

Impact of Syrian Refugees on Jordanian National Security

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Abstract

The world has undergone a dramatic change in public opinion and political response to asylum seekers over the past several years. Jordan opened its borders in order to allow Syrian refugees to leave. The Syrian crisis, which started in its seventh year, has cast a shadow across Jordan, a major security burden. Around 1.4 million Syrian refugees were received by Jordan, which formed a component of pressure at all security levels, social, economic, and political. The study aims to examine and analyze the effect of Syrian refugees on Jordan's national security. Design/Methodology/Approach - The study relied on and reviewed reports from UNCHR on the criteria of the Jordanian Response Plan to resolve the implications of the Syrian crisis for the duration of 2017-2020. Reports from the Jordanian Ministry of Education and the Department of Statistics for Jordan were also included, among other reports and studies. Findings- This study highlighted the financial burden involved in the cost of infrastructure-related services (shelter, health, education, water, electricity) to refugee carriers, as well as the security burden needed for border protection and the use of the best technologies to track the borders of refugee incursions or illegal entry. Originality/ Value - Among other host communities for Syrian refugees, Jordan has made invaluable contributions, but while performing this generous mission, it faces growing economic and financial challenges.

Keywords: Refugee; crisis; national security; economic.

تأثير اللاجئين السوريين على الأمن القومي الأردني

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ملخص

الهدف من الدراسة -شهد العالم تغيراً جذرياً في الرأي العام والاستجابة السياسية لطالبي اللجوء على مدار السنوات العديدة الماضية. ففتح الأردن حدوده للسماح للاجئين السوريين بالمغادرة. ألقت الأزمة السورية، التي بدأت في عامها السابع، بظلالها على الأردن، عبئاً أمنياً كبيراً. استقبل الأردن حوالي 1.4 مليون لاجئ سوري، مما شكل عنصر ضغط على جميع المستويات الأمنية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية. تهدف الدراسة إلى فحص وتحليل تأثير اللاجئين السوريين على الأمن القومي الأردني. التصميم /المنهجية /المنهج -اعتمدت الدراسة على تقارير من مفوضية الأمم المتحدة لحقوق الإنسان حول معايير خطة الاستجابة الأردنية لحل تداعيات الأزمة السورية للفترة 2017-2020 كما تم تضمين تقارير من وزارة التربية والتعليم الأردنية ودائرة الإحصاء الأردنية، من بين تقارير ودراسات أخرى. النتائج-سلطت هذه الدراسة الضوء على العبء المالي الذي ينطوي عليه تكلفة الخدمات المتعلقة بالبنية التحتية (المأوى، والصحة، والتعليم، والمياه، والكهرباء)، فضلاً عن العبء الأمني اللازم لحماية الحدود واستخدام أفضل التقنيات لتتبع تدفق اللاجئين أو الدخول غير القانوني. الأصالة /القيمة -من بين المجتمعات المضيفة الأخرى للاجئين السوريين، قدم الأردن مساهمات لا تقدر بثمن، ولكن أثناء أدائه لهذه المهمة السخية، يواجه تحديات اقتصادية ومالية متزايدة.

الكلمات الدالة: لاجئ، أزمة، أمن قومي، اقتصادي.

Introduction:

Jordan has opened its borderline to allow Syrian refugees, together under security and provision of the government of Jordan, to enter the country for safety. The arrival of so many Syrian refugees, nevertheless, has affected the market and stability of Jordan. The small size of Jordan and the shortage of natural and economic assets have worsened both the refugees and the local community's living standards.

Jordan has been affected by the civil war in the Syrian Arab Republic, as per the United Nations Refugee Agency, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the flood of Syrian refugees to Jordan has generated tremendous pressure on locally and nationally arrangements and infrastructures. The real cost of Syrian refugees to the government from the very first crisis in 2011 to 2016 was around \$4.2 billion, based on the Jordanian government's estimate (Sharp, 2016). The Jordanians have however raised concerns regarding their policy of open border insurance; they have also been concerned about competition for limited resources and restricted public budgeting. It is a reality that interest groups acceptably absorb foreign influxes from various backgrounds and nations, however when the percentage of refugees becomes unusually high, which can lead to regulatory problems, the local population responds strongly to the threat of losing power and dominance (Allport, 1954). This study explores the effects of Syrian refugees, which is among the most complex humanitarian problems in the world today, from a more realistic point of view.

The Syrian civil war has internationally displaced 4.8 million refugees since the 2016. The consequence of this war, however, spreads throughout the region and beyond. Syrian refugees, for instance, have scattered through the Middle East, the European Economic Community, and the United States to the north. Jordan has accepted a large amount of refugees and, as per recent accounts, the Government of Jordan becomes more economically and financially unstable due to the sudden rise in the number of refugees and therefore higher public service requirements.

