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Research paper

Saudi Arabian Government Crisis Management and Prevention Strategies: has it Been Effective to Curb the Presence of Radical Groups in the Social Media?

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Abstract

The role of media over the expansion of the terrorism increased since the beginning of twenty-first century. With the appearance of internet technologies and other applications including social media platforms, the terrorist raised dramatically. Over the last few years the young people of Middle East countries became victims of active presence of the ISIS and other radical groups. The representatives of terrorist organizations started promotion campaigns over these platforms with the purpose to attract more people to the promotion of their strategic goals. With that, the government of Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries lack resources in order to limit presence of these formations in social media. This research aims to consider the effects of the use of social media by young people of Saudi Arabia over the achievement of strategic goals and priorities in reference to the living of young people and examined the Saudi Arabian government crisis management and prevention strategies effectiveness. Throughout the research, the effectiveness of separate management practices will be considered in order to prevent occurrence of damages to the life and health of young people in Saudi Arabia with improvement of the national security. The paper aims to prove that state bodies should develop and enforce relevant management practices so that to benefit to the improvement of the security of the country.

***Keywords*:** *social media; strategic management; ISIS.*

1. Introduction

The global community still attempt to develop strategies based on which the recruitment of new people and followers by the ISIS may be limited enough so to reinforce safety of the communities. In fact, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria gains more power in the social media from day to day. The presence of the ISIS and several radical groups across different groups affects the acceptance of these formations by young people in different way. The United States and other advanced economies have already showed their attitude to the development of the preventive measures to be applied in social media in order to resist to the expansive growth of the social media. With that, the managers of social platforms as Twitter, Facebook report that the number of followers of radical groups among Americans and other members of the Western groups tend to rise. The overall shift of the radical organizations to the communication with the young people through the social media platforms occurred in the beginning of 2010. The scope of terrorist propaganda is not measurable enough so that several state bodies encounter difficulties with the development of the effective strategies in the limitation of the expansion of the activities of the ISIS within these platforms. This paper concerns the effectiveness of the strategies that are used by the governments of several countries in limitation of the presence of the ISIS groups in social media. These strategies are considered in view of the application to the experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as the element of the crisis management approach. (1)

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century the majority advanced economies became silent observers of the rise of the ISIS and other radical formations in the social media. These groups took the position of the partners in the communication with young people and several other social groups. However, one may hardly observe the risks of the communication with one of the profile that distributes only terrorism-related content. In fact, ISIS has quite reasonable strategy of the attraction of people. The development of social media and other mobile technologies has transformed into strong and efficient instruments of the communication of the jihadists with young people in the least developed counties and emerging markets. In fact, the role of the jihadists as the recruitment partners in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia strengthened as the local government reports inherent rise of the followers of this organization. There is no definite information about amount of people adhered to the organization. Besides, the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia managed to identify increase of the communication flows and channels between young people and radical groups that are present online within such platforms as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and others (2). Given this tendency it appears that several governments of the world develop crisis management strategies and appropriate preventive measures so to limit the spread of the ISIS. In this respect, the main purpose of this paper is to examined the effectiveness and outcomes of several preventive measures that are applied by the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the limitation of the activity of ISIS and several other radical groups. It should be noted that the amount of the measured adopted against the expansion of the presence of the radical formations in the cyberspace is overwhelming. Although, it is not clear enough whether one approach is much efficient than the others as the level of the presence of the ISIS in the cyberspace, availability of the terrorist content remains the same. (3)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is relatively new state that is engaged in the development and application of the preventive measures as the oppression to the spread of the ISIS within social

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media platforms. It should be noted that several reports of the government of the country confirms inability of the state bodies to measure scope of the problem and amount of affected people. The government of Saudi Arabia serves the role of silent observers of the development of the presence of the ISIS in its cyberspace in respect to the continuous growth of the technological development. Regardless of the availability of the financial resources to develop efficient practice in the limitation of the communication channels of the young people with the ISIS, the country is still standing at the position of the observer. In addition, it should be noted that there are not definite reports of the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as to the scope of the integration of the ISIS and radical groups to the communication of these people with the young people and other representatives of the population of the countries of the Middle East region.

