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IASET

YOUTH POLITICAL CULTURE IN POST REVOLUTION EGYPT AN IMPEDIMENT TO DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

When revolutions erupt in non-democratic societies, they don't only pursue toppling and ouster of autocratic regimes and replacing them with democratic regimes, but to establish a participant political culture as well. In most of the Western democracies, revolutions paved the road for cultivating interactive political cultures which made democracy an accessible and a sustainable process. On the 25th of January/2011 Egypt witnessed a strong revolution which managed to remove three decades of despotism under Hosni Mubarak rule. Not only did President Hosni Mubarak who has ruled Egypt for a long time stepped down, yet the youth who were once considered as unequipped for change was hailed as the individuals who realized this change. When Mubarak stepped down an increasing political enthusiasm swept through Egypt; hopes and aspirations magnified to establish a participant political culture especially among the youth. Unfortunately, this wasn't the case. Although, the youth in Egypt represented an active force which was able to tip the balance of power at the time of the revolution; however, their participation lacked coherence and organization because their activeness wasn't oriented by participatory political culture during and after the revolution. Although some scholars argued that youth were intentionally marginalized; however, this paper argues that the youth doesn't have a participant political culture that could empower their political role in post-revolution Egypt. This study uses the quantitative research method to assess the researcher's argument.

KEYWORDS: *Political Culture- Political Socialization- Parochial Political Culture- Subject Political Culture- Participant Political Culture*

INTRODUCTION

The establishment andconsolidation of democracy in any given society and especially in post- conflict or post-revolution society are determined by its socio-cultural perspective, more specifically, its political culture.[1] Political culture isn't just essential for building up a democratic society, however it is likewise an outcome, since social and political legacy, customs, qualities, convictions and dispositions shape the personal orientation to governmental issues, consequently

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[1]Gvozdanovic, Anja. (2010). Some Indicators of Political Culture of University Students in Croatia,   The Institute of Social Research, Amruseva, pp. 461-477.

the political conduct of individuals.[2] Critical common traits of a virtual citizen in a democratic society ought to comprise confidence in individual freedom and individual political decisions of others.[3]Citizens who enjoy and support these qualities and can perceive their mutilation and lack of respect establish one of the key elements of liberal democratic system. Creation of a sustainable democratic system requires establishment of formal democratic institutions and the process should be enhanced with transformation of political culture; that is by the change of citizens' relationship to political institutions and operations through civic or participatory political culture.[4] This culture requires an informed, interested, competent and participatory citizen; the higher the level of civic culture, the higher the level of democracy.[5] Democratic model of a participative political system requires corresponding political culture, argued Almond and Verba.[6]However, it isn't as simple as because this post-conflict or post- revolutionsocietieswitness for a long time a sort of chaos, previous regimes' trials to restore authority, prevalent inactive political culture and harsh and bloody conflicts to reach authority.

Egypt is one of the post-revolutions societies. The 25th of January revolution in Egypt was described as the "Youthful Revolution". The youth were at the core of the revolution as youth colored the struggle with a generational dimension not only on the base of age but on the base of their new and innovative ideas as well.Youth is a major resource in any given society. It is the wealth of nations. Youth represents activeness and a hope for future. Youth is the creative and innovative force. Individuals between the ages of 15 and 25 establish a fifth of the total populace. In numerous developing nations, the proportion is much higher – with the larger part of youngsters today living in low - and middle income nations. However a large number of studies demonstrate declining confidence among youngsters in politics as we probably know it, with diminishing levels of participation in decisions, political parties and traditional social associations over the world. This applies to both new and consolidated democracies. Throughout history, there is no doubt that well-educated youth was the source of change through their participation and contribution in revolutions which led to significant changes and transformation in political systems and power-sharing dynamics. Since the Arab Awakening numerous young people in the region have remained politically dynamic through "political developments" rather than drawing in with and in political gatherings. Young people and women are generally dynamic politically in colleges (when permitted), yet all the time frustrated with political institutions and governmental authorities and barred from policy development.[7]Open doors for youth to take part in administration and in political and basic leadership forms depend to a great extent on the political, economic, and social settings where social standards in numerous parts of the world outcome in various types of oppression.The international community has perceived the significance of youth participation in political frameworks, through a number of international conventions and UN resolutions. In accordance with these responsibilities, UNDP sees youth as a positive power for transformative social change, and expects to help upgrade youth political cooperation. An essential rule that helps for the political support of youngsters ought to broaden over the electoral cycle. Capacity advancement for youthful, for instance, has demonstrated to be increasingly viable as a persistent efforts for youth enhancement. Another core principle is that young political participation should be meaningful and effective, going past token motions. Capacity development is an essential measure, and keeping in mind that building individual capabilities is vital, the capacities of associations and how

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[2]Maldini, P. (2008). Causal Processes of Democratic Changes: Socio-economic Development or Socio-cultural Factors. Social Research, vol. (17), Issue (3), pp. 327-349.

[3]Tessler, M.(2002). Do Islamic Orientations Influence Attitudes Toward Democracy in The Arab World? Evidence From Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Algeria. International Journal of Comparative Sociology, Vol (43), pp. 229-249.

[4]Ilisin, V. (2008),Students in Zagreb on Democracy and Activism of The Young People. Sociology And Space, The Institute of Social Research vol. (46), (3/4), pp. 311-340.

[5]Vesterdal, K. (2007). Building Liberal Democracy in Croatia, Texas A&M University Press

[6]Almond, G.A., Verba, S. (1989).   The Civic Culture. Sage Publications

[7]https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-political-participation.pdf

much an environment empowers people and institution to take an interest in political procedures can likewise be considered in.[8]

The emphasis on youth, regarding their commitment in the political field, is a moderately new need however incredibly auspicious, especially in light of ongoing occasions and similar advances, in the Arab countries. The "World Program of Action for Youth for 2000 and beyond" highlighted the significance of youth involvement in decision-making, yet did not offer solid interventions at the time.[9]So as to react to the needs of youngsters, and to ensure that their essential human rights are perceived and enforced, youngsters' dynamic and significant cooperation in their social orders and in popularity based practices and procedures is of pivotal importance. Meaningful youth participation and involvement doesn't only require that youth has chances, capacities, and privileges from an empowering environment and relevant programmes and policies at all levels; however, a participant and interactive political culture is critically required for increasing youth participation and hence establishing and consolidating democracy in their countries. Therefore, the objective of this study is to identify the type of the prevalent among private university students, as a part of Egypt's youth, through measuring a group of values which affect the prevalent political culture.

