

# Religious Fanaticism and its Relationship to the Attitude Towards Terrorism among University Students

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## ABSTRACT:

The current research aims to identify the level of religious fanaticism and the nature of the trend towards terrorism among university students and to identify the nature of the correlation between religious fanaticism and the trend towards terrorism, and to identify the extent of the contribution of religious fanaticism to the trend towards terrorism, in order to achieve the objectives of the research, (360) male and female students were selected. The College of Education / University of Anbar, as the researcher built research tools, the scale of religious fanaticism and the measure of tendency towards terrorism, and extracted for them the psychometric characteristics, and after applying the research tools to the sample, the results were as follows:

- 1- The level of religious fanaticism among university students is low, statistically significant, at (0.05).
  - 2- Attitudes of students in the current research sample are negatively high towards terrorism and in statistical significance at (0.05).
  - 3- There is a positive statistically significant correlation between attitudes towards terrorism and religious fanaticism at a significance level (0.05) for the research sample. In light of the results, the researcher developed a set of recommendations and proposals.
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## INTRODUCTION

Despite what the religions call and affirm in terms of tolerance, peace, love, and an affirmation of moral and social values, we find in every period of time someone who preaches and acts in contrast to what these religions call for positive values, so instead of making him his belief in his religion peaceful, loving, understanding and accepting of the other, he turns into a monster A breaker on the other, and we do not claim that these very values have transformed this individual into that, but rather a wrong understanding of some of the contents of his religion and the religion of the other, which is driven by the drive of detestable religious fanaticism, that leads him to this outcome.

Therefore, religious fanaticism is one of the most severe and dangerous types of fanaticism and one of the most complex. Therefore, it comes first in terms of its negative effects. Religious fanaticism believes that its sanctities, beliefs and religious values represent the highest levels of sanctification so that it cannot accept any kind of prejudice to them and interpret this as being an assault on him and his religion, which means that any slight spark could ignite a fierce war. Therefore, some researchers believe that racial fanaticism can come second after religious fanaticism, and for this we see that the history of civil wars in any country was not outside the religious and ethnic framework. Some of what is happening now in Iraq and Syria can be attributed to religious fanaticism, as well as what

happened, for example, between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland and elsewhere, what happened between Muslims and Christian Serbs in Bosnia, and what happened in Lebanon in terms of multi-sided sectarian fighting, and what is happening in many countries of the world today. All are examples of the ferocity of war or religious-motivated violence.

In addition, many religions and many peoples of the world have witnessed in recent years the spread of the phenomenon of religious fanaticism, one of the causes of which was the religious discourse that has been characterized in recent times by its aggressive, fanatical tendency, which is totally inconsistent with the truth of religion and its teachings. Religious discourses have contributed to spreading and consolidating the indications of fanaticism and intellectual stagnation by denying or rejecting the meanings of tolerance, respect for others, cooperation and other human values, and the use of religious beliefs for political purposes, in addition to setting negative stereotypes ready to judge some religions and beliefs, often constituted a challenge. Faced with the growth of a global society dominated by tolerance. In an era in which the distance between people with different opinions, beliefs and beliefs has shrunk, and the need for tolerance has become more urgent (Human Rights Council, Item 2, 2006)

In 1963, the United Nations began its discussions on ending religious fanaticism, which was accompanied by the Second Vatican World Assembly, which also discussed the issue of religious and ethnic fanaticism,

and which resulted in several decisions, including the agreement to combat religious fanaticism, which was at the top of the priorities of the United Kingdom government, starting from 1964 and the following years. Zamili, 2019, 2)

Religious fanaticism would also entrench estrangement, hatred and hatred between different religions on the one hand, and individuals on the other hand. This makes coexistence between them impossible, which may help in the growth and development of trends supporting terrorism practiced towards the different other, as these trends may narrow and concentrate around his world and his narrow or narrow ideas, and perhaps unite with these trends (Eid, 2000, 85). Trends become inflexible and stereotyped at a later stage, and it is possible at any time they turn into a reaction to specific events or groups in a specific way (Lambert and Wallace, 1993, 114), as extremism, fanaticism, tendency and prejudice are concepts associated with the concept of direction as a psychological, cognitive and behavioral determinant. Character (Abu Dawaba, 2012, 3).

