

The Social and Political Implications of the Corona Epidemic on Jordanian Society and the Art of Crisis Management

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Abstract

The study aimed to show the social and political implications of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society, where the preventive measures taken by the Jordanian government reflected a commitment to the regulations and instructions issued by the World Health Organization as an authorized and competent body in the fight against the Corona pandemic in order to preserve the security and safety of the peoples of the country's social and political repercussions on Jordanian society.

The study highlighted the social implications for Jordanian society due to restrictions and preventive measures, which have been reflected on some social behaviors, traditions and customs, especially social occasions, weddings and comforts, as well as the form of the closure of occupations and shops to high poverty and unemployment, low-income ratio, and increased rumor.

The political implications were the restriction of public freedoms, particularly political freedoms and freedoms of movement, restrictions on personal freedoms and freedom of the press and the media, the suspension of political activities and parties, and the disruption of parliamentary life and all institutions of civil society.

The study was based on the descriptive analytical approach to analyze the impact of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society, and the study reached a set of findings and recommendations, and the study confirmed that the Corona pandemic formed political, social and psychological repercussions on Jordanian society due to the precautionary measures imposed by the Jordanian government on citizens. The study recommended that the Jordanian authorities deal transparently with the Jordanian citizen through instructions and advice, considering the defense orders based on some kind of harsh and harsh measures in a more open and democratic Jordanian society.

Keywords: Corona pandemic, social repercussions, political implications

The Social and Political Implications of the Corona Pandemic on Jordanian Society

Introduction

The Corona Coved 19 pandemic has had repercussions on the social and political realities of Jordanian society and the world at large, and the global pandemic spread in late 2019 and early 2020 from the Chinese city of Wuhan, and spread as fast fire in the wildfire, where communication networks, communication, movement movements and movements contributed to the rapid spread of the worldwide (Al-Hayay, 2020).

On 12 March 2020, WHO declared the Coved 19 virus to be a global epidemic and a rapidly spreading contagious disease, and advised WHO as preventive measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic using personal protective equipment, namely, medical muzzles (respiratory masks), avoiding overcrowded places, maintaining physical distance by more than one meter, and repeatedly washing hands as preventive measures to prevent transmission (WHO, 2020). There is no doubt that Jordan is part of the global system linked to international conventions and protocols that oblige it to adhere to the instructions issued by international organizations, particularly the World Health Organization, which is responsible for issuing instructions, guidance and measures for the global renewable virus COVID-19 19.

In order to announce the spread of the renewed coronavirus beyond China's borders and to declare it a global epidemic, the Jordanian government took preemptive preventive measures to prevent the arrival and spread of the epidemic in its territory, and the government announced the suspension of flights and the closure of land, sea and air ports. The disruption of schools and universities, the closure of religious temples, the prohibition of gatherings and mixing of individuals, the suspension of sporting events, and all national events, including weddings and funerals (Al-Amir, 2020).

The government has not met the advice and guidelines on dealing with the epidemic, and on March 17, the Jordanian government issued a royal decree announcing the implementation of national defense law No. 13 of 1992 in the Kingdom from 18, March 2020.

The Jordanian Defense Act, under the framework of the law, obliged people at home within awareness campaigns and global slogans such as "Stay at home" and "stay at your home" (these strict measures formed political, economic and social repercussions on Jordanian society, where the wheel of economic development was halted and factories were closed and The movement of air and automobiles has stopped, and in the social context the employment has stopped, the level of unemployment has increased, pockets of poverty have increased, politically, political life has been disrupted under the Defense Act, and the military and security institution has become involved in issuing instructions and resolutions for fear of spreading infection and spreading among the people (Al Qasim, 2020)

In the study of Majali Mohamed Ahmed (2018) and al-Ni highlighted the implications of the Defense Law on the public freedoms of the human being, where the Defense Act in Article 2/A provided for the reasons and justifications for declaring a state of emergency in the event of an outbreak or an epidemic that poses a real threat to national security or public safety. In this context, it is necessary to disrupt public life in order to preserve the safety and health of the citizen and prevent the spread of the epidemic regardless of the consequences of the pandemic on the economic sector, the political sphere and social life (Majali, 2018).

