



The Role of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian Society between 2011 and 2017

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ABSTRACT- The current study highlights the events and aspects taken by the Jordanian society while the catastrophe known as Syrian crisis took place, and to identify the role of this crisis on the economy and wellbeing of Jordanian. For the sake of attaining the research objective, a questionnaire was used to gather data. The questionnaire comprises of 28 items distributed to both variables such as economy and health. The sample of the study comprises of 177 individuals and they were randomly selected among employees of Jordanian Refugee Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Interior. The SPSS software was subsequently used to analyze and answer the research questions. It was revealed that there is a substantial impact of Syrian asylum on Jordanian society in all aspects, the Syrian refugees have exhausted economic infrastructure and resources in Jordan, and Jordan faces significant challenges to its economic resources under Syrian asylum. The researcher recommends that the Syrian crisis, its continuation and its impact on Jordan require a new course through the holistic approach to transform the Syrian refugee crisis into a development opportunity that positively reflected on host communities and refugees.

Keywords: Syrian crisis, Jordanian Refugee Affairs Directorate, SPSS software

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past years, the Arab region has witnessed many popular movements, which are the first of its kind in contemporary Arab history, where the Arab masses in several Arab countries participated in a real revolution against the Arab regimes in those countries, these revolutions have greatly influenced all areas of life, whether on these countries or on their neighbouring (Abdesalam, 2015).

The Arab revolutions began with peaceful protests demanding equality, social justice and other legitimate rights of citizens because of several factors and internal determinants, such as the economic, social and cultural policies of the state, which are among the most important reasons behind the emergence of Arab revolutions. The Arab revolutions led to political changes, characterized by a kind of inclusiveness and expansion, which resulted in a complete change in the Arab region (Amin, 2012).

In light of the disintegration and fragmentation experienced by the Arab countries after the beginning of the "Arab Spring" since 2011, so far, Jordan has managed to maintain the unity of its people, and overcome cracks within its components as happened in other countries. In addition, Jordan has adopted a more neutral official policy toward Syria. For this reason, since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, the Jordanian position has been ambiguous and hesitant to make a decisive decision. For the first two years of the Syrian crisis, Jordan has only been able to send letters of advice and receive refugees on its northern border, and politically, Jordan warned, along with other neighbours, such as Iraq and Israel, that the regime in Syria would not emerge easily (Kinninmont, 2014; Mahmoud, 2013).

At the level of Jordanian society, after the revolution in Syria, it became clear that the Jordanian society was involved in a debate over this revolution and its results. At the beginning of the crisis, it was clear that most of the votes from the Jordanian street were biased with the popular opposition against the ruling regime, especially the voices of Islamic parties and the voices of many activists who are not affiliated with political parties or movements, but with the presence of some people and leftist parties and communism, which stood in the camp of the Syrian regime against the popular opposition (Mahmoud, 2013).

The crisis of Syrian refugee aggravated chronic resource, economic and political challenges across the country to the end that it reduces the Jordanian humanitarian reaction in many ways. The foundation of the crisis facing Jordan is beyond refugee crisis, and if ignored or not tactically eliminated, it may retain insecurity across Jordan. Therefore, solving these issues require an increased international support for Jordan (Jordan Independent Economy Watch, 2015).

Also, the impact of the refugee crisis exceeded residence, education, and health; The Jordanian armed-forces need to secure the border from external threats including terrorists and drug smugglers. Also, to the security and social problems within the Jordanian society, where the crime rate has increased over the

past years to more than 12 per cent in addition to the spread of begging and prostitution (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2015).

Therefore, this study came to try to investigate the role Syrian crisis played on the Jordanian society as a whole, as these effects are varied and different in all areas, economic, political and social.

Problem Statement

Jordan had for years been experiencing economic and political crisis that increasingly diminishes opposition powers, expand privileges and benefits gained by privileged groups. Despite this crisis challenge, Jordanian kingdom however enjoys internal-stable pleasures within the country. Additionally, external-stability privileges including incomes and assistance received from overseas, specifically from Saudi Arabia, the United States and Jordanian workers remittances across Gulf countries (Abu Tarboush, 2014).

In spite of these stabilities, instability is yet to vacate Jordan environments. The Syria chaos has caused and increased refugees in the northern border of Jordan. The Jordanian government initially benefited from refugees' flow politically. The crisis incapacitate Jordan from getting ahead politically, thus obstruct the potential political change in Jordan. During the emergence of Syrian crisis, it became difficult and challenging for Jordanian government to tackle and overcome national issues.

The situation in Syria is the most difficult between the revolutions of the Arab Spring on children, especially with the continuation of the Syrian crisis after five years from the beginning, where UNICEF noted that the number of children living in dangerous situations inside and outside Syria has reached (7.5 million). It also warned of the worsening conditions of violence and homelessness, deterioration of the health situation, a drop in education and serious psychological and social effects on millions of children (UNHCR and UN).

