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Research paper

Terrorist groups online networking tactics: Why Twitter Magnetize the youth of Saudi Arabia?

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Abstract

In July 2013, the European Parliament distinguished Wahhabism as the fundamental wellspring of worldwide fear mongering, but then the Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia, censuring IS in the most grounded terms, has demanded that "the thoughts of fanaticism, radicalism and psychological warfare don't have a place with Islam in any capacity". Different individuals from the Saudi decision class, be that as it may, look all the more sympathetic on the development, commending its staunch restriction to Shiaism and for its Salafi devotion, its adherence to the first practices of Islam. IS' abuse of online networking and computerized system assumes a key part in its worldwide scattering of promulgation, radicalization, and enlistment. Be that as it may, deliberate research on Islamic fear monger correspondence by means of online networking is constrained. Our examination researches the inquiry: How do IS individuals/supporters utilize Twitter for fear based oppression correspondence: publicity, radicalization, and enrollment? Hypothetically, we drew on microeconomic system speculations to build up a hypothetical structure for multi-sided Twitter organizes in the worldwide Islamic psychological militant correspondence condition. Exactly, we gathered 3,039 tweets posted by @shamiwitness who was recognized in earlier research as "a data disseminator" for the IS cause. Methodologically, we performed interpersonal organization investigation, pattern and substance examinations of the tweet information. We find solid proof for Shamiwitness-intermediated multi-sided Twitter systems of worldwide broad communications, territorial Arabic broad communications, IS warriors, and IS sympathizers, supporting the structure's utility. The paper will focus on probing solutions that can guide the youth in using Twitter for a more positive approach and how can this influence be eradicated. The interview approach will be used to gather data and make the implications.

Keywords: *Online Tactics; Saudi Arabia; Shiaism; Terrorist; Twitter; Wahhabism; Youth*

1. Introduction

There are many terrorists' organizations like ISIS which carry out brutality against innocent humans are worst enemies of Islam. Barbaric acts of ISIS are top trends in western media. Our local media daily report the terrorist activities of young ISIS terrorists who commit barbaric acts against their relatives and family: a father killed by his own son, a person murdered by his cousins, because they have different views of brutality. There are many parents who are unaware that their children are involved in such activities. It is evident that these terrorist organizations have targeted our young generation to carry out their filthy agendas[i].

Many campaigns are running to stop this trend. But neither these campaigns nor our imams and parents have succeeded. These extremist are a threat to our social equilibrium and security and to combat terrorism, reformers have to become a solid united front. It is evident that some imams put such filthy thoughts in minds of youth and those imams should be identified confronted by public. Those who are patriotic and have better citizenship can beat ISIS sympathizers

Democratic elections were held in many Middle East countries like Egypt etc. as a result of protects brought by Arab Spring of 2011. However, these protests didn't go successful everywhere. Particularly in Syria where a civil war took place against president Bashar al-Assad. It initially started between government forces and Syrian army

State of Islam countries is being unpredictable because of conflicted culture, Levant (ISIL, ISIS) and the encouragement of Sharia Law. Affected countries include Iraq, large area of Syria and Palestine. Levant seize control of Syria and northern Iraq resulting in losses of the mass in 2013 and 2017. With the paradigm shift towards technology old process of manual recruitments by ISIS have been changed since 2013. Now the radicals use online resources to high spot their work and to get soldiers for terrorist attacks and to support them in Syria. This process of affecting the minds of westerns including people from UK, Belgium and France is really a matter of concern because its changing people's mind and now their way of thinking is very different from other citizens. Researchers are now trying to understand ISIS's mass media presence (Bazan, Saad, and Chamoun 2015), how online radicalization is done (Bermingham et al. 2009) and what are the various phases included in online radicalization thing completely unknown to us is what are the factors and influences that push people so much to an edge that they start showing pro-ISIS behavior

This conduct includes pro-ISIS language, promoting terrorists content and having radical believes. If we get the answer of these questions we are very likely to devise some algorithm which not

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only sense and spot such user but will also help the government to reduce radicalization. One way to deal with this type of information is to develop some strategy to avoid radicalization influencing factors and plan some counter-narratives[ii]. Government of Western nations is really concerned about social media usage, effectiveness and success of ISIS using technology because in fact they have caught the government off guard and online propaganda is really working.

