THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS BY TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS TO RECRUIT YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract

In addition to local and international terrorist organizations, terrorism's exploitation of social networks has become one of the most worrisome issues in various countries of the world. In this essay, we will try to address the "the phenomenon of recruiting young people into groups," and "terrorism through the use of social networks This will be achieved by focusing on the reasons for using social networking sites by terrorist groups, how young people and members of these groups are recruited through various social networking sites, as well as provide a vision of the various mechanisms through which it is possible to confront the phenomenon of recruiting young people into terrorist groups.

Keywords: social networks, terrorist groups, Youth recruitment, Twitter, Facebook

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Introduction

Social networks are interactive networks that allow their users to communicate at anytime and anywhere in the world. The spread of these platforms in recent years, most notably Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, allow communication to occur in record time which can have cross-border impacts. This can increase the intensity and speed of globalization movements and influences on various levels, so that an interaction that occurs in one region of the world leaves an impact on another region. With the increasing dependence of non-state actors on their external actions of combining soft and hard power, and their increased dependency on these networks, terrorist groups no longer rely solely on military force in achieving their goals. They have resorted to various means of communication, networks, the Internet, and websites to widely spread propaganda for its ideas and movements. Furthermore, it uses them to obtain material and moral support, as a tool to spread extremist ideas and beliefs, as well as to increase the number of followers by recruiting them using these sites' transnational capability. Without the use of these tools, it would not have been able to achieve its goals with same provision of time and effort. In addition to the advantage of moving away and hiding away from the grip of security services of the targeted countries, terrorist groups have used various social networks to promote their criminal operations, terrorism, recruiting young people and spreading intimidation among them to achieve their extremist goals. The concept that countries and societies are threatened with the penetration and spreading of extremist ideals will be discussed in this essay, demonstrating the importance of social networks for terrorists. We will explore the reasons that made terrorist groups rely on it to spread its extremist ideas, as well as to increase the polarization of its supporters and followers. Finally, in addition to exploring the need to spread awareness of everything related to the use of social networking sites, and to ensure its use in a safe and responsible manner by the group of youth targeted by terrorist groups, this paper will suggest some mechanisms to confront the phenomenon of youth recruitment by extremist terrorist groups.

The concept of social networks

Social networks are defined as "a group of websites that have emerged with new generations that allows communication between individuals in the structure of a virtual community, whose members share a common interest or semi-affiliation (country - school - university - company...). Communication between them takes place through letters, or viewing on profiles, sharing news and information that they offer to view, all of which is an effective means of social communication between individuals, whether they are friends we know, or friends we know through context.[1]

Digital social networks are also known as a group of social identities created by individuals or organizations with ties based on social interaction, represented by a dynamic structure or form for a social group. The study of social networks relies on the theory of networks used in this way. Curves sociological analysis is a field of study of social networks, and it was created to expand and foster professional or friendly relationships. Although they have several different names or labels such as Web 0.2, social digital networks, social networks, and networks social, social

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[1] Walid Rashad Zaki, "Social Businesse An Attempt to Understand," *International Policy*, p.180, April 2010, (p.97).

networking sites, the concept remains that social networks are a dynamic social structure formed from peaks and limbs. Peaks refer to people or organizations, and they are linked to each other by interactions social.[2] These links are one of the rreasons terrorist groups leverage social networking sites.

Social networking sites and networks have played a major, and influential role in the current era. This is due to their distinct features of being easy and cheap to use, the ability to access many individuals in a brief time, and of the capability for concealment of one's true identity. An example of this was seen during the outbreak of the Arab revolutions and the subsequent developments. Where there was the emergence of actors who threatened the security of countries and their stability, social networks became a valuable tool used by these armed groups and terrorist organizations to spread their extremist ideas and beliefs, develop their plans, implement their goals, and recruit many young people.

