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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS IN IN JORDAN.

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Abstract

The study examines the issue of Syrian refugees in Jordan in the field of international relation and the effectiveness of the international community organization and international bodies in resolving this crisis and show the role of international community and host country to manage this issue. This study based on the analytical descriptive and approach to review the most important problems related to psychological, family, and economic dimension. In addition, study if there are statistically significant differences in the problems experienced by the Syrian refugees due to demographic variables (gender, number of family members). the results show that the most prominent problems of their refugees family and the average extent of their failure to benefit from the guidance programs provided to them and on other hand the Economic Disability of the host country to assist Syrian refugees.

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Introduction:-

Wars are the primary and primary cause of the crises and disasters experienced by the peoples. These wars can last for many years and result in a structural process that can be extended for a long time. These wars have a great negative impact that affects the families primarily because they have to migrate or resort to safety places. There is a need for a country that hosts the next size and without warning. Here, great problems arise from this resort. The family remains struggling with its pains and sorrows and seeks to live with the reality of war in a way that may not have its components. Security and safety remain the dream of everyone. To achieve at this time of war and migration, civilians have been displaced either internally or to other countries. Neighboring countries, particularly Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, opened their doors to the refugees with great joy, responding to that great humanitarian need, and international aid agencies responded to this need (Luck, 2016).

The large number of refugees has changed the local demographics, creating major challenges for the affected community and the host country's community, affecting the benefit of these communities. A number of these societal challenges are linked to education as an example and the need to improve livelihoods to reduce child labor or early marriage, which is one of the reasons that negatively affect the host community as well. The size of the refugee community is proportional to the size of the host communities. However, tension between host communities and Syrian refugees in society has become evident, and government and community discourse on refugees in the state has become, in a concrete way, disquieting.

Syrian families began to come to the territory of the Kingdom of Jordan through the border of Jaber and in legitimate ways, because of the tribal extension and social, economic and historical relations between the inhabitants of the Syrian province of Homs and the population of the Jordanian Ma'raq Governorate, as is the case between the Jordanian population of Irbid and the Syrians in the field. In the first six months of the Syrian uprising, Jordanian families hosted their relatives and relatives from Syrian families displaced by these events, while the civil efforts of some local charities accelerated to provide assistance to the family Syrian citizens residing in Jordanian cities with their modest efforts, or in cooperation with international relief agencies, distributing aid to Syrian families hosted in the Jordanian governorates (UNHCR, 2016A).

Importance of Studying:-

The importance of scientific and applied studies is highlighted in the following:

The importance of this study is the impact of the Syrian crisis on the situation of refugees in Jordan and after research and investigation of academic studies looking at the subject of the current study, the Syrian crisis and its problems on the Syrian refugees in Jordan, "the researcher faced a lack of previous studies that have been exposed to these problems and lack of time. The crisis is still near and it has not been long in the future, so this study will enrich the academic studies, and the study will enrich the science by proposing recommendations that contribute to addressing the problems of the Syrian refugees.

Practical Importance:-

The practical importance of this study will show the results, suggestions and recommendations of the organizations that provide services to these refugees in Jordan to solve their psychological, family, economic, and guidance problems and help them overcome them.

Objectives of the Study:-

- Identify the social characteristics of Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- Identify the psychological problems facing the Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- Identify the problems related to the family dimension facing the Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- Identify the problems related to the economic dimension faced by Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- Identify the problems related to the extension dimension faced by Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Identification of the relationship between some specific variables, such as: gender, number of family members and problems faced by Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Study Questions:-

What are the characteristics of Syrian social refugees in Jordan?

What are the psychological problems facing the Syrian refugees in Jordan?

What are the problems related to the family dimension facing the Syrian refugees in Jordan?

What are the problems related to the economic dimension facing the Syrian refugees in Jordan?

What are the problems related to the extension dimension facing the Syrian refugees in Jordan?

Are there statistically significant differences in the problems experienced by refugees due to the gender variable and the number of family members?

The Development of the Syrian Crisis:-

The worst pessimists did not think that the demonstrations in Daraa would turn months later into a bitter war between the Syrian army and the opposition factions in most of the Syrian provinces, Daraa's protests, which came in line with the revolutions of a number of Arab countries, developed into violent confrontations with police, violence and mass arrests, resulting in hundreds of casualties and thousands of injured. However, these measures could not contain the crisis that quickly moved to other Syrian cities. The city of Homs and the countryside of Damascus witnessed huge demonstrations dispersed by the security forces, and there were a number of casualties (Watenpaugh, et al, 2014).

By May, the Syrian crisis had entered a bloody phase of the entry of the Syrian army into the city of Homs. The country also witnessed more casualties in Idlib, Rastan and Talbessa. The Syrian crisis was characterized by another split, which resulted in the dissolution of a number of Syrian army officers and their establishment of the so-called "Free Army" led by dissident Colonel Riad al-Asaad. The Free Army fought battles with the Syrian army in the areas of Rastan and Homs, and the Free Syrian Army announced its first attack on a military facility since the protests began, attacking the air intelligence headquarters in the town of Harastan near Damascus. In conjunction with the beginning of the armed conflict in the country, the United Nations Human Rights Council held an emergency session on December 2 to discuss the situation in Syria, concluding a statement strongly condemning the violence in the country, which was considered to amount to crimes against humanity (Phillips, 2012).

Jordan's attempt to calm public discontent by narrowing Syrian protection is wrong. The containment of the Syrian refugee crisis does not address the main structural issues in Jordan at the heart of the challenges it faces, denies the benefits of hosting Syrian refugees, and ignores the moral imperative to provide a safe haven for the victims of one of the worst humanitarian crises of this generation. Perhaps most worrisome is that the response of Syrian refugees to further destitution and despair increases the risk of the refugee crisis and its costs for Jordan and the international community in the long term (Ibrahim, 2015).