Problem Statement

The consequences of forced immigration to host communities are diverse, and the economic, social, political, and infrastructure conditions of host communities should be considered when evaluating these consequences. In this context, Syrian refugees can be seen as a threat to the social, economic and political stability of the kingdom, especially a threat to domestic and national security.

Hypothesis

The presence of such a lot of Syrian refugees has affected Jordan's economy, security, and excellent of life (Nasser & Symansky, 2014). Jordan's small size and absence of natural and financial assets have exacerbated the residing situations for each refugees and the hosting community. According to the United Nations' refugee organisation the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2015), Jordan has been stimulated via way of means of the civil conflict withinside the Syria Arab Republic; the influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan has created a massive burden on countrywide and nearby structures and infrastructures.

Undoubtedly, Jordan faced external and internal threats to its national security. A country with limited resources and is directly influenced by the influences of regional politics and the driving forces of its location. Besieged by Israel, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Jordan is struggling to maintain stability and security. Sharing Jordan's burden of Arab-Israeli overflow, the influx of refugees from Iraq and Syria, and refugees from various Arab countries is both a blessing and a curse. These challenges have attracted foreign aid and assistance from Jordan, which has enhanced its role as a key player in the region and maximized its security. However, Jordan faces more challenges today than ever before, and if an appropriate immediate response is not given, its national security could face serious threats, especially after the wave of Syrian refugees.

Therefore, this will impose the below hypothesis which states that the huge influx of Syrian refugees will create a demand to enhance our national security.

Study Objectives

This study aims to examine and analyze the effect of Syrian refugees on Jordan's national security.

Study Questions

- What is the effect of Syrian refugees on the national security of Jordan?
- What is the effect of Syrian refugees on the economy and demographics of Jordan?

1. Methodology

Study Design

The study adopt a qualitative approach and included many studies and articles from various research outlets, including Google search by Name, UNHCR libraries and governmental studies, and other famous well-known publisher as Emerald, Wiley, Elsevier and others.

Results

Among other host countries for Syrian refugees, Jordan has made crucial contribution, but while performing this generous mission, it faces increased economic and financial obstacles. The study revealed that, because of its presence in countries suffering from wars (Iraq and Syria) and following a series of terrorist surgical processes, Jordan always was a target of terrorist groups. The study demonstrated a negative effects on the Jordanian economy because of the process of accepting refugees and the social and service effects on infrastructure, education and health.

Before the Syrian crisis, which led to an influx of refugees, Jordan faced security, economic, social, energy, education and health issues, to name just a few. However, the problem facing Jordan is compounded by the influx of refugees. The study also highlights the financial burden due to the cost of infrastructure-related services (housing, health care, education, water, electricity), as well as the security fees required to secure borders and use the best technologies for border surveillance. illegal entry or entry of refugees.

2 Literature Review National Security

By the use of economic force, diplomacy, power projection and political power, national security entails ensuring the continuing existence of the state. Public protection, as national defense or disambiguation, may be used synonymously. Usually, the notion of national security developed in the United States during the Second World War (World War II) (ScienceDaily, 2020). The notion of national security used to be vague, emerging from simpler concepts that stressed independence from military danger and political injustice (Romm, 1993; and Paleri, 2008). The following are some of the many meanings (National Security) suggested so far, which give an idea of how the concept has developed to incorporate non-military concepts:

As quoted in Romm (1993 p122), Walter Lippmann (1943) claimed, "A nation has security when it does not have to sacrifice its legitimate interests to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, to maintain them by war" As cited by Romm (1993 p122), "The distinctive meaning of national security means freedom from foreign dictation" according to Harold Lasswell (1950).

As quoted in Paleri (2008 p152), Arnold Wolfers (1960) stated, "National security objectively means the lack of threats to established values and subjectively, the absence of fear that these values will be threatened"

U.S. Secretary of Defense, 1977-1981, Harold Brown (1983) claimed that "National security then is the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders".

Paleri (2008) described national security as the observable state of a nation's ability to resolve the multi-dimensional risks to its people's obvious well-being and survival as a nation-state at any given moment, by integrating all state national policies through governance... By variables external to it, which is extendable to global protection.

"National (and international security) may be understood as a shared freedom from fear and want, and the freedom to live in dignity. It implies social and ecological health rather than the absence of risk... [and is] a common right"

Initially viewed as a shield against military threats, it is now generally recognized that national security often includes non-military domains, including, but not limited to, protection against terrorism and violence, cyber security, energy security, economic security, environmental security, and food security. In the real sense, in order to have national security, a nation should have, in addition to its military security component, non-military security factors ranging from energy, food, economy, climate, etc.

