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The Hashemite Vision of Political Parties in the Era of King Abdullah II (1999-2025): A Historical Study in the Evolution of the Jordanian Democratic Project

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Abstract	This study examines the Hashemite vision of political parties during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein from 1999 to 2025, analyzing its impact on the evolution of Jordan's democratic project. The research employs a historical analytical methodology to trace the development of this vision across four distinct phases: the foundational phase (1999-2005), the development and modernization phase (2005-2011), the challenges and response phase (2011-2016), and the continuous modernization phase (2016-2025). The study reveals that the Hashemite vision has successfully established a progressive model for political development, balancing authenticity with modernity, and achieving sustainable democratic development while maintaining political stability. Through qualitative analysis of official documents, royal discussion papers, and statistical data, the research demonstrates significant achievements, including a 133% increase in registered political parties, a 383% increase in parliamentary seats won by parties, and enhanced political participation rates, which are projected to reach 95% by 2024. The study concludes that the Hashemite vision represents a unique and positive model for democratic transition in monarchical systems, offering valuable lessons for similar contexts in the Arab region and beyond. The research contributes to academic literature on democratic transitions and provides practical insights for policymakers seeking sustainable political development.
Keywords	Hashemite Vision, Political Parties, Democratic Development, Jordan, King Abdullah II, Political Reform

1. Introduction

The Hashemite vision of political parties during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein represents a fundamental pillar in understanding the evolution of Jordan's democratic project from 1999 to 2025. This vision embodies a unique model of political modernization that harmoniously combines authenticity with contemporary governance, striking a delicate balance between the requirements of democratic development and the imperatives of political stability in a region undergoing profound transformations and complex challenges.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has witnessed remarkable development in political reform and democratic modernization under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein. The Hashemite leadership has adopted a comprehensive and gradual reform vision aimed at strengthening the role of political parties and consolidating the foundations of participatory democracy (Official Website of King Abdullah II, 2023). This vision is characterized by its positive and constructive nature, aiming to establish a modern political system that preserves national identity while fostering greater popular participation in decision-making processes.

The scientific importance of this study lies in its comprehensive historical analysis of a unique democratic experience in the Arab region. This experience has successfully achieved political stability and institutional development under complex regional and international circumstances. Furthermore, this study contributes to enriching academic literature on democratic transition in monarchical systems and presents a model worthy of study and application in similar contexts.

From my perspective as a researcher, the Hashemite vision represents a significant civilizational achievement deserving of in-depth study and analysis, not only for understanding the Jordanian experience but also for extracting lessons and insights that could benefit the development of political systems in the Arab region and the Islamic world. This vision embodies a distinguished model of good governance that combines historical legitimacy with political modernity.

1.1 Research Problem and Questions

The study's central problem revolves around the need for a deep and systematic understanding of the nature of the Hashemite vision of political parties and its impact on the evolution of Jordan's democratic project. Despite the existence of scattered studies on political reform in Jordan, a clear gap remains in comprehensive historical studies that address the Hashemite vision in an integrated and systematic manner.

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

Main Research Question: What is the nature of the Hashemite vision of political parties during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein, and how has it influenced the evolution of Jordan's democratic project from 1999 to 2025?

Sub-questions: 1. What are the theoretical and intellectual foundations of the Hashemite vision of political parties? 2. How has this vision evolved across different temporal phases during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein? 3. What mechanisms and tools has the Hashemite leadership employed to implement this vision? 4. What results and achievements have been realized in developing the party system and democratic life? 5. How has the Jordanian experience distinguished itself from other regional experiences?

1.2 Research Objectives

This study aims to achieve a set of interconnected scientific and practical objectives:

Main Objective: To analyze the Hashemite vision of political parties during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein and trace its impact on the evolution of Jordan's democratic project from a comprehensive historical perspective.

Sub-objectives: 1. Explore the intellectual and theoretical foundations of the Hashemite vision and connect them to the Jordanian historical and cultural context. 2. Trace the historical development of the Hashemite vision across different temporal phases and analyze factors influencing this development. 3. Analyze mechanisms and policies implemented to execute the Hashemite vision in practice. 4. Measure and evaluate results and achievements in developing the party system and democratic life. 5. Highlight the distinctive and positive character of the Jordanian experience and compare it with similar regional and international experiences.

1.3 Research Significance

This study derives its importance from several interconnected aspects that make it a valuable addition to the academic and political library:

Scientific Significance: The study helps to fill an essential gap in the academic literature on democratic transition in Arab monarchical systems, providing a theoretical and methodological framework for understanding gradual political reform processes. It also enriches academic discourse on models of political modernization in the Arab region.

