

## **The Impact of Political Development on Political Participation**

**Dr.Nisrin Yasin Al Hamadani\***

---

The study aimed to investigate the impact of political development on political participation in Jordan. The research addressed the different concepts related to political development, and the political participation. Moreover the research handles the relation between political development and political participation. The research handled the role of His Majesty King Abdullah the Second in the political development in Jordan

The study concluded that Jordan's situation in political development is perhaps one of the best situations compared to the neighboring countries. In addition the study concluded that political development in Jordan in particular requires a single and detailed research, as it has gone through many stages. Each phase requires individual research. The study also concluded that Jordan is moving forward through political reform that reflects attention to all developmental issues, especially political, social and economic development.

**Keywords: Political Development, Political Participation**

---

\* Dr.Nisrin Yasin Al Hamadani

## **Introduction**

Perhaps people hear about the concept of political development most of the time, especially in Arab countries, and they believe that those who engage in politics or study are the ones who are responsible for . Each one has a role in one form or another, whether by belonging, or understanding, to have a conscious citizen with a solid social basis, for the purposed of guaranteeing at least the first step to develop a real policy. Due to the fact that development in general is changing the status of society from the stability to reach a better position through the best exploitation of energies, scientific efforts to increase production and upgrade services. , and it is in general is to achieve a rapid and cumulative increase over a period of time in production and services, scientific efforts must organize joint governmental and popular activities, so the importance of political participation as the main promoter of political development has emerged.

## **Problem Statement:**

The research statement stems from the nature of the relationship between political development and political participation and the multiplicity of opinions about the impact of each other.

## **Research objectives and significance:**

The study objectives and its importance are due to concluding the following:

- Clarifying the concept of political development, definitions, components and constraints, importance.
- Clarifying the concept of political participation and its realities, types and levels.
- Showing that political participation is the cornerstone of political development. -

-Identifying the nature of the relationship between political development and political participation and to find out the impact of each other.

### **Research Hypothesis:**

It is an attempt to conclude the impact of political development on political participation and vice versa and to be able to understand the nature of the relationship between them by understanding each concept on the one hand, through a set of views from the various books and references

### **Research Questions:**

- What political development means?
- What is political participation concept?
- What is the impact of political development on political participation?
- Does political participation lead to political development?
- What is the nature of the relationship between political development and political participation?

### **Research Methodology:**

The analytical and historical descriptive approach was used through a collection of sources, such as books, journals and articles.

### **Literature review**

In recent years, Jordan has faced a new form of challenge, represented by the situation in neighboring Arab countries. Jordan has been able to face the new internal and external challenges. The most recent is the war in Iraq and Syria in

the context of the war on a terrorist organization (ISIS), in addition to the burden of hosting refugees and efforts to achieve acceptable levels of energy security. . . All of this led to emergence of economic situation and increased need for a stable economy and summarized Jordan challenges in three levels: military, economic and intellectual challenge.

The main reason for the success of Jordan is King Abdullah II's ability to absorb the impact of the enormous political changes in the region, based on a stable political vision and wisdom based on moderation and popular consensus through the adoption of a well-implemented executive plan that includes the development of the public sector To participate in political and civil and improve the level of services for citizens and others to stimulate economic growth.

In 1956, the United Nations derived a definition of development as a process which both people and government are directed to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities to help them integrate into the lives of nations and contribute to their advancement as best they can. (World Arabic Encyclopedia).

Jordan always sees concepts from the local perspective, taking into consideration the global perspective. Therefore, the vision of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is close to the royal vision, with regard to the concept of political development.

Perhaps the closest concept of political development is intellectual maturity commensurate with the world movement and its evolution and acceleration with change and synchronize everything around us and anticipate some issues sometimes to be an important part mature and disavow its way to its demise.

Political Development refers to a set of variable that targeting culture , and political infrastructure that leads to move the community from traditional system to new non traditional syaten and causing transfer in human political ability to take the initiative for the purpose of establishing new infrastructures and to develop new values capable to absorb problems and solve the same and to cope up with the continuous demands and changes for the purpose of achieving new social goals ( Issa, 2006)

Tasneem (2015) stated that political development in any country depends on political participation whereas political participation depends on institutionalization. Political development cannot take place in the absence of effective institutions that allow mass participation.