This activity has also given an edge to cyber security and anti-terrorism teams and now they are trying to track the location of this radicalization movement. ISIS, in their own heads, achieved "information warfare" but got examined by Bazan et al (Bazan, Saad, and Chamoun 2015).The authors created a coordination of warfare actions using social media platforms and applications, accomplished by hacking, and some propaganda practices (e.g. mujatweets), combined with ISIS's three-fold strategic aims:

(i) Get more involved online users
(ii) Manipulate political and military issues and framing them to public
(iii) advertise the caliphate as an ideal leadership and promising good future

Keeping the discussion short, Winter in 2015 completed in-depth strategic analysis of the content and advertisement from ISIS hidden social media workers. All the limelight was on showing happy dreams of heaven to build in their envisioned caliphate. In this vision they argue about the current state of justice, economic condition and governance and then compare them with their intended utopia. This comparison is necessary for them because it intrigues audience to dream for it and work for this cause. Two social media analysts named Berger and Morgan analyzed pro-ISIS Twitter accounts for radicalistic activities and realized that as of summer 2015 there can be nearly 90k supporters of ISIS. It is said that some of them were also residents of European countries

Their analysis suggests that some key words were commonly used in many of the pro-ISIS supporters suggesting their link to violent activities. These keywords include linger, Caliphate state, succession, Islamic state and for Iraq users there was another keyword as: all being prominent. Using algorithm made with this discovery 94% accuracy in identifying pro and anti-ISIS users was achieved. Similar studies were carried out by Klausen in 2015 where he analyzed and examined 59 accounts belonging to Syrian Western origin fighters.UK based organization AL Muhajiroun that was banned from Europe was found at the root of those twitter accounts. These accounts were mostly active in Syria which is center of Islamic state.

Many studies were conducted and are still in progress to understand the online influences, reason behind radicalistic behavior and the factors pushing it to edge. Among the first researchers of this whole notion one master piece was by Bermingham. He worked on understanding the terms, common jargons and language used by users who happen to subscribe jihadi channels on YouTube and other social media. Mostly this terminology was about religion and the goal of recruitment for terrorist activities was hidden.

Two researchers named Edwards and Gribbon (Edwards and Gribbon 2013) talked with those terrorists who were using online platform to present their ideology and were later convicted by police officers or government of UK. Breakthrough they got from this research was that people don't go to mosques to display their radicalism, they now discuss trivial issues online and by this platform they are uniting with each other on common basis of terrorism and extreme beliefs. The reason is that mostly everyone has internet and views and sharing of beheading videos are going viral. Two of the terrorist prisoners told interviewer that they recruit people online for their agenda and people agreeing to their proposal vary from time to time. Some people are hard nut to crack some fall very easily.

The quality common in every radicalism possessing being was the sharing of extremist material on social media platforms. Grounded theory approach was followed by Torokto comprehend the strategy and structure of online groups active to radicalize users. Qualitative analysis was done on ten online groups of Facebook featuring what was shared, what was the topic of discussion, who started extremist topic and power structure existence in the group members. Dominant persons in those Facebook groups were normally admin or initial members of the group. They have more influence and convincing power than anyone else.

2. Literature review

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According to an analyst: Berger (Berger 2015) online recruitment process to influence and recruit people having radicalism in their behavior comprised of five major steps that are as follows:

i. Detecting a probable recruit.
ii. Construction of a micro-community (where candidate is followed, influenced, and brainwashed by ISIS supporters)
iii. Separating the ideal candidate from his family and friends
iv. Maintaining a private discussion portal to discuss travel and plan
v. Inspiring the candidate to show radicalistic actions of going to Syria or harming one's own country.

Most composed process found was by Berger's and it was much more explaining than Hall (Hall 2015) who analyzed Canadian ISIS supporters instead of finding the process of initial influence of recruitment. Most active social media working on legalizing and approving of caliphate was an online magazine name Dabiq that was publish somewhere in Islamic States and from which we can acquire same findings as Winter (Winter 2015). All these studies explained above shows us that ISIS is now using and utilizing digital media fully because they are sure of the outcomes and influence of social media on daily lives of common people. Social media provides them perfect candidates to recruit.