Jordan must continue to benefit from the Syrian refugee crisis as an opportunity to address pre-conflict problems. The influx of refugees provides Jordan with the international standing needed to draw the attention of international donors to the deep-seated national challenges in the country. However, this requires the support of the international community. Jordan and international donors must therefore take advantage of potential opportunities for Syrian refugees to enter the Kingdom, promote national development in Jordan, and raise the burden of Syrians displaced by the most devastating civil war of the last decade.

Brief Historical Background:-

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is barren and resource poor. In the west, Jordan, sitting on an arid plateau, borders an arable plot on the banks of the Jordan River, bordering the desert in the east and south. As evidence of the harsh nature of its landscape, there remains only the ancient civilization that embraced the Jordan Valley, formerly abandoned defensive sites dating back to the Roman era. Since it is not natural to be a large country, Jordan's security and prosperity depend to a large extent on the interests of foreign political actors since the British first envisioned its borders in 1921. Jordan's geopolitical history prepared the Kingdom for contemporary challenges. Jordan is politically weak due to its resource poverty, its outward-oriented rent economy, limited internal revenue sources, and excessive population growth. At a crossroads in a turbulent region, he has a long record of providing asylum

to the oppressed. Throughout its history, the Kingdom has been generous in using refugees to obtain greater political and economic support from its sponsors. Indeed, while the size of the Syrian refugee crisis is a difficult challenge, the Jordanian government's response to the influx of Syrian refugees must be understood as a continuation of the historic response to refugee flows to the country, particularly to Palestinian refugees and Iraqi communities. The increase in international aid was accompanied by the influx of refugees into the Kingdom. In addition, Jordan has been used to overcome difficulties in its survival through foreign aid, and the influx of refugees has provided opportunities to benefit from international support (Rashaida, 2014).

The Syrian crisis affecting Syrian territory and its influence in many countries of the world in the East and West has become a problem for Jordan in the matter of asylum. Some may see this shift from the main issue to the opposition as a talk in local Jordanian circles, shifts from how to resolve the crisis to talking about solutions to the refugee crisis in Jordan. However, this talk touches on the Jordanian reality in a dynamic and no doubt focused on it claimed to produce tangible results at the local level, whether for the benefit of the refugees themselves or the interest of citizens in the Kingdom. It is therefore necessary to continue to call upon donor countries to provide support to the Jordanian government to counter this pressure on economic and domestic resources, but the state needs to channel this support toward sustainable development projects more than direct relief. Laws and regulations must be created to support the integration of refugees into the society, to invest their abilities, to bring them into the labor market and to protect them with legal protection. Otherwise, asylum will remain a burden on the national economy and in need of relief assistance (Chatelard, 2012).

On 9/7/2012, the Jordanian Council of Ministers decided upon the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to approve the establishment of emergency camps for Syrian refugees in the Kingdom and to begin receiving Syrian refugees present in them. The international organizations should allow the establishment of a refugee camp for those crossing to Jordan from Syrian territory. And decided to adopt the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization as the supervisor of the Za'tari refugee camp in Syria, and that the UNHCR will bear the full expenses of the camp and its necessities in accordance with an agreement signed.

Reception and distribution of financial and financial assistance to refugees from the two walls of local and international associations (Al-Lawzi, 2013).

The groundwork for the establishment of the refugee camp was completed on 17/7/2012 with an area of 7 km. On 29/7/2012, the UNHCR Field Coordinator announced that Za'tari camp was ready to receive refugees according to international and humanitarian standards (Al-Lawzi, 2013).

On 31/7/2012, the camp was opened by the Jordanian Minister of Interior. The following day, the number of refugees who were transferred to the camp from the camps of Ramtha and the people who crossed the border was 800 people. The Za'tari camp is located on the lands of Al Za'tari Municipality. The camp is now the fifth largest city in Jordan and has been equipped with basic infrastructure and services such as electricity, water and roads. It is equipped with tents and prefabricated houses that meet the refugee needs (Al-Wazzani, 2014).

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is one of the most recognized countries in the world in receiving waves of refugees and displaced persons. It has received refugees and displaced persons from Palestine, Iraq, Syria and others. The flow of asylum to Jordan has depleted limited local resources and has put pressure on infrastructure and services. Al-Mafraq Governorate and Irbid Governorate are among the worst affected by the Syrian asylum. The overcrowding in the health centers, the high demand for water, the overcrowding of students in the schools in the morning and evening periods, and others. Jordanians cannot afford to pay the cost of housing. We should not forget that the lack of grants and assistance to the Jordanian government, which is paid directly to the refugees while burdening the burden of spending on refugees. With annual benefits (Al-Lawzi, 2013).

Previous Studies:-

There is no specialized study aimed at the social, cultural and economic problems of the presence of Syrian refugees at the governorate level or at the level of different regions in Jordan. However, there are many studies and researches that dealt with the impact of refugees on Jordan, which dealt with the economic and social impact completely and comprehensively. Including the most affected provinces in the north of the Kingdom, which absorbed more than 50% of the refugees, as in the

governorates of Ma'fraq and Irbid. It is useful, however, to refer to some of the studies on the subject of refugees with some quantitative and objective analysis, some of which can be referred to as follows:

"The Economic and Social Impact of Syrian Refugees on Jordan: The Framework of the Spouses and the Mughram," Khaled Al-Wazzani, Conrad Adenauer Foundation, Amman, 2014.

This study came within the framework of an integrative dealing with the positive and negative dimensions of the Syrian asylum crisis on the Jordanian economy. For the first time, it presented an integrated matrix of macro, sectoral and micro-effects, which would constitute costs and revenues for the Jordanian economy. Pointing out that it is no longer a secret that the Jordanian economy managed to achieve a set of gains because of the large influx of refugees on its territory, at the same time, which carries with it many of the mines and the large material and community costs. It was fair that the study should prepare an integrated balance sheet, alongside the creditor and the debtor, for the effects of the Syrian refugee crisis on the national economy. The balance of the audit showed clearly, both at the macro and micro levels of the Jordanian economy, that the burden was much greater than the benefits that the Jordanian economy receives during the period 2012-2014.

