

The Political Role towards Economic Development in Jordan Private Sector: Case Study (2007-2017)

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Abstract

The study discusses the role of Jordanian government policies towards economic development in Jordan in general and the private sector as a study case during the study period between 2007 and 2017. The study identifies the reality of government policies in the light of the legislative rules related to stimulating investment and strengthening economic resources such as human resources, and the establishment of transparency and cooperation with the private sector and meet the challenges that contribute to the efficiency of the desired data.

The study also sheds light on the role of the private sector in Jordan in the face of unemployment and inflation in Jordan and a general assessment of its role in the development of economic fields during the study period, highlighting the most important practical solutions required by the executive authority in Jordan to develop the contributions of the private sector in the developmental areas needed by the Jordanian state, In light of the increasing repercussions of the increase in the Jordanian debt volume on the state institutions on the one hand and the Jordanian society on the other.

The study is based on the main hypothesis that "there is a relationship between the government policies towards the requirements of economic development in Jordan and the internal and regional economic challenges, and the implications for private sector roles during the study period (2007-2017)." Accordingly, the study employs both David Austen's political systems analysis methodology and the statistical methodology through a school of indicators that address many of the study's axes.

Finally, the study concluded with several conclusions and recommendations. The most important of these are the role of the private sector towards the development of economic resources, which is still modest in the indicators indicated by the study. The Jordanian policy roles need to be constantly reviewed to identify the overall challenges facing the economic sector in Jordan. Cooperation between the government and the private sector depends on the fulfillment of economic legislation to the requirements of motivation in light of the growing competition among political units regionally and globally to attract foreign capital to invest within the state, Veh to have a political mobility in practice directly reflected in the face of poverty, unemployment and inflation challenges.

Keywords: government policy, Jordanian economy, private sector, unemployment and inflation.

Introduction:

The requirements of development from a modern perspective - not just isolated economic growth related to increased levels of production, income and consumption - are as much as their economic, social, cultural and political dimensions are manifested in the growth and increasing capacities of production, investment and wealth creation. And the benefit of the general population of society, and show their features in an environment conducive to material welfare not only social, but the state fulfills the requirements of infrastructure, and the proportion of education outputs, and the decline of poverty, and the preservation of the environment and verify Social Justice. The partnership between the public and private sectors is one of the latest trends in the development of private activity and its role in the economy and the society as a whole.

Partnerships are often carried out in certain sectors such as the infrastructure or services sectors, which the state usually does through its public companies. These projects are characterized by high profitability rates that increase the attractiveness of the private sector. In addition to the partnership between the private and public sectors, the creation of markets and the establishment of new projects to develop the activity of the private sector and the resulting positive impact such as high economic growth rate and reduction of the Poverty, it allows to avoid postponements or cancellation of these projects in the event of the inability of the state to provide financial allocations to them, which adversely affects the economy and society because of the importance of the infrastructure development of economic activity.

Enhancing attention to the role of the private sector towards the development of society has become an essential necessity in the light of the economic transformations witnessed by the international political units so that the concept of economic reform is achieved, which seeks to lay the foundations for a strong economy in which the private sector can shoulder its responsibility towards contributing to improving the living conditions of citizens and providing their needs. Social security, health insurance, adequate housing, the provision of permanent employment opportunities, food commodities at reasonable prices and other requirements and other services. Therefore, the activation of the role of the private sector is an important necessity for the State, both economic and social, and that is by the contribution of many of the measures, the most prominent of which is the need to provide a conducive climate conducive to investment, and provide the necessary funding to achieve investments and private projects, and the need to coordinate economic policy. And the various actors in the investment process through dialogue between the public and private sectors, in addition to the establishment of a partnership between all sectors, which ultimately lead to a positive type of integration in economic activity. Serves the aspirations of individuals and institutions in the country, and establishes a dynamic growth of the private sector so that it can have wider opportunities to expand its activity and thus enhance its position and performance for the benefit of society as a whole.

On the unemployment and inflation side, the private sector contributes to the reduction of unemployment. Although private enterprises in Jordan are small in size, they are of great importance in the labor force because they are more dependent on the labor component of production than capital because of low technical levels. In which.

On the other hand, political and security stability is a strong supporter of the presence of the private sector in economic activity and its development through its important role in attracting private investments, both domestic and foreign, which reflects greater confidence and greater guarantee regarding the possibility of achieving gains in economic activity. Uncertainty and uncertainty about the economic situation, which limits the initiative and desire of the private sector to invest and expand. Despite the political and security conditions that affect the economic situation in Jordan, the private sector still has direct interest from the Jordanian public policy to promote the areas and outputs of the economic activity of the state.

The study aims at discussing the role of the private sector in Jordan towards contributing to the problems of unemployment and inflation which have become major phenomena affecting the reality. Living life of all components of the state.

Study Problem:-

The Jordanian economy suffers from many problems affecting all sectors of the state, especially economic resources represented by raw materials and adopting a service economy approach instead of production diversification. Regional conditions directly affect the improvement of economic development and the development of private sector opportunities and investment. The problem of the study is focused on studying the effectiveness of government policies in facing the challenges that hinder the development fields, and the absence of effective development of economic resources for various reasons that the study will address in its interlocutors.

Study Questions: -

- 1- What is the role of government economic policies in Jordan towards economic development, especially in enhancing the role of the private sector between the years 2007-2017?
- 2 - Is there a correlation between the effectiveness of economic plans, legislation and control on the one hand and the modest economic development in Jordan?
- 3 - What are the most important challenges facing the development of the Jordanian economy in general and the private sector as a case study, and what are the means that require the Jordanian government to work to meet these challenges ??

Objectives of the Study :-

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- 1 - Identify the role of government policy towards economic development in Jordan in general and the development of the private sector as a case study.
- 2- Clarifying the most important challenges facing the economic development in Jordan and identifying the governmental measures to address the economic challenges both in the legislative and executive aspects.
- 3- To diagnose the reality of the economic plans adopted by the Jordanian government and through partnership and international cooperation to reduce poverty and unemployment rates and increase and encourage investment.

Importance of the Study:-

It is worth mentioning that the role of government policies is reflected by the executive and legislative aspects on the overall activities and outputs of the economic sector, especially as Jordan suffers from the limited natural resources that contribute to the development of different areas of the country. The Jordanian state is suffering from many economic challenges represented by unemployment, inflation, increasing indebtedness, lack of required transparency, and a significant dependence on the services sector instead of diversification in economic production, in addition to the absence of security stability in the region. The Jordanian state carries a very large number of refugees, To increase the proportion of private sector investment. This in turn calls for diagnosing the reality of the role of the executive branch in determining the parameters of the approach necessary to meet the challenges. Therefore, the importance of this study comes in light of the difficult economic conditions that the state of Jordan is currently experiencing.

