A Field Study on Jordanian University Students' Attitudes Towards the Phenomenon of Terrorism

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Abstract

This study aims at analyzing the Jordanian university students' attitudes to the phenomenon of terrorism in order to determine the extent of their awareness to this phenomenon and its threat to the society's security and stability. The sample of the study consisted of (477) male and female students from Yarmouk University and Jerash Private University. The descriptive analytical approach was used because it was relevant to the study's objectives and questions. The study as well used a questionnaire as a main tool for data collection and analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the students examined have a high level of awareness of the phenomenon of terrorism in all of its forms. Furthermore, the data analysis showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the degree of awareness of the students regarding the phenomenon of terrorism due to the variables of the study at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$). The study presented a number of recommendations which matches with the results reached to.

Key Words: Students' Attitudes, Jordanian University Students, the Terrorist Phenomenon, the Attitude towards Terrorism.

دراسة ميدانية لاتجاهات الطلبة الجامعيين الأردنيين نحو ظاهرة الارهاب

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ملخص

تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى البحث في اتجاهات الطالب الجامعي الأردني لظاهرة الارهاب لمعرفة مدى وعيهم بهذه الظاهرة وخطورتها على أمن واستقرار المجتمع، لقد تكونت عينة الدراسة من (٤٧٧) طالب وطالبة من جامعتي (اليرموك الحكومية وجرش الأهلية)، استخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لمناسبته لأهداف الدراسة وتساؤلاتها وتم الاعتماد على الاستمارة البحثية كأداة رئيسية لجمع البيانات وتحليلها وقد أشارت نتائج الدراسة إلى وجود درجة وعي مرتفعة لدى الطلبة المبحوثين بظاهرة الارهاب على جميع محاور المقياس بالإضافة إلى ذلك أظهرت نتائج التحليل الأحصائي عدم وجود فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى الدلالة (α=0.05) في درجة وعي الطلبة المبحوثين بظاهرة الارهاب تعزى لمتغيرات الدراسة وقدمت الدراسة توصيات تتلائم والنتائج التي تم التوصل اليها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اتجاهات الطلبة، الطلبة الجامعيين الاردنيين، الظاهرة الارهابية، الاتجاه نحو الارهاب.

1- Introduction

Despite human preoccupation with many phenomena, and despite the fact that human history has not been free of acts of terrorism in any of its various forms, the phenomenon of terrorism and violent crimes and their consequences, particularly in recent years, has exceeded all that was known in previous eras in terms of size, images, and methods. Terrorism is now a global phenomenon that threatens the security of individuals, groups, and states. (Levy, 2017). Many armed organizations and terrorist operations emerged in various parts of the world during the last decades of the twentieth century, and terrorist crime advanced in the fields of economy and politics, transcending its traditional individual character to an organized collective character and becoming one of the dangerous behaviors that cause bad social effects and cannot be accepted in any Human society (Giunta et al., 2018).

Terrorism and terrorists are both old and new concepts in their meaning and usage. Regardless of its historical depth, its manifestations and forms have definitely expanded in recent times, motivating many scholars and theorists to build a distinct science for the study of the terrorist phenomenon (Post et al., 2009). Some consider it to be one of the most serious challenges of the twenty-first century (Procasky&Ujah, 2016).Many psychological and social researches on terrorism have concluded that the terrorist phenomenon should not be considered just as a psychological and social syndrome, but rather as a social tool with political implications (Mannino et al., 2015).This indicates that young people's vision of the terrorist phenomena is critical because their attitudes are related to their current and future attitudes. Furthermore, the attitudes produced by young people about social phenomena serve as the foundation for understanding and analyzing modern social and political situations and challenges, as it places human conduct at the forefront of thought.As a result, the study aims to shed light on the terrorist phenomenon by studying the university youth's visions and attitudes towards it.

2- Problem of the study

This study focuses on the phenomenon of terrorism, which has become one of society's most disturbing and perplexing phenomena. It has become apparent that terrorist operations have increased in the international arena in terms of quantity, quality, and danger, and their patterns and forms have multiplied, resulting in the deterioration of the psychological structure of individuals and groups, whether they are spectators, followers, or victims.As a result, among the youth, there is ambiguity concerning the concept of the terrorist phenomenon and its various elements. As a consequence, the study is concerned with the terrorist phenomenon by observing the vision and attitudes of university students towards this phenomenon.