There are several actions that are made by the radicals in the social media against the individuals. In fact, the representatives of the ISIS and other formations pursue diverse objectives ranging from the recruitments and up to the formation of the groups for committing of terrorist attacks as the violation of the safety of the region. All these objectives may become possible through the communication of the jihadists within social media platforms with the people of the vulnerable social groups including young people former veterans, lonely individuals. Given this fact that spread of the ISIS accounts in the social media may affect directly the development of the stability of the order in the country. Besides, the state bodies of the countries are seemed to lack resources in order to take control of the full content appearing in the social media in restriction of the communication of the ISIS with young people and other groups. However, the communication is not the only problem related to the appearance of the ISIS across social media. In turn, the ISIS people manage to publish regularly significant portion of aggressive content pertaining to terrorist propaganda. The appearance of this content affects the behavior of the individuals in their acceptance of the activity of the ISIS. (4)

In order to limit influence of the activities of the ISIS over the behavior of the individuals, the state bodies of any country should be able to develop relevant counter-terrorism strategies as counter policy against the proliferation of the ISIS activities. With that, it is clear enough that the current strategies should be different from the policies adopted at least five years ago. The terrorist groups have access to several innovations so that the governments even have to keep pace with the development of the instruments applied by the radical groups in pursue of the strategic objectives. In this respect, the resistance to the integration of the terrorist groups as ISIS in the Middle Eat should be limited with the preventive strategies of the government as the part of the crisis-management policy. The social media serves the role of the most important tool for the communication with perspective followers. The people of Saudi Arabia are seemed to be reachable enough and not protected so that they should be protected with strong counter-terrorism methods. From this point of view, the main issue that is addressed in the paper is the effectiveness of the policies and strategies that are in place in Saudi Arabia in the limitation of the presence of the ISIS groups. Furthermore, the necessity in the adoption of new policies will be considered so to limit possible connections of the young people of Saudi Arabia with the ISIS representatives. The strategies of the government of Saudi Arabia will be examined in reference to the policies maintained by the government of the United States. The rationale for the adoption of these strategies lies in the fact that absence of this regulation today will put people of Saudi Arabia at high risk and exposure to propaganda of ISIS people. Due to the fact that Saudi Arabia is referred to the emerging country, it is clear that sharing experience of much experienced jurisdictions may be at hand. (5)

2 Literature Review

2.1. Relationship between Social Media And Terrorism

There are several studies devoted to the consideration of the effectiveness of the strategies of different governments in the limitation of the presence of radical groups including ISIS in the social media. The notion of the effective management was invented by the United States after events of September 9/11. That year the terrorists decided to expose its power through the expansion of the presence within new mobile platforms. The relocation of such organizations as al-Qaida to the social media platforms where the communication infrastructure is developing affected the stability of several economies. The author believes that the terrorist groups will benefit from the evolution of the information sector that is developed in favor the new model as networked mediated mass communications (6). Due to the fact that the terrorist formations allocated resources for the proliferation of their influence within the internet several years ago, this governance is quite high. In addition to this fact, it should be noted that the state authorities appear at the position of victims with weak background as the speed of exchange of the information within social media platforms is so high so that they cannot manage it. In fact, some years ago, the jihadist groups had quite restrictive access to the media resources due to the ability of the governments to maintain this restriction. Moreover, the governments had power to force specific media resources to avoid publishing of terrorist related content. The most important of this paper in the fact that it discovers the development of strong jihadist influence in the social media and weakening of the management policies of the governments of different countries (7). The analysis of this study will ensure contemplation of the measures and recommendations for the state authorities that should be used for the withdrawal of certain content among youth of Saudi Arabia in reference to the jihadist formations. (8)