Hypotheses of the Study:-

Based on the problem of the study and its questions and objectives, the study is based on the main hypothesis that "there is a correlation (negative or positive) between the role of governmental and legislative policy in the Jordanian state and the reality of economic development and strengthening the roles of the private sector during the period of study limits."

The main hypothesis also stems from the following sub-assumptions:

- 1 - There is a negative relationship between the effectiveness of government economic policies and the reality of increasing unemployment rates and inflation and the index of perceptions of corruption in Jordan.
- 2 - There is a positive relationship between the interest in partnership and economic cooperation with the private sector and the development of areas of economic development desired in Jordan.
- 3 - There is a correlation between the direction of government policy in the ability of the State of Jordan economically self - reliance and the size of the high debt on the one hand and the face of different economic challenges on the other.

Study Variables:

Independent variable: The role of government policies in Jordan (200-2017)

The dependent variable: economic development in general and the private sector as a case study.

Limits of the Study:

2007 is the beginning of the study limits due to the beginning of the increase in the size of indebtedness and the embodiment of the requirements of enhancing the role of the private sector in economic development in terms of legislation. The year 2017 is the limits of the study, which stopped the reality of the Jordanian government policies towards the economic sector and the researchers begin to provide information knowledge during the years of study.

Methodology of the Study:

Based on the study data in the above-mentioned framework, the study will employ both David Austen's systems analysis methodology and statistical analysis methodology.

Previous studies :-

There are many scientific studies and published international reports that dealt with the economic reality of Jordan and government policies, in addition to those that identified the challenges facing the Jordanian state from various aspects. So we will review the most prominent of these studies and the extent of their contribution and relevance to the requirements of the study and its objectives.

In his study Khaled al-Swaei on the impact of trade liberalization and financial development on economic growth: a case study of Jordan discussed researcher The short and long term relationship between trade liberalization and financial development (domestic credit, private credit and money supply) and economic growth in Jordan using quarterly data for the period 1992-2011.

The study found a long-term relationship between real GDP growth, trade liberalization and financial development, And showed a negative impact of economic openness on economic growth in the long and short term. The study showed that trade liberalization does not promote economic growth. The liberalization of the financial sector also has a negative impact on GDP growth, such as long-term trade liberalization (*alZawawi,2015*).

On the impact of economic growth on unemployment in the Jordanian economy during the period (1990-2012), the researchers Sumaya Talib and Mohamed el Bashir explained the effect of economic growth, inflation and population growth, and capital on unemployment rates. Regression analysis, then applying the time series time test using the Dicky-Fuller and Phillips-Byron test, along with the Granger's causality test to find out the direction of the relationship between the study variables, and then applying the error correction model using the concurrent integration approach between the variables taking into consideration Periods The results of the study showed a strong inverse correlation between the unemployment rate and the economic growth rate in the long run. It also showed a causal relationship between these two variables. This result is consistent with economic theory. On the other hand, the results showed a relationship between the unemployment rate and the rate of population growth, which is economically realistic. However, the inflation rate, which is one of the most important macroeconomic indicators, did not have any statistical significance with the unemployment rate(*Talib and el Bashir, 2016*).

The study published by the Center for the Study of Al Jazera Center in 2017, entitled "The Jordanian Economy: Disorders and Challenges", explained that the Jordanian economy means multiple and growing problems. It has started since the end of 1988 and its effects are still prominent. And increased with the burdens that have increased it from the emergence of the so-called "Arab Spring" and through the regional and international events reflected negatively, and there must be a vision for economists and politicians to get out of the safety of these crises, otherwise Jordan will solve a similar economic crisis Including the solution in 1989. The study showed the most important measures that the Jordanian government must adopt in the face of these various economic challenges, which are as follows: (*Al Jazera Center,2017*)

1: This will require the government to adopt economic policies based on the open market system, taking into account the facilitation of procedures and the introduction of value added investments, and the provision of financial incentives in various forms, such as: reducing interest rates on Production loans, reducing tax burdens, supporting the establishment of local industries, as well as facilitating and not complicating procedures, with a view to reducing production costs.

2: the search for new markets for the disposal of Jordanian products, and not rely entirely on traditional markets. This requires policies to strengthen and support the role of local industries, to develop global quality requirements, and to develop preferential product advantages comparable to those in other foreign products. This requires that the price be competitive in the market, promote the product properly and be always available.

3: Income sources in Jordan are generally dependent on remittances, foreign aid and tax revenues. Under current circumstances, remittances and foreign aid are unreliable, and tax increases from time to time The society will consume pockets of citizens and their real incomes; which requires adopting a policy of searching for other sources of income, such as the detection and extraction of oil from shale oil.

Finally, in spite of the importance of the above studies, this study also shows many aspects related to the Jordanian economic reality under the government policies during the study period between the years 2007 and the end of 2017, and by focusing on the reality of economic and developmental policies and their impact on the sector Unemployment, poverty and inflation, the status of Jordan's international center of international integrity and transparency, and the reality of GDP growth and indebtedness.

Jordanian Government Policies Towards the Development of the Economic Sector

The Kingdom of Jordan, with all its political, economic and social components, has been striving to achieve development in its various fields and dimensions. It has reached a high degree of seriousness and clarity. King Abdullah II, through his vision and guidance to the government, In guiding policies and legislation capable of developing and stimulating aspects of comprehensive and sustainable development.

The concept of desired development has reached the level of work and constructive cooperation between the various public authorities and the various components of the state and the pursuit of a formulation agreement to establish the necessary methodological foundations for the development of developmental work. The unions benefit constructively from all those interested in economic development and human resources and guide them to serve Jordan's development and development in various public and private sectors.

And to ensure that development in all its political, economic, social, and even administrative aspects must proceed in parallel lines to achieve the well-being and dignified life that the head of the political system wanted for all individuals and founders. The National Agenda Committee has divided the work into eight axes, and the membership of the task forces has been based on specific criteria, involving as many representatives of different sectors as possible (civil society, the private sector, trade unions and representatives of ministries). The private sector and civil society organizations have a large share of the representation in the membership of the committees. They numbered 130 out of 200, while the public sector represented 70 members other than the working ministers to ensure that the regulations in the ministries are not imposed on the committee. (*World Development Report 2014. Risk and Opportunity*).

