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Prof. Dr. Omer El Sheikh Hago El Mahdi
Editor-in-chief of the Journal of Northern Europe Academy for Studies &
Research
In the name of of Allah the Merciful

Editor-in-chief

Dear researchers, the Northern European Academy in Denmark (**NEA)** is a scientific and cognitive research edifice concerned with the educational fields and human sciences, represented in academic disciplines concerned with society and its social relations, based primarily on empirical methods. These fields usually include various human educational sciences such as archeology, regional studies, communication studies, cultural studies, history, law, linguistics, political science, and the contemporary applications that have been developed to make the reality of man and his future in all forms of his social, cultural, political, economic, intellectual, and historical existence as a subject. Thus, **NEA** contributes to consolidating the foundations of sustainable community development. From a holistic perspective that takes into account the social, economic, and political dimensions, by making use of different approaches and methodologies for community development, through scientific research and community activities directed at decision-makers, academics, and societal segments. The Academy always works to be a reliable source, and reference locally, regionally, and globally.

NEA aims to develop advisory performance and scientific research; build a distinguished knowledge society; raise the level of community categories; develop their capabilities by providing various awareness programs; use the latest technical means in publishing and translating scientific, research, and intellectual production; support scientific development projects, implement, and follow them up; and work to achieve a knowledge partnership, continuous and effective interface with government and private sectors.

Dear Researchers, your journal is issued by the Northern European Academy in Denmark, which is a refereed periodical scientific journal concerned with publishing innovative research, studies, and articles in its field of interest. It also aims to encourage research and studies subject to internationally recognized scientific standards. By publishing in the fields of language and literature, education, media,

sociology, social service, economics, political science, psychology, Islamic culture,

fine arts, history, geography, law, IT & computer science, administrative sciences, tourism, and archeology. The journal publishes pioneering research subjects to strict scientific standards that fall under the umbrella of educational, human, and social studies, and sciences, related literary, intellectual, scientific, cognitive, and humanitarian issues according to a sound scientific approach that leads to results, recommendations, and proposals that serve scientific research and promote it in the knowledge ladder.

This issue comes in its new guise, and the journal proves its progress and wide spread. It has become at the forefront of scientific publishing repositories and has a classification in the international indexing ISI. Also, the journal has become within the rules of Dar Al-Mandomh for Arab databases and has an international number DOI and the journal is within the international rules of EBSCO. In order to achieve the goals of the Northern European Academy in Denmark and its scientific mission by developing research mechanisms and diversifying its channels, working to raise the level of scientific publishing, and providing an opportunity for researchers belonging to the academic fields and interests to publish their research and distinguished articles that keep pace with the scientific and knowledge developments that the world is witnessing in our time. The Northern European Academy Journal will undertake the task of publishing a diverse research output and bet on leadership and excellence in publishing studies and refereed articles characterized by novelty, originality, and innovation with intellectual and scientific openness to society and the cultural, local, regional, and global scene.

ODL Challenges in creating an educated peaceful society by sharing knowledge, and ICT

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Abstract

The quick changes we are experiencing today, such as globalization, broad IT use, and the development of science and technology, have a big impact on all aspects of global human activity, including education. This issue highlights the significance of managing and sharing knowledge in a knowledge-based society for greater competency and better performance. The present study aims at investigating ODL Challenges in creating an educated peaceful society by sharing knowledge, and ICT. Using a conceptual approach, the study tries to answer many questions including 'What is the role that is expected to be played by ODL in creating an educated peaceful society by sharing knowledge, and ICT?', 'What is the concept of information and communication technology?', 'How does ICT influence knowledge sharing?', 'What are the challenges in activating ICT and sharing knowledge?', and 'What are the advantages, disadvantages, and obstacles of using ICT in education?'. Answering these questions will help in understanding the role of ODL in creating an educated peaceful society. Knowledge is inevitably confined if the information is controlled and there is no easily accessible data. This outcome is anticipated to impede education, which is the cornerstone of peace, harmony, and development in any society.

Keywords: knowledge-based society; globalization; Open and distance learning

Introduction

It is a well-known fact that education contributes to the general growth of individual, communal, and societal peace. The rapid changes in our era including globalization, widespread IT use, and the advancement of science and technology have a significant impact on all human activities on a global scale, including education. These issues are altering not only how we think about education but also how organizations with an educational focus operate. Under these circumstances, managing and distributing knowledge in an educated society is a factor for more competence and improved performance. This refers to knowledge of all parties involved in education, including pupils, instructors, support personnel, administrators, and the local and global environment. Therefore, ICT systems are very helpful and can affect daily work in different ways. "ICT use in businesses is intended to improve workplace productivity" (Matthews, 2007). Bayo-Moriones et al. (2011) "state that it typically takes time and significant effort to recognize ICT's obvious benefits".

ICT, according to Mary K. Pratt, "is generally understood to mean all devices, networking elements, applications, and systems that together allow people and organizations (i.e., businesses, nonprofit organizations, governments, and criminal enterprises) to interact in the digital world," despite the fact that there is no single, universal definition of the term. (2019)". She added that "although CT is sometimes used synonymously with IT (for information technology); ICT is generally used to represent a broader, more comprehensive list of all components related to computer and digital technologies than IT". (2019) ICT is considered a technological tool that facilitates the flow of information and communication. However, the development of technological tools has made it feasible to transfer information, data, and knowledge and to communicate at a very high speed. At the same time, ICT greatly impacts sharing and enhancing knowledge management. According to Lin (2007), "one of the largest problems with knowledge workers is that they may keep the knowledge for their benefit. Knowledge comes to be the power of society because an individual's power to change his society comes from knowledge, and this power is what drives social action". This understanding is based on easily accessible data. Knowledge is inevitably confined if information is controlled.

This outcome is anticipated to impede education, which is the cornerstone of harmony and development in any society.

According to the researchers, a peaceful, informed society will be created as a result of knowledge exchange and ICT. According to Bessant and Tidd's definition of knowledge sharing in 2007, it refers to a process whereby already-existing information from various sources is shared inside the organization in a way that fosters the creation of new knowledge for the business. Evidently, this seems quite simple, but in reality, the problem is complex since important and previously undiscovered knowledge typically comes from individuals and is subsequently transformed into organizational knowledge (Bessant and Tidd 2007, pg. 190).

Information technology is the foundation of contemporary intellectual developments, and knowledge management is one of them. The best use of intellectual capital in a system that manages knowledge based on contemporary communications connected to the information network (Internet) converted into information technology is effective knowledge management. Information and communication technologies play a significant and crucial role in consolidating and managing knowledge based on a strategy and within a uniform role that gathers, classifies, organizes, stores, and distributes it, relying on contemporary communication systems, which in turn play a significant and crucial role in strengthening knowledge management with their capacity to create information and contribute to enhancing the knowledge balance, accelerating the Knowing enough to make informed decisions about environmental developments is a tool for predicting the future and its industries in light of the digital revolution and its technology.

Definition of business information technology

The importance of information technology in companies is very great as it helps every sector in automating its processes and systems to achieve goals, generate revenue, and increase work efficiency. The value of business technology is increasing day by day in areas such as business transactions to meet customer and regulatory requirements. Business information technology is primarily used to suit the constantly expanding needs of various businesses and the rising expectations of consumers across all industries. Information technology aids in the growth of the commercial and business sectors and in obtaining the highest levels of productivity. With the development of information technology, it is now quicker for various industries to launch businesses and offers electronic security, storage, and efficient communication. With the right technology management, customer service will become easier because it helps increase employee engagement, provides access to information, and provides flexibility to respond to business challenges.

To achieve success in any business field, two intangible things, knowledge and related information are very important. Business information technology effectively combines management skills and communication technology. An institution can reduce its risks, strengthen its system, and provide support for its business strategies through a sound communication and information system.

Numerous advantages have come about as a result of technological improvement for individuals all around the world. The globe has become a global village thanks to technology, which has also improved efficiency and made it easier to acquire information. Today, education regularly makes use of information technology. The performers in the education sector have found effective ways to use information technology in everyday learning tasks. Farideh Hamidi, and Els argue that "A community's educational systems and, by extension, education, cannot

exist independently of other social institutions, well-known national and international relationships in the global village. In the twenty-first century, education is where all advancements and improvements originate. There must be a culture for information technology in education". Along with learning how to leverage hardware resources, this culture must also be learned. The use of computers and the Internet increases the quality of education. The pedagogical method of teaching and learning has been improved. Information technology has contributed to improving school systems, student activities, teaching practices, and students, making them more open to learning using modern technologies, focusing on online teaching more, and adopting special learning methods. Their direct interaction with teachers and special classes for children with special needs. Due to the development of information technology in the sphere of education, students are no longer need to apply the same old traditional technique of learning. Since every industry employs IT to achieve the greatest results, its effects can be observed in nearly all areas, including business, education, entertainment, and health, from ministries to classrooms. As satellites are used to forecast monsoons, rain, and fog for agriculture, doctors also use information technology to check registry entries, patient histories, and prescribed doses to move accordingly. Drone technology is also used to collect data, survey land, use pesticides, plant seeds, water irrigation systems, and use fertilizers.

It follows that it is obvious that information technology is crucial in the twenty-first century. Information technology is essential to every industry, and without the Internet and other technical infrastructure, none of the corporate, educational, agricultural, or health sectors can produce the desired outcomes. Data scientists, network administrators, sysadmins, system analysts, technology specialists, database administrators, and other professionals work in information technology.

Research Questions

The following questions will be addressed in this paper in an effort to provide light on an important subject:

1. What part will ODL be expected to play in fostering an informed, peaceful society through the use of ICT and knowledge sharing?
2. What exactly does the phrase "information and communication technology" mean?
3. How does ICT affect the exchange of knowledge?
4. What are the difficulties in utilizing ICT and disseminating knowledge?
5. What are the benefits, drawbacks, and challenges of implementing ICT in education?
6. What exactly is a "knowledge society"?
7. What are the drawbacks of censoring knowledge and information?

Methodology

The study is a theoretical one using conceptual research by observing and analyzing already present information on information and communication technology. The Sources used include journal databases, library databases, websites, and textbooks. No practical experiments are conducted during the study.

Information and communication technology

There were many definitions of this concept, some of which came in proportion to the time in which the definition arose. Among the definitions that have traditionally dealt with the concept: is the United Nations definition (1999), "which states that ICT includes Internet services, telecommunications equipment and services, information technology equipment and

services, media, broadcasting, libraries, documentation centers, business information providers, network-based information services, and so on, of related information and communication activities (Noor-ul-Amin, 2013)". While some other definitions came to explain the modern perception of the concept and the information processes it includes, including the definition of UNESCO (Meleiseia et al., 2007), "which considered that information and communication technology is one of the forms of technology that can be used in the processes of information creation, processing, storage, transmission, presentation, sharing, and exchange by various technical means. In addition to more modern devices like cellular phones, computers, networks, software, satellite systems, and other modern means and technologies, this technology also includes more conventional tools like radio and television as well as the services and applications related to them like videoconferencing and blogs, etc.".

ICT's influence knowledge sharing

Information and communication technology refers to many processes including data collection, processing, storing, and presentation. These activities increasingly demand teamwork and communication. "It is a tool capable of managing, storing, and transferring structural knowledge. It can support us in our efforts to store knowledge in the human mind or in documents that are available to all employees of an organization (Davenport and Biersack 1998)". In the knowledge management process, all of the absorption, creation, coordination, storage, transfer, and dissemination of knowledge on the assistance provided through information technology. Khandwill and Gottschalk have pointed out that the use of information technology to support knowledge management affects the outcomes of knowledge collaboration within an organization. Spiegler (2003) explained that specific methods such as data mining can be useful for an organization in obtaining valuable information from databases, especially when applied to a field such as marketing, customer relationship management, and e-commerce. In addition, Sher and Lee (2004) show that knowledge that can grow internally and externally can be managed effectively through the use of information technology as well as the ability to increase the dynamic capabilities of the company. Hence, information technology plays an important role in determining the success or failure of the application of a knowledge management system (Johansen, Olsen, and Elsen 2001). Although coding and translating knowledge concepts are not entirely new to the world and organizations, training in coding development approaches, organizational policies, routines, procedures, reports, manuals, etc. has been conducted for years. Only through advances in information technology can an impetus be given to accelerating the development of knowledge management (Alavi and Leidner 2001). The growth of information management has therefore been closely related to information and communication technology (Chumer, Hall, and Preacher 2000). Accordingly, it was found that information technology plays an important role in the implementation of the information management system (Hslop 2002).

To many, there does not seem to be any difference between "knowledge management" and "information technology." This issue makes sense when it comes to non-informationalists. For IT marketers, the scanner is a key knowledge management technology because it is essential for knowledge sharing. Therefore, most of what is referred to as knowledge management is nothing but information management. In this field, Dunham Gray points out that dealing with objects (data or information) is information management, and working with humans is knowledge management. As noted earlier, information management relates to documents, computer-based design drawings, spreadsheets, and program codes. It means ensuring the

provision of entrances, security, transportation, and storage. It deals exclusively with clear and unambiguous representation.

While knowledge management, on the other hand, characterizes the value of originality, innovation, quickness of mind, adaptability, intelligence, and learning. And it seeks to activate the capabilities of the organization in these aspects. Knowledge management is concerned with critical thinking, innovation, relationships, patterns, skills, cooperation, and participation. It supports individual learning and group learning by strengthening synergy between group members and encouraging their sharing of experiences, successes, and even failures. Knowledge management may use technology to increase communication, encourage conversation, share content, and negotiate meaning.

We need to take a more objective look at the past and present in order to comprehend the realities of knowledge management. Many societies in the past engaged in knowledge management in one form or another without being aware of the term. Today, many societies have taken official steps in this aspect and introduced knowledge management programs. However, these societies are still not able to fully integrate "knowledge management" into their social activities and decisions. And behind it all, innovative opportunities will be created through ever-evolving information technology and software solutions. And applications of artificial intelligence will allow the computer to act as a partner for knowledge workers, adapting their actions to the behaviors of the beneficiaries by predicting the information they may need. Accordingly, knowledge management can contribute to laying the foundations of the information society through a better exchange of ideas, allowing greater use of the available mental resources and a better possibility for innovation and development.

Last but not least, despite how much the two terms resemble one another, they are actually two distinct terms. Information management operates more concretely than knowledge management does. This makes its formal relationship with interest and tangible property challenging to record and justify, but it has no bearing on how important it is from a strategic standpoint. The primary force behind the development of knowledge management and holistic quality is information technology. When technology offers new tools, the management, business, and knowledge exchange of organizations have undergone a significant transformation. Data warehouses for CRM and ERP are a useful infrastructure for knowledge management systems in the area of enterprise resource planning systems. Where a variety of tools, including knowledge maps, XML, and network sites, have been developed to build the technological foundation required for knowledge management.

Challenges in activating ICT and sharing knowledge

Networks, hardware, software, the Internet, and individuals employing these technologies are all considered to be part of information and communications technology. To manage their computers, networks, and other technological aspects of their organization, many companies today have IT departments. The majority of corporate IT experts strive to satisfy the needs of their clients by describing the present technology that may be used to complete the necessary activities, as well as their current implementation technology for setting up or developing completely new technology.

IT Operations: To see the operation of IT in the regular tasks of the IT department, including offering technical help, performing security testing, maintaining networks, and managing devices. Hardware and Infrastructure: Setting up and maintaining equipment including telephone systems, routers, servers, and laptops is considered to be part of IT hardware.

Disadvantages of controlling information

The presence and power of communication technology - the means of providing people with large amounts of information and connecting them with each other - will make this century a century full of surprises, and it will fall into the hands of governments or lose control and control when mobile phones are all that many of their citizens have and nothing else. And they play a role in the light revolutions that challenge their authority. When it comes to the media, reporting will depend more and more on a combination of traditional news outlets and the rapidly expanding number of citizen journalists, and technology companies will find themselves falling behind in the race to compete with them and being taken aback by impatient and unreliable consumers.

For the world's most powerful countries, the emergence of the power of advanced communication can create opportunities for growth and development just as it may create enormous challenges to the existing means of governance, and communication technologies will create an atmosphere for democracy as well as tyranny and will enhance the strength of individuals for better or worse alike, and countries will try to control On the impact of technologies on their political and economic powers.

Some countries with an advanced level of communication, such as the United States, the European Union, and the major Asian economic powers (led by China and, to a lesser extent, India) will succeed in organizing the power of advanced communication within their borders in ways that enhance their own values and principles, but not all countries will be able to control or Accepting the power and authority of individuals, communication technologies will add more pressure to less developed societies, forcing them to be more open and accountable, at the same time they can provide governments with new means to suppress and suppress opposition to be more closed and repressive, and there will be a constant struggle between those who try with all their might to promote freedom of communication, and those who see freedom as a threat to their political survival.

There are numerous examples of governments addressing how to deal with the idea that technology may drive populations in either a positive or negative direction. In many ways, Johannes Gutenberg was a revolution. Only those who owned the printing press and made the decisions about what they wanted to publish and where to distribute it could benefit from his promise to enhance access to information. Press control was a tool that repressive regimes and other institutions might employ (by propaganda), or repression by making writing critical of the church or the government illegal.

