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Reality of Jordanian Public Policies in Fighting Terrorism From the Point of View of the Political Science Professors

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Abstract

The study discussed the reality of Jordanian public policies in fighting terrorism from the point of view of political science professors, which is through two axes: the first axis is theoretical, but the second axis is the field one. The study also employed the descriptive analytical approach, and through distributing a questionnaire on a purposed sample of the political science teaching staff members in the Jordanian universities. The study also cleared that there exist differences in trends of the study sample about role of legislative policies in confronting terrorism due to sex variable, and there exist differences among levels of age variables in public policies in confronting terrorism.

Keywords: Public Policies, Terrorism, Extremism, Intellectual Security, Political Science.

Realidad de las políticas públicas jordanas en la lucha contra el terrorismo Desde el punto de vista de los profesores de ciencias políticas

Resumen

El estudio discutió la realidad de las políticas públicas jordanas en la lucha contra el terrorismo desde el punto de vista de los profesores de ciencias políticas, que es a través de dos ejes: el primer eje es teórico, pero el segundo eje es el campo. El estudio también empleó el enfoque analítico descriptivo, y mediante la distribución de un cuestionario en una muestra intencional de los miembros del personal docente de ciencias políticas en las universidades jordanas. El estudio también aclaró que existen diferencias en las tendencias de la muestra de estudio sobre el papel de las políticas legislativas en la confrontación del terrorismo debido a la variable de sexo, y existen diferencias entre los niveles de las variables de edad en las políticas públicas para enfrentar el terrorismo.

Palabras clave: Políticas públicas, terrorismo, extremismo, seguridad intelectual, ciencia política.

1. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is an ancient term emerged at the beginning of life on our planet, and forth social nature of man he had looked for the appropriate circumstances to conserve his life and his relations with others and insure the good life to himself and the group, and to the

amount of his concern in insuring his life, he confronted what is called violence or aggression from others. Appearance of the state is nothing, but is an attempt from him to confront challenges that face him, either they were by action of man, nature, or animal, and with the development of the state concept reaching to the modern concepts, we find that the evil of terrorism and violence had enlarged to control plenty of states relations with each other. And if we were informed that terrorism may be practiced by the state, the groups, or the individuals it can be said that what many states did along ages is terrorism, but under numerous names that justify it, where the result is the same, it is domination, occupation, destruction and deemed lawful the property of others and perhaps this is what Israel practices in the occupied lands, that promote to the terrorist action.

No doubt that what states of the world, including Jordan witness terrorist activities coming across borders and from the inside make this problem a worldly one caught most states of the world. With extension and ascension of these actions all over the different parts of the world and intermix with others of crimes; nominations and definitions were multitude, the thing that made many people fall in un-purposeful mixing in describing crimes due to their likeness all in what they are characterized of violence, brutality and subjugation of the human will.

Many Arab countries were exposed to numerous forms of terrorism and Jordan was in the circle of aiming at many and numerous reasons, of them exaggeration in religion, and imposing some explanations, beliefs, legal verdicts, and avoiding the language of middle distance and moderation with which the Heaven Legislation

(Shariah) came, beside the complications of the international perspective in the Middle East, especially the Palestinian Question, where many organizations load the Arab Regimes the responsibility of the Palestinian Question precariousness's, and no doubt that the policy of the United States of America had shared to a great extent in emergence of extremism, when supported the Zionist occupation of Palestine without leniency and at the same time supported the Arab Regimes that chased these organizations, and it is the thing itself that happened to the fundamental organization of Al-Qa'idah.

The absence of democracy and the increase of annotation and poverty assisted in finding a fertile environment for the growth of radical thinking, in shadow of deprivation, poverty and ignorance had been exploited by theorists of extremism, and terrorism today is characterized with numerous characteristics, of them is the ability of organizing and armament and attaining the goals, for terrorism became worldly tendency, comprehensive not confined to a class, but enlisted under its wing numerous individuals, who belong to different nationalities assembled by religious political ideology, and founded to them cells in numerous zones, also the terrorist organizations possess diverse aims, and variety of styles and their reactors are influencing to a great extent, were studies indicated to costs of explosions of the World Trade Building in New York and the Building of the Ministry of Defense, the Pentagon in Washington, did not amount to half million dollars from part of training and tools, meanwhile their damages amounted to milliards of dollars and thousands of human souls, and confrontation of terrorism costs great prices from training,

preparation prediction, observation and the chase. Objectives of terrorism concentrate in directing strong strokes aiming at marking happen a great amount of losses, human and materialistic of the aimed at state, and the true problem is represented in the ability of terrorist organizations to possess weapons of mass-destruction at the level of the unclean bombs or the tactic nuclear weapons. From here came the study to submit on explanation and analysis for the public policies in fighting terrorism in Jordan.

The problem of study conceals in discussing the reality of the Jordanian public policies in fighting the increasing and continuous terrorism that is developing its means, especially with the huge development in the communication, means and the revolution of information and technology, the thing that represented peaceful refuges for the terrorist groups, and terrorism had aimed Jordan, the people and government, taking into consideration that all precautions in fighting it did not prevent its happening, but many terrorist activities took place, if they were successful, it would be a catastrophe at all measures. During the period extended from the year 2011 till 2017, Jordan witnessed nine terrorist operations, a number of the native land martyrs had victims from the civilians and militants.

The study is commenced from numerous questions attempt to answer them, they are:

1. What is the point of view of the teaching staff members of the political science in the Jordanian Universities about the legislative policies in confronting terrorism?

2. What is the point of view of the teaching staff members of the political science in the Jordanian Universities about the Jordan economic and social policies in confronting terrorism?

3. What is the point of view of the teaching staff members of the political science in the Jordanian Universities about the Jordanian Security policies in confronting terrorism?

The study aims at aquatinting with the following:

1. Recognizing the point of view of the teaching staff members of the political science in the Jordanian universities about the legislative policies in confronting terrorism.

2. Pin-pointing the point of view of the teaching staff members in the Jordanian universities about the Jordan economic and social policies in confronting terrorism.

3. Recognizing the point of view of the teaching staff members of the political science in the Jordanian universities about the Jordan Security policies in confronting terrorism.

