

Original Article

The Abstention of Male Syrian Immigrants from Enlisting in Vocational Training Courses and Free Specialized Workshops Provided by Global Organizations and Corporations in Jordan

¹Amer Abdelqader Harazneh, ²Laith Abdullah Zayadeen

¹Head Of Division Career guidance and Counseling, Aqaba National Vocational Training Hub, Jordan.

²Director of Aqaba National Vocational Training Hub.

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Abstract: *The study explores the abstention of male Syrian immigrants from enlisting in vocational training courses and free specialized workshops provided by global organizations and corporations in Jordan.*

The following primary question can be used to frame the research problem: Why do male Syrian refugees refrain from attending and enrolling in courses, professional training programs, and specialized workshops offered by local bodies, organizations, and nations in the Aqaba Governorate?

Find out the methods and strategies adopted by local and international entities and organizations in reaching the maximum possible number of target groups by holding programs, training courses, and specialized workshops. For Syrian immigrants living in Jordan, the provision of specialized workshops and vocational training courses by international organizations and businesses is essential. By giving refugees marketable skills, promoting integration, and fostering resilience, these initiatives help the social and economic inclusion of internally displaced individuals. They also provide the groundwork for a more optimistic and long-lasting future.

Keywords: *Syrian Immigrants, Vocational Training Courses, Global Organizations and Corporations.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The right of emigration is considered to be one of the human rights guaranteed according to what the international conventions stipulated, such as the Geneva Convention on Refugees; being a multidimensional case, it is closely linked to political, economic, and social dimensions. Moreover, it is an issue that affects human life permanently and continuously, and it is noteworthy to mention that the refugee issue is one of the most pressing issues facing the international community and one of the most complex. Dealing with the large and sudden numbers of refugees is also considered one of the most difficult challenges the host countries face.

Jordan possesses a unique position in the heart of the Middle East, which is considered an insecure region that has not witnessed stability since the 40s Armed conflicts surround Jordan from various sides, resulting in bloody conflicts, as Jordan hosts refugees from Palestine, Iraq, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, and finally Syria. In contrast, 760,000 refugees and asylum seekers of various nationalities live in Jordan registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. As of late 2022, more than 670 thousand people from Syria had sought refuge in Jordan, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2022). The capital, Amman, topped the list in the number of Syrian refugees residing in Jordan, as the number of Syrian refugees in Amman registered with UNHCR reached 195,334 refugees. At the same time, the city of Mafrqa came second in the number of Syrian refugees, with about 169,043 refugees, followed by Irbid Governorate with about 128,467 refugees. 97,310 refugees were registered in Zarqa, compared to 17,039 refugees in Balqa, 13,027 refugees in Madaba, then Jerash with 8,524 refugees. Karak came eighth with 8,312 refugees, then Ma'an with 8,194 refugees, Ajloun with 5,794 refugees, in addition to 3,781 refugees in Aqaba, and 1,428 refugees in Tafileh, as the governorate with the least number of Syrian refugees in the Kingdom.

International organizations strive to play an important and prominent role in serving refugees, including Providing aid and relief, shelter, food, clothing, security, and means of livelihood; among these organizations, some that are specialized in refugee affairs, such as the High Commission Refugee Affairs Committee, International Labor Organization, UNRWA, UNESCO, and UNICEF and others. (Amnesty,2016; Assaad et al.,2018; Assaad and Colette2018⁽⁵⁾ Within this framework, international organizations for refugees in Jordan carry out different communication activities via the public relations departments present in these organizations, which strive to deliver their message to its audiences through the available means and methods of communication, such as the information network, posts, seminars, conferences, advertisements, and field visits



and others, to find out their needs, and the problems they might face, to consider them to arrive at solutions for them. as these organizations have several employees of different nationalities from around the world, all driven to achieve the desired goals and objectives which are the responsibility of these organizations to arrive at the desired results through its available capabilities and cadres.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Since it started in 2011, the Syrian war has resulted in millions of people being displaced, including a sizable number of male refugees. It is one of the worst humanitarian catastrophes of modern times. Male Syrian refugees are particularly reluctant to sign up for free specialist seminars and vocational training programs despite efforts by host governments and international organizations to provide help. This article seeks to investigate the root causes of this resistance and offers viable ways to increase the involvement of male Syrian refugees in these kinds of initiatives. Cultural Barriers: For male Syrian immigrants in particular, cultural norms and social expectations can have a big influence on their decision-making. Traditional gender norms frequently discourage men from engaging in activities deemed unusual or inconsistent with their cultural origins. The perception that they deviate from established obligations may make enrollment in vocational training programs more difficult.