Types of Social Networks Social

Networks are classified into several types, such as social networks, network sharing networks, social blogging networks, discussion networks, and review networks. Social networks are the most popular type of networks. They are sites that are used to communicate with others, form relationships, and allow the dissemination of information, pictures, and clips the video is between users. An example of this type of communication is Facebook and Twitter. Networks sharing networks are becoming the default social platforms and are concerned with creating images and video clips for sharing with other users. [3] One of the most famous examples of this type of social networks are Instagram and YouTube. Social blogging networks, or what are known as blogs, are networks that allow the user to publish their own specific content through it, and this content receives interaction from other users who view it. Discussion networks are social networks that are concerned with discussing news, information, and opinions, and that promote commenting on them. This type is also suitable for preparing marketing research where questions can be asked to be answered through comments made by other users. Among the most famous examples of this type of means are Reddit and Quora. Review networks are sites that display information related to a specific service or product to find out the opinions of users related to that product or service. These platforms are of great benefit to both the consumer and the seller as the consumer can know the positive and negative comments of any service or product, and these sites do not allow the possibility of deleting any negative comment placed by any user. Additionally, they are also useful for companies as they provide them with feedback on the public's opinion on the business activity of that company, which can be used to improve the product, allowing them to provide the best service. [4]

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2 Morsi Meshri, "Digital Communication Networks: A Look at Jobs," The Arab Future, p. 395), January 2012, (p. 1).

3 Macy Storm, "5 Types of Social Networks and Examples of Each" (1-4-2020).

4 Ibid.

The Importance of Social Networking Sites

There is no doubt that social networking sites are becoming more important in our life's day by day, especially after the great development witnessed during the recent period, to the point of addiction. Some reports indicate that most of the young generation, adolescents and middle-aged people make up a significant percentage of the total users of communication sites due to the nature of technology. With the development and emergence of many modern technologies, social networking sites play a significant role in our lives, whether social, practical, or even educational. They are usually used to communicate with friends and family, or to keep track of current events at all levels, and most importantly, to entertain ourselves. All of this is why most of the world's population use communication sites. The importance of social networking sites lies in achieving continuous communication, sharing ideas, opinions, and experiences, following current events, reading stories, and interacting with people on the pages of individuals and public figures. Furthermore, networks have the benefit of marketing various products and services, aiding, and supporting volunteer work. This demonstrates the positive aspect that it aims to achieve well-being for humanity and make life easier. On the other hand, there are many disadvantages of using social networks, such as amplification of information, penetration of privacy, psychological problems, addiction to social isolation, limitation of creativity, and disruption of vocal language. Bad speech is foremost among all of this and shows the possibility of it being used by those with extremist ideology and terrorist groups and organizations to promote their actions and to attract and recruit young people. [5]

The Use of Social Networks by Terrorists

With the increasing number of Internet users in the world, social networks have become the most preferred communication tool for providing an individual's views or comments, sharing his information, and sharing many details of daily life with his friends list. Moreover, social networks offer a lot of privacy options to the user, such as a closed group, a private conversation, an open group, or a public page, where many different people can exchange views, opinions, and discussions. Thus, social networks have also become one of the best and most attractive ways for terrorist groups and extremist organizations to spread ideas and build followers. Newcomers can communicate with others permanently and securely. For all the reasons highlighted above, terrorist, and extremist groups are interested in using social networking programs to communicate with the world. Furthermore, the networks are without limits or restrictions, are faster and inexpensive, and social networking platforms are more user-friendly to distribute information and dissemination of terrorist and extremist ideas than other resources among extremists and terrorists. As such, they can access conflict areas anywhere in the world, provide advice, manuals, videos and operational security information, and attract supporters, r to join local and international criminal elements. Finally, it allows terrorist organizations to prepare their supporters financially and morally to work in their service, engage in its illegal activities, and assign them to carry out various actions that serve its interests and achieve goals.[6]

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[5] Islam, Alnajar "rowadalaama journal" (2020).

[6] Nora Bendari Abdel Hamid Fayed, "The Role of Social Media in Recruiting Members in Terrorist Organizations" *A Case Study of ISIS* (2013).

As for the reasons for the use of social networks by terrorist groups to increase the recruitment of young people, there is a list a number of reasons, which are as follows:

- Ensuring the element of secrecy. The success of terrorist crimes depends on the element of secrecy it is guaranteed not to be penetrated, and modern means of communication play a significant role in ensuring confidentiality.

- The possibility of communicating with a broad public base easily. The ease of communication networks provides the possibility of winning over some new audiences, and these audiences are often from a class young and educated.

- Decreased expenditures. Terrorist networks and organizations can play a role in national events and international when you own a computer and connect it to the phone "Modem".[7]

- Creation of information terrorism. The information and communication revolution contributed to the spread of new types of terrorism. As the of infrastructure in many countries of the world has been placed in the hands of organizations, terrorists are becoming computer experts, with the ability to cause severe economic damage without being forced to confront the security services and the measures security services take to protect vital targets from attacks terrorist.