"Economic and Social Impacts of the Syrian Crisis on the Jordanian Economy", Khalid Al-Wazzani, Economic and Social Council, Amman, 2012.

The study aimed at shedding light on the economic and social impact of the Syrian refugees' flow on Jordan, and focused mainly on the direct and indirect economic costs on the national economy, while taking an analytical look at some of the social impacts of the crisis on the Kingdom's economy. The study does not deal with the impact of the crisis that Syria is experiencing on the national economy, but is mainly confined to the economic and social impact of the influx of more than 216,000 Syrian refugees distributed between the refugee camps and the governorates of the Kingdom between the beginning of the refugee crisis in March 2011 and the last quarter of 2012. And sheds light on some facts and figures regarding the reality of the problem of Syrian refugees in Jordan according to the data available to the UNHCR and the official Jordanian data.

The third part of the study was devoted to the economic and social impact of the Syrian refugees on the Jordanian economy, based on a quantitative analytical methodology that takes into consideration the individual's cost and the full quantitative impact of all refugees during the period from June 2011 until the end of October 2012. The study points to the direct impact on the Jordanian labor market and the acquisition of about 38,000 jobs by the Syrian refugees until 2012, about 40% of the annual employment opportunities for Jordanian labor, which is an important challenge to the national employment strategy of national employment policies in the country.

Abu Tarboush, (2014), entitled "The Social and Psychological Effect of the Syrian Crisis on Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan", which aimed to identify the most important social and psychological effects of the Syrian crisis on the Syrian refugee children in Jordan; the relationship between these effects by gender and age, The existence of the child in Jordan, and the extent to which it relates to the problems faced in the country of asylum. The questionnaire was used by a number of associations and non-governmental organizations in Jordan, which provides social support programs for children and their parents. The sample was used as a study tool for each of the two sub-samples (children and parents) but the majority were moderate. The higher the age, the lower the level of psychosocial effects, and there are no differences in the social and psychological effects of psychosocial effects on children in varying degrees (low, high average).

Study of "Palestinian Refugees from Syria to Lebanon: Legal and Human Challenges," Palestinian Human Rights Foundation (SHAHID), Field Study, September, (2012).

A team from the Palestinian Human Rights Foundation (SHRAD) conducted a field visit to Palestinian refugees from Syria and residents of the Palestinian camps in the Lebanese Republic (North, Bekaa, Beirut, Saïda and Tire) and recorded the reality, circumstances and needs of the refugees in a special form prepared for this purpose. (1837) Palestinian families from Syria to Lebanon until September (2012). The study concluded by looking at the figures of the popular committees and charities through Lebanese public security estimates. The study aims at identifying the needs of four refugees from Syria to Lebanon and identifying areas of

intervention to assist them and raise them to the international community for donors and international, regional and local organizations in order to encourage them to help them. The study found a number of results, including that the refugee families have become an additional burden on the children of the camps, especially that the expatriates are mostly living with their relatives in small houses, forcing some members of Palestinian families to leave their homes. The economic conditions of the host families are aggravated by the absence of services for the new residents. There are health risks to the refugee population because they are not covered by the full health care provided by UNRWA to registered Palestinian refugees. These risks are very high for children. There is no clear vision so far for UNRWA because the curricula differ between Lebanon and Syria and large numbers of students may not be accommodated. Non-governmental Palestinian organizations have found themselves facing a major challenge; they have shifted their attention to refugees at the expense of their target groups.

Study of the Impact of the Syrian Crisis on Jordan, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan, 2014. The report tackled the impact of the Syrian crisis on Jordan in general and focused on the impact of Syrian refugees on Jordanian society in several areas: education, energy, health, housing, employment, unemployment, social protection and water. According to the report, Mafrag governorate was one of the most affected by the Syrian refugees' emigration. The unemployment rate among Jordanian youth increased due to the employment of Syrian workers instead of Jordanians because of the low wages of Syrian workers. In addition, there is an increase in the percentage of child labor in the Jordanian market following the displacement of a large number of Syrians to Jordan. The report pointed out that there is an increase in demand in some areas in Jordan for goods amounted to 300%.

"The Impact of Refugees on the Economy of the Host Country, The Case Study of Jordan, in the Name of Al-Luzi," (2013) Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business.

The study examined the impact of refugees on the Jordanian economy. The impact was measured by the unemployment rate, direct investment of refugees and high prices. The study found that there is a positive effect on the unemployment and food prices of refugees. In addition, there is a significant impact on the political situation of refugees in Jordan, as indicated by the study sample which reached 65%, while 70% of the social aspect and 60% of the studied sample reported that there is an environmental impact of refugees.

Study of the "Implications and Costs of Hosting Iraqi Refugees in Jordan", Norwegian Fafo Foundation, 2007. This study comes after Fafo finished the first survey at the level of neighboring countries to determine the number of Iraqis, their places, their social classes, and their sectarian and ethnic backgrounds. The survey revealed that the number of Iraqis in Jordan is estimated at (450) thousand, as well as 50 thousand movers inside and outside the Kingdom, while official estimates indicate there are (750) thousand Iraqis in Jordan.

The results of the study revealed the high education of the majority of Iraqis residing in the Kingdom. Half of Iraqis are over the age of 25, 28% are under 15, and the rest are between 15 and 25 years old. In sectarian and ethnic distributions, the survey showed that eight out of every 10 Iraqis follow the Sunni faith or are of Arab origin.

Method of the Study:-

This study is based on the analytical descriptive approach. This method was used to review the most important practical field studies related to the problems faced by Syrian refugees.

Study Society:-

The study population consists of more than (20,000) Syrian refugees family in the refugee camp in Jordan (UNHCR, 2016).

The Study Sample:-

The sample of the study was selected in the available way (available) due to the difficulty of reaching an organized random sample of the Syrian families, due to the lack of organized records of the names of these families. This was done by interviewing the organizations working with the Syrian refugees in the camp's, with the assistance of social workers working in those organizations; the total number of families was more than (20,000).