In a study of Hafnawi (2020). The study refers to the social and psychological implications of the Corona pandemic, where the factors of fear, anxiety and confusion have led individuals to contradictory, illogical behaviors driven by feelings and primitive needs, where manifestations of religiosity and frequency of places of worship have emerged among individuals, high religious practices, a return to traditional beliefs of judgment, proverbs and narratives, a return to traditional or folk medicine to adapt to the epidemic, as well as the spread of rumors, blame governments for default and some behaviors that highlight the spread of hives (epidemics, 20002).

The Shaysh study (2020) entitled "Corona in the Laboratory of Sociology revealed the social effects of the Corona pandemic, which was linked to the global recession of 1929, which brought societies into a state of collapse because of their fear, panic, suspicion and isolation, and the political changes and financial crises, and this confirms the repercussions of the current pandemic, which has made most of the earth's population in a mandatory quarantine amid the confusion of administrations and leaders in how to deal with this pandemic with less health and economic damage, which has contributed to the reconstruction of health and economic relations, which has contributed to the reconstruction of health and economic relations, which has contributed to the reconstruction of relations, which has contributed to the reconstruction of health and economic relations, which has contributed to the reconstruction of health and economic relations. The study revealed that the pandemic revealed the fragility of the economic, political and social structure of many countries (Shawsh, 2020).

In a scientific study conducted by a team from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan in March 2020 headed by Dr. Islam Mesad on the impact of domestic quarantine on mental health, which included in kind 5,274 people randomly, the study showed that 75% of the sample feel uncomfortable and anxiety due to quarantine, and that 50% of them were more nervous and nervous during the quarantine period, the study also showed that the most stressed groups are those with higher incomes of more than 1000 dinars, while 61.5% of respondents with incomes of less than 1,000 dinars per month said they were less suffering, anxiety and stress due to quarantine (Akhbar Al-Jordan, 2020).

The problem of the study: The problem of the study emerged through the problem of the Corona pandemic on the social and political life in Jordan, and the pandemic has had negative effects on Jordanian society where the pandemic disrupted public life in all its components, and the study raises the problem of the differences generated by the pandemic Political accusations of default to the government and social repercussions highlighted the degrees of inequality and decline in poverty and unemployment, and economic effects arising from the suspension of economic development due to the government's decisions to disrupt productive factories, movement, travel and tourism, and this action constituted an economic decline on the citizen and the private sector.

The importance of the study: the importance of the study is highlighted in two theoretical and practical scopes

Theoretical scope: Providing a modern scientific study, may benefit researchers and specialists in understanding the political and social implications of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society, although the repercussions continue to worsen from one country to another.

The scope of application: the statement of the political and social implications for Jordanian society, which was a reflection of the Jordanian government's policies taken in the face of the pandemic as preventive measures to maintain the safety of society, which constituted restrictions on freedom of movement and movement, disrupted the development of all its political, social and economic dimensions, which appeared on the reality of public life, which appeared on the basis of Jordanian society's reliance on occupations, crafts and production, which generates its daily strength, exposed this cessation caused by the pandemic the magnitude of unemployment and poverty and the decline in the level of services, and the state of discontent and demand for the return of nature to what it was.

The objectives of the study: Highlights the objectives of the study by identifying the following data:

- 1- Learn about the Jordanian government's preventive measures towards the Corona pandemic.
- 2- Learn about the social implications of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society.
- 3- Learn about the political implications of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society

Study Questions: The study seeks to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the highlights of the Jordanian government's preventive measures towards the Corona pandemic?
- 2- What are the social implications of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society?
- 3- What are the political implications of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society?

Study methodology

Descriptive Analytical Approach: The study adopted the descriptive analytical approach because it is one of the most commonly used approaches in the study of human social phenomena and the study is based on using this method to know the most prominent economic and political implications of the Corona pandemic on Jordanian society? Through the descriptive analytical approach, it is possible to analyze the impact the Corona pandemic has had on Jordanian society, and to analyze the actions and measures taken by the Jordanian government that have contributed to the fight against the pandemic to maintain the security and safety of Jordanian society.

Study terms

Implications: The effects of a social phenomenon, the effects of which are reflected in the activities of the human and the state and may have political, economic, security or social repercussions (Qasim, 2020:12).

Social repercussions: the effects of the social phenomenon and the repercussions on society, whether in customs, traditions or behaviors, and the anxiety or panic that these repercussions may have on society due to disasters, wars or epidemics.

Political implications: The impact of a phenomenon on the state or society highlights its impact on political life, contributing to the restriction of personal freedoms, disrupting political life, and suspending political activities.

