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ATTITUDES OF THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY'S STUDENTS TOWARDS TERRORISM PHENOMENON

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Abstract

This study sets out from a basic hypothesis of no relationship at 5% significance level between attitudes of study aims at identifying the attitudes of the students of the Jordanian Science and Technology University towards the terrorism phenomenon with regards to the concept, the aspects, and the motives. The university's students that might be attributed to the difference in both demographic variables of the students and their economic circumstances and their evaluation for the terrorism and its features.

To realize the study objectives and test its hypothesis, the researcher designed a questionnaire for the collection of necessary data. It was distributed randomly to the university's students, where the sample represented 6.3% of total students in the university, whose number amounted to approximately 19000 students at the beginning of the academic year 2006/2007.

The study results showed significant differences in the general attitudes of the students concerning the features of terrorism and the actions considered as terrorism. Meanwhile, the motives of terrorism manifested an agreement harmony among those questioned. The demographic factors of the student as well as the economic situation have no remarkable effect on describing the terrorism phenomenon.

Finally, the study recommended that it is necessary to encourage the cultural exchange between Jordanian universities and foreign universities in order to be acquainted with the culture of others so as to enhance concepts of accepting one another and do discard hatred among people. It also recommended the broadening the dialogue circle and students participation in the economic and social process in general, at the university and the national levels.

ملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على اتجاهات طلبة جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا الأردنية نحو ظاهرة الإرهاب من حيث المفهوم والمظاهر والأسباب ، وانطلقت الدراسة من فرضية أساسية بعدم وجود أية علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى معنوية 5% بين اتجاهات طلبة الجامعة بسبب الاختلاف في كل من المتغيرات الديمغرافية الخاصة بالطالب ؛ والظروف الاقتصادية له ؛ وفي تقييمه لأسباب الإرهاب ومظاهره.

ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة واختبار فرضياتها ، قام الباحث بتصميم إستبانة لجمع البيانات اللازمة ووزعت على مجتمع الدراسة المتمثل بطلبة الجامعة ، حيث تم اختيار عينة عشوائية شكلت حوالي 6.3% من مجمل طلبة الجامعة البالغ عددهم حوالي 19000 طالباً وذلك مع بداية العام الدراسي 2007/2006.

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة وجود فروقات جوهرية في الاتجاهات العامة للطلبة حول مظاهر الإرهاب والأعمال التي تعد إرهاباً ، في حين شهدت أسباب الإرهاب توافقاً نسبياً بين المستبانين. أما العوامل الديمغرافية الخاصة بالطالب فلم تكن ذات تأثير يذكر على توصيفه لظاهرة الإرهاب وكذلك الأمر بالنسبة للوضع الاقتصادي له .

وأخيراً أوصت الدراسة بضرورة تعزيز التبادل الثقافي بين الجامعات الأردنية والجامعات الأجنبية للتعرف على ثقافة الغير من أجل تعزيز مفاهيم قبول الآخر ونبذ الكراهية بين الشعوب ، كما أوصت بتوسيع دائرة الحوار وإشراك الطلبة في العملية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية بشكل عام داخل الجامعة وعلى مستوى الوطن

Introduction

Terrorism was previously known to be an attack due to motives to achieve certain goals, but recently it is becoming occupational among destructive people. This is one of the greatest issues of our time that has kept people with regular lives constantly alert. Research and analysis of this phenomenon, which was known by history in a conflict between good and evil since Cain killed his brother Abel as the first crime ever committed by humanity were mixed to be later considered a nucleus and example for man's unhappiness after tools of the crime committed by man against his fellow man developed.

Through development of life over this earth and the diversity of man's material and economic interests, states and empires emerged. They all tried to ensure the survival of their entities and continuation through different methods and means. Violence was and still is included within what is called today the preventing strike, which aims at pushing the danger before occurrence whatever the results involved by the wars and disputes, particularly the human or ethic aspect of nations and peoples.