- Information mining. The Internet is a library full of sensitive information.

- Ease of communication. The electronic network helps communication between members of terrorist cells. They can interact with each other and coordinate with each other, and even increase the chances of cooperation with other terrorist organizations through these technological capabilities. Leaders of terrorist organizations can communicate with each other and coordinate their work in parallel, and it is characterized by an abundance of information that can be exchanged in video and audio.

- The ability to mobilize and recruit new terrorists. This maintains the continuity and survival of the terrorist cell as they take advantage of the sympathy of other Internet users with their issues and attract young people with enthusiastic and exciting expressions; especially through electronic chat rooms.[8]

- There are people who have potential psychological disposition to be attracted to the ideas of extremist terrorist ideology from the beginning; especially those with a psychological structure "extremists." Social networks may lead to extremism among people with sensitive souls, especially the youth category, in light of the absence of role models, the relativism of morals, and their search for an absolute reference on which to rely and adhere to.[9]

- Planning and coordination. The Internet and social networks are a great means of communication for terrorist organizations and cells, as it facilitates coordination to launch terrorist attacks. Members of terrorist cells use social networks to orchestrate terrorist attacks, and distribute roles, work, and tasks of each member of the cell. Additionally, it

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[7] Iman Abdel-Rahim Al-Sayed Al-Sharqawi, "The Controversial Relationship between New Networks and Terrorist Practices" *An Empirical Study on Communication Networks Social.*

[8] Ibid p. 17.

[9] Azmi Bishara, "Paying Claims", *Siyasat Arabiya Journal*, p. 14, May 2015, p. 17.

can aid in obtaining financing. Members of terrorist cells obtain money from social networks by searching demographic lists to identify people with kind hearts, and then lure them to pay donations, alms, and zakat to legal persons or charitable institutions that represent a front for these terrorists. This is done in ways that make the donor not suspect that he is aiding a terrorist organization. Lastly networks are used in giving instructions and electronic indoctrination by means of visual and audio materials that simply explain the methods manufacture of bombs and chemical weapons.[10]

- The attractiveness of electronic violent discourse. Violent discourse with a political-religious spirit has a special attraction because it touches human weakness regarding the problems that a person is exposed to in his personal life, or what he sees it in a world dominated by conflicts and strife. Violent conflicts, and manifestations of global antagonism against the resources of the Arab and Islamic world have the power of targeting young people with electronic content appropriate to their age and ambitions. Also, internet content is not subject to censorship, which is appropriate for the age groups that rebel against all censorship. In addition, terrorist can leverage social networks to isolate the user from his family and social surroundings, within a virtual community that is not paralleled.[11]

- Ease of control of the "engineers" of terrorist groups in information mechanisms and communication network technology. Terrorist groups can circumvent the means of encryption and monitoring, not only by changing the location, but also by disguising themselves within websites, blogs and forums to the point that it is difficult to think about the extent to which terrorist movements and groups can exploit. For example, tourist, entertainment, sexual or other sites, and therefore social networks, have become a "base" by all standards. As such, the use of these sites determines the strategy and means through which coordination, determination, and implementation methods take place.[12]

- Social networks allow terrorists to reach their target audience in contrast to the old models of sites where terrorists had to wait for visitors to come to them. Terrorist groups have good reasons for using social networks. First, the channels are by far the most popular with the youth target audience. Second, social communication channels are easy to use and reliable.[13]

Recruit Young People by Terrorist Groups Through Social Network Sites

Extremist organization work to attract young people, through its network's strategy of attracting available and easy to get young people of all ages. Leveraging social networking and advertising, they lure in and then recruit vulnerable young people into transnational terrorist organizations, this is done through several methods. First is Image making. By disseminating

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[10] Ibid., p. 17 – 18

[11] Fayez bin Abdullah Al-Shehri, "The Culture of Extremism and Violence on the Internet: Features and Trends," in: *The Use of the Internet in Financing Terrorism and Recruitment.*

[12] Yahya Al-Yahawi, "The Internet as a Space for Coming Virtual Wars"*Al-Jazeera Center for Studies, January* 22, 2014, p. 8.