Political development isvital for any country since it is the core of development concept ,since it includes economic, cultural social development theories / Therefore the development problem is basically political problem emerged fro the political though sice it is a primary condition to provideva set of plans, programs , thoughts and figures fro development process( Murad , 2006)

### **Political Participation**

The concept of political participation emerged in Europe. It came after the collapse of the feudal and agricultural system and the beginning of the industrial revolution, which was accompanied by the rise of the middle class and its demand for power in the 18th and 19th centuries, Which lifted restrictions that limited the political participation of all the popular masses and mobilization in the fight against the elections, but in Asia and Africa, this phenomenon emerged in the twentieth

century after the decline of colonialism to address the essence of the relationship between the individual and Authority. (Al-Aswad, 1990: 248)

Political participation means making a positive contribution to decision-making to determine the type and level of opportunities for citizens and their communities in all economic, political, social and cultural spheres, and at all levels of the family, civil society organizations and even state institutions. This is the group and the many alternatives of the original rights stipulated in the international conventions. All the regional and local charters, and this participation may be through: political mobilization of citizens or failure of adequate governmental efforts provided both public and private sectors and civil society organizations to of. (Abdulnabi, 2010: 5)

The political participation in terms of nature, size and content has become a necessity for the citizens of this age, which has become a guarantee determined by a set of rights, namely freedom of thought, expression and assembly, the establishment of political parties, trade unions and associations, as well as the right to education, equality and equal opportunity. From choosing, monitoring and isolating rulers, if necessary, in addition to legitimizing governance. (Kamel, 2000: 284)

### **Types or Forms of Political Participation:**

Political participation often refers to two kinds of political systems: the first is the democracy of the political system and the other is the authoritarianism of the political system. Political participation has thus been divided into several forms or types: voluntary, independent, positive or democratic participation. - Political participation mobilized, undemocratic or negative. - Participation by force, carried

out by the illegal political system, and cannot change because it does not legitimize the political system in the event of participation as some extremist groups. Political participation can also be divided into legal and illegal participation.

### **Political Participation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

Political participation began in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan since the establishment of the Emirate of Eastern Jordan in 1921, and was reflected in the issuance of the Basic Law of the Emirate in 1928, and the Constitution of the Kingdom of the first in 1947.

Accordingly, the Legislative Council elections were held during the reign of the late King Abdullah's founder. This process continued under the reign of the late King Talal bin Abdullah, who issued a new constitution in 1952 in line with the new conditions and requirements in the Kingdom. Hussein Bin Talal, who since his accession to the throne in 1953, has been keen to implement the Constitution, especially the holding of parliamentary elections and the elections of trade unions, clubs and charities.

As well as the status of political participation in the era of King Abdullah II after he ascended the throne in the Kingdom, where he oversees the balance between the different sectors of the people in their political participation in order to build modern Jordan, which can keep abreast of developments in the world at all levels, gave comprehensive reform an absolute priority, To highlight the political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and other aspects of life, where attention was given to legislations necessary to sustain the momentum of life and work in the Kingdom, the interest in different sectors of the people, Of the role in building the new Jordanian society, as well as professional unions under its formations and not involve ample numbers of the people.

Participation is an essential component of development. It is based on freedom of expression and organization and on the ability to participate constructively. It means voluntary involvement in the change that is determined by the participants themselves. It also means the involvement of citizens in developing themselves and their lives. Participation can be both a mean and purpose. It is a means of providing an opportunity for individuals to engage with others and to discuss issues that concern them or threaten their lives, and it is a purpose by achieving common goals that would not be possible without such participation. (Aliwa, 2008: 5)

Since political participation is a process of gradual transition from a particular structure of governance and power management to another structure based on a comprehensive political, partisan, administrative, cultural and media pluralism in the context of a national consensus shared by all groups and ideologies, we can discern the thread between political development and political participation.

### **The Relationship between Political Development and Political Participation in Jordan**

Regarding the Jordanian society on the relationship between political development and political participation. Abdullah Bin Al Hussein has shown an ongoing commitment to reform the social, political and economic sector and has begun to support broader initiatives for democratic reform. In the past few years, the Jordanian government has worked to improve Jordan's legal and regulatory frameworks and legal reforms to achieve full independence of the judiciary. Has been the political arena in recent years, including both political development and political participation, a relative decline in the participation of civil society in the decision-making process has been noted. Link such as political parties and trade unions, and raised the ceiling of press freedom and activating the role of the media



more and all other political push development steps forward through the activation of political participation, and here we see the real impact that participation reflected on the development of political life. (Usaid. Gov: 2011)

In 2003, Jordan's King Abdullah II decided to establish the Ministry of Political Development because it aspires to expand popular participation in public life. The King of Jordan seeks to develop policies, strategies and programs to enhance the participation of local communities, political parties, civil society organizations, educational institutions, trade unions and professional and labor associations, women and youth in public life.