Since the beginning of the present decade, the world witnessed and is still witnessing, new liberal policies aiming at eradicating the causes of terrorism and drying its springs without any descript presentation of the phenomenon of terrorism, where this policy has grown up towards promoting economic growth in Southern countries, which are considered by liberals as the origins of terrorism, so as this growth may lead to redistribution of wealth and supporting the existence of the middle class in society and the attempt of combating any threat of cultural originality and traditional values of normal people (Farsoun and Zacharia, 1998). However, others like Huntington (1998) saw that conflicts in the contemporary world would not be, after the cold war was over, a forced conflict made by a state or a coalition of states for economic resources or markets or even for geo-strategic sites, but it would be rather a collision of civilizations. In other words, the cultural groups would in turn replace the cold war blocks. Thus contact lines among civilizations would become the central lines of conflicts in world policies. Huntington sees that Islam is "the dark force", because Muslims, according to his opinion, tend towards violent conflicts (Huntington, 1998). Meanwhile "New Imperialism School of America" sees that it is necessary to introduce changes into the ruling systems in certain states of the Middle East in order to fight terrorism, because these states, according to its belief, export

terrorism to the civilized world. Accordingly, it sees the purpose of bringing democracy to this region through American military force (Ignatius, 2002).

The Essence of terrorism

Before dealing with the essence of terrorism, we must indicate here that there is a big difference in the definition of the concept of terrorism among nations of the world and sometimes among the people of the same nation. What is considered an act of terrorism in a country or by a tradition of people or a certain group may not be considered so in another place or by other people. Therefore, the concept of terrorism is not the same all over the world or even in the same region or even inside one person with consistent traditions and religions. One may not find a large agreement on the description of the terrorism phenomenon. (US Dept of State, 2004).

Despite this difference, we may say that international terrorism was a phenomenon practiced by more than 370 terrorist organizations, practicing their activity in 120 countries in (1985), meanwhile the number of these organizations in 2004 became more than 3000 (Bender and Bruno Leone).

Studies indicate that there are several different definitions of terrorism sometimes and contradictory at other times, sometimes to reflect the difference of description of a defined concept for this phenomenon between the different people and hostile countries. However, the majority of these definitions agree that terrorism uses violence and that it is an organized activity with political objectives, sometimes connected with liberation and national liberation movements. Hence, terrorism's definition is encompassed by certain problems, which may be explained as follows: (Huntington: 1998, 2002):-

1. A problem on a theoretical level, relating to concepts, meaning and paradigm.
2. A theoretical problem relating to non-unanimity among scholars and researchers on the concept of terrorism.
3. Problem of interference of terrorism with a number of other concepts relating to the meaning, such as the concept of political violence, political crimes or organized crimes of extremism.
4. Problem of dynamics of terrorism images, models and motivations, causing them to be different due to a difference in time and place.

5. Problem of the fact that there is no integrated scientific theory, which could interpret the terrorism phenomenon due to the differences in human ideologies and cultures.
6. Methodological problems in absence of objectivity for analysis of the terrorism phenomenon, causing emergence of different interpretations of this phenomenon.

Having been acquainted with several definitions of terrorism in different regions of the world, it is ascertained that terrorism is an organized and violent action or a threat, which may cause terror or horror through actions of killing, assassination, arresting hostages, planes ships hijacking or explosion of bombs or any image of actions, which may cause horror, chaos and a violent propaganda, which aims at political goals.

Previous studies

Frank Poltz (1999) points out that terrorist crimes are activities of extremist groups with special ideological thoughts, separated from public opinion and a socially accepted opposing opinion which formed secret organizations to realize their goals using causes socially accepted for achieving their aims, taking "goal justifies means" thought as a methodology for the realization of their goals, asserting necessity of practicing their activities in secret organizations and in secret veiled methods.

Al-Akrah (1983) confirms that those terrorist individuals, who are members of radical organizations and have no legal authorities, practice their actions either by themselves or after receiving orders from high commands in the organization. This fact discriminates these crimes from other lives of crime; meanwhile this causes them to use the most efficient weapons in the terrorist crimes. He asserted also that terrorism is considered as a model for violent political striggle, as it depends on violent actions aiming at forcing their political adversaries or opposing political regime to realize the claims desired by the extremist organizations or their political bodies.