[13] . Gabriel Weimann, "New Terrorism and New Networks", vol.2, DC: *Commons Lab of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars*, 2014, p.3.

information and ideas among present and potential supporters of extremist terrorist groups, they confront the enemy's negative propaganda by publishing news of the battles and creating an attractive image of the form daily life. Additionally, they can spread their own ideas and propaganda, such as maximizing the desire for martyrdom and celebration to heaven.[14] This method often involves direct effort to make Jihad look attractive to a younger audience.[15] Second is employing a polarization processes where social networks are used in recruitment Whether through internetworks, or by directly sending the person messages from the accounts of terrorist groups via fakebook and Twitter accounts, or communication with the person electronically through a relative or friend from within, the groups invite him to join them and provide him with the required instructions.[16] Music and entertainment activities are also used. White Power and supremist groups use online computer games (provided through the websites and virtual communities) to specifically target young people to arouse their interest in the movement employment. The increasing popularity and sophistication of computer games are being used by extremist elements on the Internet to attract potential new recruits, primarily young people. The development and growing potential of these games as a tool for propaganda and recruitment should not be ignored.[17] The third method is the formation of recruitment cells. Terrorist groups form a "recruitment cell" whose mission is targeted seduction. Cell members utilize specific symbology and phrasing as they speak, where each word has a different meaning for the selection of new youth into armed organizations. This differs from the old traditional methods that were it depended on the mosques, and the target is attracted after knowing his psychological state, then focusing on the issues.

Terrorist groups push Monotheism, judgment, loyalty, the importance of ruling by the Book and the Sunnah and emphasizing that jihad is the solution. They then plant takfiri and extremist thoughts in the mind of the targeted young man and push him to listen to what makes him sad. This is done through him hearing sad audio speeches on YouTube, listening to enthusiastic chants, and using the "hypnosis" method. They also push the idea that Islam is far from true Islam, and that what Muslims are currently doing is an act that leads them to hell; this is what ISIS does when recruiting many individuals.[18] The fourth method is, concentrated intellectual nutrition or influence. After the targeted young man goes through the concentrated intellectual influence, he will find himself lost and his attitude changed. Prompted or called for in the search for the "virtuous society" which is portrayed by social networks through the dissemination of pictures, films, and testaments. These recounts, in poignant melodies, the lives of the young people who participated in "Jihad" and the dignities that befell them, as well as comparing them with the great leaders of Islam[19]. Fifth, the executive stage. The executive stage or the process can be distinguished from

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[14] Nora Bendari Abdel Hamid Fayed, "The Role of Social Media in Recruiting Members in Terrorist Organizations" A Case Study of ISIS (2013).

[15] Huey, Laura, " This is Not Your Mother's Terrorism: Social Networks Online Radicalization and the Practice of Political Jamming"

[16] Ibid, Noura Bandari Abdel Hamid Fayed.

[17] Lorraine Bowman-Grieve, "A psychological perspective on virtual communities supporting terrorist & extremist ideologies as a tool for recruitment", *Security Informatics, a Springer Open Journal* ,23 March 2013, p.3.

[18] Ibid, Noura Bandari Abdel Hamid Fayed.

[19] Ibid, Fayez bin Abdullah Al-Shehri.

other stages by the formation of extremist thought and orientation; it is the beginning of the actual joining of extremist terrorist groups. The injecting of extremist ideology is done by digging into books and fatwas, through interpreting and emphasizing certain texts, then downloading them onto the facts of the era and issuing judgments. At this point, the young man is in the stage of contemplation and choice. Next is assisted selection, a stage in which stimuli are used to nudge the confused person towards a configured position and then congratulate him on knowing the truth and promoting ideas when there are signs of being convinced of ideas. From here begins the actual joining of the organization under the slogan of guidance and commitment and the quest for paradise. Finally, the recruit engages in operational.[20] By tracking the activities of terrorist and extremist groups, we notice their reliance on the "persuasive approach". This leads to whoever engages in the process believes his own passions reflect those of the group., or an executive member who is submissive to the instructions of the leaders of the group that attracted him.[21] Therefore, one of the success factors of the organization is that it works to attract young people with its network's strategy. which allows them to gain the sympathy of many young people it targets. ISIS targets informing the youth category through its use of modern networks represented in social networking sites such as Twitter and Facebook. The Al-Qaeda organization had also previously relied on visual. and audio networks. This strategy allows terrorist organizations to create accounts on social networks, and to create terrorist owned electronic magazines such as "Dabiq" and "Daeshiya." On these electronic pages he publishes pictures and video clips, in which he portrays his strength and armament. he also uses these pages to explain how to make bombs and conduct encrypted communications. This is what led to the emergence of a widespread, and sophisticated electronic jihadist space. Without being able to use digital technology, it would have been difficult to organize in this brief period. ISIS is expanding by annexing many regions and recruiting many young men and foreigners' fighters into its ranks. In addition to recruiting specialists in the field of information technology, it is worth noting this organization was not the first extremist terrorist organization to use social networks. It was preceded by al-Qaeda in using it, but it developed it use on a large scale.[22] The goals of ISIS regarding social networks are broad, but they all return to a goal one major one: Gain more support and more followers. They use professional videos, Commercials such as ads, graphics, and articles to convince people from all over the world that they are worth fighting for. Not all the content they post is violent despite what the reality is. The terrorist organization is expending a lot of effort to make the caliphate look like an Islamic paradise. During its peak, it published pictures for parks, happy kids, delicious food, and pets to encourage people to come to territories controlled by ISIS. In 2014, the number of foreign fighters in the ranks of ISIS numbered about 30,000 fighters and recruits, all of whom the organization was able to attract and recruit The goals of ISIS with regard to social networks are broad, but they all return to a goal one major one: Gain more support and more followers, as they use professional videos, Commercials such as ads, graphics, and articles try to convince people from all over the world that they are fighting worth, not all the content they post is violent despite what the reality is, the terrorist organization is doing it the extremist made a very great effort to make the caliphate look like an Islamic paradise, and in the period it published pictures for parks, happy kids, delicious food, and pets to encourage people to come to territories controlled by ISIS.

