

ISIS in Iraq: The Impact on National, Regional and Global Peace and Security

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Abstract: Most countries consider ISIS as one of the most dangerous terrorist organization in which operation has brought a major threat to national security and peace in many countries, as well to human, regional and global security and peace because of its ability to amass combatants, funding, and territory. In achieving its goals to establish a fundamentalist Islamic state as well as to impose its worldwide view of Islam extremism, it practices political and military tactics by the use of ruthless force on both Muslims and non-Muslims people. Ethnic cleansing carried out by ISIS towards Non-Muslims can be considered a very serious crime and represents a part of terrorist actions which aims to force the scenario of dividing Iraq and creating a terrorist front in its occupied territories in Iraq. The rapid advance of ISIS in Iraq has completely changed the balance of power in the country. In addition, it threatens not only the integrity of the country, but also leads to redrawing of borders across wider regions.

Keywords: Islamic State in Iraq and Syria/Levant (ISIS/ISIL), Terrorism, Impact, Iraq, National Security, Regional Security, Global Security, Human Security, Peace, Middle East

INTRODUCTION

ISIS has been considered as the current organization creating disharmony among people and it is also considered to be a very fatuous terrorist creating much threat to the world security and peace and it is happening due to the capability in creating movements [1]. Bobby Gosh has likened the extremism and methodical organization of ISIS to the Cambodian Khmer Rouge because it has the ability to employ intimidation tactics where it aims to exterminate the community and people around who fail to obey them [2].

The extraordinary abilities of ISIS in delivering messages have made a positive toe way in order to control the territory in some substantial parts of Syria and Iraq. They also imposed a strict Sharia law apart from its predecessor Al-Qaeda [3]. As observed by Mark Thompson, ISIS's dominance is certainly obvious where people are not allowed to resist [4], thus, it is vital for the international community to intervene in order to uphold the international legal system where it can stop the suffering of victims as well as the global threat of ISIS [5].

Genocide and ethnic cleansing carried out by ISIS are indeed very serious crimes and they represent part of terrorism acts which aims to create a force in dividing Iraq and creating a terrorist territory. It comprises of some occupied territories in Iraq by ISIS and it has extended to the occupied lands in Syria in order to create a launching base to threaten the

Kurdistan region in Iraq, Central and also in the Western Region and where eventually reaching towards the Kuwaiti and Saudi borders. However, ISIS has gained much support from Iraqis and Syrians in exchange for social services such as the social welfare, which Iraqi and Syrian governments are unable to provide at the moment [4].

Islamic terrorist organization such as ISIS depend completely on some misguided integration with wrong ideologies of the Islamic teachings, where their acts do violate the fundamental values as well as the principles and faith of Islam in justifying the unspeakable crimes [6]. The moderates usually called the ISIS militants "the apostates" and "murderers" because they believe in setting certain rules in terms of getting privileges to fight violence in order to uphold the fundamental version of Islam doctrines in an extreme way. It is quite tough to fight ISIS because it has made a long term strategy and their occupation made it very tough for most Middle Eastern countries. ISIS has also spread wrong theories and ideologies, and it has also created much threat in terms of the flow of exports, in addition it has created a negative impact on the global economy.

The ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi made a declaration of the formation of an Islamic caliphate in the beginning of Ramadhan on 29 June 2014 when he appeared in public to proclaim himself to be the ISIS national leader and statesman at a mosque located in Mosul. In one of its English publication *Dabiq*, ISIS

expressed its' strategic plans to disseminate their teaching. It describes that ISIS' strategy is mainly to occupy a certain region and to establish physical control as well as to attain political and regional authority [7]. ISIS also has maintained an extensive Arabic *Da'wa* proselytise media as an outreach strategy, both through the internet and on the ground in Iraq and Syria, since July 2013 [8].

The ISIS political aim is merely to have physical control in order to precede the religious authority. It follows the AL-Qaeda Emir Ayman al-Zawahiri's vision in having an establishment of the caliphate, and the fundamental synergy is mainly connected with the practical Al-Qaeda religious teaching. ISIS and Al-Qaeda are essentially formed with only one aim which is to have a battle against the non-believers and ultimately to prepare the world for the "the Judgment day" [8].

