

## **Digital citizenship values and their role in confronting extremism and terrorism**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims mainly to identify the role of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism. It also tries to determine the level and dimensions of digital citizenship among members of society, the level of knowledge of extremist ideas and terrorism, as well as the difficulties facing the contributions of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism. The study used an analytical and inductive approach in order to reach its objectives, and it reached many results, the most important of which is that rational digital citizenship and commitment to values, morals, laws, and legislation have an important role in confronting deviant and extremist thought, which undoubtedly reduces terrorist operations. The study also showed that the most prominent and important levels and dimensions of digital citizenship among members of society are diverse and multiple, so individuals and societies can choose what suits their cultures, values, and legislation.

**Key words:** extremism, political opinion, digital policy, and digital citizenship.

### **Introduction**

Societies in the current era are facing the changes and challenges of the transition towards the information society, requiring them to turn the page of the industrial age, and open a new page under the name of the "digital age" because of its repercussions on man in various aspects of his economic, cultural, and social life, which resulted in the emergence of what is known as the "digital society." As a result of the great spread of the digital revolution in all aspects of life, information and communication technology (ICT) has become an indispensable part. It is an effective tool for communicating with others, and it is an essential feature of the digital age (Al-Dahshan, 2016, 56).

Despite the many positives that this revolution brings, it has negative effects on the individual, as digital devices have become easily accessible to almost everyone. This led to the possibility of communicating with unknown individuals, the ease of browsing unknown and dangerous sites, the spread of negative practices that include abuse as a result of the irrational use of information and communication technology, and many different penetration capabilities such as online fraud, violation of dialogue etiquette, illegal use of materials, and assault on copyright. (Al-Naji, 2019,108) Censorship has become difficult on the part of society on the one hand and the family on the other, if not impossible, as individuals have become citizens interacting within virtual societies and are unaware of the dimensions of

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digital citizenship in these societies and of the standards that they must adhere to (Al-Hosary, 2016). which requires educating individuals on how to deal with the Internet out of keenness to employ it in the best way, peaceful guidance and electronic security when using it to manage its risks, and create self-censorship in themselves, so there is increasing interest in improving digital citizenship for individuals, because citizenship has taken a new form and images It is compatible with the nature of life and the requirements of the citizen, as it has become a modern necessity that must be highlighted in order to spread awareness. (Al-Masry, 2017, 79) Hence, this study comes to shed light on digital citizenship and its role in confronting extremism and terrorism.

### ***The problem of the study and its questions***

As a result of the wide spread and inappropriate and unsafe use of various applications of modern technology and social media, this has led to the creation of a state of unconsciousness among individuals about the concept of digital citizenship and its role in confronting extremism and terrorism, which may negatively affect security and stability in society and the state. In light of this widespread use of technology, it becomes necessary to promote the positive aspects of technology, benefit from it, and direct society to achieve digital citizenship standards that help achieve social security and peace (246, 2018, Alturki & Alharbi).

The world has recently witnessed manifestations of extremism and moral and material violence, and it has become a phenomenon that imposes itself on researchers. Due to its wide scope and its association with terrorism, no day goes by that newspapers do not inform us of some terrorist acts. Spreading the culture of digital citizenship at home among family members and at school and university among students and youth has become an urgent necessity that must be transformed into programs, projects, and initiatives of civil society and international and governmental institutions.

so that we can effectively enhance the protection of our societies from the increasing negative effects of technology while making the most of it in developing the knowledge society and building the national digital economy. From the aforementioned, the problem of the study was crystallized in the following main question: What is the role of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism?

## **Objectives**

The main objective of the study is to identify the role of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism. It emerges from the main objective in an attempt to define a set of sub-objectives, the most important of which are:

- 1- The level and dimensions of digital citizenship among members of society.
- 2- The level of familiarity with extremist ideas and terrorism.
- 3- The difficulties facing the contributions of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism.
- 4- Proposals that may contribute to activating the contributions of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism.

