

The Parliament's Role in the Political Reformation in Performing the Directives of the King in the Arab Spring Era in Jordan

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Received 8 May 2013; accepted 13 August 2013

Abstract

The goal of this study is to get to understand the role of the parliament in the political reformation due to the directives of the King in the Arab Spring era in Jordan for the years 2011-2013, where the changes that were witnessed by the Arab region due to revolutions (which was named the Arab Spring in the Arab Region). It ended the studies to a sum of conclusions such as that Jordan is moving in steady steps towards political reformation, activating democracy, activating institutions of civil society and activating the Partisans' movements.

The study also recommended the necessity of developing and strengthening the Jordanian House of Representatives constitutionally by giving it more permission and that is after developing and reforming a modern electoral law that goes along with the 2011 developments which are the beginning of the Arab Spring obtaining a political board consisting of modern parties of whom are not members or social characters (Clans), the thing which is expected to develop politics in Jordan.

Key words: Parliament; Political reformation; Democracy; Jordan

Issam Ibrahim Mohammad Muhasen (2013). The Parliament's Role in the Political Reformation in Performing the Directives of the King in the Arab Spring Era in Jordan. *Studies in Sociology of Science*, 4(3), 22-30. Available from: URL: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/sss/article/view/j.sss.1923018420130403.2602> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/j.sss.1923018420130403.2602>

INTRODUCTION

Starting from the huge importance of speech in the life of nations and societies and its advancement, an increasing value has been given to the contents of speech in the modern era by leaders and governors; not only in the local level of geographical and social boundaries; which may think that the speech was especially directed to it, but also internationally, and that is because of the dynamic effects for international events in different countries and societies.

That is why the political system in Jordan is working on balancing and cooperating the three authorities—Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and this system depends on two essential points according to the constitution—the Executive power which consists of the King and the Council of Ministers, and the Legislative authority which is specialized by the King and the Council of the Nation, and the importance of cooperating and coordinating between both authorities, the Legislative and the Executive. Also the King has the right to call the Council for opening or convening or postponing and council resolution, these powers consist of the legislative and political acts, the vote of confidence and observation such as investigating minister (Al Rawabdeh, 1992, p.34).

And accordingly, the legislative authorities play a major role in governmental acts like the enactment of laws for political reformation purposes in the country.

The realistic and practical aspect of the political reformation is a new process of building a new cultural mindset based on the objective, logical and critique analysis, and adapting to new ways of life taking into account the values and the democratic ways in dealing between a member and society, and between a member and his relationship with the country and consolidating political participation in decision-making (Al Taweel, 2005).

As for the pushing factors of the political reformation, it is the need to achieve internal stability and security which requires reforming the political and institutional structure and stimulating the political participation efforts and the freedom of speech, and the urge to raise the standards of life by fighting poverty and unemployment, and achieving a social fabric unit, and protecting the interests of the minority, the races, femininity and the religious beliefs, and the will to adapt regional and national changes especially after the Arab Spring (Tbeshat, 2005).

1. PROBLEMS WITH THE RESEARCH

The problem with the research lies in the Jordanian Parliament's role in the political reformation process in light of the Arab Spring through his highness King Abdullah the second's directive, who took democracy as a basic approach in the reform desired, the thing which led to questioning the performance of the Council such as its ability to be effective in the political reformation and the Council's ability to participate in the political, economic and social reformation desired in the Arab Spring era.

2. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The importance of this research comes through getting to know the Parliament's role in light of the Arab Spring and the economical, social and political reformation that it is going through. The importance of the Parliament itself is being part of the Jordanian political system, through the current circumstances experienced by the motherland in light of the Arab Spring, and the people demand to fight corruption and nepotism and the deterioration of living conditions for the citizens.