Type of Research and Research Method

This research is a type of an exploratory research as it tries to discover and explore the type of political culture that prevails among the youth in Egypt after the 25th of January revolution. A Structured approach is adoptedwhere everything that forms the research process, objectives, design, sample, and the questions that the researcher plans to ask arepredetermined. This research will adopt the quantitative method using questionnaires to test the hypotheses of the study and the Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used to analyze the answers of the respondents for the questions related to each variable. Likert Scale with five values is used to identify the answer; these values are: Strongly Agree (1): this indicates strong desire to do what is asked about in the question, Agree(2): this indicates a desire to do what is asked about in the question, Don't care(3): this indicates no interest in what is asked about in the question, Disagree(4): this indicates reluctance to do what is asked about in the question Strongly disagree(5): this indicates strong reluctance to do what is asked about in the question. The researcher in this study accumulate the strongly agree and Agree on one side and Disagree and strongly disagree on the other side and separated the Don't care choice in a separate side. However, the researcher considers the " Don't care" choice is as negative as the "Strongly disagree" and "Disagree" choices. The table for each question will identify separately and clearly these values and also gender related values. These hypotheses include a number of independent variables: Knowledgability, Interest, Political Competence and Participation and a dependent variable: Participant Political Culture.These hypotheses are stated as follows:

H1: There is a positive relationship between political knowledgability of youth and a participant political culture

H2: There is a positive relationship between youth interest in politics and a participant political culture

H3: There is a positive relationship between political competence and a participant political culture

H4: There is a positive relationship between political participation of youth and a participant political culture

Questionnaires were distributed among university students (679 students) on a purposive sampling where students

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[8]http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Electoral%20Systems%20and%20Processes/ENG_UN-Youth_Guide-LR.pdf
[9]https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-political-participation.pdf

from a specific group, private universities: Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, American University in Cairo and Pharos University, are purposefully selected based on their socio-economic status, upper class, and their level of education, university level. The researcher focused on students from upper social class because they aren't stressed with harsh economic conditions which would make them set aside political concerns. Moreover, the researcher selected university students because it is assumed that these students are well-educated and have a greater scope of awareness than lower levels of education. In other words, well-off and well-educated university students represent the study population and a number of students represent the selected purpose sample of the study.

LITERATURE

The concept of political culture had a long and diverse lineage by the early 20th century. Perspectives of political cultures are varied and different. In addition to the German traditions, anthropological and psychological (Behavioral) approaches contributed a lot to the establishment and consolidation of the concept. The German traditions didn't combine a single comprehensive definition, but rather different characteristics of culture such as the totality of social norms and practices, a system that organizes society and accepted ways of thinking and acting.[10]Clifford Greetz, a well-known anthropologist considered culture to be a property of the whole society or sub-group not of an individual; culture contains frames of mind and practices that have turned out to be steady, daily scheduled and unchallenged.[11]A number of scholars distinguished between cultures that are distinctively preferred or un-preferred for democracy. Wiarda, Howard contended that Latin American societies adopt a corporatist culture that is affected by the writings of Thomas Aquinas and the hierarchical organization of the Catholic Church. The corporatist culture includes values that have been associated with political democracy.[12] Moreover, Lucian Pye, in a study of seventeen Asian countries, contended that political culture or political orientations to political authority, some match with democracy and others not, come from family structures and as an outcome of the socialization process.[13] Another recent definition of political culture is initiated by Wedeen; in his semiotic practices approach, Wedeen doesn't think that cultures are unified, stagnant or internally coherent; rather it is a continuous process where individuals make meaning by being involved in political activity.[14]Psychologists, on the other side, conceived culture as a mere aggregation of individuals' behaviors and attitudes; culture is the mental programming of individuals. The psychological approach doesn't consider the notions of uniform, static and coherent body of behaviors and attitudes. The most informative way to understand cultures is to conduct surveys. An example of this perspective with respect to democracy was the Authoritarian Personality which relates personality characteristics to preference of a certain political regime, fascist or democratic.[15]The most well-known and accepted conceptual framework of political culture was portrayed by Almond and Verba.Almond and Verba inspect the democratic frameworks in five nations, the United States, Germany, Mexico, Italy, and the United Kingdom. They met around a thousand people in every nation on their perspectives of government and political life. As they characterize it, the "Civic culture" (particular) "depends on correspondence and influence, a culture of agreement and assorted variety, a culture that permits change, however moderates it. They recognize

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[10]Lane, Jane-Erik, SvanteErsson. (2005). Culture and Politics: A Comparative Approach, 2nd Edition, Aldershot, England: Ashgate.

[11]Greetz, Clifford. (1973). the Interpretation of Culture: Selected Essays. New York Basic Books.

[12] Wiarda, Howard J.(2004). Corporatism and Authoritarianism in Latin America- Revisited. Gainesville, FL, University of Florida Press

[13] Pye, Lucian W. (1985). Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimension of Democracy. Cambridge, MA:Belknap/Harvard University Press.