Al-Khalifa (1999) points out that the terrorist crimes are distinguished as being crimes introducing utilization of modern technology and liberated from the social structures from which they emanated, also being internationalized either in connection with planning or financing and execution. The most important thing is the victim of terrorist action at present, which is difficult to be followed up.

Nafi' (1994) also points out that the material support of the radical organizations and terrorist groups is a basis for their durability and ability for steadfastness and that their financing is no longer restricted to internal financing sources.

Robert Merton's study divided deviated behavior in general, including crime, into two types, depending on dissimilarity with periodic anticipations. They are dissimilar behavior or the dissent behavior opposing the society's values in accordance with standards clarifying contradictory circumstances of deviated dissimilar behavior or the deviating behavior opposing the society's values.

Both Al-Thakafi 2003 and Ibrahim (1998) pointed out that poverty and unemployment are considered among the most important factors, which may push youth to deviation or extremism, asserting that need for money to meet necessary or even luxurious requirements or even the need for self-realization, which may be not available for the poor or the worker, may push the individual to be involved and may push him to be affiliated to extremist organizations, which fully satisfy his material and moral needs.

The study of Izzat (2005) asserts that success of the extremist organization leads after the individual's recruitment to changing his social values within what he received from the social raising and the social control institutions and planting new values contradictory with society's values, the field of which is compatibility with the organization's doctrine and values, having effective authority over the individual making him embrace thereof severely, even giving up his soul for preserving these values and doctrines. Here the individual will be a hostage for these doctrines, which are refused by society.

Aref (1993) points out that mistaken understanding of belief origins, rules and ignorance of Shari'as (religious law) purposes is an auxiliary factor for extremism in youth, as learning the text by heart without jurisprudence or understanding and being far from trusted scholars are direct cause for emergence and dissemination of the violence phenomenon.

Rashwan (2002) determines that low educational level is one of the most important factors, which help the rapid affiliation of terrorist groups. He indicates that the majority of those involved in terrorism and extremism cases are illiterate. It is not anticipated from an educated individual continuing education to be rapidly obeying the extremist groups. The individuals with less education who discontinued study and are not pursuing university education or were not able to continue thereof would be more exposed to join the extremist groups.

Questions of the study

What are the attitudes of the Jordan University of Science and Technology students

- Towards the terrorism phenomenon in general?
- Towards the appearance of terrorism?
- Towards terrorist actions?
- Towards the causes of terrorism?

Significance of the study

The case of Terrorism has become one of the most important preoccupations of the world today, particularly in presence of ideological and doctrinal differences, which tear the world into disputes on varied concepts for the terrorism phenomenon on one side and due to the extension of terrorist risks to touch all the ingredients of human life everywhere. Hence the need for intense studies, particularly those relating to the trend of terrorism in a region considered by the world as exporting and producing the world's terrorism at the same time.

The study explores opinions of the Jordanian university community towards this significant issue, particularly Jordan University of Science and Technology, which includes an elite of the higher education students of Jordan and of more than 20 Arab and foreign countries stressing the duplication of the studies importance in an attempt to measure variance of the students' attitudes due to their nationalities and other factors. Accordingly a difference of their nationalities will give variance in the evaluation of the terrorism phenomenon and the extent of accord or disagreement away the people of the world towards this phenomenon.

Study hypotheses

1. There is no relation of statistical significance with a moral level of 5% between attitudes of the Jordan University of Science and Technology students due to the difference of certain demographic variables of the student (sex, nationality, place of residence, ...etc).

2. There is no relation of statistical significance with a moral level equal to 5% between attitudes of the Jordan University Science and Technology students due to difference of certain economic variables of the student (income, job condition...etc).
3. There is no relation of statistical significance with moral level equal to 5% between attitudes of the Jordan University of Science and Technology students towards the causes of terrorism.
4. There is no relation of statistical significance with a moral level equal to 5% between attitudes of the Jordan University of Science and Technology towards the appearance of terrorism determining the phenomenon.

