 81% of them stated that they do not care to join any party.

10.2 Student Affiliations

What about about what they believe would happen in a future scenario was voting for a political party about campuses. The results show that 61% of respondents indicated that such a scenario would be questioned by the authorities while about 26% stated that they would not be questioned by anyone. The new company being an active participant in understanding and awareness of the recent scenario, which supports, supported the business to test with (just change it public settings without any political).

10.3 Political Awareness

What respondents were asked about their awareness level regarding the non-consideration, put forth by the legal committee to hinder the political system on profit and political parties, only 43% indicated that they were aware and have read them, followed by 34% who indicated they were aware but have not read them, and 23% who also indicated that they were not aware of these considerations.



Figure 10: Undergraduate and graduate students are equally encouraged to engage with political parties.

Furthermore, the respondents were asked to identify the scenarios where youth and political party interactions would best encourage them to engage with political parties. The results show that 78% indicated they were somewhat discouraged or discouraged to interact with the recommendation that “at least one of political party leaders have been elected to office.” Additionally, 80% of the students surveyed were somewhat discouraged or discouraged to interact that “the law states that to attend they be subjected to, questioned, held accountable, or punished against that commitment or obligation because of their party affiliation.”

76% of the students also indicated that they were somewhat discouraged or discouraged to interact that “students of higher education institutions who are members of a political party have the right to practice all party activities within the campus of those institutions without any restrictions or regulations on their rights.”

In sum, the survey results show that almost all students indicated that they either participated less or the students were not a part of any political party and had not attended any event organized by them.

4. Entrepreneurship

4.1 Jobs



4.2 Revenue



3. Intellectual Property



3. Education Level



3.1 Employment status



3.2 Income status



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