The formulation of the national agenda was based on its objectives through general visions, thus representing a national consensus and future visions on the general principles of the various national issues, and included recommendations and initiatives submitted to the successive governments, which have the mandate to translate them into laws. National Agenda initiatives have been developed in four main areas: (*Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, National Agenda, 2005-2015*)

1- Government and Public Policies Towards the National Economy

The national agenda as a state strategy seeks to push the executive to adopt public policies that create an attractive investment environment and fiscal discipline, minimum barriers to trade, internal social solidarity, administrative development, equity, accountability, transparency and a more inclusive policy of vocational training, Career, minimum wage, court controls around working hours, and support required for small and medium enterprises.

2- Quality of Education

Qualitative education is one of the main pillars on which countries depend on achieving high and accelerating levels of achieving desired levels of development. This is related to the human resource, which is the basis of the development goals, on which public and private institutions depend on the needs of society. Qualitative education is the main premise, thus contributing to government and policy reforms that stimulate economic development and improve social welfare and social security.

3- Basic rights and freedoms

The focus is on legislative and governmental action to expand the processes of social participation, religious freedom, political and cultural development, equality before the law, access to health care, freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and the expansion of the responsible free media sector.

4- Services, Infrastructure and Economic Sectors

This includes the development of a secure transport network, affordable public transport, adequate water supply, cost-effective energy supplies, environmental sustainability, universal access to ICT, industrial development and job creation, sound financial services and access to care services Healthy enough.

In order to implement the royal directives and directives, the government has worked through specialized committees to translate the general guidelines and principles of the national agenda into an executive work program that includes specific policies, projects and programs.

In view of the importance of the national agenda, which has been used as a state strategy to achieve the desired development goals, it is necessary to review the main points of the general lines of development programs related to the economy and human resources:- (*Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, National Agenda, 2005-2015*)

- The national agenda includes a program of action aimed at the inclusion of all citizens by 2017 under the umbrella of health insurance.

- The national agenda includes a practical plan to provide (600,000) new job opportunities over the next ten years to overcome unemployment and reduce its percentage from 12.5% to 6.8%.

- The National Agenda seeks to reduce the poverty rate from 14.2% to 10%.

- The implementation of the national agenda will increase the average per capita GDP from 1532 dinars to 2540 dinars per year.

- The National Agenda sets an effective program that will eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in

public laws and legislation by 2015.

- The National Agenda has incorporated a practical methodology to transform the budget deficit of 11.8% after aid to a financial surplus before aid of 1.8%. The national agenda addressed the issue of comprehensive tax reform to achieve justice and equality, prevent tax evasion and strengthen the relationship between tax administration and taxpayers.

- The national agenda explained how to achieve growth rate of 7.2% for each of the next ten years

- The national agenda showed a plan that could reduce the public debt ratio from 91% to 36% to GDP

- According to the national agenda, the proportion of spending on scientific research will increase according to the methodological plans from 0.34% to 1.5% by 2017.

- The plans of the national agenda include the formation of a ministerial team to implement its terms as each ministry will establish a follow-up team and each unit will prepare reports to be submitted to the Prime Minister for publication to the public 2017.

In the light of the above, we note that all plans in the national agenda are measurable and operate within objective measures of performance.

Legislative policies and Stimulate the Private Sector

As is known to those interested in Jordan's fundamentals and the challenges of the Jordanian economy and its reflection on the high rates of unemployment, the existence of a large proportion of the population above the poverty line by a narrow margin, and financial and external weakness, and dependence on foreign aid and remittances. Through public policy, Jordan sought to stimulate the economic development magazines in light of the enactment of the relevant legislative rules to stimulate the private sector to contribute to cooperation to improve the economic reality in a positive and negative manner in the process of evaluating it during the period of contributions required at the local, regional and global levels. On public policy represented by the executive branch and the legislature to contribute to the creation of a legal environment capable of attracting investments and stimulating partnerships with the private sector. Therefore, the following requirement of the research study addresses the diagnosis of the legal system The relationship with the investment sector in Jordan. Where, on the basis of this we find therefore: The legal system for investment in Jordan is generally characterized by the following: (*World Bank, 2013*)

1 - Complexity and being governed by a set of laws and regulations that are not easy to access at all, some of the laws are temporary and overlapping.

2 - The economic legislative system suffers from many shortcomings in terms of harmony between laws and transparency and clarity in the sense of the ability of investors to anticipate developments.

3. The legislative system sometimes does not assist government efforts to enhance investor confidence.

· Existing laws and regulations constitute a complex system of investment incentives with different, overlapping preferential plans, regions and regions, raising questions about transparency, clarity and effectiveness.

· The Investment Promotion Corporation, the body responsible for encouraging and facilitating investment in the country, has established a one-stop shop to facilitate registration of companies, but so far does not have full authority to issue approvals. The Investment Promotion Corporation faces obstacles related to the lack of human resources, changes in the government's strategic vision and the non-empowerment of the one-stop shop, and the Foundation recognizes the need to overcome these obstacles. The Government is making efforts to clarify, standardize and improve the legal and institutional framework, which includes both the review of the legal system, the reorganization of the institutional framework and a legislative project aimed at reaffirming non-discrimination, transparency and investor protection obligations in line with international standards and OECD standards.

As part of the government's efforts to promote transparency and fight corruption, Jordan has made progress in preparing a legal and institutional framework to combat corruption. Combating corruption is a priority in the national agenda and achieving concrete levels in this area:- (*Mogdad, 2016*)

1. The Anti-Corruption Commission Act was drafted, enacted and amended at a later date.

2. The Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission was established.

3. The National Anti-Corruption Strategy was developed by the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Overall, in recent years, Jordan's performance has been acceptable in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), but the regional turmoil and the economic slowdown in the Gulf countries have affected investment flows in the legal and institutional investment environment.

Despite the efforts and tangible progress in the areas of economic development, existing institutions lack adequate coordination and resources. There is still uncertainty about the independence of the Anti-Corruption Commission. Jordan also needs to develop rules and regulations for proper implementation, enforcement of legislative provisions, Favoritism or any exceptions in the application of the rules of law. Government Policies and the Promotion of Economic Resources. The role of the private sector in Jordan has become one of the most important priorities of development in light of the adoption of the policy of economic openness and integration into the global economy. Without building a real partnership between the public and private sectors under which the private sector is the engine and the main guide for economic activities and the development of economic reform strategies and policies in various aspects of economic, financial, legislative, judicial, educational and other

In line with this approach, the private sector was invited to participate in the economic meetings held in Jordan to discuss the requirements of economic reform and adopt many initiatives. The executive authority responded to many recommendations issued by the conferences and forums, The majority of its members are the implementation of the recommendations of the economic forums, the acceleration of economic decision-making, and the activation of the partnership between the private and public sectors.