The study aims at uncovering points of view of the teaching staff members of the political science in the Jordanian universities about the public policies of the Jordan State in fighting terrorism that is through testing the following suppositions:

- There are differences with statistical significance at the level of significance ($\alpha < 0.05$) in views of the sample individuals about the public policies of the Jordan State in fighting terrorism ascribed to sex.

- There are differences with statistical significance at the significance level ($\alpha < 0.05$) in views of the sample individuals about

the public policies of the Jordan State in fighting terrorism ascribed to difference of age.

- There are differences with statistical significance at the level of significance ($\alpha < 0.05$) in views of individuals about the public policies of the Jordan State in fighting terrorism ascribed to the academic rank.

It's divided into two parts, the first: scientific importance, trying to provide a scientific addition regarding Jordanian public policies in the fight against terrorism "from the point of view of political science professors at the same time. And the practical importance, which is an attempt to provide a theoretical framework that can Security policy makers can benefit from it and develop an approach and approach to address the reality of Jordanian public policies in combating terrorism.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study employed more than an approach, the goal of that is to submit a study to understand the nature of incidents in which Jordan passed, analyzing them and comparing them with followed policies in fighting terrorism, therefore it was necessary to employ the descriptive analytical method, that is performed on describing the different scientific problems and phenomena, problems- solving and inquiries that take place in the department of scientific research, then analysis of collected data is done, till enable giving explanation and appropriate

results about that phenomenon, and also lays different phenomena in comparisons among the similar ones.

The study objectively was confined to reality of the Jordan public policies in fighting terrorism, but the human limits were represented in the teaching staff members of the political science departments in the Jordanian universities during the university year 2017/2018. And place of the study was confined to the limits of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Theory of Intellectual security had been employed, that started, inturn, from inquiries meaning: (Al-Dajah, 2019, pp. 11-22).

Why do some people incline to extremism and excessiveness in views? And why do the extreme views of individuals, who live in the same environment differ rather than others? And what differences that make the intellectual difference among individuals of the community differentiate between moderate and extremist? And why the product of this extremism is directed towards innocents? And what are the means that protect the intellectual security internally and externally? And how does the processing of the intellectual delinquency is done? And what are the means of laying policies and strategies to process the intellectual security and conserve it? And what are the means obliged to follow to conserve multitudness and diversity in the frame of public intellectual unity in the community?

But the theoretical hypotheses are as viewed by (Al-Dajah, H.A., 2019):

- Whenever there was a suitable environment for extremism, there was a polarization to recruitment towards violence.

- Whenever there was absence of correct breeding, there was a defect in the intellectual security.

- Whenever there was a difference in the highest religious values, there was intellectual delinquency.

- Whenever communication and cooperation increased among the criminal groups, suicidal works increased.

- Whenever there was enlightenment and instruction at the level of the state, there was intellectual security.

- Whenever there was policies and security strategies there was formal security control of the intellectual security.

- Whenever the toleration culture spread, there was acceptance of the other.

The intellectual matter as Al-Dajah views it (Al-Dajah, H.A, 2019) it is considered a vital matter and a strategic objective of the state, if confused as a result of the environment and the internal and external variables, that corrupted the national security, and exhausted the human and materialistic resources of the state, beside proscribing effort and money, and preoccupying the nation from progress and developments, with what exhausts the shoulder of all individuals and states alike. Also the positive values and the supporting factors share in finding the intellectual security, that in turn shares in stability of security and stabilization that is considered a necessary matter for innovation and the scientific and technical invention in all different vital domains of the nation.

There exist many studies tackled terrorism as a concept, its causes, motives and the international stand of it, and in the domain of

analyzing the public policies of states. Some studies tackled the policy of some Arab States in the domain of fighting terrorism. And at the level of Jordan, studies were found tackling important sides of terrorism, but there are no studies in the domain of analyzing the public policy to fighting terrorism, and it is believed that this study is distinguished that it follows a new method in dealing with terrorism. From these studies are:

1. Bani Ahmad's study (2017). The study aimed at tackling dimensions of the Jordan policy to fight terrorism from its different sides; the political, economic, social security, and military. The study had deduced numerous results, the most important of which, is that the Jordan policy to fight terrorism, concentrated, in the first degree, on the security and military dimensions, and the social dimensions, followed by the economic dimensions, and finally the political dimension, the thing that indicates to existence of clear variation in the Jordan policy to fighting terrorism.

2. Al-Shareef's study (2009). The study aimed at recognizing the effect of fighting terrorism and methods of that and the impact of that on public freedoms. The study deduced that there is an opposite relation between fighting terrorism and increase of public freedoms. Also the study proved that there is a direct relationship between the transparency of the state in fighting terrorism and the growing of public freedoms. Also the study proved existence of opposite relationship between machineries employed by the state of fighting terrorism and quarantining-touching the public freedoms.

3. Al-Bazai'ah study (2005), the researcher in his study tackled definitions of terrorism and role of organizations in treaties of eradicating terrorism, its types, causes, and the stand of Islamic Shariah. Also tackled horizons of the Jordanian trial in fighting terrorism and showing the magnanimity of Islam. And the researcher inclined to saying of propping the Jordan efforts to fight terrorism depending on the preventive approach that made the Jordanian model a wisdom in dealing with this phenomenon.

4. Al-Zahrani study (2004), that tackled effort of the Saudi Arab Kingdom in fighting terrorism and the stand from terrorism at the internal level of the Kingdom or at the level of the neighborhood states and the world. The study asserted that the Saudi exerts great efforts in confronting terrorism, where the study asserted that Saudi comes at an advanced rank among states that fight terrorism, depending by that on stabilities of the Islamic Shariah, that imposes on terrorists deterring verdicts and punishments that have no similarity in criminal laws in other states.

5. Al-Harasees study (2007), that tackled the subject of terrorism in Jordan, especially after the terrifying incidents that took place in Jordan and were adopted by Al-Qai'dah characterized as representing the extreme trend among the Islamic organizations, that allow these terrorists deeds. The researcher views that youths in general, and youths of universities in particular are target to be affected by the extreme thinking and enroll in troops of the terrorist organization, when they use the religious sentiments, or the political issues, such as the Palestinian Question.