In the twentieth century, with the advent of radio and television, states, the wealthy, and those who had enough power to reach the airwaves, were able to control and even impose most of what was heard or seen. Both radio and television proved that they were effective means of propaganda for countries that knew how to exploit them.

This contemporary version of what was typical in Eastern Europe prior to the fall of the Berlin Wall, and even when unlicensed radio first appeared in the first half of the Cold War and satellite television started broadcasting during the second half of the Cold War, is found in North Korea, where people can only watch state television. Few people had the tools, expertise, and experience necessary to create their own programming during the Cold War, let alone acquire studio space.

Despite these restrictions, many people chose to watch and hear the information broadcast by independent sources that did not previously exist in such abundance, and among the listeners and viewers were many who worked in the government, often exposing themselves to great risks if caught red-handed, They were losing their livelihoods or worse, and a similar phenomenon is now taking place in places like Iran and Syria, where government officials seek to get simple world news outside their borders using what are known as elusive technologies via Facebook and email that their governments regularly shut down.

People are currently suffering from the abundance and classification of information more than complaining about its absence at all, and perhaps the most revolutionary aspect in this context lies in the abundance of platforms that allow individuals to create and distribute their own texts without government control, and this, of course, does not mean that the intermediary media have become only Related, companies that provide access to the Internet or electronic software are vital to the exchange of information, while governments and state-owned companies reserve the right to deny access, but that power is on the way to fading because even governments cannot stop, control or spy on all sources of information in all countries. Times, while the participation of diaspora or immigrant communities in bringing about change in their countries of origin is rapidly increasing, creating new sources of financial support and international pressure, the cottage or rural industry has emerged and has set itself the goal of finding and creating loopholes in impermeable firewalls.

Policies in nations where it is improbable that this would happen are shifting as a result of the association between these new technology and the desire for more freedom. Oscar Morales, an unemployed engineer in Colombia, organized protests against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia in 2008 using Facebook and Skype, a free internet phone service. He was successful in organizing protests against the most extreme "terrorist" group in history and dealt the militants a severe blow that no Colombian president had been able to accomplish in the previous forty years. In Moldova, young people gathered in 2009 and during that year.

Advantages, disadvantages, and obstacles of using ICT in education

Digital technologies have a significant impact on economies, communities, the way we work, communicate, interact with others, enjoy and play, and promote innovation across a wide range of human endeavors. It should come as no surprise that there is a significant correlation between the development of educational skills and the usage of digital technology in a variety of spheres of life (Pea-López, 2016). Thus, it is crucial to incorporate information and communication technology into teaching and learning. However, despite the benefits of application, there are

several drawbacks and challenges that impede the integration process from being fully and effectively implemented.

Advantages of integrating ICT into education and teaching:

1. Improving the teaching and learning process:

(Bello, Oludele, and Ademiluyi, 2018). The field of education has been affected by information and communication technology in teaching, learning, and scientific research processes. The impact of ICT appeared through the following elements:

Curricula: Strongly supports performance-based curricula, greater emphasis on how information is used rather than just its content, and modern skills-based approaches, particularly the skill of knowledge generation rather than just transmission (Oliver, 2008). In order to transform the computer into a cognitive tool (Cognitive Tool) and not merely a display device, the curriculum must also offer suitable alternatives and a variety of sources for challenging topics.

The teacher: Using ICT tools, teachers received training on collaborative projects and change strategies, which was evident in their positive ability to design successful and meaningful learning experiences that are linked to practical, real-world applications (Noor-Ul-Amin, 2013b), whose position is the student as a partner in the formation of knowledge through an engaging, active, and collaborative learning environment.

Teaching techniques: The flexible time slots made possible by the curricula's integration with ICT helped to increase the interaction of students with the material, which required them to first try to understand it before trying to communicate with others in an effort to share their experiences with it. This eventually resulted in the emergence of new teaching situations and techniques, ranging from forms of collaborative and self-learning like play-based learning to more traditional classroom settings (Catalyst).

Student: The use of ICT has assisted students in becoming more motivated to learn and to enjoy the process of learning, which is based on self-inquiry, problem-solving, and creativity. This has resulted in the students' growing ability to acquire the skills they will need in the future, particularly 21st-century skills like self-learning, self-evaluation, and communication. According to UNESCO (2007), one part of professional development is the use of Web 2.0 tools like Skype, blogs, and forums to networking with other students, teachers, schools, subject matter experts, and other communities.

2- Improving the quality and accessibility of education:

ICT allows the learner the possibility and freedom to obtain and disseminate information, and thus the possibility of teaching and learning whenever and wherever he wants, as well as access to the best practices and applied practices, which also contributed to the removal of many restrictions that were facing learners, especially those with special needs and disadvantaged and poor groups (Bhattacharya and Sharma, 2007), for which education is considered as the most important means for social, economic and perhaps political mobility, overcoming economic, social, linguistic, and time and space barriers.

Thus, the ICT contributed to reducing the digital divide and helped the governments of poor developing countries to mitigate the economic consequences related to education, especially the need to provide expensive infrastructure, educational facilities, and a sufficient number of teachers, thus contributing to facing the high dropout rates of learners (Unesco, 2002), which is one of the biggest problems facing the educational process in developing countries such as India and Egypt.

3- Improving the learning environment: (Voogt et al., 2017)

ICT is transforming the way that people learn and teach by incorporating important components into learning settings, such as:

Propmoting the credibility and dependability of the learning process, particularly when dealing with challenging and complicated components, by providing virtual environments and simulation systems. The Vialog application, which enables the teacher to broadcast live videos over the Internet and the following students to comment on a specific minute during the broadcast as well as allow them to publish their projects and discussions in the form of videos and receive feedback around, has enabled constant communication between the learner and the teacher inside and outside the classroom. The variety of knowledge sources, particularly those based on the web and multimedia, as well as the variety of abilities needed and desired make the learning environment alive and interesting since it is focused on learning's open goals rather than merely information transfer (Noor-Ul-Amin, 2013b). Considering the individual peculiarities of the students to ensure that the scientific material, the medium used, and the activities necessary are in line with the students' demands with the provision of suitable feedback. The availability and variety of learning techniques, from the conventional and original to the solitary and group cooperation, with optimal time efficiency

4- Increasing the motivation to learn:

The integration of ICT into the learning process has contributed to increasing the rate of inclusion of learners by providing the following:

Shifting curricula from content-centered to competency-based curricula related to the knowledge society.

Disadvantages of controlling knowledge

The knowledge society is a term to describe societies that are characterized economically and culturally with a high degree of reliance on their capabilities to create scientific and technological knowledge, and based on data processing techniques in the information age, knowledge is used strategically as a factor to create economic competition between countries, as well as between companies and even to provide services within countries. This term began to appear at the beginning of the sixties of the last century when a group of economists believed that advanced capitalist societies are being challenged through the exploitation of knowledge and information, and a group of economists such as Peter Drucker and Daniel emphasized that knowledge for the industrial community would be a revolution, just as the industrial community was As a revolution in the former agricultural community.

In the knowledge society, it is believed that the brains of the workforce will be the most important contributor to wealth creation in the coming years, so academics have focused that instead of hiring manual workers, they will hire "knowledge workers" who are workers who can successfully switch from manual labour to working with and exploiting knowledge And control them so that they are more powerful and influential. The term knowledge society is a strategic term - such as "postmodern society", "post-industrial society", "experience society", "consumer society", "risk society", "media society" or "information society" and similar terms. Its use is to divert attention to a particular aspect, and the aspects on which the term "knowledge society" focuses are knowledge and education.

It is currently believed that knowledge besides capital has become a more important factor in modern society, as knowledge currently exists in a material image, which is technology, and innovation and science have been transformed into a material image through intellectual property rights, patents, and rights of use, all of these forms that translate knowledge into a physical image, and this The role of knowledge is getting more and more important day by day.

The knowledge-based society or the knowledge society has become a very successful concept, so much so that the European Union has adopted it and uses it as a measuring stick for its vocational and higher education strategy.

Education, although it is a human right, quality higher education may not be easily available to many people, so countries, in order to reach a knowledge society, must work to develop both education as well as technological infrastructure in order to access education and knowledge. Just as one of the signs of a knowledge society is continuous innovation that requires lifelong learning, knowledge development, and knowledge sharing, so, educational institutions must respond to changing demands, and even teachers themselves will need to learn alongside everyone else in the knowledge society.

Advantages of a knowledge society

One of its advantages is that it aims to orient towards employment, and generally promotes the continuous promotion and updating of additional professional and functional skills. Education plays a major role in comparisons between countries and the extent of their political influence. From the point of view of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, countries with large proportions of young people who reach the stage of higher education and beyond are the most prepared to face the challenges of the knowledge society. Therefore, the adoption or recommendation of countries to move to a knowledge society contains an urgent recommendation for that country to push more of its young people towards higher education and provide them with more opportunities to complete this education. The focus of the knowledge society on quality and better education, above all, has economic results that show its impact on society.

It is one of the prerequisites for dealing with economic tasks in the knowledge society is the individual's ability to form himself, and this may remove the limits of work until the last corner of his private life, meaning that a person may spend all his time learning and building his knowledge so that his private life disappears, and although some see this may be one of the shortcomings of the knowledge society, others see it as an opportunity to break free from borders. It helps reduce the ability of employers to traditionally control the workforce. Business in a knowledge society is largely organized as a collaborative and communicative enterprise.

Disadvantages of a knowledge society

One of the most important negatives of a knowledge society that is based on education is educational panic, which pushes parents to put pressure on their children from the kindergarten stage. There are many criticisms against the idea and assumptions of a knowledge-based economy by sociologists, some of whom maintain that the knowledge economy does not realize the actual extent to which workers use knowledge in the workplace. Most of the professions or workers in the knowledge economy require a variety of knowledge, not only the formal and abstract knowledge associated with the formal learning that they obtain in schools and universities but also multiple personal skills. Since the term "knowledge society" was first used, many have been worried that the advancement of technology would create winners and losers in society (entrepreneurs, investors, and highly qualified individuals) and low-qualified, jobless, depreciated, and overloaded individuals).

One of the criticisms that sociologists have made of the knowledge society is that it will lead to the disintegration of the formative and guidance circles and the "popular" mass political parties that arose in industrial societies, and also the value of trade unions as representative institutions of the class of workers that can protect them against the forces of capital.

The social progress produced by the industrial society will be limited by the devaluation and dissolution of the system of vocational training that links the economy, unions, and state as social partners in the special tasks of each of them in the industrial society. Class society and its institutions (upper class, middle class, and poor class) are replaced by individualization. Progress in a knowledge society depends on the individual effort of man in society and the extent of his ability to progress and obtain knowledge and education; thus, the social stratification within society will be replaced by another division, which is either individuals included within the knowledge society or excluded from the knowledge society.

The knowledge society depends mainly on technology and technological infrastructure, the most important of which is the Internet, which facilitates comprehensive access to information and equal opportunities in education. However, this may violate the principle of equal opportunities, as the large digital divide between countries may hinder many of the world's population from the resources necessary for development within a knowledge society.

Conclusion

It is a well-known fact that education contributes to the general growth of individual, communal, and societal peace. Knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes are crucial for the social, economic, and political growth of any nation. It is through education that knowledge, skills, and values are imparted. The quick changes we are experiencing today, such as globalization, broad IT use, and the development of science and technology, have a big impact on all aspects of global human activity, including education. These concerns are changing not only how we view education, but also how businesses with an emphasis on education run. In these conditions, the management and distribution of knowledge in an educated society are factors for greater competency and better performance. Knowledge of all parties involved in education, such as students, teachers, support staff, administrators, and the local and global environment, is referred to here. Although humans have always had the ability to gather and analyze information, the idea of the modern knowledge society is founded on the exponential rise in data production and information transmission brought on by the development of contemporary information technologies. Knowledge sharing has been discovered to be of the utmost relevance to companies in the age of information, particularly in higher education institutions where academics are knowledge workers. (Shina, 2020) The information society works on gathering and spreading raw data, which is how it differs from the knowledge society. The knowledge society, in contrast, strives to convert information into resources that enable society to function effectively and experience growth. Sharing information, knowledge, and ICT will result in the development of a civilized, educated society, which will reduce the dangers to world peace that arise from the negative effects of illiterate societies.

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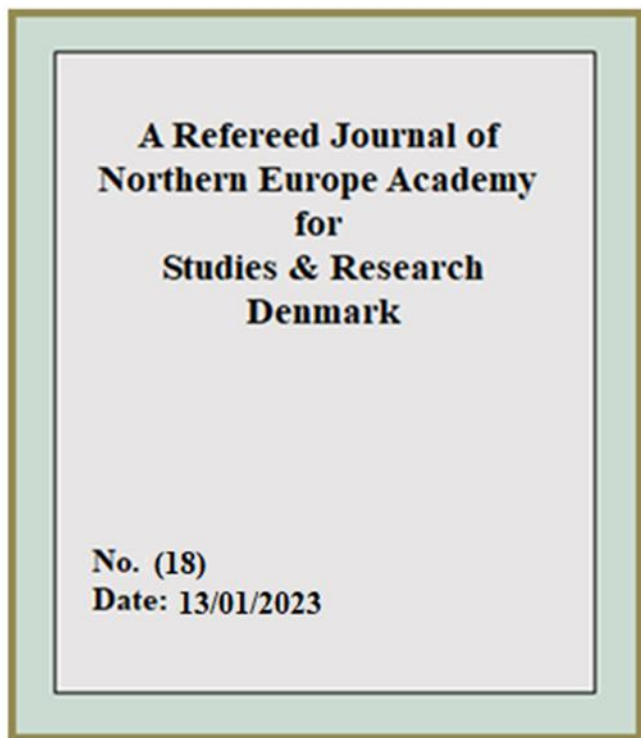
Mental skills and their relationship to creative thinking
(A field study for students of the Faculty of Commerce at Sudan University of Science and Technology)

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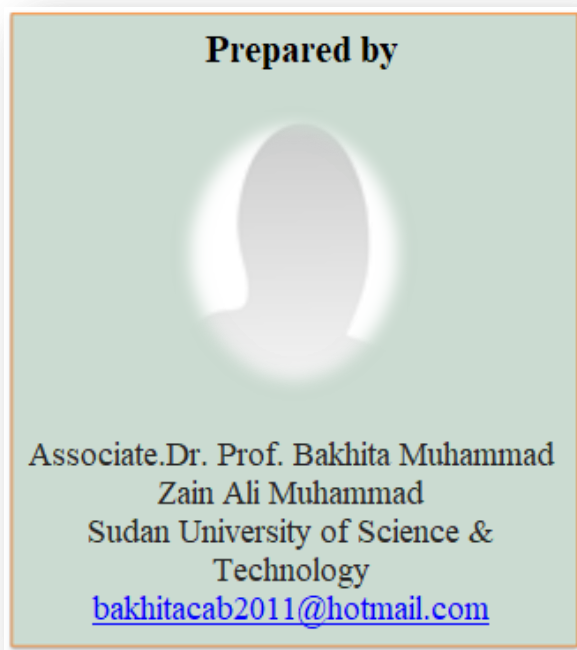
Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify the mental skills and their relationship to creative thinking among students of the Faculty of Commerce at Sudan University of Science and Technology (2020-2021). To achieve this goal, the researcher followed the descriptive approach, and the research sample consisted of (50) male and female students from the second and fourth years students, at the Faculty of Commerce, who were chosen by the random method. The Creative Thinking Scale (Torrance) was applied, as well as the mental skills questionnaire prepared by the researcher, and the data were analyzed using the statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) by applying the following statistical treatments: T-test, Pearson test, and Mann Whitney test. The results were the following: Business administration students' mental skills and creative thinking came to a low degree. There is a direct, statistically significant relationship between the mental skills and creative thinking of students of business studies in the Department of Business Administration. There are no statistically significant differences in the mental abilities of business administration students according to the academic level (second/fourth). The researcher suggested some recommendations, the most important of which is the development of students' mental skills to strengthen their motivation for innovation and creativity in their field of study and to have a strong incentive to spread it in their field of work after graduation.

Keywords: creative thinking, mental skills, students.

Introduction

Thinking and thought are divine blessings for human beings. Thinking represents the most complex type of human behavior, and it is a mental and cognitive activity directed toward solving a problem and making a decision. Creative thinking is one of the important psychological factors that play a superior and vital role in creating excellence and creativity in the academic field in terms of physical and mental readiness. Guilford believes that creativity is determined by mental abilities, which consist of (30) abilities. That is, it constitutes one-sixth of the human mental abilities, which total of 180 mental abilities.

Gardner emphasized that innovators give more responses in stimuli-rich environments. Janet believes that experience, when presented easily and simplified, provides opportunities for people to perform different mental operations, which can stimulate creative thinking abilities and motivate them to manage their understanding and assimilation of experiences in individual creative ways that fit their representations (Haider Abdel-Reza Trad, 2012, p. 233).

(Badr, 2005: 75) indicated that preparing individuals to face what they will encounter in the future is not limited to providing them with the most amount of information and knowledge, but rather by giving them the opportunity to realize their creative abilities in finding many solutions to the problems they face. Therefore, focusing on the development of thinking skills has become one of the basic areas of learning that educational programs of different specializations seek to deal with to help the learner acquire them. Given that the development of the learner's thinking skills enables him\her to deal with information within the study subject in a way that gives this information new dimensions. (Abdul Hamid, 2010: 182).