The government has also expanded the role of the private sector through an encouraging legislative framework for this sector and given more incentives that created the climate for its growth and prosperity. The government also adopted the privatization program, through which the private sector replaced many projects that were owned by the government, The private sector, through its representatives (chambers of industry and commerce, associations, business associations, exporters, importers and trade unions), contributes to the private sector, which is the main investor, the largest contributor to GDP and the largest employer. Of legislation and new laws and draw different economic policies. (*Jaradat, 2010*)

The keenness to stimulate foreign investment in Jordan through directing the roles of Jordanian diplomatic missions abroad, stressed the need to open channels of direct communication between the private sector and Jordanian embassies and coordination with diplomatic missions when the private sector organizes visits and exhibitions in these countries. The Jordan Ambassadors' Forum held in Amman in July 2003 King Abdullah announced the creation of the Jordanian Embassy Support Fund, which is supported by both the public and private sectors. (*Kundh, 2013*)

Government Policies, Transparency and Control of Government and Private Sectors

The role of public policy in Jordan has become tangible in terms of enhancing the requirements of transparency and supervision of various governmental and non-governmental sectors in the country. The fact that confronting corruption in its various forms is one of the most important challenges faced by most countries and societies, especially in developing countries. And directly on the components of the state related to institutions and individuals and national security. Corruption, which is based on the exploitation of power increases in the absence of legislation and the application of deterrent laws, and growing in the exploitation of functional roles, especially administrative when weak control of various types and levels. Therefore, the degrees of economic, administrative and social backwardness are increasing as a result of the violation of the functional values. To illustrate this, the next part of the study will review the risk of corruption on the components of the state in general and on the components of the Jordanian state .

1. Risk of Corruption:-

1) Economically:

Corruption Risk on Economic Development: Corruption impairs economic development in Jordan, because it contributes to the waste of public money and the exploitation of public jobs and administrative centers to serve individuals rather than the public interest. Corruption also affects the developmental performance of the private sector when administrative officials exploit their executive and technical sites to facilitate the granting of projects to individuals or companies for personal financial gain, often at the expense of the investments of people and national companies and the capabilities of the components of the state.

2) Poverty, Unemployment and Inflation:

corruption leads to widespread poverty and unemployment due to lack of concern for the public interests of individuals and economic, developmental and administrative institutions in the country, which results in the imbalance in the use of available resources and development in favor of job creation and raise the standard of living especially in the poor and middle classes. Corruption also affects the optimal distribution of income and wealth. The

fact that the state's material capabilities have become the majority of its wealth belongs to a few that control the total of individuals and institutions. (Dang and other, 2014)

3) The decline of investment opportunities:

Corruption affects investment opportunities as a result of the impact on the resources of the state investment. Countries with a high incidence of corruption lead to a decline in the size of investment by both domestic capitalists and foreign investment sources, which are a major contributor to the improvement of multiple development indicators. In other words, countries where forms of corruption increase, lead to weak investment flows and technical and technological skills, compared to countries that enjoy better degrees of integrity, respect for law and institutional action.

4) Increasing the general costs on the state:

One of the most important economic effects of corruption is the increase in costs as the fact that corruption leads to the loading of the national economy in raising the proportion of imports of goods rather than the adoption of domestic production, and this entails the depletion of hard currency in favor of import rather than export And contributes negatively to the value of the national currency, and thus has a negative impact on economic growth and the overall output of the state. (Mogdad,2016)

The social risks that result from the phenomenon of corruption include the following:(Jordan 2025: A Blueprint for Sustainable Growth)

The decline of the outputs of education and national culture: It is well known that education is one of the most important tools of social upbringing and important in the formation of the culture of the individual and improve it through his education based on constructive values, and that the educational institutions of different levels are responsible for the role and influence in providing the individual knowledge and skills that enable him to know Rights and duties towards society and state institutions, and instilling values of allegiance and belonging to the state and its national and humanitarian determinants. The modern education in the curriculum and the quality of those who are responsible for it is better able to promote the society of the state and its various development paths, B out of the employment assigned to the institutions of education goals kind of corruption that reflected negatively on the individuals and community groups path.

- Community instability: Corruption results in the absence of social stability as a result of the negative effects of lack of trust among individuals and groups in society, individuals and the political and institutional system within the state. Corruption increases poverty, unemployment, inflation and low standard of living. Levels of credibility. This in turn increases crime rates, creating chaos and social insecurity.

- Lack of confidence in the usefulness of regulatory legislation: corruption shows a failure in the growing vision of members of society of the useless rules of law governing the behavior of individuals, the increase of corruption aimed at the convictions of people in the ability to deter legislation, which become instructions that ultimately consider them more theoretical rules than practical dimensions 0 (11). Because legislation needs enforcement and oversight powers to realize the meaning of the law. The weakening of the roles of the executive, legislative and supervisory authorities makes the conditions of corruption active and broad in the society of the state.

The Reality of Corruption in Jordan

Transparency International's annual report on corruption in the world published in 2016, which included 168 countries, improved the classification of a group of Arab countries in the fight against corruption and the decline in the classification of another group during the year, Among the Arab countries in the fight against corruption registered 71 points, compared to 69 points in 2014, ranking Jordan, which came in second place in the Arab registered 53 points compared to 49 points in the previous year, and Saudi Arabia came in third place, where it got 52 points last year, 49 points the previous year, followed by Bahrain, which recorded 51 points against 49 points, and Kuwait, which recorded 49 points compared to 44 points during the same period. The ranking of the Arab countries suffering from internal armed conflicts such as Syria, Yemen, Libya, Iraq and Somalia, which ranked last in the world, was only 8 points. (International Transparency and Anti - Corruption Agency, 2007-2017 Reports)

In 2017, Jordan received a score of 48 out of 100 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, which includes 180 countries, including 21 Arab countries. Which is the same as that of Jordan in 2016, although it has achieved higher grades in previous years. Although Jordan has adopted a package of laws to combat corruption, Jordan has received the same status for two consecutive years due to several reasons, including the failure to comply fully with the commitments made by the Jordanian government at the 2016 Anti-Corruption Summit, The lack of transparency principles governing the work of state-owned enterprises.

The lack of transparency in appointments to senior leadership positions in the public sector, and the level of judicial representation at the level of implementation in many of the reported corruption cases investigated And the lack of clarity of the mechanisms of the state budget and the lack of disclosure of these mechanisms for citizens an obstacle to them to be able to exercise their effective role in accountability, and the series of ongoing constraints on civil society institutions and journalists a kind of pressure on social accountability, and finally what There is a lack of investment through corruption, a clear presence of corruption, such as bribery, moderation and favoritism.

