The Role of Education in Immunizing Students from Extremism and Terrorism

Maher Hlaiel

Ph.D, Yarmouk University, Jordan

Prof. Hani Hatmel obeidat

Yarmouk University, Jordan.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to determine the role of education and school in the fight against terrorism and extremism and to limit the spread of this phenomenon among students. Terrorism has become a global phenomenon that is not correlating to any particular region, culture, community or religious or ethnic group. The researcher believes that the event of terrorism and extremism is related to several factors, including social, cultural, political and artistic. Where the twentieth century and beyond, witnessed a marked increase in terrorist operations and extremism. Many writers, thinkers, and politicians believe that history is a milestone in the history of terrorism and extremist ideas and a definite shift in the nature and patterns of planning and methods of committing terrorist acts. Terrorism not only existed in Western countries but extended to all Arab states. All of these things reflect an extremist ideology among young people who believe illegal Fatwas of intellectual symbols outside the teachings of the Islamic religion, calling for tolerance and acceptance of the other. Since security is no longer the responsibility of security men alone, safety is the responsibility of all members of society and all institutions of society must share it. The school is the second social center after the family, where students draw social and cultural values in society to create a conscious generation, the community loses the foundations of defense against crime. Therefore, the role of security institutions in the fight against terrorism and extremism is necessary at present, and for this reason, the purpose of the school is a sacrifice required in building the culture of society and the leading importance in the security dimension. The current research is an attempt to highlight the role of the school in combating terrorism and extremism in all its modern forms that threaten all members of society in their homes and places of work and this weakens their role and responsibilities towards serving their country.

Key Words:, community and integration, delinquency, educational institutions, terrorism and extremism, world population

Introduction

The rapid development of information technology has created a communications network that has made the world a small village. The different cultures and traditions no longer live in isolation from one another. Instead, they meet through books, universities, and educational conferences, and then through open communication networks (Maher, 2014). As a result of this technique, the resistance against extremism and terrorism is necessary, and it is only through the strength and effectiveness of education and quality, development and social justice, and keeps up with everything that is new and useful in the educational process. If our students are not immune to science and knowledge, they will be an easy target for extremism and terrorism (OSCE, 2014). Schools are a sustainable incentive mechanism to achieve educational justice for all our students in education and are keen on innovation and educational development (McGaw, 2006).

Each year, we believe that we have taken steps forward to find ourselves in the following year that we are still at the beginning of the road, and the responsibility for development and renewal is a responsibility shared of all members of society with all its institutions and educational, economic and governmental components. Because this process affects every family and every individual in this society, there is a common misconception that the workers in education are responsible for the progress or decline of the educational process. While the responsibility is inclusive of all social components, it is an integrated process, starting from family, education and ending in the labor market. The educational leadership is the secret of the success of educational institutions that is the way to prepare the students for guidance to start in life. In addition, the development of education, progress, and renewal in the educational system, deepening the components, exchange of ideas, and educational experiences between teachers to address weaknesses in the educational system that has become an urgent need, because schools need a lot of effort and work for success (Barth, 1990; Muijs,2003).

The Concept of Extremism

Extremism in language and terminology: Extremism has become a common term nowadays; extremism is commonly defined as a rejection of fundamental values, procedures, and institutions in a democratic state. In this sense, some researchers, taking into account a kind of value-based extremism, take into consideration that it consists of three components: exceptional, excessive and intolerant political opinion, belief or activity. Violent political action and activity directed against the democratic constitutional state (Ismael, 2017; Caiani, 2013).

Extremism in language is to reach off the wrong behavior. It is the opposite of meditation and moderation; hence, it may mean impotence or overkill, and that it is common to use in exaggeration and glorification only, the extremism also means exaggeration is the height of the thing, and beyond the limit, any illegal hyperbole is the door to prepare any fanaticism and to intensify even the maximum limit. Extremism is the tendency toward intent, which is the easy way to behave in it, and the extremist is the one who tends to one side (Imam, 2004; Omar, 2000).

Extremism in terminology, it is tied to ideas that are far from what is commonly known politically, socially and religiously, without being linked to extreme or violent material behaviors in the face of society or the state. Some believe that extremism carries, in essence, a movement in the direction of the social, legal or moral base, whose range exceeds the limits reached by

society. On this basis, Some believe that extremism holds its essence movement in the direction of the social, legal or moral basis that goes beyond political, social and religious consensus. Extremism is always relating to what is essentially intellectual (Saucier, 2009; Beres, 1995).