3- Importance of the study

The study's significance is in giving light on the phenomenon of terrorism and the accompanying loss of life and property, as well as the various reactions

that occur. The study is focused on the terrorist phenomenon by analyzing the attitudes and visions of university students toward it. Furthermore, because young people's social behavior is heavily influenced by their attitudes in various life situations, they also provide us an idea of the range of behaviors that young people can use in dealing with the terrorism phenomenon.

4- Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to examine the vision and attitudes of university students toward the terrorist phenomenon. Because visions and attitudes are a measure of behavior patterns, studying the university youth's visions and attitudes toward the terrorism phenomenon is an important approach to identifying their aims and patterns of behavior in the present and future. The study's particular objectives are as follows:

1- Analyzing university students' vision toward the terrorist phenomenon (the trend attitude towards terrorist thought, causes of terrorism, and methods of confronting terrorism).

2- Identifying the level of awareness of the terrorist phenomenon among university students.

5- Questions and hypothesis of the study

1- What is the university youth's vision towards the terrorist phenomenon (attitudes towards terrorist thought, causes of terrorism, and methods of confronting terrorism)?

2- What is the degree of awareness of the terrorist phenomenon among university students?

The following hypotheses are made in this study:

1. There are no statistically significant differences in Jordanian university students' vision of the phenomenon of terrorism based on gender.

2. There are no statistically significant differences in Jordanian university students' vision of the phenomenon of terrorism based on the type of university where the students studied (public university, private university)

6- Theoretical framework

Terrorism is a well-known phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of time, but it has received increased global attention in recent years, particularly in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001.Despite widespread interest in the phenomenon of terrorism, there is no agreement on its definition or causes (Victoroff, 2005), hence there are many and varied perspectives on how to combat it, as well as definitions and theses on the concept of terrorism. The lack of agreement on a definition of terrorism may be due to a variety of factors, the most fundamental of which is that the concept of terrorismis a complex and overlapping term, complicated by the many political, intellectual, and ideological backgrounds of those who define terrorism (Al-Nais, 2011). In general, Terrorism is defined broadly as "the use of violent methods such as bombing or murdering to commit a terrorist act in order to achieve political goals" (Oxford, 2006).It is also defined as any act of violence or threat, regardless of its motives or purposes, that occurs for the aim of carrying out an individual or collective criminal project and aims to terrorize or intimidate people by harming them, endangering their lives, freedom, or themselves, or harming the environment, facilities, or property. Occupying, seizing, or threatening a public or private national resource (League of Arab States, 1998).Terrorism, according to another definition, is "a strategy characterized by international violence, driven by ideology, designed to introduce terror into a group of a society to achieve authoritarian gains or propaganda for a right or harm, regardless of the beneficiary party, whether the perpetrators are working in their interest or the interest of others" (Al-Bashri, 2004).In the book Basic Concepts in International Relations, it has also been defined as "the planned and unpredictable use of violence and the threat of using violence to achieve definable goals through intimidation, compulsion, and terror, unlawful violence is used to achieve political, economic, religious, and social aims" (LaFree and Dugan, 2007). (Grifwich, 2008).

All of the preceding definitions indicate that terrorism is a human industry that creates, practices, and it is a victim of it, as well as analyzes its aspects,

implying that terrorism in its whole is a fundamentally human and psychological attitude. The scientific observer of the phenomena of terrorism discovers a variety of explanations and analyses that explain the reasons and motivations of terrorism. Some attributed terrorism to political, religious, or ideological reasons, as well as economic, social, and cultural factors, as some referred to factors related to the terrorists themselves (cultural, religious, ideological, or psychological factors), while others referred to factors related to the countries themselves (regime control and dictatorship, violating human rights).Terrorism, in its various forms, has become a threat to all societies, as the phenomenon of terrorism has become more widespread than before, in addition to the recruitment of many members of society into terrorist groups and organizations that provide various services to young people in order to participate in terrorist activities. Terrorist groups in the age of globalization are distinguished by the predominance of the transnational pattern, as they include people of various nationalities who are united not by national or national issues, but by common ideological issues, as they move from one location to another, making it difficult to track or target them.