## Study questions

The study starts from a main pivotal question, which is: What is the role of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism?

From the main question, a group of the following sub-questions branch out:

1. What are the level and dimensions of digital citizenship among members of society?
2. What is the level of knowledge of extremist ideas and terrorism?
3. What are the difficulties facing the contributions of digital citizenship in confronting extremism and terrorism?
4. What are the most prominent proposals that may contribute to activating digital citizenship in the face of extremism and terrorism?

## Study importance

The study has two importance, the first is scientific (theoretical) and the other is practical (applied). The importance of the scientific study is evident in its attempt to provide researchers, scholars, and specialists in the fields of extremism, terrorism, and technological means with scientific information about the impact of the wide, easy, and unsupervised security and educational spread of technological social media among the various members of society on the security and stability of states and societies.

As for the practical importance of the study, it revolves around an attempt to present its results and its modest recommendations to officials and decision makers in Jordan and the Arab world due to the dangers of the wide spread of modern technological means among the various members of society, which may lead to citizens acquiring negative ideas and behaviors that lead to their adoption of extremist terrorist ideology, which undoubtedly affects security and stability in the state and society as a whole. The practical importance of the study is also highlighted by attempting to positively prepare individuals to be digital citizens according to society's standards.

## Study conceptual definitions.

### ***1- Digital citizenship:***

It is a set of rules, controls, knowledge, standards, norms, ideas, and principles followed in the optimal use of technology that citizens, young and old, need in order to contribute to the advancement of the nation. (2003 Brey) And it is defined procedurally as moving towards the benefits of modern technologies and protecting society and the state from their dangers through what is known as "smart dealing with technology."

### ***2- The digital citizen.***

He is the person involved in the digital society through his use of information technology and its tools in order to interact with other members of society, politics and government inside and outside the country. A "digital citizen" is procedurally defined as a person who has the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively use digital technologies to communicate with others, participate in society, create, consume, and interact with digital content. He is responsible for the use of technology and has knowledge of ethics and ethics related to the virtual community. This includes the behaviors and responses of others within the community of which he is a member. The digital citizen uses the Internet regularly and

moderately without exaggeration or transgression of digital instructions and laws related to the dimensions of digital citizenship. (Al-Muslimani, 2014)

### **3- Extremism.**

"A kind of ideological obsession that refines the personality of the extremist so that they become more aggressive and tend toward violence and terrorism as a result of their claim to have a monopoly on knowledge of the truth." (Jarady, 2008) Extremism is defined procedurally as exaggeration in something and distance from moderation and moderation. It is worth noting that not every extremist is a terrorist, and not every terrorist is an extremist. However, it is necessary to point out that thought that deviates from moderation and carries with it an ideology that encourages and believes in violence for change and forces others to comply is the most dangerous (violent extremism) and must be prevented.

### **4- Terrorism**

The unlawful use or threat of violence by an individual, group, or state against an individual, group, or state It is defined procedurally as "terror that endangers the lives of individuals, human lives, or threatens basic freedoms, and the purpose of which is to put pressure on the group or the state to change its behavior towards a certain issue." (Jarady, 2008)

## **The first topic: digital citizenship**

### ***The concept of digital citizenship***

Digital citizenship is one of the emerging concepts in information and communication technology, and along with this concept, the individual, social, and cultural characteristics of the human being have changed. Digital citizenship can be defined as the appropriate norms and responsible behavior in relation to the use of technology, a characteristic of a true digital citizen, or those who use the Internet regularly and effectively. (Schuler, 2002)

The Jordanian constitution refers to the concept of citizenship in Article VI of Chapter Two as follows: "If they differ in race or religion, Jordanians are equal before the law. There is no discrimination between them in duties, rights, or language. Defending the homeland, its land, and the unity of its people while preserving social peace is a sacred duty for all. The state guarantees education and works within the limits of its capabilities. It also guarantees reassurance for a Jordanian, as well as equal opportunities for all Jordanians.