Plus some Parliament members twist governments for their selves and tribe interests instead of putting the countries interests above all, and the increase of voices of dissent that demand new elections and canceling the Based on One Vote elections. That is why this research gains its importance from considering that the Parliament represents the people before the Executive authority and representing it has to come from the people's public interests not from the utilitarian personal interests for a particular area or class.

The importance of this research also comes from—depending on the knowledge of the researcher—being the first research concerning the importance of the Parliament and its role in the economical, political and social reformation the light of the Arab Region because of the Arab Spring.

3. QUESTIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS OF THE RESEARCH

This research is based on a basic assumption saying that the Parliament plays a very important role in the political democratic systems and also plays a huge role in the political, economical and social reformation process, accordingly this research asks the following:

(a) What are the political reformations that are considered a goal for the Parliament in light of the Arab Spring?

(b) What are the tasks that the Jordanian Parliament does so that it can participate in the political, social and economical reformation process?

(c) What are the obstacles that stand in the Jordanian Parliament's way in going through the political, economic and social reformation in light of the Arab Spring.

4. RESEARCH TERMS

4.1 Parliament

Parliament is known according to the Jordanian constitutional as a Bilateral Authority Council (senates and representatives). Senates are set by his majesty the King and they are half the members of the House of Representatives, as for the House of Representatives the members get elected by the citizens of the state, and it actually does the legislative functioning for the enactment of laws. And observing the executive authority and discussing the public issues according to the constitutional rules. The number of members in the 17th House of Representatives is 150 members (Internal system, 1996).

4.2 Political Reformation

Political reformation is a radical amendment and developing process in the form of governance and political and social relationships in the state within the framework of the existing system by means available (Al Atteen, 2006, p.44).

4.3 Arab Spring

The revolution is a totally public matter. When sour political, social and economical conditions occur, the peoples' circumstances become unbearable, and when a crack happens between governors and people, the peaceful means of expressions disappear; therefore people have no choice except to move to make radical changes (Abrash, 2012).

5. THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The Jordanian Constitution discussed the special provisions in the Legislative authority in the articles

(62-96) which show how to form the Parliament and how it convenes, also the legal state of its members and the Parliament's specialties (the senates and the representatives). Article (62) from the Jordanian Constitution provided that the Council should consist of 2 councils: The Council of Senates and the Council of Representatives. The Council of Senates' members are elected by voting every year; as for the Council of Representatives, they are set by the King (Jordanian Constitution, 2011).

The Legislative job is considered to be the main job for the Council which is represented as proposing laws and approving of them with non-issuance of any law except if it was approved by the Parliament, that is why the Jordanian Constitution provides that the King and the Parliament should take the Legislative authority was approved by article (25) from the constitution providing: Legislative power is vested by the Parliament and the King, while the Parliament consists of both councils of senates and representatives.

The Parliament is considered one of the public official institutions for building democracy and renewing and developing political life; for it is the representative of the peoples' will, the one to express what they need and the guardian of their rights and freedoms. It is also the one to follow-up to the political reformation which the government and the civil society organizations do according to the directives of high command in the country (The internal system of the representatives' council, 1996).

The political reformation process in Jordan is the process which combines all the society's and the state's efforts to high light its role regionally and international. The King's vision means that the political reformation has to create social and political tools, impartial, accountable and justified, the rule of law, equality and the active participations for all segments of society. And creating active political reformation tools which is an indicator for providing the political management which is willing to achieve political reformation developing which is led by His Royal Highness the King on which he assured over and over again (Amanaaseh, 2007).

The researcher sees that the political equation has produced a sum of crises and problems which could be seen clearly over the last few months, especially the confidence gap in the successive government according to characterized poll of the Strategic Study Centre in the Jordanian University and the weakness of the path of communication and contact between the state and the public opinion. Also the growth of the corruption phenomena and as a result of the weakness of the control mechanisms and the transparency of the public institutions, and the growth of sub-identities and social crisis explosion of violence, and the decline in a sense of the rule of law and citizenship. In addition to the

weakness of the public sector efficiency in standing up to the challenges and the adaptation together for the new changes due to ambiguity in choosing public administrations, and the confusion in the administration and the absence of the institution's standards which are built on efficiency and justice.