Syrian families started immigrating legitimately to Jordanian territory through Jaber border because of social, economic, historical and tribal relationship that exists between the people of Homs Syrian province and Mafraq Governorate, as had been in existence between Irbid Jordanian population and Syria Dar'a Governorate. During the Syrian crisis, Jordanian accommodated Syrians affected by the catastrophe, while local and international relief agencies provide aid to these affected Syrian families.

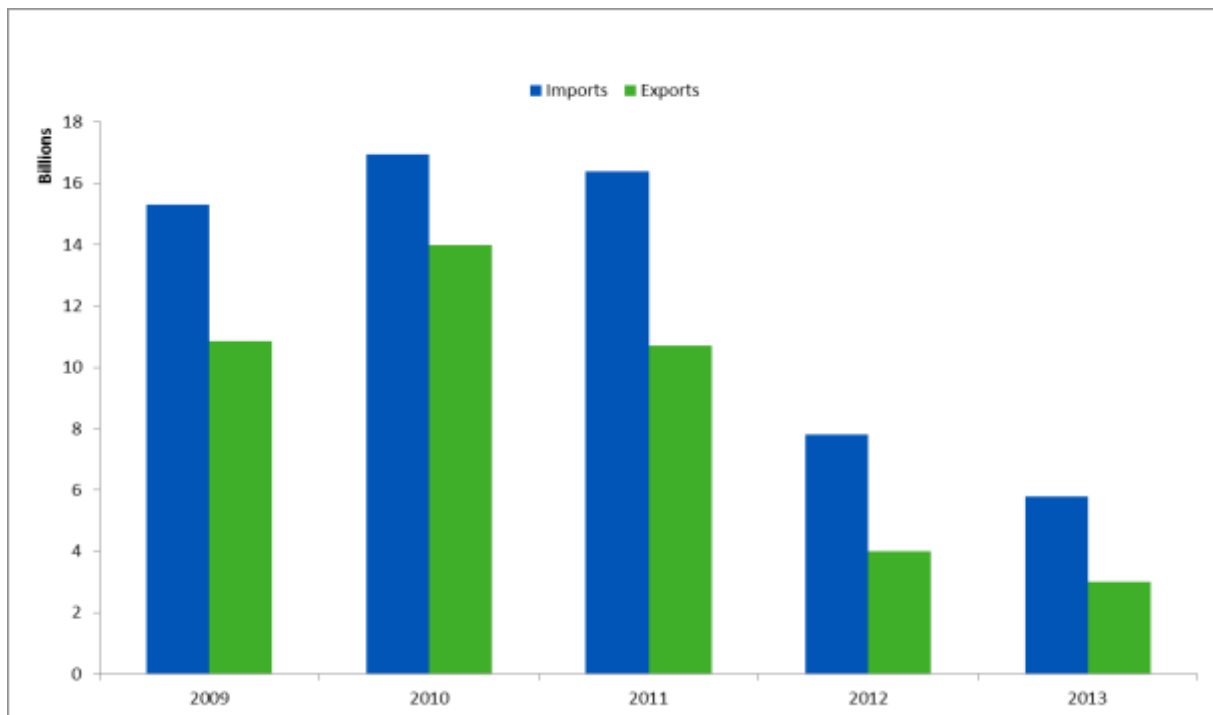
While refugees presence escalate the critical situation of Jordanian premises, it is however important to state that Syrian refugees influence Hashemite kingdom of Jordan both positively and negatively to the extent that 85% majority of Jordanian workers argued that Syrians supposed to be subjected to certain conditions prior gaining access to the country, while 65% of Jordanian opined that Syrians should solely be restricted to refugee camps. As a matter of reality, most Jordanians believed that Jordanian government is increasingly treating Jordanians and Syrian refugees equitably in respect to the facilities across the country. As such, Syrians beginning to lose helps from international agencies, water shortage escalate and the community increasingly became unsecured, thus unstable the prosperity of the country (Francis, 2015).

The aforementioned factors eventually linked Jordanian kingdom to the region, where, the results of all events taking place in this region appear directly in the Jordanian interior at all levels. About the Syrian crisis, the problem exceeded what the Jordanians may categorize as political issue as it seriously affects the daily activities of every citizen.

Additionally, 60 percent of Jordanian exports to Turkey and Europe was passing through Syrian territory, therefore after the outbreak of events the Jordanian exports through Syrian country completely stopped, and the Jaber border crossing closed that considered the vital road between the two countries, which amounts to unfavorable results on the economy of Jordan such as clothing, food and agricultural production.

The following figure shows the export and import of Syria between 2009 and 2013.