6. Al-Ghanmi study (2014). The study tackled the phenomenon of terrorism that covered most states and communities, and had economic, social and political effects. The study deduced existence of pushing factors for emergence of terrorism, of them the individual factors related with the personality of the individual, and economic factors, such as poverty and unemployment, and social ethnic and religious factors. The study also deduced that the ancestral thinking is considered an important cause in the nutrition of terrorism. This important study differs from our study that tackle the followed policies in fighting terrorism by professors of the political science and the extent of their success in that.

7. Al-I'nizi and Al-Mutawali study (2008), the study tackled role of issued polices about associations of decision in the State of Kuwait in fighting terrorism, and also processed the required roles at the formal and societal level in fighting terrorism. The study also deduced that the followed polices in Kuwait, shared to a great extent in fighting terrorism and limiting its effects.

8. Abdel Hameed's study (2017), the study tackled the concept of terrorism, considering terrorism a pestilence and spreads in case of availability of the incubating environment. The study also tackled the governmental general policies in confronting terrorism, and these policies emerged from the social reality in the legislative and media side.

9. Abdel Wahhab's study (2007), the study concentrated on the policies taken by the Saudi government on purpose of confronting terrorism and belittling its impacts and drying its springs,

through concentration on the intelligence side, and carrying out anticipating strokes of the terrorism elements.

10. Al-Khawaldeh study (2015), the study cleared the traits of terrorism, and clarifying decisions of the United to confront it. The study also cleared the international conventions and policies followed by Jordan in confronting terrorism. But what distinguishes our study from the previous studies, that is, it is an attempts to understand efficiency of the followed policies in Jordan to confront terrorism from the point of view of professors in departments of political science in the Jordanian universities.

3. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Through revising the previous studies with direct connection with the subjects of study. Researchers noticed that there is no specialized study tackled the same subject of the study directly, where most of previous studies tackled theoretical sides of the phenomenon of terrorism in Jordan across diverse historical stages, but non a study could inform points of view of professors of political science at Jordanian universities about the Jordan public policies in confronting terrorism, being this category form the Jordanian community, specialized and informed more, as its work concentrates on the terrorist groups thinking, the most important of their activities, either inside Jordan, or in the region and the world. From here this study attempts to recognize views and points of view of this specialized

category (professors of political science) in total of Jordan Public policies to limit the negative effects of the terrorism operations on the Jordanian arena.

Division of study: the study had been divided into two axes; they are:

First axis: theoretical contains two sides:

First side: the theoretical rooting of public policies and terrorism.

Second side: terrorists operations on the Jordanian arena.

Second axis: it is a field axis:

First side: results of questionnaire answers and statistically analyzing them.

Second side: results and recommendations.

First axis:

First side: theoretical rooting of public policies and terrorism

Firstly: theoretical rooting of public policies: the carrying out of public policies is considered the daily work of the government, for its activities are non-confined to one domain of itself, but lays policies to the individual since his birthday till his death. By that it organizes the track of his life and relationships with others in the community, and also with the formal and informal associations at the same time, therefore we have to specify the concept of public policies accurately before entering into the core of the subject.

From this point we have shown some concepts and not most of them to recognize indicators of the concept and specify their elements. And in this respect "Harold Lasswell the public policies as: he who

possesses what? When? And how? Through activities do distribute the resources and acquirements, values and the materialist artificial characteristics, and share the posts and the social rank, by practicing power and influence, and affecting among persons of the community by dominators of sources of power (Lasswell, 1971, P. 5).

And (Thomas Day, 1972, P. 2) defined it that it is: What the government decides to do leave. And the public policy is defined due to Mark Linden berg Kobnyamin Crosby that it is: an organized operation obliges moveable vital distinctions, for exchange and bargaining and expressing about who possesses what? When? And how? And expresses also about what I want? And who possesses it? And how can I possess it? (Lindenberg, et al, 1981, P. 24). And David Easton defined it as: it is the authoritative distribution of values in the community through compulsory decisions distributing those values in the frame of interactivity among inlets, outlets and the feedback, (Easton &Lasswell, 1950, PP. 450-477).

And in the same direction “Jabrial Al-Mond views that the public policy represents a systematic operation of interaction among inlets (demands and support) and outlets (decisions and policies); to rise the performance of the political system in its exclusive abilities, the organizing, distributive, symbolic and international response through taken policies and decisions (Almond, 1965, pp. 21-183).

Also viewed by K.J. Friedrich as: a proposed work method for an individual, team or for authority in the range of a specified environment to clear the target opportunity and obstacles hoped to overstep aspiring to achieve a specific objective. (Friedrich, 1940, pp.

3-24) there is another concept near this trend, offers a large definition of general policies by Robert Easton, and defines it as: the relationship between the government unity and its environment (Anderson, 2013, p. 14).

And “Ahmad Rashid” views that the general policy is plans, programs, public objectives or all these altogether, appears from them the trend of the government for a time period, where it has its justifications, and this means that the general policy is expressing the authoritative or compulsory instruction of the state resources, and responsible for instruction is the government. (Rashid, 1988, p.113).

Luei Ginsberg views that the general policy is “the formally announced intention, and practiced in the form of a reward or punishment, and as a result of work track (or vanity), and the general policy can take the form of law, verdict, political system, or announce a list or matter (Hildreth, et al, 2006, p. 251). Also “Ali Al-DeenHilal” defines it as “a group of rules, government programs that form decisions or outlets of the political system, in regard of a certain domain, and the general policy is expressed in numerous shapes and forms of them: laws, lists, administrative decisions, and judicial verdicts (Salalemah and Wabarah, 2015, pp. 20-21).

Al-Kbeisi views that the general policies organizing the international relations differ from the security, economic, social, and educational and health polices, each of them has its specialty and nature (Al-Kbeisi, 2008, p.96).