The following table No (1) shows Jordan's international* and Arab** rankings of corruption, according to the organization's specialized reports on transparency and corruption perceptions during the years 2007-2-17.

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	year
43	47	50	50	56	58	66	55	53	57	59	I*
06	05	05	05	06	03	06	03	03	04	04	A**

Source .International Transparency and Anti - Corruption Agency, 2007-2017 Reports.

The Legislative and Governmental Role of Jordan Towards the Phenomenon of Corruption:- Legislative Role Towards Fighting Corruption:

Jordan has developed a set of legislation related to the fight against corruption, prevention and prevention and can be summarized as follows:(*IMF, reports for several years of 2007-2017*)

- Law of the Anti-Corruption Authority No. 62 of 2006.
- Law on the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption No. 28 of 2004.
- AML / CFT Law No. 46 of 2007.
- Economic Crimes Law No. 11 of 1993 (as amended).
- Penal Code No. 16 of 1960 (as amended).
- Criminal Procedure Code No. 9 of 1961 (as amended).
- Financial Disclosure Law No. 54 of 2006 (as amended). Securities Law No. 76 of 2002.
- Law of the Board of Grievances No. 11 of 2008.
- Extradition Act of 1927.
- Law on guaranteeing the right of access to information No. 47 of 2007.
- Staff Code of Conduct and Public Service Ethics.

Judicial Code of Conduct for Judges and Prosecutors.

It is worth mentioning that in the middle of 2016, the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission was established under the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission Act of 2015, and within the legal and real authority of the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Board of Grievances. Its main mission is to ensure adherence to the principles of national integrity in public administration and combating corruption. Corruption, through activating the system of values and rules of conduct in public administration and ensuring their interaction, and ensure that the public administration provides service to citizens on the basis of the application of high standards of quality, transparency and justice and its commitment to the principles of good governance and equal opportunities and standards And addressing complaints from individuals and institutions.

The government's role in combating corruption and enhancing the perceptions of control and transparency:

National Anti-Corruption Strategy:

The main objective of the national strategy to combat corruption is to reduce the opportunities for practicing it by creating an advanced and effective administrative and legal framework for the public and private sectors. It aims to increase the effectiveness of the agencies responsible for fighting corruption and preventing corruption, enhancing citizens' trust in state institutions and containing corruption. The free market and the wise governance of the country. Therefore, the Jordanian strategy to combat corruption was based on scientific and systematic plans in numbers to meet the requirements of the relevant international standards. The following study will review the strategy strategy and the general principles underlying the national strategy and policies in implementing the strategy.

First: The number of the strategy since 2008-2017

The Jordanian National Strategy for the years 2008-2012 and the existing strategy for the years 2013-2017 have adopted the following:(*Ministry of Plannig and International Cooperation*)

1. Royal Initiatives and National Agenda.

2. Adoption of international expert reports on the review of Jordan's implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
 3. Consult with stakeholders from the public and private sectors.
 4. Civil society institutions.
- II) General principles of strategy:

The Jordanian National Strategy has included the following basic principles:

1. Political Will: Facing corruption can only take its positive course through a supreme political will that seeks every serious effort to promote national integrity by ensuring legislation, enforcement, supervision and compliance with the judiciary.
2. The Rule of Law: In the sense that everyone is before the law, no one shall be exempted from the implementation of his provisions, either by judicial proceedings or by the implementation of the provisions of the law.
3. Respect for human rights: This is intended to strengthen the pleadings of the complainants or those affected by documents and documents and to support witnesses in order to avoid fallacies that may lead to the assassination of individuals.
4. Integrate integrity principles at the personal and institutional levels.
5. Transparency and accountability.
6. Independence of the Judiciary: Non-intervention by the executive, supervisory or security organs in the judiciary as an independent authority from the rest of the authorities in the State of Jordan.
7. Cooperation and coordination between the competent authorities: The national strategy seeks to implement its objectives and reach its objectives through international cooperation and all institutions and organizations specialized and interested in the fight against corruption.(Kundh, 2013)

Jordan's international cooperation against corruption

Jordan has always sought to cooperate and coordinate with all international efforts to combat corruption. Therefore, Jordan participated in the cooperation with the international effort, and this is evident through the Good Governance Initiative for Sustainable Development in the Arab States. This initiative was a major turning point towards a comprehensive and joint Arab effort to combat corruption. This Arab will to combat corruption was confirmed during the regional conference held in the Dead Sea region on 23-21 January 2008, which launched the project "Support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption" in the Arab countries, in the presence of ministers of justice and government officials , High-level representatives of the judiciary and anti-corruption bodies from 19 Arab countries, as well as representatives of civil society, the media, the private sector and regional and international experts. The Conference devoted the Arab States' commitment to activating their efforts to combat corruption by building their capacity to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The countries participating in the Conference recognized a coordinated mechanism to establish a regional network to serve as the regional forum to support the implementation of the Convention at the national and regional levels.(Document of the World Bank. Hashmeite Kingdom of Jordan, 2012)

As a result of these efforts, Jordan has participated in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the Arab region by means of the following major initiatives and projects:

- Good Governance for Development
- Efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) aimed at strengthening the capacities of Arab States in self-analysis of needs and monitoring of aspirations and for the development of national legislation that harmonizes and translates the aspirations of the Convention.

Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity

Arab Anti - Corruption Organization

Jordan also signed several international agreements at the global and Arab levels, the most prominent of which are the following: - (World Development Report 2014)

First: United Nations Convention against Corruption

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention against Corruption on 31 October 2003 and entered into force on 14 December 2005. The Convention is the basis for strengthening efforts to combat corruption at the national and international levels. Jordan has played a key role in the work of the Committee The Convention was one of the first to sign the Convention on 9 December 2003 and ratified it on 24 February 2005. The Convention aims at promoting, facilitating and supporting international cooperation and technical assistance in combating and preventing corruption.

Second: The Arab Convention against Corruption

Jordan signed the Arab Anti-Corruption Convention in Cairo, Egypt on 21/12/2010. The aim of this Convention is to strengthen measures to prevent, combat and detect all forms of corruption and to prosecute and prosecute all forms of corruption. It also aims to strengthen Arab cooperation in the prevention, control and detection of corruption and the recovery of funds derived from acts of corruption. Civil society to participate actively in preventing and combating corruption.

Third: Agreement for the establishment of the International Academy against Corruption

The Independent Commission for Combating Corruption, represented by Jordan, has signed the agreement to establish the International Academy for the Fight against Corruption by participating in the conference.