Also, the goals of citizenship education are not achieved by a mere philosophical claim. Rather, achieving the goals requires translating them into practical procedures, and including them in the curricula and textbooks. The importance of education for citizenship is emphasized as it preserves the national constitution, supports the existence of the modern state, and develops civic knowledge and democratic values as it contributes to preserving the stability of society, preserves the rights and duties of students, and also works to develop their decision-making and dialogue skills (Jordanian constitution, Chapter 2, Article 6).

Shaltout (2016) defines the "digital citizen" as "the person who grew up with and around digital technologies." He understands technology instinctively. He is the digital generation. He also defined it as an individual who uses the Internet regularly and effectively, was born during or after the technological revolution, interacts with it early, has awareness and knowledge that help him deal with it, and is classified as a "digital citizen" when he is able to use digital devices (Al-Qahtani, 2018).

Al-Qahtani (2017) adds that the digital citizen enjoys ethical behaviors, freedom of expression, respects privacy in the digital world, and stands against cyberbullying. Many opinions have unified that digital citizenship is nothing but a new dimension of traditional citizenship. Traditional citizenship requires belonging to society, achieving its goals, and adhering to its social, economic, political, and other laws. In addition, "digital citizenship" takes many forms and images in line with the nature of the variables of the digital age and the spread of technology. Information and communication. What is also consistent with the nature of life and the demands of the citizen is the development of controlling policies that guarantee his protection from the dangers of digital technology while at the same time helping him to benefit from its advantages and deal with rights, obligations, and duties. In order to ultimately contribute to the advancement of the country and its components, the citizen becomes endowed with rights and duties at the same time in the digital society (Al-Samadi, 2017).

Digital citizenship is also defined as the rules of behavior adopted in the various uses of technology, such as its use for the electronic exchange of information, full electronic participation in society, and the purchase and sale of goods via the Internet. Also defined as the ability to participate in an online community, "digital citizenship" is a concept that helps educators, technology leaders, and parents understand what students, youth, and technology users must know to use technology appropriately. (Abdullah, 2015)

From the foregoing, it is clear that digital citizenship has included several aspects, including the cognitive aspect, which includes familiarity, awareness, and knowledge of the digital world and what is related to it, and the skill aspect, which demonstrates the skills that enable the individual to interact with the digital society. Finally, the behavioral aspect, which urges the individual to consolidate values, morals, and adherence to the necessary laws and rules. Therefore, the digital citizen must possess these skills in order to be able to use the Internet in a correct and safe manner.

### ***Importance of digital citizenship***

The importance of digital citizenship is represented in what (Ribble, 2008, 14) identified as follows:

1. Safe practice and responsible, legal, and ethical use of information and technology.
2. Acquiring a positive behavior for using technology that is characterized by cooperation, learning, and productivity.
3. Take personal responsibility for lifelong learning.
4. A tool that helps in realizing what is right and what is wrong.

### ***Digital citizenship goals***

The goals that digital citizenship must achieve have been linked to what is known as digital life, and the primary goal in education for digital citizenship is to improve learning and results and to prepare the student within the framework of appropriate and responsible behavior rules to use technology to become citizens of the twenty-first century, and its objectives can be reviewed as follows (Al-Jazzar, 2014):

1. Educating different age groups about the concept of digital citizenship in a pleasant manner.
2. Raising the level of electronic security.
3. Representing the country in the best way possible through sound digital behavior.
4. Reducing the negative repercussions of internet use in real life.