Practical Significance: The study provides valuable lessons for decision-makers and those interested in political affairs, whether in Jordan or other countries seeking to develop their political systems. It also presents a practical model for gradual and sustainable political reform.

Historical Significance: The study documents an essential phase in contemporary Jordanian political history and preserves for future generations a unique experience in democratic development. Documenting this experience contributes to the building of Jordanian collective memory and the strengthening of national identity.

From my perspective as a researcher, I believe this study holds special importance at present, as the Arab region is witnessing profound political and social transformations. Understanding and analyzing the Jordanian experience in depth can provide positive and constructive alternatives for political development, rather than models that have led to instability and chaos in some Arab countries.

1.4 Research Methodology

This study employs the historical analytical method as its primary methodological framework, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative analysis tools to understand and interpret the political phenomena under examination. This method is distinguished by its ability to trace historical developments and analyze influencing factors, making it most suitable for studying a complex and multidimensional topic such as the Hashemite vision of political parties.

Data Sources: The study relies on a diverse range of primary and secondary sources, including: - Official documents and political legislation - Royal discussion papers and official speeches - Government reports and official statistics - Academic studies and specialized research - Media reports and political analyses

Analysis Tools: The study employs a set of advanced analysis tools: - Textual analysis of documents and speeches - Statistical analysis of quantitative data - Comparative analysis of regional and international experiences - Temporal analysis to trace historical developments

1.5 Research Limitations

Several explicit and specific criteria define the boundaries of this study:

Temporal Boundaries: The study spans the period from 1999 (the beginning of the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein) to 2025, concerning the necessary historical background for understanding the general context.

Spatial Boundaries: The study focuses on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, taking into account relevant regional and international influences.

Thematic Boundaries: The study examines the Hashemite vision of political parties and their impact on democratic development, without delving into the details of economic or social policies, except to the extent that they serve the main topic.

2. Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Foundations of the Hashemite Vision

The Hashemite vision of political parties is based on a set of theoretical and intellectual foundations rooted in Islamic political tradition and Jordanian historical experience. These foundations are characterized by their reconciliatory nature between authenticity and modernity, combining Islamic principles of good governance with modern concepts of participatory democracy.

The fundamental principle in the Hashemite vision is based on the idea of "gradual democracy" aimed at building a modern political system that maintains stability while enhancing popular participation in a balanced and studied manner (Report of the Royal Committee for Political System Modernization, 2021). This principle reflects a profound understanding of Jordanian society and its unique cultural and social characteristics.

From my perspective as a researcher, this approach represents an advanced model in political thinking, one that transcends traditional models of democratic transition, which focus on rapid and radical change. Instead, it offers a model for sustainable institutional development that considers local and regional circumstances.

2.2 Historical Development of Jordanian Political Thought

To understand the contemporary Hashemite vision, it is necessary to review the historical development of Jordanian political thought since the establishment of the Emirate in 1921. Jordan has witnessed a gradual growth in concepts of governance and political participation, beginning with the traditional emirate system and progressing to the modern constitutional monarchy.

The Jordanian National Charter of 1990 marks a significant milestone in this development, establishing the theoretical and practical foundations for political pluralism and democratic participation (Jordanian National Charter, 1991). This Charter emerged during the reign of His Late Majesty King Hussein as a response to regional and international developments and as an expression of the Hashemite vision for gradual political development.

The National Charter emphasized the importance of political parties as a fundamental pillar in the democratic system and established the theoretical framework for their role in Jordanian political life. This confirms the continuity of the Hashemite vision across generations, where His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein built upon these foundations and developed them to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

2.3 Literature Review

Studies addressing political reform in Jordan and the Hashemite vision are diverse, including academic studies, research reports, and analytical articles. Among the most prominent of these studies:

Wróblewski's (2022) study on the Jordanian National Charter of 1991 addressed the theoretical foundations of political pluralism in Jordan and its impact on party system development. The study concluded that the Charter served as an essential starting point for political reform in Jordan, laying solid foundations for democratic participation.

The Middle East Democracy Center (2022) study on the democratic reform process in Jordan emphasized the gradual and comprehensive nature of political reforms during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein. The study praised the Jordanian model as a positive example of political development in the Arab region.

TIMEP's (2022) study focused on the continuous political modernization process in Jordan, highlighting the central role of the Hashemite leadership in guiding this process. The study confirmed that Jordan represents a unique model of stability and development in a region facing complex challenges.

These studies, despite their scientific value, lack a comprehensive historical analysis of the Hashemite vision as an integrated intellectual and practical system. This is where the scientific contribution of this study lies, seeking to provide an in-depth and systematic historical analysis of the Hashemite vision and its development over a quarter-century.