#### **Research problem:**

There are many religions, sects, and religious sects in Iraqi society, in addition to the emergence of religious political parties and currents after the occupation of Iraq in (2003), and then the emergence of terrorist organizations that take religion as a cover and justification for their terrorist acts, all these variables, events and influences practiced by these parties, and means of communication and communication. The one that it used and harnessed to serve its purposes and goals are considered factors that nourish and push for the emergence of fanaticism of all kinds and forms, and support and support extremism, terrorism and violence among youth. It is also considered one of the causes of threatening the unity and harmony of society, if it is used for this purpose. The problem of religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism is one of the problems of our current life, which has become a sign of our daily life, as everyone suffers from its dangerous negative effects on the individual and society.

The problem of the current research stems from the fact that we still know little about the relationship between religious fanaticism and the trend towards terrorism for members of society, including university students, and the extent of the seriousness of religious fanaticism and the trend towards terrorism among young people in general, including university students. Some researchers indicate that religious fanaticism It is the one that leads to violence and terrorism, and that the Arab community in general and the Iraqi society in particular have faced the most severe types of harm and destruction at the hands of terrorism. Research and studies on this topic need more depth,

comprehensiveness and field studies. Accordingly, the main question of the current research was: What is the nature of the relationship between Religious fanaticism and the trend towards terrorism among university students?

The importance of the research: The importance of the current research appears in the following points:

1. The research deals with an important segment, namely university youth, the pillar of the nation and its future, and the influential people in its future events, especially the study of topics related to youth, such as the current research variables.

1. The importance of the research appears from the seriousness of religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism that affects determining, directing and pushing individuals' behavior in a specific direction. The current research tries to identify the results of the negative and terrorist effects on the research sample represented in measuring the level of religious fanaticism and its relationship to university students 'attitudes towards They have terror.

2. Providing two tools, namely the Religious Fanaticism Scale and the Attitude Toward Terrorism Scale, which possess the psychometric properties of psychological scales. They can be used in future applied studies and research, and by other researchers.

#### **Research aims:**

The current research aims to:

1 - Knowing the level of religious fanaticism among university students.

2 - Identify the significance of the differences in religious fanaticism among university students according to the gender variable (males, females).

3- Recognizing the trend towards terrorism among university students.

4 - Identify the significance of the differences in the trend towards terrorism among university students according to the gender variable (males, females).

5- Knowing the nature of the relationship between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism among university students.

#### **Defining terms:**

The researcher defined the research variables as follows:

Religious Fanaticism:

(Fanaticism that defines and directs the behavior and feelings of the individual towards the religious beliefs in which he and his group believes in an exaggerated manner, so that it leaves no room for tolerance or acceptance of others or other beliefs).

Attitude Towards Terrorism :

(A acquired psychological readiness towards terrorism that appears through support, approval, support or rejection and condemnation of the use of terrorism against others or support for terrorist acts or operations carried out by terrorist groups).

Theoretical framework :

First / Religious fanaticism:

Religious fanaticism is a form of human fanaticism. is a concept to describe discrimination or discrimination on the basis of religion, either driven by individual fanaticism, especially towards religious beliefs, or fanaticism against the other in general, and it also includes the individual's belief that the religion to which he belongs and embraces the highest and highest religions, and sympathy with Individuals who condemn the same religion, and despise or disparage other religions and individuals who adhere to them.

Religious fanaticism did not receive widespread and great interest by psychologists because it was not a problem or a widespread phenomenon in Europe after the Second World War, especially after the end of the issue of anti-Semitism. The religious the world witnessed (Christmas, 2019).