Corona pandemic: A global epidemic transmitted through infection, called the renewed Coved 19 virus or coronavirus, appeared in the Chinese city of Wuhan, whose symptoms appear through hyperthermia and shortness of breath, rapid infection, leading to death especially in elderly people with chronic diseases.

The first topic: Jordanian measures and actions towards the Corona pandemic.

The corona pandemic posed significant challenges for the Jordanian government in managing the pandemic after it was constrained by the required commitment to the pandemic, and the security dimension was the most prominent restriction on Jordanian society, and the security dimension represents the commitment of Jordanian society to the laws, regulations and instructions issued by the Jordanian government as one of the measures used to combat the spread of the Corona epidemic (Al Jazeera Studies Center, 2020).

The crisis in Jordan in the past has contributed lessons and experiences in crisis management, where the Syrian refugee crisis (2011-2019) is the most important lessons learned by the Jordanian governments in how to manage the crisis, and the security dimension was one of the most prominent mechanisms that contributed to the success of the management of the crisis, where the role of the Jordanian military has clearly emerged in the management of the humanitarian crisis through reception procedures, building shelter and camps, receiving the wounded and injured in hospitals and health centers on the ground, and everything related to the conduct of documentation and data on The refugee, his place of residence and everything related to his autobiography fear of sleeper terrorist cells that may appear at a certain moment and pose a danger to Jordanian society (Alexandra, 2020).

There is no doubt that the Jordanian government has adhered to all international standards in dealing with the Corona pandemic, and this commitment stems from the international treaties, conventions and protocols that Jordan has already signed, as the Corona pandemic is a global epidemic and not limited to Jordan, so Jordan and all countries of the world adhere to who regulations, instructions, advice and guidance as a regulatory framework for issues related to health and infectious epidemics in the world (Junaidi, 2020).

The Corona pandemic has posed challenges to the countries of the world and the response to these challenges has been a set of options, but preparation and confrontation, this requires concerted efforts between governments and the people, but surrender and destiny is death, or give priority to the economy at the expense of human health, an option that imposes the policy of herd immunity and this is what happened in most European countries that have seen a huge rise in coronal injury (Snowy, 2020).

Jordan's options were to give priority to public health before the economy, because those who manage the economy are healthy individuals, if people die the economy, it is an integrated system, yet Jordan's choice and the directions of Jordan's King Abdullah II in restoring the human motto were the most precious thing we have to be a real translation on the ground, the option of maintaining human health is the right option despite the suffocating economic conditions that Jordan is experiencing, which is highlighted through indicators of high unemployment, high indebtedness, and a decline in economic growth and output. National and per capita income output (Balconies, 2020).

In the theoretical framework emerged dealing with the Corona pandemic from a security framework where the issuance of the emergency law was the most prominent measures taken by the Jordanian government in dealing with the pandemic, and Jordan imposed a state of emergency to reduce the Corona pandemic, where King Abdullah approved a law giving the government broad powers to combat the spread of the pandemic. Arab Institute of Studies, 2020).

The Royal Decree allows the Prime Minister to impose curfews, close businesses and impose restrictions on the freedom and movement of people. According to the royal decree, the law, which is being implemented through the commander of the Corona Crisis Operations Cell, will be implemented "in a way that does not impede the civil and political freedoms of Jordanians and protect public freedoms and freedom of expression (Let us, 2020).

In addition, the Jordanian government has followed the recommendations and updates provided by who. By implementing a series of preventive strategies, controlling the pandemic and reducing its spread within Jordan, the Jordanian government is leading the fight through a multidisciplinary cooperative team, at the highest levels of the National Center for Security and Crisis Management, and the Crisis Task Force consists of expert decision makers from various ministries, sectors and organizations to reach out to the best recommendations based on indicators and evidence for implementation and submission (Eagles, 2020).

Transparency and clarity in the transmission of information has been the most prominent policy of the government, so that the Jordanian Crisis Center is the official stop for reporting news and events about the pandemic to avoid malicious rumors and news that may constitute a state of suspicion and loss of confidence in Jordanian society (Kayali, 2020).

On the other hand, the government has deployed teams of epidemiological investigation experts throughout the Kingdom to deal with cases and provide viral tests and random monitoring, and the number of cases infected, healing and deaths of the Jordanian people has been publicly announced first-hand through the government's official reports, and through collaborative efforts between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship to spread awareness, knowledge and statistics on disease, recovery and mortality cases.