The radicalization of the activity of the terrorist groups within the social media platforms shows that these instruments enhance the powers of these terrorist formations to recruit youth in the most efficient way. According to the researcher, the social media is treated as the platform for the promotion of “jihadi cool” concept about the ISIS and other terrorist formations so that to expand amount of the followers and admirers. Among several methods that can be employed by the terrorist groups in the achievement of their recruitment and propaganda purposes, the use of the political jamming is seemed as the most useful and relevant. Consequently, this study shows that the governments usually face troubles in prosecution of the individuals that are liable for the proliferation of the pro-jihadist content within social media. With that, the analysis of the study facilitates investigation of the measures that can be developed and applied by the state executives for the reduction of the terrorist jamming involving politically sensitive issues (9). Through this study, the author remarkably points out on the proliferation of the video clips and photos about the attempts of Saudi Arabia to clamp down on the actions of the Islamist formations within the territory of the country. In response to these actions, the followers of the terrorist grouped have opted out to depict Saudi Arabia in disgusting and metaphorical way. In this respect, the contribution of this study to the accomplishment of the research paper appears in the fact that it shows the implications of the growing popularity of the social media where the state bodies of the developing countries as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lack resources for the supervision of the information that can undermine the status of the county in the political arena (10). The damage of the status occurs because of the formation of the specific attitude among the users of the social media so that the advancement of the strategic objectives of the country becomes partially impossible (3).

2.2. Application of Crisis Management Strategies against Terrorism Propaganda in Social Media

The appearance of the social media platforms requires from the state bodies of any country to adopt measures in restriction of the accessibility of ISIS and other radical groups to the accounts of these people. It should be noted that the ordinary practices will not serve the needs of the people in the limitation of the access to the terrorist related content (11). This strategic objective may be possible only with the development and the adoption of the comprehensive policy against any flow of the communication between young people and ISIS. There are several studies in the research field that considers form and scope of the strategies as the methods of the limitation of any access of the ISIS to the people of the least developed countries. In majority cases, the researchers claim that proper utilization of social media by the state bodies and permanent presence of the country in these platforms will contribute to the oppression of the spread of the ISIS in the cyberspace (12). The establishment of the presence of the country in social media in form of the accounts of appropriate state bodies or agencies will form the basis as the resistance to the integration of the ISIS and other radical groups to the communication with the people of Saudi Arabia. It is clear that strong censorship policy should be in place and should be promoted by the state bodies of the countries in order to filter such content as advertisements video clips, audio files and several other forms of the content with the aggressive material. Limitation of the spread of the terrorist related content in cyberspace may partially protect people against the risks posed with the integration of the ISIS (4).

The necessity of the adoption of the effective counterterrorism strategies is regularly observed by the scholars and governmental agencies of different countries. In particular, in 2012 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conducted specific assessment as to the limitation of the usage of the Internet by the people of particular countries in order to achieve restriction of the communication with the terrorists. The United Nations came to the conclusion that the internet exercises paramount effect over the behaviour of the people (13). The availability of terrorism related content affects the way people think and treat different things. Moreover, the evolution of the technologies forces state bodies regularly observes the appearance of new tools of communication (14). This implies that the development of any new social media platform falls within the scope of vulnerable tools for the communication with the people of Saudi Arabia. If the government of any country does not keep pace with the appearance of these technologies, the people of this country will not be protected accordingly. In the meantime, the terrorists are proved to have access to the lasted technological developments that may overcome all restrictions and barriers created by the stat bodies in the expansion of the communication tools as the mechanisms of targeting young people. The overview of the content in the cyberspace reveals that all activities of the terrorist groups are limited to such actions as spread of propaganda, receipt of financing and training of young people in following terrorist agenda. The identification of these activities shows that the state bodies should limit crisis management policies specifically to these dimensions.

The spread of the terrorism related content is regularly observed by the representatives of the media companies. According to the findings of Daily Mail and their recent investigation, the spread of terrorist related content within such social media platform is made preferable across Twitter accounts. The members of this media company stress the fact that jihadists regularly succeed to develop and post about 100,000 Twitter messages about terrorism within short period of time (15). Given this fact, it is clear enough that the collaboration of state bodies, external and internal stakeholders is necessary in order to achieve transparency about the identities of the people that manage to distribute this content. Several media companies undermine the importance before state bodies in the allocation of financial resources in the creation of the encrypted tweets. One should clearly recognize that the jihadists tend to communicate with each other through the creation of encrypted tweets. That's why in several cases state bodies fail to recognize vulnerable content. However, the development of proper management tools in form of mentioned equipment should assist to the limitation of the presence of the ISIS in the social media (16).