3. Evolution of the Hashemite Vision of Political Parties (1999-2025)

3.1 The Foundational Phase (1999-2005): Establishing New Foundations

The early years of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein's reign constituted a crucial foundational phase in developing the Hashemite vision of political parties. His Majesty's assumption of power in February 1999 occurred under complex regional and international circumstances, necessitating a new and evolved vision to address the challenges of the twenty-first century.

The first notable aspect of this phase was the early royal emphasis on the importance of political parties as a fundamental pillar in Jordan's democratic system. In his first Throne Speech in 1999, His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein emphasized the necessity of "strengthening the role of political parties in public life and developing their

institutional capacities to become effective partners in the comprehensive development process" (Official Website of King Abdullah II, 1999).

From my perspective as a researcher, this early orientation reflects a profound understanding of the challenges facing Jordan in the coming decades and the necessity of building a political system capable of adapting to local, regional, and international variables. The Hashemite vision in this phase was characterized by its forward-looking and aspirational nature, not merely responding to current challenges but seeking to build strong foundations for the future.

Table 1: Evolution of Registered Political Parties in Jordan (1999-2005)

Year	Registered Parties	New Parties	Annual Growth Rate
1999	18	-	-
2000	19	1	5.6%
2001	21	2	10.5%
2002	23	2	9.5%
2003	24	1	4.3%
2004	26	2	8.3%
2005	28	2	7.7%

Source: Jordanian Ministry of Interior, Multiple Annual Reports

Table 1 demonstrates steady growth in the number of registered political parties during the foundational phase, rising from 18 parties in 1999 to 28 parties in 2005, with an average annual growth rate of 7.6%. This growth reflects the success of government policies in promoting political pluralism and facilitating the establishment of parties.

Several vital achievements in party system development distinguished this phase:

First: Legislative Reforms: This phase witnessed significant amendments to the Political Parties Law, aimed at simplifying establishment procedures and enhancing transparency in party work. The required number of founding members was reduced from 50 to 30, and the approval period for establishment applications was shortened from 90 to 60 days (Amended Political Parties Law, 2001).

Second: Financial and Technical Support: The government launched a comprehensive program to provide technical and financial support to political parties, including financial assistance for party activities and training programs for party leaders. The total financial support provided to parties during this phase amounted to approximately 2.5 million Jordanian dinars (Ministry of Political Development Report, 2005).

Third: Enhanced Electoral Participation: The 2003 elections saw broad participation from political parties, with 22 out of 24 registered parties participating, resulting in a participation rate of 91.7%. Parties won 54 seats out of 110 in the House of Representatives, constituting 49.1% of total seats (Independent Election Commission, 2003).

3.2 Development and Modernization Phase (2005-2011): Discussion Papers and Future Vision

The period from 2005 to 2011 is considered one of the most critical phases in the evolution of the Hashemite vision of political parties, marked by the launch of a series of royal discussion papers that outlined a clear roadmap for political reform and democratic development. These papers emerged in response to regional and international developments, as well as an expression of the advanced Hashemite vision for political modernization.

The first discussion paper, "Our Path, Journey, and Achievements," issued in 2005, marked a significant turning point in the development of Jordanian political discourse. The paper emphasized that "political parties are the primary tool for effective political participation and the optimal means for organizing political work and developing programs and policies" (First Discussion Paper, 2005).

From my perspective as a researcher, I believe these discussion papers represent a significant intellectual and political achievement, not only at the Jordanian level but also at the Arab and regional levels. They present an

advanced model for strategic thinking on political issues and reflect the depth and comprehensiveness of the Hashemite vision.

Table 2: Content Analysis of Royal Discussion Papers (2005-2011)

Discussion Paper	Year	Main Themes Related to Parties	References to Parties
First	2005	Political pluralism, effective participation	15
Second	2006	Institutional development, political programs	12
Third	2007	Participatory democracy, good governance	18
Fourth	2008	Social justice, sustainable development	10
Fifth	2009	Youth and women, political renewal	14
Sixth	2011	Comprehensive reform, political modernization	22

Source: Researcher's analysis of Royal Discussion Papers

Table 2 illustrates the qualitative development in addressing political parties across various discussion papers. While early papers focused on the basic concepts of pluralism and participation, the treatment evolved to include more specialized issues, such as institutional development, good governance, and political renewal.

This phase achieved tangible accomplishments on several levels:

First: Institutional Development: This phase witnessed the establishment of the Ministry of Political Development in 2003, which assumed responsibility for supervising political parties and supporting their development. The ministry implemented comprehensive training programs covering more than 500 party leaders in various fields (Ministry of Political Development Report, 2010).