Figure 1.2: Syria import and export of period (2009-2013)



Source: World Bank

A series of strange phenomena had emerged on Jordanian society that did not exist before the Syria catastrophe emerges, for example, the presence of Syrian refugees in the kingdom of Hashemite led to the phenomenon of the marriage of minors, the phenomenon of overcrowding in schools. In addition to increasing pressure on hospitals and health centres, overcrowding, and the high rate of crime, disease, and drugs.

All this motivated the researcher to study and analyze the role of Syrian crisis on the Jordan society.

Objectives of the Study

This study attempts to attain the following objectives:

1. To determine the role played by the Jordanian society during the Syrian crisis in all fields.
2. To identify the role of the Syrian crisis on Jordanian health sector.
3. To identify the role of Syrian crisis on the economy of Hashemite kingdom

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Syria appears as a component among the components that constitutes the Middle East countries, with a population of about 22 million, the borders of Syria were drawn by the French and British colonists, where it bordered to the south by Jordan, Turkey to the north, Lebanon to the west, and Palestine to the east. Syrian society consists of many sects with diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds, such as Alawies, Sunnis, Shiites, Christians, although power is in the Alawies hands, but their constitute 13% of the total population of Syria. The Sunni Muslims represent (75%) of the total population of Syria, while the Kurds are living in the north-eastern part of Syria, has dominated the Baath Party to rule in Syria for more than forty years, since 2000 until now the President of Syria is Bashar al-Assad (Adigbuo, 2014).

The current Syrian situation is more rigid in a way closer to the revolutionary illusion than to a real revolution, the idea of the survival of the revolution means the continuation of political, popular, economical, and administrative pressures, forcing the government to declare the failure of any administrative action concerning the state, but when hear about the organization of the Damascus government for a constitutional referendum followed by legislative elections. That means that the state is moving normally and that there is no real impact on its overall performance in all areas, including the service field, which is one of the most important areas that reach the citizen in the country (International Rescue Committee, 2016).

However, the deterioration of the current crisis in Syria since the spring of 2011 to an armed conflict has caused tragic consequences in the development performance through the extensive destruction of

infrastructure and economic capabilities and potential; to reach the losses are not possible for current and future generations. The government's ineffective economic and social policies during the last decade have played a fundamental role in the situation, as well as other objective conditions such as economic sanctions imposed on Syria by the United States of America and later by the European Union as well as other means of pressure to force Syria to abandon its own vision of economic development and ways to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict (Zanbua, 2014).

After more than seven years on the outbreak of the situation in Syria and turning it into a real civil war of different international colors. Also, after the terrorist groups, both Syrian and non-Syrian, succeeded in hijacking the peaceful popular movement and emptying the legitimate political and social demands of the Syrian people. After all these developments, the Syrian crisis came out of its internal scope and turned into a real international crisis after the intervention of regional and international parties directly in this crisis under different reasons, some to support the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and others under the pretext of supporting the legitimate demands of the Syrian people for freedom and social justice, and other demands that have become in recent years reason for various regional and international powers to cover up their interference in the affairs of other countries (Bauer and Krupar, 2016).

The uprising of the Syrian on the 15th day of March, 2011, against President Bashar al-Assad's regime coupled with the divergence outcomes of regional and international forces against them led to political violence in all levels, thus results to the discussion of dividing Syria (Khatik, et al, 2013).

Syrian crisis emerged in the mid-March 2011 when Syrians backed their request for freedoms with demonstrations. The requests including the release of prisoners, rising of state of emergency, ceiling demands which gradually results in forcibly removing Bashar al-Assad from power. By July, 2011, most major cities have been occupied by demonstrators. These peaceful demonstrations were however objected by the opposition, and labelled as violence and repression by the opponents. It was reported from governmental sources that security forces intervention was just to attack and challenge the terrorist organizations and armed gangs in Syrian cities. The events were so terrible to the end that a large number of residents migrated to neighboring countries, most notably Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan (Refaat and Mohanna, 2013).

Historically, Syria crisis happens to be one of the greatest refugee crises following its huge social, human and economic burden on host cities and countries. Refugees' plight is quite desperate in so much that lives are at stake and many refugees are considering Europe and other continents for resettling (World Bank, 2015).

Effects of Syrian Crisis on Jordan Society

In light of the disintegration and fragmentation experienced by the Arab countries after the beginning of the "Arab Spring" since 2011, so far, Jordan has managed to maintain the unity of its people, and overcome cracks within its components as happened in other countries. In addition, Jordan has adopted a more neutral official policy toward Syria. For this reason, since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, the Jordanian position has been ambiguous and hesitant to make a decisive decision. For the first two years of the Syrian crisis, Jordan has only been able to send letters of advice and receive refugees on its northern border, and politically, Jordan warned, along with other neighbours, such as Iraq and Israel, that the regime in Syria would not emerge easily (Kinninmont, 2014; Mahmoud, 2013).