Researcher’s view that general policies are: total of activities, plans, and strategies that determine the relationship between the ruler

and the ruled people, and lead to general satisfaction of the government institutions performance and acceptance of them. And in the domain of this study, means all what the state does to fight, confront and limit the terrorist actions, which terminate the life of innocent civilians and militants in the same time. Of what had preceded, researchers find that there are mutual dividers among the above mentioned concepts; they can be concise in the following:

1. Authority: it is the influence by employing or threat by employing power against a group of persons or groups by governing by issuing decisive commands in accordance with a group of legislative basics, due to procedures and legal verdicts the authority obtains them due to general accreditation.

2. Values: judgment issued by the individual on anything guided by a group of basics and standards upon which a certain community agreed, with what specifies the required work, or obtaining it or leaving it and covers values of notability, posts, influence and money, and everything can raise the rank of the individual politically, socially and materially.

3. Resources: are everything fulfills the individuals' needs from economic, materialistic, and financial sources natural, and human, used to support the abilities of the State and the government to fulfill the needs of the present and the subsequent generations.

4. Distribution: means justice in submitting resources, services and specifying the general policies, and values through the authoritative specification of it.

5. Inlets: they are all what flows in supporting a certain policy and defending it either it was materialistic or moral.

6. Outlets: they are all what is produced from the interactions of the regime of decisions, laws, legislations and policies, aim at serving the community and the state.

7. Decisions: all what is issued from the government of administrative or political commands with political, social or economic dimension and else.

8. Policies: they are the final product of the government work and its activity, to process a certain subject, or preparation for challenges of the future.

Secondly: Theoretical rooting of terrorism:

The Jordanian law defined the terrorist work that it is “every purposed work committed by any means leads to killing any person, or causes harming him bodily or imposing damages in the public, or private property, or in the transportation means, the environment, in the infrastructure, or in the utilities of the international corporations, or the diplomatic expeditions if the goal of it is the defect of public system and exposing the safety of the community and its security to danger, or hinder the application of constitution verdicts, laws, influence the policy of the state, the government, or forcing it to do or prevention of it, or violate the national security by fearing, terrorizing or violence”. (Jordan law of terrorism prevention no. (55) The year 2006).

Concept of terrorism: there are many and multitude definitions of terrorism concept, and there is no definition meets agreement about,

because that is matter of most difficulty, so we find some sources say that there are more than ten hundred thousand definitions of terrorism. (Al-Shilwi, 2004, p. 50).

Definition of terrorism linguistically:

Terrorism in language according to lexicon of language criteria derived from the verb “rahaba and comes in the language meaning “rahaba” indicates to fear and “rahaba” the thing means feared it. (Bin Faris, 1991, p. 401). And in Lisan Al-Arab the word “rahaba” came in the meaning the horror and fear and arhabahu and rahba that is feared him and made him terrified. (Ibn Manthour, 1968, p. 436).

Definition of terrorism in the Western Languages:

Terrorism is a literal translation of the French word “Leterrorisme” and it is a translation of the English word “Terroize” and the name “Terror” horror and fear and tenor and the verb Terrorize is used in the meaning of fearing, confront and forces him on a matter by terrorism, and the word Terrorizer means terrified and horrified and its definition comes Terrorism “horrifying and fearing, Irhabi: terrorist. And the definition of terror came in the meaning of horror and being afraid and terrified And Oxford Dictionary: came in the meaning of terrorist: noun... a person using esp. organized violence to secure political ends (Al-Herafy; 2004, p.152).

Terrorism as verbal is Terrorism, the first who used it is the French Thinker Berchorius during the Fourth Century A.D. during his translation of The Roman History Book and appeared in the French Dictionary in 1964. (Sidiqy, 1992, p.81 & Al-I’dawi, 1995, p.11)).

Terrorism idiomatically: researchers had expressed the difficulties that encompass the matter of defining terrorism and became evident that there is no individuality differed upon defining it and controlling its indication, such as the idiom of terrorism. Arnold asserted in this domain when viewed that terrorism is a phenomenon its description is easier than defining it (Arnold, T.E. 1988, p.70). And in spite of that the jurisprudents exerted great efforts to deduce a confirmed definition, (Hasan, 1991, p. 35). But they failed in laying a general and comprehensive definition of all types of terrorism and this refers to difference of prevailing international points of view (I'eed, 1999, P. 35).

American definition terrorism:

It covers the legal and military definition, for it came in the first “terrorism is aggression on purpose and with a political motivation on non-defensive objectives by a semi national group or clients connected with, or clients connected with it. “(Al-Sinai’ 2005, p. 13) and the military definition is “the purposely usage and illegal one of power, or threatening of using it, to transmit fear for the sake of forcing, pushing governments or communities to accept general political, religious or ideological objectives” (A’lawi, 2003, p.11).

Definition of the Islamic Conference Organization:

Terrorism is doing a violent work or threat to do it, ignoring its motives and purposes carrying out an individual criminal plan or a group one aiming at transmitting horror among inhabitants, or threatening by catching them with harm or by exposing their life, their fame, their freedoms, or their rights, exposing the environment, any

equipments, public or private properties, to danger, occupation, dominating it or harming the national wealth, the international equipments, threatening stability, the regional or political unity or sovereignty of the independent state”. (Alawi, 2003, p. 12).

Arab Treaties Definition of Terrorism of 1998:

“It is every action of violence actions, or threat whatever were its motives or purposes, happens to carry out an individual or group criminal project, and aims at spreading horror among people or terrifying, harming them, or exposing their life, freedoms, or their security to danger or catching harm with the environment, with one utility or private and public property, occupying it or dominating it or exposing the national resources for danger” (Al-Jnedi, 2004, p.43).

Researchers through informing the previous definitions view that terrorism is every individual or group work meant to horrify the civilians on purpose of planting fear inside them to achieve certain objectives, and that is applied on the states. This study aims at showing the most important aggressions and the common practices that cannot be different upon that they are terrorist actions, and analyze taken policies on all sides that were done by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to confront terrorism and prevent its danger from Jordan.

But definition of terrorism procedurally, upon which the study will depend, it is violence against innocent people, either done by an individual, or a group of individuals, organization or government, to achieve a political objective ignoring its forms, either it was killing, annihilating souls, wounding, or harming or destruction of property and public utilities. This is what the study concentrated upon; for it

concentrated on the incident and the way of dealing with it before and after happening.