Those interested in studying the phenomenon of terrorism have attempted to explain it by using a variety of theoretical frameworks. Some have highlighted to psychological elements and their involvement in understanding terrorism (Hamden, 1987), where frustration is one of the factors that lead people to commit violence and terrorism, and a sense of injustice and persecution is a driving force behind violence and terrorism. (Borum,2004).Terrorism was also explained using the learning theory, because aggressive and terrorist behavior is learned directly by individuals through direct experience, as well as through observation, imitation, and learning from events that occur in their environments, and thus terrorism can be said to be a learned behavior (Baundura, 1977). Terrorism was explained using perception theory, which argues that people interact with their surroundings based on their perceptions and beliefs. Due to the global significance of the terrorist phenomenon, various studies have been conducted to assess individuals' visions, beliefs, and attitudes toward terrorism, its causes, motivations, and methods of combating it in Saudi society. Al-Jawhari and Al-Keshki, 2020 found that students at King Abdulaziz University in Jeddah have a high level of awareness of the

terrorist phenomena and attitudes about it in their study on the level of awareness of the terrorist phenomenon and attitudes toward it.

Giunta et al. (2018) found that terrorism, whatever its form or objective, has a significant impact on people's lives and is seen as a kind of intolerance by a sample of 1493 Italian university students. Antech (2018) conducted a study on the prevalence of psychological terrorism among Al-Qadisiyah University students in Iraq, concluding that there is a significant prevalence of psychological terrorism within the study sample, particularly among females.

In addition, the university's role in increasing security awareness of the concepts of terrorism and extremism. According to Al-Awamleh (2018) in his study, "Al-Balqa Applied University students' perspectives on the university's involvement in raising security awareness of the ideas of terrorism and extremism "the study found that students had a high level of security awareness of the concepts of terrorism and extremism, while the university's responsibility was to develop security awareness to a middle level.

Al Kafawin (2017) did a survey to determine a group of University of Jordan students' attitudes toward terrorism, its causes, and their perspectives on how to combat it. The study's findings revealed that all of the participants agreed to reject terrorism, which tries to scare and kill innocent people. They did not, however, agree on its definition, and so urged for a definition of terrorism to be agreed upon, as they feel that terrorism applies to individuals, organizations, and states regardless of other considerations. Regarding the causes of terrorism, they stated that it is difficult to define a single cause of terrorism, and that its causes are diverse and overlapping. They also rejected the idea of relating Islam with terrorism, arguing that Islam is a religion of peace, life, and love that rejects terrorism. In terms of strategies to fight it, they emphasized their dissatisfaction with the current methods of combating terrorism, which are mainly military in nature and have disastrous implications for the innocent.

Lahouek (2015) conducted a study in Moroccan society on the vision and attitudes of a sample of Moroccan university students about the phenomenon of

terrorism, and he concluded that Moroccan university students view terrorist groups as deviant terrorist groups and that the terrorist person suffers from a personality disorder. The study also indicated that university students regard terrorism as one of the most dangerous phenomena for human society due to extremism and violence.

Shoaib and Shah (2012) conducted a study on terrorist activities in Pakistani society to find out what students thought about terrorism. According to the study's findings, students oppose terrorist activities, believe that terrorism is a horrible occurrence, and are opposed to murdering and intimidation, regardless of the motivations or reasons.

Al-Amoush researches (2008) examined the opinions of University of Sharjah students in the UAE community toward terrorism, its idea, fear of it, and defend.The study determined that unemployment is one of the most common causes of terrorism in human civilizations, and that the security situation in human society has deteriorated since the events of September 11th. The study's findings revealed that the study sample refused to kill innocent persons.

Gharaibeh (2008) discovered a high level of awareness of the phenomenon of terrorism among the study sample of both genders in his study of (100) male and female students in Bahrain society. As can be seen from the foregoing, previous studies focused on the perspectives of a group of students from various countries on terrorism. The current study relied on past studies; however it was focused on finding Jordanian university students' perspectives vision at public and private institutions, with the goal of providing a qualitative improvement in this field.

In other words, this study is a continuation of previous studies that focused on studying the phenomenon of terrorism. The researchers benefited from previous studies in defining and crystallizing the research idea, and setting questions and research objectives. The current study is distinguished from previous studies in that it examines the ideas of university youth, because the attitudes that young people form the basis for understanding and interpreting incidents and social issues. In addition, the current study aims to search for the attitudes formed among university youth towards the phenomenon of terrorism in two Jordanian universities, one governmental and the other private, to reveal the attitudes, ideas, beliefs and feelings that will direct their behavior towards this phenomenon in the future.

7- Methodology and procedures

−   **Methodology of the Study**: Because the study's aims are to determine the level of awareness of the phenomena of terrorism and the attitudes toward it among a sample of Jordanian university students, the descriptive and analytical approach is the most appropriate.