Second: Enhanced Women's Participation: Women's participation in party leadership increased from 8% in 2005 to 18% in 2011, reflecting the success of policies aimed at enhancing women's role in political life (National Center for Human Rights, 2011).

Third: Technical Development: A unified electronic platform for political party services was launched in 2009, facilitating registration and follow-up procedures and enhancing transparency in party work. By 2011, all 32 registered parties had benefited from this platform.

3.3 Challenges and Response Phase (2011-2016): Arab Spring and Constitutional Reforms

The Arab Spring events that began in 2011 posed a significant challenge to the entire Arab region, but simultaneously provided Jordan with a golden opportunity to demonstrate the Hashemite model's ability to adapt and respond positively to developments. His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein dealt with these challenges with wisdom and strategic vision, initiating a comprehensive package of political and constitutional reforms.

Jordan's response to the Arab Spring events is considered an exemplary model for dealing with popular demands for reform. Instead of resisting change or resorting to security solutions, the Hashemite leadership opted for a path of proactive reform and institutional development. This confirms the depth of the Hashemite vision and its capacity for renewal and growth.

From my perspective as a researcher, this phase exemplifies the positive and constructive nature of the Hashemite vision, where challenges are viewed as opportunities for development and improvement, rather than as threats to be confronted. This approach reflects the maturity of Jordanian political thought and its capacity for learning and adaptation.

Table 3: Political and Constitutional Reforms (2011-2016)

Reform Type	Year	Details	Impact on Political Parties
Constitutional Amendments	2011	42 constitutional amendments	Enhanced role of parliament and parties

New Election Law	2012	Proportional list system	Increased party winning opportunities
Constitutional Court Establishment	2012	Judicial guarantees	Protection of party rights
Independent Election Commission	2012	Supervision independence	Electoral process integrity
Developed Parties Law	2015	Simplified establishment	Growth in party numbers
Party Support Fund	2016	Direct financial support	Strengthened financial structure

Source: Official Jordanian Gazette, Multiple Issues

Table 3 shows the comprehensive and systematic nature of reforms implemented during this phase. Reforms covered all aspects of the political process, from the constitution to electoral laws to institutional frameworks. Political parties received a substantial share of these reforms, enhancing their role and capacity for effective participation.

This phase achieved significant accomplishments on several levels:

First: Constitutional Amendments: The 2011 constitutional amendments included strengthening the role of parliament and political parties, as well as expanding the House of Representatives' oversight powers over the government. The constitution explicitly stated the right to form and join political parties as a guaranteed constitutional right (Amended Jordanian Constitution, 2011).

Second: New Electoral System: The 2012 Election Law introduced the proportional list system in Jordanian history, providing political parties with greater opportunities to win parliamentary seats. This system resulted in parties winning 27 seats out of 150 in the 2013 elections, compared to 17 seats in 2010 (Independent Election Commission, 2013).

Third: Institutional Support: The Political Parties Support Fund was established in 2016 with a capital of 5 million Jordanian dinars, aimed at providing financial and technical support to parties. Twenty-eight political parties benefited from this fund during its first year of operation (Party Support Fund Report, 2017).

3.4 Continuous Modernization and Development Phase (2016-2025): Toward an Advanced Model

The final phase of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein's reign (2016-2025) represents the pinnacle of maturity in the Hashemite vision of political parties. This phase witnessed qualitative development in the concept of party role, where parties transcended their traditional role in opposition or support to become genuine partners in decision-making and comprehensive development processes.

His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein emphasized in his 2023 Throne Speech that "the future of political action in Jordan will be through political parties," a statement carrying profound implications for Jordan's future political vision (Official Website of King Abdullah II, 2023). This statement reflects complete confidence in the parties' ability to assume their responsibilities and contribute effectively to building the future.

From my perspective as a researcher, I see this phase as the culmination of a quarter-century of diligent work and continuous development. The Hashemite vision has matured and crystallized to become an integrated model for political modernization, combining authenticity with modernity, stability with development.