This paper aims to examine and discuss the threats of ISIS on the peace of Iraq, the Middle East region, as well as the world. It clarifies that the rise of ISIS has created massive problems in Iraq. It has also threatened the regional and global peace and security. Crisis in Iraq are worsening as ISIS has increased its capability to obtain more troops, resources and conquered considerable territory in the country. It is arguable that the increasing influence of ISIS in terms of the political and religious sphere is increasing tremendously and this has resulted in intensifying anarchism in the whole region of Iraq and Syria and the instability has caused fear in the whole Middle East region and also globally [9]. In order to achieve the objective of this study, the paper firstly examines the effects of ISIS on Iraq national, political, and security crisis. Secondly, it discusses its effects on regional peace and security, then on the world's Islamic peace and security crisis moving to the effects on the whole world's peace and security in general.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In order to address the study objectives which have been mentioned above, it used qualitative method. It also relied on secondary sources on issues concerning ISIS and its threats to security and peace in Iraq, Middle East regions, other Islamic countries, and globally. The researchers collected data from secondary sources and references such as books, previous researches and analytical studies. These resources are related to the subject of the current study, either directly or indirectly since the beginning of the emergence of ISIS in Iraq until today and how ISIS has threatened the security and peace in Iraq and the world. Along with the analytical reports, they show the roots of the organization of ISIS and why it has changed its name to become what is known today as an Islamic state.

The study used thematic analysis in order to interactively re-organize the data. In the thematic content analysis approach, the researcher identified recurring issues to refine and in other cases, to develop new themes in resonance with the objectives of the research study [10]. In this study, some of the themes had already been generated from the literature review. Another technique which will be used in the data analysis for data interpretation, preparation is the pattern building. This technique was applied frequently on the data extracted from the questionnaires.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study argues that ISIS has made considerable impacts to Iraq national, political and security crisis and at the same time it has created many problems that disturb Middle East regional peace and security, the world's Islamic peace and security, as well as global peace and security.

Impacts of ISIS on Iraq National, Political, and Security Crisis

Iraq is known to be one of the most unstable territories in the world in which the perspective of insecurity and instability have to be in a very unstable position with a bleak future. Firstly, this part examines the effects of ISIS in terms of national political crisis in Iraq. Secondly, the study investigates the effects of ISIS on Iraq national security crisis.

Abdullah Kani Ali argues that it is a national focus of Iraq to have one state attempting to protect its interests at the international level [11]. In the Realist perspective, two basic concepts of national security and interest are considered something that are to be maintained at all cost. In political science, state interest is always defined by authority perspective and a valuation is conducted by the state without giving much attention of the good or the bad interests in terms of definition. On the other hand, national security refers to certain requirements to protect the state through hard military forces or soft economic power, political capabilities and diplomacy tools [9].

ISIS violates community security as well as the right of self-determination. People are birded by a common religion, culture, language living in a specific place, be it Yazidis, Iraqis, Christians, Shia Muslims all have freedom of association and speech. However, ISIS is a threat is a threat to the world's peace and security as they without hesitant displaces, if not kills, people base on their ethnicity, culture, religion, cultural and political affiliation [12].

Impacts on Political Crisis in Iraq

Currently, the political crisis in Iraq is in a threatening stage where the existence of ISIS and exacerbating political created unrest in the country. Iraq had faced crisis for some time and now the country is

facing major political crisis. It is reported that at the end of August 2016, Iraq parliament became stagnant and ineffective [13]. The function of new cabinet of Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi is also ineffective. Furthermore, popular protesters are continuously demanding radical reforming in order to legislate, execute and judicialize branches of the government.

The study thus argues that the rise of ISIS made the political and security crisis in Iraq worsened. There are many effects of ISIS on Iraq national political crisis. First of all, the rise of ISIS strengthens the current Iraq political power structure that has driven by the national list, but not merely on direct representation, but it reflects the ethnic power struggles between the Shia and Sunni as well as the Arabs and Kurds. The existence of ISIS has facilitated the further intervention of Iranian in all political moves and also in the security level in the Shia and also in Kurdish areas, and consequently, there has been less support from the neighbouring Sunni Arab countries. The Iraq's current government has poor relations with Turkish and the Iraqi Central made focus on Assad and Syria. The emergency of ISIS has consumed considerable financial resources where Iraq has limited resources in order to finance the forces to fight against ISIS and also to provide local security. It is said that the major effects can be seen in Iraq through the presence of ISIS.

Impacts on Security Crisis in Iraq

It is arguable that the worsening condition of Iraqi political and security situation occurred in Iraq since 2003 when the United States invaded Iraq and failed to facilitate the formation of strong democratic government institutions in the country. The discriminatory and sectarian politics of previous Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki (2006 – 2014) have made the situation further worse because they certainly hindered efforts to forge ties among the populace in Iraq [14].