In this paper, focus of study is to mine radicalization signals way before hand from users. We can only detect and collect signals but can't explicitly say that the user under observation is a terrorist. This article bridges a gap between all these studies and the radical person by firstly providing an analytic report on user's gradual change and transition to a radicalize person and then activities performed by them under the influence of pro-ISIS behavior. The second main objective of this paper is to demonstrate the conditions that ignite ISIS related thoughts and drive a person towards their propaganda.

Since the event of 9/11 it has been seen that internet has been utilised in various ways by the terrorist organization for inspiring potential recruits by communicating with them online and by mobilizing them through internet messages and speeches so that they can act on their radical ideologies. One of the internet's most common uses other than providing aid for planning and execution of terrorist attacks is that it has become a repository of wide range of available knowledge which can be utilized by the terrorist organization for executing acts of terrorism. The utilisation of internet as a medium for communication by the terrorist organization has taken place historically much before 9/11 attacks. Most of the terrorist organizations general utilise internet for having online extremist forums and websites. These websites generally provide wide range of information along with missions, documents and histories of the terrorist organizations to the visitors which also allow the terrorist organization to communicate their mission and their vision to the potential recruits. Increasingly internet has become a source which is utilized by such organization for communicating their version of reality and how they view the world. Through the online video messages the terrorist organisations generally specify their enemies and justify the use of violence against their enemies and often boast about their terror acts on such online forums. Most of the terrorist generally maintain their personal online presence for communicating and motivating directly, their target audience. Extremist websites and forums are

frequently visited by their sympathizers. For example Mohammed Jarmoune, who is a Moroccan Italian terrorist and was in his early twenties, was accused in 2012 for using internet to disseminate terror propaganda. According to the investigators Jarmoune spent nearly 15 hours per day on internet for disseminating jihadi materials and for connecting likeminded people throughout the world. Internet has also been used increasingly as a networking tool for the extremist in order to establish connections with the likeminded people with whom they can really discuss their ideologies. For example major Nidal Malik Hasan who was convicted to shoot several American soldiers in the year 2009 in Fort hood, Texas has been using various social media tools to communicate with the Muslim cleric Anwar Al-awlaki,who is famous for his terror propaganda. Anwar Al-awlaki was quite famous for using internet and online Publications along with videos and individual mails for recruiting potential terrorists. Major Nidal Malik Hasan's Communication with Anwar Al awlaki showed that he was highly influenced by the spiritual guidance received from the Muslim cleric and this guidance ultimately lead him to commit the dastardly act of terrorism. Similarly Faisal Shahzad who was convicted of setting up of bomb in Time Square in the year 2010 also utilised internet for connecting with extremists. This indicated that internet has also been used by terror organisation for showing those used to have some kind of interest in Extremist ideologies. Speeches given by extremist leaders are regularly posted online and can be accessed by anyone on social media. Social media has significantly become a platform for connecting the youth as most of the young generation are active on different social media sites (Irfan et al. 2017, Bibi et al., 2018) which are also utilized by terrorist groups to spread their network connecting with the likeminded dudes, inspire and ridiculous use and recruit potential terrorist for planning attacks.

Initially there were only 300 fighters, fighting for the terrorism acting as a group known as ISIS/ISIS, Islamic state in Iraq or Levant. Using social media platforms their strength and number increased within days and reaching the figure of 30,000. This group is much more intelligent than other terrorist groups and uses social media instead of depending on orthodox media outlets. To terrorize, recruit fighters and obtain financial support they are using twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and other social media networks.

ISIL originated with the downfall of Saddam Hussain in 2003 resulting in dispute of two sects: Sunni and Shia and some anti-coalition force insurgence. People who pushed everyone to the verge of war clearly did not have foresee aftereffects of death of Saddam but were warned multiple times by many leaders and Colin Powell who was US Secretary of state at that time. Exact words of the secretary were "If you break it, you own it".