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However, it is clear that the most important thing that affects the Jordan kingdom in relation to the Syrian catastrophe exceed the political position matter, but an asylum issue. Whenever Jordanian is bothered with security and political concerns, and the catastrophe that plague the region, asylum issue remain the greatest concern affecting Jordanian citizens. From the perspective of Jordanian, Syrian crisis is considered as the biggest catastrophe that largely affects their minds, because of its effect on the daily reality whether political or economic (Alhmoud, 2015).

The Syrian refugee catastrophe aggravated the chronic economic and political challenges across Jordan. The humanitarian response of Jordan has drastically reduced due to the long-term period of Syria conflict. However, the bottom-line of Jordan challenges exceed the mere refugee crisis, and if neglected, it may eventually lead to unstable economy, health and political challenges. Therefore, overcoming these issues and continuing providing safe haven to the Syrian refugees requires increased international support for Jordan (Jordan Independent Economy Watch, 2015).

The initial vision of Jordanian security about the conflict was that Syrian refugee crisis on Jordan northern border was temporary. However, as the number of refugees since the beginning of 2013 has increased to 80,000 and 100,000 monthly, the Jordanian political and security decision maker has begun to worry about the security threat on its northern border (Al Shalabi, 2016).

Also, the impact of the refugee crisis exceeded residence, education, and health; The Jordanian armed forces need an additional security measurement since they are dealing with drug smugglers and terrorists. Also, to the security and social problems within the Jordanian society, where the crime rate has increased over the past years to more than 12 percent in addition to the spread of begging and prostitution (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, 2015).

There have been many studies on the effects of Syrian refugees on how Syrian refugees influence economic and social aspects of life globally, regionally and nationally because of the population of Syrian immigrants across the globe in a research entitled "Refugees and economic growth in the European Union: Challenges and Opportunities". The study examined how refugees' influx from Arab region affected the economic growth. It was discovered that the opinions of EU leaders are classified into two types. While certain group of people see the flows of refugee as humanitarian catastrophe, some sect of individuals perceive refugees as immigrants that aimed at migrating to more advanced countries where opportunities are limitless. This group of leaders therefore considered the influx of refugees as threat and challenges to host communities, in economic terms. Analysts argued that there is probability that massive refugees' influx may turn to social and economic opportunity following the population aging and demographic problem facing EU countries. Hence, aging effects could be curbed through migration because immigrants would give birth and add to the population of that country. Economists opined that refugees can negatively influence host countries by spreading disease, increasing food scarcity, waging competition, causing difficulties in health and educational privileges, increasing criminality and environmental degradation. Although, few studies indicated that refugees' level of human capital is averagely lesser when compared with the host countries, which will have a significant impact on the sustainable economy of the European Union. The study concluded that the impact of refugees on EU economic growth could be seen from different perspectives: the view opining the adverse effects on host countries human capital level, and the opinion that integration challenges in the host country and its relation to refugees' diverse religious and cultural backgrounds and social environment. Relatedly, the view of internal crisis risks of host countries accommodating refugees (Diaconu, 2015).

Several studies investigated the impact of Syrian refugees flow on the economy of Jordan and host countries, particularly, labor market effects including social and economic effects. In spite of the financial gains received by Jordan from Syrian residents and refugees' influx, Jordanian economy witnessed a great drawback (Al-Wazzani, 2014).

A study prepared by the Jordanian Independent Economic Observatory which was entitled "The economic and social impact of the Syrian refugees on Jordan, turning the challenges into opportunities" revealed the problems caused by the Syrian asylum on water, shelter, food, finance, educational sectors, etc, by shifting the challenges associated with refugees to opportunities that boost host country's economy, including opportunities to influence the local economy, where refugees add values to consumer market, establish modern markets, introduce modern skills, jobs, and open opportunities for heavy human consumption workers including construction and agriculture sectors to increase gains and production for Jordanian employers and business owners, this requires a change in the perception of Syrian refugees as a burden on the state to be seen as opportunities for socio-economic development, and the need for additional resources to build an investment community that encourages refugees to avoid depending on humanitarian and government aid to benefit the economy of Jordan, according to the study that this needs an inclusive plan of integrating and shaping governmental policies and procedures to strategize opportunities brought by Syrian refugees, and to develop suitable tools and means to facilitate life for refugees and to create a conducive and enabling law abiding community that limit hardship, maintain inflation, maximize benefits and minimize costs, and to facilitate the investment of Syrian refugees by introducing more encouraging measures (Jordanian Independent Economic Observatory, 2016).