The Legislative power's role was highlighted in the political reformation by maintaining the citizens' basic freedoms and respecting it and reworking their relationship with the state legitimacy being responsible for the security of the society. This is achieved by enacting legislation binding on all and allowing freedom and political authority in the state to fully participate in rebuilding the state according to the desired political reformation in the King Abdullah the 2nd's speeches which invite to developing the efficiency and effectiveness of the political system in the internal, regional and international environment, for achieving internal stability and security which requires reforming the political and institutional structure, and stimulating political participation efforts and the freedom of speech (Al Akash, 2004).

Also another job for the legislative authority is political observation, and that is by following up on political and external affairs in Jordan, since the Parliament's in the formation of public opinion trends and the political trends; and managing the state agencies is very important in achieving the political balance in the state (Representative Council, 2008).

After 3 years have passed, the researcher sees that the countries which were called Arab Spring countries suffer political crises in the society and did not achieve most political, social and economical areas, but it actually fell back in most these areas to lower levels since it still suffers from authoritarian and military political systems, and mostly does not work on achieving democracy or political participation, and does not take into account the right of citizens and their freedoms which led to deepening the political, economic and social crises continuously.

It is known that the political reformation issue in light of the Arab Spring has preoccupied intellectuals and politicians, and from this point came the King's speeches in this matter for reforming the political system to meet the requirements of this era and the requirements of the desired Arab Spring where His Majesty confirmed in his royal speech the opening of the 16th Parliament's second regular session (2001): the political reformation has gone a long way in the completion of the constitutional amendments and getting out into legal existence. These laws are the laws of elections, the independent electoral commission and the constitutional court. In addition to what has been amended from the public meetings' laws, the teachers' union, constitutional legislation for media work and the freedom of speech (www.kingabdullah.jo).

His highness the King also assured that the final goal in the political reformation process is the access to parliamentary governments and to make clear the structure of political parties and having its political and active place in the parliament. He also assured that there must be a principle of consultation in the formation of governments until the citizen is convinced that he must participate through the parliament in forming governments and monitoring them (www.kingabdullah.jo).

From all that, we realize that the King's directives were clear in drawing a new approach work map and putting the optimal model of parliamentary work and the cooperation between the three systems for the advancement of the Jordanian state which indicates a new stage in state-building by strengthening the internal front line and achieving community cohesion, and that this new transformation of the democratic state in the country participates in a great deal in political stability and social and economical construction according to the new data away from traditional symbols. And the King's invitation to a white revolution for the advancement of the government's performance through an announced plan and specialized goals is counted as the last chance for the governments to change their approaches in selecting competencies in the senior positions and working through clear programs and plans under the supervision of the executive authority and the society, in addition the parliamentary opposition which works as a substitute to the government.

The operation of observation and reformation is not the responsibility of just one authority, but it is a collective responsibility which could not advance without institutional cooperation which is based on the constitution and to respect the central authorities in building a bright future, and so one must benefit from the past mistakes and getting by ones mistakes, and admitting that the Executive and the Legislative authority had been through so many mistakes which have impeded our reformation journey harming the interests of our people. we must try to remove these mistakes one of them being not giving the Legislative authority its central role which was given to it by the constitution and retreating the role of the Representatives House and suffering image shaking in front of the citizens (Al Qattarneh, 2006).

Our vision aims for a strong Representatives House that is able to do its observational and legislative role in institutional and constitutional work on the base of true partnership with the Executive authority which increases the peoples trust in these institutions.