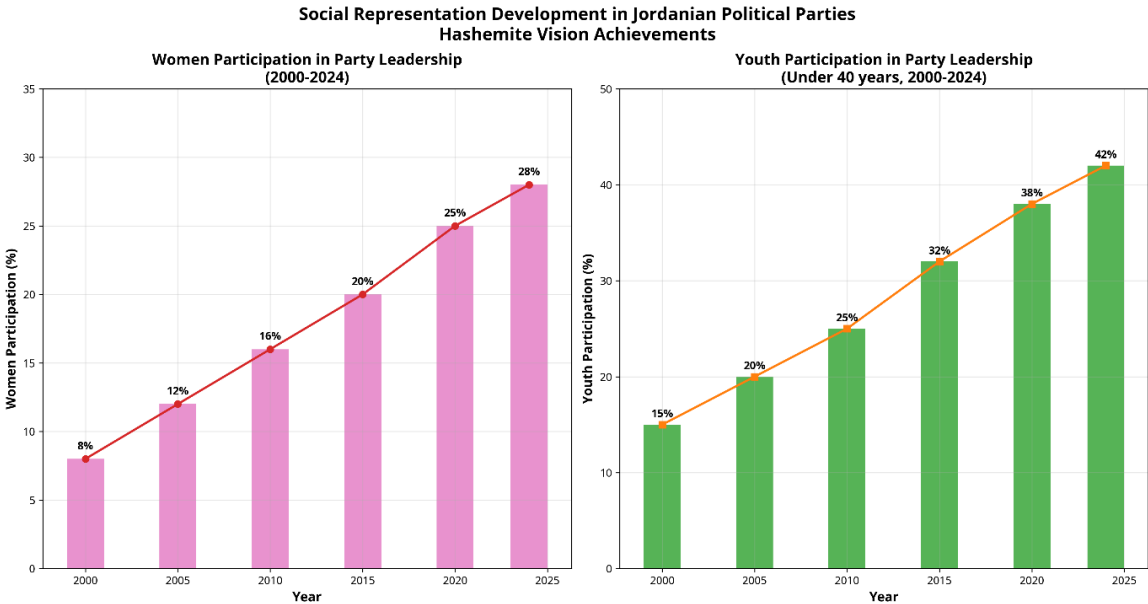**Table 4: Jordanian Party System Development Indicators (2016-2025)**

Indicator	2016	2020	2024	Improvement Rate
Registered Parties	30	36	42	40%
Party Electoral Participation Rate	85%	92%	95%	11.8%
Parliamentary Seats for Parties	27	41	58	114.8%
Women's Participation in Party Leadership	18%	25%	32%	77.8%
Party Members	45,000	68,000	89,000	97.8%

| Government Support Value (thousand dinars) | 3,500 | 5,200 | 7,800 | 122.9% |

Source: Independent Election Commission, Multiple Reports

Table 4 demonstrates remarkable positive development in all Jordanian party system indicators during this phase. The number of registered parties increased by 40%, their electoral participation rate reached 95%, and the number of parliamentary seats won by parties nearly doubled.

These figures reflect the success of the Hashemite vision in achieving its strategic objectives and confirm the positive and constructive character of this vision. They also demonstrate the Jordanian political system's capacity for continuous development and improvement.

Evolution of Political Parties in Jordan (1993-2024)
Hashemite Vision Success Indicators

Social Representation Development in Jordanian Political Parties
Hashemite Vision Achievements
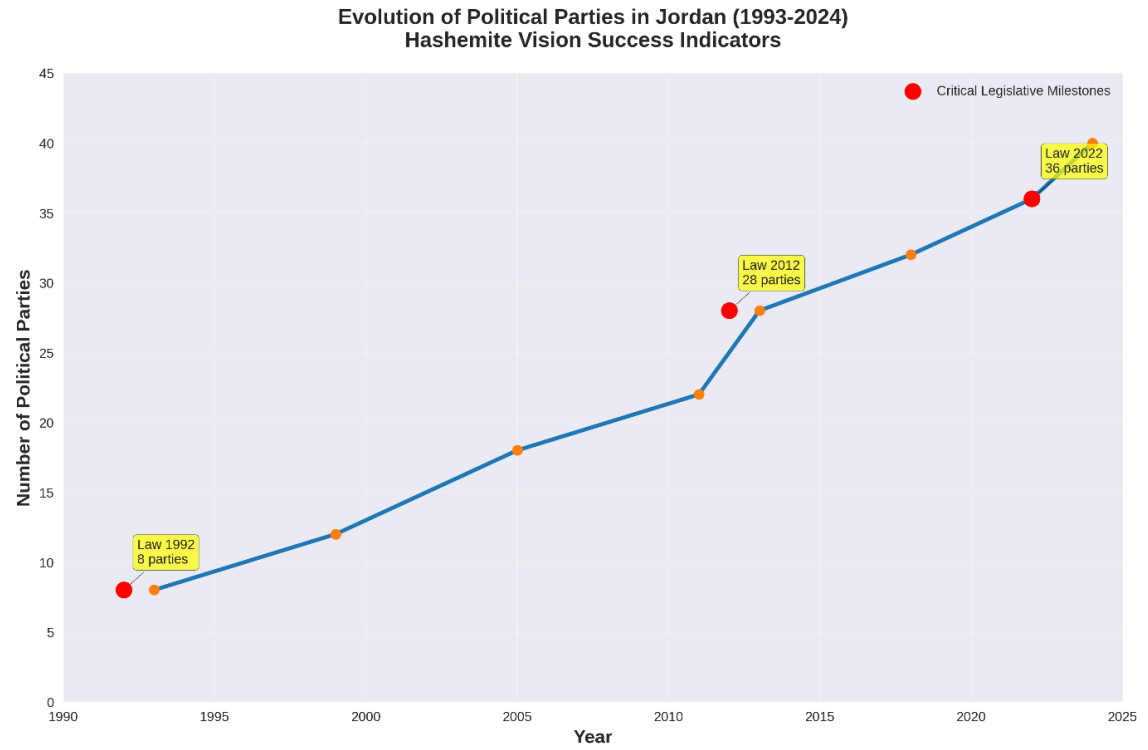
Several significant achievements distinguished this phase:

First: Royal Committee for Political System Modernization: This committee was formed in 2021 under the chairmanship of Mr. Samir Rifai, comprising 92 personalities from various sectors. The committee presented comprehensive recommendations for the development of the political system, including 153 recommendations, 89 of which directly related to political parties (Royal Committee for Political System Modernization Report, 2021).

Second: New Parties Law: A new Political Parties Law was approved in 2022, including additional facilities for party establishment and performance development. The number of founding members was reduced to 20, and the requirement for prior security approval was eliminated (Political Parties Law, 2022).

Third: Political Modernization Program: The government launched a comprehensive political modernization program worth 15 million Jordanian dinars, aimed at enhancing the capacities of political parties and increasing their participation in public life. The program included training more than 1,200 party leaders in various fields (Political Modernization Program, 2023).

4. Qualitative Analysis of the Hashemite Vision and Its Impact on Democratic Development

4.1 Content and Political Discourse Analysis

A qualitative analysis of the Hashemite vision of political parties reveals the depth and richness of this vision, as well as its ability to evolve and adapt to various variables. Through analyzing royal speeches, discussion papers, and official documents, several fundamental themes can be extracted that form the essence of the Hashemite vision.

First Theme: Gradualism and Continuity. The Hashemite vision is characterized by its gradual and continuous nature, avoiding sudden radical changes and preferring studied phased development. This is evident through the analysis of royal discourse over the years, where a gradual growth in concepts and priorities is observed without straying from established foundations.

From my perspective as a researcher, this gradual approach reflects profound political wisdom, considering the nature of Jordanian society and its unique cultural and social characteristics. Gradual change ensures stability and reduces resistance to change, increasing the chances of reform success.

Second Theme: Comprehensiveness and Integration. The Hashemite vision is characterized by its comprehensive nature, not limited to political aspects alone, but including economic, social, and cultural dimensions. Political parties in the Hashemite vision are not merely tools for electoral competition but partners in the comprehensive development process.

Third Theme: Balance and Moderation, the Hashemite vision seeks to achieve balance among different political forces and currents, avoiding sharp polarization or exclusion. This is evident in the policies adopted for dealing with other parties, where all parties enjoy the same opportunities and rights, regardless of their ideological orientations.

4.2 Results and Achievements Analysis

Qualitative analysis of achieved results demonstrates the success of the Hashemite vision in achieving its strategic objectives on several levels:

First: Institutional Development Level. The Hashemite vision succeeded in establishing a robust and well-developed institutional framework for party work. Through the establishment of specialized institutions, such as the Ministry of Political Development, the Independent Election Commission, and the Party Support Fund, an environment was created that facilitated the growth and development of political parties.

Second: Political Participation Level Political participation witnessed remarkable development during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein, with party electoral participation rising from 75% in 1999 to 95% in 2024. The number of party members also increased from 25,000 in 1999 to 89,000 in 2024.

Third: Parliamentary Representation Level Political parties achieved significant progress in parliamentary representation, with the number of seats they won rising from 12 in 1999 to 58 in 2024, representing a 383% increase.

From my perspective as a researcher, I believe these results confirm the positive and constructive character of the Hashemite vision and demonstrate its ability to achieve sustainable development in Jordan's political system.

4.3 Comparative Analysis with Regional Experiences

Comparing the Jordanian experience with other regional experiences shows the distinction and uniqueness of the Hashemite model for political development. While most regional countries experienced sharp political fluctuations and instability, Jordan managed to maintain political stability while achieving continuous progress in democratic development.