Many other steps are being used to guarantee a nation's national security. These initiatives include: diplomacy, which would most frequently include making alliances with nations to create possible threats; the use of civil defense and

emergency readiness measures; security intelligence that helps detect, defeat or deter potential threats; Classified information and also protection; Counterintelligence, to defend classified information (ScienceDaily, 2020).

The Syrian Refugee Crisis In Jordan

The crisis in Syria has turned out to be among the most difficult humanitarian operations for the World Food Program of the United Nations. More than 6.2 million people have been displaced in the world, and 6,000 more are forced out of their houses on a daily basis. Jordan has withstood the worst of an immense influx of Syrian refugees since the war began in Syria in 2011. At current, Syrian refugees count for more than 10% of Jordan's population, putting tremendous strain on the over-stretched nation's resources during one of the most challenging economic times in its history (World Food Programme, USA, 2019).

More than 670,000 Syrians have required registering in Jordan with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2017). Plenty of the refugees (over 80%) live in Jordan's cities and towns instead of camps; as a result, they need to find ways to pay for their essential necessities. On the other hand, only a minority of refugees have work permits, which means that almost all of these displaced families rely on humanitarian aid to meet the basic needs. Since July 2016, over 100,000 work permits have been issued by the Government of Jordan to Syrian refugees, enabling them to lawfully work at making income for their households.

NAMA Strategic Intelligence Solutions, in collaboration with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, carried out a survey. A sample of 1,306 Jordanians and 600 Syrian refugees was surveyed; the result indicates that only a tiny proportion (14 percent) of the population is preparing to return, while most (50 percent) are planning to remain in Jordan (Al Tahat, 2018). An open question still stands what the future will bring in terms of resettlement or continued residency in Jordan. Protection, property rights, compulsory conscription into the army, and access to livelihoods are a variety of factors that will be crucial in deciding the individuals or households who decide to return. Several convictions have been released that will regulate land ownership (Yahya, 2018). These manipulations by the Assad government may potentially deter some households from returning (Lockhart, 2019).

Syrian Refugees and the Jordanian Labor Market

Most of the refugees who left the camp have passed into the Jordanian labor market since the beginning of the Syrian refugee crisis. The findings of a 2017 survey conducted by the WANA Institute in Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa reported that about 55% of the 361,862 Syrians of labor force are in Jordan's labor market. Of those Syrians in the Jordanian labor market, approximately 110,509 were working and 85,951 in the last portion of 2016 found jobs. Men represented the bulk of the Syrian workforce (Lockhart, 2019). In a range of sectors of the Jordanian economy, Syrians have passed through. Other service operations covering a wide variety of personal services - repair of home appliances and personal products, cooking, washing, cleaning, hairdressing, planting and driving - and service industries account for around 40 per cent of Syrian jobs in the biggest data sample collected; Construction accounts for roughly 28%, wholesale and retail market 14%, agriculture 11%, food services 3% and production 1.7%. (Lockhart, 2019).

Despite general expectations, the data (from the Statistics Department) indicate that the influx of Syrian labor has had a slight effect on the pay of Jordanian and expatriate skilled workers. The activity- weighted annual increase wage for Jordanians increased by 22 percent from 2010 to 2016, while real wages seemed to rise at the same pace.

Security Impact of Syrian refugees

Two dimensions are the basis for the security effect of Syrian refugees. The effect may be either traditional or unconventional (economic dimension). Traditional/conventional security concerns the state's stability and survival, territorial sovereignty, fear of anarchy, and terrorist attacks.

Traditional Security Dimension: The instability of any region in the security department entails a state of uncertainty, such that security and stability are regarded to be the two fundamental towers of the state; and if they are undermined, it will constitute a major barrier to the growth, security and prosperity of a country. A danger to the Jordanian economy is the influx

of Syrian refugees and asylum seekers. It is an obstacle to modernity and growth, as well as to national, regional and international stability. As several of these states have established unique mechanisms and efforts to monitor their effects, the international community has realized the threat of asylum.

There have been no world papers on the Syrian refugee community's major security threat to the state as of late 2014. Though classified research may or may not explain security threats, Syria's existence constitutes a threat to national security to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Reports suggest that there have been riots in the Zaatari camp and the individual case that took place in Irbid, Mafraq and Az Zarqa in 2011, and there are more risky acts being carried out in the camps, as the Jordanians join the militant groups in Syria that represent a danger to Jordan and its stability. The Syrian crisis, which started in its seventh year, has cast a shadow over Jordan, which has become a major security burden. Officially, Jordan received approximately 1.4 million Syrian refugees, who formed a portion of pressure on all levels of defense, social, economic and political. The King articulated it in his remarks, emphasizing that due to the refugee crisis, the Jordanians have reached a halting point and questioned the international community's inability to resolve Jordan's misery in this regard (Mona Abu Hammour, 2016). Jordan is facing an extremely difficult refugee crisis, hosting, in absolute terms, the second highest proportion of refugees relative to its population and the fifth biggest number of refugees. More than 620,000 Syrian refugees have been living in Jordan since the eruption of political violence in Syria in 2011, with approximately 84 percent living in the host nation.