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[20] Ibid, Fayez bin Abdullah Al-Shehri.

[21] Ibid, Noura Bandari Abdel Hamid Fayed.

[22] Ibid, Noura Bandari Abdel Hamid Fayed.

In 2014, the number of foreign fighters in the ranks of ISIS are about 30,000 fighters and recruits, whom the organization was able to attract and recruit.[23]

Mechanisms to confront the phenomenon of youth recruitment in terrorist groups

The absence of technological awareness and the absence of the purpose of using the Internet and social networking sites is the hallmark issue of our youth today It is a major driver of these youth's indifference to understanding the seriousness of publishing data and personal information. Failure to understand this may lead to their permanent feeling of pain far from the threat of terrorism, because they feel that their statements are of no value to anyone. Any change in the reality of young people's use of social networking sites may require a lot of action to combat their recruitment into terrorist groups.[24] This may include:

- Spreading technological awareness on how to deal with social networking sites and computers. Training young people on the safe use of it, explain how to maintain the confidentiality of data, and how to secure their websites, mail, and computer against attempts to hack it. Furthermore, educating young people on how to benefit from the Internet in their field of study, their field of interest, and goal setting, as well as introducing young people to the danger of electronic terrorism and how they can fall prey to it without their knowledge.[25]

- Preparing network-qualified security cadres that enable them to formulate credible, clear and effective networks messages, through which they can confront the lies spread by the websites of terrorist groups. Launching religious websites on social networks and other forms of media (according to concepts based on them sublime human contents) that reflect the concept of the Islamic religion, to close the door to those groups that us religion as a cover to hide behind. Terrorist group ideologies are far from religion, and there is a need to activate the role of scholars and thinkers to carry out the task of combating destructive ideas that lead to terrorist acts. as Also foster developing a sense of duty and patriotism among young people, and opening fields of work and Creative thinking, and not rejecting the other.[26]

- Developing means of persuasion and evidence aimed at removing the religious cover for terrorism.[27]

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[23] " ISIS and Social Networks ", (22/07/2017).

[24] Walid Muhammad Abu Rayya, "Identification of Electronic Terrorism," in: *The Use of the Internet in Financing Terrorism and Recruiting Terrorists*.

[25] Ibid.

[26] Al-Akhdar Ahmed Al-Duhaimi, "Arab Experiences in Confronting Terrorist Thought: The Algerian Experience as a Model," a research paper presented at the International Scientific Symposium: *Confronting Terrorist Thought and Reducing Youth Recruitment*.

[27] Ibid.