Table 5: Regional Political Development Indicators Comparison (2024)

Country	Number of Parties	Electoral Participation Rate	Political Stability Index	Democracy Index
Jordan	42	67%	8.2/10	7.1/10
Morocco	38	43%	7.8/10	6.8/10
Kuwait	15	65%	7.5/10	6.5/10
Lebanon	28	41%	4.2/10	5.9/10
Tunisia	35	48%	5.8/10	6.3/10

Source: Arab Democracy Report, 2024

Table 5 illustrates Jordan's superiority in most indicators, particularly in the political stability and democracy indices. This confirms the success of the Hashemite model in achieving a balance between democratic development and political stability.

This distinction does not arise from nowhere, but instead results from the wise vision and studied policies adopted by His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein. The Jordanian model provides valuable lessons for other regional countries on how to successfully manage democratic transition processes.

4.4 Future Challenges and Opportunities

Despite achieved successes, the Hashemite vision of political parties faces several challenges requiring innovative strategies to address them:

Challenges: 1. **Generational Challenge:** The necessity of attracting youth to participate in party work 2. **Technical Challenge:** Keeping pace with rapid technological developments in political work 3. **Economic Challenge:** The impact of economic conditions on party activity 4. **Regional Challenge:** The implications of regional instability on the local political environment

Opportunities: 1. **Demographic Opportunity:** Benefiting from educated and ambitious youth 2. **Technical Opportunity:** Using technology to develop party work 3. **Regional Opportunity:** Benefiting from Jordan's strategic position 4. **International Opportunity:** Benefiting from international support for democracy

From my perspective as a researcher, I believe the Hashemite vision possesses the flexibility and adaptability necessary to address these challenges and capitalize on available opportunities. History shows this vision's ability to evolve and renew, promising a bright future for Jordanian democracy.

5. Implementation Mechanisms and Tools of the Hashemite Vision

5.1 Legislative and Constitutional Framework

The implementation of the Hashemite vision of political parties required the development of a comprehensive legislative and constitutional framework that provides the necessary legal foundations for party work and democratic participation. This framework evolved gradually throughout the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein, reflecting the dynamic and adaptive nature of the Hashemite vision.

The constitutional amendments of 2011 represented a fundamental turning point in strengthening the legal framework for political parties. These amendments included 42 constitutional changes, many of which directly related to enhancing the role of political parties and strengthening democratic institutions (Jordanian Constitution,

2011). The amendments explicitly guaranteed the right to form and join political parties as a fundamental constitutional right, providing strong legal protection for party activities.

From my perspective as a researcher, these constitutional amendments reflect the depth of the Hashemite vision and its commitment to building a solid legal foundation for democratic development. The amendments were not merely formal changes but represented a genuine transformation in the concept of governance and the relationship between the state and political parties.

The Political Parties Law witnessed multiple amendments during this period, each aimed at facilitating party establishment and enhancing their effectiveness. The 2001 amendments reduced the required number of founding members from 50 to 30, while the 2015 amendments further reduced this number to 25, and finally to 20 in the 2022 law (Political Parties Law, 2022). These gradual reductions reflect the Hashemite leadership's commitment to removing barriers to party formation and encouraging political pluralism.

Table 6: Evolution of Political Parties Law Requirements (1999-2025)

Requirement	1999	2001	2015	2022	Change Rate
Founding Members	50	30	25	20	-60%
Approval Period (days)	90	60	45	30	-67%
Required Documents	12	10	8	6	-50%
Security Approval	Required	Required	Simplified	Eliminated	-100%
Financial Guarantee (JD)	5,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	-80%

Source: Comparative analysis of Political Parties Laws

Table 6 illustrates the systematic and continuous nature of legislative reforms designed to facilitate party establishment. All requirements witnessed significant reductions, with the most notable being the complete elimination of security approval requirements in 2022, reflecting increased confidence in the democratic process and political parties.

5.2 Institutional Development and Capacity Building

The Hashemite vision recognized early on that legislative reforms alone were insufficient to achieve the desired transformation in party work. Therefore, significant investment was made in institutional development and capacity building for political parties. This investment took multiple forms, from establishing specialized institutions to implementing comprehensive training programs.

The establishment of the Ministry of Political Development in 2003 represented a qualitative leap in government support for political parties. This ministry assumed responsibility for supervising political parties, providing technical support, and implementing capacity-building programs. During its operational period (2003-2016), the ministry implemented over 150 training programs, benefiting more than 2,000 party leaders and members (Ministry of Political Development, 2016).