Although Jordan is a tourist country and a major focal point for many flights and flights within the region, human health and safety are a priority before the economy, and the government has begun to establish strict rules and measures for travel, education, religious and social events as well as work in various industries.

The Jordanian Government has taken basic steps to prevent the spread of the pandemic through the following measures:

- 1- Closure of sea and land ports: where the government controls sea and land ports by taking preventive medical measures to check the temperature of incoming travelers, as well as to quarantine those who came from countries with a proliferation of the renewed Coronavirus (Tahat, 2020)
- 2- Curfew: The nationwide curfew was announced through strict rules prohibiting the movement of individuals and imposing maximum fines on violators of the curfew law, through gradual measures through partial and then full curfew (Kamel, 2020).
- 3- Quarantine: The government has begun to take measures to prevent the entry of non-Jordanian travelers from certain countries, including China, South Korea, Italy and Iran, with exceptions granted to Jordanian citizens who have been allowed to enter Jordan with 14 days of mandatory quarantine at designated facilities under government-regulated instructions (Junaidi, 2020)

- 4- Social and religious events: Although Jordanian society is characterized by high levels of sociability and social events that take place on a daily basis such as shaking hands as a traditional and basic form of greeting, the Jordanian government has taken strict measures that have banned the following behaviors: social events and public gatherings, such as weddings and funerals, attended prayers in all mosques and churches, and attended social visits to hospitals and prisons. In addition, all sports facilities, cinemas and youth centers, as well as shisha cafes and restaurants, have been banned, and restaurants and cafés have been strictly enforced by requiring them to maintain sufficient social space between seats (Jaber, 2020).
- 5- The government has taken many decisions prohibiting workers and employees from going to work in order to protect employees and their families. Although government and private institutions continued to operate as usual until mid-April, a government decision to suspend work was announced on April 17, 2020, and under this decision suspended all duties in the public and private sectors (Delwani, 2020)
- 6- Exception sought: The Jordanian government has closed all industrial activities until further notice, except for vital facilities, such as health care, energy and food, as well as the Crisis Task Force, in addition to the creation of electronic platforms to gather information about workers and vulnerable families in order to support them financially through official channels (Revelation News Channel, 2020).
- 7- Distance Education: The Jordanian government, through the Ministry of Education, has taken a decision that has closed all academic institutions, schools and universities at all levels as of April 15, 2020, and consequently all teaching and learning activities have moved to distance learning platforms, and regardless of its disadvantages and some observations, as a new experience was a successful alternative to the continuation of the education process (Shami, 2020).

These stringent measures were very good indicators in dealing with the pandemic and even ranked Jordan among the best countries that adhered to the instructions, procedures, advice and guidance that the World Health Organization (WHO) as a regulatory framework for the Global Corona pandemic, and Jordan was one of the top five countries in the world that took successful early preventive proactive action to control the prevention of the spread of the epidemic in the Kingdom (Junaidi, 2020).

After these strict measures and measures, although they have some side effects related to the situation of control and linkage, and the lack of space in freedom of expression for fear of the effects of fear and panic due to the spread of rumors through social media, despite the restriction of the freedom of citizens to move and shop except at specific times, and despite the penalties and violations that occurred on the Jordanian citizen for non-compliance with the defense law, these strict measures were in the interest of Jordanian society to make the society safe, overcoming all the challenges posed by the pandemic (Gbon, 2020).

After this achievement and excellence achieved by the Jordanian government, and after confirming the decline of the outbreak, Jordan has eased the strict closure restrictions in many southern provinces where there have been no cases of renewed coronavirus, as the number of new infections throughout the country appears to be declining. Life within the provinces is slowly returning to normal, and the travel ban outside its borders has remained in place in order to keep it virus-free (Touba, 2020).

After this recession, the Jordanian government issued resolutions restoring the gradual return to work and reopening production factories that are driving the economy. On May 4, 2020, Jordan lifted most of the closure measures and allowed most economic sectors to operate under strict safety guidelines. In late May 2020, the government allowed companies in the severely affected sectors to reduce employee salaries for May and June by 30%. The Jordanian government announced the resumption of inter-provincial transport and the shortening of the night curfew (Qandah, 2020).