Economic Pressures: In the absence of steady work possibilities, many male Syrian refugees are left to shoulder the burden of supporting their families. For refugees, short-term survival typically precedes long-term skill development, making the urgent need for cash more important than pursuing formal education or occupational training.

Language barriers: Since language barriers can hinder learning, effective communication is essential for academic success. Male Syrian refugees could find it difficult to pick up new languages, making it difficult for them to properly understand and participate in specialist seminars and job training programs. This linguistic barrier might make isolation and dissatisfaction worse. Trauma and Mental Health: The psychological effects of war and relocation may be long-lasting, impeding an individual's capacity to learn new things or seek further education and training. Male Syrian immigrants may find it difficult to concentrate on and dedicate themselves to vocational training programs due to trauma and mental health concerns.(Bellamy et al,2018; Bidinger et al,2018; Roth et al,2017; Salemi et al,2018). Lack of Knowledge and Awareness: One major obstacle may be having little access to information about the possibilities and programs that are available. Male refugees may not be motivated to engage in vocational training programs or specialized seminars because they are unaware of their advantages. Encouraging involvement requires bridging the information gap.

Through both official and informal channels, as well as international refugee organizations, Jordan aims to fulfill its obligations to Syrian refugees in all the Kingdom's governorates, including the Governorate of Aqaba. This includes determining their basic needs and offering health, education, and other services to them. Additionally, the city/gubernatorial of Aqaba organizes free workshops and courses for refugees of all genders, enabling them to participate in the local labor market, reduce their financial burdens, and boost the local economy. For Syrian refugees of both genders, the relevant authorities in the city/gubernatorial of Aqaba provide a range of courses, training programs, and specialized vocational workshops by the demands of the labor market and open positions.

Despite this, there is a noticeable and significant lack of participation from Syrian refugees in training courses and workshops, particularly from the male group. The frequent holding of these events, necessary to reach the maximum number of targeted groups, negatively impacts the organizing bodies and increases their costs. However, the lack of required participants in these courses also negatively impacts employers. Additionally, participants who have successfully completed a specific training program might have to wait for a job opportunity until more participants become available. Thus, using a case study of a group of Syrian refugees living in Aqaba and drawing from the previously mentioned information, our study aims to determine the reasons why Syrian male refugees refrain from enrolling in and participating in vocational training courses and workshops held by local and international organizing bodies in Aqaba Governorate.

Cultural Sensitivity: It is critical to creating programs that honor and take into account cultural traditions. One way to help overcome cultural obstacles and increase the attraction of vocational training programs for male Syrian refugees is to make sure they are in line with traditional roles and values.

Economic Support: By reducing financial strains and offering incentives, financial support might help male refugees pursue vocational training without compromising the requirements of their families right away.

Language Support: It is possible to get beyond language barriers and provide an inclusive learning environment by providing language support services, such as translation aid or language lessons.

Mental Health Services: By acknowledging and resolving mental health issues via easily available counseling services, we may help provide a supportive atmosphere that will allow male Syrian refugees to engage more fully in training initiatives.

Outreach and Information Campaigns: It is critical to launch focused outreach initiatives to educate male refugees about their options. Raising awareness via social media, neighborhood associations, and community leaders may aid in bridging the knowledge gap and promoting involvement.

Male Syrian refugees are reluctant to enroll in free specialized seminars and vocational training programs due to a complex combination of psychological, linguistic, cultural, and economic concerns. It may be possible to increase the involvement of male Syrian refugees in educational and career training programs by tackling these issues through culturally aware, financially viable, and linguistically approachable programs. Giving these people the information and skills they need helps them both personally and in the larger scheme of community reconstruction and self-sufficiency.

The Study's Problem

Jordan seeks, through local official and unofficial bodies, as well as international organizations for refugees, to carry out its duty towards Syrian refugees in all governorates of the Kingdom, including Aqaba Governorate, by identifying their basic needs as well as providing health, educational and other services to them by holding free courses and workshops for refugees of both genders, which would also qualify refugees to engage in the local labor market to reduce the economic burdens on refugees and contribute to the growth of the local economy alike. In the city/governorate of Aqaba, the addressed authorities hold various courses, training programs and specialized vocational workshops for Syrian refugees of both genders in harmony with the requirements of the labor market and available job opportunities.