2.3. Prevention Strategies and Its Applications in Crises Management for Social Media

One of the key prevention strategy for stop using social media by the radical groups for spreading terrorism is that the Saudi Government can contact these social media companies to join hands with them and identify such type of terrorist activities on their social media platforms and report the locations and the contents of the terrorist messages to the national security agencies. As these companies are already investing a huge amount in order to prevent the usage of their platforms for terrorism activities but with the cooperation of the national government and security agencies they will be able to better control the usage of their platforms for terrorist activities. These companies will identify such radical groups, their activities on social media and their locations and the law enforcing agencies will stop their activities. This strategy was suggested by Susan Etlinger, who is an analyst at Altimeter Group for covering data intelligence, analytics and strategies. He was of the opinion that there must be a strong partnership between the social media companies and the national government. (17)

The government can also use specially developed algorithm to monitor the activities of young teenager on the social media platforms. The government needs to identify those suspects whose social media activities are suspicious and then the security officials needs to visit their houses and warn them to stop their suspicious activities. The government can also use these social media platforms to stop these teenagers from being affected by the messages and activities of the radical groups by running an awareness program on different social media platforms. The government needs to use the same medium for stopping these radical groups from spreading violence in the new generation of the country. Government can stop the infected people by presenting them the video messages from those who had suffered a lot from these terrorist activities as those infected teenagers might not be attracted by the messages of law enforcement agencies. Government can also encourage those groups who are fighting against these radical groups by providing them security and financial support. The government should also support and provide the psychological treatment to the infected individuals through effective team of religious scholars mainly Imams and psychologist. (18)

The government of Saudi Arabia has now also started working on these strategies as they have realized that these radical groups need to be stop from spreading violence in the society through the usage of these social media platforms. But still a lot of work need to be done in this regard as we haven't seen any satisfying results from the Saudi government efforts.

3. Methodology/Material

The evaluation of the crisis management strategies and preventive strategies of the government of Saudi Arabia is considered in reference to the observation method. This research used the method of in-depth interview to evaluate the crisis management strategies and preventive strategies of the government of Saudi Arabia.

The application of interview implies that changes in the amount of terrorist content and its availability is measures in historical perspective. In particular, the process of the limitation of the overall amount of Twitter accounts and terrorist related content in the cyberspace of Saudi Arabia is observed. This approach should assist in the understanding the ability of the state bodies of Saudi Arabia to resist to the increasing growth and expansion of the ISIS within this cyberspace.

This research analysed the individuals of age 22-30 years who are influenced by the social media messages by the radical groups. This research analysed 30 cases of such individuals and how the Saudi government was able to cope up with this situation?

The following questions were asked in the interview:
What is priority of the Saudi government in the crises management?
Do the Saudi Arabia government prioritize the activities of the radical groups on social media or not?
Whether the prevention strategies of the Saudi Arabian government are effective enough to control the radical groups from preaching their propaganda on social media or not?
Does Saudi Arabian Government was able to control the radical group activities in the crises situation?
Do the radical groups were able to achieve their targets through their social media campaign or not?
What was the effect of radical groups social media activities on the youth of the country?

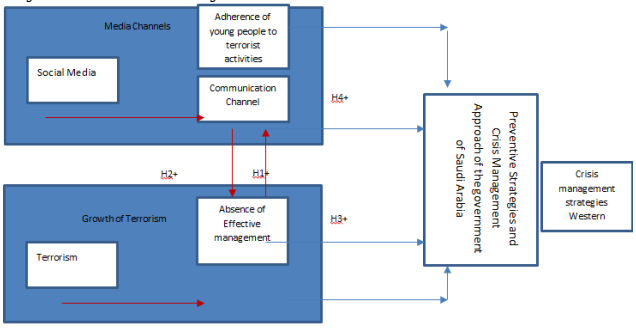


Fig. 1: Research Design Mode

4. Research limitations

This research is being conducted for the duration of three months that is for the month of June, July and august 2017. This research analysed the individuals of age 22-30 years who are influenced by the social media messages by the radical groups. This research analysed 30 cases of such individuals and how the Saudi government was able to cope up with this situation? Whether their prevention strategies from such radical groups to influence teenagers of the country through social media were effective or not? This research didn't analyse the prevention strategies of the social media companies to prevent the activities of radical groups. Research was collaging with Mohammad Bin Maid care centre and there was difficulty with collecting data.