### **Previous Studies**

Nasser ( 2017) study aims to identify: the concept of political development in its broadest sense together with its relation to political stability, the actual political development in Jordan, and finally the role played by king Abdullah II in the needed political changes. The study also attempts to identify obstacles encountered by the development and political reform in order to propose suitable solutions.. The study used mixed comparative methodology which includes an analytical method that investigates and analyzes the impact of political stability in Jordan, and a historical method that traces and monitors the affiliate of political stability.. The study concluded that Political education plays a significant role in development process and in building up the state for it represents a harmonious correlation between the political system and the society.

Shibli, Saad Shaker (2016 study aimed to achieve the following objectives: To identify the status of the process of development, and study the stages and the definition of the concept of political participation in their frameworks To examine the mechanisms of interaction between development the process of political

participation and highlight the role of development in political stability. The study concluded that political development in some countries achievements by adopting political decision makers for this task. The study also concluded that the political participation is significant in the political development processes in the country being necessary at the level of the individual and society in political life and the state, and because the process of political participation

Tasneem (2015) aimed to distinguish political development from modernization and to identify political development with institutionalization of political organizations and procedures. The study indicated that levels of political development in the country can be measured by levels of system efficacy that is structural stratification and functional specialization

Shwaihah and Al-Khawaldah (2013) study investigates Jordanian university students' attitudes towards political participation. A random sample of 515 students from eight Jordanian universities. The study used a questionnaire to collect the required data. The study concluded that the general mean for young people's political participation is 3.09, the highest being for casting vote in parliamentary elections and the lowest for membership in a political party. Students' reluctance to cast their votes in elections can be attributed to low awareness of the importance of political participation, the lack of sufficient

information about candidates and students' ignorance of the tasks and duties of members of parliament..

Abeer (2012) study addressd the main challenges impeding women's advancement, especially the debate over the role of the Provisional Election Law for 2010 in achieving the concepts of citizenship, and equal opportunities for all male and female Jordanians. Women empowerment and their participation in leadership and decision – making is necessary to ensure gender mainstreaming on all levels.

## **Conclusion**

Jordan's situation in political development is perhaps one of the best situations compared to the neighboring countries because Jordan enjoys security and stability. Certainly, there is no development in the absence of stability in any .country in the world

The talk about political development as well as political participation was as close as possible to the situation in Jordan, without elaborating on what was written about it because it corresponds to the reality of political development and political participation in Jordan, especially in recent times.

The political development in Jordan in particular requires asingle and detailed research, as it has gone through many stages. Each phase requires individual research. This is also the case with political participation, despite the difference and multiplicity of their concept throughout the life of the Kingdom and despite all the circumstances and challenges. In the implementation and practice of

democracy, Jordan has striven to lead the government in activating the role of the Jordanian parliament as a key front reflecting the extent of popular participation and political participation of women and activating the role of trade unions, civil institutions and associations. . Jordan's progress towards development is a role model among Arab countries. Jordan is still moving forward especially in recent times through political reform that reflects attention to all developmental issues, especially political, social and economic development.

## References

.Aliwa, Al-Sayed. (2008). **Studies in Public Policy and Decision Making**, Cairo -

Abdulnabi, Mohammed Al-Ameen (2010). **Positive participation of youth in urban society and their impact on Sustainable Development**,

Website.<http://walamin.elaphblog.com/posts.aspx?u=435&51765>

AbeerBashierDababneh (2012) , **Jordanian Women's Political Participation: Legislative : Status and Structural Challenges**. European Journal of Social Sciences Vol.27 No.2

Al Aswad, Sadiq (1990). **Political Sociology ,Basics and Dimensions, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research**, Faculty of Political Science, University of Baghdad.

Al-'Alawi, Al-Mutasim Bellah (2009). **Political Reform in the Gulf States from 1970 - 2009**, .Master Thesis, MEU University, Amman

Diaab, Izz Al-Din (2005). **Political Development in the Arab World: Necessities and Difficulties**, Political Thought Magazine, Cairo, Issue 22-23.

Government and Democracy ", usaid. Gov on 19-5-2011

Issa, Youssef, Ghassan Sa'id (2006). **Duality of authority over the political Development of .the Palestinian National Authority after the legislative elections**

Arab World Encyclopedia References, the Arab Open Academy of Political Science Library -J " in Denmark

Murad, Ali Abbas (2006). **Political Participation from Development Perspective**, "Political and International Journal, Issue 5, Faculty of Political Science, University of Mustansiriya

Nasser NayefHadetha AL-kherisha(2017), **Political Development and Its Impact on the Political Stability in Jordan 1999- 2015** , MSC, Middel East University, Amman

ShwaihathSafa and Mohammad Al-Khawaldah (2013) **Jordanian University Students' Attitudes Towards Political Participation**.Derasatof educational Sciences, Vol40 , Issue 2

TasneemSikander (2015) **Political Development and Political Decay**. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 5, No. 3