Under these decisions, the reopening of hotels and cafes, as well as sporting events, was allowed, and the Ministry of Health and local companies developed a "safety alert" app that alerts users when contacting a person with the Corona Coved 19 virus and the phase-out approach entailed a complete re-operation of economic activities in some areas that remained closed to the rest of the country. The government has also begun to organize the return of Jordanians who were abroad at the beginning of the crisis and were unable to return due to the interruption of international flights (Saudi Arabia, 2020).

The second topic: the social and psychological implications of the Corona pandemic

The Corona pandemic has had social and psychological effects on members of Jordanian society, and these effects have been highlighted by the measures and measures taken by the Jordanian government as a strict precautionary measure sought to combat the Corona pandemic, especially with regard to quarantine, as part of instructions requiring Jordanian citizens to stay at home, in addition to determining exit times and entering the market for shopping purposes, as well as preventing the use of vehicles and transportation for shopping purposes, as well as preventing the use of vehicles and transportation for all means except authorized persons, these measures have had social and psychological repercussions on Jordanian society (Centre for Strategic Studies, 2020).

In fact, not everything has negative effects, but there are positive effects posed by the Corona pandemic, but the pandemic contributed to reducing many of the financial burdens on the Jordanian citizen, and changed many negative behaviors, luxury, excess and excessive parties have been stopped by the Corona pandemic, in addition to providing the Jordanian government facilities that have not been provided before, it has contributed to the actions and decisions of the monetary policy taken by The Central Bank in providing large facilities, through the reduction of interest rates on many economic sectors, and the assistance provided by official and informal institutions in kind cash, especially the National Aid Fund, the Zakat Fund and the Hashemite Jordanian Charitable Authority, also the banks scheduled debts and postponed some installments for loans, which constituted a social solidarity between members of the community and the government (al-Khawla. 2020).

In the theoretical framework of the concept of community security, according to Bozan's classification of community security as one of the most important security sectors of the State within the framework of the expanded and in-depth view of security, brought about by the Copenhagen School, community security is mainly about the continuity of the life of society and the State, within the limits that allow the natural development of society in its language, culture, religion, customs, traditions and all characteristics of its national identity, and the threat of collective and cultural identity is one of the most important threats to the State. The Corona Pandemic is one of the most important threats to community security (1991, Buzan)

The measures adopted to protect against the pandemic have imposed a change in the behavior of members of Jordanian society, as highlighted in customs and traditions, which have been an economic cost to the Jordanian citizen, most notably:

- 1- **The joys and joys: The Corona pandemic prevented all forms of gathering and meeting due to the imposition of the political physical distance, so the occasions of condolences became very brief on the family members related and kin of the first degree, but many people resorted to canceling them with the aim of prevention and avoiding behaviors that may lead to the disease, in contrast this abbreviation of the gatherings contributed to the reduction of the financial cost of the people of solace has been abolished food tables, the rental of halls for the establishment of funerals and reduced the costs that are provided to the people who give greetings to the people who give greetings and the performance of condolences. Through social media platforms, this has been a change in the behaviors of solace that have been circulated by communities for hundreds of years.**
- 2- **Low economic cost: The curfew, through which the use of vehicles is prohibited, has reduced the financial cost of the citizen under circumstances in which the material needs and difficult circumstances that Jordanians are currently going through will eliminate the culture of shame by walking and shopping without using vehicles.**
- 3- **High poverty and unemployment: the form of the comprehensive closure of institutions, factories and various occupations with limited exceptions to the survival of bakeries and vegetable shops, health staff and press staff. This closure has left large labor sectors that do not know where they are, especially many workers who depend on occupations that secure their daily income and which come with unregulated pay. Jordan's General Statistics Department has reported that the unemployment rate in 2019 was 19.0 percent. 0.3 percentage points higher than in 2018. The highest unemployment rate was recorded at the provincial level in Zarqa governorate, with 23.4%, and the lowest unemployment rate in Karak governorate at 12.0% (Jordan's Al-Ghad, 2019).**
- 4- **Seeking aid: The Jordanian government's actions have complained about the overall closure of shops that are not excluded from the defiancelaw, such as professions, to seek aid. The declaration of poverty from official bodies in Jordan is still 15.7%, which means that more than 1 million people belong to this poor class (Al-Rawashda, 2020).**
- 5- **Low income: The reduction of the percentage of workers to 30% led to a sharp decline in the income of workers in the private sector, especially after the issuance of Defense Order 6, which allowed the reduction of the employment rate to 30% for workers during the period of the comprehensive ban, and 50% for workers who are completely unemployed by the decision, and the reduction in the rate of work to 30% has affected various sectors, especially the sectors of tourism, restaurants, public services, and small businesses. These harsh government measures prompted Jordan's King Abdullah II to ask his government to provide emergency assistance to unregulated, unregulated, unregulated daily labor, which accounts for 48 percent of Jordan's total domestic labor market (Ammon News Agency, 2020).**