5. Results and Findings

The analysis of the regular publication and appearance of the terrorism related content shows that the ISIS is the strong group that has already managed to place roots in the cyberspace. However, it is not clear enough what capabilities ISIS has. The state bodies of several countries still lag behind the overall close of the access to the communication with the users in such platforms as Twitter, Facebook. In fact, the managers of the social media platforms regularly observe the identities of the accounts and close them accordingly. Although, this strategy is not sufficient as the amount of the Twitter accounts and terrorism related content rise with the same speed and growth. The analysis of the activity of the ISIS and other radical groups in the social media shows the strong pro-life of these formations in the proliferation of the content. In this respect, one may consider that the joint cooperation of the governments of different countries and stakeholders as cyber companies, media should be launched in order to succeed in the restriction of the ISIS communication with the people of different countries. The current state of the development of the cyberspace and its content shows inability of the state bodies of different state to limit terrorism related content. The existing preventive measures and strategies are not effective as the withdrawn content appears within next 24 hours again. Given this fact, it is clear that the people of several countries are not protected against the appearance of terrorist related content. (19)

For the purposes of the creation of the effective strategies, the terrorist groups should be clearly observed by the state bodies of any country. The establishment of the presence of the countries in social media platforms should become the initial step preceding creation and implementation of effective management practices as the instrument of the limitation of the communication between ISIS and members of different social groups. The analysis of different media platforms reveals that YouTube, Facebook and Twitter are the most important instruments of the communication that are valued by the representatives of the ISIS today. Therefore, the crisis management strategies should be limited to the surveillance of the content distributed within these platforms. Besides, the allocation of the interests of the ISIS managers to the usage of such media platforms as Facebook and Twitter is seemed reasonable enough. The policy of these companies prevents any governmental interference. In this respect, the managers of the social media platforms should decide on their own to disclose identities of the users or to restrict content while the state bodies may not affect the decision of these companies. In view of this policy, the managers of the social media platforms should be properly informed about the risks posed by the unlimited access of the terrorists to the distribution of the terrorism related content and creation of several accounts.
The observation of different strategies, that were applied by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with other countries, reveals that states of Arab world should cooperate with advanced economies in order to cope with the spread of the ISIS. The core necessity of the joint collaboration is confirmed with overall attitude of the people of Arab countries against ISIS activities. Figure 2 below reflects prevailing behaviors among different social groups in Arab countries:

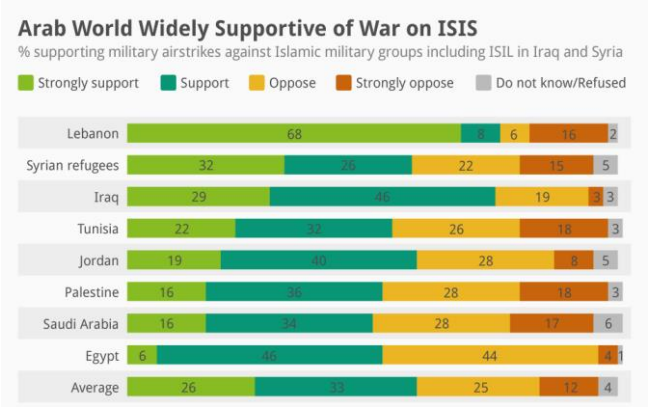


Fig. 2: Support of Arab World of Preventive Measures Against ISIS

Based on the data reflected in Figure 2, it is clear that people of Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, are supportive to cope with the proliferation of the presence of the ISIS. However, the examination of the current policies of the government of Saudi Arabia proves absence of coherent and definite view of local state authorities at the perspective implications of further ISIS activities over the national security and safety. Targeting ISIS activities is not put as the main priority in the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia due to the focus of the executives at the economic development of the country. In the meantime, it should be noted that Saudi Arabia has made several progressive steps in the regulation of the expansion of the ISIS to its territory as well as it attempts to resist to this process. In particular, over the last decade Saudi Arabia developed and introduced properly funded long-term radicalization program aimed as the limitation of the communication between ISIS and different social groups of Saudi Arabia. According to the core elements of this de-radicalization program, the representatives of the radical formations are treated as the main objects of threats. This implies that the beliefs and behaviors of the radicals should be changed. This transformation will be regarded as effective implementation of the strategy of Saudi Arabia. By virtue of this approach, the state executives attempt to diminish risks arising out of the actions of the radicals and reduce distribution of relevant propaganda across cyberspace. From one

perspective, the effectiveness of this program is hard to measure today because of recent introduction of de-radicalization program. Accordingly, the first outcomes prove that the program is flawed in view of inability of the executives to rehabilitate the most radical representatives. The current success rate of the preventive strategy of Saudi Arabia is reflected in Figure 3 below:

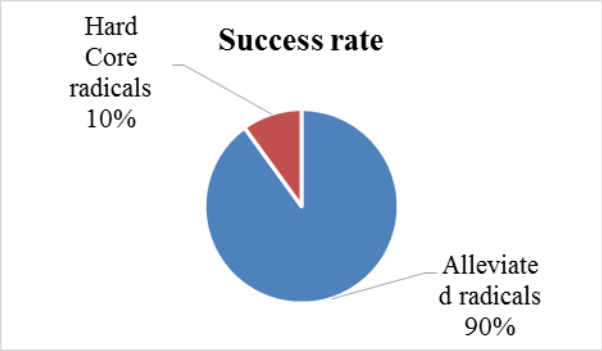


Fig. 3: Success of Saudi Arabia De-radicalization

According to the data reflected above, it appears that in general the executives of Saudi Arabia de-radicalization program succeeded to persuade more than 690 individuals to step aside terrorism beliefs. Although, the executives still encounter challenges with transformation the position of the most vulnerable extremist radicals. This fact relative proves the ability of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to oppress to the spread of the ISIS. The current strategy of Saudi Arabia is not innovative as it was previously applied by the government of the United States. Besides, there is one peculiarity about this approach in view of the scope of the program. It should be noted that the government of Saudi Arabia attempts to approach diverse radicals and affect their livelihood completely. This implies that the executives offer reshaping of all spheres of the life of the radical while the final decision is up to this person.

The application of the content analysis confirms that strong features of Twitter and Facebook in the restriction of the access of the state bodies to the actions of the jihadists. The inherent functions of Twitter confirm that significant group of people may be targeted with the help of social media platforms. Through the usage of Twitter, the ISIS members gain an opportunity to collect necessary information and expand their strategies. Moreover, the mere essence of these strategies may be not recognizable since the early beginning. In addition, Twitter and Facebook are regarded as the most influential tools preceding changes in the behavior of young people. In this respect, the shift of the attention of the jihadists from the conventional sources to the new digital media platforms is reasonable and predictable. However, the state bodies should be able to define further development of the presence of the ISIS in these platforms. (20)

The interest of the state bodies of different countries to the examination of the presence of the ISIS in social media platforms was increased in 2016. Moreover, during this year the members of the governmental sector of Saudi Arabia decided to investigate all capabilities of the ISIS in the communication with the young people of the country. This implies that the researchers invested human resources in the processing of the Tweets published in Twitter in Arabic. By virtue of this step, the representatives of the governmental sector aimed to limit and filter available messages in order to enhance protection over the people. (21)