International Labour Organization conducted study aimed at assessing the impact of the influx of the Population of Syrian refugees on the labor market in the governorates of Irbid, Mafraq and the capital, the most significant result of the study on the switch in industrial occupations among Jordanians is the fact that about 30% from Jordanian workers who was worked in industry and agriculture just before the Syrian crisis, they do not work in these industries today, the study showed indicators of the Syrian-Jordanian conflict to a certain extent in the construction, retail and retail sectors, where 23% of the Syrian refugee workers outside the camps found employment in the retail and sale sector. It was revealed that the entire Syrian refugees who work at the exterior side of the camps lack work permits, and as such, work in a substandard qualifying company, and outside the scope of the Jordanian Labor Law, the study

also showed that, there are four major effects of Syrian refugees influx on the labor market in Jordan have been highlighted, including the opportunity loss to increase Jordanians' job offers, strengthen competition for available jobs, scare of immediate future risks about the labor market, drastic deterioration in the conditions of working, leading to an increase in the lack of decent work in Jordan (International Labor Organization, 2017).

Methods of Data Collection

This research avoids using a survey approach to collect information from employees of the Jordanian Refugee Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Interior. According to Popper (1959) the questionnaire considered as a suitable instrument for this study, because it is a suitable method for getting updated facts and information that is lacking in some famous sources, it is acknowledged to be a swift means for distributing mail across geographical territory, it is fast and cheap, and enable respondent to independently provide useful information willingly.

Designing questionnaire Schedule

The questionnaire used in this research has been adapted from various studies conducted in many countries including (Al-Shalabi, 2017; Anani, 2015; Al-Qdah and Lacroix, 2017; Alomoush, 2016; Abu Tarboush, 2014; Chalabi, 2017). The questionnaire is regarded by the researcher as a major instrument for gathering data and information. The questionnaire was structured in accordance with the research problem and objectives. The listed questions in the questionnaire are adequate enough to attain the research objectives.

Study Respondents

The respondents of the current study are employees of the Jordanian Refugee Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Interior, totalled about (300) employees, where the reasons for choose this respondents stem out from their knowledge and culture about the topic of this study. Also, the researcher considered the significant information that can be collect from this population.

Size of the Sample

Sekaran and Bougie (2010) defined sampling to be the method by which a sample is selected from a population in order to make the generalization of the sample of the whole population. The target population of this study are employees of the Jordanian Refugee Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Interior, totalled about (300) employees. According to Cavana et al. (2001), the required sample size for this study will be about 169 founded on the rules provided by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) for sample size decisions. According to Leveugle (2009), by 95% level of assurance +/-5% error margin, 177 questionnaires would be shared among respondents provided that unused data occur.

Data Analysis

The data shall be analyzed with (23) SPSS program. The descriptive statistics (arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage): Descriptive statistics is mainly used for describing the features of quantitative data set adopting diagrams and tables. The explanatory and descriptive statistics constitute the statistics section. Descriptive statistics are often missing while generalizing population results.

The Descriptive Analysis for Economic Section

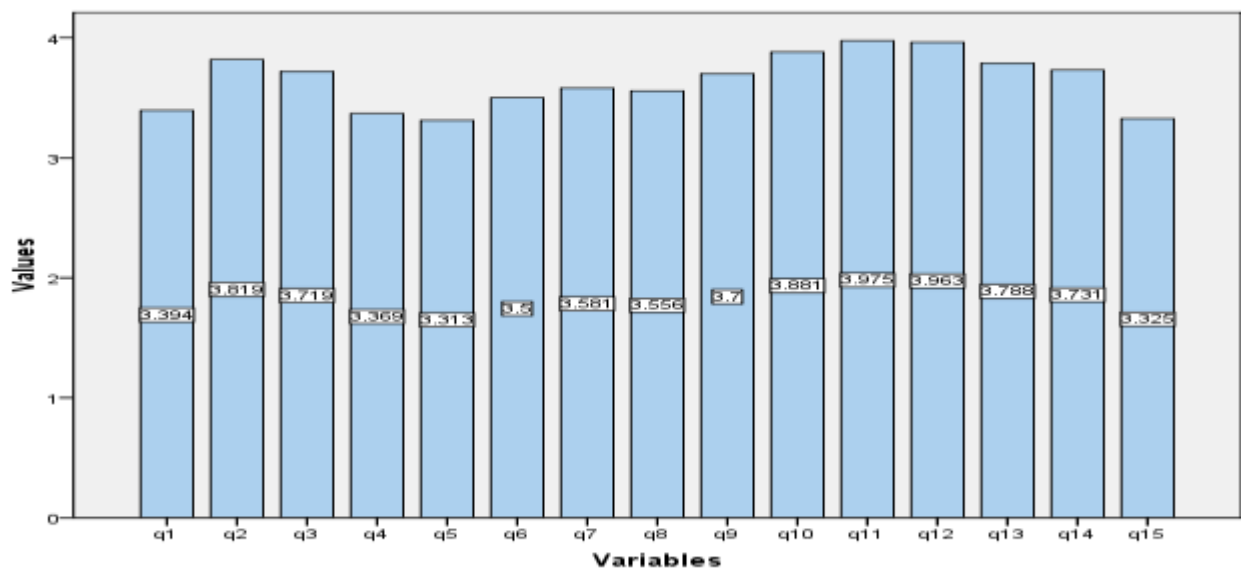
Table 1 shows the standard and mean deviation of every economic items; where the whole section mean (economic) was (3.64), and the standard deviation was (.27), and the (The Syrian crisis has destabilized Jordan's trading associates, declined Jordanian regional economic item have the highest approval level among the other item through mean (3.97), while the last item was (The Syrian refugee crisis led to a state of economic instability) with mean (3.31). The following table and figure explain the mean bar graph of economic.