His Highness assured that the government should re deal with the Parliament correct the relation of both authorities which must be working by cooperation and integration without one authority being above the other. To guarantee that the government avoids mistakes of the past, the authorities should agree on a binding mechanism of action, making clear the bases on which

the government should work on with the Representatives House according to the constitution and law, until the relation between both authorities becomes in a partnership that is built on standards that achieve public interests and increases the peoples' participation; because man is our first wealth and he is the extreme development the state must include achieving justice, economical and social justice, making opportunities for citizens, expanding the base of the middle class, protecting the low class fighting unemployment (www.kingabdullah.jo).

Some of the issues that need reformation in the Parliament are:

The full stop of the Parliament between both sessions which has to stay until its time ends which is 4 years until the council meets again.

(a) The dissolution of the Parliament that causes a constitutional hole, and more temporary laws in which the government takes advantage of to keep on enacting new laws in the absence of the Parliament; where the Parliament suffers a lot of dissolutions. The Jordanian political life witnessed a lot of Parliament absence.

(b) Electing a parliament president in the beginning of every regular session, where the president suffers a lot of pressure and blackmailing which adversely affects the effectiveness of the legislative, political and observational council therefore the elections must take place every 4 years.

(c) Convening of the regular session every 4 months, this being a short period comparing to the democratic countries where they convene through out the year with one month recess; to activate the political and observational role of the council and preventing to convene irregular sessions, and stopping the government from enacting new temporary laws on the grounds of major circumstances.

(d) The president is set by the King but it has to be at the suggestion of the majority in the council which eases the gain of confidence when he shows them his government statement.

(e) The dismissal of the prime minister at the desire of the King, which has to be taken by the Parliament, in case of its failure in achieving what had come in his statement after gaining confidence.

(f) Using the higher council as a court house for the ministers to stand before considering that a third of the members agree to that; this has to be cancelled because a minister is an ordinary citizen and is not above the law, and all people are equals, and equality is a substrate of democracy and there is nothing stopping from taking a minister to a state court as an ordinary citizen especially that the Jordanian law is a just law considering all people equals.

(g) Non-confidence in the Jordanian constitution does not urge the government to resign in case of non-confidence from the Parliament even if it was taken by

all its members except if it was a literary resignation. The Jordanian constitution is the only one that states non-confidence, and this must be amended to give the council weight and to achieve the desired balance.

The Senate and the Representatives House assure that their response to the Royal speech in sticking to what came in it, agreeing to the invitation of the King for comprehensive national dialogue; also the government's response to the designation, and to guarantee successful performance and to build bridges of connection, and integrating the institutions of civil society in the political development. The president met with the Parliament blocs, the parties and the trade unions to achieve participation from all in the political and development project (www.jordan-parliament.org).

Both the Senate and the Representatives House concentrate on the true meaning of change which was posed by the King's speech, and the importance of gaining radical change far away from traditions and partial looks but has to focus on long-life strategies and being able to achieve harmony with the aspirations of the people in living a good life, and building a modern, stylish and democratic state giving one hope and a chance in human civilization through innovation and excellence. On the other side the parliament insisted on the need to commit to comprehensive development to assure on state building, to be gone through in the right way if there was a commitment to justice and distributing the state gains upon all its people and spreading horizontally to include all provinces (Al Tarawneh, 2004).

6. THE OBSTACLES THAT LIMIT THE ACTIVATION OF THE JORDANIAN PARLIAMENT IN THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OPERATION

The weakness of the Representatives House and its inability to achieve its goals and doing what is expected of it to do including developing the political life; lies in the following reasons (Al Azzam, 2005, p.31).

6.1 Political and Legal Impediments

In spite of what is stated from wide constitutional powers for the Jordanian Representatives House, the executive authority enjoys the physical and legislative authorities (especially making temporary laws), and the power to dismiss the session, and postponing the elections. It succeeded on gaining council dominance, and made clear to the members that it is the final decision maker, and that it only can provide potential, physical and moral authoritarianism, and achieving gains, and giving privilege to those who cooperate with them and responds to their orientations, and supports their policy. This dominance was promoted by administrative restrictions which were

imposed by the government on the parliamentary elections through its right to supervise it with out the judiciary, and what has to do with administrating the parliamentary elections and its integrity (Zrekat, 2004, pp.44-47).