5. Spreading a culture of freedom of expression through literature.
6. Facilitating and clarifying the best ways for an individual to deal with situations or a specific electronic issue by preparing an integrated reference for widespread electronic issues.
7. Transforming the concept of strict censorship and lack of privacy into the concept of self-censorship in accordance with Islamic legitimacy and social values.
8. Providing a social media environment free of violence

### ***Digital citizenship skills***

(Park 2016) showed that behaviors in digital citizenship include a wide range, so individuals must have some skills that are part of their citizenship, namely:

1. The ability to use and manage most Internet applications.
2. The identity of the digital citizen: the ability to build a healthy identity.
3. Screen time management: the ability to manage screen time, multitasking, and one's engagement in online and social media with self-control.
4. Cyberbullying Management: The ability to deal with, detect, and deal with cases of cyberbullying wisely.
5. Cybersecurity Management: The ability to manage various cyberattacks and protect a person's data by creating strong passwords.
6. Privacy Management: The ability to protect the privacy of others and to handle all personal information shared online.
7. Critical thinking: the ability to differentiate between true and false information, good and harmful content, and trustworthy and shady online communications.
8. Digital Footprints: The ability to responsibly manage and understand the nature of digital footprints and their real-world effects.
9. Digital Empathy: The ability to understand the needs and feelings of others online and to empathize with them.

### ***Characteristics of a digital citizen.***

The characteristics of the digital citizen are the characteristics of the conscious individual who is committed to intellectual honesty and its principles and cares about managing his time and does not waste it without benefit and organizes his time in which he uses digital communication digital media technology and his clear position on the damages of the Internet and his endeavor to protect himself from these risks so he stands against Internet domination and protects himself from beliefs and rumors disseminated on the Internet, which may affect his thinking and belief. He is aware that they are corrupt rumors and can distinguish between them and the facts, and he is also the person who respects the other's opinion and leaves space for others to express their opinions on general issues without being subjected to sharp or racist debate with them.

In addition, he can, amid all these challenges and risks, keep personal information for his own account without it being stolen or violated. (Shukr, 2014)

The digital citizen should be proficient in the skills to deserve this title, so the digital citizen is a confident and proficient user of communication and information technology, uses the technologies to participate in educational, cultural, and economic activities, uses and develops critical thinking skills in cyberspace, and is also familiar with reading, writing, the language of symbols, texts, and digital technologies and employs them efficiently in cyberspace. The digital citizen should also be aware of the challenges in ICT environments and be able to manage them effectively. As well as using information and communication

technology in positive ways to communicate with others, showing honesty, integrity, and ethical behavior in the use of information and communication technology, respecting the concepts of privacy and freedom of expression in the digital world, and actively contributing to and promoting the values of digital citizenship.

(Gungoren & Isman 2014) also summarizes the characteristics of the digital citizen with respect to the cultures of societies in the digital environment in his understanding of human, cultural, and social issues related to technology, his practice of legal and ethical behavior with his safe and legal use, and his responsibility towards the information in it by providing leadership initiatives in digital citizenship.

## **Principles of digital citizenship**

It is the cultural, social, health, legal, and security determinants related to technology that enable the individual to define standards for the use of technology in an acceptable manner and to practice ethical behaviors while dealing with it, in order to enable him to keep pace with the digital world and serve the country in which he lives (Al-Hosary, 2016). In this context, ISTE (the International Society for Technology in Education) has identified nine general axes for the formation of digital citizenship and has identified them as the following nine axes:

### ***Digital access***

Full electronic participation in society; the digital divide is one of the most difficult issues in the knowledge society as there are meaningful social and economic benefits for each person. If people in different nations are able to take full advantage of modern information technology to improve their lives, Therefore, digital access is a human right that many countries have guaranteed to their citizens, and digital citizenship aims to consolidate the principle of widespread digital access to the Internet and digital information sources with the aim of achieving complete digital equality and equal opportunities for all members of society without exception with regard to technology (Akkad, 2017). Al-Ajmi (2016) defines it as electronic participation in society, giving everyone the opportunity to use technology, providing facilities for people with economic conditions and people with special needs, providing computer labs in schools, and encouraging teachers to use them. members of society, without discrimination, in order to ensure that all citizens enjoy full digital equality (Al-Masry and Sha'at, 2017). Hence, the starting point for digital citizenship is working to provide equal digital rights and support electronic access, and then cyberspace makes it difficult to achieve growth and prosperity as society uses technological tools in front of all individuals (Shukr, 2014).