A power vacuum is created and taken America by surprise caused by the death of Saddam resulting in events like opposition parties of Iraq started bickering and exiled groups in southern Iraq started to create chaos (MacAskill, 2003). Catalyst that provided power to ISIL was the downgrading of Sunnis after the demise of their leader Saddam Hussain.

A Shia Muslim Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki struck down Sunni's party with great force because he was frightened about himself. The reason of his paranoia was to get killed by Sunnis and Saddam's regime just like some of his relatives. He governed from 2006 to 2014 and during his time he refused to accommodate Sunnis and worked against the common ground building a separate Shia sectarian state. He ignited the cause of ISIS by using anti-terrorism laws against all Sunnis and end up hurting more people instead. ISIL used this tragedy to recruit people showing them the sacrifices of innocent people practicing Sunni sectarianism.

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) distinguishes from other terrorist groups due to its complexity and savagery. The publishing of their annual report is an example of it, which states; "On March 31, 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and al Sham published a new edition of "al-Naba" [The Report], its "annual report" covering the period of Nov, 2012 to Nov, 2013. The Arabic language report was published by the ISIS's main media arm for the first time, and then re-posted online by secondary sources" (Bilger, 2014).

According to the attack metrics of this report, they have a central command with a long term planning to achieve their goals, attract potential donors and intimidate rival terrorist groups. ISIL also had social media pages for each local town with an ISIL governance structure to display their violent attacks oftenly and to intimidate local people by showing their educational institutions attacked. In Iraq and Syria many journalists have been silenced therefore ISIL's postings may be exaggerated. The grisly videos released of the beheadings of American journalists and aid workers are also part of their media strategy. In a word, publicity:

They increase the group's profile as the biggest challenge to the supposed greatest enemy of Islam. This allows ISIL to draw from a significantly larger pool of recruits, many with strong anti-American sentiment, which ISIL desperately needs to fight local battles as the group tries to carve out a de facto state" (Pape, et.al, 2014).). ISIL has also launched "al-Zawra," an online campaign focused at women to recruit wives for teach domestic skills, jihadists and how to use weaponry. In addition, the campaign aims to teach women recruits software design to help in spreading their message. ISIL had great success utilizing Twitter and making an Arabic-language app called "The Dawn of Glad Tidings" which is promoted as a way to stay abreast of the jihadi group's latest news. Through this more people are exposed to their messaging. The combination of their online strategies enables ISIL to project strength and promote engagement online, and some would say puts American multimedia gurus to shame.

An FBI informant stated to NBC News that "ISIS recruits are more likely to reach out in the online universe seeking advice on how to reach the land of jihad than to consult the guidance of a traditional cleric or local community leader," He also said that "FBI and other law enforcement officials hope that by infiltrating that universe and creating honeypots to draw in and capture potential ISIS recruits, they can help sow doubts in the minds of would-be jihadists in the overall reliability of the Internet as a medium for recruitment" (Windrem, 2014).

Other social media sites have played their part by shutting down threatening accounts. Individuals have also started hashtags like "#ISISMediaBlackout "to combat ISIL's message. "As long as it doesn't make direct threats, impersonate people, or pirate music, ISIS can exploit Twitter but those looking to defeat ISIS can use Twitter to watch and track people who would use modern day technology to impose a barbaric regime rooted far in the past".

Social media are important in withstanding violence in the name of religion which is directed against thug and extremist groups. In fact, many countries are connoting to find the most workable means to invest the cyber world in opposing extremist ideology. For instance In Jordan, several steps were taken to launch war against [Da'ish], the most recent of these measures was Jordan and the United States signing a cooperation agreement to organize a contra-ISIS campaign on the internet. In Spain, an initiative was launched in which people participate under the name: "Together against Extremism". This includes the three communication means a landline number, a page on the internet, and an application downloaded on cell phones without giving any identity information. This application will be used by citizens to report any culprit to the security officials.