[14] Wedeen, Lisa. (2002). Conceptualizing Culture: Possibilities for Political Science. American Political Science Review, (96), (4), pp. 713-728

[15]Altemeyer, B. ((1981). Right-Wing Authoritarianism.Winnepeg: University of Manitopa Press.

three political structures: Participant, subject, and parochial. They view political culture as the component that connects singular frames of mind with the by and large political framework structure (Almond and Verba 1963)

The he role of youth as social movements obtained more noticeable prominence and turned into the focal point of investigation of numerous researchers from different perspectives. Various social researchers observe the development of a new type of social movements in the area (Abdelrahman 2013; Ezbawy 2012; Herrera 2014).Abdelrahman observed the traits of new social movements in Egypt contending that the absence of reasonable new organizational structures is one of the incredible difficulties for accessible progressive change in post-Mubarak Egypt.[16]Other studies focus on the role of youth in revolutions and democratic transitions.The time of democratic transition is regularly an extremely delicate period in a nation's political development, which for the most part if not legitimately overseen and secured could slide to unending common and political agitation. To secure the delicacy of democratic transitions in newborn democracies it is vital for the youth to assume two key roles; establishing and fortifying youth structures, that will have the capacity to give democratic point of view, foresight, training and strengthening to the youth populaceand establishing a coordinated youth front by youths to organize a planned youth activity and sort out youth participation to guarantee that young people are visibly associated with the building/development of democratic government during and after the transition.[17]Akle argued that The Egyptian youth assumed an essential role during the four years following the 25th of January revolution; however, it turned out to be certain that the rates of the young interest in the political procedure is withdrawing due to different factors.[18]Other researchers are interested in the explanations behind the accomplishment of Egypt's youth in activation and mobilization and the elements of contentious politics in a revolutionary setting. A large number of these researches, despite their descriptive nature, add imperative documentation to the writing and draw an expound picture of the developments taking part in the January 25th protests that could be utilized for further top to bottom analysis.For instance, YuseryEzbawy's study focuses on the components of association and collaboration and how focal they were in arranging and doing the insurgency. He studies the role of youth social developments in inciting the January 25th Revolution and demonstrates the associations between them.[19]Shehata traced youth activism and highlighted the role of youth movement in in the January 25th revolution; she determined some major traits of youth activism: youth acted outside political institutions, formal or informal, no ideological orientations and dependence to a great extent on information technology mainly social media.[20] Numerous studies on youth and revolutionary movements in the Middle East assign social media the essential role, giving the feeling that the youth could change the political regime basically using innovation. They feature the role of the Web in the achievement of the upset, the development of new aggregate character and call by outcome to assist usage of web based life. Baron emphasized the role of

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[16]Abdelrahman, Maha., (2013). In Praise of Organization: Egypt Between Activism and Revolution, Development and Change. 44 (3), 569–585.

[17] World Assembly of Youth (2011), Youth and democracy. Retrieved from http://www.way.org.my/youth-issues/youth-and-democracy Strasbourg (2012) Youth and democracy: the changing face of youth political engagement.Retrieved from https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1980145&Site=COE The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) (2015).Youth Participation in Democratic Life. Retrieved from http://www.lse.ac.uk/businessAndConsultancy/LSEEnterprise/pdf/YouthParticipationDe mocraticLife.pdf

[18]Akle, Ziad, (2016)., Egyptian youth and political participation: between pretension, reluctance and re-empowerment, Al Ahram.

[19]Ezbawy, Yusery Ahmed (2012).The Role of The Youth's New Protest Movements in The January 25th Revolution. IDS Bulletin, 43 (1), 26–36.

[20]Shehata, Dina (2012). Youth Movements and the 25 January Revolution, In Korany, B. & El-Mahdi, R. (Eds.) The Arab Spring in Egypt and Beyond. Cairo: AUC press. 104-124. 117-118.

the internet in the success of the Egyptian revolution and the establishment of a collective identity.[21]

The political role of youth in the 25th of January revolution has been the focus of many scholars.In her study about youth as agents of change and the 25th Revolution in Egypt, El-Sharnouby asked two questions: how have youth been deployed before and after the 25th of January Revolution as operators of change and what sort of changes are youth envisioning for Egypt?She contended that, particularly since the 1990s, subsequent occasions and dissents contributed to the development of this generational awareness which emerged on January 25th when a huge number of youth went to streets to ask for change.[22]Another study made by Omar investigates the causes behind the declining role of youth as compelling political players since the Egyptian Revolution. Especially taking a gander at the "Progressive Youth", this study identifies why their activism through the span of the previous four years couldn't convert into political power that would prompt the acknowledgment of the objectives of the unrest.[23] In his study, Yaghiargues that youth activism prompts democratization if three requirements are fulfilled at the challenges' peak: mastery of self-governing youth movements, a comprehensive ruling context or master frame (MF), and a decentralized leadership.In doing as such, the researcher gives an atypical analytical description about the role of activists amid the dissents in Tunisia, Egypt, and Jordan.[24]

Finding and Analysis

From the different concepts of political culture that are mentioned in the literature, Almond and Verba's concept of political culture will be adopted to analyze the findings. In their work, Almond and his coauthor, Sidney Verba, distinguished between political societies in which natives were dynamic or latent in state's issues, investigated the connection between native cooperation and frames of mind toward their political framework, and kept up that a nation's political organizations must match with its political culture for it to have a stable political framework. Almond and Verba classified political culture into three different types: Parochial, Subject and Participant. In a parochial political culture,Mexico for example, individuals are generally clueless and uninformed and unaware of their government and are don't careabout the political process. In a subject political culture, for example, those found in Germany and Italy, nationals are to some degree educated and mindful of their legislature and every so often take an interest in the political process. In a participant political culture, similar to the United Kingdom and the United States, natives are educated and effectively take part in the political process. In this study, the researcher is going to use these three types of political culture to identify which type is prevalent among private universities students, as a sample from the youth in Egypt. As mentioned before in the research method, the researcher will measure the positive relationship between four independent variables: Knowledgability, Interest, political competence and Participation and a dependent variable: Participant Political Culture through a group of questions that are related to each of these variables.The researcher assumes there is a positive relationship between the previously mentioned independent variables and the dependent variables. In other words, when knowledgability, political interest, interest and participation increase among the youth, this will lead to prevalence of a participant political culture among them and vice versa.

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[21]Baron, Luis Fernando (2012). More Than a Facebook Revolution: Social Movements and Social Media in the Egyptian Arab Spring. International Review of Information Ethics, 18, 86-92. 86

[22] El-Sharnouby, Dina. (2012). Youth and the 25th Revolution in Egypt: Agents of Change and its Multiple Meaning, The American University in Cairo. p 5.