### ***E-commerce***

E-commerce: The processes of exchanging goods, services, and information in the digital economy are called "digital commerce," which depends on the employment of digital technology in commercial operations. Therefore, it has become necessary for the modern citizen to acquire the methods and controls of buying and selling in the world of the digital economy (Al-Masry, Sha'at, 2017). Buying and selling via the Internet has become a reality that is constantly increasing, and therefore it is necessary to achieve awareness of the controls and rules that the individual in the digital society must adhere to in order to be a good citizen. (Al-Hosari, 2016) and digital citizenship educates the individual on issues related to the laws of the state (Adees, 2015). From the foregoing, it can be said that digital commerce is a commercial exchange between two or more parties. Transactions are carried out

electronically through the Internet, and due to the expansion of this circle, it is necessary to set up a set of controls to govern these electronic commercial operations, and digital citizenship has an important role in that.

### ***Digital Communication***

It means the electronic sharing of information, understanding the methods of digital communication, and helping individuals know effective digital communication channels. This requires educating individuals and training them to know the appropriate options for electronic participation. Online communication works to expand the network of social relations of the individual with others at the local, regional, and international levels, regardless of their political, economic, social, ethnic, and national backgrounds, in light of the shifts and cognitive developments in this era. (Al-Majali 2007) Digital communication is the exchange of electronic information through communication and participation using digital devices that help to communicate with people and organizations through distance acquaintance and the practice of networked services, which are many, such as e-mail, social networking programs, and search engines. (Al-Dosuri, 2018) Digital citizenship is concerned with the individual having the ability to make the right decision in front of the many available digital communication options and being aware of how to use them (Addis, 2015).

In addition, studies have confirmed that digital citizenship can help promote positive communication between the parties to the educational process. Digital communications are communications that deal with the principle of the binary system, and these communications are characterized by their strength and high quality compared to analog communications. Digital communications are of two types: synchronous and asynchronous communication, and digital citizenship aims to increase the ability of individuals to make the right decision in front of the available digital communication options and increase their awareness of ways to use them and benefit from them to the fullest (Akkad, 2017).

### ***Digital literacy***

The concept of illiteracy in this era is no longer confined to reading and writing only, but rather extends to the digital dimension, and digital literacy has become a goal for countries that seek to build modern and developed knowledge societies by providing their people with basic skills that enable them to use and use computer technologies in their daily lives. (Al-Dahshan and Al-Fuwayhi, 2015) And illiteracy in the current era is no longer limited to the inability to read and write, the concept has changed and a new dimension has been added to it, which is the digital dimension, and the real illiteracy has become digital illiteracy, which is meant by the inability to use digital technology. That digital citizenship seeks to eradicate digital illiteracy by qualifying citizens and bringing them to a cultural level that enables them to use and benefit from digital technology (Akkad, 2017). Based on the fact that digital citizenship is a culture, values, and behavior, and that digital literacy means that citizens reach an educational and cultural level that enables them to use digital technology, benefit from it, and employ it in the service of themselves and their society (Al-Masry and Sha'at, 2017), digital citizenship is based on teaching and educating individuals in a new way, taking into account the need for these individuals to have a high level of information literacy skills (Shukr, 2016).

### ***Digital Fitness (Digital Etiquette)***

It is defined as the digital standards of behavior and procedures related to the problems associated with digital citizenship. Such irresponsible behavior when using technology. Therefore, laws and regulations are imposed on technology users. Every user of technology must be educated to be a good digital citizen (Al-Dahshan and Al-Quwahi, 2018).