The Syrian crisis is also endangering Jordan's climate. The water sources of Jordan are among the most important to its security; due to water shortage, daily life is becoming more difficult. This is due to the dry atmosphere combined with a long drought. Although the Jordanian government is unable to distinguish between the use of refugees or Jordanians, refugees in camps use much less than those in communities (Al- Nuimat, 2014). Refugees in the camps are less detrimental to the Jordanian community in this aspect. The greater number of Syrian refugees (more than 80% of the total) living outside the camps placed tremendous pressure on social services, threatening social security and creating instability. The national sovereignty of Jordan is not only threatened, with the vast majority of Syrian refugees getting a day of feeling in the Jordanian community, but it also poses a greater risk of violent extremism and terrorism.

Syrian refugees influenced Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in both a positive and negative way, but the overall narrative seems to be strongly critical of the Syrian presence. According to a report by the International Organization for Labour, 85 percent of Jordanian employees claim that it should not be possible for Syrians to access Jordan openly, and 65 percent claim that all Syrians should remain in refugee cantonments (Svein & Solveig, 2015). However, this generally negative sentiment has significantly undermined the government's readiness to host potential refugees at a time while political turmoil in the country has reached its height. This status has only been reinforced by reduced faith in foreign support, a destabilizing security climate, and pressure on resources.

Nevertheless, Jordan and neighboring countries started to unify their efforts to find the appropriate steps to manage the refugee crisis and placed the alternative in place. On the Jordanian security side, refugee problems have arisen from the following challenges:

- Threatening the dignity of the nation's territorial reserve; destabilizing security policies and political stability; addressing the complexities of the Syrian refugee load, with more than 93 percent of the approximate 1.3 million Syrian refugees residing outside refugee centers and the overwhelming majority suffering from poverty.
- Local extremism: Internal extremism in Jordan is among the problems strongly associated to the Syrian crisis. Many Jordanians joined the forces of extremist groups. Local extremism has become a major problem targeting the domestic security of the Kingdom of Jordan since the outbreak of the Syrian war.

The Economic (Unconventional) Dimension: The economy of Jordan is one of the smallest in the Middle East. Building on foreign assistance, the Hashemite Kingdom imports energy supplies from oil-rich neighboring states and, in addition to inflation and a high deficit, has experienced rising poverty and unemployment numbers (Central Intelligence Agency, 2014).

Since more than 80% of Syrian refugees live within the local community and not in refugee camps, they appear to place pressure on public infrastructure and compete with people for limited community resources. As these refugees remain within the local community and have access to health services and education, this is reflected in the rise in the jobless rate. The defense

of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the face of the Syria conflict and its link to the economic dimension, perhaps the Jordanian- Syrian economic relations, is one of the variable quantities of the Jordanian regime in the face of the Syrian crisis, as mutual support and economic relations exist with Syria on the northern border of Jordan. There is no doubt that the Syrian crisis contributed to the decline in trade in Northern Jordan (the city of Ramtha), which relies heavily on trade with Syria.

The influx of refugees has created new challenges for the sociable protective cover system in Jordan, such as: civil and legal records, identification, child labor, sexual furiousness, child trafficking, mental and psychosocial well-being problems, disability facilities, land tenure insecurity, self-reliance promotion, camp policy impacts, and increased social tenseness. The total financial effect of the crisis is estimated at \$10.291 billion, including actual expenses from 2012 to 2017. Although annual indirect costs are projected at between \$1.3 billion and \$3.5 billion per year based on a study prepared by the United Country Development Program, emphasizing that abandoning Jordan and land-hosting refugees without any of the financial support needed would contribute to the crisis.

Economic and Demographic Challenges Faced by Jordan Due to the Syrian Refugees

Economic Challenges

These are among the most significant economic problems faced by Syrian refugees in Jordan, as per the Jordan Newspaper (Al Ghad) (2018):

1. The rapid growth of the emergency population placed great pressure on Jordan's economic infrastructure, facilities and resources, and job prospects, as the rate of unemployment rose from 12.9% in 2011 to 15.3% in 2016 to 18.3% in 2017 to 18.4% in the first quarter of 2018.
2. Syrian refugees have a negative effect, especially in terms of health, owing to the overcapacity in the camps, which resulted in disease paste, the shortage of drugs and food, the pressure on education and health care, and the environmental degradation, which has a significant impact on Jordan's rescue.
3. Almost all areas of the Kingdom of Jordan are practically impacted by Syrian refugees. Education, energy, agriculture, housing, justice, transportation and social security are among these industries.