Proceeding from the importance of this type of thinking as it targets the human industry, all countries in the world have taken care of its development through education processes in general and education curricula in different stages in particular. The university stage is considered one of the most important educational stages. Through this stage, young people can be well prepared by developing their thinking and creative minds.

The statement of the problem

From the foregoing, the statement of the problem emerged in the following questions:

1. What is the general characteristic of mental skills and creative thinking among students of the Faculty of Commerce at Al-Neelain University?
2. What is the type of relationship in mental skills and creative thinking between students of the second and fourth levels among the sample members?
3. Are there differences in the mental abilities of business administration students according to the academic level (second/fourth)?

The importance of the research

The importance of the research arises from the following two aspects:

Theoretical Aspect

1. The importance of the research is reflected in its ability to shed light on the nature of the relationship between creative thinking and mental skills as one of the most important aspects whose integration leads the student to achieve excellence.
2. The importance of revealing creative students as a real wealth for society and getting to know them helps in achieving the maximum degree of development.

Practical aspect

1. Paying attention to creative abilities reduces students' anxiety in the future, positively affects their academic achievement, strengthens their self-confidence, and makes them more efficient in solving future problems.
2. It contributes to other studies related to the development of creative thinking among students.

Research Objectives

1. Determining the degree of the general feature of mental skills and creative thinking among students of the Faculty of Commerce at Al-Neelain University.
2. Revealing the type of relationship between mental skills and creative thinking among students of the second and fourth levels among the sample members.
3. Identifying the differences in the level of mental skills and creative thinking according to the study level (second/fourth) among the sample members.

Research hypotheses

1. The degree of general mental skills and creativity among students of the Faculty of Commerce at Al-Neelain University is high.
2. There is a statistically significant relationship between mental skills and creative thinking among the second and fourth level students in the sample.
3. There are statistically significant differences in the level of mental skills and creative thinking according to the study level variable (second / fourth) among the sample members.

Research limits

Spatial limits: College of Business Studies, Sudan University of Science and Technology.

Time limits: 2020-2021

Study population: Students of Business Studies (Business Administration) level two and four.

Research terms

Mental skills:

Barell (Barell, 1991), " sees that the mental skill in its simple sense represents a series of mental activities that the brain performs when exposed to a stimulus, after receiving it through one of the five senses, but in its broad sense it is a process looking for meaning in the situation or experience." (Al-Atoum, Adnan, Bishara, and Muwaffaq, 2007: 214)

Procedurally: It is the degree obtained by the examinee through the mental abilities test for this research.

Creative thinking: "Thinking is defined as a mental process in which the learner develops through the processes of mental interaction between the individual and the experiences s/he acquires, with the aim of developing cognitive structures and reaching new assumptions and expectations" (Adnan Youssef Al-Atoum, 2012, p. 31).

Procedurally: It is a set of scores obtained by the student through the creative thinking scale for this research.

Theoretical framework and literature review

Mental skills: A mental skill is based on the mental ability of the individual, and it is one of the important concepts in the field of psychology. This concept originated in the field of applied psychology and was linked to experimental studies at the end of the nineteenth century. The world was created by Benet and then developed by the English scientist Charles Wasperman, who rejected the term "intelligence" because it carries many meanings and replaced it with the term "general factor," which expresses the general mental energy that dominates all other mental activities, according to the requirements of his theory, known as the theory of workers (Ghubari and Abu Shaira, 2012: 13).

Definition of mental skill

In some references, the word "fundamentals" is written in two parts to draw attention to the importance of the mental aspect in acquiring and developing these skills, which is the first step in preparing students for creative activities.

The most important basic mental skills: are relaxation, mental visualization, attention, psychological energy control, setting goals, mental retrieval, and problem-solving. There is an overlapping relationship between these skills, as the development of one of these skills helps in the development of other mental skills. We can clarify the overlap with the following points:

- Achieving an appropriate state of relaxation leads to the effectiveness of mental visualization, and at the same time, mental visualization is effective in learning to reach relaxation.
- Controlling psychological energy leads to avoiding stress, and at the same time, high stress leads to high psychological energy. Focusing attention can be developed through mental visualization, and in order for mental visualization to be effective, attention must be focused on the required visualizations.

- Attention and concentration are necessary for setting goals to develop performance, and among the general goals is the development of students' attention skills.
- The effectiveness of challenges, realistic goals, high behavior, and psychological energy increase when directed by goal setting.
- Decreased or increased psychological energy affects the ability to effectively mentally visualize, and through mental visualization of ideal performance, optimal levels of psychological energy can be identified.
- Increasing the psychological energy increases the ability to pay attention to a certain degree. Increasing the psychological energy to this degree harms the concentration of attention, and when the ability to pay attention is present, the ability to reach the optimal psychological energy develops (Rateb, 2000, p. 122).

Steps to learn mental skills

It is necessary to learn mental skills, and these are the basic steps that can be learned:

The first step: is to educate.

It is important for the student to know the dimensions of each mental skill so that he can:

A - verify that these skills can be learned.

b- understand the role these mental skills play in influencing performance.

c- learn how to develop these skills.

The second step: is to acquire

In this step, the student is helped to acquire these mental skills through a regular training program that uses the best available information.

Step Three: is to practice.

Regular practice of these mental skills is necessary until reaching the stage of integration between the mind and body in competition, and the only way to reach a high level is more practice until it becomes a habit (Rateb, 2000, p. 123).

Creative thinking

It is defined by Jarwan (2008: 38), where he defined thinking as "a series of mental activities that the mind performs when exposed to a stimulus that is received by one or more of the senses."

Creativity: The concept of creativity is one of the concepts that varied and varied according to the diversity and variance of specializations that dealt with it. Linguists believe that it comes in the sense of starting or making something without a previous example, and also the word "creator" was interpreted by the strange updated (Al-Mujam Al-Wajeez, 2004: 4), and this includes the saying of the Highest. He is the Creator of the heavens and the earth, and when He decrees a matter, He only says to it, "Be," and it is." [Al-Baqarah: 117]. (Abu Hatab and Sadiq, 2004: 67).

The issue of creativity has been dealt with, with the agreement of most educators, through four aspects:

Product creative.

Creativity Process (Cognitive Path) Process

- Creator Person.

The environment that surrounds the creator (creative attitude) or the climate.

The relationship between creative thinking and intelligence: The relationship between intelligence and creativity is of interest to many researchers, especially since the scores of intelligence and creativity tests were highly correlated and correlative. In addition, there are necessary elements for creativity that cannot be guessed by traditional intelligence tests. The relationship between intelligence and creativity is not steady, and the increase of one does not lead to an increase in the other, nor is the opposite true.

Teaching Creative Thinking

 Debono (2011: 22) says that everyone can improve their creativity if they can learn to jumpstart their imagination in an innovative and effective way. (Imran, 2001: 24-26) emphasized the link between thinking and creativity, which can be used in teaching and learning processes, and they are as follows:

- The mind does not grow in isolation from the social framework.
- Examples and models help give meaning to what is being learned.
- Any mind that is stimulated begins with the processes of perception and has the ability to create particles and wholes.
- Learning takes place through concentration, observation, and perception.
- Learning is something that can grow within the mind.

Characteristics of creative thinking

Creative thinking includes a set of characteristics determined by the majority of literature and educational research, represented in flexibility, originality, and sensitivity to problems, with the addition of some extensive and penetrating studies that were clarified by Al-Samiri (2006: 4 - 41), which are as follows:

1- Verbal Fluency:

(Marie, 2008: 166) defines it as the ability to produce and generate a large number of ideas, alternatives, synonyms, or uses in response to a specific stimulus, and the speed and ease of generating them. Fluency is classified into four main types: (Al-Samiri, 2006: 4 - 41).

A- Fluency:

It means the speed of the individual's thinking in giving and generating words in a new specific format.

b- Associational Fluency: It means quick thinking of related words that fit a specific situation, or the ability to produce the largest possible number of words according to certain conditions in terms of meaning.

C - Fluency in forms: It means providing some additions to certain forms to form real drawings.

D- Ideational Fluency: It is the ability to recall the largest number of ideas in a specific time. Fluency through this classification can be measured in different ways by the learner in terms of speed of thinking, classification of ideas, and the ability to produce the largest number of ideas, sentences, and meanings.

2- Flexibility:

Flexibility means the ability to generate many diverse and unexpected ideas, and flexibility is the opposite of mental inertia, which focuses on pre-defined mental patterns that are not subject to change. There are several types of flexibility, including:

Spontaneous Flexibility: (Majed, 2012: 50) sees that spontaneous flexibility refers to the individual's ability to shift the focus of his thinking in multiple directions easily and easily, away from the pressure of instructions or urgency, so that he is automatically given a number of responses that do not belong to one category.

Adaptive Flexibility: It is the individual's ability to change his mental orientation so that he is in the process of looking at solving a specific problem, and it can be seen as the positive side of the actual adaptation in the flexible person, unlike the mentally rigid person (Al-Asaar, 2000: 44).

3- Originality is one of the characteristics most closely related to creativity and creative thinking, which means novelty and uniqueness, and it means the individual's ability not to repeat common ideas, and to produce new ideas that no one has come up with before and to depart from the ordinary, expected, and traditional, provided that it is of value at the level of the individual or society. (Perkins, 2005: 78)

4- Sensitivity to Problems: It means awareness or feeling that there are problems, needs, or elements of weakness in the environment or the given situation and identifying them, or seeing defects and shortcomings that others do not see (Sa'ada, 45:2006).

5- Elaboration: It means the individual's ability to make new additions and additions to a particular idea, and thus the student with the ability to add details is described as the one who can deal with an idea or work and then specify its details (Hanura, 2003: 87).

Characteristics of the creative person

Al-Atoum and Bishara (2007: 78) mentioned that the characteristics of the creative person lie in:

1- The ability to evaluate his\her production.

2- Excellence in flexibility and freedom of expression.

3- He is vigilant and observant.

4- The ability to solve problems with unconventional solutions.

Obstacles to creative thinking

Obstacles related to the student's personality: The creative student may suffer from psychological problems that lead to poor psychological and social compatibility, he may feel frustration, failure, tension, and anxiety, turning his life into psychological conflicts that may destroy him, which leads him to abandon creative activities, so the loss is greater for himself and his community.

Obstacles related to the school, include a traditional climate represented by a lack of adequate facilities and equipment or curricula. The presence of an authoritarian and controlling teacher imposes strict organization in the classroom.

Obstacles related to the family: they mean the set of behaviors that take place within the family and are carried out by the father and mother, which would prevent the growth of creativity in the children.

Obstacles related to society: focus on and maintain the status quo. Opposition to new ideas that help creativity. Competition is harmful to the interest of work (Abdul Hamid, 2003: 87).

The Islamic viewpoint on creative thinking:

Islam is the spirit of thinking because its theory is the readable book of God, which is the Qur'an, and the visible book of God, which is the universe. And God Almighty makes it clear that thinking and remembrance are for those with intellects only, (Say: Are those who know alike and those who do not know? Only people of understanding remember (Surat Az-Zumar: 9).

Theoretical trends that explain creativity: There are many theories that explain creative thinking, including:

Behavioral Theory: Behavioralists see that human behavior, in essence, consists in the formation of relationships or associations between stimuli and responses, and through the concept of procedural conditioning, the individual reaches creative responses in association with the type of reinforcement that enhances behavior from the formation of the relationship between the stimulus and the response (Nayfeh Qatami et al., 2008, p. 74).

Psychoanalytic theory: The owners of this theory see that creativity is the outcome of the interaction of three variables (the ego, the superego, and the He), and if creativity is achieved, it comes by suppressing the ego in order to justify the contents of the unconscious or pre-consciousness (Al Sultani, 1984: p. 44).

Associative theory: This theory falls within the associative doctrine. Among the most prominent proponents of this theory are Maltzman and Mednick, who see creativity in organizing the interconnected elements in new structures that are compatible with the requirements.

Cognitive Theory: The owners of this theory are concerned with the ways in which things are perceived, and creativity, according to this theory, represents the methods of obtaining and integrating information for the purpose of searching for the most adequate solutions (Trad, 2012, p. 233).

Factor theory: It is often called trait theory. Traits are the characteristics that characterize the individual and that can be studied based on the presence and highlighting of the differences between individuals. (Intelligence), and creativity is talked about in the light of intelligence as a general mental factor (perception of relationships, and deduction of related matters) (Shaker, 2008, p. 79).

Presentation and analysis of previous studies:

Bashiri's study (2016) entitled "Creative thinking and its relationship to academic achievement among students of the Institute of Science and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities at the University of M'Sila." The study aimed to know the level of creative thinking and reveal its relationship to aspects of academic achievement among students of the Institute of Science and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities. There is a statistically significant relationship between creative thinking and academic achievement among students of the Institute of Science and Techniques of Physical and Sports Activities, and in light of the research objectives and the nature of the study, and in order to test the research hypotheses and determine the extent of their achievement, we applied the creative thinking test of Sayed Khairallah, on a sample of students of the Department of Physical Education, the second year of the master has 60 students divided into three levels according to their academic achievement (good, average, poor academic achievement). The researcher reached the following conclusions: The level of creative thinking among students of the Department of Physical Education is high. There is a direct relationship between creative thinking and academic achievement among students of the Department of Physical Education.

The study of Al-Saleh Munira (2014) entitled "Creative Thinking and its Relationship to Academic Achievement among Female Students of the Special Education Department at the College of Applied Studies and Community Service. King Saud University. The study aimed to identify the relationship between creative thinking and academic achievement among female students of the Special Education Department at the College of Applied Studies at King Saud University. The study sample consisted of (75) female students who were randomly selected from among the third-level students of the Special Education Department at the College of Applied Studies / King Saud University, and the Torrance Verbal Test for Creative Thinking was used (the image, and the cumulative average scores in the 2011 tests)) of the sample members for the second semester (2010), and the current study used the descriptive approach in collecting special data regarding the variables of creative thinking and academic achievement. The students of the Department of Special Education, the third level at King Saud University, and the study recommended conducting more studies on the relationship between achievement and the different thinking skills

Jadallah's study (1992): entitled "Manifestations of creativity and talent among academically superior students at the University of Jordan." For students of talent and creativity, two main aspects of their performance were investigated, the first relates to behavioral patterns, achievements and activities, and the second relates to some characteristics and creative tendencies. The study was conducted on a sample of 246 male and female students from the University of Jordan in the College of Arts and the College of Economics, Administrative Sciences and Engineering, and the sample included only third and fourth year students. Two tools were developed for this study, the first measures creative characteristics and tendencies and consists of 22 items, and the second instrument measures actions, activities, and achievements that express creativity and talent through their actual performance, and it consists of 19 items. The results showed that there was a significant effect of the gender factor on creative

characteristics. Males were distinguished with more creative characteristics than females, while there was a significant effect of the academic and specialized excellence factors on the creative characteristics.

Commenting on previous studies

The researcher notes that the previous studies aimed to study creative thinking with a number of other variables such as academic achievement, academic level, gender, age, school stage, problem-solving, critical thinking, different environments, and the school stage in which the studies were applied. This study was also applied at the undergraduate level. We find that most of the studies agreed with the current study in using the tool, which is the Torrance Creative Thinking Test, to reach the required results.

The previous studies differed from the current study in their focus on studying the differences between males and females in creative thinking, while the current study did not focus on it. In light of the results of the previous studies, it can be noted the most important benefits of the previous studies, as follows:

1. Assisting the researcher in choosing the sources of the current study.
2. Enriching the theoretical side, choosing the study method, and choosing the appropriate statistical measures and methods for this current study.
3. Benefiting from the results of previous studies in support of the research problem and its importance in addressing it.
4. Comparing the results of the current research with the results of previous studies.

Study methodology and procedures

This section is devoted to the research methodology and procedures, which included the research methodology, society, sample, tools, and methods of data analysis.

First: Study methodology: In this research, the researcher relied on the descriptive correlative approach to study the relationship between the variables of the research, and it is defined as an approach that is presented by describing what is an object, collecting data, interpreting it, and determining the relationships between facts.

Second: The study population: It is defined as all individuals, things, or elements who have observable characteristics (Abu Allam, 2004). The study community consists of male and female students of the College of Business Studies, Department of Business Administration, Sudan University of Science and Technology.

Third: The study sample: The selection of the sample is one of the important steps and stages of the research. The researchers, specialists in the field of research, indicate that the size of the research sample depends on the research method and the number of the study sample members, and the composition of the study sample from a simple random sample of the study population of (150) whose size is (80). The random sample rate was (53%). Upon application, (30) answers

were deleted due to non-fulfillment of the conditions, and the non-response to the questionnaire. Thus, the sample became a component of (50), including (35) students, and (15) female students.

Fourth: Study tools: The researcher used the following tools to gather information:

1/ Mental skills questionnaire consisting of linguistic, mathematical, visual, and perceptual abilities.

2/ Torrens Scale for Creative Thinking.