The study population

The student population is formed of all the students of the Jordan University of Science and Technology, where the number of university students at the beginning of the academic year 2006-2007 reached 19000. The study community was distributed into 11 faculties: (medicine, veterinary, dental, pharmacy, science and arts, engineering, computer technology, informatics, applied sciences, nursing and agriculture). The study sample was of 1200 students selected randomly. Its rate was 6.3% of the total students. The rate of males was 49.8% (n=598) and the rate of females was 49.5% (n=594). Nearly 8 study cases were excluded as they held no answer.

Data collection tool

Both researchers prepared a questionnaire covering all variables relating to the terrorism phenomenon and its causes, including all economic and social variables relating to the questioned student and his family. See annex No (1).

Creditability of the study tool

The questionnaire was given – as a pilot study - 12 arbitrators of the teaching staff of the Jordanian public and private universities to be ascertained to the questionnaire statements of content express their opinion on each of the paragraph and make sure that the items are valid with the study variables.

Stability of the study tool

Stability coefficient of internal harmony in its final total formula for every dimension was extracted in accordance with Cronbach-alpha.

Total stability coefficient of the measurement was (0.8), which is an acceptable coefficient for the purposes of this study.

Data analysis

In order to answer the questions of this study, the following was used:

- A. Descriptive analysis of results and summary using percentages, repetitions, arithmetic averages, standard deviations and statistical significance...etc, then concluding the extent of existence or non existence of the differences among the student's attitudes in general towards the terrorism phenomenon and its causes.
- B. T-test was used for checking the differences between demographic and economic variables in attitudes of those questioned towards the terrorism phenomenon covered by the questionnaire.
- C. ANOVA analysis, for testing the differences between the demographic variables for the attitudes of those questioned towards the terrorism phenomenon.

Analysis of the study conclusions

In the light of methodology mentioned above and by using the statistical software relating to SPSS, the data collected from the questionnaires distributed to the sample individuals was analyzed through entrained steps:

- A. It shows that 49.8% of the sample individuals were males against 49.5% of females.
- B. The biggest rate of those questioned (66.1%) was of the sample individuals who were admitted in by the university in the ordinary program against (28.5%) who were admitted by parallel program.
- C. It appears that the biggest rate of the sample individuals (88.5%), who were employed against (29.0%) who were unemployed because they were students.
- D. (60.1%) of the house master covered by the questionnaire were employed against (29.0%) who were unemployed.

- E. The rate of employed housewives amounts to (12%) only of total sample. As regards the educational level of family masters of those covered by the questionnaire, the study conclusions revealed that educational level of (20.5%) of them was less than general secondary. The rate of those below B.Sc. degree was (33.3%). The rate of those bearing B.Sc. degree was (27.2%), meanwhile the rate of those holding qualifications higher than B.Sc. amounted to (17.8%). The mentioned rates of the housewives of those covered by the questionnaire amounted to (28.6%), (50%), (15%) and (4.6%) successively.
- F. Through the study conclusions, it appears that (69.2%) were bearing Jordanian nationality against (15.8%) bearing Arab nationalities and (3.9%) bearing non-Arab nationalities.
- G. As regards extent of religious adherence, it appears that (11.3%) of the sample individuals believed that they have religious adherence of every high grade against (37.0%) was high, (46.9%) was medium and (4.3%) was low.
- H. Through the study conclusions, it appears that (40.4%) of household masters were born in the city against (53.3%) who were born in a village, (2.6%) born in Badia and a rate of (2.8%) born in camps. As for birth place of housewives, it was (54.0%), (41.0%), (1.8%) and (1.8%) successively.
- I. The study conclusions show that age average of the sample individual amounts to (20.20%) and average number of family members amounts to (7.88%) distributed between males in a rate of (3.73%) and females (3.57%).

As regards monthly average income of families of the study, it amounts to JD (638.77).

See table No. (2). Monthly average income of the family.

Attitudes of sample individuals towards terrorism

Through the study conclusions, it appears that there are essential differences between general attitudes of those covered by the questionnaire in certain paragraphs included in the questionnaire; meanwhile the study finds out that there is resemblance in certain paragraphs concentration in this analysis will concentrate on the most different and most similar paragraphs.