Due to the increase in dealing with technology in all areas of life, there has been a need to teach digital etiquette and behavior and for it to be an integral part of the educational process at different ages of learners (Al-Qahtani, 2018). Studies confirm that mistrustful and perhaps unacceptable behaviors spread within the digital world, such as preventing and depriving a digital citizen of all, and then in order for a citizen to properly perform his digital duty, he needs to learn the standards of acceptable digital behavior in the virtual world to be a responsible citizen (Al-Hosari, 2016)

### ***Digital Laws***

The legislative restrictions that govern the use of technology and the violation of which is liable to legal punishment, among these violations is the publication of infringing materials, scientific theft, which requires educating users of these laws to protect them (Al-Maslamani, 2014). (Ribble, 2018) indicates that laws related to technology should be of interest to school administrations, but the effects of these violations occur in the long term and need to be addressed during the school day. Here, principals should provide teachers and students with resources and guidance on what is legal and what is not.

The digital law in some countries is derived from its official law, as is the case in Canada, where it respects property rights and criminalizes identity theft, software theft, computer piracy, and spreading viruses. In the United States, the law emphasized the need to establish sites for sharing various materials and to support digital rights management technology. (Alberta Education, 2012)

### ***Digital rights and responsibilities***

It is an individual's awareness of the rights he possesses and the duties that he must provide towards the surrounding society during digital communication with the surrounding world. Digital human rights for digital technology also mean the total rights that guarantee a person the ability to circulate information and data in the environment in which he lives, the right to access and use it, and the ability to communicate with his environment or with whomever he wants through communication lines and networks in order to ensure that digital access mechanisms and technologies are available to everyone without exception (Al-Jazzar, 2014).

Al-Maslamani (2014) defined it as the freedoms that everyone enjoys in the digital world, and the digital citizen enjoys a set of rights such as privacy and freedom of expression that it is necessary to understand and be aware of. On the other hand, the digital citizen has responsibilities to be digitally fit and maintain themselves in order to be a citizen. Al-Akkad (2014) mentions that digital rights refer to the rights of citizens to access, use, create, and publish digital content, or to access and use digital devices and communication networks. This term relates specifically to the protection and fulfillment of existing rights, such as the right to privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression, in the context of digital technologies, particularly the Internet.

### ***Digital health and safety***

Digital citizenship is concerned with spreading safe health awareness for the use of digital technology and spreading health and safety standards to maintain the health of the bodies and minds of users. (Al-Qahtani 2018) indicates that digital technology has become the permanent companion of most people, and it is not surprising that it surrounds us from every aspect and we are almost indispensable in all aspects of life, so it was necessary to adopt sound habits that guarantee the individual's health and physical and psychological safety from this use. Al-Maslamani defines digital health and safety as all the necessary

instructions and precautions to ensure physical and psychological health and safety as a result of the use of digital technologies, and it also means psychological and physical in the digital world, where the individual dealing with technology is exposed to health and psychological problems, so users must be aware of it to maintain their health (Al-Dahshan and Al-Fuwayhi, 2018).

### ***Digital security***

It is measures to ensure digital protection and prevention, and in the digital world there are many dangers such as viruses, information theft and other risks that threaten the security of technology users, and the digital citizen needs to know ways to protect from those risks and how to address them, such as relying on protection programs Viruses and keep backup copies of its data (Al-Hosary, 2016). The risks that threaten users of digital environments range from infection with destructive viruses and information stored on the computer to hacking to tamper with user files or exploiting his computer with the intention of harming others, stealing personal data with the intent of impersonation or extortion, and stealing credit cards. The most targeted people in security breaches are people who surf the Internet, as the breach causes annoying problems such as slowing down browsing traffic and interrupting it at regular intervals, and data cannot be accessed. In the worst case, the user's personal information can be compromised. Therefore, users in general must be aware of the guidelines included in the axis of digital security (self-protection) that will protect them from the risks of infection that threaten their security (Al-Qahtani, 2018).