After the questionnaire was retrieved, 10 questionnaires were excluded because they were not valid for statistical analysis, because the data were not completed or due to the inaccuracy of the data because some respondents did not cooperate or abstained. The final sample was (110) questionnaires.

Questionnaire Study Tool:-

The study tool consisted of the study questions and consisted of:

Section 1:- Demographic information: gender, age, marital status, family status, number of family members, educational status of the head of household (husband), educational status of the head of household, current head of household, monthly income of the family. As well as some general information covering the nature of social welfare services provided to refugees. These second section, which measures the study questions related to the problems facing the Syrian refugees in camp, in the following axes:

First: the problems of Syrian refugees related to the psychological dimension, are in paragraphs (02-1)

Second: the problems of Syrian refugees related to the family dimension, are in paragraphs (02-1)

Third: The problems of the Syrian refugees related to the economic dimension are represented in paragraphs (02-1)

Fourth: The problems of Syrian refugees related to the extension dimension are represented in paragraphs (02-1)

Validity and Reliability Study Content tool:-

The questionnaire was presented to some of the faculty members of the University in Jordan, and some specialists in social work, sociology, measurement, evaluation and statistics to verify the veracity of their paragraphs. From the observations of the arbitrators, by deletion, addition or modification until the study tool appeared in its final form divided into three sections. The researcher considered the views of the arbitrators and their amendments as an indication of the validity of the content of the study tool. The study and the appropriateness of its paragraphs and their diversity, and after making the required modifications, achieve a balance between the content of the study tool in its paragraphs, which confirm the validity of the scale.

Stability of the Study Instrument:-

To determine the consistency of each paragraph of the questionnaire with the axis to which the paragraph belongs, the correlation coefficients between each paragraph of the questionnaire were used by the use of the Alpha-Cronbach coefficient. Table 1 shows the results of the test; Cronbach's alpha values for the study instrument were generally higher (0.60), which is acceptable in research and humanitarian studies as in Table (1):

Table 1:- Results of stability coefficients using the Alpha Cronbach coefficient

Study variables	Paragraphs	Stability coefficient using the Alpha Cronbach test
problems of Syrian refugees related to the psychological dimension	1-20	0.66
Problems of Syrian refugees related to the family dimension	1-20	0.67
Problems of Syrian refugees' related to the economic dimension	1-20	0.64
Problems of Syrian refugees related to the extension dimension	1-20	0.93
Issues as a whole	80	0.78
Proposals as a whole	20	0.71

Statistical Processing:-

In order to answer the questions of the study, descriptive and analytical statistical methods were used by using the frequency and percentage of the sample of the sample. The statistical package was calculated according to the demographic variables. The Cronbach Alpha test was used to confirm the stability of the study tool and to answer the questions. The study used the arithmetic averages, the standard deviations to measure the dispersion of responses from the arithmetic mean, The use One Way ANOVA, and Scheffe Test.

Results of the Study:-

ResultsonfirstQuestion1:Whatarethedemographiccharacteristics of Syrianrefugees?Table (2) Distributionofthe sample of thestudyaccordingtothe demographic data

Variable	Repetition	percentage
Gender		
Male	20	6..8
female	16	18.1
Total	112	122.2
Age		
Less than30years	.0	02.1
Less than35years	.8	.0.3
35 to less than 40years	01	12.1
40-Less than 45	11	10.3
Less than50years	5	1.5
50years and over	0	1.6
Total	112	122.2
Marital status		
Married	21	65.5
absolute	2	6.0
Widowed	3	8.1
Total	112	122.2
Familystatus		
Integratedfamily	21	6525
Deceased father	3	8.1
Themother is dead	1	.2
Separate	6	3..
Total	112	122.2
numberof familiymembers		
Less than3 individuals	15	1..8
3 -to less than 6 individuals	8.	53..
6 -Less than 9 individuals	06	05.5
9 individuals and more	1	..8
Total	112	122.2
Educational status ofthehead of thefamily(husband)		
Illiterate	-	.2.2
Reads and writes	01	12.1
primary	02	16.0
preparatory	.1	.2.2
secondary	0	1.6
Total	112	122.2
Educational status of thehead of thefamily(WIFE)		
Illiterate	52	15.5
Reads and writes	00	02.0
primary	16	18.1
preparatory	12	13..
secondary	1	.2
Total	112	122.2
Profession ofthe head ofthe family		
private sectoremployee	-	0.3
freebusiness	12	2.1
Daylaborer	.2	03..

does not work	83	82.2
Total	112	122.2
Monthly income of the family		
Less than 100 dinars	8.	53..
100 -to less than 150 dinars	01	12.1
150 -Less than 200 dinars	02	16.0
200 -less than 250 dinars	0	1.6
250 dinars and more	1	..8
Total	112	122.2
Length of stay in the camp		
less than one year	2	6.0
one year to less than a year and a half	0	1.6
one and a half to less than two years	11	12.2
two years to less than two and a half years	1.	11.6
three years and more	35	86.0
Total	112	122.2

Table(2) shows the relative distribution of respondents according to gender variables:

age, marital status, family status, number of family members, educational status of the head of household (husband), head of household, (83.6%) of the heads of family, while the percentage of female heads was (16.4%). (In terms of age, the percentage of young people in the sample is high: 32.7% of the total respondents, and 30.1% of the respondents (aged 30-35). Of the age group (from 35 years to less than 40 years) was 19.1%, and those aged 40-45 years were less than 45% (12.7%).

Less than 50% (4.2%) and 50% and above (1.8%), indicating a high percentage of refugee youth are heads of family (30- less than 35) due to their attempt to keep their families from the danger of the Syrian crisis and its repercussions. The distribution of respondents according to the social situation shows that the largest proportion of the sample was married (85.5%) of the family, while (8.2%) number of divorcees of them.

What are the Problems Facing the Syrian Refugees?