For purposes of analysis, these paragraphs were analyzed according to Likart Scale (LS) and a value from (1-5) was restricted. Accordingly, average of ability (3) expresses neutrality condition of those questioned towards the paragraph concerned. Meanwhile a standard deviation equal to zero expresses full resemblance in attitudes of the sample individuals amounts to (3.81), meanwhile the lowest average was (2.2). The highest value of the standard deviation was (1.67) and lowest value was (1.22).

Answering the study questions

1. What are attitudes of Jordan Science and Technology University towards the actions considered as terrorism?

Through the study results, it appears that there are essential differences between the general attitudes of those questioned in certain paragraphs included by the questionnaire as regards scale of action considered as terrorism. As regards the open question, which includes the behaviors which may be considered as terrorism from viewpoint of the study sample, there was an essential difference as well regarding the results relating to the paragraphs scale in measuring the paragraphs, which are considered as terrorism, the study shows discrepancy and difference in attitudes of those questioned. In turn, the study finds out a resemblance in certain paragraphs.

This analysis will concentrate on the five main paragraphs of this topic. For purposes of analysis, these paragraphs were analyzed according to (Likart) Scale. Its value was restricted from (1-5). Accordingly, average power of (3) expresses neutrality case of the questioned towards the paragraph concerned, meanwhile a standard deviation equal to zero expresses full resemblance in attitudes of the sample individuals towards the paragraph under consideration. Resemblance in trends decreases whenever the standard deviation increases. In this study, average of the highly accepted paragraphs between the samples individuals amounted to 3.91, meanwhile the minimum average was (2.37).

- A. The paragraphs which show positive harmony between those questioned for the paragraph measuring the actions are considered as terrorism. They will be arranged in descending order from the most harmonized to the less. Answers of the study individuals for the actions considered as terrorism were concentrated on paragraph (5) (aggression against properties and public places). This harmony was

asserted statistically through the standard deviation value opposite to the same paragraph, which came as (3.91). Paragraph No. (3) Registered (aggression against religious places) in the second class as regards harmony of the trends of those questioned. It reached an average of (3.80) accompanied by a high standard deviation (1.67). The study shows a harmony in attitudes of those questioned in No. (7) (Aggression against diplomatic institutions). The average of this paragraph is (3.78) with a standard deviation of (1.28). Results of the paragraph (13) reflects prevention of female Muslim from wearing the veil as actions considered terrorism, where average of the paragraph amounts to (3.76) accompanied by a relatively high standard deviation of (1.66) in a form indicating disparity between the sample individuals attitudes.

- B. The less harmonized paragraphs among those questioned. These paragraphs were arranged in descending order from the most disparity to the minimum disparity, where the sample individuals express the issues which are not considered in their point of views as terrorism as in paragraph (1) (armed resistance against occupation forces), where its average is (2.37), but this paragraph is accompanied by a standard deviation is (1.62). One of the sample individuals said that exposure to religious symbols, as at the paragraph (15), average of which amounts to (2.49) accompanied by a high standard deviation of (1.62), is one of the issues which are considered as terrorism. Results of paragraph (2) striking western interests without a clear goal reflects a clear disparity in the students' attitudes, where their average is (2.65) accompanied by a standard deviation of (1.35). Results of the study also show, through attitudes of those questioned in paragraph no. (16), liquidation of elements or groups collaborating with occupation forces, where average of this paragraph is (2.97) and in a high standard deviation of (1.52) a disparity in attitudes of the sample individuals.

2. What are attitudes of the Science and Technology University students towards the reasons which are considered as terrorism?

The paragraphs which show positive harmony among those questioned. The study shows that the most important motives on which answers of the sample individuals concentrated is that occupation is a motivating factor for terrorism dissemination with arithmetic average of (4.01).