"From Vision to Reality" during the period from 2-3/9/2010 in Austria / Vienna. The International Academy for the Fight Against Corruption (IACA), based in Austria, is one of the most important sources of knowledge, training and skills development in this area. It is a non-profit academy established by agreement and coordination between Interpol, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) With the strong support of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).(*UNDP / The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, 2014*)

The main objectives of the Academy are to professionalize anti-corruption work, to share good practices, to improve the performance and activities of those working to reduce corruption, to track down perpetrators, and to conduct scientific and field research to find effective anti-corruption strategies.

The second topic: The reality of public policy in enhancing the role of the private sector to face unemployment and inflation in Jordan

The size of the informal sector in Jordan is estimated at about 25% of the total economy in 2006, while informal employment in the Jordanian economy was 44%, 22% in the private sector and 17% Work and others. Women play an important role in the informal sector; they share the employment rate with men and control some of the sector's activities, such as domestic chores (housework), housewives, cleaning, service, health, agriculture, education, commerce and others(*Mansour, Wael. 2012*).

Although it is estimated that the size of the informal sector in Jordan was also affected by the refugee crisis in Jordan after 2011 as a result of crises in the Arab region. For example, Syrian asylum has led to a significant increase in unemployment, inflation and cost of living. The statistics indicate that the volume of Syrian labor and the jobs or occupations occupied by them are about 200 thousand jobs, which is a large number of the increase in the factors of expatriate labor and the Jordanian economy in general, because of the negative impact present and future as a result of the effects of asylum and its persistence in various aspects (*Al-Rutrou, Fawaz and others, 2012*).

On the other hand, there are many problems and challenges facing the Jordanian private sector, such as low wages and salaries, lack of insurance, social and professional protection, lack of legal protection for contracts and transactions, high costs of operations, registration and fees, limited financial resources, On concessional terms, and the lack of professional care and umbrellas for workers in this sector.

This study will discuss the role of the government in enhancing the role of the private sector in the face of unemployment and inflation in Jordan.

The Role of the Government to Strengthen the Role of the Private Sector in the Face of Unemployment in Jordan
There are many future plans adopted by the Jordanian government to reduce the unemployment rate in Jordan through the adoption of programs aimed at creating employment opportunities for the workforce available in Jordan in the fields of the private sector (*Al-Zawawi, 2013*), the most prominent of these plans, which were submitted by the Ministry of Labor in June of this year 2017 which Will continue as a practical program until 2021 and approved by the Council of Ministers, which is to reduce the proportion of expatriate workers, estimated at about one million expatriate workers so that Jordanian labor available to cover the needs of the Jordanian state instead of having a direct relationship with the provision of capital In light of the growing increase in the external debt, which is expected to reach the limits of 38 billion dollars by the end of 2017 , and constitute approximately (94.7%) of the total GDP (*Center for Al Jzera Studies, 2017*).

The following table No (2) shows the percentage of GDP growth (G)* and the ratio of public debt to total GDP (D)** per year from 2007 until the end of 2017.

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	year
6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	2.4	2.0	2.1	G*
55.5%	56.8%	57.1%	61.1%	65.45	75.5	86.7	89.0	93.4	94.6	94.7	D**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics, World Bank.

Accordingly, the following study will review the most prominent government programs announced by the government as employment programs, called the National Employment Program. The national employment program includes reducing the proportion of expatriate workers in several sectors in Jordan. will clear by the main points: -

- Reducing the proportion of expatriate workers in the industrial and agricultural sector by 25% per annum until 2021 and reducing the percentage of expatriate workers in the construction sector by 10% annually to 2021 (*Jordan Human Development Report,2016*).
- The program also includes government measures to increase the employment of Jordanians in six main target sectors within the program: tourism, industry, construction, agriculture, services (incubators) and energy (fuel stations).
- The establishment of a program of replacement, training and employment, which aims to gradually replace the Jordanian workforce after training and rehabilitation to be operated in various sectors, and through the establishment of new operating projects to be operated in various sectors. This will be done in the light of the training of young Jordanians through vocational training centers managed and operated from the sector in question and needs, in addition to the employment of young people in the workplace and within the concept of training during work, which will contribute to reducing the proportion of expatriate workers at certain rates and rates annually.
- The government will provide a set of key incentives for all sectors targeted to employ as many Jordanians as possible. The government will pay 50% of the minimum wage to the trainees.
- The government provides incentives for the replacement, training and employment program and for the development, training and employment program, which includes supporting each worker with JD25 for transportation and JD25 for social security contribution and 3% for minimum wage for health insurance(*Jordan Human Development Report, 2016*).
- The government provides special incentives for some sectors, providing the services sector (incubators) with 100 percent of the minimum wage and paying the employer's share of the social security.
- The government will provide JD (5) million as incentives for the SME sector for 2017 to establish and develop 650 projects to finance 1300 beneficiaries and 10 million dinars in 2018 for the establishment and development of 1300 projects to finance 2,600 beneficiaries. (*Department of Statistics,2016*)
- The government provides incentives to the agricultural sector to enable the central market and support the establishment of cooperatives, where (JD) million will be provided to support (20) cooperatives working on the operation of (100) workers and equipped with the necessary equipment and mechanisms and (450) thousand dinars to support the project automation work in the central market, Through the use of mechanisms and equipment by trained Jordanian labor, which will provide (900) job opportunities for Jordanians. (*Breckel, 2015*).
- Strengthening the role of the private sector and creating a single umbrella according to international best practices. The government has expanded the productive branches that contribute to providing training and employment opportunities for the unemployed, especially females in areas with high rates of unemployment and poverty and attracting investments to remote areas and poor communities. In the framework of the simplification of the rules of origin agreement with the European Union aimed at attracting investments to the 18 development zones, tens of thousands of jobs will be created for Jordanians, with 85% for Jordanians and 15% for Syrians. (*Damra a al-Issawi,2016*).
- Linking the investment incentives to the newly created job opportunities for Jordanians and concluding many agreements for the purposes of training and employment, establishing job fairs and replacing Jordanian labor in the industrial sector and part of the agricultural sector.
- The National Employment Program is implemented in cooperation with the main partners of the target sectors, namely the Ministry of Labor, ministries concerned with each sector, the Vocational Training Corporation, the Employment and Vocational Education and Training Fund, the National Employment and Trade Company, the Chambers of Industry and the Investors Associations.