Table (3) The statistical averages and the standard deviations of the responses of the sample members of the study on the most important problems facing the Syrian refugees.

Problems	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Rank	Level
Economic problems	0.51	2.15	1	High
Psychological problems	0.22	2.08	0	Average
Family problems	0.23	2.06	-	Average
Indicative problems	1.22	2.16	1	Average
Problems in general	2.04	2.18	5	Average

Table (3) shows that the statistical averages of (problems faced by Syrian refugees) ranged from 2.51 to 1.90, with problems generally having a mean of 2.14 average, and economic problems (2.09), with a standard deviation (0.26) from the middle level, and in third place came the family problems with an arithmetic average of (2.07), standard deviation (0.28), middle level, and fourth and brotherly. The indicative problems came with an average of 1.90 and a standard deviation of 0.48. This indicates that the refugees suffer from very poor economic conditions.

Results related to the second question: What are the problems related to the psychological dimension facing the Syrian refugees?

Table (4) averages and standard deviations of the answers to the study sample paragraphs about the axis "problems related to the psychological dimension of facing Syrian refugees" arranged in descending

N#	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Ranking	Level
02	I am worried about my children and I may face difficult situations	0.22	2.2	1	High
15	I suffer from neglect and marginalization by the international community	0.65	2.15	0	High
11	I live in a state of instability and a constant threat of departure	0.60	2.58	.	High
12	I have the full courage to face different situations	0.35	2.82	1	High
5	I have the courage to face difficult situations	0.88	2.82	5	High
12	I suffer from depression because of the situation we live in	0.58	2.32	8	High
1	I lose my nerves easily	0.5	2.61	3	High
3	I have a constant feeling of nervousness	0.16	2.6	6	High
18	There is no one to talk to about the problems that are facing me	0.10	2.3	2	High
6	My feeling of insecurity makes me feel very scared	0.12	2.60	12	High
16	I can not act freely in the camp	0.15	2.2	11	Average
.	I have cases of crying after being in the camp	1.22	2.66	10	Average
0	Negative thoughts come to mind	1.38	2.28	1.	Average
10	I feel fits of anger accompanied by aggressive behavior	1.86	2.22	11	Average
1.	I feel that the Jordanian society is looking negatively at our children	1.85	2.60	15	Low
1	I hesitate to establish relationships with others	1.11	2.3	18	Low
2	I feel the lack of aid	1.2	2.88	13	Low
11	I try to stay away from others	1.00	2.52	16	Low
8	I am ashamed of the living conditions inside the camp	1.01	2.5	12	Low
13	I feel ashamed when dealing with others	1.11	2.16	02	Low
	General arithmetic mean	0.22	2.08		Average

It is clear from Table (4) that the mathematical averages of psychological problems facing the Syrian refugees ranged from (2.90 to 1.14). The axis obtained an average of (2.09) (20) at the highest level of my account, it reached (2.90), and the standard deviation (0.30), which is high level, the paragraph stated ("worried about my children may face difficult situations"), and this is the concern of the head of the family for his children to engage in the quarrels and the increase of the riots, and in the second place was paragraph (15) with an average of (2.85) and a standard deviation (0.45), which is This paragraph shows that the international community is not interested in its cause as a refugee, despite all the assistance provided by the international community, and it seems clear from the next paragraph that I live under instability and a constant threat of departure with an average of (2.82). This leads to the feeling of depression of the refugee because of the conditions she lives with an average of (2). In contrast, in the last paragraph came the number (17) with an average of (1.14) and with a standard deviation of (0.48). I am ashamed to deal with others. This indicates that a refugee has a strong personality and has the ability to deal with others naturally and that the asylum crisis has not affected his relations with others.

Results related to the third question: what are the problems related to the family dimension facing the Syrian refugees?

Table (5):- averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample paragraphs about the axis "problems related to the family dimension facing Syrian refugees" in descending order.

N#	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Ranking	Level
5	I am unable to meet the basic needs of my children.	0.62	2.1	1	high
6	I feel like running away because of a lot of problems	0.62	2.11	0	high
13	I am concerned about my children for their education	0.6.	2.15	.	high
15	I have a lot of problems with my family on very small grounds.	0.33	2.82	1	high
18	I find that using yelling may work for my children	0.50	2.38	5	high
.	I use beatings as a method to discipline my children when they make mistakes.	0.11	2.38	8	high
8	My children do not follow my direction easily.	0.5	2.32	3	high
12	I have difficulty in being able to direct my children.	0.1	2.85	6	high
10	I find that consultation with my children to make decisions is futile.	1.23	2.21	2	Average
2	The best girl marriage for minors when they came a suitable opportunity for them.	1.62	2.2.	12	Average
1.	My children's behavior at school is good. .	1.33	2.61	11	Average
3	I feel the cruelty of my children and the use of violence when dealing with others.	1.38	2.60	10	Average
1	I feel unable to solve the problems my children face.	1.32	2.33	1.	Average
12	My bad circumstances led to the denial of my children from school	1.86	2.33	11	Average
02	I am the cause of the problems that happen to my family.	1.38	2.63	15	Average
11	I feel weak in the face of problems when I think my family can have a problem	1.85	2.21	18	Low
1	My children avoid talking to me about their foreign relations.	1.81	2.61	13	Low
11	I notice that the behavior of my children is changing very quickly towards the negative.	1.80	2.32	16	Low
0	I can not act very freely with regard to family decisions.	1.52	2.62	12	Low
16	I am not known among many people.	1.18	2.3.	02	Low
	General arithmetic mean	0.23	2.0.		Average

table(5) shows that the mathematical averages of (problems related to the family dimension facing Syrian refugees (2.89 and 1.46). The axis obtained an average of (2.07), which is the average level, and obtained (5, 80) and (44), respectively, With a standard deviation of 0.34 from the high level. The two paragraphs stated: "I feel that I am unable to meet the basic needs of my children. I feel the desire to escape from reality."

tybecauseofthe many problems."Thisindicatesthattherefugeesuffersfrommany problemswithinthecamp,Because of the inability of therefugee tomeet the basicneedsof thechildren,andinthe secondparagraph(17)withan averageof(2.83)standard(0.45)ofa high level;asstated onparagraph(I amconcerned) towardsmychildrenfor, althoughthe provisionof schools for the children ofSyrianrefugees, but therefugeesareconcernedabout the future oftheeducationoftheirchildren.Ontheother hand, inthe last paragraph,paragraph(18)camewithanaverage of(1.46) andastandard deviation(0.73).Itisoflowlevel.Theparagraphstates:"Iam notknown amongmany people.Therefugeesinside thecamparestrong, andthey knoweachother verymuch.