Second Side: Terrorist Operations on the Jordanian Arena:

Jordan witnessed terrorist operations attempted violating its security as a result of its moderate stands as a result of that, the Founder King was exposed to assassination in Jerusalem in 1951. This action is considered the first terrorist accident of its type, also two Prime Ministers were exposed to assassination; they are both Haza' Al-Majali and Wasfi Al-Tal... also late King Hussein was exposed to numerous attempts of assassination, but they did not work and diplomats also were exposed to assassination operations, we mention some of them.. Assassination of Nai'b Al-Ma'ytaḥ in Beirut on purpose of pushing Jordan to divert its political stands. Jordan had witnessed numerous terrorist operations. We show them in the following:

- Assassination of the Lebanese Leader, Riyad Al-Sulh in 1951, is considered the first terrorist incident targeted Jordan and its guests, for the guest was assassinated during his aiming the air-port to depart Jordan on 16/7/1951. This operation was done by individuals belong to the Syrian National Faction from the Lebanese people as revenge for the execution of their leader Antony Sa'adah in Riyad Al-Sulh's reign in 1948 (Hayjneh, 2002, p.93).

- Assassination of King Abdullah the First in Jerusalem on Friday 20/7/1951 after an inspecting visit of the West Bank and at going to perform the prayer of Friday in Al-Aqsa Mosque, in his way to the gate of the Mosque, people congregated in the hall of the

Mosque and he started exchanging short discourse with them, and at entering the gate of the Mosque a man was hidden behind the gate directed his pistol towards the King and shot him, so he fell killed on the floor of the Mosque. (Al-Urdon Newspaper, 1996, p.1). The killer belongs to Group of Destruction...Sacred Jihad.

- Assassination of Hazza' Al-Majali, Prime Minister of Jordan, by targeting him through planting a bomb in the drawer of his office on Monday 29/8/1960. Fingers of accusation were directed to the Syrian Intelligence institution headed by Abdel Hameed Al-Sarraj and the Egyptian Intelligence institution headed by Salah Nassar. (Al-Rai' Newspaper, 1986, p.16) where a special court was consisted in the name of the state security court to sentence the accused members in exploding the Prime Ministry Building.

- Explosions of Al Ramtha City on 21/5/1967 a number of innocent civilians fell victims. These explosions came upon the background of tension of relations among Arab States, especially Syria that threw with shadows on the military coordination between both parties before 1967 war. The incident did not target political personalities, but the aim was to stop coordination between Jordan and Syrians, after Egypt had asked to withdraw the International Emergency Forces from their locations on 16/5/1967 and withdraw on 19/5/1967. Israel announced Emergency State. The incident affected the Jordanian Syrian Coordination. (Al-Gura'an, 2008, p. 63).

- Assassination of Wasfi Al-Till on 28/11/1971 in the Sheraton Hotel in Cairo. He was targeted by a Palestinian organization in

response of his role that he played in laying security and stability in Jordan after incidents of September 1970.

- In 1991 it was announced by the Jordan Government about arresting a group called “Mohammad’s Army”. It was accused of burning the Library of the French Culture Center, Night shooting against a British Bank Front Part, and exploding a car owned by one of the officers of the General Intelligences Department. Imprisoning verdicts were issued against individuals of the group, then a general amnesty was issued in 1992, members of the group can be described that they all are illiterate.

- In 1992 an organization under the name of the “Islamic Troop” was discovered, and both representatives LaithShbeilah and YacoubGirresh were arrested. They left prison in the year itself by issuing a general amnesty.

- In the year 1993 a group of Mu’tah University Militant students had been arrested in accusation of planning to assassinate His Majesty King Hussein. They were sentenced to death and life imprisonment. Those verdicts subdued to discrimination and had been sentenced innocent.

- In 1994 the government announced discovering an organization called “The Jordanian Afghanistanis seeks to attack banks, cinema houses, assassinate representatives, and thinking leaders. The number of the members of the organization reaches (23) youths, some of them did explode two houses of cinema in Amman and Zarqa, and both explosions did not result in soul losses. And it was proved that one of the influential’s was psychologically sick,

previously he was exonerated from military service, because of this disease and he had been bought gradually by the extremists and was sentenced with life imprisonment, then was released, because of his particular circumstances. He confessed that he was jeopardized and did not perceive what he was intending to do.

- In 1995 a French Diplomat was exposed to shooting at Al-Moojeb area. Two youths were accused of this action and were convicted guilty with terrorism by the court of the state security and completed the verdict period in prison.

- In 1997 the government announced a discovery of the organization of “Reformation and Challenge” that practiced some terrorist works represented in exploding a previous irresponsible’s car, and the wall of an American School in Amman. Also groups of Islamists were caught by an accusation of transporting arms from Jordan to Palestine.

- And in the same year, clients of the Israeli Musad attempted to assassinate Khaled Masha’l, the media spokesman of Hamas Movement through laying a poisonous material in his ear, and at that time late his Majesty King Hussein threatened with execution of both clients and uprising the peace process, if Israel did not insure the remedy, anti- the poisonous matter used (I’eed, 1999, p. 45).

- In the year 2000 a group was arrested for an accusation of planning to do terrorist operations targeting tourist places and political and foreign personalities in time that – American Departments – announced arresting extremists connected with Osama Bin Laden in a

Middle – Eastern Country, and they are planning for terrorist operations against America.

- In 2002 Lawrence Foli was assassinated in Amman. He is an American Diplomat. Accusation was directed to Al-Qai'dah organization headed by Abu Musa'b Al-Zarqawi.

- In the year 2004 security bodies were able to arrest the leader and members of terrorist cell connected with Al-Qai'dah organization, did prepare explosions and chemical stuffs weigh (20) tons, prepared to explode the building of Prime Ministry and the building of the Public Intelligence Department in addition to the American Embassy. By confession of the leader of the operation, Khaled Al-Jayousi, it was known that he was directly entrusted from Abu Musa'b Al-Zarqawi to carry out the terrorist operation. Al-Jayousi and arrested members of the cell are imprisoned in Swaqa Prison, Al-Jayousi was sentenced to death and the verdict was lightened to life imprisonment with hard labors.