−   **Population of the study:** The participants in the study are Jordanian university students (Yarmouk University, a public university, and Jerash University, a private university) enrolled in the second semester of the academic year 2020/2021 with a regular study schedule (e-learning via distance learning due to the Corona pandemic witnessed by the Jordanian society).

−   **The sample of the Study***:* A simple random sample of (600) male and female students from the two universities was chosen.Because of the large number of students at Yarmouk University, the Researchers selected to double the sample size of Jerash University, i.e. (400) against (200), for a total of (600) from the two universities. When the acquired data was reviewed, it was discovered that there were invalid responses to the statistical analysis due to a lack of data.So, the total sample size in this study is (477) as shown in Table (1)

Table 1: Relative distribution of the study variables

Variables	Category	Frequencies	%
University	Yarmouk	338	75.6
	Jerash	109	24.4
		477	100%
Sex	Male (from the two universities)	241	53.9
	Female (from the two universities)	206	46.1
		447	100%

−   **Instrument of the study:** The questionnaire was chosen as the primary data-collecting tool, and its design was examined in order to measure the study's aims. The questionnaire used in the Al-Jawhari and kioshki study was relied on, with minor changes to a few items.

−   **Validity of the instruments:** To ensure the validity of the research instrument, it will be given to a jury r in the field of sociology. to evaluate the items of the instruments Jury's comments will be taken into consideration and the researcher will modify all the required comments accordingly.

−   **Reliability of the Instruments**

The instrument's reliability was tested using (Cronbach's alpha coefficient) for each field independently and for the tool as a whole, as shown in Table (2).

Table 2: Relative distribution of the study variables

Items	Internal consistency
The vision of university students on the terrorist phenomena (attitudes towards terrorist thought, causes of terrorism, and methods of confronting terrorism).	0.91
The degree to which university students are aware of the terrorist phenomena.	0.89
Total	**0.90**

Table 2 shows that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the instrument as a whole has reached (0.90), which is a high coefficient that reflects the instrument's reliability.

−   **Statistical Analysis**

Descriptive statistics and an independent sample T-test were used to verify the study's questions and hypotheses.

8-   Results of the Study

First: results related to the questions of the study:

−   Results related to the First Question which states: "What is the university student's vision on the terrorist phenomenon (attitudes toward terrorist thought, causes of terrorism, counterterrorism methods?"

To answer this question: Means and standard deviations were used, and the items were arranged in descending order according to their averages in each item of the questionnaire.

Table 3: The averages and standard deviations of the vision of the study sample on the terrorist phenomenon with its three items (attitudes towards terrorist thought, causes of terrorism, methods of countering terrorism)

Attitudes towards terrorist ideology			
Item	**Average**	**Rank**	**Standard deviations**
I believe it is my responsibility to disclose anything that may threaten the homeland's and citizens' security.	4.25	1	0.96
I believe that neglecting homeland security, in my opinion, is comparable to neglecting citizen.	4.00	2	1.07
Terrorism, in my opinion, destroys the hopes of young people.	3.72	3	1.22
I believe that those who cover up terrorists, even if they are his relatives, should face harsher penalties.	3.71	4	1.15
When I hear of terrorist acts, I feel irritated.	3.60	5	1.21
Terrorist groups typically follow Islamic ideology.	3.51	6	1.36
Terrorist groups use Islam as an excuse for their actions, which is not Islamic.	3.48	7	1.28
Terrorism in its various forms is spreading in democratic pluralistic countries.	3.44	8	1.30
Terrorism, in my opinion, has become the most effective means of demanding rapid change.	3.40	9	1.35
I don't make excuses for those who put themselves in danger to carry out terrorist attacks.	3.37	10	1.33
Terrorist attacks, in my opinion, are a key cause of society's	3.09	11	1.27

lag and failure to keep up with progress.			
Terrorist strategists see the youth as a vital component in the conduct of terrorism.	3.02	12	1.34
I will not hesitate to confront those who use extremist ideologies to encourage terrorism.	2.98	13	1.34