ISIS has been known as an organization which occupies a substantial area in Iraq and through a major crisis into this land. The security position in Iraq reached a level of crisis with ISIS occupied Mosul in June 2014. The dire situation did become worse and as a result of armed or terrorist acts organized by ISIS. An estimated of more than twelve thousand Iraqis died while more than twenty three thousand were injured badly in 2014 alone, and it is listed as the highest Level in terms of the toll level of death and injured civilians since the all-out sectarian warfare of 2006 and 2007. As of January 2015, security crisis caused by ISIS has made more than 5.2 million Iraqis became so poor that they could only rely on humanitarian aid and some 2.1 million Iraqis were internally displaced. The situation of people in the ISIS control areas was even worse because humanitarian access was very restricted over there [15].

After the fall of Mosul, prime minister Nori Maliki whose leadership was known as a powerful consolidation resigned Hider Al-Abdi ruled and succeeded in conquering the position in 2014 with a manager in order to form an inclusive government to unify Iraq's Shia, Sunni as well as Kurdish citizens. The formation was completed on 18th October 2014 and Abadi made an announcement to prioritize the battle of ISIS, taking the sectarian divisions restructuring the security forces combatting corruption and improving the bond with Kurdish regional government KRG [15].

When Madenov briefed the Security Council on 18th November 2014, it was reported that the destabilization of ISIS in terms of their presence posed as a major threat to the global and regional security. Several significant developments can be seen during Abadi's ruling. Corruptions were tackled, and the Iraq's finance minister was called for further reforms in order to address other pervasive forms are the military services, such as the selling military materials under black market. The new government tried to stem militia violence without having the control of Iraq militants or forces, and air strikes against Sunni civilians in Western provinces have been subsided.

When the agreement was finalized, the cooperation between Baghdad and Erbil in terms of security was improved significantly. In mid-2014 the Kurdish Peshmerga launched an operation to retake Sinjar which was controlled by ISIS. The Peshmerga broke the siege of the Yazidi community who were trapped since August 2014. ISIS conquered its' territory in June 2014. On 3 December 2014 a meeting at NATO headquarters in Brussels was conducted and on 22nd January a meeting was held in London, where Abadi appealed to anti-ISIS coalition members in order to deliver more training and weapons to Iraq to act against ISIS. However, some differences are transparent between Baghdad and US about Iraq's exaction towards [15].

Impacts of ISIS on Regional peace and security

The Middle East areas have been in chaos since 1950s, when the Suez war and Yemen war revolution before the ruling of the Arab state system. Due to the long building trends, the constraints still existed and it is undermined that the authoritarian bargain which cars maintained by the societies, were produced widespread and it was opened in 2010. The Arab spring cannot be blamed to have caused this turmoil and violence, but it looks transparent now that we are currently witnessing the result of a long-standing vengeance and the crisis in the relation between the state and society in most Arab countries. The broken bond between the states and society in Arab countries must be attended immediately and solved in order to bring the Middle East into a position of stability [16].

The broken social contract between state and society occurs because of the roots of the region's spending. The phenomena of ISIS is known as a symptom of an underlying disorder and disharmony where the leaders have the capacity to govern lacked legitimacy and that the public is submissive because they have no channel to make their voice heard [17].

With the breakdown in states, it can be seen that the regional order has been in place since the Second World War ended in 1945. The conflicts raging across the region of the borders of the Middle East can be classified as: (1) the nature of the state where conflicts between conventional government and the political Islamic movement; (2) the conflict pertaining to balance of power between the conventional Arab-led Sunni and revolutionary Shia Islamic Republic of Iran and its allies; (3) conflict regarding the purpose of life between the apocalyptic ISIS ideology and the moderates.

In facing the uprising Arabs, national governments in the region found a sectarian narrative ways of justifying their act and in rallying their populations. Iraq was fortunate enough to witness the crackdown in Bahrain in March 2011, and the Bahraini and Saudi media conducted anti - Shia campaigns in order to show protest against their enemies with a legitimate grievance. On the other side, with the assistance of Iran, Syrian President Bashar Assad was brutally suppressing Sunni protesters. The sectarian narrative has extended their assistance and also helped the Sunni countries with minorities of Shia to deter plate and to punish and domestic Shia dissent. The government problems welding with sectarian narrative are the most fulfilling prophecies and the fact that it increases the actual power of competition in the battle [17].

The growing threat of terrorism by Islamic State is worrisome and it's a call for concern to neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other countries in the Middle East. As ISIS increases terrorism activities in Iraq and Syria, it proliferates millions of refugees who seek refuge in neighbouring countries and the rest of the world. The end result is a massive migration [18].