Extremism Characteristics

There are many characteristics of extremism to include any behavior that goes beyond moderation in all forms of action, including Extremists are fanatic of opinion so that others are not allowed to express their opinion merely, that is, the firm belief that they are right and others are in error (Zkour, 2006).

- Pessimistic view and reduce the work of others and recklessness.
- Rush and lack of restraint.
- Out of good intentions and moderate management

Difference between Terrorism and Extremism

The distinction between terrorism and extremism is a very thorny one because of the prevalence of extremism and terrorism as two sides of a single coin. The differences can be in the following points: Extremism is related to thought and terrorism. Extremism is about beliefs and ideas that are far from what is usual and commonplace politically, socially and religiously. These beliefs and opinions are not related to violent physical behaviors in the face of society or the state, but if extremism correlated with physical violence or the threat of violence will become terrorism. Extremist ideology turns into violent patterns of behavior from attacks on freedoms, property or lives, or the formation of armed organizations used against society and the state, which then turns into terrorism (Schmid, 2004).

Extremism is not punishable by law and is not considered a crime, whereas terrorism is a crime punishable by law. Extremism is the movement of the social and legal base, and thus it is challenging to criminalize it. The extremism of thought is not punishable by law since the latter does not punish intentions and ideas that directed against the legal rule and who has been criminalized. Extremism is also different from terrorism through ways of dealing with extremism in thought — the way to treat reflection and dialogue. If extremism turns into a clash, it goes beyond the limits of view to the scope of the crime, which necessitates a change in the approach and style of the treatment (Decker, 2015).

Terrorism

The terrorism is fear or intimidation, spreading insecurity, terrorizing and terrorizing, and it aims to create instability to achieve its goals. Terrorism is the terrifying violence that is used against human beings and against their fundamental rights to life, and the dictatorship theories that mean social oppression and abuse of power and violence (François et al., 1994). Terrorism is fear or intimidation, it spreading insecurity, terrorizing, and it aims to create instability to achieve its goals. Terrorism is the terrifying violence that is used against human beings and against their fundamental rights to life, and the dictatorship theories that mean social oppression and abuse of authority and violence (Francois et al., 1994).

There were some racist ideas in many countries of the world after the Second World War, and they also moved to the nationalist parties and movements and to some of the Arab people who put forward the idea of the superiority of the Arab element on all other origins. The dictatorial regimes publish them under the pretext of encouragement and intimidation, the use of force and wars, and glorification of false victories in the past, and try to interpret them to serve the idea mentioned, thus the practice of State terrorism against citizens and the persecution of other nationalities contrary to the conventions and charters for the values of heaven and universal humanity. It is difficult to believe that there is a specific concept of terrorism or a political crime acceptable to all so that it is fair to everyone. Terrorism whether local or international, which claimed the lives of hundreds of innocent people, as happened in some countries; it is a clear and explicit violation of human rights Terrorist crimes can be recognized by beating innocent civilians, civilian targets, burning villages, public livelihoods, services and places of worship, which are also international crimes. Besides, an injustice, aggression, and the use of cruelty against people. The dictatorial regime, which confiscates fundamental human rights, and the factors and causes that lead to such dangerous behaviors in societies are: (Imam, 2004; Tarawneh, 2015).

1. Ignorance among individuals, groups and even the leadership of a state that practices state terrorism.
2. The poverty and unemployment experienced by the people and sometimes the deliberate intention by the state to create this situation with the aim of genocide to eliminate a certain race or group that is not loyal to the existing political system.
3. The demand for self-determination which is always faced by rejection by closed political systems.

Moreover, the methods of treatment and control of intolerance, extremism, and terrorism lie in the opposite of the five paragraphs mentioned above. Besides, there is the need for international community cooperation and the establishment of the foundations of democratic governance and majority rule through constitutional institutions and the establishment of the rule of law. Stand up against the policy of sectarian discrimination and the need to establish standards for the peaceful circulation of power under the Constitution.