- Prioritizing the development programs in favor of youth, by formulating a new strategy to deal with employment.[28]

- Adopting comprehensive networks programs aimed at developing general national awareness and addressing fallacies and prejudiced thoughts that negatively affect young people.[29]

- The security services should also contribute to supporting the networks at all levels, through a stream of important security information that helps reveal many of the secrets and methods used by groups terrorism to attract and recruit youth.[30]

- National, regional, and international efforts should focus on analyzing actors across social networks and discover their features and activities. Efforts must also focus on investigating the suspects or victims of those relationships' reality (past and present), and further discovery of ways terrorist groups use social networking sites social.[31]

- Analyze how extremist content can be accessed on networking sites social networks such as Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram, and block them automatically. If left active, they may influence young people who follow these sites to eventually get involved in the activity promo and join extremist terrorist networks.[32]

Social networks represent a new set of online uses that form a continuum challenge to the security community, while these networks provide new opportunities for interaction and socialization between users, a huge amount of information is generated, shared, and redistributed by users it requires the adoption of new tools and techniques for research, analysis, and online data security.

Recommendations

What the members of these extremist groups are pursuing is not new, but in light of the current understanding of the great influence of the network's message that is being promoted on social networks users, a unified and solid strategy must be developed to confront these extremist groups that recruit terrorists by convincing vulnerable individuals of terrorist ideology through social networking sites. There must be a promotion of moderate thought and we must show the misguidance of these ideas and that they are not from the true religion. Additionally, security service must have a role in tracking and monitoring these sites, in coordinating with the international community to control the elements that spread terrorist ideology, and in the interdiction of violence against infrastructure and innocent people. Terrorist operations need to be

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[28] Ali bin Hamad Al-Khushaiban, "Networks and Confronting Terrorist Thought Between Intellectual Reality and Extremism Practice," a research paper presented at the International Scientific Symposium: *Confronting Terrorist Thought and Reducing Youth Recruitment*.

[29] Anchises M. G. de Paula, "Security Aspects and Future Trends of Social Networks", *The International Journal of Forensic Computer Science*.

[30] Ibid, p. 60.

[31] Ibid, p. 77.

[32] Ibid, p. 78.

seen for what they are, actions just for the sake of fame, dissemination of thought and show of force.

Countries must establish effective organizations to educate their citizens about these terrorist organizations and to clarify the reality of the Islamic religion as a religion based on love and peace and the rejection of violence in all its forms, and that it is far from such dark terrorist ideas, which Adopted by those organizations for their gain, exploiting poverty and ignorance in developing countries. What is happening now in most countries, especially Islamic countries, targeting young people through social networking sites, spreading aggressive ideas, polarizing young people and misleading them in the name of religion leads to achieving what those organizations seek and spreading terrorist operations by targeting vital institutions. Which affects the daily life of the country and puts the lives of citizens in trouble. Intense. This is reflected in the credibility of the state in protecting its capabilities from terrorists and their plans, and creates fear and panic in the hearts of citizens, which is what these traitors seek. The dimensions of the conspiracy must also be made clear to the young people who visit these sites so that they do not fall into the clutches of hateful terrorism. In addition, there is a need to tighten control over online money movements, monitor all suspicious donations, and also stop those accounts through international cooperation.

Furthermore, there is the need to activate international cooperation mechanisms in the field of security training for combating information crimes, especially those related to terrorism and the recruitment of terrorists through social networking sites. Given the danger they contain to global, national, and regional security, solidarity is to combat radicalization by setting successful international cooperation mechanisms and identifying contact points for the exchange of information easily. And it is easy without being linked to the laws and procedures regulating this, and putting national security above considerations of sovereignty, and considering these crimes as crimes against the security of the the countries.

Conclusion

Since social networks are interactive networks, they were able to make an impact in record time across borders, and to increase the intensity and speed of globalization and mutual influences at various levels. As such, any interaction that occurs in any region of the world has an impact on other regions. With the increasing movement of non-state actors to combine the tools of soft and hard power, reliance on these networks has increased. As such, terrorist groups not only rely on military force to achieve their goals, but have also resorted using various means of communication, networks, the Internet, and websites for spreading propaganda of its ideas and movements. It also exploits these means to obtain material and moral support, and as a new tool for spreading its extremist ideas. In believing, and through be said that social networks play a negative role on society, if it is employed in a negative way, especially if it is employed by terrorist groups to spread ideas extremism. The most dangerous thing is the use of these websites and networks to attract and recruit young people into terrorism groups. This paper examined the relationship of terrorism with globalization, as well as the use of technology to as a tool that brought extremist terrorist organizations to a global level. This in turn facilitated the spread and adoption of terrorist organization's ideas and practices by young people. In addition to identifying the reasons that enabled terrorist groups to exploit and target young people by looking at their weaknesses and

exploiting the advantages of social media in this, all of this enabled us to present some mechanisms to confront this danger and present a number of proposals.

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