Description of the Mental Skills Questionnaire: It was prepared by the researcher, where data were collected from the theoretical framework and measurements related to intelligence, which is the component of linguistic, mathematical, visual, and cognitive ability. In order to know the psychometric properties of the items on the mental skills scale for the students of Sudan University of Science and Technology, the researchers applied its modified form, under the guidance of the arbitrators, which consisted of (20) items on an initial sample of (20) examinees who were chosen in a simple random way from the current research community and after correcting the responses, the researcher monitored the scores and computerized, and then the checked the validity of the internal consistency of the items.

To find out the consistency of the items with the total score of the mental abilities scale of Sudan University of Science and Technology students when applied in the current research community, the researchers calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between the scores of each item with the total score of the scale and the following table shows the results of this procedure:

Table No. (1) shows the correlation coefficient of items with the total score of the mental skills questionnaire for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology when applied in the current research community

Item	correlation coefficient	item	correlation coefficient
1	−.021	11	.686
2	.530	12	.298
3	−.165	13	.092
4	.170	14	.396
5	.050	15	.314
6	.219	16	.187
7	.142	17	.419
8	.300	18	.293
9	.241	19	−.127
10	−.093	20	.490

The researcher notes from table (1) that all the correlation coefficients for all statistical functions are at the level of significance (0.05) except for the correlation of the following items

(1)(3)(5)(10)(13)(19). It does not affect the scale. As for the rest of the (14) phrases, this picture has good internal consistency since it is applied to the examinees in the current research community.

Stability coefficients: To find out the stability percentage of the total score of the mental abilities scale for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology in its final form in the current research community, the researchers applied the equations ((Alpha Cronbach and Spearman-Brown)) to the data of the initial sample. The results of this procedure showed the results presented in the following table:

Table No. (2) shows the results of the stability coefficients for the total score of the mental abilities scale for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology in its final form when applied in the current research community:

The Scale	No. of items	Stability coefficients	
		Alpha	Q-B
Mental abilities questionnaire	14	.857	.737

The researcher notes from table (2) that the stability coefficients for the total degree of mental skills of the students of Sudan University of Science and Technology as a whole are greater than (0.72), which confirms the appropriateness of this questionnaire in its final form to measure the mental skill of the examinees in the current research community.

Description of the Creative Thinking Scale: The researcher chose the Torrens Scale for Creative Thinking because it has several advantages:

A/ It enables the researcher to collect data in a short period of time. B/ The sample members are shown for the same items in the same picture. C / does not allow the researcher to interfere in the answers of the examinees (Abougadou, 2004: 144).

Psychometric characteristics:

To find out the psychometric properties of the items on the scale of creative thinking for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology, the researcher applied its modified image, under the guidance of the arbitrators, which consisted of (10) items on an initial sample of (20) examinees who were chosen in a simple random way from the current research community and after correcting the responses, the researcher monitored the scores and computerized them.

The validity of the internal consistency of the items:

To find out the validity of the consistency of the items with the total score of the creative thinking scale for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology when applied in the

current research community, the researchers calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient between the scores of each item with the total score of the scale and the following table shows the results of this procedure:

Table No. (3) shows the correlation coefficient of items with the total score of the creative thinking scale for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology when applied in the current research community.

Item	correlation coefficient	Item	correlation coefficient
1	.694	6	.562
2	.733	7	.415
3	.640	8	.541
4	.154	9	.532
5	.513	10	.566

The researcher notes from the previous table that all the correlation coefficients for all statistical functions are at the level of significance (0.05), and it has a strong correlation coefficient when it is applied to the subjects in the current research community.

To find out the stability ratio of the total score of the creative thinking scale for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology in its final form in the current research community, the researcher applied the equations (Alpha Cronbach and Spearman-Brown) to the data of the initial sample. The results of this procedure showed the results presented in table (4).

Table No. (4) shows the results of the stability coefficients for the total degree of the creative thinking scale for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology in its final form when applied in the current research community.

	No. of items	Stability coefficients	
The Scale	10	Alpha	Q-B
The scale of creative thinking for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology	14	.840	.715

The researcher notes from table (4) that the stability coefficients for the total degree of the creative thinking scale for students of Sudan University of Science and Technology as a whole are greater than (0.70), which confirms the appropriateness of this scale in its final form to measure the creative thinking of students of Sudan University of Science and Technology among the examinees in the current research community.

Discussion and results

Presentation of the result of the first hypothesis: To verify the validity of the first hypothesis of the current research, which states: "The mental skills and creative thinking of students of business administration are characterized by a high degree." To verify the hypothesis, the researcher conducted a t-test for the mean of one population, and table (5/A) shows the results of this procedure.

Table No. (5/A) shows the result of the T-test for the average of one community to judge the general characteristic of the level of mental abilities of students of business administration

variable	Significance level	Degree of freedom	T-Calculated value	Criterion value	Standard deviation	Average		Conclusion
Mental ability skill	.578	24	−.565	28	4.959	27.44		Low mental skill

Table No. (5/b) shows the result of the t-test for the average of one community to judge the general characteristic of the level of creative thinking, business administration

variable	Significance level	Degree of freedom	T-Calculated value	Criterion value	Standard deviation	Average		Conclusion
Creative thinking	.000	24	−4.901	33	7.998	25.16		Low thinking

Looking at tables (5a and 5b), we notice that each of the skills of mental abilities and creative thinking came to a low degree, where the calculated value of (T) for mental skills was (565.-) at the level of significance (578.) As for creative thinking, the calculated value of (T) was (-4.901) at the significance level (000.), the result was a decrease. It differed from the study of Bashiri (2016). Where the level of creative thinking among students of the Department of Physical Education was high. Referring to the literature review of scientific research, we find that mental skills decline as a result of the student's failure to attend early to the lecture, to comprehend, recall, and quickly retrieve information, the result will inevitably be the opposite of what came because s/he did not activate her/his mental skills. The researcher believes that these students tend to social aspects more than academics and do not seek to activate memory. As for

creative thinking, by reference to the research literature review, we find that the reason for the decline in the innovative thinking of business administration students is the excessive preoccupation with politics and modern technology, or the parent's preoccupation with the students, which develops the skill of creative thinking. Through the students' responses, the researcher noticed the superficial thinking of these students, and some of them consider their thinking normal. Since these students are in a sensitive department, this research should draw the attention of families and those interested in education to pay attention to this issue because there are many obstacles that hinder creative thinking, including the student's personality, family, university, peers, and society (Abdul Hamid, 2003: 87). There is a direct, statistically significant relationship between the mental skills and creative thinking of students of business studies in the Department of Business Administration.

To verify the second hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated, and the results of this procedure are presented in table (6). The hypothesis states: "There is a statistically significant correlation between the mental skills of students of business studies (business administration) and creative thinking".

Table No. (6) shows the result of the Pearson correlation coefficient to find out the significance of the correlation between the mental abilities of students of business administration and creative thinking:

The independent variable	The number	the value of correlation with thinking	the value of the probability	conclusion
Mental abilities	25	.618**	.001	There is a statistically significant direct correlation

Looking at table (6), we find that the value of the correlation with thinking is equal to (**618.) with a probability value of (001.) The result is that there is a statistically significant direct correlation relationship. This result agreed with the study of Bashiri (2016). There is a direct relationship between creative thinking and academic achievement among students of the Department of Physical Education. It also differed from the study of Al-Saleh (2014), which resulted in the absence of a statistically significant relationship between the variables of academic achievement and creative thinking among a sample of students of the Department of Special Education at the third level at King Saud University. The researcher believes that the direct relationship came from the decline in mental skills, which was followed by a decrease in the level of creative thinking. It is the lower the mental skills of the student, the lower the level of thinking and creativity follows.

The third hypothesis: To verify the validity of the third hypothesis of the current study, which states: "There are statistically significant differences in the mental abilities of business administration students according to the academic level. To verify the validity of the hypothesis,

the researchers conducted the (Mann Whitney test), and table (7) shows the results of this procedure.

Table No. (7) shows the results of the Mann Whitney test to find out the differences in mental skills among business administration students by academic level

Attribute	Class level	Average ranks	Total ranks	(z) value	Significance Level	Conclusion
Mental skills	First	12.61	176.50	−.302	.763	There are no significant differences
	Fourth	13.50	148.50			

Looking at table (7), we find that the average ranks for the first level were (12.61) with a total of (176.50), and also we find that the average ranks for the fourth level were (13.50) with a total of (148.50), where the value of (z) (302.-) came at the significance level (763). The result was that there were no statistically significant differences, and there was no similar result in the previous studies. This result indicates the importance of the variable (the academic level), where the researcher recognizes the differences at the different levels because the students of the fourth year have different interests that focus on achieving the greatest rate of scientific excellence and creativity because the stage has its own interests. But when the result came with no difference, the researcher explains it in the lack of seriousness, or perhaps the concern is common and there is little difference.

Findings, recommendations, and suggestions:

Results

The results of the research came as follows:

1. The mental skills and creative thinking of students of business studies in the Department of Business Administration are low.

2. There is a direct statistically significant relationship between the mental abilities and creative thinking of the sample members.

3. There are no statistically significant differences in the mental abilities of the academic level (first / fourth) among the sample members.

Recommendations

In light of the findings of the researcher, the following recommendations were made:

1. Universities are the complement to educational institutions, as they bear a great responsibility. Therefore, they must change their traditional curricula, develop them, and enrich

them to keep pace with time and its continuous developments, and use modern methods of teaching, which will identify the skills of the mind to raise the degree of innovation among students.

2. The Ministry of Higher Education should strive hard to develop the infrastructure of universities in order to bring out a creative and distinguished generation in all fields.

Suggestions

From these results, the following suggestions were made for future research:

1. The effectiveness of a program for developing creative thinking skills for students with low intelligence and creativity.

2. Attitudes of university professors in using electronic digitization to develop creative thinking among university students.

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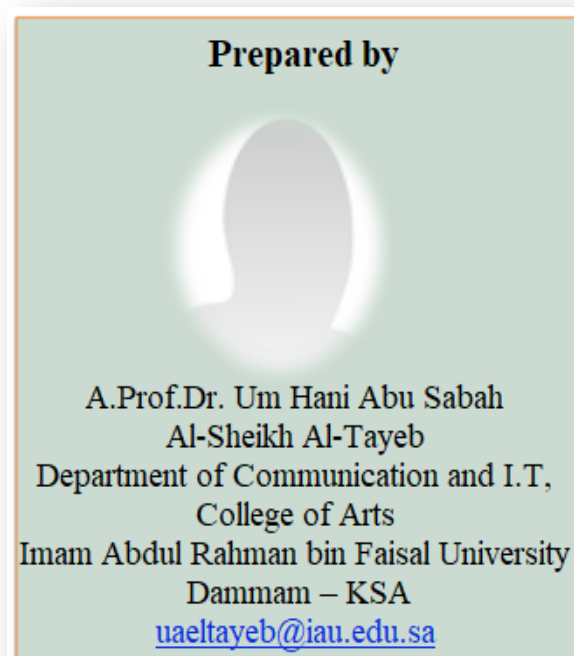14. Al-Taher, Sami Abdullah (2014) The effectiveness of the CoRT program in developing creative thinking and intelligence among outstanding second-level students at the secondary stage in Khartoum State, an unpublished Ph.D. thesis.

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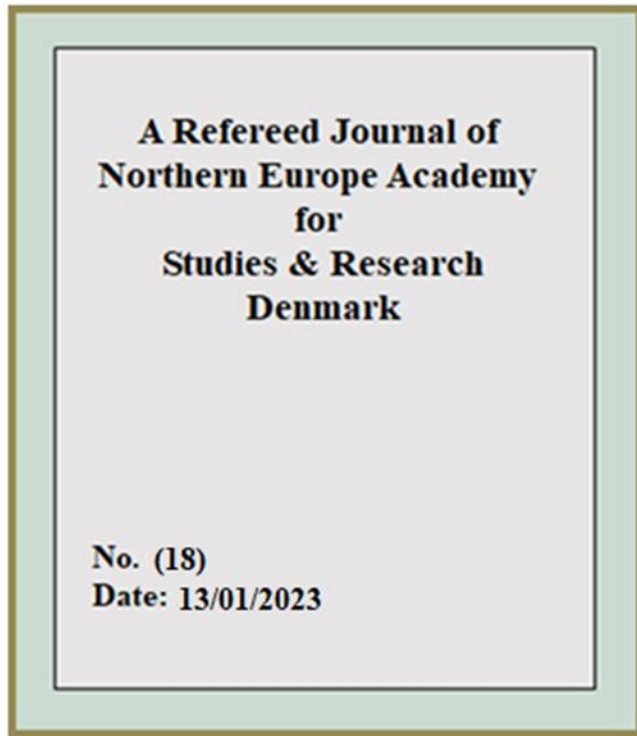
The use of modern text processing standards in Press Direction and its employment in the media message (Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper as a model)

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Abstract

The study dealt with the digital producing processing of the content of the media message by following the modern standards represented in the treatment of the journalistic text. Designing the information in modern templates to keep pace with the recipient in terms of form, content, and speed in a reality enhanced by illustrations was explained. The researcher adopted the descriptive-inductive approach to his research. He looked at a period of a full year in which Makkah newspaper is concerned with public and private events. The study explored the modern standards of text processing in journalistic directing in terms of visual text arts in addressing contemporary issues and achieving sustainable development goals. The study also dealt with the modern technical concepts of text processing in media messages. Finally, the study exposed the requirements of effective adherence to values, ethics, professionalism, and responsibility by designing the text in journalistic directing to present an honest media message with perfect professional standards. The Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper, Saudi Arabia, is an official newspaper to achieve the goals of guidance, and awareness of visual content by its Islamic and geographical location. Addressing the importance of the spread of real-time information through applications in fixed and mobile smart devices. Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper's commitment to values, morals, professionalism, and responsibility, which the text has adopted effectively through professional knowledge bases. The use and employment of infographics for the text appears clearly in the illustrations, colors, contrast, elements, and their balance in the design.

Keywords: standards - text - media message - Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper

An introduction

Daily newspapers develop new standards, pathways, and various modern methods to adapt to the requirements of the recipient and follower of the public and to understand the modern, technical, and cognitive changes that multiply at an amazing and immediate speed, represented in updating the methods of processing text in newspapers in order to employ it for media messages. Today's press in general, and Makkah newspaper in particular, uses technology, science, means, and the art of illustrative design represented in the infographic to employ the visual content of the media message and confront social media and modern media platforms that attracted the recipient and follower with its brilliant visual content, to go beyond the monotony of journalistic and editorial templates of investigation and report. And news, interviews, talk, and all kinds of news articles, where data and information are rebalanced and transformed into knowledge with attractive templates for the follower in the form of new visual content.

Newspapers identify several ways to adapt to the modern digital media for the follower and the recipient, as they mobilize all their political, professional, economic, technical, and topographic capabilities and abilities to design brief and concise content for the editorial

templates of the news, with planning and innovation as strategic planning for the newspaper that guarantees its survival and competition in front of modern media and focuses on processing the text with excellence. It outweighs other visual treatments for the means of communication with its pages, and for gaining the trust of the follower and the recipient. The newspaper focused on the latest methods of design, presentation, and visual appeal. It is the illustrative design that is represented in the science and art of infographics. It deals with this in its distinctive forms by presenting the content of the media message through the journalistic text with advertisements, data, numbers, statistics, maps, pictures, drawings, and tables in simple, clear, and easy-to-understand ways, bypassing the complexities in the other media.

Press production is one of the steps in producing newspapers and symbolizes a comprehensive and purposeful media, which is the step related to showing the final form of the newspaper. The concept of journalistic directing has evolved with the development of technology, the Internet, and modern digitals, as directing has become not limited to visual form only, but also includes development in content. And it is no longer just an attempt to attract readers only, but it has become in front of the pitfalls of digital media and communication networks that diversify in their forms, cultural and visual forms, and the multiplicity of content opportunities in a way that the recipient has not seen before. With the provision of a useful and simple summary with complete clarity in the visual content, the factors that contributed to the development of directorial functions varied and multiplied, including the development of printing devices and the development of page preparation techniques, along with the development and upgrading of readers' requirements and the emergence of communication needs that were not known before, all of which contributed significantly to the emergence of modern and innovative directorial functions.

The statement of the problem

The need of the recipient and follower for the brief and concise visual content of the events and news in the current situation, and processing the text according to a specific directorial vision is one of the important elements through which it is possible to accommodate the treatment of contemporary social issues for the recipient and follower, which in turn contributes to achieving the goals of sustainable development. The limited balance of informational and future knowledge of some recipients and followers of daily newspaper news due to the lack of consideration of their scientific, cultural, and professional level in editing the media message; ease of publication is an indication of the concern of the majority of newspapers and the mobilization of capabilities to address it and overcome the pitfalls of the journalistic scoop on news. The increase, availability, and rapid spread of applications in fixed and mobile smart devices helped in spreading instant information, which led to the emergence of intensive, circulating, and repetitive digital manipulations that affect the content of the message and the content in the media by citizen journalism. This increased the concern of newspapers, especially the official and government agencies, despite technical development has become an indicator of advancement, observance of the regulations of the profession's laws must be adhered to in a

society whose entire life has become electronic. The research problem tries the following questions:

1. What is the treatment of journalistic text that contributes to the understanding of the media message among all readers of all categories?
2. What are the arts on which the visual text relied in addressing contemporary issues and achieving the goals of sustainable development?
3. What is the modern technology for applications employed by the text in journalistic directing to deliver the media message?
4. What is the commitment to values, ethics, professionalism, and responsibility adopted by the text effectively through design in journalistic directing?