- 6- Anxiety and sadness over the closure of mosques and schools: The spiritual exclusion of groups of Jordanian society has shaped mosque leaders into a state of grief and anxiety due to the closure of mosques, and in a study of the Center for Strategic Studies to study the economic, social and psychological effects of the Corona pandemic, 89% of Jordanian worshippers feel sad and frustrated by seeing mosques and churches closed. Twenty-eight percent of parents of students feel sad, upset and frustrated by not sending their children to school and universities. (Center for Strategic Studies, 2020).
- 7- High rumor: The rumor constituted the most prominent social phenomena in the Corona pandemic, which constitutes a state of anxiety and confusion for Jordanian society from the transmission of news and information that is not reliable and not based on reliable sources, and is intentional and unintentional, this phenomenon has made the government issue a punishment to the promoters of rumors, and paragraph 2 of article 2 of defense order No. 8 issued on April 15 under the Jordanian state of emergency prohibits the publication or circulation of any news about the epidemic that causes intimidation or panic among people through the means of terror and panic among them. The Jordanian authorities have imposed a sentence for the publisher of the rumor to be sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of 3,000 Jordanian dinars (\$4,230), or both (Naseer, 2020).
- 8- Psychological effects due to curfew: Defense Order 6, which imposes a curfew on Jordanian society, was a fear of contracting the renewed Corona virus, with 64% of Jordanians saying that the government's continued imposition of curfews on people, the disruption of public and private sectors from work and production will lead to bickering and disagreements between members of the same family, as well as negative psychological and health consequences (Al-Rayaa News Channel, 2020).
- 9- Employees' salaries cut: The pandemic led to a government decision to cut employees' salaries in support of the state's sadness, which created resentment for small employees living in difficult economic conditions, contributing to a state of discontent with the categories of employees in the Jordanian state apparatus.

From the above it seems that the social repercussions of the Corona pandemic are the result of the transformations and changes brought about by the pandemic of Jordanian society, the practices and behaviors imposed by the Jordanian authorities on society constituted a state of change in the lifestyle and routine of life, social relations, customs and traditions, religious rituals and events, quarantine and curfew, as these phenomena are not familiar to Jordanian society, which has been a case of concern.

The third topic: the political and security implications of the Corona pandemic

The security measures taken by the Jordanian government in controlling the behaviors of Jordanian society have been reasons for democratic practices due to the Corona pandemic, and the state administration has been managed in a fragmented manner by the military and security establishment in cooperation with the civilian authorities (Junaidi, 2020).

To achieve stability, maintain order and to instill tranquility in the hearts of citizens, protect rights and freedoms, and prevent and repel threats to the security and peace of homelands and citizens, the Jordanian government issued a royal decree on March 17, 2020, declaring the application of national defense law No. 13 of 1992 in the Kingdom from March 18, 2020 (Virtues, 2020).

Under the Defense Act, other laws are suspended, especially those that conflict with its purpose and objectives, and here the Prime Minister of Jordan is given broad powers to get the Kingdom of Jordan out of the state of danger known as the state of emergency. State (Abu Dalou, 2020).

Therefore, declaring a state of emergency naturally violates the principle of separation of powers by granting the executive branch, with all its security and military cadres, broad powers at the expense of the legislature. This is a realistic perspective of security and a focus on states as an influential political unit within the framework of the administration of state affairs, where security prevails over the political nature in these circumstances and circumstances (Al-Masri, 2017).

The role of the executive branch and its security and military institutions as the main, central and only actor in security studies is highlighted by the point of view of the real school, considering that the State is the one who maintains national sovereignty, and is the sole guarantor of any external aggression, and in the context of the realistic perception of the concept of security supports the view of the realistic theory of Yuzan, stressing that the security dilemma is valid only under emergency circumstances and which needs to be packaged to control the security situation and achieve social peace. (Abdul Azim, 2017)

In this context and in terms of the theoretical framework, the concept of security is an urgent need under the emergency circumstances, which calls for the imposition of order and the control of the security situation of the State. In certain regions, it may be difficult for security to predict what is going on in their minds, especially in light of globalization, technological development and the knowledge and communication revolution,

where Bouzan believes that the most common security concerns may be political leaders, bureaucratic governments, lobbies, ethnic groups or. (Yamin, 2012).