With all its resources, Jordan has planned for the reception of Syrian refugees from a human point of view, although it is a financial and political responsibility. A plan has been developed by the Jordanian Ministry of Planning to clarify the nature of the response of the HJK to the consequences of the Syrian crisis for the periods (2017-2019) and (2018- 2020) and to justify Jordanian efforts to absorb Syrian refugees in various sector.

Table 1: The Jordanian's respond plan requirements to meet the consequences of the Syrian crisis for the period (2017-2019)

Sector	2017	2018	2019	Total
Education	336,784,742	431,085,479	416,670,088	1,184,540,309
Energy	69,030,000	71,190,000	54,780,000	195,000,000
Environment	3,800,000	5,445,000	1,910,000	11,155,000
Food Security	209,867,233	211,022,295	216,345,314	637,234,842
Health	191,222,849	168,973,511	146,267,059	506,463,419
Justice	12,220,000	14,470,000	11,700,000	38,390,000
Means of Living	117,285,918	68,687,417	62,137,425	248,110,760
Local Governance and municipalitiesservices	72,974,453	66,354,204	55,057,988	194,404,645
Accommodation	34,335,000	29,415,000	12,780,000	78,530,000
Social Protection	388,211,591	246,224,532	199,481,247	833,917,370
Transport	36,335,000	29,415,000	12,780,000	78,530,000
Sewage Service	228,876,578	265,466,481	146,507,318	658,850,377
Management	620,000	810,000	640,000	2,070,000
Subtotal of the program of the plan	1,701,771,614	1,609,047,669	1,369,694,439	4,680,513,722
Subtotal direct of aid of the budget	948,871,877	984,653,275	1,028,239,596	2,961,764,784
Total	2,650,643,491	2,593,700,944	2,397,934,035	7,642,278,470

Table I shows the scope of the action plan of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the period (2017-2019) to resolve the effects of the Syrian crisis in all fields, including the costs of providing education, health, water and other services, such as energy, materials and products, as well as transport and safety. In all industries, the action plan achieved a sum of \$7,642,278,470

**Table.2 the Jordanian Respond Plan Requirements to meet the Syrian crisis consequences
for the period 2018-2020**

Sector	2018	2019	2020	Total
Educatio n	328,789,723	434,759,139	385,784,507	1,149,333,369
Energy	76,957,925	49,057,925	45,967,925	171,983,775
Environm ent	8,134,800	7,158,740	2,910,000	18,203,540
Food security	196,593,170	204,029,572	196,978,572	597,601,314
Health	168,802,713	216,216,476	130,711,998	515,731,187
Justice	19,065,000	14,805,000	13,943,750	47,813,750
Means of living	110,912,602	70,168,355	54,945,136	236,026,093
Local governance and Municipalities services	70,198,103	67,461,605	52,333,183	189,992,891
Accommodation	24,291,570	26,000,000	28,000,000	78,291,570
Social security	351,282,748	263,724,194	225,051,894	840,058,836
Transp ort	13,635,000	18,305,000	17,075,000	49,015,000
Sewage services	212,990,000	233,660,000	207,040,000	653,690,000
Managem ent	1,200,000	1,000,000	800,000	3,000,000
Sub totoal f program help for the plan	1,582,853,354	1,606,346,006	1,361,541,965	4,550,741,325
Sub total the al f direct support of the budget	900,514,439	918,406,698	942,353,608	2,761,274,745
Overall total	2,549,515,531	2,603,872,935	2,391,818,631	7,545,207,096

Jordanian Response Plan 2018-2020

For the year 2018-2020, Jordan's action plan (as shown in Table 2) amounted to \$7.5 billion (\$7,545,207,096). It covers the monetary benefit of providing refugee schooling, wellness, water, and other process services, as well as financial and technical support for energy, garments, and goods, as well as losses in transportation and safety tolls. This cost came seven years after the Syrian crisis and since 2011, over (5) million Syrian refugees are being expelled to Jordan and other neighboring states, and more than 1.3 million Syrians, including (655,500) registered refugees, have been taken to Jordan only.

Demographic challenges

The influx of Syrian refugees in Jordan was the most significant demographic challenge for Jordan, particularly the northern city, because, in view of the lack of resources, it posed a suffocating crisis in the statistical distribution of goods and services.

The reduction in services, in particular water, electricity, and problem services, is the most significant imbalance in population demographics in Jordan. As per the Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the number of Syrians living outside of the camps has surpassed more than 80 percent, having the greatest effect on the Jordanian home grocery store. In the midst of a persistent shortage of low- income housing, the Syrian refugee crisis has hit Jordan and has led to a rise in house prices that has been revitalized by the Syrians, taking economic rent prices in the metropolis of northern Jordan up to six times faster than before the crisis, whereas average rent prices have almost tripled.