The importance of the study

The importance of the study is in the role that text design plays in press direction, as it is one of the modern standards on which all the plans and strategies of Arab newspapers in general, and Makkah newspaper in particular focus to attract the follower, as it is reflected in the yield of understanding the media message and the treatment of many issues and this helps in sustainable development. Explanation of the importance from two sides:

1- Scientific importance: to enrich the media library in general and the library of the Department of Communication and Information Technology at the College of Arts, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University in particular, as the study focused on the modern standards of the text and its function in the media message in the scientific, professional and ethical aspect, and this is a new and important field.

2- Practical importance: The study relied on design methods, types, methods, forms, patterns, and their importance in the media message, represented in the editorial templates of the newspaper (Makkah), by adopting the methodological method of the study, and thus the results can be presented to contribute to the establishment of some important modern standards.

The Aim of the Research

The aim of this scientific research is to focus on the visual and visual content of events, news, data, and information, in which the value becomes superficial, as there is a lot of simplification and abbreviation, and the speed of publication reduced the credibility of the news, which led to a weakness in knowledge and the limitation of the informational and future balance in some disciplines, and the ease of publication became An indication and indicator of the community's concern about dealing with a large number of rumors and applications in fixed and mobile smart devices that helped spread real-time information. The research is also concerned with the emergence of circulating and repeated digital treatments that affect the content of the message and the content in the media by the citizen press, which increased the concern of the communicator, especially the official authorities and the government, in addressing and limiting the circulation of false and wrong information, despite the technical development as an indicator

of upgrading, but the observance of the regulations Profession laws must be adhered to in a society whose entire life has become technological and electronic.

Among the research interests are the high pressures facing those who communicate for the sake of content quality, maintaining the balance of news, the press scoop, keeping up, the satisfaction of the recipient, and gaining visitors to websites and electronic platforms, with the aim of keeping pace and informational excellence and gaining as much as possible from society and influencing it, as creativity in producing the product has become the crown of the media outlet. . One of the researcher's interests in this study is the development and uniqueness of presentation methods, the only way imposed by the language of the era and represented in the acquisition of modern technologies and software and their employment as applied audio, visual, written and readable product through modern media platforms. And we find that creativity in producing the product is the most important element of the media, rather it is a science and visual art that achieves goals and high-quality success rates. Media. The researcher did not neglect infographics, a term that refers to the conversion of data, information, and complex statistics into visual content in the form of clear and easy-to-understand graphics.

Research Limitations

Spatial Limitation

In the study, we limit the spatial scope of the modern standards of the text in the press direction (Saudi Makkah Newspaper). This newspaper was chosen as an official newspaper in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, produced by the state, to achieve through it the goals of guidance and guidance for all groups with visual content. And by virtue of the nature of its geographical and Islamic location, it needs to address all citizens, residents, pilgrims, and Umrah performers of various cultures and scientific and professional levels. The Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper is a Saudi daily newspaper, issued from Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and its first issue was published on: 12 Rabi` Al-Awwal of the year 1435 AH, corresponding to 01/13/2014 AD. Wednesday 8 Shaaban 1377 corresponds to the year 1957, during the era of individual journalism. A daily Saudi newspaper published in Makkah Al-Mukarramah. It publishes the latest news, stories, special coverage, articles, opinions of specialists, and infographics.

Temporal Limitation

The temporal limitation of the study is determined by the period from July 2021 to July 2022, which is a period of a whole year in which Makkah newspaper is concerned with public and private events.

The study population

The study population is the Makkah newspaper, which represented the Saudi society and the general public available to understand the message addressed through the content, whether news, reports, instructions, directives, or participation in general and in particular in the well-

known religious ceremonies, whether Hajj and Umrah, or visits during the season of Ramadan and holidays.

Research Methodology

This study belongs to the researches that use the descriptive inductive approach, which is considered one of the studies' methods, with the aim of collecting important data and information about the phenomenon under study.

Research tools

It consisted in extrapolating the content of the editorial templates that represent the media message for some of the important content that society needs in all its groups.

Analysis unit

The study relied on follow-up on the readability of some of the contributions of Makkah newspaper.

Procedurally define terms

Modern standards

It refers to the modern trends in the chapter elements of headings, white spaces, separate and compound colors, and trends in the functional importance of the text are embodied through its role within the framework of the overall function to provide professional and aesthetically distinct media contents.

Text

This means the letters, words, phrases, and paragraphs that make up the editorial templates and the media message of the newspaper

Press direction

Press direction is scientifically defined as an artistic process that begins after the end of the journalistic editing process, and includes the distribution of editorial materials on the page space according to certain technical and design bases that take into account the relative importance of the topics, leading to producing a distinctive artistic form for the newspaper that attracts factors of attraction and facilitates reading. (Selim, Mounir, 2017:32)

The intended media message:

The integrated content that achieves certain goals for the recipient and the follower

Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper

It is a Saudi daily newspaper, issued from Makkah Al-Mukarramah. It publishes the latest news, stories, special coverage, articles, opinions of specialists, and infographics.

Theoretical Framework

Concerning the concept of text in journalistic directing and the use of media message templates for Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper, one can say that the text is considered the basis of all the content of newspapers, and it is highlighted through journalistic production, which is considered one of the journalistic arts that help distinguish it from other newspapers and compete with it in news content and formal excellence. This is evident by presenting the content in an artistic and clear manner in order to reach the attention of the reader and gain it, and this is done by employing the topographical elements or typographical units and diversifying them in accordance with the content and the policy and strategy of the public and private newspaper. Journalistic output is scientifically defined as an artistic process that begins after the end of the journalistic editing process, and includes the distribution of topographical elements and editorial materials on the page space according to certain technical and design principles that take into account the relative importance of the topics, leading to producing a distinctive artistic form for the newspaper in which attractive factors and facilitating reading are available. (Mahdi, Lubna, 2022)

The importance of the text in journalistic output is also embodied in its contribution to collecting daily news terms and contents and working to arrange them according to a set of conditions that take certain media forms and aspects. It also helps media organizations to create and direct media messages by relying on the principles of direct media communication, given that the press organization is a means. The text is one of the topographic elements, and it is one of the most important steps in producing newspapers. It is the step related to showing the final form of the newspaper, represented in the form of headlines, subheadings, and text. The concept of text has evolved with the development of technology, the Internet, and modern digitals in terms of quantity, quality, and form, as the text has become not limited to visual form only, but also includes development in content, content, and form. And it is no longer just an attempt to attract readers, but rather it is facing the pitfalls of digital media, social networks, and the multiplicity of content opportunities in a way that the recipient has not seen before. The recipient aspires to have a distinctive text in a newspaper that is interested in its form and content, along with its modern communication needs while providing a useful and simple summary with full clarity in the visual content. Page preparation techniques, along with the development and upgrading of readers' requirements and the emergence of previously unknown communication needs, all contributed significantly to the emergence of new directorial functions.

Modern journalistic production is defined as the distribution of elements and components of news, events, data, information, advertisements, illustrations, cartography, maps, statistics, and circulars over the page space to achieve the goals to be reached, such as focusing on

highlighting certain units while working on displaying all other units in a manner that prepares readers to view the units easily. (Al-Askar, Fahd, 2022:15)   There are many functions of journalistic production due to its importance in the field of journalism, but the most prominent of these functions is to attract the attention of readers to the newspaper, whether it is for its entire content or part of the published content. The front of the newspaper is prepared and the reader takes the first impression of the newspaper through it, so it must have the maximum possible number of attractive elements.

Determining the formal features of the newspaper is one of the functions of journalistic production, and this function is done by designing the elements of the header of the first page and choosing the colors and tabulations, which are constants. For example, if the newspaper chooses a different color for the paper on the first and last page than the rest of the pages, and this is considered something in which the newspaper is distinguished from others, as well as expressing the newspaper's policy is one of the responsibilities of journalistic production. Direction can play a distinguished role in expressing the policy of the newspaper, and there are functions related to the readers such as facilitating the reading process and working on coordinating the formal elements in the newspaper in a way that comforts the eyes of the readers. Also, the method of displaying the written content must be organized to help continue reading and the distribution of topographical elements in a way that is comfortable for the reader's eyes as well as saving readers time by tabulating and setting page numbers and referring to pages that relate to one topic or a topic is done on another page. Likewise, journalistic production must be concerned with improving the taste of the readers, so that through it the production is implemented based on scientific foundations and the choice of designs that create with time a topographical memory that generates aesthetic values in the minds of readers or revives aesthetic values from the past, and the simpler the form of the letter is, the more content visible on the page. (Ismail, Fathy 2019:59)

Modern standards for artistic design in journalistic production generally consist of a group of elements with the potential to make a distinctive public appearance. The researchers differed in identifying these elements, as most of their opinions were divided into three types. Some of them see elements in some of them and others are complementary, and some of them divide them into two types of main and secondary elements, and some of them say that each design has components that are unique to it and that we can deal with all of them in a simplified way. The first component of the artistic design of the text is the dot. The dot may vary in size, shape, and extension, and it is only seen in the case of contrast with the ground on which it was written. Letters and images are nothing but contiguous points, as they are found in some punctuation marks. Therefore, the journalist director must be proficient in dealing with points to meet the functional output side and the aesthetic output side, while the line is defined as a group of points adjoining each other in one direction and has several functions, including using it as a means to highlight the design, such as the lines that come around the columns in the newspaper.

The line forms the shape of the column and separates it from the other columns as an independent subject. Lines are also used in the edges of the images. Although some topographers do not see that there is any benefit from these lines around the images, it is sometimes useful when the edges of the image are colored in the same color as the newspaper. Lines must be placed here so that the image does not lose its features with the color of the paper. Lines are also a traditional means of separating materials from each other, and this feature is considered one of the very old characteristics of journalism and is still used in most newspapers. Lines are of different shapes and sizes, but we can deal with them in their general forms, which are the longitudinal lines on the page. They are called tables if they are used to determine the right and left of the space or above and below the place designated for an article. The lines that come between the paragraphs of one topic or between the end of a topic and another different topic so that the reader understands that the topic has ended. These lines are called border lines and are divided into two parts, complete and incomplete. The complete ones separate two different topics, while the incomplete ones separate the paragraphs of one topic, hence its function with the horizontal tables. In addition, if the lines meet between two corners, form a complete frame. If this frame is opened or not completed, its form is a closed quadrilateral, it is called the incomplete frame. The shapes of the lines differ in the design of the pages, including the straight line, the curved line, the broken line, and the wavy lines, and each of them has a different function and shape. The component that comes after the lines is the shape, which is the visual form that helps us see and perceive things. These shapes contrast with the floors, which are the backgrounds that make the shapes prominently for us, and the shapes vary, including free shapes, including geometric shapes, which are the dominant form in the design of the various pages and topographical elements, and the shapes also vary in terms of their regular and irregular visual form. Among the most important geometric shapes are the triangular shapes, including the triangle. It is characterized by simplicity and ease of perception, but it is rarely used in the press and appears only in the blocks of titles produced in the style of the inverted or moderate pyramid and the text of the pyramid. And also the quadrilateral comes regular and irregular, and examples of it are rhombuses, parallelepipeds, and trapezoids. Among its most prominent forms is the square and the rectangle, but their use is limited only to the backgrounds of some fixed titles and vertical and small titles. (Al-Rifai, Muhammad, 2020:27)

The art of journalistic directing is based on several foundations and standards that can be presented in four sections, starting with the psychological foundations, which relate to the reader in terms of his psychological makeup and mental maturity, which changes and develops depending on age, gender, and degree of education. Therefore, the director of the newspaper must study the audience and its psychological and cognitive characteristics in order to be able to create content that is commensurate with the nature of perception and interests of the recipients. The director cannot understand all these matters without perusing studies concerned with the psychological characteristics of the masses and their interests according to their age groups, the extent of their awareness, and so on. All of this is useful in determining the quality of the content provided. When the director is aware of the type of his audience, this helps him, for example, to

choose his terms, whether simple, scientific, or intermediate level, because he will be aware of whether the readers are from the general public? Who understands the simple language or specialists? And what is the appropriate way to view them? Do they prefer a clear, brief direct presentation? Or are they looking for something fun besides searching for a scientific subject?

The second section explains the physiological foundations that support the main goal of journalistic production, which is to facilitate the reading process, because the newspaper is in its origin a visual means that contributes to delivering the content to the mind of the reader in order to bring about the properly planned effect without the confusion that may occur in the event of poor printing, small print, font size, sudden transitions from large font to very small font, or excessive colors that can strain the eyes.

The third section refers to the journalistic foundations that relate to the conditions that must be available in the news to be fit for publication, which are credibility, accuracy, proximity, excitement, strangeness, and current, and that the news article agrees with the newspaper's policy, which is the framework in which all employees of the newspaper move and do not deviate from this framework. In the event that this framework is deviated from, there will be many discussions about publishing content that do not agree with the framework set by the newspaper's policy, and it will often be refused to be published if the officials in the newspaper are convinced of its publication. The news becomes more prominent when it receives the attention of a large number of people, and this interest comes whenever the news affects the lives of the largest number of people, and the more important the news is to them.

The technical foundations symbolize an integrated unit of the general form and give the newspaper a distinct personality from other newspapers and attract readers to read this newspaper and no other newspapers. This supports the modern basis for journalistic text design, and for the success of the artistic composition, there must be several characteristics, including the property of balance, which is the disparity in shades of colors from light gray to dark black, and the disparity of the elements in terms of the space that they will take up on the page. The balance was divided into two types, the first is symmetrical, that is, the page is divided in the middle, and the elements in the two sections are completely identical. The second type, it is distinguished by the contrast in the elements on the page, but on the condition that they are in a beautiful and consistent manner. The second characteristic of the artistic composition is the rhythm, which is that the page is vibrant, and this is achieved by the organized repetition of any of the available elements. The last property is proportionality, which means diversification in the elements, and the shape of the letters to achieve harmony and consistency between the elements. (Khokha, Ashraf. 2016:20)

One of the most important features of the modern standards of text in journalistic production is knowing the level of understanding of the recipient, follower, and reader, determining the level of education, the language level, the form of content, terminology, vocabulary, and icons that it contains. If the recipients are an audience of the general public, the

design of the text for information, news and data must be easy and simplified for comprehension and in the form of clear and quality graphics, provided that there is no oversimplification that leads to the loss of secondary information. If the recipients are partners of the newspaper's institution, specialists, specialists, and decision-makers, the design of the text in information, news, and data must be more in-depth. The types of audience followers must be taken into account, which helps distinguish the modern standards of the journalistic text, including:

The novice follower: the clearest design of the text in the editorial templates of the newspaper is preferred for all the information, data, and private and general events of the media message through the newspaper, taking into account the moderation in the design without exaggeration and negligence of the main and secondary information.

Executive Observer: This category prefers clear evidence, news, and events to design the text in the newspaper because it needs to know the conclusions that are important to it.

Public Followers: This category wants to understand the information better than designing the text in the newspaper only because it has prior backgrounds on the topics.

Administrative Follower: This category wants to design a journalistic text to link and connect the elements and the relationships between the topics and to clarify and influence the elements on each other.

Expert follower: This needs to be present to list the texts within the design in an accurate and excessive way for information and data.

Defining the objective clearly and the true motive for the value of the distinctive text in the form of graphics on the page is one of the most important features of modern standards in delivering the message, as it achieves what the target audience desires and presents a professional and distinctive text that meets its purpose. There is a text design that achieves the goal of persuasion with a specific angle and ideas for a topic, and its purpose is to increase the level of awareness of followers and recipients about certain editorial templates.

Intelligence criteria for goals in journalistic text design refer to the communication of the message within the specified time to obtain tangible results through limitations, clarity, verifiability, and measurement. The smarter, more professional, coherent, and more effective the text design is, the easier the message will be for the designer and clearer for the audience.

The planning stage for the type of design for the journalistic text is one of the most important modern standards for delivering the message. The type of design must be determined according to the type of news templates. Is the template electronic or paper? Is the purpose of designing the text information, entertainment, and entertainment, or for a private institution and its internal employees and external audience? These questions lead to designing a professional text that achieves the desired goals.

Since information and data are the essence of the design, and this is what distinguishes the modern standards of text in journalistic production, it is the collection of credible information from official and governmental sources that support the basic idea. If information is available to create the journalistic content of the message, the real design stage of the text begins. It varies between analysis, report, interview, news, statistics, data, and tabs. All texts can be converted into distinctive illustrations in newspapers.

Content creation is one of the most important stages of revising and analyzing information and linking it to formulation, comprehensiveness, organization, and adequate narration, which is characterized by smoothness, simplicity, and devoid of complexity in understanding. It has to define strategic plans for text design that are related to achieving the goal according to the style of the type of design. If the content of press releases and templates is about two different topics, the comparative design method can be relied upon. And if the content of the data and the press templates of the text have a time frame, then the most appropriate method is the time design of the text. It is not required to adopt a unified design method. Various and different icons and symbols can be placed in the details, which facilitate the process of understanding the press and media message, which increases the comprehension rate of the recipient and makes the design of the text more important, professional, and reliable.