[23] Omar, Khadiga. (2014). From the Forefront to the Sidelines: Youth in Post-Revolution Egypt. The American University in Cairo.p 5.

[24]Yaghi, Mohamed. (2015). Structure of Mobilization and Democratization: Youth Activism in Tunisia, Egypt, and Jordan as Case Studies, University of Guelph. p 2.

Knowledge Ability

Knowledge ability is possessing or exhibiting and understanding information or knowledge. In this study, knowledge ability means being aware and familiar with political issues and decisions. To establish a participant political culture, it is a must that individuals (Youth in this study) be equipped with a big scope of political information and decisions in their society. The first hypothesis states that there is a positive relationship between knowledge ability and participant political culture. To verify this hypothesis a correlation analysis is implemented. Also, gender correlation analysis is implemented. A group of questions are posed to respondents about knowledge ability as an independent variable to measure the degree of knowledge ability among the youth (private universities students in this study).

Table 1: Correlation: Knowledgeability and Participant Political Culture

		Knowledgeability	Participant Culture
Knowledgeability	Pearson Correlation	1	.439[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	679	679
Participant Culture	Pearson Correlation	.439[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	679	679
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Correlation between Knowledgeability & Participant Political Culture

Table 1 shows a significant correlation between Knowledgeability & Participant Political Culture.

Correlation between Gender & Knowledgeability

Table 2: Correlation Gender and Knowledgeability

		Gender	Knowledgeability
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.077[*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.044
	N	679	679
Knowledgeability	Pearson Correlation	.077[*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.044	
	N	679	679
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).			

Table 2 shows a significant correlation between gender and knowledgeability.

Hypothesis Questions

Question =Are you familiar with political events in your society?

Table 3: Are you Familiar with Political Events in your Society?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	76	11.2	11.2	11.2
	Agree	372	54.8	54.8	66.0
	Don't care	190	28.0	28.0	94.0
	Disagree	29	4.3	4.3	98.2

Table 3 Contd.,				
Strongly Disagree	12	1.8	1.8	100.0
Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (66%) are familiar with political events, (6%) unfamiliar and (28%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 4: Gender Are you Familiar with Political Events in your Society?

		Are you familiar with Political Events in your Society?					
		Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**Don't Care**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**Total**
Gender	Male	42	144	62	10	2	260
	Female	34	228	128	19	10	419
Total		**76**	**372**	**190**	**29**	**12**	**679**

The researcher finds about (27.3%) males are familiar, (1.7%) unfamiliar and (9.1%) Don't care. About (38.5%) females are familiar, (4.2%) unfamiliar and (18.9%) Don't care.

Question Are you familiar with political decisions in your society?

Table 5: Are you Familiar with Political Decisions in your Society?

		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Agree	83	12.2	12.2	12.2
	Agree	312	45.9	45.9	58.2
	Don't care	220	32.4	32.4	90.6
	Disagree	48	7.1	7.1	97.6
	Strongly Disagree	16	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (58.1%) are familiar with political decisions, (9.5%) unfamiliar and (32.4%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 6: Gender are you Familiar with Political Decisions in your Society?

		Are you Familiar with Political Decisions in your Society?					
		Strongly Agree	**Agree**	**Don't Care**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**	**Total**
Gender	Male	54	117	71	13	5	260
	Female	29	195	149	35	11	419
Total		**83**	**312**	**220**	**48**	**16**	**679**

About (25.1%) males are familiar, (2.6%) unfamiliar and (10.5%) Don't care. About (33%) females are familiar, (6.8%) unfamiliar and (22%) Don't care.

Question Do you watch or listen to political programs on mass media?

Table 7: Do you Watch or Listen to Political Programs on Mass Media?

		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Agree	59	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Agree	217	32.0	32.0	40.6

Table 7 Contd.,				
Don't care	248	36.5	36.5	77.2
Disagree	80	11.8	11.8	89.0
Strongly Disagree	75	11.0	11.0	100.0
Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcherfinds about (40.7%) watch or listen to political programs on mass media, (22.8%) don not and (36.5%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 8: Gender Do you Watch or Listen to Political Programs on Mass Media?

		Count					
		Do you Watch or Listen to Political Programs on Mass Media?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	28	76	92	31	33	260
	Female	31	141	156	49	42	419
Total		**59**	**217**	**248**	**80**	**75**	**679**

About (15.3%) males watch or listen to political programs on mass media, (9.4%) do not and (13.5%) Don't care. About (25.3%) femaleswatch or listen to political programs on mass media, (13.4%) do not and (23%) don't care.

Question Do you regularly read newspapers to be familiar with political issues?

Table 9: Do you Regularly Read Newspapers to be Familiar with Political Issues?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
VValid	Strongly Agree	15	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Agree	106	15.6	15.6	17.8
	Don't care	274	40.4	40.4	58.2
	Disagree	120	17.7	17.7	75.8
	Strongly Disagree	164	24.2	24.2	100.0
Total		**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (17.8%) regularly read newspapers to be familiar with political issues, (41.9%) don not and (40.4%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 10: Do you Regularly Read Newspapers to be Familiar with Political Issues?

		Do you Regularly Read Newspapers to be Familiar with Political Issues?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	10	43	89	51	67	260
	Female	5	63	185	69	97	419
Total		**15**	**106**	**274**	**120**	**164**	**679**

About (7.8%) males regularly read newspapers to be familiar with political issues, (17.3%) do not and (13.1%) Don't care. About (10%) females regularly read newspapers to be familiar with political issues, (24.4%) do not and (27.2%) Don't care.

Analysis

As shown in table 1 the correlation between knowledgeability and participant political culture is significant and the relationship between these two variables is positive. This supports the first hypothesis. Moreover, table 2 shows a significant correlation between gender and knowledgeability. The following table 11 shows the overall percentage of the first hypothesis' related questions and it shows gender differences to determine how students are proceeding in establishing the participant political culture.