- In the year 2004, cells following Al-Zarqawi did shoot Katyosha Missiles near a military hospital in the Southern area of Aqaba, caused the death of one person and harmed four others.

- In the year 2005 Amman explosions adopted by Al-Qai'dah organization in Al-Rafidein County (Country of Both Tributaries), targeted three hotels at the mid of the capital, resulted in killing sixty persons and wounding hundreds of persons.

- And years after that there was no terrorist operation, but it was always announced about arresting dozens of those who planned for operations within the limits of the Jordanian lands and it was

announced about frustrating a number of attempts and operations and transforming perpetrators of them to the security court of the state.

- In the year 2014 the Jordanian ambassador was kidnapped by a terrorist group and was released in return for releasing a Libyan terrorist was arrested in the Jordanian prisons as a result of a terrorist operation he was intending to carry it out in the Kingdom. (Al-Nsour, 2016).

- In the year 2015 an armed aggression inside a Jordanian Security training center happened at the region of Muaqqar, east of Amman and twenty five military trainers of them two Jordanian officers and two other Americans and one South- African person, in addition to the person who carried out the operation himself, and the government at the time considered that the work is individuals and related with psychological matters of the person who carried out the attack.

- In the year 2016 an Iraqi – Norwegian terrorist was seized – he concealed explosives in Jerash region on purpose of using them in terrorist works, he had been seized before carrying out his crime.

- In the year 2016 a security officer from the Jordanian Private Forces was martyred as a result of breaking into the where about of a cell in contact with the organization of the state in the city of Irbid in the North of the country, seven from the armed cell were killed during the clash and others were arrested.

- In 2016 martyrdom of five individuals from the Public Intelligence Department in an armed attack targeted an office of the Department in Al-Baqa' Camp North of Amman.

- In 2016 seven soldiers from the Arab Army were martyred and other fourteen soldiers were wounded as a result of targeting them by a booby-trapped car that came from the Syrian side in the boundary area Al-Rukban (Jirasy News, 2017).

- In 2016 armed persons attacked both security centers of the city and Al-Qatranah in Karak governorate, southern of the country, by shooting, then fortified inside the historical Karak castle, and exchanged shooting with security forces that hurried to the place, the thing that resulted in falling 10 dead people among them seven policemen and Canadian female tourist and (28) other people wounded.

- In the year 2016 Al-Shoubak District in Maan Governorate witnessed, before termination of the past year, armed confrontations with a terrorist bears the Arab nationality terminated by his killing and arresting his son (Kamal, 2017), and on 12/08/2018 Jordan was dealing with a new terrorist operation in what was called the Salt terrorist cell, a number of the security staff members fell victims, in addition to killing three of the terrorists and arresting five of them. And in spite of the enlargement of terrorist circle and what was Jordan exposed to of harms and materialistic, human and economic responsibilities, Jordan is still stressing the condemnation and resistance of terrorism with all its forms and by all means, and will remain committed to fight it, and prevent it or ignore employing its lands as a starting point of any terrorist activity (Al-Nsour, 2016).

Through the previous show we notice many operations were aborted, others their effects were little, others their victims were of

dozens, and others if were carried out their results would be catastrophic. In spite of all that, the policy of Jordan was characterized with equanimity, and non-excessiveness towards some terrorist groups accused of carrying out terrorist operations on the native land and this refers to what people were accustomed to the style of the rational government behaved by the Hashemite since establishment of the Jordanian State for what they are characterized with tolerance, mercy and patience, the evidence of that is the majority of those who were judged did not complete the determined period, they are released either by public or private amnesty, and perhaps this is what pushed some terrorist groups to exploit democracy and respect human rights to carry out their abhorred schemes.

The field second axis:

First Side: method and curricular procedures:

Researchers confirmed the analytical statistical method, though data processing by employing the statistical programs parcel of social sciences (SPSS), and arithmetic means and standard deviations had been counted to answer the questions of study, also t-test was used, in addition to using Toki-test to recognize the site of differences among levels of independent variables with more than two levels.

Community and sample of study:

Community of study consisted of (124) members, where (92) members of the teaching staff from the community of study according to the purposely sample: it is upon which researchers depend to be of certain cases or certain units, because they represent the original community.

Instrument

Researchers employed a questionnaire, especially designed for the study purposes. It was consisted of (28) questions distributed on three domains. And it had been designed due to Likart's fivefold graduation, for it had been given sharp opposer (1), opposer (2) and neutral (3) supporter (4) and sharp supporter (5), and due to that correction had been done due to the following settings:

Less than 1.5 sharp opposer.

1.5 – less than 2.5 opposers

2.5 – less than 3.5 medium

3.5 – less than 4.5 supporters

Less than 4.5 – 5 sharp supporters

Validity and reliability of instrument:

Superficial validity of instrument had been asserted by showing it to a group of specialized arbitrators; Notices' of the arbitrators had been taken into consideration, where some amendments on the questionnaire have to be more evident and valid in measuring the subject of study. And to count the reliability of instrument the (Cronbach Alpha) coefficient had been counted, for the reliability coefficient of the total of legislative policies items amounted to (0.862), while the reliability coefficient of the total of economic and social policies items amounted to (0.828), and the reliability coefficient of the security policies amounted to (0.802) and this value was considered appropriate to purposes of this study.

Second Side: results discussion:

Showing the results of the study is done as follows:

Firstly: to answer the three inquiries of study, that relate with recognizing the point of view of the teaching staff members of political science at the Jordanian Universities about the legislative, economic, social, and security policies in confronting terrorism, the arithmetic means and standard deviations had been counted as cleared in the following tables:

Table 1: Legislative Policies in Confronting Terrorism

Items	No.	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Amendments on Law No. (55) Came to fight terrorism by the law No. 18/2014 to bridge the gaps in the old law and enhance the ability of the government in confronting terrorism.	92	4.06	.875
Determination of terrorism law No. (55), 2006 led to enlarge domain in front of the government to limit terrorist works.	92	3.97	1.096
Proceeding of people involved in terrorist works in front of the State Security Court is considered a successful means	92	3.93	.848

to limit terrorism.			
I view that legislations concerning fighting terrorism are non-satisfactory to eradicate terrorism or limit it.	92	3.84	.836
Law of Fighting Money-washing assists in cutting road against terrorists in non-making available peaceful refuges for money that serves their trends.	92	3.80	.949
Intensifying punishment in the new amending law of electronic crimes limits spread of extreme thinking.	92	3.78	1.043
Law No. 18, 2014 granted the government ability to control persons around whom terrorist suspicions rotate, the thing that shared in confronting terrorism.	92	3.24	1.127
Total	92	3.8016	.67567

It is clear from table no. (1) that three exists for the legislative polices in Jordan a role in confronting terrorism at a great deal, where the arithmetic mean of the items total, that measure this dimension amounted to 3.801 and in a standard deviation (0.675). And it was clear from the table itself that all items except the fourth item was at a

great deal, where the arithmetic mean for these items was between 3.5 – less than 4.5, but the fourth item had been at a medium degree, where the arithmetic mean amounted to 3.240.