The text design needs to support the visual effects in proportion to the nature of the journalistic content and in proportion to the content of the media message. The visual effects vary between what is ready in applications for different programs, and what is prepared according to what the content requires, whether shapes, icons, formed shadows, symbols of different shapes, sizes, colors, gradient backgrounds, and lines in various regular formations such as circular, square, rectangular, oval, hierarchical, polygonal, etc., and irregular such as maps, and free graphics. The newspaper's policy divides newspapers in general into popular, conservative, and moderate, and each of them has its own style of editing and, accordingly, output. (Abdel Moaty, Abdel Mahdi , Yahya,2019)

Text design requires the optimal and appropriate selection of colors to ensure a positive result due to the strength of its impact on the recipient because the unconsidered and random choice of colors usually leads to a negative and unsatisfactory result for the target audience. The designer must also choose the realistic graphics, icons, and symbols included in the design, in addition to the type of unique fonts that attract the reader which makes the content and message clear and readable.

One of the requirements of the modern standards of journalistic text in communicating the message is to choose and select the design for the visual and visual content that suits all followers of their various cultural, scientific, and professional categories, and to present the content in the form of simplified illustrations that achieve the desired goals of the media message in its various editorial forms. Through quality selection, the text is converted into a design, and this design requires, in terms of implementation, a long time and professional and professional

skills of high accuracy and quality in choosing the appropriate design for the content and choosing the appropriate programs to implement these designs, whether they are two-dimensional programs (2D) or three-dimensional programs (3D). In many studies, experts in the content industry recommend using text and numbers to make headlines more persuasive and focused and turn issues affecting followers into unique headlines. This helps attract followers to the content, especially if the title arouses the curiosity of readers and urges them to keep looking at the design details. (Abu Sabah, Umm Hani, 2018,2018)

One of the most famous types of design for journalistic text is the infographic design, as it has proven its existence and quality, and has proven a lot of information to the recipient as it addresses the focused mind, due to its clarity, simplicity, and quality in graphics and shapes to communicate the type of media message. The infographic design has proved its effectiveness as a modern basis for employing text as a visual means of embodying data, information, statistics, tables, numbers and maps, and presenting them as illustrations in a clear and simplified way for the eye and the mind to facilitate its comprehension.

The basic information must be determined before starting the design in terms of (choosing colors, the shape of the design, the editorial template used, understanding the idea of the newspaper, followed by creating a chart and structure for the infographic, then developing a color design that attracts the eye and using a wide range of reliable research and studies, then providing the facts and results in graphic form, with editing and modifying the infographic several times trying to make it coherent and easy to narrate through organization and arrangement).

The stage of reviewing the content and making sure that there are no errors before the design journey is one of the most important steps that reduce the rates of modification during printing and electronic publishing and helps in improving the quality of the design and improving the mental image of the newspaper for the recipient and follower, especially since the newspaper has multiple and varied editorial templates in shapes, colors, and graphic treatments. Therefore, the design is presented after its completion to a design consultant who makes his final remark before publishing, with flexible options such as changing colors, font type, size, and some non-fixed design templates to expand the circle of discussion about the design and enhance confidence in design standards.

Visual text treatment of contemporary issues and sustainable development goals

The concept of development witnessed a regression at the end of the twentieth century, and the reason for its regression is the failure to meet the aspirations of societies for a comprehensive and integrated development that creates a balance in the various aspects that affect people's lives, in which the media plays an important role. The journalistic text witnessed many developments in turn in communicating the media message with all its editorial templates on issues related to sustainable development and addressing contemporary issues through the directive vision of the journalist. That development was linked to integrated, multidimensional

works of development, where the human being was its starting point and goal, and it is only the result of the concerted efforts undertaken by the living forces of the nation. The media is one of the important components of the issue of development, as it is a comprehensive and purposeful media through the visual arts to process the text that can deliver a meaningful message that contributes to addressing many of the current issues of society. (Brunel, Sylvie, 2012)

Newspapers have witnessed many recent developments in publishing methods accompanied by honesty, clarity, and frankness with the public through the employment of the text and what it plays in highlighting the participation with other institutions for what development needs in terms of integrating media, economic, social and cultural policies to come up with the development plan in an appropriate manner. In order for the development media to play its specific role, it is necessary to find the most important requirements for media and executive policies and to build a media industry, including employing text on all pages of the newspaper in line with the strategic plans to address contemporary issues through guidance, guidance, and awareness, and by offering alternatives and creating an alternative front page by designing the newspaper for two first pages: Main and alternative, and it has cases, including allocating the first page to an important and distinguished typographical unit. This unit deals with a topic of high importance, such as a news report on sovereign decisions, a very important royal speech, or a major event of interest to a large number of readers and followers, as all the space of the first page is devoted to dealing with this topic.

Large headings, illustrations, and models may be used in a newspaper for all categories, while sometimes these elements are less in the newspapers of intellectuals, where the subject necessitates dealing with it in more than one page in the event that it is completed in other internal pages in addition to the full first page, and often this alternative page is the third page, because it is considered one of the most important pages after the first page and the last page, and it contains the same elements in the first and last pages, namely the header or the banner, whether in its normal, complete form, or in a miniature form. The second case is dedicating the first page to important global news in addition to the most important local news, which is often the third, and the third case is dedicating the first page to important serious news, i.e. dealing with serious political and economic issues while dealing with some non-serious topics such as light and funny news, which is often the last. The fourth is the design of the front page in the form of a magazine cover, and this case abounds in newspapers with weekly periodicals or newspapers.(Imam, Ibrahim:247)

This method is not used much in daily newspapers because of its difficulty and incompatibility with daily work. As it designs the first page in a way similar to designing covers for magazines, that is, it focuses on all the important news, whether political, economic, mathematical, and other types, as it puts it in short news units in which the most important is mentioned in the news, while the least important is displayed in the inner pages with the status all possible elements to highlight the news that the newspaper wants to highlight specifically. This case is similar to the previous one in that it allocates the third page as an alternative page

and in repeating the page header and fixed elements such as the banner on the alternate page. This case differs according to the newspaper, some of them permanent and some temporary. Another development in modern innovation trends is the reduction of commercial advertisements. It tries to separate the editorial and commercial material, as the advertisements take up space on the page, and this leads to a lot of criticism, although the advertisements benefit the newspaper financially. One of the criticisms is that the advertisements hinder the readers' focus on the news content because it draws attention and the press aims at media and not advertising, and it also limits the freedom of the director in designing because of the page space it occupies, and in order to solve this problem, the newspaper can increase the price of ads on the front page or put alternative pages, and also the newspaper must increase the number of pages sections that receive advertising popularity so that ads do not affect the published newspaper article, which is not required.(Issa, Talaat, 2009:2)

Modern technical concepts for text processing in the media message:

Modern technical concepts dealt with the text in the media message to facilitate reading for the recipient and follower of events, information and data, the process of navigating through the pages of Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper, and giving newspapers distinguished personalities and aesthetic touches through various color connotations, professional and effective text design and its integration with accompanying images and varying degrees of color, especially in light of modern concepts to follow the modern development of journalistic output and address contemporary issues in the directive, indicative and educational ways for complex and sequential data and news of events, in which the recipient needs the simplicity of content elements and clarity of information and content that the newspaper presents in its news, informational, indicative, directive and educational templates through the employment of text graphics through infographics. Here simplicity allows the recipient to know information smoothly and absorb the content of the message easily without difficulty, in (Fig. 1) of the Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper, in which the researcher dealt with creative thinking skills, which took into account the distribution of spaces and defining the gray color in all its varying degrees as a background and a cool and calm color for the front elements of the design, which are characterized by warm and strong colors at the same time to maintain the contrast and visual balance of the design, taking into account the unity of the blue color and its employment in the numbers and backgrounds of the text and in the subheadings of the information in addition to the presence of its degrees in the element of forming the head and neck, the depth and the third dimension were taken into account and made by creating a reflection in the upper part of the design with a difference in shades of grey.

(Fig. 1)

Modern standards also need uniqueness in processing to design text and communicate information, news and events in visual content. This is achieved through thinking and developing creative strategic plans in its various phases, whether near, medium or long-term, for the newspaper's strategy, with good purification of colors, shapes, elements, images, graphics, expressive icons and lines that match the content. In order to clearly show uniqueness and be characterized by attractiveness and increase the attention and absorption capacity of the recipient, Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper in (Figure 2) provided the Saudi team with many news and information in visual content distinguished by the means of explosion, as it focused on the text in a headline with an attractive font, large and clear size, green color and polygonal shapes of strong meaning with circle shapes and images. So that the elements of the design of the images become with the definition of the players of the team on a background of a calm color of shades of green, and this indicates the consistency of the design and the integration of its units to give a modern concept of text processing in the integrated media message.

(Figure 2)

To attract the recipient, arouse his feelings, and urge him to comprehend, watch, and follow up, the text design must be consistent by maintaining consistency, harmony, and homogeneity for the content and form, whether through colors, abstract or cartoon graphics, or backgrounds and hollow shapes in a simple template capable of delivering the message quickly and with high quality, to lead the recipient and the reader to comprehend, digest and understand information without distraction and confusion. There must be logic in arranging and organizing the content with the optimal selection of fonts and symbols, simplifying the multiple styles of designs, and purifying and selecting graphics that suit all design elements of the event, news, or report template without crowding and overcrowding the design elements. In order to achieve stability for the recipient without worry, Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper continued its uniqueness in the guiding and educational templates in dealing with contemporary issues of society, some of which are represented in family issues and various children's issues. Makkah Al-Mukarramah Newspaper dealt with what are the causes that lead to children's tension.

In (Figure 3) by developing simple and clear solutions, any member of the family can absorb this message without much effort. Therefore, through the generous design, in which the text is employed in black with shades of gray varying between dark and light in the backgrounds, with the child's cartoon and abstract drawings in their distinctive color as a front element for the design, a degree of brown color was used in the sub-headings and the study table for the first

child, with an explanation of his condition and psychological pressure, and showing signs of anxiety, fear, and tension on the second child. The distribution of the elements and the quality of the processing of the media message were made use of by employing the text.

In (Figure 4) the Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper shows in infographics how to spend quality time with your children on a regular basis despite the pressures of official work. And integration into an atmosphere full of entertainment and play at the top of the design. The design relied on a calm background of varying shades of pink and the foreground elements of the design are represented in illustrations of the father, mother, and two children at the bottom of the design in strong colors, in addition to the simplified drawing of the mental map consisting of a horizontal line and three arrows indicating important divisions of information, taking the black color as a sign for clarification. The two components of the design were completed to show the possibility of the balance of design and contrast of colors. This in itself is a solution to the child's psychological problems, which contributes to the sustainable development of a healthy life free from future stumbling blocks.

(Figure 3)   (Figure 4)

Keeping up plays an important role in changing the attitudes of the recipient and the follower towards achieving future goals derived from the vision and goals of sustainable community development, such as meeting and enhancing the future skills of employers and the requirements of direct work and remote employment. The content of the message is processed according to the period of publication of news, data, information, and events, and its

fits with the trend of using symbols, bold colors, backgrounds, images, and design elements of the text in the newspaper.

In (Fig. 6), the Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper monitored the text processing through the infographic unit (16 skills for remote work), taking the blue color and its shades as a background for the text and illustrations. The text has been employed in black in the main heading, subheadings, and information body. The design included drawing people in strong colors in a work environment with icons that express electronic interaction and tight, elaborate, and fruitful communication at the top and bottom of the design. The design contained thin lines separating some information in addition to the simplified mental map of information distribution represented in the horizontal black line with information placed below each arrow, forming an integrated panel for text processing of the media message.

In (Figure 7), Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper focused on topics related to enhancing future jobs and increasing production through an infographic with an indicative treatment of (fires without fire... job burnout). Functional burnout" often afflicts those who spend a longer period of their life in the same job and put it through the design as a protection capsule for the psychological state by employing the text in the main heading, subheadings, and information body with a background in light beige colors and graphics showing the psychological state and pressures experienced by each of the employees with complementary icons to the work environment, explained through the design, causes, symptoms, and prevention, and this indicates the technical treatment of the text in the visual content.

(Fig.6)   (Fig.7)   (Fig.8)   (Fig.9)

In (Figure 8) Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper, in terms of directives for building the future, contributed to enhancing self-confidence in the work environment as one of the basics of success and excellence for production, especially those responsible for it, and urging them to

improve the mental image of the institution, the employees of the institution and its external audience, by building a good and distinguished relationship as the situation requires. The text was employed in the main title, subheadings, and information body in black and red tones with a light beige background and illustrations in strong colors that helped balance the design in the distribution of elements and color contrast in the infographic. The treatment of the text in the design showed the quality and mastery of the media message.

As for (Figure 9), Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper delved deeper into providing signs that help transfer social skills by designing an infographic with an interrogative title (Are you socially intelligent?) The text was employed in the main headline, subheadings, and information body in black and dark brown, with a background in shades of color. Brown and light gray are formed in harmony with the nature of the front elements, which are composed in a professional, non-stereotypical manner, including a number of people of various nationalities to show the type of different social relations.

The Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper was shortened by employing the text with its modern standards to facilitate the transmission of data. It takes a lot of time and effort to access information, and it also helped deepen knowledge and focus it on the information the user wants. In addition to this feature, Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper allowed more freedom of browsing and selectivity in front of the audience, which allows interaction between the user, and the text achieves the largest amount of information for the recipients in a more easy and in-depth manner, and with the least effort and time. Modern standards also helped in designing the journalistic text in shortening the entire topics without resorting to narrating the lengthy news to fit the space allotted to it, as happens in other publications. (Al-Danani, Abdel-Malik, 2001;48)

Ethical and professional values for text design in journalistic directing

The press is moving forward and in constant motion like never before. Today, journalist works at faster rates, under constant pressure, and in a complex atmosphere. It has become clear from the media how the media revolution, with all its liberating qualities, is ultimately a double-edged sword. And while the media can now publish its articles all over the world in a few seconds without taking into account many aspects that may affect the recipient of false information or accreditation that lacks credibility, the means of communication can also build stronger, more enlightened and more integrated societies.(Aidan White, https://ar.unesco.org/courier/july)

Dr. Samia Muhammad Jaber defines professional ethics or values of practice in the media as a term that refers to the clear standards of professional behavior in the institutions of the means of communication, as well as effective directions and lawsuits related to everything that is appropriate in the method of work and achievement. Examples of practice values include the paradigmatic notion of a commitment to objectivity in preparing news and claims relating to the most appropriate technological forms to achieve specific quality communication tasks and the claims of setting standards for good television series.(Jaber, Samia, 1984:2)

As far as journalism is concerned, experts in media and sociology have established a moral and value foundation for the practice of journalism that reflects the existence of ethical behavioral standards that stem from the profession itself. (Fahmy, Mohamed Sayed, 1984:82)

Keeping up plays an important role in changing the attitudes of the recipient and the follower toward achieving the objectives of the content of the message according to the period of publishing news, data, information, and events, and their fit with the trend of using symbols, bold colors, backgrounds, images and design elements of the text in the newspaper. Errors and contradictions in the published information abounded to form a negative and not positive reputation for the newspaper and ways to deal with it later may become one of the difficulties that are entrenched in the mind of the reader, which requires the newspaper to be accurate in the content, data, and information and to verify its official and approved sources in accordance with the newspaper's strategic plans and in accordance with the international professional laws. It requires attracting the target group and obtaining the desired response by interacting with the recipient of news, information and data, and by focusing on the visual elements that attract and draw the attention of the largest number of followers. This increases the possibility of exaggerating some elements in the design at the expense of the content of other elements, whether by illustrations or strong colors to highlight a specific meaning or by enlarging the size of the text or placing a frame around phrases for the sake of distinction or other tricks to change the meaning and content of the information and data in the Media message.

Many newspapers resort, according to the line of the media organization, to exaggerate the form and content of the journalistic production in order to attract attention and the journalistic scoop for the news, using that distinction and highlighting many elements more than it should, bypassing the laws of the profession in the credibility of publishing news, information and data with its non-main source and with a treatment that doesn't highlight the real meaning.

Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper is concerned with the standards of the knowledge profession for publication based on science, as it and the members of the institution have the authority, competence, and scientific ability to enable them to understand what the public, the recipient, and the follower need in terms of modern issues and problems and how to deal, putting in the hands of the recipient all possible solutions on the basis of moral values for journalistic practice like all media and journalistic institutions, they are supported by ethical constitutions established by professional organizations in every society.

Study recommendations:

Based on the results of the current study, it is to present some recommendations regarding the use of modern standards for text processing in journalistic output and its employment in the media message (Makkah Al-Mukarramah newspaper as a model), including:

1. The need to focus on the reliable sources of the media message and the diversity of its design methods to ensure that it reaches the recipient.