Table 1
Descriptive Analysis for Economic Section

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The Syrian refugee crisis has exacerbated economic challenges.	160	3.39	.58
Syrian refugees have exhausted economic infrastructure and resources in Jordan	160	3.81	.47
Syrian refugees are a key factor responsible for economic problems in Jordan	160	3.71	.51
Jordan's economic infrastructure suffers from structural problems before the refugee crisis.	160	3.36	.69
The Syrian refugee crisis led to a state of economic instability.	160	3.31	.63
The economic burden of hosting the Syrians often accumulates	160	3.50	.63

on the vulnerable population of Jordanians

Jordan faces significant challenges to its economic resources under Syrian asylum	160	3.58	.67
Competition for job opportunities in the informal sector has led to lower wages and deteriorating economic conditions for the poorest Jordanians.	160	3.55	.59
The provision of Social and public services to Syrian refugees burdens the funds of the government	160	3.70	.59
Jordan depends on foreign aid to achieve economic stability.	160	3.88	.41
The Syrian crisis has destabilized and caused regional economic decline of Jordanian's main trading partners	160	3.97	.46
The Syrian crisis has negative effects on unemployment and high commodity prices in Jordan.	160	3.96	.48
Syrian asylum has reduced wages in the informal economic sector in Jordan.	160	3.78	.49
The Syrians' access into the informal sectors economically heightened the marginalization across Jordan.	160	3.73	.47
Syrian refugee influx has led to increased unemployment rates.	160	3.32	.55
Economic	160	3.64	.27



The researcher explains this finding that the reception of Syrian refugees was a major economic crisis for Jordan, which is yet to be recovered from global financial challenge consequences that strike the world and theregion in 2008. The Syrian refugee crisis has also increased the economic burden on Jordan, and imposed challenges affecting various sectors.

The researcher pointed out that there are negative effects of the Syrian conflict on the overall economic activity in Jordan, as there is a negative effect of the Syrian conflict on the overall economic activity in the kingdom of Hashemite, and is mostly the interruption of Syrian export routes in addition to the hesitated that hit the mood of investors.

In addition, the informal sector has grown in Jordan because Syrian refugees, whom the law prohibits from working in Jordan, are looking for jobs in the informal labour market. This heighten the informal activities that have negative effects on the economy of Jordan, the most important of it is the Jordanian competition labour (where Syrian refugees agree with low wages) and the collapse of tax revenues of which government may have acquired if similar activity passes through formal sector. There is also the cost of Syrian refugees themselves because they waive all forms of protection associated with official employment.