Table 2: Jordan Economic and Social Policies in Confronting
Terrorism

Items	No.	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Social policies among all citizens play a basic role in preventing the terrorist group's penetration in the Jordan Community.	92	4.62	.502
Jordanian citizens feeling with economic welfare assists in limiting the extreme thinking.	92	4.62	.685
Processing the unemployment problem limits the spread of the extreme terrorist thinking in the Jordan community.	92	4.460	.586
Enhancing the democratic values in freedom, justice and equality among Jordanian citizens dries springs of terrorism & extremism.	92	4.45	.661

Raising the lowest limit of wages in all public & private occupations of the state assists in preventing trends of Jordanian youths towards the extreme terrorist thinking.	92	4.45	.861
Concordance between salaries & prices assists Jordanian families to fulfill most of their life demands the thing that prevents polarization of terrorist groups of supporters.	92	4.45	.753
Freezing & controlling sources of financing & operations of money-washing of extreme groups assists in drying money financing sources of the terrorist groups in Jordan.	92	4.344	.676
Control of individual, and charity donations & directing them to flow in their legal and legitimate targets assists in preventing reception of Jordanians to hands of the terrorists.	92	4.32	.762

Absorption of the returning group of extreme fighters to Jordan & saving labor opportunities to them that prevents them from returning to terrorist groups.	92	4.21	.727
National Aid Fund performing targeting poor laborers through completing their incomes to cash value of depended poverty line (completing income) assists poor families in preventing their sons from derivation behind extreme terrorist concepts.	92	3.86	.378
Total	92	4.3899	.41516

It is clear from table no. (2) that there are the Jordanian economic and social policies have a role in confronting terrorism at a great degree, where the arithmetic mean of items total that measure this dimension (4.389) with a standard deviation (0.415). And it was clear from the table itself that items 3-1-4 were at a great degree, where the arithmetic mean was between (4.5-5), while the rest of items were the items 5-2-6-7-8-10-9 at a great degree, where the arithmetic mean was 3.5 and less than 4.5.

Table 3: Jordan Security Policies in Confronting Terrorism

Items	No. of Sample Individuals	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation
Control of procedures related with issuing passports and identity cards to guarantee non-forgery by terrorist groups.	92	4.62	.582
Intensifying cooperation in exchange of security information operations among Jordan Security corps, Arab and International Police (Interpol) from other side.	92	4.58	.590
Fortification of Security Corps individuals & officers against affection by the extreme ideas through organized programs.	92	4.53	.663
Enhancing abilities of security corps in materialistically and fighting smuggling	92	4.51	.630

operations mobilizingly.			
Taking necessary actions before granting refuge aiming at assertion of the applicant in not involved in terrorist activities.	92	4.49	.556
Enhancing cooperation among states in fighting crimes related with terrorism such as trading in arms & drugs.	92	4.45	.661
Making available the possibilities of the Jordan Armed Forces (human & technical) to support other corps, at demand, to do qualitative & limited operations against extremists & owners of unbelieving thinking ready to armed resistance.	92	4.45	.628
Enhancing the abilities of the Armed Forces and developing their possibilities to prevent	92	4.45	.693

smuggling arms and explosives and else and sneakers from and to the Kingdom.			
Going on carrying out the policy of separation through developing their machineries and tools to fortify the individuals of Jordan Armed Forces and local communities within areas of responsibility from extremism & unbelieving.	92	4.42	.691
Laying educational programs covering intellectual, security and religious sides to be taught at different educational institutions to limit spread of extreme terrorist ideas.	92	3.42	.625
Military & security parties going on doing more studies about extremism and the unbelieving thinking and its effect.	92	4.04	.694

Total	92	4.4500	.48555
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It is clear from table no. (3) that the Jordan Security policies in confronting terrorism were at a very great degree, where the arithmetic mean amounted to 4.45 and a standard deviation of 0.485. And it had been clear from the table itself that the items (can be written systematically according to the arithmetic mean) (8-7-11-10) was at a very great degree, where the arithmetic mean was higher than 4.5, while the rest of items was 6-1-4-3-5-2-9 - can be written between 3.5 – less than 4.5, the thing that means it was at a great degree.

And it is clear from the previous three tables, that the most effective policies in confronting terrorism are the security policies in an arithmetic mean of 4.389 and finally the legislative policies came at an arithmetic mean of 3.801.

Secondly: to test hypotheses of study that relate with recognizing the differences among individuals of the study sample about the general government policies of the Jordanian state in fighting terrorism due to some variables (gender, residence, and the university in which the respondent works) the t – test had been employed as in the following three tables:

Table 4: Results of t-test to recognize the differences among individuals of the study sample about the general government policies due to Variable of the gender

Subordi	Gen	No. of	Arithm	Stand	T	Degre	Level of
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Variable	Gender	the Study Sample Individuals	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation		Level of Freedom	Significance
Legislative Policies	Male	79	3.7321	.66455	3.144	90	.002
	Female	13	4.2406	.58719			
Economic and Social Policies	Male	79	4.3700	.40803	1.428	90	.156
	Female	13	4.5158	.44878			
Security Policies	Male	79	4.4220	.48719	1.721	90	.088
	Female	13	4.6268	.44731			

It is clear from table no. (4) that there are differences in trends of study sample about the legislative policies and their role in confronting terrorism due to the variable of gender, where the value of its amounted to 3.144 and it is statistically significant at level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), and this difference was for the interest of females, where it was clear that the arithmetic mean for females 4.240 while the arithmetic mean of males was 3.732, the matter that means

that females believe that there exists impact of legislative policies in confronting terrorism in Jordan more than males. It had clear from the table itself that there are no differences of the economic and social policies now the security policies a role in confronting terrorism due to variable of gender, where value of (t) was 1.428 and 1.721 consecutively, and they are not statistically significant at level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), the matter that means that there exists an agreement between males and females on these policies in confronting terrorism in Jordan.