Despite this, the participation of Syrian refugees in training courses and workshops is witnessing significant and noticeable abstinence, especially by the male group, which results in a negative impact from one hand on the organizing bodies, in turn increasing the cost of holding courses and workshops due to their need to hold them repeatedly to ensure reaching the maximum possible number of targeted groups. On the other hand, it also negatively affects employers due to the lack of the required cadre of participants in these courses, as well as negative effects on the participants who have completed a specific training program, as they may have to wait until the sufficient number necessary for the job opportunity is available. Therefore, our study seeks to identify the reasons for the abstinence of Syrian male refugees from enrolling and participating in vocational training courses and workshops held by local and international organizing bodies in Aqaba Governorate through a case study on a group of Syrian refugees present in Aqaba, and based on what has been mentioned previously (CARE, 2015; Coates et al., 2015).

The research problem can be formulated focusing on the following main question: What is the reason for the abstinence of male Syrian refugees from participating and enrolling in courses, professional training programs, and specialized workshops held by local bodies, organizations, and countries in The Aqaba Governorate?

Study's Importance:

The importance of the study lies in the following:

- 1) This study is the first one that addresses the abstinence of Syrian male refugees from participating in programs, training courses, and specialized workshops held by local and international bodies and organizations in Aqaba Governorate.
- 2) Determining the extent of the actual participation of Syrian refugees in programs, training courses, and specialized workshops.
- 3) Identifying the actual reasons for the abstinence of male Syrian refugees from participating in specialized programs, training courses, and workshops.
- 4) Find out the methods and strategies adopted by local and international entities and organizations in reaching the maximum possible number of target groups by holding programs, training courses, and specialized workshops.
- 5) Proposing the necessary recommendations that would assist in solving the study problem.

Study hypotheses:

H1: There is a statistically significant relationship between the economic feasibility of courses and workshops and the abstinence of Syrian male refugees from enrolling in vocational training courses and free specialized workshops provided by international refugee bodies and organizations in Jordan.

H1.2. Not providing job opportunities even after completing vocational training courses.

- Not granting work permits to Syrian refugees in the Aqaba Governorate.
- Insufficient financial rewards paid to refugees during the vocational training period.

H2: There is a statistically significant relationship between the time available to male Syrian refugees and their abstinence from enrolling in vocational training courses and free specialized workshops provided by international refugee

bodies and organizations in Jordan.

- The abstinence of Syrian refugee youth from seeking vocational training opportunities due to their preoccupation with working to secure a living.

H3: There is a statistically significant relationship between fear and the need to feel safe the male Syrian refugees and their abstinence from enrolling in vocational training courses and free specialized workshops provided by international refugee bodies and organizations in Jordan.

- Preferring to work in the bakeries and restaurants sector because of the relationship between Syrian refugees and some Jordanian families of Syrian origin who work in this sector.

H4: There is a statistically significant relationship between the topics of courses and workshops, their enrollment requirements, and the abstinence of male Syrian refugees from enrolling in vocational training courses and free specialized workshops provided by international refugee bodies and organizations in Jordan.

- Providing vocational training for specific age groups.

- Providing vocational training for a specific educational level, and excluding those who are below the tenth grade or those who are illiterate from formal training.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic factors, including “age, marital status, family size, and level of education” were considered in determining the study sample. By this, the study sample was characterized as follows:

Table 1. Description of the study sample according to the demographic variables of the study individuals.

