

Small State in the New Arab regional System ' Jordan case study' Preparation: Laith al-ma'ani

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Abstract: Jordan as being one of the most important countries in the middle east that plays a major role in the international relations with other countries from the middle east and being a window for a better cooperation achievement due to its geographic location regardless its size. In this study, the small country in the new Arab regional system presented as "Jordan case study". The methodology used by the study is qualitative rely on empirical survey and historical data based on the previous researches done in this field, the obtained results included other Arab countries with an important location showing a relatively effective power in the middle east region in addition to some other foreign countries. The psychological and behavioral considerations taken into consideration when formulating their definition. Thus, according to the results, it has been concluded that the importance of the geographical position of Jordan has a major impact on the the political decisions in addition to the international relations for this small country. Moreover, focusing on improving these relations with other countries will lead to an enhanced relation system that lead to a promising future prognosis.

Key words: Jordan, Small State, Geographic position, Middle East, Foreign countries International Relations

Date of Submission: 15-04-2019

Date of acceptance: 01-05-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

-The Jordanian leadership has to pay attention to the armed forces to maintain its strength and discipline to be able to do the homework, and maintaining internal security, Jordanian sovereignty on Jordanian soil in spite of all the obstacles placed in its way. ' Leslie Greene ' stated that "the most important feature of any statepower is the possession of a broad spacethrough which it can organize its affaires within the extent of its territory as a large element of its own legaljurisdiction with no regret as a member of the international community". Physical size is not the only essential factor for its existence. Djibouti is a state, United States is a state, the Vatican is a state, Principality of Monaco is a state, San Marino is a state, and Luxembourg is a state that are treated in the ranks as an independent and sovereign entities without diminishing It from its place.

There are legists who never gives great importance to the size of the State, but highly value: GEO, strategy, and size or important criterion for measuring state space and importance. larger area include larger amounts of resources more than theresources that could be owned by small spaces, and allow accommodating a larger population, however, The small size of geographical location was able to play more than large ones.

'Ratzal ' has indicated that there are geographic locations of political importance. This information has maintained its importance specifically during the first half of the 20th century. These may be special cases, or a model in mounting geopolitical Sciences. On the other hand, and from a geopolitical standpoint, the simple fact is countries with large areas constitutes a vital element in their ability to deter aggression and resist it, as physical size provides them with great depth to defend themselves.

Jordan exceeds in its geographical position and importance several geographic plantings frame and population. The kingdom called for Arab countries that are larger in a combination of natural and human geography elements and large land area. Jordan is the gate for some of these and other countries around the world. Jordan is located between longitude (34, 59-39, 18) Eastward, and my constituents view (29, 11-33, 22) North; and for the world, Jordan is located in Southwest Asia, the crossroads of the continents of Asia and Africa, and participates in the border with four Arab States, namely Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, And Palestine. Jordan important strategic location in the heart of the Middle East, bordering the major oil resources, and sacred sites, as well as the territory of Jordan lies on internal footnote, which makes it within the Mediterranean and Europe winter environment.

Small State form the majority of countries in the world, which are facing economic, political, social and security challenges. In light of the complexities of internal and external constraints, and that makes these countries vulnerable to security and economic vulnerability, and imposes the necessity to use their policies and political roles to maintain its security. In addition, mobilizing resource Necessary for developmental needs. This cannot be achieved free of charge in a regional and international context marked by conflicting values and goals.

In the light of developments in the new Arab regional order, there is a turning in some roles, major countries in the Arab world are losing benefit for smaller States, including Jordan. This study seeks to stand out the power of small States in the new Arab regional order.

Methodology of the study:

This study will rely on empirical survey and historical methodology, approach systems; this requires the use of literature review: political, military, and economic topic, such as books, periodicals, studies to identify small State capable of playing Influential role in the new Arab regional order. After highlighting the selection criteria of the research, we have chosen the Jordanian model to analyze as a small country in the Arab region, trying to play an influential role in the Arab region in light of developments in the Arab region after 2011.

- there are a number of factors that helped stability in Jordan such as: The right and correct reading of the quality of the existing international order, the nature of its balance of power, the distribution of capabilities and capabilities in the international structure. Some other factors include :the knowledge of the intentions of the superpowers, and what it wants to achieve in the region by the Jordanian political leadership have helped the Kingdom in sound planning, Realistic strategies; contributed significantly to the protection of the Kingdom's independence and sovereignty, and maintained the stability of the foundations of the Hashemite monarchy.

Previous studies:

The new regional system is one of the most patterns that found in small countries recently. In view of the importance of this topic, this study is an attempt to diagnose the small state phenomenon in the new regional system:

A study entitled "Strategic Transitions in the Arab Regional System 2011-2012" (salameh, 2013). The study aimed to study the strategic transformations witnessed by some Arab regimes in 2011-2012. The scene of the turbulence in the core Arab countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen, Syria, Libya, and to a certain extent Jordan, Bahrain and Kuwait suggests that the region is likely to undergo broader changes. The study found that after the revolutions the Arab regional system has witnessed an unprecedented phase that puts the future of the region at stake. many countries of revolutions witnessed signs of disintegration and fragmentation under the shadow of new internal phenomena's that highlighted scenes of violence, the inability to achieve internal consensus, and inability to grasp the historical moment that resulted in a comprehensive with political change, but has not yet manifested in the aspects: Cultural, artistic, and values.