Thirdly: for hypotheses of study, that relate with recognizing the difference among individuals of study sample about the general government policies of the Jordanian state in fighting terrorism due to some variables (age, academic rank), employing F- test had been done as in the following three tables:

Table 5: Results of F-test to recognize the differences in the general government policies in confronting terrorism due to variable of the gender

Subordinate Variable	Source of Variation	Total of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Square of Means	F.	Level of Significance
Legislative Policies	Among Groups	6.422	2	3.211	7.719	.001
	Inside Groups	56.578	416			

	Whole	63.000	91			
Economic and Social Policies	Among Groups	2.576	2	1.288	8.258	.000
	Inside Groups	21.210	89	.156		
	Whole	23.786	91			
Security Policies	Among Groups	1.815	2	.908	4.018	.020
	Inside Groups	30.719	89	.226		
	Whole	32.534	91			

It is clear from the table no. (7) that there exists differences among the levels of age variable in influencing the general government policies (legislative policies, economic and social policies, security policies) in confronting terrorism, where the value of F. amounted to .7.719, .8.258, 4.018 consecutively and it is statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). To recognize the location of differences among levels of age variable, Noki test had been done as shown in the following table no. (8).

Table 6: Results of Toki test to clear the location of differences statistically significant

Subordinate variable	Age A.	Age B.	Difference between age A.&
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			B.
Legislative Policies	39 & below	40 – 49	.777798 ^(*)
		50 & more	
Economic and Social Policies	39 & below	40 – 49	.47500 ^(*)
	50 & more	40 – 49	
			.18836 ^(*)
Security Policies	39 & below	40 – 49	.38384 ^(*)
		50 & more	.41719 ^(*)
	40 - 49	39 & below	-.41719 ^(*)

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

It is clear from the previous table that the location of differences among levels of age variable in impact on the legislative policies in confronting terrorism were among whose ages amount to (39) and below and among whose ages are 40-49 and 50 years & more for the interest whose ages are 39 & below.

And it was also clear that the location of differences among levels of age variable in affecting the economic and social policies in confronting terrorism were among whose ages are 40 – 49 years and among whose ages are less than 39 years and whose ages are more than 50 years and for the interest of those less than 39 years and the more than 50 years.

But concerning the location of differences among levels of age variable in affecting the security policies in confronting terrorism had been among the class of 39 years & below and among those of 40 – 49 years and 50 and more for the interest of those with 39 years & more, and were among those with 40 – 49 and the 39 years and below for the interest of those with 40 – 49 years.

Table 7: Results of F. test to recognize the difference in the general government policies in confronting terrorism due to variable of academic rank

Subordinate Variable	Source of Variation	Total of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Square of Means	F.	Level of Significance
Legislative Policies	Among Groups	1.680	3	.560	1.233	.300
	Inside Groups	61.320	88	.454		
	Whole	63.000	91			
Economic and Social Policies	Among Groups	.269	3	.090	.515	.673
	Inside Groups	23.517	88	.174		
	Whole	23.786	91			
Security	Among	1.697	3	.566	2.476	.064

Policies	Groups					
	Inside Groups	30.838	88	.228		
	Whole	32.534	91			

It is clear from table no. (9) that there no differences in impact of general government policies in confronting terrorism (legislative policies, economic and social policies, security policies) due to the variable of academic rank, where the value of F. was 1.233, 0.515, 2.476 consecutively and it is not statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), the matter that means there exists semi-unanimity about the role of these policies in confronting terrorism ignoring the levels of the respondent's academic rank.

4. CONCLUSION

It is clear from results of the legislative policies study, the economic and social policies and the security policies, correspondence of the sample individual's points of view with the applied theory. It is the intellectual security theory that leaned on a hypothesis states that – the more there was an appropriate environment for extremism, there was polarization for recruitment towards violence. This is what was proved by the study through the statistical analysis.

Results of study cleared that the most influencing policies in confronting terrorism are the security policies at an arithmetic mean

4.450 followed by the economic and social policies in confronting terrorism at an arithmetic mean 4.389, and finally the legislative policies came at an arithmetic mean of .3.801.

Concerning the test of the study hypotheses the results had come as follows:

1. They study pin-pointed that the results of the first hypothesis: there are differences in the trends of the sample of study about the role of the legislative policies in confronting terrorism due to the variable of sex, where the value of T. amounted to 3.144, and it is statistically significant at a level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), and this differences had been for the interest of the females, for it had been cleared that the arithmetic mean of females amounted to 4.240 and was higher than males.

2. The study cleared that results of the first hypothesis: is that there exist differences among levels of age variable in impact of the general government policies (legislative, economic and social policies and the security policies) in confronting terrorism, where the F. value amounted to 7.719, 8.258, 4.018 consecutive, they are statistically significance at level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

3. The study showed that results of the first hypothesis: that there are no differences in the general government policies in confronting terrorism (legislative policies, economic and social policies, security policies) due to the variable of academic rank, where the value of F. was 1.233, 0.515, 2.476 consecutively and they are not statistically significant at level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Recommendations

1. Necessity of working on enhancing the middle distance culture and moderateness to limit extremism and terrorism.
2. Working on enhancing the legislative polices to fight terrorism through the stressing of preventive punishments.
3. Working on enhancing the economic and social policies to fight terrorism through finding labor opportunities and enhancing the middle distance values and moderateness in the community.
4. Working on enhancing the security policies to fight terrorism through joint coordination among the different security corps.
5. Necessity of observing owners of terrorist and extreme inclinations through stressing the security control with what does not restrict the personal freedom.

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