Variable	Category	Number	Percentage
Age	18 years less than	31	15.5%
	18 - 22 years	34	17.0%
	23 - 26 years	42	21.0%
	27- 30 years	22	11.0%
	More than 31	71	35.5%
Marital Status	Single	91	45.5%
	Married	106	53.0%
	Divorced	0	0.0%
	Widower.	3	1.5%
family Members	0-2	3	1.5%
	3-5	22	11.0%
	6-8	92	46.0%
	9 and more	78	39.0%
Educational Level	Below high school	66	33.0
	High school	117	58.5%
	Diploma	7	3.5%
	Bachelor's	10	5.0%
Total		200	100.0

Table 1 shows us the following: 1. The age group (equal to or more than 30 years) had the greatest percentage (35.5%) for the distribution of sample members according to the age variable, while the age group (from 26 to less than 30 years) had the lowest percentage (11.0%). 2. The maximum percentage for the distribution of sample members according to the marital status variable was 53.0% for the case (married), while the lowest percentage was 1.5% for the case (divorced). 3. The maximum percentage for the distribution of sample members according to the variable number of family members was 46.0% for (3-5), while the lowest percentage was (4.0%) for (9 or more). 4. The distribution of sample members concerning the educational attainment variable showed that accomplishment (high school) accounted for the largest proportion (58.5%), while achievement (intermediate university degree) accounted for the lowest percentage (3.5%).

A) Stability of the Study Tool

The internal consistency reliability coefficient for each field of the study tool was determined using the Cronbach alpha equation on the study sample. This allowed for the determination of those values in Table 2, which explains the validity and stability of the scale used in the study.

Table 2. The value of the reliability coefficient (Cronbach alpha value) for each field of the study tool

Domains	Cronbach alpha value
Economic feasibility of courses and workshops	0.807
available time	0.804
Porcelain and the need to feel safe	0.808
Course and workshop topics and enrollment requirements	0.868
The whole of the tool	0.900

Table 2 illustrates this. The dependability coefficient values for the study scale's regions varied from (0.804 -0.868), with a value of These are respectable and high values for the scale as a whole (0.900), which are enough for carrying out the investigation.

The findings of the research attempt to determine why male Syrian refugees are reluctant to sign up for free specialized seminars and vocational training programs provided by international authorities and organizations in Jordan. An outline of that is as follows: The study's central query is: Why are Syrian refugees reluctant to leave their country? Men, about taking part in and signing up for specialist workshops and professional training courses and programs offered by regional, national, and international agencies and organizations in the Aqaba Governorate?

Arithmetic means, and standard deviations were computed for the items in the research domains as well as for the answers provided by the sample members to provide an answer to this question. This is shown in the following tables:

The results of the study aim to find out the reasons for the reluctance of male Syrian refugees to enroll in vocational training courses and free specialized workshops offered by international bodies and organizations in Jordan. Here is a summary of the study findings:

The main question of the study is: What is the reason for the reluctance of Syrian refugees? What are the reasons for male Syrian refugees' reluctance to participate in professional training courses, programs, and specialized workshops held by local and international bodies and organizations in the Aqaba Governorate?

To answer this question, arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated for the sample members' responses to the fields of study, and arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated for the items in those fields. The following tables show this:

Table 3. Arithmetic means, and standard deviations for the study scale areas are arranged in descending order according to the arithmetic means.

Rank	Number	The Field	SMA	SD	Degree of approval
1	2	Available time	3.42	.86	Medium
2	1	Economic feasibility of courses and workshops	3.31	.81	Medium
3	4	Course and workshop topics and enrollment requirements	3.17	.82	Medium
4	3	Fear and the need to feel safe	2.94	.95	Medium
Total			3.18	.67	High

The reasons behind Syrian male refugees' reluctance to enroll in vocational training courses and free specialized workshops offered by international bodies and organizations in Jordan can be found in Table 3. With a moderate degree for the fields, the field (available time) came in first place with a mean (3.42) and standard deviation (0.86), and in second place was the field (economic feasibility of courses and workshops), with a mean (3.31) and standard deviation (0.81), and in last place came the field (fear and the need to feel safe), with an arithmetic mean (2.94) and a standard deviation (0.95). The arithmetic mean for the fields was 3.18, with a standard deviation of .67 and a degree of agreement of medium.

The arithmetic means, standard deviations, rank, and degree were calculated in the estimates of the study sample members on the items in each domain separately and were as follows:

The first area is the economic feasibility of courses and workshops.

To answer this area, the arithmetic means, standard deviations, rank, and degree were calculated in the estimates of the study sample members on the items in the economic feasibility of courses and workshops.

Table 4. Means and standard deviations for the items in the field of economic feasibility.