Table 11: The Overall Percentage & Gender Differences

Knowledgeability	Knowledgeable Students	Unknowledgeable Students	Don't Care
Overall %	45.6%	20%	34.4%
Gender			
Males	18.9%	7.7%	11.5%
Females	26.7%	12.3%	22.8%

Table 11 shows that the accumulated percentage of knowledgeable students is higher than the percentage of the unknowledgeable while the percentages of the don't care is higher than the unknowledgeable but lower than the percentage of knowledgeable students. However, when the unknowledgeable and the don't careaccumulated together, the percentage (54.4%) is higher than the percentage of knowledgeable students (45.6%). This means that a larger percentage of students are not inclined to knowledgeability and awareness and hence there is a negative impact on establishing the required participant political culture.Moreover, regarding gender differences, the percentage of knowledgeable males (18.9%) is less than the percentage of knowledgeable females (26.7%) and the males' accumulated percentage of the unknowledgeable and don't care (19.2%) is less than females' accumulated percentage (35.1%).

Interest

Correlation between Interest & Participant Political Culture

Table 12: Correlation between Interest & Participant Political Culture

		Interest	Participant Culture
Interest	Pearson Correlation	1	.575**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	679	679
Participant Culture	Pearson Correlation	.575**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	679	679
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Table 12 shows a significant correlation between Interest& Participant Political Culture.

Correlation between Gender and Interest

Table 13: Correlations between Gender and Interest

		Gender	Interest
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.088*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.021
	N	679	679
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).			

Table 13 shows a significant correlation between gender and interest.

Hypothesis Questions

Question Are you interested in political affairs and issues?

Table 14: Are you Interested in Political Affairs and Issues?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
VValid	Strongly Agree	82	12.1	12.1	12.1
	Agree	278	40.9	40.9	53.0
	Don't care	235	34.6	34.6	87.6
	Disagree	43	6.3	6.3	94.0
	Strongly Disagree	41	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (53%) are familiar with political events, (12.3%) unfamiliar and (34.6%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 15: Are you Interested in Political Affairs and Issues?

		Are you Interest in Political Affairs and Issues?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	39	118	88	4	11	260
	Female	43	160	147	39	30	419
Total		**82**	**278**	**235**	**43**	**41**	**679**

About (23.1%) males watch or listen to political programs on mass media, (2.2%) do not and (13%) Don't care. About (29.9%) females watch or listen to political programs on mass media, (10.1%) do not and (21.6%) Don't care.

Question Are you keen to investigate about political problems in your society?

Table 16: Are You Keen to Investigate About Political Problems in Your Society?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	68	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Agree	274	40.4	40.4	50.4
	Don't care	231	34.0	34.0	84.4
	Disagree	48	7.1	7.1	91.5
	Strongly Disagree	58	8.5	8.5	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (50.4%) are keen to investigate about political problems in their society, (15.6%) not keen and (34%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 17: Are you Keen to Investigate about Political Problems in your Society?

		Are you Keen to Investigate about Political Problems in your Society?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	34	115	81	11	19	260

Table 17 Contd.,						
Female	34	159	150	37	39	419
Total	**68**	**274**	**231**	**48**	**58**	**679**

About (22%) males are keen to investigate about political problems in their society, (4.4%) not keen and (12%) Don't care. About (28.4%) females are keen to investigate about political problems in their society, (11.2%) not keen and (22%) Don't care.

Question Are you keen to solve political problems in your society?

Table 18: Are you Keen to Solve Political Problems in your Society?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	78	11.5	11.5	11.5
	Agree	226	33.3	33.3	44.8
	Don't care	258	38.0	38.0	82.8
	Disagree	59	8.7	8.7	91.5
	Strongly Disagree	58	8.5	8.5	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (44.6%) are keen to solve political problems in their society, (17.2%) not keen and (38%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 19: Are you Keen to Solve Political Problems in your Society?

		Are you Keen to Solve Political Problems in Your Society?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	41	81	87	23	28	260
	Female	37	145	171	36	30	419
Total		**78**	**226**	**258**	**59**	**58**	**679**

About (18%) males are keen to investigate about political problems in their society, (7.5%) not keen and (12.8%) Don't care. About (26.8%) females are keen to investigate about political problems in their society, (9.7%) not keen and (25.1%) Don't care.

Question Are interested to communicate with political institutions in your society to discuss political issues?

Table 20: Are you Interested to Communicate with Political Institutions in your Society to Discuss Political Issues?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	38	5.6	5.6	5.6
	Agree	116	17.1	17.1	22.7
	Don't care	316	46.5	46.5	69.2
	Disagree	102	15.0	15.0	84.2
	Strongly Disagree	107	15.8	15.8	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (22.7%) areinterested to communicate with political institutions in your society to discuss political issues, (30.8%) Don't care to communicate with political institutions in your society to discuss political issues and (46.5%) Don't care.

Gender

Table 21: Are you Interested to Communicate with Political Institutions in Your Society to Discuss Political Issues?

		Are you Interested to Communicate with Political Institutions in your Society to Discuss Political Issues?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	21	39	116	40	44	260
	Female	17	77	200	62	63	419
Total		38	116	316	102	107	679

About (8.8%) males are interested to communicate with political institutions in your society to discuss political issues, (12.3%) aren't interested to communicate with political institutions in your society to discuss political issuesand (17%) Don't care. About (13.8%) females are interested to communicate with political institutions in your society to discuss political issues, (18.4%) aren't (29.4%) Don't care.

Analysis

As shown in table 12 the correlation between interest and participant political culture is significant and the relationship between these two variables is positive. This supports the second hypothesis. Moreover, table 13 shows a significant correlation between gender and interest. The following table 22 shows the overall percentage of the secondhypothesis' related questions and it shows gender differences to determine how students are proceeding in establishing the participant political culture.

Table 22: The Overall Percentage and Gender Differences

Interest	Interested Students	Uninterested Students	Don't Care
Overall %	42.6.%	18.9%	38.2%
Gender			
Males	18%	6.6%	13.7%
Females	24.7%	12.3%	24.5%

Table 22 shows that the accumulated percentage of interestedstudents (42.6%) is higher than the percentage of the uninterested (18.9%) while the percentages of the don't care (38.2%) is higher than the uninterested but lower than the percentage of interested students. However, when the uninterested and the Don't careareaccumulated together, the percentage (57.1%) is higher than the percentage of interested students (42.6%). This means that a larger percentage of students are not politically interested and hence there is a negative impact on establishing the required participant political culture. Moreover, regarding gender differences, the percentages of interested males (18%) is less than the percentage of interested females (24.7%) and the males' accumulated percentage of the uninterested and don't care (20.3%) is less than females' accumulated percentage (36.8%).