2. Preparing a simple and clear design that serves as an easy-to-understand media message for all audiences.
3. Employing professional specialists in the field of graphic design who are familiar with the laws of professional ethics.
4. Activating design methods by activating various programs in smart devices.
5. Paying attention to developing the skills of designers and enhancing the aspect of evaluation and evaluation with internal and external questionnaires and surveys for the employees of the press institution and for the recipients and followers of the public.
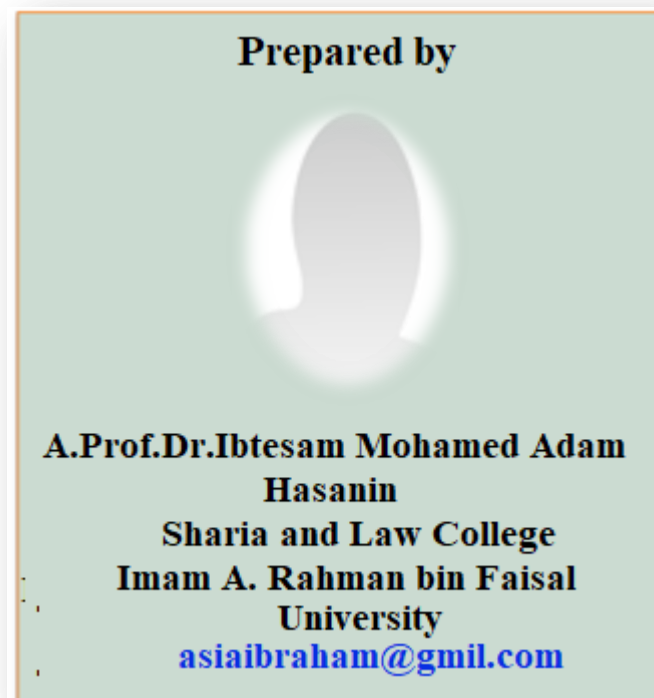
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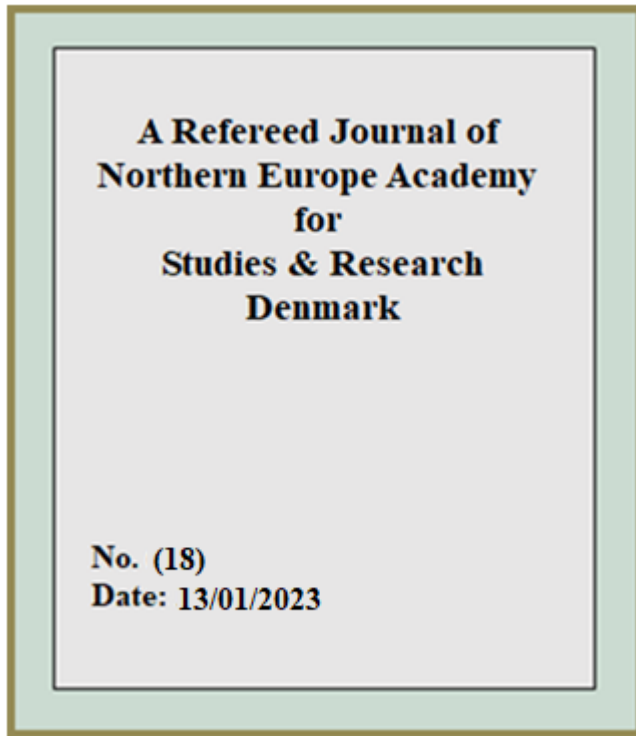
Female Circumcision between Criminalization and Punishment: A
Comparative Legal Jurisprudential Study

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Abstract

By providing its historical aspect, this study tries to illuminate the reality of Female Genital Mutilation (Female Circumcision/Khifad) and its sharia provision. There are several different kinds of female genital mutilation, according to the research, and one of them was described in the Sunnah and legal sources. The study displayed these types along with instructions on how to execute circumcision surgery on them, and also displayed the social, psychological, and medical implications of female genital mutilation. Additionally, it clarified the distinction between Sunni and Pharaonic circumcision. It also includes the provisions of the fatwas against female genital mutilation. In terms of law, we discover that jurists and medical experts have all agreed that Pharaonic circumcision is forbidden since it is viewed as a modification of Allah's creation. On the other hand, the jurisprudential views on the Sunnah's recommendation for female circumcision were split into three groups: those who believed it was necessary, those who believed it was from the Sunnah, and those who believed it was respectable. Each category has offered proof to back up its claims. We discover that several academics, medical professionals, and intellectuals outright forbade it on the grounds that doing so amputations organs. The research illustrates the rationality of the Sunnah's legitimacy of circumcision and the health advantages to the wife and husband from altering the instinct, without infringing on it. The study also demonstrates the sharia provision for the crime of circumcision performance by citing legal writings created in some countries where the culture of pharaonic circumcision flourished and where it was illegal. Instead, there are now sanctions for individuals who practice circumcision in those countries.

Introduction

Praise be to Allah, who created us on the innateness of Islam, and created us and made us the best creatures and said in his Holy Book (So set your face towards the religion of pure Islamic Monotheism Hanifa Allah's Fitrah, with which He has created mankind. No change let there be in Khalqillah, that is the straight religion, but most of men know not [Al-Room 30]

And may blessings and peace be upon the best of his creation, Mohammed Ibn Abdullah, who conveyed the message and advised the nation. There has been a lot of controversy about circumcision; especially female circumcision and non-Islamic organizations intervened in the matter and issued fatwas on behalf of the owners of the matter (Muslims), knowing that they interfered in the matter of female circumcision in particular and did not stop at the piercing of her ears..

What the world is witnessing of fierce war against Islam from all parties, is nothing but a plan to eliminate everything that has to do with the law of God. It is known that the entrance to the collapse of the Islamic nation is through its women calling for women's false freedoms. In Cairo and Beijing far away, they searched for another entrance, which was female circumcision. Because of all this and others, this topic (females' circumcision between criminalization and punishment) comes to the fore in terms of legal, medical, and legal aspects.

The Objectives of the research

After the controversy that took place regarding female circumcision among its supporters and criminalizes and even international organizations and bodies that have nothing to do with Islam, so the idea of dedicating this research to female circumcision

as a sharia, medical and legal view of the subject was adopted.

Importance of the Research

Although there are rules governing the issue of circumcision, its importance comes from the fact that it works to extract the jurisprudential and medical view on the subject so that people who adopt talking about this subject from all angles can develop a thorough idea.

The Problem of the Research

The issue with the research is that the people who discuss the topic in various sources do not always speak objectively or impartially; instead, they are occasionally influenced by a third party to oppose and reject the topic of circumcision in its entirety and in detail, and there is no clear indication of who forbids or makes a particular type of circumcision illegal. Some people even practice fatwas legally without realizing it.

Methodology of the Research

This study has adopted the inductive approach and the analytical description to describe and analyze this case in relation to this topic (female circumcision between criminalization and punishment) to complete the sharia, medical and legal vision.

Research Tools

They are primary sources, references, fatwas, annual and official reports, in particular conferences, seminars, lectures, and the facts that are published on the internet, magazines, and newspapers, and all of this is to monitor them and clarify their features.

Literature Review

Some people have tackled this issue before me Dr. Mohammed Ali Al-Bar in his book The Circumcision, and Fakhr Al-Din Flawi in the book of circumcision and the happiness of the spouses, as for those who dealt with the topic from a medical point of view and Dr. Sitt Al-Banat Khaled Mohammed Ali in her book Female circumcision defended it from a medical perspective, and some of them openly oppose it in all its forms, such as the National Association for Combating Harmful Habits for the Health of Mother and Child (Khartoum).

Brief History of Circumcision

Circumcision in many historical sources back to the age of the ancient Pharaoh's. There is a belief that the Pharaoh of Moses, when fortune-tellers and astrologers predicted for him that he would be born among the Children of Israel, a boy who would take over his throne, his assistants devised for him the procedure of circumcision so that the pregnant woman at the time of delivery would need a midwife. To find out the gender of the newborn. If a male was killed.[1] examinations conducted on the Egyptian mummies of women and girls proved the presence of traces of circumcision. The pathologist, Crafton Elliot Smith, after examining hundreds of mummies during the early twentieth century, concluded that to me the vaginal area looks similar to the case of the vaginal area of a female who was circumcised in type III (Pharaoh's). [2]

Sarah, peace be upon her, was allowed to be Abraham, peace be upon him, and she stayed with him for an eternity that did not give him a boy from him, and when she saw that, the throat of a Coptic nation was given to him. So she found herself angry and rebuked Hagar, so she swore to cut off three nobles from her. Abraham, peace be

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(1)National Association for Combating Harmful Habits to Mother's Health, Complications and risks of female circumcision (P. 1)

(2) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki

upon him, said to her: Can you be exonerated him.[1]

However, there is evidence transmitted from the historian Strabo that the Jews in Egypt before the appearance of Moses were practicing male circumcision and female cutting, influenced by the Egyptians.

Although Jewish law does not recommend female circumcision, Israeli law does not prohibit it. Some groups practice female circumcision, such as the Bedouins of the Negev, and the Falasha sect, the Jews of Ethiopia, who practice female circumcision as a non-religious ritual. [2]

Through this historical overview, it becomes clear to us that this type of circumcision (cutting) exists. What is the truth about this circumcision and what is the evidence for its legitimacy?

Circumcision Definition and Types

It is the position of the circumcision of the penis and the position of the cutting of the nucleus of the maid. And from it the hadith: "If the two circumcised parts meet, then ghusl is required."[3], It is said to cut them Circumcision and cut. [4] **Circumciser:** circumcision the girl lowers her down: it is like circumcision for a boy, and the Prophet said: to Umm Attia: If you are circumcising, then little[5]That is, if the current circumcised does not harm the girl. The circumcision of the girl.[6]And circumcision is the place of cutting of the male and female.[7] Until the eighties of the twentieth century, English dictionaries called this process "female circumcision" just as the Arabic term used and popular, given that it is the process analogous to male circumcision. The Kenyan missionary congregation called this practice female genital mutilation, following the description of the Scottish missionary working in Kenya, Marion Scott Stephenson. American anthropologist Rose Oldfield Hayes called it "female genital mutilation." The Austrian-American researcher and activist Fran Hosken called this process (Mutilation), in her book The Hosken Report: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females.

It is also known as "purity" and this term is especially common in Arab and Islamic countries, and female circumcision is known in the Bambrian language spoken in Mali as "Bulokoli" which means "washing hands", and in the Igbo language in eastern Nigeria, it is called "Eisa Arau" Or "Iwo aru" which means "you take a bath" it means "a woman must "bathe" first before she gives birth to a child." It is said: Qadın sunneti - in Azeri, and "Kadın sünneti - in Turkish. The English term "Infibulation" is also used, which is derived from the Latin "Fibula", which means "Clip". In Sudan, this process was known as "Pharaoh's circumcision", in Egypt it was known as "Sudanese circumcision", while in Somalia it was known as "Qutb", meaning frigidity.[8]

Defining Circumcision Idiomatically

The circumcision of women is mentioned in jurisprudence sources:

According to the Hanafis: "the circumcision of a woman is the place where her skin is

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(1)Al-Durr Al-Manthur in Tafsir according to Al-Suti(45/46)

(2) http://www.youm7.com/story

(3)Fath Al-Bari by Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani(1/199)

(4)Lisan Al Arab by Ibn Manzur(4/55)

(5) Small lexicon by Al-Tabarani(1/99),Al-Sunan Al-Sagheer by Al-Bayhaqi(3/345),The Great Sunan of Al-Bayhaqi(8/562), compound of appendages, Al-Haythami

(5/172), Al-Masalik fi Sharh Muwatta' Malik by Ibn Al-Arabi(7/328).

(6)Lisan Al Arab by Ibn Manzur (7/146)

(7) Intermediate dictionary(P:226)

(8) https://en.wikipedia

cut, like a rooster's mane above the vagina"[1]

Malikiyah: "the circumcision, which is the cutting of what is on the private part in female is like the crest of a rooster (for women)".[2]

Shafi'i: It came in the entirety: "As for female circumcision, know that the male entrance is the exit of menstruation, the child and the semen, and above the male entrance is a hole like a man's urethra, which is the exit for urine, and between this hole and the male entrance is a thin skin, and above the exit of urine is a thin skin like a sheet between the labia and the labia. They surround everyone, for that thin skin was cut from it during the circumcision, which is the circumcision of the woman, so it happened that the circumcision of the woman was exposed and under it was the exit of the urine".[3]

Hanbali: Ibn Qudamah said in Al-Kafi "The circumcision of a woman is a skin like a rooster's crest at the top of the vulva, it is cut off during circumcision, and if the glans is absent in the vulva, parallel to their circumcision, it is said that they met, even if they did not touch".[4]

Medical definition of circumcision (Clitoridectomy)

Circumcision and circumcision, usually done by cutting off part of the foreskin that covers the clitoris (Clitoris) which is the small genital organ that is located above the opening of the vulva.[5]

Female circumcision or female genital mutilation or circumcision are terms that have connotations depending on the linguistic context used, while the term female genital mutilation is approved by the World Health Organization and defines it as "any operation that involves partial or total removal of the female genitalia without a medical reason for it."[6]

It is noticeable that the definition that includes amputation of organs applies to one type of female circumcision (circumcision), what is the reality of this type of circumcision? Is there legal evidence for female circumcision? What is the benefit that we get from female circumcision?

Types of Circumcision

Anatomical profile: The female reproductive organ is called Vulva. A simple covering above the clitoris, from the clitoris (Labisa minura), the external urethral orifice, and the vaginal orifice, all of them include the two labia majora (Labia Mlajura) and in which there are two Bartholin glands.[7]

The foreskin is a skin that starts from the separation between the head and the body of the clitoris. It consists of two surfaces and a lining between the top is normal skin, and the part facing the clitoris is a sebum membrane, which secretes a sebum substance from Tyson's glands. And fungi, and viruses, which lead to infections, adhesions, itching, and annoying odors, and the size and length of the foreskin varies significantly from one woman to another, cutting the foreskin reveals the head of the clitoris and does not separate it from the labia minora that meet the lower part. From the clitoris, and therefore marital intercourse is not damaged, but improved.[8]

Functional overview: If the woman's skin, which is the site of the circumcision, is

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(1)Al-Bahr Al-Raeq by Ibn Njeim(1/61)
 (2)Al-fawakeh Al-Dawani by Neferawy(2/306)
 (3)Al-Majmou by Al-Nawawi(1/149)
(4)Al-Kafi by Ibn Qudamah(1/108)
(5)Encyclopedia of medical jurisprudence, Canaan(P:382)
(6) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki
(7)Message in Circumcision, Muwaffaq Adel(P:70)
 (8)Female circumcision is a medical vision, Dr. Sitt Elbanat Khaled(P:7)

completely removed, her desire will be gone. As the doctors say, among the advanced and the late, and if it is left, its pain is severe, and if it is cut, or some of it is taken, it becomes more straightforward.[1]The American physician (A.B. Laurie) warned against female circumcision. She said: The virginity of the female has a small front foreskin folded over it to protect its sensitive end, and sometimes this foreskin is strongly crimped downwards - instead of being a protection, it is a source of irritation, because the natural secretions trapped under it. Many women have been nervous all their lives because of a hooked foreskin, which can be corrected with a very simple operation.[2]

There are many types of circumcision in many cultures. Here are some types of them.

1. Complex Pharaoh's circumcision (Tibtik).
2. The sandwich (Al-Taktim): It is practiced in Sudan (the suture for the Somalis), in which the clitoris is concealed so that it is inside the labia majora, which are sewn together and narrow the opening of the vagina.[3]
3. Intermediate circumcision: The clitoris and labia minora are removed. Pudenda Labium Minus).[4]
4. The incision: This type is practiced by the (Bita Bata) tribe of the Aborigines of Australia, which is to do the expansion of the opening of the vagina.[5]
5. Sunni circumcision.

The Pharaoh's Circumcision

This type of circumcision is more common in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Egypt.

How to Lower the Pharaoh's: in which the clitoris and labia minora are cut, and all or part of the labia majora, then the wound is sutured, and a match, or the like, is placed inside the opening of the vagina, so that if the wound heals, a small hole remains for urine and menstrual blood to come out.[6]

Sunni circumcision

What and how is the circumcision of Sunnah: Women's circumcision is described in many fiqh books as: A thin skin like a sheet between the labia and the labia encloses all, and that thin skin is cut off from it during circumcision.[7] It is a lash like a cock's mane at the top of the vulva.[8]

Evidence for the Legality of Circumcision the Sunnah:

It was narrated that the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, said to Umm Attia – who was a woman who was circumcised –: "Only a small part of the clitoris is removed and do not abuse." And the meaning of the hadeeth is that you do not remove anything but a small part of the clitoris. It is more pleasing to the face and more pleasing to the husband." "[9]

The wisdom of circumcision of the Sunnah

(1)Explanation of Zad Al-Mustanqa Shinqiti (P:142)
(2)Circumcision and the happiness of the spouses Fakhr El-Din Halawy(P:22)
(3)Complications and risks of female Circumcision (P:4)
(4)Medical Encyclopedia, Canaan(P:382)
(5)Circumcision and the happiness of the spouses, previous reference(P:28)
(6)Complications and risks of female Circumcision (P. 2)
(7)Al-Zakhirah by Al-Qarafi(4/174)
(8)Fath Al-Bari by Ibn Hajar (1/395), Al-Fawakeh Al-Dawani's,Al-Qayrawani (2/306), Al-Kafi fi Fiqh Imam Ahmad (1/108)
(9)Previously documented(P. 8)

In the hadith: Do not exaggerate in cutting,[1] And enjoy with the husband means do not exaggerate in cutting it is better for the face and sexual intercourse.[2] And if you exaggerated in cutting, she would lose her face and dull her color.