The application of the relevant content analysis approach confirms that the ISIS usually target its people with one message. With that, the usage of the content analysis approach shows that the ISIS attempts to reach people with different messages as the requests to join radical groups in reference to the political insights of the people. Therefore, the censorship policy may become useful in the limitation of the communication of the jihadists with the members of different social groups. In the meantime, the analysis of the role of the managers of the social media platforms confirms that the companies will not be liable to the promotion of the access to the ISIS people. In this respect, one may presume that relevant legislation should be adopted so to exercise stronger control and surveillance over the activities of the social media. In case the managers of these companies will find themselves responsible for the appearance of terrorism related content, one may predict that their control mechanisms will be improved in order to limit appearance of dangerous and aggressive information. At the same time, the current state of the development of the social media platforms forms basis for position that Google, Twitter, Facebook in reference to their developers are the only responsible stakeholders in the current state of the development of the terrorism. In case these companies could limit accessibility to the ISIS followers since the early beginning, numerous people could be protected in the better manner against the risk posed with the terrorists.

6. Conclusion

Social media platforms are rich for terrorism related content today. The tendency in sharing of aggressive and violent messages by separate individuals continues to rise. The examination of the content of the social media platforms shows that there is almost no difference between content depicting animals or acts of violence. The managers of Twitter, Facebook regularly observe and terminate several accounts that are rich for terrorist related content. Besides, it should be noted that effectiveness of the crisis management practices and preventive measures is hard to define. There are several biases in view of which one campaign may be regarded as much more efficient than the other. In particular, the activity of the United States as to the limitation of the presence of the ISIS in the cyberspace may be regarded as senseless as well. The amount of terrorist attacks continues to rise while state bodies of the country cannot identify all relevant accounts at the same time. Similarly, to the position of the government of the United State, the state bodies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia uphold the position that the innovative approaches should be invented in order to be capable to restrict presence of the ISIS. The analysis of the existing preventive strategies shows up that the government of Saudi Arabia does not understand all scope of the challenges that are posed with the presence of the ISIS in the social media platforms. This implies that several stakeholders including members of the government, representatives of the media groups should enter collaboration with each other so to alleviate radicalization of the media environment against spread of the violence.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia accepts the fact that the additional assistance should be found in order to have mere opportunity to target vulnerable groups of the population. The analysis of policies of Saudi Arabia proves absence of coherent and definite view of local state authorities at the perspective implications of further ISIS activities over the national security and safety. Targeting ISIS activities is not put as the main priority in the foreign policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia due to the focus of the executives at the economic development of the country. The young people should be protected by the representatives of the government against the risks posed with the proliferation of the communication tools by the followers of the ISIS. Hence, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia should improve its presence in social media. This implies that specific think tank should be invented as the delegated institution of the government in maintenance of the presence within social media. This approach should contribute to the immediate reaction of the state bodies to the appearance of vulnerable and aggressive content. In the meantime, it is highly important for the state bodies to understand that scope of the problem. There is no definite data as to the overall amount of the victims that are affected by the communication with the ISIS. Therefore, the government of Saudi Arabia should increase investment to be spent for the restriction of the accessibility of radical groups to the communication with ISIS. The development of updated practices and crisis management approaches will ensure that the people of Saudi Arabia will be protected in the right manner.

7. Recommendations

Based on the results and findings of the study, the following recommendations are put forward to the Government of Saudi Arabia in order to avoid the negative usage of social media platform by the radical groups for spreading violence in the youth of the country.

- The government of Saudi Arabia needs to prioritize the negative usage of social media platform by the radical groups for spreading violence in the youth of the country.
- They should make such policies that will help them to stop spreading the negative usage of social media platform by the radical groups.
- Saudi Government can contact social media companies to join hands with them and identify such type of terrorist activities on their social media platforms and report the locations and the contents of the terrorist messages to the national security agencies.
- They should provide financial assistance to those groups who are preventing the negative usage of social medial by radical groups.
- The government can also use these social media platforms to stop these teenagers from being affected by the messages and activities of the radical groups by running an awareness program on different social media platforms.
- Government can stop the infected people by presenting them the video messages from those who had suffered a lot from these terrorist activities as those infected teenagers might not be attracted by the messages of law enforcement agencies.
- The government should also support and provide psychological treatment to the infected individuals through effective team of religious scholars mainly Imams and psychologist

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