Researchers and psychologists have discussed and interpreted fanaticism in its various forms and forms, and it was possible to extract three contents that are basic criteria for judging fanaticism, which are the criterion of (irrationality), the criterion of (harsh feelings towards others) and the criterion of (discrimination), and many theories and explanations have emerged to explain fanaticism. Such as the theory of psychoanalysis led by (Freud), the theory of (frustration - aggression), and the theory of conflict between groups that focus on how and when fanaticism is born and arises, whether in a specific society, group or culture, as a result of the occurrence of different conflicts resulting from the interaction between different groups These theories focus on cultural factors and group norms, which Sharif explained and emphasized in his studies. (Sherif. Et.al, 1961. 41)

As for the theories of learning, they explain fanaticism as a learned behavior that is acquired and learned during the process of socialization, including theories of social learning, represented by (Pandora), which emphasizes learning by simulation and modeling, then come cognitive theories to provide their explanations for the topic of fanaticism through the theory of social categorization theory ), Presented by both "Tajfel" and "Black" (Tajfel & Billig, 1969) who explained that individuals classify their world into two categories (we) and (them) and that the process of differentiation and separation does not take place until after this division is completed (Tajfel , 1973,75).

Gordon Allport (1954) also presented his ideas in his book (The Nature of Fanaticism), which was published in 1954, and classified fanaticism according to an ascending scale consisting of five successive stages, which are: That the fanatic person prevents the other party from expressing his dissenting opinion, Then isolation and avoiding members of other groups, then discrimination for his group and giving them privacy without others, then physical assault on others, and the

last stage the desire to exclude others by getting rid of them and killing them. (Gordon Allport, 1954)

Second / the trend towards terrorism:

Trends perform important functions in a person's life, as they are considered important guides for behavior, and according to (Jordan Port) they are mental, psychological and neurological preparations that have been formed in the individual through experience and learning. Some researchers confirm that the trend in general has three components: (cognitive, emotional and behavioral). The definition of direction from the viewpoint of Wrightsman & Deaux (1981) that it is the fixed orientation or the stable organization of cognitive, emotional and behavioral processes, which are the three components of the trend that have been mentioned (Wrightsmen & Deaux, 1981,361), and one of the most important characteristics of the trend is that it is acquired. It is not hereditary, that is, it is acquired and learned during an individual's life history (Abdullah, 1989, 41). The psychological direction of the individual can be modified or shaped through the cognitive component and the cognitive processes that he has, and it is by exposing the individual to new experiences and information related to the trend. (Lambert & Wallace, 1993: 113).

Several theories have emerged that explain trends, including the learning theory that believes that learning directions is like learning habits, and the interpretation of learning directions is related to the world. Carl Hovland and other scientists who emphasized that learning is what determines the trends of individuals, while the cognitive orientation confirms that individuals They are looking for balance, harmony and consistency between their behavior and attitudes, and on the other hand, the owners of this approach confirm that individuals accept trends that are consistent and consistent with the individual's cognitive structure. As for the cognitive dissonance theory that is related to the world by Leon Festinger, it asserts that cognitive dissonance is a state of psychological excitement that stands in the way to prevent the occurrence of consistency between attitudes and behavior, and this theory assumes that there are pressures on the individual for the consistency between his values and behavior on the one hand and between his trends on the one hand. On the other hand . (Muhammad, 2010, 27)

Research methodology and procedures:

For the purpose of achieving the research objectives, the researcher has taken the following measures:

First: the research community and its sample:

The current research community is determined by the students of the College of Education for Human Sciences / University of Anbar, as their number for the academic year 2019-2020 reached (3867) male and female students by (2203) male and (1664) female students distributed into six departments.

The research sample :

A random sample of the college's students was selected whose size was (320) male and female students by (180) male and (140) female students distributed into four departments and for different levels of study, who

represent (8.27%) of the original research community, and as shown in Table (1)

Table (1) Distribution of the individuals of the current research sample according to the departments and the gender variable

total	female	male	sections
130	60	70	Educational and psychological sciences
70	30	40	Date
60	30	30	English
60	20	40	Quran Sciences
320	140	180	Total

### Search tools:

In order to measure the two variables of the research, religious fanaticism and students' attitudes towards terrorism, and to achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher took the following measures:

1 - The Religious Fanaticism Scale: The theories of fanaticism and the literature on the subject were reviewed and a set of Arab and foreign measures of fanaticism, which the researcher was able to obtain, and after studying its various aspects, the researcher decided to build the scale of religious fanaticism in the current research, and to achieve this, the researcher first defined religious fanaticism, which is: (Fanaticism that defines and directs the behavior and feelings of the individual towards the religious beliefs in which he and his group believe in an exaggerated manner, so that it leaves no place for tolerance or acceptance of others or other beliefs), then the researcher formulated (31) paragraphs according to Likert's method, and the alternatives to the answer were (I agree Absolutely, largely agree, somewhat agree, disagree)

2 - Attitude Toward Terrorism Scale: The researcher searched for a trend toward terrorism scale that could be applicable to the research sample, university students, and consistent with the psychological and mental characteristics of this segment. After reviewing the literature and the available set of measures, the researcher did not find a standard that achieves the objectives of the current research and can be applied to the research sample, so the researcher decided to build a scale of university students' attitudes toward terrorism, and accordingly the researcher first developed a definition of the trend towards terrorism, which is: (an acquired psychological readiness towards terrorism) It appears through support and approval, support or rejection and denunciation of the use of terrorism against others or support for terrorist acts or

operations carried out by terrorist groups), then he formulated (26) paragraphs, and the alternatives are: (Very agree, agree, neutral, opposing, very opposing)

### Adaptive psychometric properties:

The researcher calculated the psychometric properties of the two scales on the current research sample, represented in the validity, validity and reliability of the two scales, and as follows:

### Paragraphs validity:

In order to extract the validity of the paragraphs, the researcher took the following steps:

A - The paragraphs of each scale were placed in a special form, which included the theoretical definition of the researcher and each variable and was presented to a group of faculty members in the Department of Educational and Psychological Sciences / University of Anbar, as experts judging the paragraphs, and they were asked to judge the validity of the paragraphs of each scale.

B - The forms were collected after the paragraphs arbitration process was completed, and the arbitrators' observations were studied, and in light of this, (1) a paragraph for the scale of religious fanaticism was excluded and (2) a paragraph for the trend toward terrorism scale was excluded because it was considered invalid, and some other paragraphs were amended.

### Exploratory application:

For the purpose of conducting the exploratory application, the researcher prepared the instructions for answering each scale, on the instructions page that included general information about the sample used for research purposes, then the researcher applied the exploratory application of the form prepared for the research, which was intended to identify the clarity of the paragraphs of the two scales, and the effectiveness of the alternatives for each measure And the clarity of the instructions and the definition of the method of



answering the paragraphs, as well as the identification of the average time taken to answer each scale, and to achieve this, the researcher randomly selected a sample of (25) students from among the college students representing the exploratory sample, and as a result of this application it became clear that the paragraphs of each scale and its instructions are clear, And that the time taken for the answer is between (15-20) minutes.

#### **Paragraph analysis:**

The two scales were applied to the research sample of (320) male and female students from the departments of the College of Education for Human Sciences, and then the researcher analyzed the paragraphs for the two scales, as follows:

First / The method of the two extremes: (Contrasted group)

The number of questionnaires that were subjected to statistical analysis as a result of this procedure reached (172) forms, (86) for the upper group and (86) for the lower group, then the items of the two scales were analyzed using the t-test equation for two independent samples (t-test) to test the differences between the upper group and the lower group. For each paragraph of each scale, then the extracted T value for each paragraph was compared with the tabular T value, and it became clear that all the paragraphs, for both measures, were distinguished at a significance level (0.05).

Second: The relationship of the paragraph score to the overall score (Internal consistency): Internal consistency Method

This method is used to extract the internal consistency of the paragraph by calculating the correlational relationship of the scores of each paragraph on the scale and the total score of the scale (Nannally, 1978, 262). To achieve this, the researcher used the Pearson Correlation Coefficient to find the correlation between the degree of each paragraph with the total score of each scale, and for all members of the research sample of (320) male and female students, and the results indicated that the values of all correlation coefficients between each paragraph and the total score of each scale, applied in the research The current was statistically significant at a significance level (0.05)

#### **Stability: Reliability:**

Reliability is defined as the consistency of results and on this basis, the scale is considered constant if the same results are obtained when re-applying it to individuals themselves and under the same application conditions (Al-Zobaie et al. 1981, 30). To extract the stability of the two measures, the researcher calculated the reliability in two ways:

First / Test-retest method:

Each scale was applied twice, with an interval of (14) days, as Adams believes that re-applying the scale a second time to see its stability should not exceed two weeks from its application in the first time (Adams, 1964,58), so a random sample of (75) male and female

students, (40) male and (35) female students, whose forms were determined during the first application, they were re-applied to them for the second time, after which the reliability coefficient of each scale was extracted by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between the degrees of application. The first and second application. The correlation coefficient for the scale of religious fanaticism reached (0.81), while the correlation coefficient for the trend towards terrorism scale was (0.77). These reliability coefficients are high and can be trusted.

Second: Split Half:

The calculation of the answers of the individuals of the sample amounting to (320) male and female students was adopted, as the paragraphs of each scale were divided into two halves according to their sequence to the group of individual paragraphs and the group of even paragraphs, and the Person correlation coefficient was used to calculate the correlation between the two halves, and to correct the reliability coefficient extracted, The researcher applied the corrective Spearman Brown Formula equation (since the correlation coefficient between the two groups extracted represents the correlation coefficient of half the test) and after correcting the correlation coefficient, the stability after the correction for the scale of religious fanaticism reached (0.79), and for the trend towards terrorism scale (0.77), which is High indicators of test reliability (Odeh and Al-Khalili, 2000, 146).

The tools in their final form: As a result of the previous steps, the measure of religious fanaticism became in its final form consisting of (30) paragraphs in front of each paragraph four alternatives, while the measure of the trend towards terrorism consists in its final form of (24) paragraphs in front of each paragraph five alternatives, and thus the researcher reassured that there are two tools in The current research has psychometric properties, which makes them valid for application to the research sample.

#### **Research results:**

First - Identifying the level of religious fanaticism among university students:

To achieve the first objective of the research, the scale of religious fanaticism prepared in the current research was applied, which amounted to (30) paragraphs, on the research sample of (320) male and female students, and the responses of the research sample were calculated on the scale, and the results showed that the average of the sample responses on the scale , It reached (67.74) a score with a standard deviation of (9.99), and for the purpose of knowing the significance of the difference between the sample mean and the hypothetical mean of the scale of (75), the researcher used the T-test model for one sample, so it was found that the difference is significant in favor of the hypothesis average, and as shown in Table ( 2 )

Table (2) T-test for the sample of students on the scale of religious fanaticism

Sign level 0,05	Degree of freedom	T value		Hypothesized mean	standard deviation	Average of the sample	No.
		Scheduling	calculator				
sign	319	1,96	-12.98	75	9.99	67.74	320

Looking at Table - (2), we find that the average of the sample members on the scale is less than the value of the hypothetical average for the scale, and in statistical terms at the level of (0.05). This indicates that the religious fanaticism of the current research sample of university students is not high, but is below the average.

Second - Identifying the significance of the differences in religious fanaticism among university students according to the gender variable (males, females):

To achieve this goal, the researcher calculated the responses of the members of the research sample according to the gender variable (males, females), and it was found that the average scores of males were (69.63) with a standard deviation (10.89), or the average of females was (65.39) with a standard deviation (8.14). Using the T-test for two independent samples, the results were as shown in Table (3)

Table (3) The T-test for the significance of the difference between the two samples in religious fanaticism

Sign level 0,05	T value		Hypothesized mean	standard deviation	No.	type
	Scheduling	calculator				
sign	1,96	3.84	10.89	69.63	180	male
			8.14	65.39	140	female

It appears from Table (3) that the average of males on the scale of religious fanaticism is greater than the average of females, and that the difference between them is statistically significant in favor of males in the variable of religious fanaticism, meaning that the male sample has more religious fanaticism than the female sample.