Political Competence

Correlation between Political Competence and Participant Political Culture

Table 23: Correlations: Political Competence and Participant Culture

		Political Competence	Participant Culture
Political competence	Pearson Correlation	1	.436[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	679	679
Participant Culture	Pearson Correlation	.436[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	679	679
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Table 23 shows a significant correlation between Political competence& Participant Political Culture.

Correlation between Gender and Political competence

Table 24: Correlations Gender and Political competence

		Gender	Political Competence
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	-.024
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.524
	N	679	679
Pcompetence	Pearson Correlation	-.024	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.524	
	N	679	679

Table 24 shows aninsignificant correlation between gender and Political competence.

Hypothesis Questions

Question Do you believe in certain political values and principles?

Table 25: Do you Believe in Certain Political Values and Principles?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	152	22.4	22.4	22.4
	Agree	289	42.6	42.6	64.9
	Don't care	138	20.3	20.3	85.3
	Disagree	66	9.7	9.7	95.0
	Strongly Disagree	34	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (65%) believe in certain political values and principles, (14.7%) don't and (20.3%) don't care.

Gender

Table 26: Gender Do you Believe in Certain Political Values and Principles?

		Do you Believe in Certain Political Values and Principles?					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	Male	58	116	45	21	20	260
	Female	94	173	93	45	14	419
Total		**152**	**289**	**138**	**66**	**34**	**679**

About (25.6%) males believe in certain political values and principles, (6%) Don't believe in certain political values and principles and (6.6%) Don't care. About (39.3%) females believe in certain political values and principles, (8.6%) Don't believe in certain political values and principles(13.6%) Don't care.

Question Do you have a political vision for your community?

Table 27: Do you have a Political Vision for your Community?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	149	21.9	21.9	21.9
	Agree	268	39.5	39.5	61.4
	Don't care	148	21.8	21.8	83.2
	Disagree	80	11.8	11.8	95.0
	Strongly Disagree	34	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (61.4%) have a political vision for their community, (16.8%) don't and (21.8%) don't care.

Gender

Table 28: Do you have a Political Vision for your Community?

		Do you have a Political Vision for your Community?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	63	95	46	37	19	260
	Female	86	173	102	43	15	419
Total		**149**	**268**	**148**	**80**	**34**	**679**

About (23.2%) males have a political vision for their community, (8.2%) Don't haveand (6.7%) Don't care. About (38.1%) females have a political vision for their community, (8.5%) Don't have(15%) Don't care.

Question Do you trust political institutions in your society would help to realize your vision?

Table 29: Do you Trust Political Institutions in your Society would Help to Realize your Vision?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	46	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Agree	135	19.9	19.9	26.7
	Don't care	102	15.0	15.0	41.7
	Disagree	171	25.2	25.2	66.9
	Strongly Disagree	225	33.1	33.1	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (26.7%) trust political institutions in their society would help to realize their vision, (58.3%) don't and (15%) don't care.

Gender

Table 30: Do you Trust Political Institutions in your Society would Help to Realize Your Vision?

		Do you Trust Political Institutions in your Society would help to Realize your Vision?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	24	50	35	52	99	260
	Female	22	85	67	119	126	419
Total		46	135	102	171	225	679

About (10.9%) males trust political institutions in their society would help to realize their vision, (22.2%) Don't and (5.1%) Don't care. About (15.7%) females trust political institutions in their society would help to realize their vision, (36%) Don't and (9.9%) Don't care.

Question Do you think you can influence political institutions in your society to realize your visión

Table 31: Do you Think you can Influence Political Institutions in your Society to Realize your Vision?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	44	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Agree	159	23.4	23.4	29.9
	Don't care	151	22.2	22.2	52.1
	Disagree	187	27.5	27.5	79.7
	Strongly Disagree	138	20.3	20.3	100.0
	Total	679	100.0	100.0	

The researcher finds about (29.9%) think they can influence political institutions in their society to realize their vision, (47.8%) don't and (22.2%) don't care.

Gender

Table 32: Do you Think you can Influence Political Institutions in your Society to Realize your Vision?

		Do you Think you can Influence Political Institutions in your Society to Realize your Vision?					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	23	55	54	66	62	260
	Female	21	104	97	121	76	419
Total		44	159	151	187	138	679

About (11.4%) males think they can influence political institutions in their society to realize their vision, (18.8%) Don't and (8%) Don't care. About (18.4%) females think they can influence political institutions in their society to realize their vision, (29%) Don't and(14.2%) Don't care.

Analysis

As shown in table 33 the correlation between political competence and participant political culture is significant and the relationship between these two variables is positive. This supports the third hypothesis. However, table (3.2) shows aninsignificant correlation between gender and political competence. The following table (3.11) shows the overall percentage of the third hypothesis' related questions and it shows gender differences to determine how students are

proceeding in establishing the participant political culture.

Table 33: The Overall Percentage and Gender Differences

Political Competence	Competent	Incompetent	Don't Care
Overall %	45.7.%	34.4%	19.8%
Gender			
Males	17.7%	13.8%	6.6%
Females	27%	20.5%	13.1%

Table 22 shows that the accumulated percentage of politically competent students (45.7%) is higher than the percentage of the incompetent (34.4%) while the percentages of the don't care" (19.8%) is lower than both the politically competentand incompetence students. However, when the politically incompetentand the don't careareaccumulated together, the percentage (54.2%) is higher than the percentage of the politically competent students (45.7%). This means that a larger percentage of students are not politically the political competence and hence there is a negative impact on establishing the required participant political culture. Moreover, regarding gender differences, the percentage of the competent males (17.7%) is less than the percentage of the competent female (27%). Also, the males' accumulated percentage of the politicallyincompetent and don't care (20.4%) is less than females' accumulated percentage (33.6%).