A couple of days ago, there as a meeting of the Gulf Foreign Ministers is KSA where they discussed the effects of social media on extremism. One official proclaimed that [Da'ish] has more than 90,000 tweets per day in addition to thousands of tweets from its supporters. This has ringed the alarm bell in the region as many risks are coming from social media and that unless this channel of communication is monitored, continue to face the dangers of terrorism. The West has all the abilities technologically as they own the social media networks. They won't prevent from such problems to happen and the factions from using this means of commu-

nication to do that as the means of its creation had not come to an end yet as these factions belong to western security agencies.
Social media are responsible for 80% of the youth who emigrate to join [Da'ish], whereby the organization uses content copyrights to promulgate its ideology in a style welcomed by youth. So protecting privacy hinders the mitigation of terrorist's activities on social media networks. European countries have started to realize that freedom of expression and privacy has to meet certain standards. As a result, France started to take regulatory measures to block some content or to delete some Google accounts and social media web pages. The French Government launched two official accounts on social media networks entitled "stop-Jihadism" to spread counter terrorist promotions as well as the testimonies of the cheated terrorist victims. Nowadays, the world cannot enjoy long periods of peace and security. Terrorism appears which does not belong to any religion itself. In other words, terrorism is nothing but extremism, hidden interests and deviation.
According to the Researchers the [Da'ish] excels at making a special type of media which helps to convey certain tailored messages to specific audiences. It always tries to magnetize the media, which strive to promote violence and brutal scenes that occasionally arise and to broadcast them. Priests note that the organization is fond of showing violence to display its existence. In addition to social media, [Da'ish] uses attractive visual means to draw the youth for jihad, according to what a colonel in the Spanish civil guard notes.
For example, there is a launching of war games like "The Call of Duty" since ISIS launched its special edition in which there is a role reversal between the evil and the good.They attempt different ways to attract youth, [Da'ish] has launched a special website entitled "Khelafahbook" similar to Facebook,but that was quickly shut down which aimed at improving [Da'ish] image and showing that its members are not just cave inhabitants and weapon carriers. Rather, they fight against God's enemies to rule the world so that everyone will live peacefully under the umbrella of Sharia. Likewise, they launched videos with symbolic translation of their message for the deaf and the mute for the first time ever.
Communication tools have significantly advanced nowadays. Undoubtedly, a group like ISIS would utilize modern communication programs to spread its ideologies and mobilize people. [Da'ish] utilizes modern means of communication is proofed by the statement made by Spanish Minister of Interior, Jorge FernándezDíaz, which revealed that 80% of the mobilization takes place through social media and only 20% of recruitment of terrorists takes place inside prisons and mosques. This percentage was totally opposite in 2012, where jihadists were recruited in mosques at a ratio of 8 out of 10, whereas only 20% were mobilized through social media. It is important to note that that Twitter has a big share in ISIS utilization nowadays. Brookings institute revealed through a study that ISIS used these sites, especially Twitter to promote its ideologies and to convey its messages to the world. As for [Da'ish] supporters on Twitter, the study showed that there about 46000 accounts on Twitter, of which there are 30,000 individual accounts, whereas the rest belong to human simulating apps. Moreover, most of the tweets are in Arabic.
According to the statistics, [Da'ish]'s accounts on Twitter have reached 90,000, most of which are in Syria and Iraq. Yet, these accounts include "hidden followers" and "intelligence agents" affiliate to the fanatic organization. Statistics revealed that some accounts were active, but later on they were suspended. [Da'ish] proponents use Ask.fm to answer some questions about daily life and other ordinary affairs in addition to mobilizing people. Administrators of this application declared that they always delete the pages that adopt violence or promote any illegal activities. The different users of these websites go beyond these applications to confidential programs like KIK: An application for messaging on smart phones. There are also jihadist forums on the web where information is exchanged via advanced encoding programs. Thus, they allow [Da'ish] proponents to directly communicate with the recruits, facilitating their crossing of the borders. In the same framework, the FBI Director James Comey said that ISIS utilization of codified programs hinders bids to prevent [Da'ish] recruitment of Americans via social media. Likewise, Comey pointed out that there is a balance between the desire to hinder communications and the increasing concern about privacy.
[Da'ish] has also issued a monthly magazine entitled "Dabiq" in English and French. The faction aims to reach a bigger number of followers. Thus, [Da'ish] launched a special application on Android OS which enables its followers to view the organization's breaking news instantly. The application contains photos, videos and news. This application cannot be uploaded from Play Store. However, it is easily accessible through other links.
Different organizations are putting their efforts to strengthen the electronic war of social media against this extremism. Social media giants like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube are running anti-[Da'ish] campaigns in this regard. They are deleting social media accounts of supporters known as "Al-Ansar".