Resultsrelated tothe fourth question:What are the problems related totheeconomic dimension facing the Syrian refugees?

Table (6) The arithmeticalaveragesandthe standarddeviationsof the responsesof the sample membersof the studyonthe issuesof the axisof "Problemsrelatedtothe economic dimensionfacingthe Syrian refugees" rankedindescendingorder.

N#	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Ranking	Level
9	Householdexpenses morethan income.	0033	3033	1	high
13	Oureconomicsituationinsidethe campneeds greatsupport.	0033	3033	2	high
1	Economicconditionsmakethe futureofmyfamilyunstable.	2092	3019	0	high
11	I haveagreatdifficultyin providing myfamily.	2092	3019	1	high
7	Mymultipleneedslimitmyaccess toallmaterialserves.	2097	3021	5	high
17	Mylackof incomemadethe availabilityofall fooddifficult.	2092	3027	2	high
12	Ourcurrenteconomicsituation insidethe campisnotstable.	2091	3001	7	High
2	Myphysical conditionlimits my personalambitions towards abetter tomorrow.	2022	3009	2	High
1	Thephysicalsituationof thefamily is anobstacletoachievingmy children's educationaspirations.	2021	3012	9	High
15	I havedifficultypaying mychildren's tuition.	2075	3051	13	High

0	I thinka lotabout mychildren's economic futureandI feel likeI'm notoptimistic.	2027	3052	11	High
12	Thereareweaknessesin thequality of servicesandcivil society institutionstohelpus.	2073	3057	12	High
11	I tendtorelyoninstitutions thatcan provideassistance	2052	3023	10	High
2	That thejobsavailableinthecamp are limitedandthereforewillnot makeaneffort togetabetter future	2001	3022	11	High
12	I haveahardtimeknowingwhich institutionscan provideassistance	2003	3029	15	Average
5	Justthinkingofmyfamilybeinghit byanyfuturefinancial predicament makesmefeelweakinmyabilityto faceproblems	2017	3092	12	Average

2	The presence of some unemployed children (unemployment)	1022	3092	17	Average
10	The low standard of living has been reflected in my health	1072	3093	12	Average
19	Aid from relief organizations is sufficient for our needs in general	1022	3053	19	Low
23	The services provided to our needs somewhat	1015	3010	23	Low
	General arithmetic mean	2051	3015		High

Table (6) shows that the mathematical averages of the problems related to the economic dimension faced by Syrian refugees ranged from (3.00 to 1.15). The axis obtained a total arithmetic mean (2.51), a high level, and paragraphs (9 and 10) (0.00), which is a high level. The paragraphs stipulate that household expenses are more than income. Our economic situation inside the camp needs considerable support. This is a great proof of the poor economic situation of the refugees inside the camp.

The camp. Some children and women have to resort to begging for a living, and this behavior The family is prepared to do any work. In the second place, paragraph (1) came with an average of (2.98) and a standard deviation (0.19) from the high level. On the economic conditions make my family's future unstable. This indicates the refugee's fear of the economic conditions they may face, which they may not be able to cope with due to the severe weakness of economic resources. On the other hand, in the last place, paragraph (20) came with an average of (1.15) and a standard deviation (0.43). It is from the low level. The paragraph states that the services provided to us meet our needs somewhat. Direct services only and do not provide secondary services, especially in the camp.

Results related to the fifth question: What are the problems related to the extension dimension facing the Syrian refugees?

Table (7) averages and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample paragraphs about the axis "problems related to the guiding dimension facing Syrian refugees" in descending order.

N#	Paragraph	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	Ranking	Level
12	The programs provided to us in psychological support are inadequate.	0.1	2.32	1	high
1.	The guidance programs provided did not help us increase self-confidence and sense of security	0.18	2.8	0	Average
10	The guidance programs provided did not help us change the wrong behaviors.	0.11	2.80	.	Average
13	Programs and activities inside the camp do not meet our needs	0.11	2.81	1	Average
3	Programs and activities within the camp are provided in an easy language that everyone understands.	0.12	2.86	5	Average
02	The guidance programs provided to us are not useful in all areas	0.12	2.38	8	Average
12	Orientation programs do not help us integrate and communicate with others.	0.22	2.83	3	Average
16	Within the camp, we provide awareness programs in various fields.	0.26	2.32	6	Average
2	Our orientation programs and recreational activities help us adapt to living within the camp	0.28	2.8	2	Average

11	We are trained in the camp through programs offered on how to overcome feelings of fear and anxiety	1.23	2.82	12	Average
.	The guidance services provided to me based on my needs and suit my desires.	1.25	2.3	11	Average
1	The camp offers me training on how to deal with social and emotional aspects.	1.21	2.66	10	Average

5	Offers us non-useful orientation programs commensurate with our capabilities.	1.63	2.36	1.	Average
1	Our training and implementation of the programs provided to us in the camp by specialists with high ability to provide information easily.	1.61	2.65	11	Average
0	The guidance provided within the camp helped me develop communication skills.	1.33	2.6	15	Average
6	Institutions provide psychological support programs to us.	1.88	2.30	18	Low
18	Social workers listen to us permanently inside the camp	1.5	2.88	13	Low
8	The specialists in the camp are always with us and their number is sufficient.	1.12	2.81	16	Low
15	We participate in the design of the guidance programs offered to us in the camp.	1..2	2.86	12	Low
11	The social worker helped me get rid of some of the negative behaviors inside the camp	1..1	2.52	02	Low
	General arithmetic mean	1.22	2.16		Average