This harmony was confirmed through the standard deviation value opposite to the same paragraph which is (1.21). Paragraph (11) registered that the cultural dialogue between East and West decreases the terrorist operations comes in the second class with arithmetic average of (3.93) accompanied by standard deviation (1.19). Results of the study show, through attitudes of those questioned, paragraph (16), the West's linking of Islam and terrorism. Its arithmetic average is (3.91) with standard deviation (1.35). Results of the study reflect, through paragraph (9), that political events in the Middle East encourage terrorist operations in arithmetic average of (3.86) and standard deviation of (1.19). The least arithmetic averages of the behaviors which are considered among terrorism causes are included in paragraph no. (7) of execution of terrorist operations for realization of religious purposes in an arithmetic average of (3.29) and standard deviation of (1.37). The study shows, through results of those questioned in paragraph no. (1), that misunderstanding of religion is one of the main causes of terrorism with an arithmetic average of (3.31) and decreased standard deviation of (0.85). The study clarifies in paragraph (15) that there is interference between national liberation movements and terrorism in an arithmetic average (3.32) and standard deviation (1.18).

Test of hypotheses

- First hypothesis

There is no relationship with statistical evidence upon moral level equal to (5%) between the terrorism as envisaged by the sample individuals and certain demographic, economic and social variations.

For purposes of being acquainted with effect of the variables and test of the two basic hypotheses, ANOVA Analysis, which explains extent of existence of differences in answers of those questioned, was used, because of the factors determining every hypothesis. Upon any statistical significance, these differences will be. As regards, the first hypothesis relating to scale of the personal variations effect to the actions considered as terrorism. It was not confirmed at all to accept or refuse this hypothesis, but there is a partial acceptance, due to existence of differences with statistical significance upon moral level of (5%) resulting from differences between answers of those questioned and their attitudes.

Results of the analysis show that there are differences with statistical significance upon moral level (5%) towards terrorism, because of their

difference the following: sex, educational stage, nationality and residence place, meanwhile it appears that there are no significant differences upon the same moral level towards the actions considered as terrorism among the students due to difference of job condition of those questioned and the job condition of the housewife and household master and their academic qualification.

- Second hypothesis

There is no statistically significant relationship upon moral level equal to (5%) among attitudes of Jordan Science and Technology University students, because of the difference in certain economic variables of the student (income and job condition).

Results of the analysis show that there are no differences with statistical significance upon moral level of (5%) towards terrorism due to their differences in job condition of those questioned, income and job condition of the household master, the job condition of the housewife, academic qualification of the household master, and the housewife.

- Third hypothesis

There is no relationship with statistical significance upon moral level equal to (5%) among attitudes of the Jordan Science and Technology University students towards causes determining the phenomenon of terrorism.

Analysis results show differences with statistical significance upon moral level equal to (5%) among students towards terrorism appearances determining the phenomenon. The paragraphs which witnessed differences are No. 9, 7, 4, 2 and 1).

- Fourth hypothesis

There are no differences with statistical significance in attitudes of Jordan Science and Technology University students upon moral level equal to (5%) among the reasons, which are considered as terrorism and all the previous variables. Results of the analysis show that there are differences with statistical significance upon moral level (5%) among the students towards the reasons, which are considered as terrorism. The paragraphs which witnessed differences are no. (18, 16, 12, 8, 7 and 2).

As regards results of the study related to difference of the students' attitudes towards terrorism phenomenon in accordance with variables of the study, they come as follows:

A. Sex:

The results indicate differences with statistical significance on terrorism phenomenon attributed to the sex, where (t) value amounts to (2.163), which is a statistical significance upon significance level ($\alpha=0.05$) in favor of females, where the arithmetic average for females amounts to (3.52), meanwhile it amounts for the male (3.42). This indicates that females consider majority of aforesaid behaviors as terrorism. This is attributed to formation character of psychological structure of the females and that there is a difference between the thinking model of the males and the thinking model of the females in the study sample.

B. Nationality:

The study also shows differences with statistical significance for the students' attitudes towards terrorism phenomenon, attributed to the nationality, in other words difference of the country and accordingly the geographical place to which the student belongs, which reflects the value system adopted by the student, which reflects his general attitudes, including his attitude towards terrorism, where the study community in this university varies from Arab to non-Arab students.

C. Extent of religious adherence:

The study shows that there are differences with statistical significance for the students' attitudes towards terrorism, attributed to religious adherence, where they amount in (A) to (3.779), which is a statistical function upon the significance level ($\alpha=0.05$), indicating religious adherence grade in the actions considered as terrorism in favor of religious adherence. This indicates that religious adherence decreases considering these behaviors terrorism, where we find that the students' view to religious adherence extent leads to devaluation of abnormal behaviors value, which may be considered as terrorism.