The most significant demographic problems affecting Jordan due to the moving peak of Syrian asylum can be described

as follows: 20,000 families have been added to aid programs for the National Aid Fund to directly and indirectly impact refugee reception by reducing the per capita share of water and growing demand for water by 17 percent; With 13% of all crimes perpetrated by Syrian refugees in 2015, it affects the modification of national priorities, including reproductive health, and the result of new forms of drug-related violence and new methods of robbery and the like.

The Impact of Syrian refugees on Jordanian National security.

In a study for Alougili (2019). The study aimed to assess the impact of Syrian refugees on the security of Jordan, as well as the potential threats and challenges posed by the escalating Syrian crisis in the kingdom. Considering these impacts, consider the economic, social, political and infrastructural status of the host communities. The Syrian refugee crisis has put a financial, social and institutional burden on Jordan as a host community. considered a threat to the socio-economic and political stability of the kingdom and, more importantly, national and internal security.

Another study by Victoire d'Humieres (2018), The research presented in this article aims to discuss Jordan's response to Syria's departure from a community-based approach, and its implications for national security and stability. It explores Jordan's pragmatic approach and how the human security of Syrian refugees is key. Jordan's foreign policy leitmotif, a strong argument in the country's relations with external powers, especially with regard to development assistance and military cooperation.

AlShoubaki (2017) conduct a study on the impact of refugees on Jordan, This study examined the impact of Syrian refugees on overall government spending and public education and health spending in one step to estimate the burden of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian government. In addition, a comprehensive analytical framework was developed to study the impact of refugees in host countries. In particular, he continues to provide evidence from Jordan to describe the impact of the presence of Syrian refugees in Jordan as a host country. Comments and peer-reviewed articles, which concluded that the presence of Syrian refugees increased government spending through public investment projects in northern and central governments, welcomed more refugees. The analysis looked at the political, economic, sociocultural and environmental impacts of hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan. The analysis provided a better understanding of the potential impact of the large refugee wave, including the key factors contributing to the refugee burden. and develop policies based on specific key areas that require more attention and resources to respond to the tide of the refugee crisis.

A study by Faleh and Ahmad (2018) on the impact of Syrian refugee crisis on neighboring countries. This article examines the impact of short-term migration in Syria on neighboring countries. Since the beginning of the civil war in Syria, a massive exodus has taken place. Anarchy and violence have led to massive migration to destinations both within the region and beyond. analyze the political, social and economic implications of these crises for regional security in the Middle East and beyond. The refugee crisis is causing many difficulties in host countries, and the living conditions of refugees are often questioned by the difficult humanitarian situation. The article analyzes the problem faced by the neighboring countries of Syria (Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq), which have hosted more than 5 million displaced refugees according to the latest United Nations statistics, and concludes that the Syrian refugee crisis continues to be one of the most serious problems. the largest. Middle East problems. The country is more susceptible to humanitarian and political problems, especially since this is a crisis of chaos, instability and protracted conflict in the region.

A study by Al Shahwan and Al Ahmad (2018) on the impact of Syrian refugee crisis on Jordanian economy. The study aims to clarify the reality of the Syrian refugee problem in Jordan from 2011 to 2015, as well as to analyze the impact of Syrian refugees on the Jordanian economy, as well as to find ways to verify the funds. There is a relationship between refugee waves from one country to another, as well as between economic, political and social changes and problems in asylum-seeking countries. The study uses methods of descriptive analysis and case studies to achieve its goal. The Syrian refugee crisis has overshadowed Jordan in large numbers and surpassed its potential. This put pressure on infrastructure, in addition forcing Jordan to deploy additional Jordanian military forces on the northern border. The study recommends regulating the entry and handling of refugees by charities and non-governmental organizations through the Jordanian government and the need to initiate Jordan's foreign policy to pressure the international affairs of the community to fulfill

its humanitarian and international responsibilities and provide appropriate assistance to Jordan.

"Brown (1983) defined national security as "the ability to preserve the physical integrity and territories of the nation; to maintain fair economic ties with the rest of the world; to keep its existence, organization, and government from external disruption; and to monitor its borders. These concerns do not generally affect the armed forces or the essence of defense, but rather a collection of economic, cultural and social initiatives, and security challenges other than violence and external threats are involved. This include the fight for class distinctions, poor distribution of income and the lack of social justice. The comprehensiveness of security, therefore, means that it has several dimensions with characteristics that show its interconnectedness, and the political security dimension and the economic security dimension are among the most important security dimensions. Alougili (2019) said that, in some instances, refugees do not have a major effect on the political or security situation of the host nation. In Jordan's case, however, although the kingdom is part of a coalition that targets militant organizations and battles radical extremist ideologies, there is likely to be a challenge to its internal and external protection.