No.	Paragraph	Rank	SMA	ST	Degree
5	There are no work permits for Syrian refugees in Aqaba Governorate	1	3.83	1.19	High
4	The courses and workshops do not provide any job opportunities in Aqaba Governorate after completing participation in them	2	3.50	1.12	Medium
2	There are no financial rewards for those enrolled in courses and workshops	3	3.34	1.20	Medium
3	There are no allocations or allowances for transportation, food, and beverages for those enrolled in courses and workshops	4	3.27	1.17	Medium
1	There is no need to participate in courses and workshops because the refugee already has work to satisfy his needs	5	2.59	1.30	Medium
Total			3.31	.81	Medium

It appears from Table (4) the arithmetic averages for the items in the field of economic feasibility of the courses and workshops ranged Between (2.59-3.78) with high and medium levels of agreement, the highest being for paragraph No. (5), which states: "There are no work permits for Syrian refugees in Aqaba Governorate," then followed by the arithmetic mean (3.50) of paragraph No. (4), which states: "The courses and workshops do not provide any job opportunities in Aqaba Governorate after completing participation in them," while the lowest level reached paragraph No. (1), which states: "There is no need to participate in courses and workshops because the refugee already has work that meets his needs ." The arithmetic average for the field as a whole was 3.31, with a moderate degree of agreement.

Table 5: viations for the available timemeans and standard de

No.	Paragraph	Rank	SMA	ST	Degree
2	The times and dates of courses and workshops are not considered appropriate for the refugee because of his need to spend as much time as possible caring for his family and meeting their needs.	1	3.57	1.05	Medium
3	The duration of the workshops is relatively long and takes up the personal time of the refugee, who prefers to spend it searching for real job opportunities in the market.	2	3.50	1.06	Medium
1	The refugee does not have enough time to participate in courses and workshops because of his busyness in his current work	3	3.21	1.13	Medium
Total			3.42	.86	Medium

The data presented in Table 5 indicates that there was moderate agreement between the arithmetic averages for the items within the available time range (3.21–3.57). Paragraph No. 2 demonstrated the highest level of agreement, stating that the refugee must dedicate as much time as possible to care for his family and meet their needs. The lowest was reached for Paragraph No. 1, which states: "The refugee does not have enough time to participate in courses and workshops because he is preoccupied with his current work." Next came the arithmetic mean (3.50) of Paragraph No. (3), which states: "The times and workshops are considered relatively long and take up the personal time of the refugee who prefers to spend it searching for real job opportunities in the market." With a reasonable degree of agreement, the field's overall arithmetic average was 3.42.

Table 6. means and standard deviations for the items in the domain of r and the need to feel safeFea.

No.	Paragraph	Rank	SMA	ST	Degree
5	The refugee has a feeling of instability in the country of asylum and the possibility of returning to his country at any time, which makes him unable to think and make decisions in the long term, including developing his experiences and skills.	1	3.05	1.42	3.05
2	The refugee feels afraid and hesitant to appear in public and mix with others because he does not have a security card that allows him the right to residency and freedom of movement. Thus, he is anxious about enrolling in courses and workshops to hide his identity.	2	3.02	1.25	3.02
3	The experiences and difficult times that the refugee went through in his country, including wars, devastation, and destruction, constitute a barrier for the refugee to engage with others.	3	2.93	1.21	2.93

1	The refugee feels afraid and hesitant to show his identity to his peers or others because of his sense of embarrassment, anxiety, and the need to feel safe by staying away from others.	4	2.84	1.21	2.84
4	The refugee feels a loss of self-confidence and thus refrains from embarking on any new experience due to his sense of the inevitability of failure	5	2.82	1.23	2.82
	Total	1	2.94	.95	2.94

Table 6 shows that the arithmetic means for the objects in the fear and safety needs ranged. With moderate levels of agreement, paragraphs 2.82–3.05 have the highest levels. Paragraph No. 5 states that the refugee feels unstable in his new country and could return there at any time, which prevents him from thinking clearly and making long-term decisions, such as learning new experiences and skills. The lowest level was reached in Paragraph No. 4, which states: “The refugee feels a loss of self-confidence and thus refrains from embarking on any new experience as a result of his feeling of the inevitability of failure.” The arithmetic mean (3.02) for paragraph No. 2 is then followed. This paragraph states: “The refugee feels afraid and hesitant to appear in public and mix with others because he does not have a security card that allows him the right to residency and freedom of movement. There was a great deal of agreement with the field’s overall arithmetic mean of 2.94.