D. Misunderstanding of religion:

The studies show that there are differences with statistical significance upon function level (0.05) for attitudes of students towards terrorism attributed to misunderstanding of religion. It appears that religion misunderstanding has effect against the actions and behaviors, considered as terrorism, where ignorance of Sharia (religion) purposes and rules is considered as an auxiliary factor for youth extremism (Aref, 1993).

E. Occupation is a motivating factor for terrorism:

The study indicates differences with statistical significance upon the significance level (0.05=A) for the students' attitudes towards terrorism attributed to occupation, where it indicates the effect of the occupation on the actions considered as terrorism, where answers were in favor of strongly agreeable grade. This is attributed to occupation nature, as when the individual is prohibited from practicing his rights and freedoms normally, he will resort to using violence as a means for expressing his opinions and thoughts.

F. Job condition:

The study indicates differences with statistical significance attributed to the job condition, showing that there is no effect for the job condition to terrorism reasons. It may be also indicated that the students' attitudes towards terrorism phenomenon are stable, where the difference of other demographic variables has no importance in attitudes of those questioned. On top of these variables: age, number of family members, job condition of the household master and the housewife.

On the other hand, due to the study paragraphs, in which difference among the sample individuals contributes to differences in their attitudes, we find out that students consider ignorance and religious illiteracy as terrorism causes, which is a controversial issue mixed with certain differences in concepts and interpretations.

Recommendations:

1. It is necessary to enhance the mechanism of cultures dialogue and to be far from cultural isolation and cultural racism.
2. It is necessary to be far from religious fanaticism and to show the brilliant face of religions.
3. It is necessary to activate youth role and to be involved in useful work and to make them participate in economic process.
4. It is necessary to upgrade cultural exchange between foreign universities on one hand and the Jordanian and Arab universities in particular to be acquainted with others civilization so as to accept the other and to discard motivations of violence and hatred among people.

Annex No. (1)

Repetitions and percentages of the variables (sex, educational stage and job condition).

Variable	Level	Repetition	Percentage
Sex	Male	598	49.8%
	Female	594	49.5%
	Total	1192	99.3%
	No answer	8	0.7%
	Sum total	1200	100%
Educational stage	Ph.D.	3	0.3%
	M.A.	45	3.8%
	Normally admitted B.Sc.	793	66.1%
	Parallel admitted B.Sc.	336	28%
	Total	1177	98.1%
	No answer	23	1.9%
	Sum total	1200	100%
Job condition	Working	87	7.3%
	Not working	1062	88.8%
	Total	1149	95.8%
	No answer	51	4.3%
	Sum total	1200	100%
Job condition of father	Working	721	60.1%
	Retired	348	29%
	No working	105	8.8%
	Total	1174	97.8%
	No answer	26	2.2%
	Sum total	1200	100%
Job condition of Mother	Working	144	12%
	Retired	124	10.3%
	Not working	116	9.7%
	Housewife	790	65.8%
	Total	1174	97.8%
	No answer	26	2.2%
	Sum total	1200	100%
Academic qualification of the family master	Under general secondary	246	20.5%
	General secondary	255	21.3%
	Diploma of community college	144	12%
	B.Sc.	326	27.2%
	Higher diploma	85	7.1%
	M.A.	72	6%
	Ph.D.	56	4.7%

	Total	1184	98.7%
	No answer	16	1.3%
	Sum total	1200	100%
Academic qualification of the housewife	Under general secondary	343	28.6%
	General secondary	381	31.8%
	Diploma of community college	218	18.2%
	B.Sc.	180	15%
	Higher diploma	34	2.8%
	M.A.	7	0.6%
	Ph.D.	14	1.2%
	Total	1177	98.1%
	No answer	23	1.9%
	Sum total	1200	100%

Annex No. (2). Monthly average income of the family.

Variable	Number	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation
Average	1158	20.20	2.45
Number of family members	1169	7.88	2.41
Number of males	1145	3.73	1.66
Monthly average income of family	1034	638.77	965.10

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