The Private Sector and Face the Reality of Unemployment and Inflation in Jordan

Governments are interested in the private sector for many fundamental reasons because they are mostly made up of disadvantaged groups or employees, middle-income or poor citizens, so there are many rights to these categories that must be given to them, as well as the duties of employers not committed, Minimum wage, benefits and benefits such as health insurance, retirement, official contracts, holidays and others. This sector also represents a significant potential source of revenue for the Jordanian State Treasury, as well as a source of information on economic sectors, their role and their true size for planning and development objectives.

The Reality of Unemployment in Jordan

The problem of unemployment is one of the most important problems facing the Jordanian economy and has many negative repercussions in the short and long term, especially since the latest government statistics showed that the unemployment rate in Jordan is about 16%. This percentage rose steadily in the last three years by half compared to the previous year (14%).

For example, in developed countries such as Britain (4.6%), the United States 4.3%, Japan 2.8%, while in some Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia 5.6%, Algeria 10.5%, Egypt 12% Similar economies of the Jordanian economy, which are undergoing the same conditions in terms of hosting large numbers of Syrian refugees, have unemployment rates, for example in Lebanon (6.8%) and Turkey (11.77%),(Damra al-Issawi, 2016).

Table No (3) Rates of *Unemployment and **Inflation in Jordan (2007-2017)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Years
13.1%	12.7%	12.9%	12.5%	12.9%	12.2%	12.6%	11.9%	13.0%	15.3%	18%	*Une
4.7%	14%	0.7%	5.0%	4.4%	4.8%	5.6%	2.9%	2.4%	0.8%	3.3%	**Infl

Source :Department of Statistics Reports (2007- 2017).

The unemployment rate in Jordan is very high according to all international standards and requires a clear national strategy to reduce them in the future. The latest statistical data indicate that the unemployment rate in Jordan in the third quarter of 2017 reached 15.8%, the highest rate of unemployment since 15 Year.

In view of the negative repercussions of the unemployment problem on the Jordanian economy, the researcher will review the reality of the size of the labor force in Jordan, based on data and data published by the Department of Statistics, where the total workforce in Jordan was estimated at more than 2.5 million workers in 2015. The number of Jordanian workforce was 1.607.599 million, of which 1.398.030 million were employed and 209.569 thousand were unemployed. While expatriate workers with work permits and registered with the Ministry of Labor registers were estimated at 315,045 thousand. This figure represents approximately one and a half times the total Jordanian unemployed. Thus, the labor force in Jordan is about 1.922.644 in 2015, The total economic participation rate for Jordanians is about 24.3% in 2015, while the revised economic participation rate for Jordanians reached 36.7% in 2015 (*World Bank , MENA Development Report (2015)*).

The number of male employees constituted 84% of the total number of Jordanian employees compared to 16% for females in the year 2015 and 28.9% of the total Jordanian male employees were employed in the "General Administration and Civil Defense" sector and 17.2% And 42.4% of all female workers work in the education sector in 2015. 71.9% of all Jordanian male workers have a "secondary or below" qualification, compared with 21.6% among females for the same qualification. Bachelor's degree and above, the percentage of males was 20.4% and 58.6% Female(*Jordan 2025: A Blueprint for Sustainable Growth*) .

The data indicate that 60% of Jordanian female workers are concentrated in the profession of "specialists" in 2015. The percentage of male workers in the capital by residence was 37.1% of the Jordanian working age male population, and 36.8% for female employees in 2015 87.4% of the total Jordanian male and female employees are paid, 82.2% are male and 17.8% are wage earners in 2015(*Department of Statistics,2015*).In 2015, 96.8% of all Jordanian women workers were women. 85.6% of the total Jordanian male workers per year 2015. As for unemployment, the unemployment rate was 11% among males compared to 22.5% among females in 2015. The males accounted for 68.9% of the total unemployed Jordanians, estimated at 209.569, while 31.1% of females in 2015(*Department of Statistics,2016*). The unemployment rate was 18.6% among those unemployed with a bachelor's degree and higher than the total work force of the same educational qualification. The unemployment rate for the educational attainment was the same for males as for 12.8% compared to 27.2% for females in 2015.

The male students of the educational qualification were less than secondary Including vocational apprenticeships and teachers (about 60.8%) Or 87,810 unemployed out of the total Jordanian male workforce of 144337 in 2015. The percentage of unemployed female graduates with a bachelor's degree above or above is 75.5% or 49.239 unemployed from the total unemployed of 65232 in 2015. The data indicate that 48.3% of the unemployed are in the 15-24 age group, 51.3% of whom are male and 41.8% of females in 2015. The data also indicate that 73.5% of the total unemployed are unmarried 2015(*Department of Statistics,2016*).

The average monthly wage of males in public sector establishments was 578 dinars compared to 427 dinars in the private sector in 2014. The average monthly wage of females in public sector establishments was 498 dinars compared with 378 dinars in private sector establishments in 2014, The average monthly wage of males in private sector establishments with a bachelor degree or above is 852 dinars, compared to 488 dinars for females in 2014. The average monthly wage for males and females of the educational qualification is "less than secondary", amounting to 290 and 206 dinars respectively in the year 2014. The average monthly wage of males in public sector establishments was also high With a secondary or intermediate diploma of 516 dinars compared to 445 dinars for females.

While the average monthly wage for males in private sector establishments with a secondary or intermediate diploma qualification was 380 dinars, compared to 239 dinars for females for the same educational qualification in 2014 The average monthly wage of males in the private sector is higher than the average monthly wage of females in all major occupations in 2014(*Department of Statistics,2014*).As for the average working hours, the average monthly working hours for females in the public and private establishments was 180 working hours in 2014. The average monthly work hours for males was 205 working hours in 2014, while the average monthly work hours for males in sector establishments Year from 169 working hours in 2013 to 166 working hours per worker in 2014, compared with 161 working hours for females in 2014. The average monthly working hours for males in private sector establishments is 222 working hours in 2014 compared with 197 working hours for females .The private sector contributed 27.024 jobs, or 55.9% of the total, created in 2015(*Department of Statistics,2016*).

2.2) Reasons for the High Unemployment Rate in Jordan

1. The high unemployment rate in Jordan is due to the failure to employ economic, educational and developmental policies, such as attracting large economic projects that reduce unemployment.
2. The economic stagnation witnessed by Jordan over the previous years under difficult political conditions for the neighboring countries of Jordan.
3. Harmonization of education outputs to the needs of the Jordanian labor market. Failure
- 4 . The increase in expatriate migrant workers, as the reports of the Ministry of Labor indicate that there is one million expatriate workers working illegally in Jordan and the volume of remittances is not less than 2 billion dinars annually, it is supposed to be directed to the people of Jordan and their employment and rehabilitation and support the national economy.
5. Declining exports and decreasing foreign and domestic investments.
6. low demand for national labor because of competition from skilled labor in violation of addition to the lack of funding and government support for projects of productive families (*IMF, reports for several years of 2007-2017*).