Table 6. Sents for enrollment standard deviations for field items Topics of courses and workshops and requirem.

No.	Paragraph	Rank	SMA	ST	Degree
5	Courses and workshops require a specific age, which constitutes a barrier for many to participate and enroll	1	3.64	1.00	Medium
1	Most of the topics of courses and workshops do not correspond to the inclinations, desires, and capabilities of the target groups	2	3.42	.96	Medium
6	Courses and workshops require a specific academic qualification, which hinders many people from participating and enrolling in them	3	3.26	1.13	Medium
7	Courses and workshops require specific practical experience, which limits the participation and enrollment of many people	4	3.12	1.18	Medium
2	Most course and workshop topics do not match actual market needs	5	3.06	1.15	Medium
4	Requirements for enrollment in courses and workshops do not take into account the prior experiences and knowledge of the target groups	6	3.00	1.08	Medium
	Total		2.70	1.14	Medium

It may be seen in Table 6. The items in the subject areas of the courses and workshops and the enrollment requirements fell into a range of arithmetic averages (2.70–3.64) with moderate levels of agreement. The highest arithmetic mean (3.42) was found in Paragraph No. 5, which states: “Most of the topics of courses and workshops are not compatible with the inclinations, desires, and capabilities of the target groups.” The lowest arithmetic mean was found in paragraph (3), which states: “Most of the topics of the courses and workshops do not add any new experience, knowledge, skills, or competencies.” With a considerable degree of agreement, the field’s overall arithmetic average was 3.17.

Table 7. Results of extracting the Pearson correlation coefficient between the economic feasibility of courses and workshops

Items		Economic feasibility of courses and workshops
Not providing job opportunities even after completing vocational training courses.	Pearson Correlation	.821 **
	Statistical significance	.000
Not granting work permits to Syrian refugees in the Aqaba Governorate.	Pearson Correlation	.834 **
	Statistical significance	.000
Inadequate financial rewards disbursed to refugees during the vocational training period	Pearson Correlation	.626 **
	Statistical significance	.000

($\alpha \leq 0.01$)

The previous Table No. (7) suggests that there is a strong direct correlation between the economic feasibility of courses and workshops and refugees’ reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops. The values of the correlation coefficient between these two variables ranged between (0.626 and 0.834), and they are statistically significant at the significance level

($\alpha \leq 0.01$)

Table 8: available time and refugees' reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops Pearson correlation coefficient values between

Items		Available time and refugees'
The reluctance of Syrian refugee youth to vocational training opportunities due to their preoccupation with working to secure a living	Pearson correlation	0.772 **
	Statistical significance	.000

From the previous table No. 7, it can be seen that there is a strong direct correlation between available time and refugees' reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops. This correlation coefficient, which stands at 0.772, is statistically significant at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.01$)

Table 8. Results of extracting Pearson correlation coefficient values between fear, the need to feel safe, and refugees' reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops

Items		Feel safe, and refugees' reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops
Preferring to work in the bakery and restaurant sector due to the kinship between Syrian refugees and some Jordanian families .of Syrian origin who work in this sector	Pearson correlation	** 0.825
	Statistical significance	.000

From the previous Table (8), it can be seen that there is a strong direct correlation between fear, the need to feel safe, and refugees' reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops. This correlation coefficient, which stands at 0.825, is statistically significant at the significance level ($0.01 \geq \alpha$).

Table 9.Results of extracting Pearson correlation coefficient values between .reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops

Items		Topics of courses and workshops
Providing vocational training for specific age groups.	Pearson correlation	** 0.807
	Statistical significance	.000
Providing vocational training for a specific educational level, as those below the tenth grade are excluded from formal training.	Pearson correlation	** 0.756
	Statistical significance	.000

The preceding table (N..9) suggests that there is a strong direct correlation between the topics of the courses and workshops and the refugees' reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops. The correlation coefficient values between these topics and the refugees' reluctance to enroll in training courses and workshops ranged from (0.756 -0.807), which are statistically significant values at the significance level ($0.01 \geq \alpha$).

IV. CONCLUSION

The Syrian war, which began in 2011, has led to millions of people being displaced, including a significant number of male refugees. These refugees are particularly reluctant to enroll in free specialist seminars and vocational training programs, despite efforts by host governments and international organizations. Cultural barriers, economic pressures, language barriers, trauma and mental health, and lack of knowledge and awareness are some of the root causes of this resistance.