Also the temporary elections law helped the authority, and the constituency system which devoted individuality, and contributed in the prevention of the arrival of the politic powers the owner of the parties programs to the parliament membership, which made the members' loyalty for traditional institutions at the expense of the interest of the country, therefore pushing it towards responding to the directives of the government and supporting its policy even if this was at the expense of the public freedoms and the human rights, aiming at that in achieving personal gains for him and for the people of his electoral constituency. By this it is as if his work now is to mediate interests between his voters and the government with a priority that exceeds the legislation and observation jobs he has. Not only that but also he ignored after his arrival the slogans raised and the promises he made in his campaign which formed a threat to the political participation process and the democratic conversion, for it made the citizens feel frustration and political alienation, reinforcing their convictions that the council is of no use and increased their dissatisfaction towards their work and losing the confidence in the members (Al Odwan, 2001). Above all that, the weakness in constitutional observing on the law, especially in the absence a constitutional court, has helped in weakening of the parliaments role in the conversion of the democratic, political and development process, so the constitution gave the validity of integration to the higher court which contains a senate president and 3 other senates out of its 9 members who are concerned by he executive authority and not granted to an independent judicial body (Al Adwan, 2001).

6.2 Institutional Impediments

The Jordanian Parliament is going through a few impediments which limit its ability to play a major role in the process of political, development and democratic conversion in the Jordanian society. And as in other Arabic societies, it devoted the political culture in its traditional legacy the tribalism which has a huge political power, in pushing big numbers of its people to the dome of the Parliament, thanks to the One Voice law and the constituency system which the government issued. It also devoted the subservient behavior, fear of the government and being under its orders, and the fear of participating in any political activity or being part of a party or a civil society institution. As it also strengthened the patriarchal model which devoted a social activity in which made one a captive in social roles like a father and the clan leader, which makes him a fanatic for blood relations and kinship at the expense of the loyalty to politics and institutions. This makes an individual twist laws to fit systemic inheritance, and the political and traditional

cultures making him slow in applying law and mediating, which is weakening the role of the Parliament politically and the social institutions including the political parties which are considered essential for the Parliaments work. Making it go with the social institutions like clans who are not with the democratic conversion or the political development. These caused a phenomenon known as Political Alienation and the feeling of isolation in some segments of society who now are sure nothing could be done without mediation or blood relations or dependency (Al Azzam, 2005).

Unfortunately the political traditional culture strengthen the work of the political elite and its successive governments, and that is by dominating different upbringing institutions especially the media monopoly, where they own the Jordanian government directly by owning its public institutions like the Social Security, and the Radio and Television and the News Agency (Petra), and by this dominance the government directs the public opinion and controls their culture weakening by that their opposing opinions, and by that it closes the way for objective criticism (Al Taweel, 2005).

If the Jordanian Parliament wants to be active in the democratic conversion process and the political development it has to confront and overcome determinants.

7. RESEARCH BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the study are:

(a) Temporal boundaries: this study covers the period between (2011-2013) where this study thinks that the beginning of the Arab Spring in the area resulted in political, and economical and social changes and developments described as the right changes.

(b) Geographic boundaries: this study covers the Jordanian boundaries.

(c) Human borders: this study covers the Jordanian Parliament in the temporal boundaries spoken of.

8. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research the researcher used descriptive analytical method, for being the perfect method for this research on the bases of the career curriculum which explains, and analyses and compares the Jordanian Parliament's work for political reformation in light of the Arab political conversions (Arab Spring).