Third - Recognizing the trend towards terrorism among university students:

To achieve this goal, the researcher applied the trend towards terrorism scale consisting of (24) items on the research sample, and after calculating the responses of the sample members to the scale paragraphs, the arithmetic mean was (63.17) and the standard deviation (8.37), and for the purpose of identifying the significance of the difference between the arithmetic mean and the mean The hypothesis of the adult scale (72), the researcher used the T-test for one sample, so the difference

between them was significant, in favor of the hypothetical average, and as shown in Table (4)

Table (4) T-test for the sample of students on the Terrorism Attitude Scale

Sign level 0,05	Degree of freedom	T value		Hypothesized mean	standard deviation	Average of the sample	No.
		Scheduling	calculator				
sign	319	1,96	-18.84	72	8.37	63.17	320

We find in Table (4) that the value of the hypothetical average of the scale is greater than the value of the arithmetic mean of the sample on the scale and in statistical terms at the level of (0.05), and this indicates that the variable of trend towards terrorism in the current research sample is less than the average.

Fourth - Identifying the significance of the differences in the trend towards terrorism among university

students according to the gender variable (males, females):

To achieve this goal, the researcher calculated the responses of the research sample on the trend towards terrorism scale according to the gender variable (males, females). On the differences between males and females, the researcher used the T-test for two independent samples, and the results were as shown in Table (5)

Table (5) T-test for the significance of the difference between the two samples on the Terrorism trend scale

Sign 0,05 level	T value		Hypothesized mean	standard deviation	No.	type
	Scheduling	calculator				
sign	1,96	2.406	7.95	64.16	180	male
			8.64	61.90	140	female

Looking at Table (5), we find that the arithmetic mean of the male sample on the trend towards terrorism scale is greater than the average of the female sample on the scale, which confirms that the difference between the two samples is in favor of males and is statistically significant at the level of (0.05). This indicates that the trend towards terrorism among the male sample is higher than that of the female sample.

Fifth - Knowing the nature of the relationship between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism among university students:

To achieve this goal, the researcher calculated the responses of the research sample of university students on the two scales of religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism, as the correlation coefficient (Pearson) was used, so the value of the correlation coefficient between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism was (0.395). To identify the moral significance of the value of the correlation coefficient, the researcher used The T-test for the significance of the correlation coefficient, so the T value reached (7.26), which is greater than the tabular value (1.96) at the level of significance (0.05), Table (6)

Table (6) The correlation coefficient and the T-value between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism

Level sign 0.05	T value		Correlation coefficient	Variables
	Scheduling	calculator		
sign	1,96	7.26	0.395	Religious fanaticism and the trend towards terrorism

It is evident from Table (6) that there is a positive correlation between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism, which is statistically significant at the level of (0.05), and this means that the higher the level of religious fanaticism among the research sample, the higher the strength of the trend towards terrorism in them.

To identify the correlational relationship according to the gender variable, the two coefficients of correlation between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism were calculated for the male sample and the female sample, and the results were as shown in Table (7).

Table (7): Correlation coefficients and T-values between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism according to the gender variable (males, females)

Level sign 0.05	Z value		The correlation coefficient between religious fanaticism and the trend towards terrorism	The number of the sample	type
	Scheduling	calculator			
Not sign	1.96	8.59	0.490	180	male
	1.96	1.62	0.142	140	female

It appears in Table (7) that there is a positive correlation between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism in the male sample, with a statistical significance at the level (0.05). Terrorism among the female sample of university students a weak relationship.

#### Conclusions:

The results of the current research showed that the level of religious fanaticism among the members of the research sample of university students is below average, which we can say is a level that is not alarming, or as some researchers interpret it that the high score on the scale represents an abnormal and anti-social situation, while the low score indicates on the scale to The normal state, which accepts the other who is different religiously or ideologically, and the researcher believes that despite the exposure of the research sample and the rest of the members of the research community to intense and varied influences and experiences, media campaigns and incitement to religious fanaticism, they have not been affected to a degree that makes their religious fanaticism high, and their presence in the university Perhaps he contributed to reducing their

fanaticism because of the values of tolerance and acceptance by the university and the university calls for it and the rejection of fanaticism in all its forms, including religious, and this result differs with the result of the study (Al-Atabi, 2018), which showed that the level of religious fanaticism is high among the members of the sample, university students, and all dimensions (Al-Atabi , 2018, 76)