2.1. Electronic war against terrorist activities

Quillian is a think-tank based in London. It works on "counter-extremism" and anti-[Da'ish] campaigns and mainly against Islamism. It has recently released a video on YouTube to mobilize youth. It is a response to extremist tactics of [Da'ish]. It was for those who are tempted towards terrorism when they receive offers from faction.
It is important to mention that this video was prepared by army specialist, linguists and psychologists. This video received donations by 150 people from 10 different countries. This is considered as the first action against [Da'ish] on social media. It was the first step of anti-[Da'ish] campaign on Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and other social media websites. The organization attempts to fight against terrorist organizations and their campaigns.
The United Nations Organization is to resort on social media websites for to combat ISIS which promotes its message on internet through photos and videos showing murder and torture.
Social media has a great influence in the lives of youth. Therefore, [Da'ish] serves this purpose very well. It demonstrates itself to those who have little or no knowledge about Islam or who feel oppression by community. Thus, to hinder the issue of ISIS discourse, a lot of care is required. Similarly, we should design and develop an electronic library for youth to teach them about the true side of moderation in everything, to encourage them to invest their knowledge in this context on social media either through messages or newsletters, in creating chat groups and pages administrated by educated people and Sharia scholars and trained to present their sound ideas, and to fight against extremism.

3. Methodology

Methodology is an integral part of the research and with the certain implications of the study to the context the research is reliant on both qualitative and quantitative data. The research is focused on Different individuals from the Saudi decision class, be that as it may, look all the more sympathetic on the development, commending its staunch restriction to Shiaism and for its Salafi devotion, its adherence to the first practices of Islam. IS' abuse of online networking and computerized system assumes a key part in its worldwide scattering of promulgation, radicalization, and enlistment. Be that as it may, deliberate research on Islamic fear monger correspondence by means of online networking is constrained. Our examination researches the inquiry: How do IS individuals/supporters utilize Twitter for fear based oppression correspondence: publicity, radicalization, and enrollment? Hypothetically, we drew on microeconomic system speculations to build up a hypothetical structure for multi-sided Twitter organizes in the worldwide Islamic psychological militant correspondence condition. Exactly, we gathered 3,039 tweets posted by @shamiwitness who was recognized in earlier research as "a data disseminator" for the IS cause. Methodologically, we performed interpersonal

organization investigation, pattern and substance examinations of the tweet information. We find solid proof for Shamiwitness-intermediated multi-sided Twitter systems of worldwide broad communications, territorial Arabic broad communications, IS warriors, and IS sympathizers, supporting the structure's utility. The paper will focus on probing solutions that can guide the youth in using Twitter for a more positive approach and how can this influence be eradicated. The interview approach will be used to gather data and make the implications.

Very few researches have been conducted in this regard locally but on global scale multiple researches have been gathered. Using the data from those researches and conducting focus group interviews, the ideology is set for further research. The qualitative approach is merely an extension of the earlier researches conducted on the topic and help build a stronger point of view by using the previous analyses published already while the quantitative approach helps in building further strong opinion backed with data(David M. Tuller, 2010). The data collected is sufficient enough and does not embark any concern regarding reliability and validity, and the findings are mostly trustworthy. Also, the in-depth insights provided by the previous studies can be gathered and utilized to establish a stronger bond between the variables. However, the study also holds some weaknesses that are to be taken into consideration as well. This type of study is usually generalized, and the measures are not defined which tends to focus more on non-standardized methods for measuring and collecting data is mostly time consuming effort. Therefore, to minimize the weaknesses of the study the opinions and the data provided from the previous studies has been limited to two contexts with identified geographical settings allowing the use of data in an appropriate manner without hindering the impact of getting lost.