It is clear from Table (7) that the arithmetic averages of the problems related to the extension dimension faced by the Syrian refugees ranged between 2.43 and 1.31. The axis obtained a total average mean (1.90), which is from the intermediate level. It was higher than the average of my account. It reached (2.43) and with a standard deviation (0.79), which is high. The paragraph stated that the programs provided to us in the field of psychosocial support are insufficient. This indicates the great weakness in the psychological and social services provided to the refugees. They have sufficient awareness and knowledge of the existence of these services, and in the second place came paragraph (13) on average (2.16) and standard deviation (0.63) is of average level. The paragraph states that the guidance programs provided to us have helped us to increase self-confidence and sense of safety. This indicates that refugee families have not benefited from the awareness programs provided within the camp. In contrast, in the last place, paragraph (11) came with an average of (1.31) and a standard deviation (0.59), which is of low level. The paragraph states: "The social worker helped me get rid of some negative behaviors inside the camp, Refugees in the primary and main role of the social worker as previously reported with us.

Results related to the sixth question: Are there statistically significant differences in the problems experienced by the Syrian refugees due to demographic variables (gender, number of family members)?

One Way ANOVA was used and a test was used to identify the variance in refugee problems attributed to the demographic variables (gender and number of family members). The results are as follows:

First: Gender:-

Table (8) T-test to identify the variation in the level of problems

Source	Sex	Arithmetic average	standard deviation	Sample	Degrees of freedom	Value OF (T)	Statistical significance
Psychological problems	Male	0.28	2.08	20	126	-0.206-	*2.221
	female	0.05	2.00	16			
Family problems	Male	0.20	2.05	20	126	-1.808-	*2.222
	female	0..0	2..1	16			
Economic problems	Male	0.12	2.11	21	126	-0..33-	*2.212
	female	0.56	2.13	16			
Indicative problems	Male	1.2.	2.52	20	126	1.208	2.253
	female	1.82	2.12	16			
Problems as a whole	Male	0.1.	2.18	20	126	-1.22.-	2.28
	female	0.01	2.18	16			

experienced by Syrian refugees due to the gender variable.

Table (8) shows that there are statistically significant differences in the level of psychological problems and family problems, and the economic problems faced by Syrian refugees (2,377, respectively, 4.626, 2.928) (T) due to gender variable. The level of significance (0.05) and less, and the differences in the arithmetic averages for the three problems in favor of females. Table (8) shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of extension problems, and the problems as a whole suffered by the Syrian refugees in the camp 1.903 (respectively, 1.926) (T) attributed to the sex variable; The significance level (0.05) and the differences in the arithmetic mean, if any, did not reach the level of statistical significance.

Second: Number of family members:-

The One Way ANOVA test was used to identify the variance in the level of problems experienced by Syrian refugees due to the variable number of family members. The following table (9) illustrates this: Table (9): Single variance test to identify the variance in the level of problems experienced by the Syrian refugees due to the variable number of family members

Psychological problems	Between groups	Total squares	Degrees of freedom	Average squares	F	Statistics
	Withing groups	18186 78283	3 116	18129 18169	18415	18743
	TOTAL	78369	119			
Family problems	Between groups	18458	3	18153	28115	18118
	Withing groups	88163	116	18176		
	Total	88521	119			
Economic problems	Between groups	18179	3	18126	1818	18321
	Withing groups	28343	115	18122		
Indicative problems	Total	28422	113			
	Between group	18992	3	18331	18479	18224
	Withing group	238473	115	18224		
	Total	248466	118			
Problems as	Between groups	18111	3	18137	18519	18217

a whole	Withingroups	28542	114	18124		
	Total	28653	117			

Table(9)showsthattherearenostatisticallysignificantdifferences inpsychologicalproblems,family problems,economicproblems,and extensionproblems.Theproblemsasawhole oftheSyrianrefugeesare attributedto thevariablenumberoffamilymembers,witha statistical valueof(1.509)(respectively)Notsignificantatthelevelof(1.479,1.18,2.005,0.415) (F) significance (0.05) andless. Thisindicatesanagreement inthepointsofview amongthe sampleofthe study onthelevelof problemsexperiencedby theSyrianrefugeesaccordingtothe number of familymembers.

Discussion of Results:-

Discussionoftheresultsofthequestion:Whatare the problems relatedtothe psychologicaldimensionfacingthe Syrianrefugees?

Theresultsshowed that themostimportant problemsfaced by the refugeesweretheconcernoftheirchildren,whichmay facedifficult situations,asaresultofthedifficultconditionsthey liveinthecamp, followedby sufferingfrom neglectandmarginalizationby the internationalcommunity.Thisindicatessthatthe refugee believesthat the internationalcommunity isnotinterestedInhiscaseasarefugeedespite alltheassistancehe giveshim.Thisisevidentfrom thenextparagraph (livingunderconstantinstabilityandthreatofdeparture),whichledtotheir continuingdepression.Theresultsalsoshowedtheirlossof the problems theyfaceandtheirsenseofinsecurity,whichmakethem feelveryafraid ofthefuture, Thisisconsistentwithsomeofthe previousstudies,which werecallfrom thestudy(Faraj,2008),whichindicatedthefeelingof refugeeinferiority andmarginalizationasaresultoflivingwithinthe camp.Thisresultisconsistentwiththecrisis theory. Itconsiders thatthe refugeeefamily hasbeenexposedtoanaccidentorsituationthatis dangerousandis themainreasonfor thepsychologicalpressurethatthe patternundergoes.The situationorthincidentmay beone oraseriesof consecutiveincidents, Thisisduetothebeginningofthe SyrianCrisisand the Syrians'oppositiontotheSyrianregime.This situationresultsin situationsofincreasingtensionand anxiety,especially whenthepattern failstoadapttothesituation. Thisistheresult of the use ofmethodsthat arenotusefultoconfrontit.ForwhatitproducesFromphysicalandmental disordertomooddisturbance, thinkingand doingunintendedacts,aswell aspainfulpreoccupationwiththe crisissituation.