- **Al Hadrami** (2013) Study, entitled "**Small State: Ability and Role, A Theory Approach,**" This study deals with the issue of "small state". The study is based on the hypothesis that international developments and circumstances have changed many criteria's in the classification of countries. To examine this hypothesis, the study posed a series of questions, and answered them, the most important questions of was: Is there really a change in the concept of the modern state? Are large States still able to control international politics? What steps did small States to establish their existence and maintain their survival? To achieve this concept of curriculum the study took the concept of power, the concept of international relations and comparative approach through the use of analytical method and inductive approach; and by reviewing numerous explanatory case study based literature as one of the faces of the methodology; By reinterpreting existing conditions. The study found that the international community is beginning to experience a change in the balance of power, in terms of capacity and role calculations. Countries that were small according to old measurement criteria in terms of size, population, military capacity and economic potential are sometimes classified as strong Where effectiveness, role, and ability to influence.

- **Al-Hamd** (2012) study, entitled: "**The features of the Arab post-revolutions system**", this is a field of theoretical research in drawing future receptors, so it enters the circle of reading the phenomena and its historical movement and factors governing it. The study attempted to draw what is believed to be the closest to the logic of future analysis, the theories of the future sciences, and the science and experience of drawing general scenarios. Therefore, it is an effort and effort to evaluate and review from time to time, especially in the case of changing political and strategic data.

- **Shelby** (2008) study titled, "**The Foreign Policy of Small States: Jordan and the Process of the Settlement of the Arab-Israeli Conflict (1979-1994)**", which dealt with the definition of foreign policy and its objectives, and the foreign policy of small developing countries. He also reviewed the definition of a small state from three perspectives, the first was the general criterion, the second was the perspective of psychological cognition, and the third was the consideration of behavioral considerations.

Foreign Studies:

- Study by (INGEBRITSEN, NEUMANN, GSTOHL AND BEYER, 2006), entitled: SMALL STATES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. This study deals with the place of the small country in the international system in terms of the use of the available resources. It also addressed, in part, the phenomenon of inequality

among countries, citing the imbalance of power both within the European Community and in international markets.

- HEY (2003), *SMALL STATES IN WORLD POLITICS: EXPLAINING FOREIGN POLICY BEHAVIOR*. This study is one of the pivotal and important studies on the question of the small state and its role in international behavior. The study focuses on the foreign policy of the small state and its impact on the policies of other countries, so it is very important to read this study.

- (EASTER, 2000), entitled: *SMALL STATES DEVELOPMENT: A COMMONWEALTH VULNERABILITY INDEX*. It has focused on small State parameters in the Commonwealth group, and on top of that volume of domestic production for these States, and what the role of these States in forming international economic curriculum.

-(DAVID, 1992):*BEWARE OF SMALL COUNTRIES: LEBANON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE MIDDLE EAST*. The researcher dealt with Lebanon as a small country that is strongly influential in the Middle East situation. Focusing on the strengths of the small country, the researcher discussed the role played by Lebanon in shaping the map of the Middle East.

- King Abdullah II chose to strengthen his legitimacy and served to provide economic security for his country. The American war on Iraq was the ideal opportunity for the kingdom to show loyalty to its main economic sponsor. On the other hand, lacking traditional support (Tribal and military support) enjoyed by his late father, King Abdullah was forced to rely on external forces to support his position and to consolidate his local legitimacy, which is indispensable to Jordan's strategy if the country wanted to maintain its place internationally. This support makes it impossible to remove the Hashemite regime restrict from the inside, and many people around the world sees that King Abdullah set things properly.

Several new expressions have emerged in the literature of political science to cope with the pattern of new international interactions and in line with these advances and transformations. The most prominent of these expressions are the so-called by geo-political scientists the strategic theory (land-sea-air), political theory and those multiple expressions in international relations such as balance of power, international balance and strategic balance.

- The last period of the twentieth century was characterized by the intensity of the accumulation of interactions of international relations at all levels, both the bilateral level or the regional human level and even at the international level. The twentieth century witnessed two world wars. It also witnessed the disintegration of one of the two poles of the international system, the disintegration of some nation states, and the rise and rise of some giant economic conglomerates.

- The last period of the twentieth century witnessed tremendous technological and cultural changes, from the use of coal to nuclear energy. In transportation from the buggy to the internal combustion engine. In addition, information and communications revolution, all of which produced similar progress in the means of armed conflict.

- Although the term "strategic balance" is widely accepted as a general concept, it lacks a descriptive and comprehensive approach that used as a starting point for the subject that we are the source of what is the concept of strategic balance. What are its characteristics, dimensions and elements? How and when it achieved.