Participation

Correlation between Participation and Participant Political Culture

Table 34: Correlations Participation and Participant Culture

		Participation	Participant Culture
Participation	Pearson Correlation	1	.498[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	679	679
Participant Culture	Pearson Correlation	.498[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	679	679
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Table 34 shows a significant correlation between Interest& Participant Political Culture.

Correlation between Gender and Participation

Table 35: Correlations Gender and Participation

		Gender	Participation
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	-.054
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.157
	N	679	679
Participation	Pearson Correlation	-.054	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.157	
	N	679	679

Table 35 shows aninsignificant correlation between gender and participation

Hypothesis Questions

Question Do you participate in organizing political events, meetings, sessions or conferences in your society?

Table 36: Do you Participate in Organizing Political Events, Meetings, Sessions or Conferences in your Society?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	48	7.1	7.1	7.1
	Agree	106	15.6	15.6	22.7
	Don't care	199	29.3	29.3	52.0
	Disagree	176	25.9	25.9	77.9
	Strongly Disagree	150	22.1	22.1	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (22.7%) participate in organizing political events, meetings, sessions or conferences in their society, (48%) don't and (29.3%) don't care.

Gender

Table 37: Do you Participate in Organizing Political Events, Meetings, Sessions or Conferences in your Society?

		Do you Participate in Organizing Political Events, Meetings, Sessions or Conferences in your Society?					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	Male	23	32	67	57	81	260
	Female	25	74	132	119	69	419
Total		48	106	199	176	150	679

About (8.1%) males participate in organizing political events, meetings, sessions or conferences in their society, (20.3%) don't and (9.8%) don't care. About (14.5%) females participate in organizing political events, meetings, sessions or conferences in their society, (27.6%) don't and (19.4%) don't care.

Question Do you participate in identifying and selecting the should be discussed political issues in political meetings, sessions and conferences?

Table 38: Do you Participate in Identifying and Selecting the should-be Discussed Political Issues in Political Meetings, Sessions and Conferences?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	58	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Agree	75	11.0	11.0	19.6
	Don't care	288	42.4	42.4	62.0
	Disagree	138	20.3	20.3	82.3
	Strongly Disagree	120	17.7	17.7	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (19.5%) participate in identifying and selecting the should-be discussed political issues in political meetings, sessions and conferences, (38%) don't and (42.4%) don't care.

Gender

Table 39: Do you Participate in Identifying and Selecting the should-be Discussed Political Issues in Political Meetings, Sessions and Conferences?

		Do you participate in Identifying and Selecting the should-be Discussed Political Issues in Political Meetings, Sessions and Conferences?					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	Male	30	24	112	35	59	260
	Female	28	51	176	103	61	419
Total		58	75	288	138	120	679

About (7.9 %) males participate in organizing political events, meetings, sessions or conferences in their society, (13.8%) don't and (16.4%) don't care. About (11.6%) females participate in organizing political events, meetings, sessions or conferences in their society, (24.1%) don't and (25.9%) don't care.

Question Are you a member in any political institutions such as political parties or civil society organizations?

Table 40: Are you a Member in any Political Institutions such as Political Parties or Civil Society Organizations?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	43	6.3	6.3	6.3
	Agree	33	4.9	4.9	11.2
	Don't care	157	23.1	23.1	34.3
	Disagree	208	30.6	30.6	64.9
	Strongly Disagree	237	34.9	34.9	99.9
	65.00	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total		679	100.0	100.0	

The researcher finds about (11.2%) are members in political institutions such as political parties or civil society organizations, (65.5%) aren't and (23.1%) don't care.

Gender

Table 41: Are you a Member in any Political Institutions such as Political Parties or Civil Society Organizations?

		Are you a Member in any Political Institutions such as Political Parties or Civil Society Organizations?					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	Male	19	15	51	63	112	260
	Female	24	18	106	145	125	419
Total		43	33	157	208	237	679

About (5%) are members in political institutions such as political parties or civil society organizations, (25.7%) aren't and (7.5%) don't care. About (6.1%) females are members in political institutions such as political parties or civil society organizations, (39.7%) aren't and (15.6%) don't care.

Question Do you regularly vote in any elections?

Table 42: Do you Regularly Vote in any Elections?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	157	23.1	23.1	23.1
	Agree	201	29.6	29.6	52.7
	Don't care	129	19.0	19.0	71.7
	Disagree	85	12.5	12.5	84.2
	Strongly Disagree	107	15.8	15.8	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (52%) regularly vote in any elections, (28.3%) don'tand (19%) don't care.

Gender

Table 43: Do you Regularly Vote in any Elections?

Do you Regularly Vote in any Elections?					Total
Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
62	66	36	37	59	260
95	135	93	48	48	419
157	201	129	85	107	679

About (18.8%) regularly vote in any elections, (14.1%) don't and (5.3%) don't care. About (33.8%) females regularly vote in any elections, (14.1%) don't and (13.6%) don't care.

Analysis

As shown in table 35 the correlation between participation and participant political culture is significant and the relationship between these two variables is positive. This supports the fourth hypothesis. However, table (4.2) shows an insignificant correlation between gender and participation. The following table (4.11) shows the overall percentage of the fourth hypothesis' related questions and it shows gender differences to determine how students are proceeding in establishing the participant political cultura.

Table 44: The Overall Percentage and Gender Differences

Participation	Participant	Not-Participant	Don't Care
Overall %	26.3.%	44.8%	28.4%
Gender			
Males	9.9%	6.6%	13.7%
Females	24.7%	12.3%	24.5%

Table 45 shows that the accumulated percentage of participant students (26.3%) is lower than the percentage of the not-participant (44.8%) while the percentages of the don't care (28.4%) is higher than the participantand but lower than the not-participantstudents. However, when the not-participant and the don't careareaccumulated together, the percentage (73.2%) is higher than the percentage of the participantstudents (26.3%). This means that a larger percentage of students are participant and hence there is a negative impact on establishing the required participant political culture. Moreover, regarding gender differences, the percentage of the participant males (9.9%) is less than the percentage of the participant females (16.4%). Also, the males' accumulated percentage of the not-participant and don't care (28.1%) is less than females'

accumulated percentage (44.9%).