8.1 Previous Studies

Mashabka's study (2000): tagged to the democratic conversion in Jordan (symposium). Where this study aimed to talk about the Parliament's life developments in Jordan and concentrating on the second Jordanian National Charter and the goal it came up with. The researcher used the historical approach and the analytic approach being

appropriate for the study. This study aimed to bring out the role played by the Jordanian Parliament in repealing and amending some laws which helped in pushing forward the political development and reformation and letting go of public freedoms. The researcher arrived to the following conclusion: the parliament life in Jordan is developing noticeably because of the political movement, as there is a prominent role for the Parliament in repealing and amending some laws which helped in pushing forward the political development and reformation and letting go of public freedoms. The researcher recommended making a few studies clearing the relationship between both the Executive and the Legislative authorities.

Al Azzam study (2003): Tagged to "Jordanian attitudes towards political parties". This study aimed on revealing the role of the political parties in the political development process, and about the constraints and obstacles that stand in its way through this process. It also aims to understand the attitudes and nature of the Jordanians towards these political parties and if these attitudes are affected by demographic characteristics (age, sex, education, location, salary, job), and that is by using random specimens from Irbid consisting of (3000) case. The researcher used the descriptive analytical method through a questionnaire on the study sample.

The researcher got to the following conclusion: the attitude of the sample personals towards political parties is negative in general, and that the political parties were deficient in playing a positive role in the political development process, and did not succeed in building a positive political cultural party that strengthens the being of the Party system and to build confidence between citizens and parties.

Al Bataineh study (2004): Tagged on "democracy and human rights in Jordan". (symposium), which aimed to showing the growth and development of democracy in Jordan, and the growth and development of the understanding of human rights in Jordan, touching political parties, social civil institutions and human rights' centre, and the researcher used the descriptive analytical method through a questionnaire to collect information about the society of the study.

This study also aimed to activate the political parties' role and the civil social organizations to achieve political development in Jordan through studying the reality of parties' lives and civil social organizations (1989-2005).

8.2 The Researcher Got to the Following Conclusions

(a) Democracy in Jordan is in a continuous development, and that is by developing political parties and civil social organizations. The researcher recommended the necessity of doing some researching related to the development of democracy in Jordan.

Al Akash study (2004): Tagged to: The civil social organization and the democratic conversion in Jordan

(1999-2005), which aimed to clarifying the relationship between the civilized society and the democratic conversion in Jordan and what is the connective mechanism which reflects the active relation between both variables. The researcher used the analytic approach and the historic approach for being appropriate to the study. This study was built on a basis assumption; assuming the presence a positive relation between the diffusion and prosperity of civil social institutions in Jordan and between the progress of the democratic process a noticeable progress in all national areas in a way making Jordan based on solid democratic foundations.

The study summarized in the following conclusions: that the social civil organizations with all it achieved in success in strengthening the democratic situation is Jordan, it is still suffering a kind of fragmentation and a lack of central, the thing which leaves a margin of government intervention in these institutions.

Al Hamarneh study (2005): Tagged to "The civil society and democratic conversion in Jordan", which aimed to clarifying the manifestations of democratic transformation in the civil society and the effects that became from it, and displaying the Jordanian experience in the democratic conversion which is attached to political development and political reformation. The researcher used the descriptive analytical method through using a questionnaire to collect information about the society of study.

(b) Jordan was able to hold the lead at the level of its relation with the social civil institution. And to show its political attitudes which go with the interests of the state. The researcher concluded to the Jordanian experience in the democratic conversion that is related to political development and political reformation.

Al Attan study (2006): Tagged to "Political pluralism in light of Parliament elections' laws in Jordan", which aimed to diagnose the reality of the Jordanian elections' law through analyzing the positive and negative benefits for the law of election and political pluralism, and how the law of election helped in achieving political pluralism. Jordan is one of the countries that headed towards democracy, and continued building it and deepening its concepts to keep its secure, political and social composition, and can not live isolated from the world because it lies in a tensions and war area. Tran Jordan since it was founded has suffered national and international conditions—important and variable. It had a big impact in forming and working the political and constitutional institutions like parliaments. Since Jordan was founded it followed the parliament representative system which means participation, opposing, pluralism and political rights. The Jordanian constitutions have always committed to this approach, in order achieve solid democracy. The researcher used the descriptive analytic method through a questionnaire to collect information about the society of study.