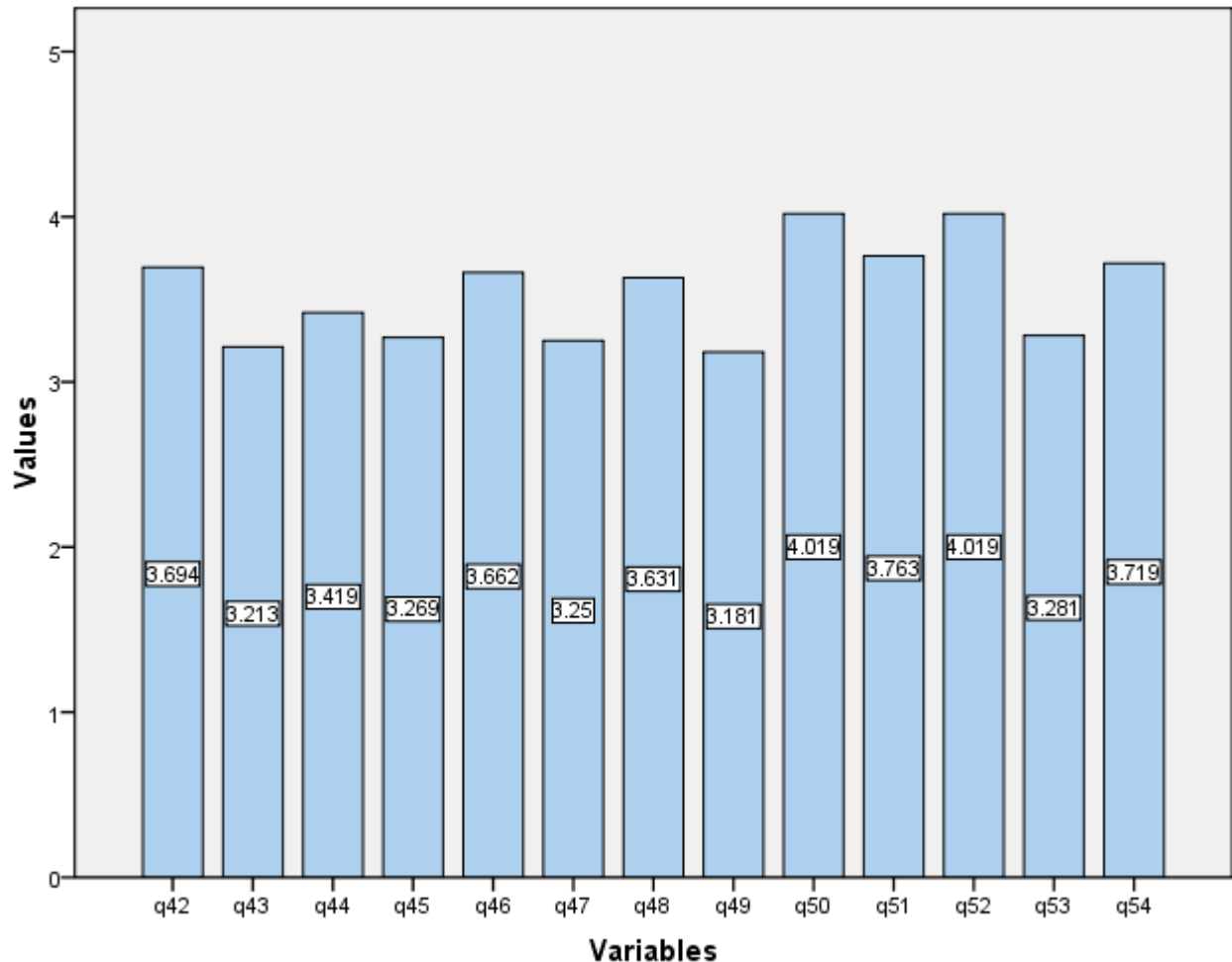
The trade balance of Jordan. The country increases imports in order to meet the wants that's consistent with the population. It was reported that the imports of non-energy increases significantly. Concurrently, exports fall because of an export route loss between Syria, Europe and other connected countries within the region. Indeed, Turkey, Lebanon and Europe export have fallen by a high rate. But the impact on the current account has been tempered by relief from agencies and individuals that assist refugees.

Descriptive Analysis for Health Section

Table 2 shows the standard and mean deviation for every health items; where the entire section mean (health) was (3.54), and the standard deviation was (.24). The (Pressure on the health care system in Jordan has limited the services available to Syrian refugees) and (Jordan has also seen the emergence of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and measles, as a result of Syrian asylum) items attain the highest approval rate among the remaining items with mean (4.01), while the last item was (The provision of vaccines to Syrian refugees has cost the Jordanian government considerable money) with mean (3.18). The following table and figure explain the mean bar graph of economic.

Table 2
Descriptive Analysis for Health Section

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pressure from refugee flows threatens health care delivery in Jordan.	160	3.69	.46
Health centres in Jordan face a disproportionate number of patients.	160	3.21	.50
Health centers face shortages of medicines and vaccines as a result of Syrian asylum.	160	3.41	.56
The Syrian crisis has thwarted the government's attempts to maintain the track-record and achieve the developmental-goals of health sector.	160	3.26	.51
The financial system and service capacity of the health care system in Jordan is under pressure.	160	3.66	.71
Jordanians are increasingly turning to private centers and hospitals for treatment as a result of Syrian refugees.	160	3.25	.51
For certain individuals, Syrian refugees' influx has rendered health care system expensive and challenging to access.	160	3.63	.57
The provision of vaccines to Syrian refugees has cost the Jordanian government considerable money.	160	3.18	.38
Jordan has also seen the emergence of infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and measles, as a result of Syrian asylum.	160	4.01	.58
In reaction to the pressure of health care system, tensions of the community are highly increasing.	160	3.76	.76
Health care system pressure in Jordan has limited the services available to Syrian refugees.	160	4.01	.42
The Jordanian health sector is overstretched and its budget is exhausted as a result of Syrian asylum.	160	3.28	.45
Syrian asylum has exhausted social services in Jordan such as health services and hospitals.	160	3.71	.51
Health	160	3.54	.24



The researcher pointed out that the Syrian asylum poses a significant danger to the indicators of public health in the Kingdom, where the spread of diseases that are highly prevalent among refugees, diseases contributed to the cohesion of the medical sector and successive strategies and the work of successive governments to eliminate many of them, which threatens the indicators of public health in the Kingdom, which witnessed the achievements of the largest organizations and the highest global represented by the World Health Organization.