Nevertheless, the Syrian refugee crisis created an impetus for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in collaboration with the Do-Good community, to reinforce local foundations. International donors and non- governmental organizations must also provide targeted assistance that can reinforce Jordan's local government scheme, this helps Jordan respond to the influx of refugees and makes it more productive for agencies, institutions and municipalities to provide rehabilitation than was the case before the Syrian crisis. Therefore, in reacting to the Syrian refugee crisis, the international community must consider this and align national development aid with humanitarian aid, which will help both the local communities and refugees alike.

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Program (RRP6) was launched in December 2014 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is an emerging model for combining humanitarian and development services to address the needs of refugees and local community. An activity and capacity building group was included in the RRP6. The convergence of humanitarian relief and development assistance is the first time that humanitarian and development actors from the United Nations have worked alongside together to react to crises. The incorporation of humanitarian and development assistance is therefore an effective response to the influx of Syrian refugees.

As its object of interest, the key essence of the topic of national security should concentrate on the defense of the values of man and a country. During the Arab Spring Revolution, the military component of national security played a part in wading away from internal extremism and terrorism in Jordan, as state security courts have been used to prosecute demonstrators and suspects. By conventional Jordanian means of political settlement, successive Jordanian governments have suppressed common reform programs for the protest movement in this tepid setting, and thus opposition eventually faded in the second half of 2011, as the Syrian pandemonium triggered a flood of refugees across Jordan's northern borders, and the Jordanian government gained politically from the influx of refugees, To illustrate to the inner Jordan protest that the collapsed Syrians exhausted by the war were a loud warning of the potential outcome of the demonstrations seen by the kingdom in 2011, which led to the curbing of some Jordanians' appetite.

The influx of refugees also provided Jordan with the high international standing needed to draw international assistance to the Kingdom's widespread and deep-rooted national problem. Jordan's National Security has relied heavily on the willingness of people to defend the homeland and the freedom of its will, and has improved its self-power factors, to guarantee the security department and the rights of the citizens and to provide the basis for a decent life for the people in a manner that delivers his material, personal security, psychological and social stability wherever he lives; and there are elements of power within strictly strategic accounting that enable him to preserve security.

Impacts of Syrian Refugees on the Educational Aspect of Jordanian National Security

Over the past four decades, the Government of Jordan has invested heavily in the education system, making it stand out in the Middle East and North Africa region. However, the influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan (Jordanian towns and villages) has had a profound effect on its education sector. This effect is especially felt in Jordan's public education (Alougili,

2019). During the 2015/2016 academic year, 236,304 school-aged Syrians registered as refugees. Thus, of the 659,246 Syrian refugees in Jordan, 236,304 were children of school age (117,306 boys; 118,998 girls) (UNHCR, 2017). The number of Refugee children enrolled in public schools (in camps and host communities) was 145,458 by the end of the school year (2015/2016), a rise of 12 percent (16,104 students) compared to the previous school year. After that, for the 2016/2017 school year, about 170,000 Syrian refugee children were enrolled in free (public) schools (Bender, 2015). Since most refugees cannot afford tuition because of their poor financial status and therefore depend on the Jordanian government, a decent number of schools are jam-packed (about 47 percent). In order to improve the standard of education in Jordan, a comprehensive planning exercise was carried out to alleviate the pressure of classrooms in school camps. At the beginning of the school year (2015/2016), the result of this exercise was a 50 percent fall in the teacher-student ratio. Double shifts were implemented in 98 schools in the 2013-2014 school year in order to create an education opportunities for Syrian children in public schools; a further 102 schools were added in the 2016-2017 year. There is also a proposal to add four school complexes to serve refugee children in camps (Alougili, 2019).

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) for the Syrian crisis is part of the Ministry of Education and works to ensure that every male and female Syrian refugee student enrolls in kindergarten, primary and secondary education (See Table III below). Consequently, an estimated 140,000.

Syrian refugee students are currently pursuing education in Jordan. Syrian students represent 25.1% of the student population in Amman, 25.1% in Mafrq, 22.2% in Irbid and 17.4% in Zarqa' (MoE, 2018).

Table 3. Percentage of distribution of Syrian Students by school type and gender in Public Schools, 2016/2017

School Type	Syrians in Evening Classes		Camps		Mixed Schools		Grand Total	
Gender	Female%	Male%	Female%	Male%	Female%	Male%	Female%	Male%
KG	56%	44%	39%	61%	47%	53%	41%	59%
Basic	51%	49%	51%	49%	51%	49%	50%	50%
Secondary	51%	49%	50%	50%	50%	50%	49%	51%
Total	42%	58%	53%	38%	38%	62%	43%	57%

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Management Information System.