The security measures are aimed at reducing the number of people who have been forced to flee their families. (Zagag, 2009).

The Emergency Law issued by the Jordanian government, which is stipulated in the Jordanian Constitution in Article 124, states that "if there is a need to defend the homeland in the event of an emergency, a law shall be passed in the name of the Defense Act, granting the executive authority to take the necessary measures and measures, including the power to suspend the state's ordinary laws to secure the defense of the homeland (Junaidi, 2020).

The Defence Act has restricted public freedoms, particularly political freedoms and freedoms of movement, except under permits granted to concerned security, military, medical and nursing personnel, so these measures are a government concern for individuals for fear of the rapid spread of infection with the renewed coronavirus, which may cause a wide-ranging and uncontrollable medical condition under medical capabilities, and as the first and new experience for Jordanian medical staff (Gbon, 2020).

Therefore, despite the situation that prepares the cooperation of all segments to deal with this pandemic, this pandemic has left a political vendetta against society, the individual, the press, political parties, parliament and all politically oriented civil society institutions, which can be highlighted as follows:

- 1- Restriction of personal freedoms: The Defense Act has restricted the freedom of persons in meeting, moving and establishing, arresting or posing a threat to national security and the Jordanian system. No one can be arrested, searched, imprisoned or restricted by any restriction or travel ban except by judicial order, but the repercussions of the Corona pandemic were exceptional and had an impact on the personal rights of the individual (Dana, 2020).
- 2- Restriction of freedom of the press and media: The Corona pandemic has restricted the press and media, and the National Crisis Center has become the media outlet accredited by space channels and the media. Due to the exceptional circumstances due to the Corona pandemic, and if you leave freedom to the media will be a state of panic and anxiety among the citizens because of the contradiction of the news and its differences and differences, the control of the media is a state of health in the exceptional circumstances of emergency, and otherwise the rumor will be the lady of the situation, which constitutes a state of confusion affecting the security and safety of the citizen (Musa, 2020).
- 3- The house of representatives, which represents the political will of the people, has been suspended in the Corona pandemic because of the exceptional situation in the country, where sovereignty becomes the military orders that are under the Defense Act, and the remaining House of Representatives may be a constitutional contradiction with the validity of the defense law, in which case it will either suspend the sessions of the House of Representatives or dissolve the session sought or resolve until the reasons for the implementation of the law are removed. Emergency, therefore the political will of the people represented by the deputies is in the hands of the executive branch to manage the emergency crisis, which threatens the security, stability and safety of Jordanian society (Gupon, 2020).
- 4- Restriction of public meetings: The Corona pandemic has imposed the suspension of all political meetings practiced by civil society institutions such as political parties, trade unions, political salons and meetings of a political nature, where the Defense Law restricts the freedom of persons to meet, move and reside, contrary to article 3/a of the Jordanian Constitution, which states that "Jordanians have the right to hold public meetings, or to organize marches in accordance with the provisions of the law. The ban came under the Defense Act, which imposes physical separation between individuals for fear of transmission between individuals (Junaidi, 2020)
- 5- Restriction of human rights freedoms: The Jordanian Constitution guaranteed human rights and freedoms in the text of Article 8, which corresponds to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued on December 10, 1948, every human being has the right to enjoy all rights and political and social freedoms, and under the Corona pandemic, the state has committed to take measures to prevent the threat to public health, and the imposition of Quarantine or isolation that limits freedom of movement is part of the measures taken by the Jordanian government in preventing the threat to public health, but some human rights activists say that restrictions on human rights are contrary to Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Those interested in human rights therefore see the methods that governments and other actors can adopt to ensure respect for human rights when they respond to the global epidemic (Al-Amaya, 2020).

It can be said that the emergencies and extraordinary orders of defence orders issued for the purposes of controlling the Corona pandemic had negative effects on the political reality of Jordan, which was to impede political and human development, to restrict all concepts of democratic practices and transformations, and to stop the work and practice of political and parliamentary institutions and civil society institutions, resulting in a decline in public freedoms and the deterioration of democratic standards. The continuation of these measures would restrict public freedoms, freedom of the press and the media, and impede the entire democratic process.

The conclusion.