(c) There is an effect on the parliament election laws on the political pluralism, also that the special elective laws reflect the ambitions of Jordanians and the political elites, and having effect in feminine participation.

And through showing the past studies: Mashabka (2000), Al Azzam (2003), Al Bataineh (2004), Al Akash (2004), Al Hamarneh (2005), Al AAttan (2006), we find that they all talked about democracy, human rights, political parties and social civil institutions in light of the political, economical, social, ordinary and bulleted conditions. Also this study stood out more than others because it talked about "The Parliaments role and the reformation approaches for the King in light of the Arab Spring and the political, economical and social changes that the country goes through. Also this study follows up to the fast forwarding political reformation developments in Jordan, after the problems and tensions witnessed by a number of Arab countries in light of the Arab Spring. As this study comes as a succession to past studies.

CONCLUSIONS

This study aimed to understand the role of the Parliament in political reformation in performing the directives of the King in the Arab Spring era in Jordan and showing the political reformation which is the Parliaments goal through democratic conversion in the Arab region especially in Jordan in light of the Arab Spring. And getting to know the available ways to go through the political reformation process and clarifying the obstacles that occur to stop the Jordanian Parliament from political reformation.

The Parliament's importance in the political reformation processes comes from a few things: correcting some non-sanitary obstacles stopping the development or what has to do with the political, economical and social patterns of behavior and reworking their relation with the state being responsible for social security by binding legislations for everyone. Allow freedom of political body in the country for full participation in building the country. In addition the Parliament corrects the official governmental path through constitutional privilege for this authority such as observing governments and finding points of weakness, and the withdrawal of confidence if they pass the red lines.

As for the challenges that pass by the government. It is a must to find weakness points between individuals and institutions, making a principle of asking and equal opportunities which act as a guide for the country.

As for the political reformation it is a radical development in the shape of social relationships in the state due to existing systems based on the concept of gradient and developing the understanding of the activation of the political system in an internal and regional and national environment.

The parliament is the stronger authority to create the right political and development climate and activating political work in a professional and methodological matter and achieving a strong national political reaction. Political development needs legislation systems for the political movement which works on opening the political elite for competencies through equality bases and the guarantee to renew this elite, and to develop the accreditation standards for their membership being based on the standard of achievement and efficiency.

According to all that, the study was concluded to the following:

(a) Jordan made an effort—representing the political system—to get to the achieve an advanced level of the political development reformation and that is to keep up to the changes occurring in a lot of Arabic countries in light of the Arab Spring revolutions, plus outside pressure from the U.S. and Europe and the Donor countries that invite Middle East systems in general to apply democracy, in addition to the internal pressures due to economical crises that Jordan went through.

(b) All that did not arrive to the desired level in the political reformation operation comparing to democratic systems because of what is governed by emotion and moods of the authority, for it wants political reformation and development going with its interests and what goes along with the desires of the western systems like the U.S. and Europe.

(c) Jordan put itself on the path of political development and political reformation, but the operation is slowing down because Jordanian state still interferes with Parliament. So it needs a real change to get a democratic Parliament. With all the votes for amending the electoral law, the state insists on not giving the desire of the Libyan and political elite in fear of surprises on extremist ideologies to control the system.

(d) The political parties that were absent from the Jordanian political field for 3 decades and then was allowed back and is still at a standstill as a result kept within the orbit of power, and cannot do its political role in a way to access to decision-making site whether by political participation or system exchange. In spite of demanding the amendment of the electoral law, but that has not happened yet.