It also appeared that the level of religious fanaticism among males is higher than that found in the female sample. This difference between the two samples may be due to the nature of religious fanaticism, which is one of the topics that males are concerned and interested in more than females, in addition to many personal and social variables that can make the level of Religious fanaticism among males is higher than that of females, and this result is consistent with the study (Al-Qatawi, 2018), which indicated that there are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of males and females in favor of males (Al-Qatawi, 2018, 67)

The current study also showed that the level of the trend towards terrorism in the research sample is less than the average, which indicates that the research sample was not affected by the negative events and experiences that



it was exposed to and which calls for terrorism and revenge against the different other, and this result is consistent with the result of the study (Al-Thawabiya and Al-Harhasha, 2009) ) Which showed that the trends of the research sample of university students are highly negative towards the phenomenon of terrorism (Al-Thawabiya and Al-Harhasha, 2009, 56), as well as the study (Al-Asadi and Al-Mousawi, 2016), which showed that students' attitudes are negative towards terrorism of all kinds and that they reject all its forms (Al-Asadi and Al-Mousawi) (2016, 200) and the study (Al-Dulaimi and Abdel-Karim, 2018)

As for the differences between the male and female samples, the results of the current research showed that the level of tendency towards terrorism in males is higher than the level of females, and this may be due to the psychological characteristics that males have and the nature of issues that arouse their interests and form their attitudes and thus this result appears natural and expected, and agrees This result is with the study (Eyal, 2019), which showed that the trends of the male sample are higher towards extremism than the female sample (Ayal, 2019, 19), as well as the study (Al-Dulaimi and Abdul-Karim, 2018), and it differs with the study (Al-Atabi, 2018) that showed There are no differences between the sexes in the level of religious fanaticism, and the study (Al-Thawabiya and Harahsha, 2009) and the study (Al-Asadi and Al-Mousawi, 2016)

The results also showed that there is a positive and statistically significant correlation between religious fanaticism and the tendency towards terrorism in the current research sample, and this result shows that religious fanaticism is linked to trends in support and support of terrorism and terrorists, as well as it can lead to the adoption of positive trends towards terrorism and that it is a stage that can develop into The practice of terrorist behavior, which explains the seriousness of religious fanaticism and the negative and dangerous consequences that accompany and result from it, and this result is consistent with a study conducted by (the British Wolf Institute, 2020) which concluded that religious fanaticism has become the main reason for the biases and attitudes of individuals towards different others.

Recommendations:

1- Including and formulating educational and cultural programs for youth by focusing on the culture of pluralism, accepting the other, understanding the reality of diversity, emphasizing the peaceful coexistence of all segments of society, and focusing on the youth group in these aspects, since youth are the most affected by the processes of religious extremism, religious fanaticism, violence and trends towards terrorism, And they are always the target group by incubators of extremism and terrorism.

2- It should be emphasized that religious fanaticism does not appear and does not spread except in the light

of intellectual crises, as it is one of the manifestations of these crises, because religious fanaticism does not arise from religion itself, but rather from the thought that explains religion. Therefore, dealing with crisis thinking is an entrance to treat and reduce religious fanaticism and extremism Intellectual.

3- Universities are among the most important institutions that play a major role in the field of developing and disseminating positive trends towards social and humanitarian issues among students, as they provide them with facts and information on which their opinions and attitudes towards their various homelands and religions are based through its awareness and educational programs. The university bears within its responsibility the development of intellectual trends Positivity, and deepening the values of good citizenship in the hearts of students, and in building their personalities capable of adapting to different circumstances and situations.

4- Development of culture and scientific thinking, real development of education, encouragement of discussion and dialogue, freedom of opinion, distance from exaggeration and extremism in the understanding of religious texts, and the practical and realistic link between giving to society and giving to the individual. The proposals:

1 - Conducting other studies and research to identify religious fanaticism and the trend towards terrorism on other samples of society, especially those influencing the upbringing of generations, such as parents, teachers, teachers, and others.

2- Conducting experimental studies to identify the impact of extension programs to reduce religious fanaticism, as well as amend pro-terrorism trends.

3- Conducting other studies to identify the correlation between religious fanaticism and other variables such as mental health and psychological, social and personal compatibility.

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