One of the goals of ISIS is to expand its activities to neighbouring countries in the Middle East and capture more territories. Therefore, as the massive immigration takes place, some of the ISIS fighters smuggle themselves as refugees in the neighbouring countries. With this strategy, it will be able to set up its base in those countries, plan attacks and get more people radicalized through its ideology and interpretation of Islam. This makes it easier for them to

carry out suicide bombings, kidnapping and indiscriminate shooting of civilians [18].

Neighbouring countries receiving refugees from Iraq and Syria will be at risk in terms of security if they do not have proper procedures put in place to check the migrants' identity. They will be harbouring and breeding ISIS fighters who will attack them [18].

ISIS has been primarily known as a direct threat to Arab countries. If Sunni Arabs remain to be silent to ISIS pseudo - religious vulgarity, terrorism may hit them in the near future. The Arab society will plunge into bloody conflicts and be deprived of all goodness in life and face hindrance in terms of economic prosperity if the ISIS develops beyond its current territory in Iraq and Syrian. The Arab governments are repressive, sectarian, in content or dominating, they will not be able to fight against ISIS. ISIS will stay in power and it is time to look into strategies on ISIS where it drives and encourages them to form a terrorist group in the Arab world [18].

Intolerant doctrine is arguably practiced in most part of the region. The Sunni Arab regimes, that include Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, preached a tolerant Sunni ideology that belittles the faith of Shia Islam. However, certain religious activities other than the Sunni cannot operate freely. The harassment is certainly felt across the regions where the valentines and Saudi Arabia were affected Christian institutions have been at the forefront of Arab educational Renaissance as the Sunni regimes did not care about the dissemination of violent Sunni's ideology and its policies did spread to ISIS [18].

To some extent, the Saudi's intolerance, narrow-minded Wahhabi-Salafi Sunni Islam is arguably has no difference from ISIS ideology. ISIS became a threat to the regime, but they cannot disseminate their and ideology woodwind theology where this rejects the Shia Islam, Christianity and Judaism. Where is denies women of their legal right as equal citizens. Arab women have deprived in terms of freedom of speech political activism Innovation and Also creativity. Politics are controlled by the powerful where there is no room for negotiation or confrontation between the different stakeholders as well as centres of society. The upper lever position uses their power to uphold their rights and to stay in power. The control, fear and co-optation said to be the preferred tool or Arab authoritarians to succeed and to be in power.

President Obama often invoked Americans value of liberty fairness, equality, human rights as the foundations of U.S Democracy and to make them who they are. When Arab's witness and hold on the opinion that U.S steadfastly supports Arab dictators, the United States comes across as hypocritical and untrustworthy

followers. The methods and the tactics used by ISIS are indicative of the spectrum of threats as if can be seen vividly. In a setting where the Americans did withdraw from Iraq, leaving behind an extremely weak state, where Iran made a strong stand, and where the uprising started to shake the Middle East, ISIS found a very good way in terms of opportunity to in the power and continue with their aims. Their presence became a threat to Iraqi and Syrians sovereignty and also the non-Muslim also did face threat in Jordan, Turkey as well as in Lebanon [18].

On a different perspective, the advances of ISIS forced a number of actors to take action. The recent announcement made by the Russia-led anti-ISIS coalition stated that the Iran Hezbollah Kurds and other Shia are going through a battle with ISIS. Various international interests in Syria also face threats where it prompts the turkey and Russia to have an effective strategy [19].

In return, there are divergence geostrategic interests in the both direct or indirect intensification and participation of regional states in the conflicts. Moreover, numerous militant groups emerged as a reaction to ISIS – as Shia, Sunni, Christian, Leftist, etc. – had made the geopolitics of the Middle East more complicated. This emergence has posed challenges to regional future because they may potentially create their own political or territorial claims in Iraq and Syria, which could in turn lead to new paths of conflict and turmoil [19].

Impacts of ISIS on The world's Islamic peace and security

There are two very contrasting groups in the Muslim world debating whether the faith and beliefs should embrace the extremist ISIS ideology or they should leap into the 21st century modern world, as Turkey has demonstrated. ISIS is clearly a violent indication of this tug of war between intolerant Muslim conservatives and forward-looking Muslim reformists. Whatever debates the two camps conducted, both groups contend that the Western Non-Muslim world should stay out of their debate. They argue that Western security and law enforcement agencies should emphasize on their own citizens and track their would-be jihadists. In addition, they also contend that Western military aircraft should stay out of the skies of the Levant [20].