(d) About the civil society, the state is observing some institutions and resizing its political role only on the vocational role although the vocal syndicate produces for democratic societies which blends professional roles.

(f) The Parliament institution prepares the legal ground for a sum of political reformation which could be added to the political and social and economical systems, and that is through the main parliamentary role which is the legislation role. The parliamentary institution can enact a few laws which if done by would could achieve

political reformation like the law of equality between all classes in spite of color, religion, race and language to a legislation that demands freedom of speech and the freedom of choosing cultural or political systems or others as desired.

(g) The Parliament could give a chance for political participation for citizens in the political life openly, through around the year elections for it being a democratic mechanism in human societies as it is the main demand in the third world countries.

(h) The Parliament institution expands the public participation in political organization in general by representing different social, economical, political and cultural legislations in the society, this is considered to be the achiever of compatibility between different classes and under the understanding of the One Nation State.

(i) The parliament institution can expand the social compatibility through representing minorities like religion, race and language by allowing it to participate in political systems in general through allowing them to elect who could represent them in the parliament.

(j) The parliament could also create a political reality through working on organizing political opposition and developing its role in the political organization movement. This is gained by allowing the political opposition to nominate actors upon them in the Legislative institutional elections by balloting and not leaving out any political group.

(k) The institution could play a major role in creating political reality and developing it which is considered the most important requirement for political development through propositions made by the senates to the government to go with the political, economical and social projects which is allowed to be taken by the government as also the senates could get into contact with their constituencies to look at its needs and moving it to the government.

(l) The Parliament could play an active role in the social institutions for laying legislations to dedicate and deepen its independency and developing its role through cooperation between Parliament institution and the Institution unit.

(m) Some say that the Parliaments role is the complementary to a lot of parties whether governmental or institutional or civil social or any others. But the council acts on its legislation role to help political development so the legislation has to grow in a climate of wide discussions inside the council upon the public opinion and official institutions without allowing laws to pass by fast without serious discussions; and the enactment of law must come out of the will of people and not the will of different administrations, and by taking in mind the necessity of separating authorities and making them dependent in the legislation operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the results the researcher recommends:

(a) The current political equation is unable to confront the inner and outer challenges, and continuing in it would leads to more problems.

(b) The secure path to administrating the political reformation file through the following phase, works by understanding the road map as the national agenda, is the result of wide discussions studying the current state and the expected scenario, and building the best approach suited to deal with it.

(c) Working on developing and strengthening the council's situation constitutionally, which has to do with the period of dismissal and convening, and the immunity and control of the national institutions without exception.

(d) Reforming and developing the electoral law to secrete an active council, so that the national problems and the public sorrow would be its only work, away from personal interests or certain category interests which take over the national interests, and getting amended on the base of unifying the electoral power of sound. On the other hand achieving full Jordanian public wills and canceling the One Voice and assuring on full courtly supervision.

(d) Relooking at the role and form of the senate, and working on the way to choose its members according to specifications and added quality experience. Also to develop special legislations about distributing power between it and the council and that is in favor of the elected Representatives House.

(f) Encouraging building real political parties belonging and effective and participating in keeping up with the political responsibility, and developing its law in light of this vision.

(g) Quest for the devolution of power according to majority rule, in the Executive authority and the minority in political opposition and that is to create a political social wide movement, and building life and social development dynamics, which increases the connection between the state and the people and their majority, and giving it a strong mass to defend its interests and its programs.

(h) Government trading between active and political parties, and not certain individuals or certain classes, and on the base of choosing the strongest and most honest minister away from all non-substantive standards, by keeping in mind the private case of the Jordanian people and its Arabic biosphere.

(i) Building a civil political system that preserves human rights and their freedom of thought, and the existence of free media and a democratic and just representing of the people.

(j) Working on building a society that respects the law and fights corruption and believes in the mechanism of law for making change and achieving self realization, and is subject to independent judicial system and the owner of power.

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