Jordanian fears of ISIS operations in the Jordan Kingdom

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Abstract
The article is devoted to measures taken by Jordan to counter threats posed by "Islamic State." The author focuses on the revitalization of the extremists in the kingdom.

Keywords: "Muslim Brotherhood", anti-government demonstrations, Jordan, the caliphate, Palestinian refugees, the moderate opposition.
**Introduction**

Capture on May 17, 2015 by militants of the "Islamic state" (IS) city Ramadi, the capital of Iraq's largest province. Anbar, bordering Jordan, has caused great concern to the Jordanian King Abdullah II. Monarch IS spread fears of terrorist activity in the kingdom because of the involvement of Amman, in the international coalition to fight this extremist movement. [1] Earlier, IS militants have proved the reality of their threat, executed in January 2015 Jordanian pilot Muazal-Kasasbeh, they captured after the fall of the aircraft, raided jihadist positions in Syria [2]. Concerns Abdullah II also explain the fact that the ranks of the fighting in the IG 1.5 thousand. Jordanian citizens, and in the kingdom has a serious opposition to the participation of Jordan in the international anti-Islamist coalition [3].

**Main part.**

Reflecting these sentiments in Jordanian society major anti-government protests began in May 2015 in the city of Maan (south), in which the participants put forward not only to the socio-economic demands of the authorities, but also openly supported the desire of the IG to establish a caliphate in Jordan. Of particular concern to the monarch is the fact that these parts of the country, which had previously been traditionally loyal to the royal regime, supplying personnel for the armed forces and security forces of the state [4].

According to Western experts, the Jordan society has strong positions Association "Muslim Brotherhood" (ABM), which sharply criticizes the policy of the king's close alliance with the United States and participation in the international coalition to deal with the IG. Provoking in February 2015 split in the association by recognizing reformist, but unpopular groups "Zamzam Initiative" (it includes only 30 people.), The main representative of the ABM in Jordan monarch, however, is not yet able to take control of it powerful religious-political movement of the country [5].

As Western experts say Abdullah II also shows a serious concern and the situation in the province. Az-Zarqa, 20 kilometers from Amman. There live the Palestinian refugees from the West Bank district. Jordan (50% of the population), as well as descendants of Chechens who fled the North Caucasus in the middle of the XIX century. As a result of wars between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, and in 1902 moved to the Jordan. In this province strong jihadist sentiment, especially among young people, which in time became actively join the ranks of the militants and the IS "Dzhabhat en-Nusra" (DAN), thereby endangering the security and stability not only to neighboring Syria and Iraq, but also most of Jordan [6].

It is not enough not only covered the Iran-Iraq, but the Jordanian-Syrian border, through which, with the assistance of local tribes come to Jordan many refugees, some of which are placed with relatives in Amman, and the majority - in campgrounds and Azraq Zaatari [7]. According to Jordanian authorities, Syrian and Iraqi refugees have become a recruiting contingent of Islamists for the IS and the DAN, the militants who came to the borders of the kingdom.

Alarmed by the performances of the Islamists, the monarch on May 18, 2015 made a major personnel changes in the security agencies of the country by removing from office of Interior Minister Husseinal-Majali, the Public Security Bureau leaders Tawfiq Tawalbeh and the Gendarmerie Department Ahmad Sweilmin.

King appointed veteran Iranian special services Salame Hammada as a new Interior Minister instructing him to question the Interior Ministry reorganization.
Resumes.

For strengthen northern and north-eastern borders of the king in coordination with the Israelis ordered to remove a number of units of the Jordanian army to disconnect the line with Israel and to transfer them to the Syrian and Iraqi borders. [8] In addition, from 5 to 19 May 2015 in Jordan was held exercise "Eager Lion", in which along with the Jordanians attended by 10 thousand soldiers from 16 countries: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Egypt, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, UAE, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, USA, France. According to Brigadier General of the Armed Forces Fahdal Damin, the main purpose of the exercise is to develop methods of combating terrorism, border security, the peaceful evacuation and humanitarian operations. To demonstrate the readiness to defend its allies in the region, the Pentagon sent from the United States in the exercise area two strategic bomber B-52 that made the bombing in the desert regions of the kingdom.

Earlier, on February 4, 2015, during the visit of King Abdullah II of Jordan in Washington, the US President Barack Obama assured the monarch that America will not leave it without support in the face of threats from the militants IS [9]. This also confirmed the position of the US Secretary of State John Kerry during a telephone conversation with King May 18, 2015

However, despite the strong statements of American leaders to support the Jordanian monarch Washington has no clear strategy to combat the IG. Confining ourselves only applying aviation strikes on militant positions, the US avoided direct involvement in the confrontation with Islamic extremists, as urged by the leaders of the Arab regimes, including King Abdullah II [10].

In addition, the training program touted by the Americans "moderate" opposition as opposed to the radicals of the IS and the NAM is stalled. In particular, in the framework of this program, US instructors were able to select only 90 proven opposition to train in Jordan. 400 candidates were eliminated because of the suspicion of possible links with the Islamists. [11]. Separating the southern direction, Jordan, as a priority for the intensified control of the IG and the regime B. Assad, the Obama administration, however, should improve management in this area and carefully consider the risks faced by the King’s regime.
References

1. ISIL captures Ramadi, the capital of Iraq’s largest province: The whole city is under their control // National Post. 2015. May 17. — http://news.nationalpost.com
7. According to the UN agency forecast for Refugees (UNHCR), the end of 2015 the number of refugees in Jordan will increase to 1 million people, the vast majority of whom are Syrians. The Palestinians have a special status. The total population of Jordan, taking into account refugees is about 7.9 million people. (Jordan // The World Factbook. CIA. — http://www.cia.gov).