Causes of terrorism

Item	Average	Rank	Standard deviations
I am convinced one of the most major reasons of terrorism is the rise of deviant groups that attract young people.	4.00	1	1.07
I think that terrorists' misunderstanding of the Islamic religionis the motivating factor behind their terrorist acts.	3.74	2	1.20
I believe that the growth of ignorance contributes to terrorism.	3.71	3	1.15
I believe that some governments' support for terrorism has encouraged its spread.	3.62	4	1.21
I believe that the spread of terrorism is due to the lack of religious awareness.	3.51	5	1.34
Strict security measures, in my opinion, are the key to combating the terrorism phenomena.	3.46	6	1.26
There is a lack of interest in the younger population, who makes up the vast majority of society.	3.42	7	1.31
Chaos, high costs, and poverty, in my opinion, lead to terrorism.	3.40	8	1.35
Extremist religious beliefs lead to persons who support them organizing to commit terrorism.	3.35	9	1.37
Terrorists believe that committing acts of terrorism is the easiest way to change society's unfavorable conditions.	3.06	10	1.25
Terrorists believe that using violence or threats to solve their problems is the best way to solve them.	3.02	11	1.34

Counter terrorism method			
Item	Average	Rank	Standard deviations
Creating a positive religious culture among young people	4.09	1	1.05
I believe that all governmental institutions and socialization institutions must work together to address this situation.	4.09	2	1.05
I think that one of the most important ways to avoid terrorismis for parents to keep an eye on their children and to know what their friends are up to.	3.84	3	1.17
Track out terrorists, increase penalties, and publicize their trials in the media in order to raise awareness and send a strong message.	3.53	4	1.16
I feel that enhancing the role of the media in raising national awareness helps to reduce terrorism.	3.43	5	1.29
To limit terrorism, I support the existence of government supervision over suspects' communications, regular mail, and electronic mail.	3.29	6	1.05
I feel that providing young people job opportunity helps to reduce terrorism.	3.21	7	1.29
I believe that eliminating terrorism requires the public's cooperation in crime prevention.	3.21	8	1.29
giving young people the right to make their own decisions	3.10	9	1.29
Organizing seminars and conferences for young people to discuss life's issues	3.10	10	1.29

Table (3) shows the students' awareness of their responsibility in supporting terror attacks, as well as their worry for the security and stability of their homeland. This is clearly apparent in their responses to the first item, which related to the students' attitudes toward terrorist thought. The first and second items have a high average, which states that: "I believe it is my responsibility to disclose anything

that may threaten the homeland's and citizens' security." And "I believe that neglecting homeland security, in my opinion, is comparable to neglecting citizens."The arrangement of the items in this field indicates that the study sample generally rejected or engaged in terrorist actions, and that terrorism destroys young people's goals and ambitions.In terms of the causes of terrorism, we discovered that the study sample has a high level of awareness of the causes of terrorism, that all elements in this field have high averages, and that one of the most obvious causes of terrorism among students is the presence and spread of extremist terrorist groups that attract young people. This result is consistent with the findings of studies (Al-Jawahari and Al-Keshki, 2020), (Al-Awamleh, 2018), (Al-Kafaween, 2017), and (Al-Gohari and Al-Keshki, 2020). (Lhawaik, 2015).When it comes to methods of countering terrorism, the students feel that creating a positive religious culture among young people and that all governmental institutions and socialization institutions must work together to address this situation are two of the most significant methods.This, of course, reflects the amount to which the study sample was sincere in expressing their judgments about this dangerous occurrence, as well as their understanding of its causes and techniques for dealing with it.The arrangement of the elements in this field indicates that the study sample is aware of the dangers of extremist thought and that it is a major cause of terrorism, with an emphasis on the importance of giving young people the opportunity to express their opinions and find job opportunities for them, as this reduce the phenomenon's exacerbation.

–   Results related to the Second Question which states: "What is the degree of awareness of the terrorist phenomenon among university students?"

To answer this question: Means and standard deviations were used, and the items were arranged in descending order according to their averages in each item of the questionnaire.

Table 4: The averages and standard deviations of the degree of awareness of the terrorist phenomenon among sample of the study

Item	Average	Rank	Standard deviations
I believe that terrorism is a global phenomenon that is unrelated to religion or nationality.	4.75	1	0.54
I believe that terrorism threatens the security and stability of societies.	4.69	2	0.93
I believe that terrorist activities carried out by Muslims tarnish the image of Islam.	3.43	3	0.84
Terrorism, in my opinion, is a barrier to society's development and progress.	3.37	4	1.06
I think that the majority of terrorist victims are innocent civilians.	3.33	5	0.99
Terrorism's purpose, in my opinion, is to generate fear and panic in societies.	4.22	6	0.58
Terrorism, in my opinion, is characterized as threats to destabilize and terrify security.	4.17	7	0.98
I think Terrorism deprives countries of their wealth.	4.06	8	0.75
I think that there are various forms of terrorism.	3.99	9	0.92
Terrorist activities, in my opinion, are only carried out for political reasons.	3.99	10	0.92
I think that terrorism is a vague and indefinite concept.	3.96	11	0.81
I believe that terrorism is a relatively new phenomenon.	3.96	12	0.81