Traditional gender norms often discourage men from engaging in activities that are considered unusual or inconsistent with their cultural origins, making enrollment in vocational training programs more difficult. Economic pressures leave many male Syrian refugees burdened with supporting their families, prioritizing short-term survival over long-term skill development. Language barriers can hinder learning, making it difficult for them to understand and participate in specialist seminars and job training programs. Trauma and mental health issues can also make it difficult for male Syrian immigrants to concentrate on and dedicate themselves to vocational training programs. Lack of knowledge and awareness is another major obstacle for male Syrian refugees. Encouraging involvement requires bridging the information gap. Jordan aims to fulfill its obligations to Syrian refugees in all the Kingdom's governorates, including the Governorate of Aqaba, through official and informal channels, as well as international refugee organizations. The city/gubernatorial of Aqaba organizes free workshops and courses for refugees of all genders, enabling them to participate in the local labor market, reduce their financial burdens, and boost the local economy. However, there is a noticeable and significant lack of participation from Syrian refugees in training courses and workshops, particularly from the male group. The frequent holding of these events negatively impacts

organizing bodies and increases their costs.

Additionally, participants who have completed a specific training program may have to wait for a job opportunity until more participants become available. To overcome cultural obstacles and increase the attraction of vocational training programs for male Syrian refugees, it is crucial to create programs that honor and take into account traditional roles and values. Economic support can help reduce financial strains and offer incentives, while language support services can provide an inclusive learning environment. Mental health services can also help resolve issues and provide a supportive atmosphere for male Syrian refugees to engage more fully in training initiatives. Finally, outreach and information campaigns should be launched to educate male Syrian refugees about their options. Raising awareness via social media, neighborhood associations, and community leaders can help bridge the knowledge gap and promote involvement.

Many Syrians seeking safety and stability have made Jordan their home since the start of the Syrian crisis. Many Syrian immigrants are taking advantage of possibilities for skill development and empowerment despite the difficulties of relocation by enrolling in vocational training programs and attending specialized seminars offered by international organizations and enterprises. This article examines how these programs have affected Syrian immigrants' lives in Jordan, emphasizing how they may improve livelihoods, encourage integration, and build resilience. As of 2021, Jordan was home to more than 670,000 Syrian refugees, making it one of the world's biggest refugee populations (UNHCR, 2021). Jordan's infrastructure and resources are severely strained as a result of the Syrian refugee crisis, highlighting the significance of measures meant to assist refugee populations.

International organizations that work with local partners in Jordan, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provide vocational training programs that are specifically designed to meet the requirements of Syrian immigrants. A broad number of industries are covered by these programs, including entrepreneurship, information technology, construction, hospitality, and healthcare.

Global enterprises and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide free specialized seminars to teach Syrian immigrants particular skills and information in addition to regular vocational training courses. A wide range of topics are covered in these sessions, including financial management, digital literacy, language ability, and career preparedness.

Enrolling in courses and seminars focused on vocational training endows Syrian immigrants with significant skills and abilities that augment their employability and entrepreneurial potential. Refugees may access chances for revenue generation and lessen their need for humanitarian aid by gaining skills relevant to the market. This promotes self-sufficiency. Participating in seminars and vocational training programs promotes social contact, cultural interchange, and mutual understanding, which helps Syrian immigrants integrate into the host society. Through possibilities for interaction between refugees and Jordanian peers, collaborative learning spaces foster social cohesiveness and establish bridges of solidarity. Investments in skill development and vocational training support the long-term sustainability and resilience of Syrian immigrant groups in Jordan. Through the development of economic empowerment and capacity building, refugees are better prepared to face obstacles, take advantage of opportunities, and rebuild their lives with honor and independence. Governmental institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, business sector partners, and local communities must work together for vocational training programs for Syrian immigrants in Jordan to be successful. Stakeholders collaborate to develop, carry out, and oversee initiatives that cater to the various requirements of the refugee communities.

The provision of specialized workshops and vocational training courses by multinational organizations and enterprises is crucial in enabling Syrian immigrants residing in Jordan. These programs support the social and economic inclusion of displaced people by providing refugees with skills relevant to the labor market, encouraging integration, and building resilience. They also provide the foundation for a more promising and sustainable future.

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