The increasing request for health services and access to the absorptive ability of the governmental health sector, particularly in the Northern Province is largely caused by Syrian asylum. About the official health indicators and figures released by the Higher Health Council, the increase in the number of workers in the health centers range from 9-50%, and the rate of family that works in Mafraq and Ramtha government hospital is equivalent to 100%.

Also, health facilities are facing severe pressure, affecting communities and refugees, which necessitate the provision of equipment and equipment suited to the size of the increase in health sector services due to Syrian asylum, accompanying diseases among refugees and pressure on health institutions. The Syrian asylum has put great pressure on the sector in terms of the consumption of medicines and receives health services in government hospitals and health centers.

Also, the Syrian crisis has exacerbated the weakness in the health care sector in Jordan, where the government allowed the refugees to obtain health services unconditionally, resulting in increased pressure on all types of public health services and overcrowding of health centers with Syrian expatriates who compete (with citizens) for treatment and medicine. Also, health care centers suffer from a shortage of staff and facilities in many communities, especially remote ones, while some facilities are empty in the afternoons, doctors move between several centers to serve several communities and provide services for limited hours only.

Financial resources and services capacity are largely disturbed within the Jordanian healthcare sector. According to the Ministry of Health, the visit of Syrian outpatient to primary health care centers jumped up from 68 to 15,975 between January 2012 and March 2013. There was also a report that Syrian refugees

who were admitted to hospitals belonging to government increases from 300 to 10,330 during that similar period. The implication was that Jordanians lose easy access to public and governmental hospitals for treatment. In this regard, some citizens believed that Syrian refugees flow has become more difficult and expensive.

III. CONCLUSION

The problem of Syrian asylum no longer confined to its humanitarian or political dimension. The Jordanian sectors, especially the service, are now under great burdens. The international community's promises to support the host countries of the Syrian and Jordanian refugees are still far below the required level, bearing the output of the Syrian crisis which affected many areas of public life, infrastructure, educational institutions, medical institutions, water, electricity, and others.

Syrian asylum in Jordan has been reflected in various sectors, economic, social, security and other aspects of life, forcing the Jordanian government to appeal to donor countries to assist refugees and help them to secure their needs and the needs of host communities, especially since the majority of the Syrian refugees who came to Jordan are living below the local poverty line.

The Syrian asylum has resulted in great pressures on all aspects of life, especially the sectors of water, sanitation, health, education, municipal services, trade, industry, labor and housing sectors, in addition to the burden on the treasury and the emergence of social problems that were not known to the Jordanian society in the past. These pressures have also been exacerbated by inadequate assistance from international organization, which has limited the ability of the Jordanian government and host communities to absorb this wave of refugees that began more than eight years ago and continues.

The Syrian crisis has overshadowed neighboring countries, including Jordan, where Jordan has received an overwhelming number of refugees. They have formed a pressing element on all levels of security, social, economic and political. The influx of refugees has put increasing pressure on Jordan's resources and infrastructure, including its economy and social fabric.

As a result, the Syrian asylum has thrown a huge cloud on all sectors, including the education sector, the magnitude of the challenges was greater than international assistance and commitments, in light of the late arrival of some commitments committed by donor countries.

The Syrian asylum has influenced Jordan society negatively as it has led to the spread of crime, high rates and the spread of new types such as drug crimes and political crimes due to the different political affiliations among non-Jordanians.

During the past eight years, Syrian crisis has turned many Syrians to refugee in Hashemite kingdom. In 2015, the number of Syrians that became refugee in Jordan was approximately 1.3 million. Based on Syrian High Commission statistics on refugees in 2016, 655,217 of the number of Syrian refugees were registered, the host communities accommodated almost 80% of them, and 78% reside in Amman, Irbid and Mafrq governorate.

The effects of Syrian refugee crisis on Jordanian labor market range from the decline in average wages and employment opportunities to harsh labor conditions to the spread of child labor and the expansion of the informal labor market. In addition to the lack of funding to help Jordan in the current crisis.

The Syrian asylum has resulted in great pressures on all aspects of life, especially the sectors of water, sanitation, health, education, municipal services, trade, industry, labor and housing, in addition to the burden on the treasury and the emergence of social problems that were not known to the Jordanian society in the past. In the absence of international community support, this limited the ability of the Jordanian government and host communities to absorb this wave of refugees that began more than eight years ago and continues.

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