## **The second topic: Intellectual security**

Intellectual security is one of the terms used recently, despite the interest in history and Islamic heritage in it, as it is modern as a term and ancient as a concept. It began to be used after societies were afflicted with a kind of intellectual disorder resulting from extremism, religious extremism, and cultural pollution. Therefore, some people sometimes call it cultural security, given that culture is the product and outcome of thought. The view of it differs according to the different ideologies of the researchers, and as a result, the definitions that tried to clarify it were numerous and varied. The following is a presentation of some of these definitions:

(Al-Dossary 2013) defines intellectual security as intellectual immunity against various intellectual deviations that contradict the belief, identity, values, or interests of society, and that immunity is achieved through procedures carried out by the individual and society in its institutions.

Shaldan (2013) also defines it as a set of events and activities carried out by faculties of education in universities to immunize students' minds with sound ideas related to religion, politics, and culture in the face of ideas that contradict the correct thought in Muslim society, with the aim of preparing and forming a normal, active personality.

(Justin, 2015) believes that it is an environment with a special character and specific features in which the individual can feel safe and be able to participate effectively in society, expressing his opinions and ideas freely without feeling fear of persecution or intolerance.

### ***Intellectual security properties***

There is no complete agreement among researchers about the characteristics of a term, as well as with regard to the term "intellectual security." However, by reviewing the

literature, it becomes clear that intellectual security is characterized by some characteristics that can be summarized as follows:

1. It derives its existence from legal principles: whereas it is legally established that the Islamic Sharia has preserved for individuals all their beliefs and acquisitions. Within the Muslim community, innovation in religion has been forbidden, and issuing fatwas without knowledge is prohibited in order not to stir up sedition and intellectual chaos in society. And outside the Muslim community, he regulated the rules of dealing with non-Muslims in terms of avoiding arguments with them based on belief and that transactions be based on dialogue, tolerance, honesty, trust, and the exchange of benefits in a way that benefits everyone (Al-Hammash, 2009).
2. Relying on identity: In the sense that sound intellectual security is based on the three determinants of identity; It is the place, the homeland and the creed, and then reinforces these determinants, and any defect that occurs in these determinants leads to a defect in intellectual security, and then a defect in the identity as a whole (Al-Hamash, 2009)
3. Relativity: in the sense that intellectual security in all societies is not absolute and is affected by temporal, spatial, and social changes, so societies compete in developing their capabilities to maintain their intellectual security. Perhaps what the world is witnessing in terms of conflicts between organizations that have been classified as terrorists is a model that reveals the relativity of intellectual security. (Schrader, 2004)
4. Contemporary: In the sense that intellectual security is characterized by permanent movement and not stability because it transforms and evolves to keep pace with the rapid structural changes that the contemporary world is witnessing, especially in the technological field, proceeding in all of this from a philosophy and a holistic vision that emanate from the philosophy of society, reflects its higher interests, and responds to its needs and aspirations for a better tomorrow. Evolution and progress (Ben Issa, 2016).
5. Flexibility: Where the characteristic of flexibility is manifested in intellectual security when some present their ideas against the positions and ideas of others in a constructive dialogue characterized by acceptance of the other in order to reach the desired truth and the right path and adopt the best alternatives (Butnor, 2012).
6. Its impact is wide, as the events and facts that afflicted the majority of the countries of the world confirmed that all subversive and terrorist acts are based on destructive ideologies and fatwas that have nothing to do with Sharia and that most of them are outside the framework of the state, but their impact extends to all aspects of political, economic, social, and religious life. That intellectual security extends to all parts of the country and the world as a whole (Marzouk, 2016).