Table 4 shows degree of awareness of the terrorist phenomenon among sample of the study where those students are well-versed in the terrorist phenomena. Terrorism is a global phenomenon that has no religion and undermines societal security in all societies, as students are well aware. The students who were interviewed are aware of the consequences and impacts of terrorism's spread, as it impedes and prevents

development. This finding is in line with those of (Al-Gohari and Al-Kashki, 2020), (Antish, 2018), (Al-Awamleh, 2018), (Al-Amoush, 2008), and (Gharibeh).

Second: results related to the hypotheses of the study

– Results related to the first hypothesis which states that: "There are no statistically significant differences in Jordanian university students' vision of the phenomenon of terrorism based on gender"

An Independent Sample T-test was used to identify the statistically significant differences at the level (0.05) in the study sample's vision of the terrorist phenomenon according to the gender as shown in Table (5).

Table 5: An Independent Sample T-test to identify the study sample's vision of the terrorist phenomenon according to gender

The vision of the terrorist phenomenon		Average	Standard deviations	No.	T test	Sig.
Gender	Male	2.74	0.86	206	2.419	1.440
	Female	2.91	0.67	241	2.371	

Table (5) shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample according to the gender variable in terms of the study sample's vision of the phenomenon of terrorism at the significance level (a 0.05), indicating that the students' vision of terrorism are similar.

– Results related to the second hypothesis which states that:" There are no statistically significant differences in Jordanian university students' vision of the phenomenon of terrorism based on the type of university where the students studied (public university, private university)".

An Independent Sample T-test was used to identify the statistically significant differences at the level (0.05) in the study sample's vision of the terrorist phenomenon according to the gender as shown in Table (6).

Table 6: An Independent Sample T-test to identify the study sample's vision of the terrorist phenomenon according to the type of university

The vision of the terrorist phenomenon		Average	Standard deviations	No.	T test	Sig.
Type of university	Public	2.79	0.79	338	2.205	1.350
	Private	2.97	0.67	109	2.394	

Table (6) shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample according to the type of university in terms of the study sample's vision of the phenomenon of terrorism at the significance level (a 0.05), indicating that the students' vision of terrorism are similar.

9-   Discuss the results:

1. The statistical analysis revealed that the students surveyed have a negative attitude toward the phenomena of terrorism, whether in terms of their vision of terrorist thought, the causes of terrorism, or the mechanisms for countering terrorism. This indicates the study sample's sincerity in stating their perspectives on this dangerous occurrence, emphasizing that they reject it and oppose its continuation in societies, regardless of the causes or justifications offered by those responsible. The students in the study are aware of the dangers of terrorism and how its spread makes them feel unsafe in society, as well as how it impedes growth and has an impact on the social structure. This agree with the findings of this study of (Al-Jawhari and Al-Keshki, 2020), (Al-Awamleh, 2018), (Al-Kafaween, 2017), and (Lhaweek, 2015) all agree with the findings of this study.

2. The statistical analysis of the students' awareness of the terrorist phenomena revealed that the students have a high level of awareness of the terrorist phenomenon. Terrorism is a global phenomenon that has no religion and undermines societal security in all civilizations, as the students are well aware. This suggests that socialization institutions such as the home, school,

and universities all played a role in raising students' awareness of the terrorist threat.

3. The statistical analysis revealed that there were no statistically significant differences in the study sample's averages on the questionnaire elements and total rating attributable to the study variables (gender, type of university). This is because terrorism is a global phenomenon with many dimensions that has a large and widespread impact on individuals and societies, and students are members of society who will be affected by it regardless of their gender or the university where they study due to technical openness, information flow, and the speed and ease with which information flowthus they are always mindful of the seriousness of the situation.

10. Conclusion:

The results reached in this study confirm a very important point, because the study focuses on youth attitudes towards the phenomenon of terrorism, and this concept is a key point in determining the nature of current and future individual behavior. The study of these trends helps us in modifying and changing disordered or deviant behavior.

11. Recommendations:

Based on the study's findings, the Researchers suggests the following:

− Conducting additional research on the terrorist phenomenon in various social sectors.
− Educating students on the dangers of new media in influencing their knowledge of extremism and terrorism, as well as encouraging young people to join terror groups.

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