- They have sought to consolidate the expression of balance through scientific theories of chemistry, nature, sport and other social sciences, not through political science literature to avoid the tendency of the rejectionist group of political science as having no inherent elements of culture and not to include practical theories that be theoretically and practically proven.

His Majesty King Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein was intelligent and brilliant when he was one of the first Arab and international leaders to accompany the United States during the third Gulf War. The King acted with exaggerated realism when he acted under the wisdom of – "God has mercy on someone who knows the size of himself", and did not throw himself and his country to the destruction.

- Jordan is at the beginning of a new stage in the Jordanian political process led by a young , God-given wisdom, rationality and openness king, which made the country admired and praised the whole world. Since King Abdullah II took over his constitutional powers, he has sought a new promotion in Arab-Jordanian relations. He has made numerous and frequent visits to most Arab countries, taking into consideration national and international issues and restoring Arab solidarity to normal.

- The real diplomatic work does not start from a vacuum, and does not build a palace in the air, but depends on the issues of sensory and material used to serve the policies of the state and its various interests. Unfortunately, there is a significant failure in the use of Jordanian components to serve the external political movement .there is no integrated planning between the elements of internal mobility And between the external movement, the tributaries weak, and here the diplomatic work becomes closer to the protocol and administrative.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The premise of the political developments in the Arab world, and the ability of the small state to play effective roles in the new Arab regional order represented by (economic, military and political potential) has a clear impact on these possibilities and in influencing other countries.
- The nature of behavior of states in the international system is determined by the capabilities, sources of power they possess, and the extent of their disparity between countries. Strong (powerful) states help them in their ability and ability to adopt certain strategies such as alliance and balance against others. In the other hand, (weak) countries forced by their lack of such resources and possibilities to embrace policies and strategies such as keeping pace, appeasement and subordination to the powerful countries.
- Because of its middle position among several regional powers, Jordan forced to suffer from a permanent security predicament. The kingdom was also forced to adhere to the maximum neutrality while dealing with powers because of the lack of resources and material facilities to confront these regional powers (Egypt, Israel, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia) and the risks and threats that may arise from that geographical location. To consolidate its relations with one of these forces at the expense of other powers (traditionally Iraq).
- All neighboring countries based on a fixed historical-religious-national basis, which is difficult for any of them to achieve in the current circumstances. Thus, these countries have only the variables, which is circumstantial governed by factors: peripheral, regional and international.
- We also conclude that Jordan is a living example of a small country capable of playing an influential and sensitive role internationally. For example, King Abdullah II foreign policy considered the main implementer of Jordan's foreign policy and complementing his father's role as an example of politics. Where His Majesty the King gained international views through his policy by focusing the attention of the world's great powers on the Middle East region to impose peace there.
- Diplomatic work is not an administrative or an individual act; it is a comprehensive humanitarian and institutional work. New frameworks have entered into and contributed to the diplomatic work that must be invested and utilized, such as the humanitarian services of civil society organizations, cultural, media and civil society presence in international festivals, conferences and forums, Attendance has one rule and vision is to serve the interests of the state by various means.
- Jordan as any country in the world affects and is affected by the neighborhood, whether negatively or positively, and the difficulties that Jordan facing is mostly related to the political instability of this country or that, because of that the focus of the Jordanian leadership is on "internal stability, first and foremost.

III. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The decision to allow the return of the political parties to the Jordanian political arena was wise and studied. Especially after these parties were legally registered with the Ministry of the Interior and to ensure loyalty and work for Jordan only, Selections have been placed on them so you don't get greedy and to work for the good of Jordan only. The results of the survey show that the small state is a country with limited capabilities, which leads to its weakness in comparison to the major countries. The strength of states measured by the capabilities it possesses in the military, economic or human aspects. And control other weaker countries through alliances that show how powerful they are, and Control of other weaker States through alliances and that shows how much power enjoyed by those States.

Jordan's strategic position has caused it a continuous security crisis, which has led Jordan to consolidate its relations with Arab and foreign countries alike in order to enhance its national security, especially with the United States of America, as a strong country that understands the importance of Jordan's strategic position.

The presence of Jordan in this strategic location forced it to practice flexible policies based on containment, reconciling different interests, and a contradiction of interests, which leads to many problems that may have an impact on Jordanian national security. The best proof is the Syrian and Iraqi crises, the problems of asylum and the consequent burdens on Jordan, as well as the Palestinian case, which is an ongoing concern for the Jordanian state.

The existence of Jordan as a small country within this equation requires it to find a strong ally through which it can preserve its national capabilities, protect its internal security, strengthen its external relations and strengthen economic relations, so that it can have an influential role on the international scene.

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Hu Zhongshan. "Small State in the New Arab regional System ' Jordan case study' Preparation: Laith al-ma'ani." IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). vol. 24 no. 04, 2019, pp. 34-38.