### **The third topic: terrorism and extremism**

The phenomena of extremism and terrorism are among the most influential and increasing phenomena in human societies around the world. The international community has paid attention to these two phenomena, and the two terms are often associated with each other. Recently, so-called violent extremism has emerged. It is considered one of the most dangerous forms of security threats facing the countries of the world, without exception, because it targets the security, stability, and future of their societies, especially since the terrorist criminal act contains within it the ambitions and goals of external powers that do not want to use their direct tools but rather rely on engines to create crises within countries, exploit its borders or the surrounding political conditions, or cause disruption and chaos in

the societal fabric within the state. It may encourage one of its groups to conduct harm in society, which leads to a threat to its safety and security through the use of violence in order to achieve political goals or interests that serve external, regional, or international parties. (Al-Dulaimi, 2010).

The forms of terrorism have multiplied, and the tools of extremism and terrorism have become diverse and intercontinental. Extremism and terrorism are no longer on the ground but rather roam through virtual reality and its tools, exploiting websites and social media in order to promote their poisonous ideas, attract individuals, brainwash them, and mobilize them in order to implement their destructive plans. Many young people and pioneers of social networking sites have been affected by extremist and terrorist attacks, and many of them have gone to an unknown fate, have been liquidated, or have become dangerous tools run by sick minds. Organizations launched terrorist cyber-attacks via the Internet, and new forms of terrorism appeared, such as cyber terrorism. It became difficult to identify the criminal, obtain terrorist criminal evidence, and pursue and prosecute those criminals because of the digital reality and its specifications that resulted from the information revolution and technological development. Thus, international restrictions and barriers are broken, borders are crossed, and security is breached. The safety of international communities and the commission of electronic crimes on a large scale from piracy, fake accounts, espionage, posting through fake websites, hacking into the accounts of security and military officials, and the accounts of sovereign ministries, are threatened by extremist terrorist organizations and groups. (Ahmed, Hala, 2019)

## Results

Through the above, the study reached a set of results as follows:

- The study answered its main question, as it showed that rational digital citizenship and adherence to values, morals, laws, and legislation have an important role in confronting deviant and extremist ideology, which undoubtedly reduces terrorist operations.
- The study achieved its first objective by showing the most prominent and important levels and dimensions of digital citizenship among members of society and that these levels and dimensions are diverse and multiple. Individuals and societies can take what suits their cultures, values, and legislation.
- The study achieved its third objective, as it concluded that there are few and specific levels of individuals' knowledge of extremist and terrorist ideas.
- The study also found, with regard to the fourth objective, that there are technical, informational, and cognitive difficulties among members of society regarding their ability to confront extremism and terrorism through modern technological techniques.
- The study also concluded that the values of digital citizenship are of great importance in the lives of countries and their people, as they serve as protectors of rights and organizers of various relationships.
- The study also showed that we are now digital citizens, and we must pay attention and be aware of digital protection laws and cybercrimes.
- Terrorism is growing and developing, which means that the danger is present and sustainable.

## Recommendations

Based on the previous results, the study recommends a set of proposals that it hopes will help solve the problems and challenges of the digital world and protect and preserve society from extremism and terrorism, as follows:

- The need to include the concepts of digital citizenship in school curricula and prepare an educational environment capable of creating a viable digital generation.
- Holding educational courses and workshops, in addition to television programs on digital citizenship and its themes, to create an informed and fortified digital society.
- Supporting digital control and equipping it with the latest hardware and software.
- Adopting laws related to cybercrime and updating them continuously in line with the rapid development taking place in this field.
- Paying attention to digital citizenship is a vital necessity for the advancement of Jordanian society and the development of human capacities and technical skills, given that development is no longer possible without integration into the digital world.
- There is a need for international cooperation in exchanging, chasing, and prosecuting criminals and in developing a security strategy in cooperation between local, regional, and international security systems to crack down on terrorist organizations, pursue them, and dry up their sources of funding.
- Modifying search engine settings and recommendation systems to indicate moderate and anti-radical content.
- Amending and updating laws and legislation in order to be able to keep pace with every new development in technological means, modern technology, and extremist terrorist methods.

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