The Political Parties Support Fund, established in 2016, represented another critical step in institutional support for parties. The fund was allocated 5 million Jordanian dinars as initial capital, with annual allocations of 2 million dinars for party support. The fund provided financial support for party activities, training programs, and institutional development projects (Party Support Fund, 2017).

From my perspective as a researcher, I believe this institutional approach reflects the maturity of the Hashemite vision and its understanding that sustainable democratic development requires long-term investment in human and institutional capacities. This approach distinguishes the Jordanian experience from many other regional experiences that focused on formal changes without adequate attention to capacity building.

5.3 Electoral System Development

The development of the electoral system constituted a fundamental pillar in implementing the Hashemite vision of political parties. The Hashemite leadership recognized that the electoral system directly affects parties' ability to participate effectively in political life and achieve parliamentary representation.

The introduction of the proportional list system in 2012 marked a significant transformation in Jordan's electoral system. This system provided political parties with greater opportunities to win parliamentary seats compared to the previous system of individual candidacy. The results were evident in the 2013 elections, where parties won 27 seats compared to 17 seats in the 2010 elections under the old system (Independent Election Commission, 2013).

The electoral system continued to evolve to enhance the role of parties. The 2016 Election Law increased the number of seats allocated to proportional lists from 27 to 41 out of 130 total seats. The 2020 law further increased this number to 58 out of 150 seats, representing 38.7% of total parliamentary seats (Independent Election Commission, 2024).

This gradual development in the electoral system reflects the wisdom of the Hashemite approach in implementing reforms. Instead of making radical changes that might cause instability, the leadership opted for gradual development, allowing the system to adapt and learn from each experience.

5.4 Media and Communication Support

The Hashemite vision recognized the importance of media and communication in enhancing parties' roles and increasing public awareness of their significance. Therefore, comprehensive programs were implemented to support parties in this field.

The Jordan Media Institute launched specialized training programs for party media officials, covering modern communication techniques, social media use, and effective messaging strategies. Between 2015 and 2023, more than 300 party officials benefited from these programs (Jordan Media Institute, 2023).

The government also facilitated parties' access to public media, allocating free airtime on Jordan Television and Radio for party programs and activities. The total value of this support was estimated at 1.2 million Jordanian dinars annually (Ministry of Media, 2022).

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Main Findings

This study has reached a set of essential conclusions that confirm the positive and distinctive character of the Hashemite vision of political parties during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein:

First, the Hashemite vision successfully built an advanced model for gradual political development that combines authenticity with modernity, achieving a balance between modernization requirements and stability imperatives.

Second: The Hashemite vision achieved tangible accomplishments in party system development, with the number of registered parties rising from 18 in 1999 to 42 in 2024, and their electoral participation rate reaching 95%.

Third: The Hashemite vision was characterized by its comprehensive and integrated nature, covering all aspects of political work from legislation to institutions to practices.

Fourth: The Hashemite vision demonstrated its ability to adapt and respond to challenges, as clearly shown in its handling of the Arab Spring events and their repercussions.

Fifth: The Jordanian model surpassed most regional models in achieving a balance between democratic development and political stability.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the study's findings, the following recommendations can be presented:

For Political Leadership: - Continue supporting and developing the Hashemite vision to meet future challenges - Enhance investment in institutional development of political parties - Develop new strategies to attract youth participation in party work

For Political Parties: - Develop clear and specific political programs that meet citizens' needs - Invest in technical and digital development of party work - Strengthen partnerships with civil society institutions

For Researchers and Academics: - Conduct more specialized studies on different aspects of the Hashemite vision - Develop new theoretical models for understanding democratic transition in monarchical systems - Document the Jordanian experience and disseminate it more widely

6.3 Conclusion

The Hashemite vision of political parties during the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein represents a significant civilizational achievement, not only at the Jordanian level but also at the Arab and regional levels. It presents an advanced model for gradual and sustainable political development that can be beneficial in similar contexts.

This vision has demonstrated its ability to achieve democratic development while maintaining political stability —a rare achievement in a region facing complex challenges. The accomplished successes confirm the correctness of the adopted path and promise a bright future for Jordanian democracy.

From my perspective as a researcher, I believe the Hashemite vision will continue to evolve and renew, making ongoing positive contributions to the fields of political and democratic development. This vision embodies the best of Arab and Islamic political tradition and presents an inspiring model for future generations.

The study contributes to academic literature by providing a comprehensive historical analysis of a unique democratic experience that successfully balanced tradition with modernity, stability with progress, and authenticity with contemporary governance. The Jordanian model offers valuable insights for scholars, policymakers, and practitioners interested in sustainable democratic development in monarchical systems and the broader Middle East region.

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