The Impact of the School in Combating Terrorism and Extremism

The school must be ready to do this humanitarian work and be in a position to influence the implementation of the appropriate management strategy for students adequately. A community must have a role in supporting the school where security is closely linked to education. Noble moral values are instilled in the hearts of its students and members of society, as well as security, tranquility, and stability. The school is one of the most important social structures that perform useful work in various governorates of the world to build and stabilize society because the educational system is essential for the survival of civilization and harmony to transfer the standards and values of culture from generation to generation.

The community cannot live unless its members find a degree of homogeneity and integration in the school community, which is one of the main pillars in supporting and rejecting such unification by teaching the values and standards necessary for society in the child from the beginning to achieve the process of social integration within social construction. The task of the

educational system in society is to integrate individuals into society. This integration is called the concept of social integration. Through the process, the members of society gain the values social values that instill within them the benefits of belonging and the feelings of national unity that create the symmetry, interdependence and social justice necessary to maintain the security and stability of society.

Also, education is vital to maintaining the cohesion of society and creating a genuine national identity and feelings of national unity among the members of a community to keep the survival and integration of population, which necessarily reflects the gains of homeland security. So, the role of the security school in combating violence, terrorism, and extremism was clarified.

In the context of the positive role played by the school in activating the mechanisms of control in society, but the social change and the weight of the current culture in the world and contemporary society increasingly increase. The limits of education in its traditional pattern and the imposition of a more critical role in the educational system in the absorption of young people Standards and values that maintain the security and stability of society as an educational system. At present, education suffers from a lot of pressure because of its shortcomings in the performance of some of the roles entrusted to it, which requires reconsideration with an open mind that does not reject the whole old and does not accept all new without study and scrutiny.

Conclusion

Terrorism and extremism are aimed at the existence of states and their systems and require concerted efforts to defend human rights. With increasing population and social media, behavior modification has become more complex, and the process of controlling and monitoring it is a complex process that needs effective efforts by all members of society to prevent terrorism and extremism. Therefore, it becomes binding on the society in all its institutions to work on the upbringing of members of community, family, and supply them with knowledge and science and support the need for cooperation with the educational institution which based on protecting the rights of society. The security can be achieved out through deepening dialogue and effective openness between educational institutions and security institutions through discussing the problems facing the members of the community and formulating plans, programs and joint strategies between the educational and security institutions. In addition to the development of new curricula to show how young people can protect themselves as well as benefit from international experiences, and to continue the role of the school and its activities inside and outside the school walls.

Suggestions and Recommendations

With the complexity of life and the increasing world population, controlling and controlling behavior is a complex process that requires the concerted efforts of all members of society to prevent crime and to control deviant behavior.

The researcher believes that the future vision of the security role of the school in the fight against violence, terrorism, and extremism should be based on the following aspects:

1. Develop plans to add new ways to prevent crime and extremism.

2. Developing joint strategies between educational and security institutions.
3. Deepening dialogue and effective openness between educational institutions, security institutions, and the local community by discussing the problems faced by members of society.
4. Linking the educational institution with the local community and activating its role in protecting the security of the local community and controlling and limiting deviant behavior.
5. Combine the efforts of social and cultural institutions that promote and support the need to cooperate with the educational institution which is based on protecting the rights of members of society.
6. Learn how young people can protect themselves from crime and how to get away from the underworld by taking advantage of international experiences.
7. Work on curriculum development and add new ways to prevent terrorism, extremism, and delinquency to show how young people can protect themselves from crime and learn how to stay away from it.
8. Benefit from international experience in the role of educational institutions in the prevention of terrorism and extremism.
9. Developing programs aimed at preventing crime and extremism in institutes and universities.

Activating the role of the school and linking it with the local community to protect the security of the local community and not restricting its activity within the walls of the school. It can be activated, by establishing a council called the Security Council for the Prevention of Crime and Deviation. This council is composed of many members of the local community as well as a group of members of the administrative and administrative staff of the school with a group of security men. The mission of this council is to raise awareness of the local community about the dangers of terrorism, extremism, and delinquency. It is working on holding meetings and seminars to discuss the problems of villages and governorates and try to cooperate effectively to eliminate the terrorism and extremism, as well as offering solutions that could contribute to reducing them and raise recommendations for decision-makers to activate them.

Acknowledgement

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