Theresultsshowthatrefugeesdonotfeelshy whendealingwith others.Thisindicatessthattherefugeehasastrongpersonality andhas the abilitytodealwithothersnaturally. The refugee crisishasnotaffectedit's relationswithothers.They haveanegativeattitudetowardstheirchildren andtreatthemwell,sotheytrytogetclosertoothersandtalktothem,and that'sa positive aspect.

Discussionoftheresultsrelatedtothe question:Whatare the problemsrelatedtothe familydimension,whichfacetheSyrianrefugees?

Theresultsshow thatoneofthemostimportantproblemsrelatedto thefamilydimensionconfrontingtheSyrianrefugeeswastheirfeelingthatthey wereunabletomeetthebasicneedsoftheirchildrenandthatthey wantedto escapetheirrealitybecauseofthe manyproblemstheysuffer as aresult oftheirconcernabout thechildren'seducation.Onverysmall grounds.This is similar totheresultsof previousstudieswhich indicated thatthesocialproblemsfacingrefugeesare theeducationof children

Thatthe primaryeducationisavailable only inprivateschools, whichrequiresa lotofexpensescannotbe paidby therefugees,andthe resultsshowedthattheyfacemanyproblemswiththefamilyonverysmall grounds,whichleadstotheuseofscoldingthatmayworkwithchildren, orbeatingasa methodofdisciplinechildrenWhentheymake mistakes,as aresultofthechildren'sfailure toobey the parents'directiveseasily.This resultisinlinewiththeresultsoftherefugeefamily lifeandthatfamily relations have beenaffected.The difficult livingconditions surrounding therefugeefamilyhavemadethem unabletomeettheirneedsandtheir abilitytoadapttothesituationThe newPafter resort.

Ontheotherhand,thelowestindicatorsofthefamily problems experiencedbytheSyrianrefugeefamilyandtoalowdegree,Icannotact freely intermsoffamily decisions,andavoidmychildrentalkingtome abouttheirexternalrelations, Ifeelweak intheface of problemswhen thinkingthatmyfamily couldhaveany problem,Isknownamongmany people,andthisindicatessthatthesocialrelationsamongtherefugeesinside thecampare

strong, and that they know each other very much.

Discussion of the results related to the question: What are the problems related to the economic dimension facing the Syrian refugees?

The results showed that the most important problems related to the economic dimension of the camp are that the household expenditure was greater than income and that the economic situation inside the camp requires great support and difficulty in providing their families. The job opportunities that have a material return for the refugees, which lead to the refugees not feeling optimistic about their future economic situation, which in turn limits their personal aspirations for a better tomorrow. As the situation of the material family stands in the way of achieving the aspirations of their children to education. Because of the difficulty of paying the tuition expenses of their children. This makes them think a lot about the economic future of their children and their sense of optimism towards a better future. One of the most important economic problems facing the refugees in Cairo, which made them without a steady income and therefore were unable to satisfy basic needs and pay tuition fees for children.

Discussion of the findings on the question: What are the problems related to the extension dimension facing Syrian refugees?

Regarding the results of the extension problems faced by Syrian refugees, it was found that there is a lack of provision of psychological support and guidance programs for refugees, as well as their lack of knowledge of the programs or their places of delivery. This result is consistent with Abu Tarboush (2014) Psycho-social impact on children to varying degrees, and that the greater the child's access to psychosocial support programs, the greater his ability to express his psychosocial problems later, while the parents indicated that they did not see the child's visit or visit them as parents-for that Software has SAIt was to alleviate the problem which they suffer, but there is a category was familiar with these programs, benefiting them well, especially in increasing feelings of self-confidence, and a sense of security, and change the wrong behaviors.

The results also show that the most prominent problems of the refugee family and the average extent of their failure to benefit from the guidance programs provided to them; it did not help them to increase self-confidence and sense of security, and that the guidance programs did not help them to change the misconduct within the camp. Programs and activities inside the camp did not meet their needs. On the other hand, the lowest indicators of the guiding problem experienced by the refugee family were low, which were regularly attended by social workers and within the camp, and that the specialists were always present in the camp and their number was sufficient. The social worker helps them to get rid of some of the negative behaviors inside the camp. This is due to the fact that the refugees are not familiar with the primary and main role of the social worker as mentioned before.

Results related to the question: Are the results statistically significant differences in the problems experienced by the Syrian refugees, due to demographic variables (gender, number of family members)?

The results showed statistically significant differences in the level of psychological problems and family problems. The economic problems experienced by the Syrian refugees are attributed to the gender variable. In favor of females, women suffer from psychological and family problems as a result of the most important and most important problems. Fear, insecurity, frustration and surrender to the bitter reality that they live on the other hand, we find that women are expected to maintain the culture of society through their role as a mother and wife, given the conditions of life in a poor environment with narrow tents not with adequate space for privacy, and women's vulnerability to violence inside the camp.

Study Recommendations:-

After reviewing the study results, the study reached the following suggested recommendations:

1. Work to increase the services provided to refugee families, which are working to meet their needs.
2. Encourage refugee families to participate positively in programs provided by relevant organizations.
3. Raising awareness of the roles of the social worker, his goals, and the nature of his care in the organizations.
4. Organizing training courses periodically related to the care of refugee families.
5. Activate the role of the mediator to raise the issues of refugee families and their problems.
6. Increasing the role of the government in raising community leadership skills outside the camp, to meet the needs of asylum seekers.

7. Activate the role of government institutions in highlighting the problems of the families of Syrian refugees, and linking them to the commitments and commitments of donor countries.
8. Linking the camp to a centralized and sophisticated electronic database that documents the details of refugee families, monitor their most important needs, and highlight their problems.

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