4. Analysis

Shami considers ISIS to be the best power against Iran and supporters the gathering's ascent.

"As partisan as it might appear, I look at Iran as a more regrettable danger to Sunnis than Israel," Shami, whose age and nationality are obscure, disclosed to Business Insider. "The main way Iran gets crushed is one anticipate extending from" Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, to the Diyala area on Iraq's eastern outskirt with Iran.

In the course of the most recent 18 months, ISIS has been actualizing its arrangement for a seventh-century style Caliphate in the center ground that is northern Syria.

Syria gives ISIS "constant muhajir enrollment, oil and different incomes, [and] heaps of region to escape back in a bad position," Shami noted.

During the time spent forcing strict Sharia law in different towns, the gathering has conferred mishandle including kidnappings of columnists, self-assertive confinements of activists, open decapitations and other outline killings, torment, and deaths of Free Syrian Army commandants.

Shami revealed to BI that he doesn't "concur with numerous ISIS strategies, particularly [the] capture of columnists," however supporting ISIS's general venture has driven him to safeguard a considerable lot of the ways it executes the arrangement.

After Amnesty International revealed that ISIS had been confining and whipping youngsters as youthful as age 8, Shami safeguarded the gathering by affirming that they don't torment anybody under 14. After reports of ISIS being associated with the slaughter of regular folks — including ladies and kids — in expert Assad towns, Shami stated that his ISIS brothers didn't have the stomach to confer such monstrosities.

Shami may have even kidded about the assault of female Kurdish warriors who are battling ISIS and other dissident gatherings in northeastern Syria. (Shami fights that the comment included detainee trades. The tweet has been erased.)

By the by, he has partners. Aymann al-Tamimi, an Oxford understudy and Fellow at the Middle East Forum think tank in Philadelphia, has distributed Shami on his blog, refers to him, and thinks of him as a companion.

"He is a learned individual so I gave him space to compose," Tamimi told BI. "He is likewise considerate towards me and regards the reality I don't share his points of view."

Shami has turned out to be more questionable as the gathering has turned out to be more separated. Prior this month, other revolutionary gatherings assaulted ISIS after the gathering stole, tormented, and killed a mainstream specialist who was an individual from the hardline radical gathering Ahrar al-Sham. The Islamic Front, the biggest radical coalition, therefore blamed ISIS for being "more awful than the Assad administration."

Shami is unmistakably on the ISIS side of the continuous question. He portrayed the peaceful Syrian progressives in Kafranbel — considered the core of the Syrian upheaval — as "blockheads" when they challenged the two ISIS and the Assad administration.

5. Conclusion

It is the religious and national responsibility of all members of society to guide and nurture the young generation. Many youngsters who are involved in such kind of terrorist activities and wrong attitude are those who became disillusioned because of the lack of reformers and hardliners. In today's world, everyone is busy in their personal life and the concept of cultural, economic and political events and opportunities is vanishing. This is an alarming situation because it produces negative attitudes in frustrated youth. This situation causes social instability and political turmoil.

The campaign to fight against this extremism should be nationwide involving all the governmental and civil agencies and institutions. Community reformers and leaders should come out to speak about issues of community which causes extremism and aggression.

Instead of allowing the execution of flexible programs to protect rights of citizens, widespread traditional strategy of authorization allows the influence of unproductive and negative attitudes which deprive the liberty to express themselves.

One major obstacle in formation of a successful society are those people who believe that there is no urgent need of local reform. Another group of people believe that we should adopt modernity gradually with time and should develop our society slowly with progressive attitude. Nevertheless, this attitude is an obstacle which keeps us lagging behind the speedy progress of the world.

Centralized system should improve management of old school by the services of young and qualified staff, who can work with passion and without delay. The performance of government departments is poor because of lack of motivation and prejudice. This is the right time to implement reforms and bring global progress for a society that improves citizenship skills necessary for a progressive and tolerant environment.

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This is a text of acknowledgements. Do not forget people who have assisted you on your work. Do not exaggerate with thanks. If your work has been paid by a Grant, mention the Grant name and number here.

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