Participant Political Culture

Gender Correlation

Table 45: Correlations Between Gender and Participant Culture

		Gender	Participant Culture
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.359
	N	679	679
Participant Culture	Pearson Correlation	.035	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.359	
	N	679	679

Table 46 shows aninsignificant correlation between gender and participant culture.

Question Do you participate in creating political awareness among youth in your community?

Table 46: Do you Participate in Creating Political Awareness among Youth in Your Community?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	73	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Agree	147	21.6	21.6	32.4
	Don't care	254	37.4	37.4	69.8
	Disagree	123	18.1	18.1	87.9
	Strongly Disagree	82	12.1	12.1	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (32.4%) participate in creating political awareness among youth in their community, (30.2%) don't and (37.4%) don't care.

Gender

Table 47: Do you Participate in Creating Political Awareness among Youth in your Community?

		Do you Participle in Creating Political Awareness among Youth in your Community?					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	Male	34	51	76	58	41	260
	Female	39	96	178	65	41	419
Total		**73**	**147**	**254**	**123**	**82**	**679**

About (12.5%) participate in creating political awareness among youth in their community, (14.5%) don'tand (11.1%) don't care. About (19.8%) females participate in creating political awareness among youth in their community, (15.6%) don't and (26.2%) don't care.

Question Do you discuss political issues with your friends and colleagues in the university?

<div align="center">

Table 48: Do you Discuss Political Issues with your Friends and Colleagues in the University?

</div>

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	108	15.9	15.9	15.9
	Agree	220	32.4	32.4	48.3
	Don't care	194	28.6	28.6	76.9
	Disagree	85	12.5	12.5	89.4
	Strongly Disagree	72	10.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (48.3%)participate in creating political awareness among youth in their community, (23.1%) don't and (28%) don't care.

Gender

<div align="center">

Table 49: Do you Discuss Political Issues with your Friends and Colleagues in the University?

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Do you Discuss Political Issues with your Friends and Colleagues in the University?					Total
Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
64	79	52	32	33	260
44	141	142	53	39	419
108	220	194	85	72	679

About (21%) discuss political issues with your friends and colleagues in the university, (9.5%) don't and (20.9%) don't care. About (27.2%) females discuss political issues with your friends and colleagues in the university, (13.5%) don't and (20.9%) don't care.

Question Do you express your political opinions on social media networks?

<div align="center">

Table 50: Do you Express your Political Opinions on Social Media Networks?

</div>

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	83	12.2	12.2	12.2
	Agree	165	24.3	24.3	36.5
	Don't care	186	27.4	27.4	63.9
	Disagree	125	18.4	18.4	82.3
	Strongly Disagree	120	17.7	17.7	100.0
	Total	**679**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher finds about (36.5%) express their political opinions on social media networks (36.1%) don't and (27.4%) don't care.

Gender

<div align="center">

Table 51: Do you Express your Political Opinions on Social Media Networks?

</div>

		Do you Express your Political Opinions on Social Media Networks?					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	Male	49	53	67	34	57	260
	Female	34	112	119	91	63	419
Total		**83**	**165**	**186**	**125**	**120**	**679**

About (15%) express your political opinions on social media networks, (13.4%) don't and (9.8%) don't care. About (21.5%) females express your political opinions on social media networks, (22.6%) don't and (17.5%) don't care.

Question Do you interact with government's decisions in your society?

Table 52: Do you Interact with Government's Decisions in your Society?

Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
72	10.6	10.6	10.6
195	28.7	28.7	39.3
183	27.0	27.0	66.3
89	13.1	13.1	79.4
140	20.6	20.6	100.0
679	100.0	100.0	

The researcher finds about (39.3%) interact with government's decisions in your society, (33.7%) don't

and (27 %) don't care.

Gender

Table 53: Do you Interact with Government's Decisions in your Society?

		Do you Interact with Government's Decisions in your Society?					Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Don't Care	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Gender	Male	43	67	61	35	54	260
	Female	29	128	122	54	86	419
Total		72	195	183	89	140	679

About (16.2%) interact with government's decisions in their society, (13.1%) don't and (9%) don't care. About (23.1%) females interact with government's decisions in their society, (20.6%) don't and (18%) don't care.

Analysis

Table 46 shows aninsignificant correlation between gender and participant culture. The following table shows the overall percentage of the dependent variable (participant culture) related questions and it shows gender differences to determine how students are proceeding in establishing the participant political culture.

Table 54: The Overall Percentage and Gender Differences

Participant Culture.	Participant P.C	Not-Participant P.C	Don't Care
Overall %	39.1.%	28.2%	30.1%
Gender			
Males	16.1%	12.6%	9.3%
Females	22.9%	18%	20.6%

Table 54 shows that the accumulated percentage of students with participant political culture (39.1%) is higher than the accumulated percentage of the students without participant political culture (28.2). However, when the not-participant and the don't careareaccumulated together(58.3%), the percentage is higher than the percentage of the students with participant political culture (39.1%). This means that a larger percentage of students don't have participant political culture. Moreover, regarding gender differences, the percentage of the males with participant political culture (16.1%) is less than the percentage of the females with participant political culture (22.9%). Also, the males' accumulated percentage of the students

who don't have participant political culture and don't care (21.9%) is less than females' accumulated percentage (36.6%).

CONCLUSIONS

This study aimed at measuring a number of variables which the researcher thinks would affect positively or negatively the type of political culture that prevails among university student (private universities students) as a part of the Egyptian youth. Based on the above tables and analyses, the researcher concluded that the political culture that prevails among the students is a quasi-parochial culture or as Almond and Verba put it a "Subject Culture". The subject culture is characterized by a small scope of knowledgeability (awareness), interest, political competence and participation. Hence, instead of being a source of motivation for political reform and democratization, the Egyptian youth stay or desire to stay in a state of aloofness from political involvement. The causes behind this arediscussed in other studies; however, the recommendations for what should be done are still confined in the theoretical cage.

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