The study, which showed since the announcement of the World Health Organization on March 12, 2020, indicated that the Covid 19 virus is a global epidemic, an infectious disease with rapid infection and spread, the Jordanian government has taken proactive preventive measures to prevent the arrival and spread of the epidemic in its territory, the government announced the suspension of flights, the closure of land, sea and air ports, the disruption of religious schools and universities, and the closure of synagogues and universities.

In order to preserve the life of the Jordanian human being from the spread of infection, the Jordanian government issued on March 17, a royal decree announcing the application of national defense law No. 13 of 1992 in the Kingdom from 18, March 2020, and the royal decree allowing the Prime Minister to impose curfews and close businesses, restrict the freedom and movement of people, close sea and land ports, quarantine, suspend public and private sector work, and adopt a policy of education after:

The study indicated that the Corona pandemic has had social and psychological effects on members of Jordanian society, and these effects have been highlighted by the measures and measures taken by the Jordanian government as precautionary measures to combat the Corona pandemic, where it changed the behaviors of joys and joys and increased poverty and unemployment, decreased income, and the rate of rumor increased,

The study highlighted the most important political implications that led to the issue of the Defense Law to control public life in Jordan, which constituted repercussions on political life in Jordan, where it restricted public freedoms, especially political freedoms and freedoms of movement, restricted the freedoms of society, the individual, the press, political parties, parliament and all civil society institutions, as well as restricting personal freedoms, freedom of the press and the media, and worked to disrupt the legislative role of the House of Representatives, restrict all concepts of political practices and democratic transitions, and disrupt political and parliamentary institutions.

The study reached the following conclusions:

- 1- The study confirmed that the Corona pandemic has had political, social and psychological repercussions on Jordanian society, and these repercussions have emerged due to the precautionary measures imposed by the Jordanian government on citizens to impose its prestige on the sovereignty and security of the state in anticipation of the spread of the epidemic and fear of not controlling it.
- 2- The study confirmed that Jordan has taken early proactive measures to combat the Corona pandemic, which contributed to stopping the spread of infection so that the cases reached zero thanks to the efforts of the Jordanian government and the cooperation of the Jordanian community.
- 3- The study showed the extent of the effects of the Corona pandemic on the social level in changing many customs and traditions that are inherited from the social history in Jordan, especially popular practices that are related to the behaviors of society in weddings and weddings, in addition to imposing and implementing policies of physical distance in worship, meetings and other events that call for mixing.
- 4- The study highlighted the vulnerability of the poor classes, which depend on occupations to bring their daily strength, as the disruption and suspension of work has constituted the use of these groups to seek help from charitable associations and aid funds to meet their daily living needs.
- 5- On the political level, the Corona pandemic has been a restriction on political life in Jordan, the sessions of the Jordanian Parliament, which represents the political will of the Jordanian people, have ceased, and the administration of the state has been administered by the executive branch with all its military and security powers, contrary to the democratic behavior on which the Jordanian state is based.
- 6- The study confirmed that political and social freedoms have declined under the Corona pandemic, due to the government's issuance of a defense order that has strict powers to maintain the sovereignty and security of the state, considering that the pandemic is an epidemic that threatens the security and safety of citizens and under these orders restrict freedoms of expression, the press and the media, and monitor social media and control for fear of rumors that provoke panic, fear and confusion for members of Jordanian society.

Recommendations

- 1- The study recommended that the Jordanian authorities should deal transparently with the Jordanian citizen in dealing with the instructions and advice considering the defense orders based on strict and somewhat harsh measures in a more open and democratic Jordanian society and that the measures imposed strange measures under a new generation did not experience previous martial law or so-called military rule.
- 2- The need to find appropriate solutions for the poor groups working on the day by creating a mechanism that contributes to their support, especially after the closure of shops and professions in order to avoid infection and spread, and the Watan Aid Fund was one of the signs that contributed to the desired purpose but not at the required level.

- 3- The need to control and bind the private sector, which has shown its inability to cover workers' wages in circumstances that call for public-private partnership and cooperation to alleviate poverty and unemployment due to curfews and the closure of shops, factories and companies.
- 4- Allowing a margin of freedom to express opinions on certain issues that affect society that are rational and disciplined in legal frameworks and are in the public interest, such as decisions taken by the government, such as deducting part of the salaries of employees for the benefit of the nation as part of the compulsory donation under economic conditions in Jordanian society.

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