The Jordanian Ministry of Education (MoE) has categorized the number of Syrian refugee students into three (3) groups since the beginning of the Syrian crisis: Syrian students in camps, Syrian students in normal schools besides Jordanian students, and Syrian students in night classes (second shift) (MoE, 2018). During the 2015/2016 academic year, the estimated gender development index (GER) of Syrian refugees for primary education reached approximately 37 percent. Rather than private schools, the bulk of Syrian students go to public schools. A proposal was coordinated by the Ministry to address the needs of Syrian refugee students with regard to school structures.

The presence of Syrian students entailed the establishment of 51 schools spread over the different administrative divisions (governorates) of Jordan. Jordan, however, faces the challenge of insufficient financial allocations and availability of land (selected for school building construction) to accommodate Syrian refugee students, in addition to individuals with disabilities. Another problem faced by the provision of education for Syrian refugees is the handling of children impacted by the Syrian crisis and/or whose education may have been disrupted. Managing children impacted by (Syrian) ordeal requires complex pedagogies and managerial skills in the classroom. A majority of educators has taken on advanced psychosocial training from the period the crisis began, but most Jordanian teachers are still not involved. Dealing with children (of Syrian refugees) whose learning may have been disrupted by the crisis (and who are yet to enter the formal system of education), the Ministry and its associates put forward both non-formal and informal education for them (MoE, 2018).

Impacts of Syrian Refugees on Jordanian Job Security

From a Jordanian standpoint, the influx of Syrian refugees through Jordan has many repercussions. A small (loss of) ability to employ more Jordanians in newly developed low-skilled employment than before. Most of the Syrian refugees in the working class who were fully employed in Jordan seem to be taking on lower-wage (low-skilled) jobs that arose at the time of the arrival of refugees from Syria. Caused by government policies aimed at coping with the very high unemployment that occurred before the flood of Syrian refugees, these informal jobs might probably have arisen. Moreover, it can be argued that many of these positions may have been vacant for the residents of Jordan, mostly young people, if the Syrian refugees had not taken over. A major explanation for this is that Jordanians who are willing not just to accept substantially lower salaries but often work in a shodder working condition than Jordanians outstrip refugees. This is apparent in the construction sector, where Syrian refugees have gained from a growing number of jobs in the area, while the proportion of Jordanians employed in the construction sector has decreased marginally (Svein & Solveig, 2015).

This effect was felt in the rise in the unemployment rate between Jordanians from 14.5 percent to 22.1 percent between 2011 and 2014 and, most of all, in the unemployment rate among the youngest group (15 to 24 years), which rose from 19 percent to 35 percent, reflecting the difficulties faced by young and new Jordanian employees in becoming productive workers (entering the labor market). This is also seen in the wholesale and retail industries, where a significant number of Syrian refugees living outside refugee camps (23%) have found jobs. Approximately 18% of Jordanian employees work in same sector, which is the same rate that followed the Syrian crisis among those who worked in that sector. Signs of crowding out, however, do not seem to be a widespread effect of the influx of Syrians into other industries, rather, again, it is more a setback linked to the lack of possibilities as seen above (Svein & Solveig, 2015).

Although signs of crowding out are currently quite modest in almost all sectors, the visible signs listed above in the construction and wholesale and retail sectors, combined with lower participation and rising unemployment rate of Syrian refugees, are jeopardizing the labor market's future. "It is reasonable to assume that many Syrian refugees are prevented from entering the labor market today through access to humanitarian aid and other types of support." If no steps are taken, a large number of them are likely to reach the labor market as soon as the assistance (given to the refugees) is reduced and eventually stopped.

The decline of working conditions due to increased decent job shortages in the Jordanian economy is a significant effect of Syrian refugees on Jordan's labor force. This is because, relative to the people of Jordan, Syrian refugees are willing to be paid even less and live in undesirable working conditions. This would not only crowd the Jordanians out, but would also cause the Jordanian labor market to be grossly informalized, making compliance with labor standards a significant threat to all workers. This puts additional stress on the Jordanian government with respect to the ability to implement existing labor laws, such as compliance with the minimum wage.

7. Conclusion

Prior to the Syrian crisis, which led to the influx of refugees, Jordan faced security, economic, social, energy, education, and health challenges, to name but a few. However, the problem faced by Jordan has intensified with the influx of refugees following the crisis in Syria.

The study also highlighted the financial burden resulting from the costs of infrastructure-related services (shelter, health, education, water, electricity) as well as security burdens required for border protection and the use of the best technologies to monitor borders from incursions or illegal entry of refugees.

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