Proposed to solve the problem of unemployment in Jordan :-

1. The Ministry of Labor plays a bigger role by creating and implementing successful employment policies through expansion of projects serving the national economy, which is positively reflected in terms of creating new business opportunities and investments in labor-intensive sectors.
2. Improve working conditions in active sectors that generate employment and encourage young people to work there
3. Control the employment violation in Jordan, which amounts to a number of up to one million and more and that there is a replacement for Jordanian workers in an appropriate manner.
4. orientation to find development projects in the provinces contribute to the creation of jobs and linked to the needs of each region according to its specificity and that there is protection and facilities for these projects encourage investment.
5. Allocation of plots of land from the treasury of young people in all areas to establish agricultural and industrial projects in a manner that encourages the alleviation of unemployment.

6. Work on the rehabilitation of Jordanian cadres to work in the industrial sector within the framework of a clear national plan, especially with the existence of vocational training centers in all regions, to reduce the investor's adherence to foreign workers trained and qualified, noting that the interest of the investor in the sector requires the use of national manpower in all areas.

Evaluating the Role of Jordanian Public Policy Towards the Private Sector in the Development of Economic Fields Based on the real studies in the field of government policies towards the economic field in Jordan in general and the requirements to promote it from various aspects, especially with the creation of real roles to strengthen the private sector in this area, Jordan still suffers from many challenges that hinder the process of economic growth desired, These challenges in the light of what has been reviewed during the study axes: -

General challenges facing the structure of the Jordanian economy

1- Increasing the general indebtedness of the Jordanian state: reaching a total of (38) billion dollars by the end of the current year 2017, accounting for 94% of the total GDP in Jordan (*Jordan 2025: A Blueprint for Sustainable Growth*).

Energy: The energy mix focuses heavily on oil, exposing the country to fluctuations in world oil prices and increasing the burden on the environment and public finances.

To address this challenge, the State of Jordan is working through national energy strategic plans to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix to 10 %) By 2020 and reduce consumption by 20% through energy efficiency measures.

3- Business Environment: Jordan is still well ranked in the international business climate as investors still face many obstacles, the most important of which are:

- Conflicts in the application of regulations
- The limited qualification of civil servants and the necessary inefficiency of human resources in some of the private sector facilities that he needs especially in the technical aspects and the trained resources.
- The complex administrative procedures practiced by a number of government agencies.

4. Intellectual Rights: Although Jordan has undertaken regulatory reforms to protect intellectual property rights, further efforts are needed to ensure better enforcement of laws and better institutional coordination that require: (*Jordan 2025: A Blueprint for Sustainable Growth*).

- Establishment of specialized commercial courts
- Restructuring the judiciary
- Strengthening human resources

5. Competition: Although Jordan has established a competition legal system and established an institutional framework to deal with policy and implementation issues, the institutions in charge lack adequate resources and support and are weak in law enforcement. Jordan needs to address its problems and strengthen the enforcement of legislation in line with OECD standards.

6. Reform efforts: Jordan has implemented reforms to increase the size and depth of its financial system as well as the strengthening of the regulatory and financial control framework. However, significant challenges remain for the development of the financial sector, including access to finance, credit information system, limited public bond market, Promoting investment, assessing the impact of the incentive system, revising the investment law, using the entire OECD checklist on incentive policies for FDI, and using OECD principles to promote transparency and incentive governance. Rebeh for investment in developing countries, and finally cooperation with the Finance Committee to conduct analyzes of tax policies for investment.

7. Combating corruption: It requires the executive authority in Jordan to ensure cooperation with the OECD Working Group on Bribery, to consider the standards of the Convention against Bribery of Public Officials / Civil Servants in International Business Transactions and to consider the integrity survey, An exercise in self-assessment supported by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

8. Competition policy: Jordan's public policy still needs to contribute to the various requirements of cooperation with the Competition Commission of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and its Secretariat to address remaining problems and to strengthen enforcement of legislation in line with best practices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

9. Infrastructure development: The need for government policies in Jordan to continue to maintain both the promotion of investment in small enterprises, the provision of a legal framework for public-private partnerships, and the integration of infrastructure strategies with general environmental policies.

Positive aspects of the Jordanian public policy towards the development of the roles of the private sector:

Finally, there are many aspects that have proved through studies the interest of the political system in Jordan to develop the roles of the private sector during the study period, which is as follows:

1. Jordan adheres to the OECD guidelines for multinational corporations and is working to establish a national focal point within the Investment Promotion Corporation to promote and adhere to the Organization's guidelines.
2. The corporate governance system has been developed on the basis of OECD corporate governance principles.
3. Human rights conventions have been ratified.
4. The continuous policy of the Jordanian State to continue to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for labor relations and employment through the National Employment Strategy (2011-2020) (*International Transparency and Anti - Corruption Agency, 2007-2017 Reports*).
5. Jordan is considered to be one of the active signatories to BITs in addition to being a member of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, taking into account that the majority of signed BITs provide the means to return to international arbitration.
6. Jordan's foreign trade policy is directed towards economic openness and integration into the global economy. Jordan was committed to trade liberalization reforms and had made progress in its trade diplomacy by actively participating in WTO negotiations and entering into bilateral trade relations with its major trading partners (*Dang and other, 2014*).

Conclusion:

I) Results of the study:-

The study concluded with several results, the most prominent of which are the following:

- 1- There are many challenges that still face the Jordanian government's policies towards the economic development in all sectors and the private sector due to the limited material resources in terms of resources and the increasing volume of indebtedness due to the absence of government plans that directly contribute to supporting the economy sectors such as supporting the private sector Development of available resources, grants and available loans and directing them in the service of public budget expenditures of the State.
2. Unemployment, inflation, poverty and increasing indebtedness are still significantly increasing relative to Jordan's gross domestic product, which means that the government's economic policies are still unable to meet the requirements of the state in terms of implementation, control and legislation.
- 3 - The percentage of perceptions of transparency confirms that government policies to confront corruption are still more theoretical than applied in terms of the output of the anti-corruption body and the transfer of cases to the investigation committees, the prosecution and the judiciary.
4. The situation of regional instability and the problem of asylum affects economic development as a result of the burden of asylum on various security and subsistence needs.
5. Economic legislation related to the private sector is still a major partner in the development of economic resources, below the expected levels due to the lack of periodic review of the appropriateness of policies and legislations commensurate with the investment environment to be provided in comparison with the global competition to attract and encourage investment.

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