The Muslims are known to grow faster than the other religious group in the world. Combined with the ongoing impact of ISIS and other extremist groups committing violent acts in the name of Islam, the growth and regional migration of Muslims have brought the Muslims and their Islamic faith to the forefront of political debates in most non-Muslim countries. Little is known in Non-Muslim countries that Islam is a peaceful

religion as proven by the fact that most Muslims live peacefully and only a "tiny minority of extremists" among the Muslims practice and belief in violent means.

The Pew Research Center's annual Global Attitude Survey conducted in April and May 2015 make it evidence that the extremist is only a tiny fraction of Muslim population in all Muslim countries [20]. The study was conducted in Muslim majority countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Indonesia, Turkey, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Malaysia, Senegal and Pakistan and shows that only less than 15% of the population in those Muslim countries are favorable towards ISIS. Indeed, the study showed that the existence of ISIS was rejected by the majority of people in those countries. Only 1% among the Lebanese Sunni Muslims and the Israeli Arabs are favorable toward ISIS. In Jordan, only 2% support ISIS, while it is only 6% of Palestinians in the Palestine territories are favorable towards ISIS.

Turkey, among the most modern Muslim countries, has only 8% of its population favorable toward ISIS. The largest Muslim nation, Indonesia, has much smaller group (4%) among its population those are favorable toward ISIS. In Nigeria, more support for ISIS can be seen (14% favorable) compared with other countries, but attitudes differed sharply by religious differences. An overwhelming number of Nigerian Christians (71%) had an unfavorable view of ISIS, as did 61% of Nigerian Muslims. However, 20% of Nigerian Muslims had a favorable view of ISIS when the poll was conducted in the spring 2015. The group Boko Haram in Nigeria, which has been conducting a terrorist campaign in the country for many years, is affiliated with ISIS, although they are considered to be separate entities. Only 28% in Pakistan had an unfavorable view of ISIS, and a majority of Pakistanis (62%) had no opinion on the extremist group.

Impacts of ISIS on the world's peace and security

It is arguable that ISIS poses a very big threat to the world. As people from different countries become radicalized by ISIS, they join them in their fight. Their number of their fighters will increase and they will spread their activities targeting other countries [5]. Cross section of the world has been made in order to overcome terrorists' activities and to defeat ISIS (Payne, 2014). Some of these countries include USA, Russia, UK, Turkey, Syria, Iraq and most countries in Europe.

The Islamic State has been capable to organize, direct or inspire its supporters to attack its targets in around seventeen countries outside its stronghold in Iraq and Syria. The countries which have been attacked include: Afghanistan, Australia, Algeria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Saudi

Arabia, United States, Tunisia, Yemen, Turkey [21]. In addition, ISIS has established or claimed territories or *Wilayats* in around seventeen countries as part of its “five year plan” for world conquest. Among these countries are Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia, and Yemen.

Terrorists are not invisible spirits. They reside among men in various countries that exist on this planet earth. Islamic state of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) being a new form of terrorism in the terrorists world order perpetrate its evil acts from those countries it has the interest in attacking because it is somewhat being allowed some free hands to operate from there. This makes it possible for these groups to take off, hit their targets, return and feel accommodated. Many countries’ governmental regimes had in the past been indicted for abetting terrorists to operate such act, tagged as —state-sponsored terrorisml has never been received with ease by the United nations because it could cause out-break of crises and endanger the co—existence and mutual inter-relationships among the member states or nations. The fall-out of responsible government in some nations like Iraq, and Syria prompted the alliance of this social migrant that formed the deadly group called the —ISIS. Their sole aim is to work together to weaken the effort of the United Nations in achieving global peace and security. If all member states of the UN truly gear up in oneness to this measure, a permanent solution to the menace is very likely to be demystified. Thus, tackling any terrorist group like the —ISISl is as workable as getting every nation to root out terrorist groups operating in or from its enclave, even at the express requirement of the already and standby assistance of the international community. Well, this text is designed to address the issue of Islamic state of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and how such group constitute a very big threat to peace and security of the world, but certain mention would be made on other types of terrorists groups, how they are formed and funded coupled with how they stand a big threat to global peace and security [22]. They can easily invade into other European territories and any other countries including the United States in order to make their bloody movements a global threat to challenge peace and security in the entire world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be summarized that just like other terrorist groups that came before ISIS, the menace of ISIS to world peace and security has caused an alarming situation in Iraq and Syria where it has provided a conducive environment for this deadly group who had vowed to convert everyone to Islam with great possibilities. In terms of their mission, they have asserted that any resistance in the achievement of their obnoxious goal would be met with serious confrontational attacking both the two countries which they have dominated. ISIS is still considered to be in the fresh waves, but sending shock waves to the entire

people of Iraq, Syria, Turkey and America who have been struggling to curtail the excesses of this organisation.

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