Medical organizations and social studies have not demonstrated any risks of reduction and legal circumcision (reduction) was not prohibited by the World Health Organization. In a study entitled "Female Circumcision in Medicine and Islam, Between Excess and Negligence" according to medical and social studies, she mentioned that the war against circumcision has no valid medical basis. Ugandan law professor Silvia Tamali also says that the early Western opposition to the phenomenon of circumcision in Africa had its source in a common Jewish Christian belief that the sexual, familial, and marital habits of Africans are nothing but primitive customs that require correction.[3]

We see that those who claim that circumcision for females has psychological, physical, and social harms, apply to one type of circumcision, which is Pharaonic circumcision, and it is the one that must be fought by all Muslims. As for what came in the Sunnah and the Tradition describing circumcision as a modification of the instinct and not a decrease in it or a robbing of its lust, it is true because the operation does not involve the amputation of any organ.

Female Circumcision Time: As for the appropriate time for female circumcision, Al-Baghawi mentioned in Sharh Al-Sunnah: Zaid bin Aslam was asked about cutting a female, how long should it be delayed? He said: Up to eight years.[4]

It was narrated that Ali bin Abi Talib hated that she be cut until she reaches seven years old, and it is not a matter of feeding people at that time, but to cover it and conceal its remembrance.[5]

Circumcision Reasons
Organic Reasons:

1. The size of the foreskin and its length increase.

2. The presence of infections between the foreskin and the clitoris.

3. The accumulation of smudges increases the multiplication of bacteria and urinary tract infections.

Psychological Reasons

Frigidity, hysteria, involuntary urination, some cases of mental depression, lymphoma (sexual obsession).[6]

Excuse: The circumcision feast is called an excuse, and it is specific to male circumcision. As for female circumcision, it is preferable to cover it so that the non-acting and the object is not visible, and therefore no food is made for female circumcision.[7]

Contraindications to Circumcision:

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(1) Sharh Mukhtasar Khalil by Al-Kharshi (3/48)

(2) Al-Nawader Wa Al-ziadat, Al-Qayrouani(4/338)

(3) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki

(4) Explanation of Sunnah, by Al-Bagawi(12/111)

(5) Al-Nawader Wa Al-ziadat (4/338)

(6) Female circumcision is a medical vision. Sitt Al–Banat. Khaled(P. 6)

(7) Al-Fawakeh Al-Dawani,Abi Zaid Al-Qayrawani (2/306)

The most important contraindications to female circumcision are those of males. It is the absence of the foreskin in some females, congenital malformations of the reproductive system, the presence of some hemorrhagic diseases, or the child being sick, and unstable health, and one of the most important barriers to circumcision is the lack of qualified staff to perform this operation, and in this case it is advised to postpone the circumcision until a later time when there is a qualified personnel.

The Effects of the Pharaoh's Circumcision
Medical and Health Effects
1. If the woman's skin is completely removed, which is the site of the circumcision, her desire will be gone. As doctors say from the advanced, and the late[1] It weakens the luster of the face and the pleasure of sexual intercourse. [2]
2. Darn. [3]
3. Frigidity.[4]
4. Menstrual buildup leads to chronic infections.
5. Urinary retention in the first days of the circumcision process.
6. The occurrence of keloids (fibrous tissue hyperplasia) at the site of the wound, especially if the wound is contaminated.[5]
7. Difficulty giving birth.
8. Infertility as a result of frequent infections.
9. Urinary fistula.

Psychological Effects
1. Neurological and psychological trauma during the circumcision process.
2. Fear of marriage due to its association with the sediments of childbirth pains from childhood.
3. Difficulty reaching orgasm to remove sensitive organs in the circumcision.
4. Difficulty having intercourse on the first night due to the narrowing of the vulva opening leads to the husband having a psychological complex, and with it, he may lose the ability to have intercourse.

Social Effects
1. Sexual frigidity and the wife's fear of intercourse constitute a barrier between spouses.
2. The modesty of women, and not going to the gynecologist clinics.
3. Retirement of a woman with a urinary fistula to society.
4. Society's view of the uncircumcised woman Pharaoh's circumcision as a defect in the female.

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(1) Explanation of Zad Al-Mustaqni' by Al-Shanqeeti (P: 142)
(2) Bulghat Al-salek Li Aqrab Al-Masalek(2/152)
(3) Al-Taj wa Al-Iklil,al-Mwaq (5/155)
(4) Encyclopedia of the provisions of purity,the Al-Dubiyan(3/116)
(5) Complications and risks of female Circumcision, (P:5)

Through the medical, health, psychological, and social effects of the pharaoh's circumcision, it is a fact that women suffer in the societies that still continue the pharaoh's circumcision. The psychological and health aspects of the spouses are available, so there will be an obstacle, rather than a large barrier between them, and the pharaoh's circumcision contributes to building that impenetrable barrier.

Evidence for the circumcision legality

A lot of controversies arose about the evidence of the legality of circumcision, so those who had knowledge of it and those who had no knowledge gave fatwas, and some went to attack circumcision to serve non-Islamic parties with the aim of discrediting and questioning the matter of circumcision.

First: the Qur'an Evidence
Allah said:
Then, We revealed to you: 'Follow the Creed of Abraham, he of pure faith, he was not among the idolaters) [Al-Nahl:123]
The Significance: Circumcision is from the religion of Abraham, and Abraham was circumcised by hummer when he was thirty-three years old, so he is included in the generality of the commanded by following him, and the principle in the matter is that it is obligatory until the evidence for its dismissal is established.[1]
Allah said:
Say, "Indeed, my Lord has guided me to a straight path - a correct religion - the way of Abraham, inclining toward truth. And he was not among those who associated others with Allah)[Al-Anaam: 161]
The Significance: who said in its Sunnah liability, they said: "The approach of the Hanifiyyah, the foundations of faith, repentance to God, and devotion to God. The actions, if they enter into the religion, then following him is to do them in the required manner, if it is obligatory, then it is obligatory, and if it is a Sunnah, then a Sunnah and circumcision is a Sunnah, as evidenced by his saying, peace be upon him, "Circumcision is a Sunnah for men that are honored for women."[2]
Allah Said:
(And when Abraham was tried by his Lord with commands and he fulfilled them. "Indeed, I will make you a leader for the people." [Abraham] said, "And of my descendants?" "My covenant does not include the wrongdoers)[Al-Baqarah: 124]
The Significance: Ibn Abbas said: ((He afflicted him with purity: five on the head, and five on the body; five on the head: clipping the moustache, rinsing the mouth, sniffing, using the toothpick, and parting the head, and on the body: trimming the nails, shaving the pubes, circumcision, plucking the armpits, and washing the traces of excrement and urine with water.).[3]

Evidence from the Sunnah
1) The prophet (**PBUH**) said "The innateness is five or five parts of the innateness: circumcision, haircutting, plucking the armpits, clipping the nails and trimming the mustache."[4]

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(1) Tuhfat Al–Mawdood(P:128)

(2) Explanation of the Sunnah by Al–Baghawi (12/110)

(3) Interpretation of the Holy Quran Ibn Kathir(1/274)

(4) Al-Bukhari included in his Sahih(7/160)And in Al-Fath No. 5889(11/524),Sahih Muslim(1/221),Sahih Al-Jamea Al-Sagheir and its additions, Al-Albani No. 3245(3/116).

The Significance: The general instinctive characteristics include both men and women.

2) Abu Dawud narrated on the authority of Umm Attia, that the Messenger of God, peace, and blessings be upon him, ordered circumcision to be circumcised, and he said: "If you circumcise, do not be bothered, for that is better for the woman and more beloved to the husband."[1]

3) "If you circumcise, decorate, and don't get injured[2].

Significance: Shafi'is said: It is obligatory for a woman to cut off the skin to which the name applies.

4) Makhul narrated that the Prophet, peace, and blessings be upon him, said: "Circumcision is a Sunnah for men, and honorable for women."[3]

The Significance: The Sunnah of circumcision for men and honored for women indicates that both are not obligatory.

It was narrated about Othman bin Abi Al-Aas that he was invited to circumcision. He said: We did not do circumcision during the time of the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, and we were not called for it. Sheikh Abu Abdullah bin Al-Hajj transmitted in the entry that the Sunnah is to show male circumcision and conceal female circumcision.[4]

The Prophet, peace, and blessings be upon him, said to a man who embraced Islam: "Leave the hair of paganism and be circumcised."[5]

The Significance: His saying (Circumcised) is an order and the command is obligatory, so this indicates the necessity and necessity of circumcision, and the speech of one includes another until the evidence of privacy is established.[6]

It was narrated about Umm Alqamah, she said: My brother's daughters, Aisha, were circumcised. She said: Yes, so I sent for Uday and he came to them, so Aisha passed by in the house, and she saw him singing and moving his head with joy, and he had a lot of hair.[7] And on the authority of Aisha, she said: The Messenger of God said, "(If he sits between her four strands and then strains them, then the circumcision touches the circumcision, then ghusl is required)."[8], in the hadith, "If circumcision passes circumcision, ghusl is required."[9].

The Significance: Touching circumcision means the circumcision of a man and a woman.

Evidence from Consensus

Ibn Hazm said: (They agreed that the one who circumcised his son had become infected, and they agreed that circumcision is permissible for women).[10]

The jurisprudence of Circumcision:

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(1) Sunan Abi Dawood No. 5271, Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi (8/561),A series of authentic hadithsNo. 722, narrated by Harb in his issues, Sharh Al-Umda by Ibn Taymiyyah (P. 247).Kanz Al-Ummal(16/ 436)
(2) Fath Al-Bari by Ibn Hajar (10/347).
(3) Explanation of the Sunnah (12/110),Literature by Ibn Abi Shaybah(P:224),Musnad Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal(34/319),Big Dictionary(11/233)Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi (8/563), Al-Sunan Al-Sagheer by Al-Bayhaqi (3/45)
(4) LookFath Al-Bari (10/343)
(5) Al-Manhal Al-Azb,Al-Sobky(3/226)
(6) Fath Al-Bari (1/341)
(7) Al-Adab Al-Mufrad by Bukhari(1/427)
(8) Bustan Al-Ahbar,Al-Huraymali No 371, and by Muslim and Ahmad "even if it is not sent down" with the number 372.(P:100)
(9) Previous reference No. 374 (Al-Tirmidhi graded it authentic and pronounced)
(10) levels of consensus, Bin Hazm(P:157)

The jurists differed in the ruling on circumcision into three opinions:

First Saying: It is obligatory for female circumcision

Maliki: It is stated in the jurisprudence laws :[1](Al-Shafi'i said: (Then, We revealed to you: 'Follow the Creed of Abraham, he of pure faith, he was not among the idolaters) [Al-Nahl:123]

Shafi'is: Al-Nawawi said in Kitab Al-Majmoo': "Circumcision is compulsory for our men and women, and many of the predecessors said this as Al-Khattabi narrated it."[2]
Al-Shafi'i said: It is obligatory for both males and females.[3]
In Rawdahat Al-Talebin (circumcision is an obligation for men and women, and it was said: a Sunnah, and it was said: it is an obligation for a man, a Sunnah for a woman, and the known correct is the first)[4]

In the footnote to Al-Bajirmi: (Circumcision is obligatory in the case of men and women according to the correct opinion, and the circumcision of a man is to cut off the skin that covers the glans until all the glans is exposed. As for the woman, he cuts off the weft that is at the top of the vulva above the urinary outlet, and that weft resembles the mane of a rooster).[5] Finally, (Circumcision is obligatory according to Al-Shafi'i for both men and women).[6]

The Hanbalis:

Imam Ahmed said: It is obligatory for men to recite one narration. And there are two narrations from him about women, which make it clear that it is obligatory.[7]
Ibn Al-Qayyim said: As for the woman, she has two excuses. One of them: is virginity and the other is the one that must be cut, and it is like a rooster's mane at the top of the vulva between the labia above the entrance to the male, and if it is cut off, its root remains like the nucleus.[8]

He said in Kashaf Al-Qinaa (Since it was decided that circumcision is obligatory for both males and females, he circumcised a male hermaphrodite formed and his private part as a precaution, and the man had to force his Muslim wife to do it like prayer),[9] it came in Al-Rawd:[10]On issues: In his second narration (that circumcision is an obligation on a woman as it is an obligation on a man).[11]And in Al-Sharh Al-Mumti' (The author's words appear to be: that it is obligatory for both males and females, and it is the doctrine. It was said: It is obligatory for males and not for females)[12]

Evidence for those who say that female circumcision is obligatory:
(And when Abraham was tried by his Lord with commands and he fulfilled them) [Al-Baqarah: 124].

Allah Said: (Follow the Creed of Abraham, he of pure faith) [Al-Nahl:123]
The Significance by the Verses: Circumcision is part of the religion of Ibrahim, and it

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(1) jurisprudence laws by Juzy(P:129)
(2) Al-Majmou explanation by Al-Nawawi(1/300)
(3) The difference of imams scholars,bin hubayra(1/342)
(4) Rawdat al-Talebin and the mayor of the muftis,Al-Nawawi(10/180)
(5) Al-Bajirmi's footnote to Al-Khatib(4/347)
(6) Nehaiat Al-Matlab,Jouini(17/354)
(7) The difference of scholarly imams (1/342)
(8) Kashf Al-Litham by Al-Safarini(1/335)
(9) Kashaf Al-Qina(1/80)
(10) Al-Rawdh Al-Murbea,Al-Bahouti(1/25)
(11) The issues on which Imam Ahmad commented, Al-Dmairi(1/140)
(12) Al-Sharh Al-Mumtea on Zad Al-Mustanqa Bin Uthaymeen(P:164)

is from the natural instinct, so some jurists made it obligatory, as Sahnoun said.[1]Circumcision is the purification of Islam. It was narrated on the authority of Al-Musayyab Ibn Rafi' that he said: God inspired Abraham to purify and perform ablution, so God revealed that she should be purified and he performed ghusl, then God revealed to him that she should be purified, so he was circumcised. Circumcision became part of his religion and law, which God commanded his Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, to abide by.[2]It was narrated about Al-Hasan that it is the interpretation of the verse (Lord's needles with words, he fulfilled them) [Al-Baqarah: 124]

It was narrated that Abraham circumcised Ismail, who was thirteen years old, and Isaac, who was seven days old.[3]

Hadith: Abu Hurairah, may God be pleased with him: "Five things from the Fitrah (innateness) are to trim the nails, trim the mustache, pluck the armpits, shave the pubic area, and circumcision."[4]

The Significance: There is no dispute that this is not obligatory and because cutting a part of the body is like cutting a nail... It is obligatory and it is required by Sahnoun's saying.[5]

His saying, peace be upon him, to a man who embraced Islam (Leave the hair of unbelief on yourselves and be circumcised)[6]

The Significance: It is also ordered for the woman to cut the skin above the place of penetration, similar to the mane of a rooster. And it is an indication that circumcision is obligatory for those who embrace Islam and that it is a sign of Islam.[7] Some of them said that throwing hair is not a must, so is circumcision.[8]

It was narrated that the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, said to Umm Attia – and she used to circumcise women in Medina – "Only a small part of the clitoris is removed and do not abuse." And the meaning of the hadeeth is that you do not remove anything but a small part of the clitoris. It is more pleasing to the face and more pleasing to the husband.)(9)

The Significance: (And because he cut off a permissible organ, then it was obligatory, like cutting off theft, or because it cut off painfully, so it only cuts off an obligation, like the hand in theft, and because if the guardian cut off the solitude or a foreigner and the boy died, they would not guarantee it, even if it was not obligatory, we would guarantee it [10]

The second saying: Circumcision is a Sunnah for women

The Hanafi: They cited in Rad Al-Muhtar (and in the book of purification from Al-Siraj Al-Wahaj that circumcision is a Sunnah for both men and women)[11], (It was said that it is Sunnah, and the basic principle is that bringing pain to an animal is not legally permissible except for the interests that benefit, and in circumcision the

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(1) Al-Zakhirah (13/ 279.))
(2) Statement and collection by Ibn Rushd Al-Qurtubi(17/ 266)
(3) Al-Nawader wa Al-ziadat (4/338)
(4) Sahih Al-Bukhari (7/160), Sahih Muslim (1/221), Sunan Ibn Majah (1/107), Sunan Abi Dawood (4/84),Mukhtasar Sunan Abi Dawood(3/75)
(5) Al-Zakhira by Al-Qarafi (13/279)
(6) Al-Manhal Al-Azhab Al-Mawroud Explanation of Sunan Abi Dawood (3/226)
(7) Al-Manhal Al-Azhab Al-Mawroud Explanation of Sunan Abi Dawood (3/226)
(8) Al-Zakhirah by Al-Qarafi (13/ 280)
(9) Al-Tabarani's Al-Mu'jam Al-Sagheer (1/91), Al-Sunan Al-Sagheer by Al-Bayhaqi (3/45), Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi (8/562), Majma' Al-Zawa'id, al-Haythami(5/172), the tract in explaining Muwatta Malik (7/ 328).
(10) Al-zakhirah by Al-Qarafi (13/ 280)
(11) confused replynoBin Abdeen(6/751)

establishment of the Sunnah, which also returns to its interests).[1] Ibn Najim said:[2](Because it came in the hadith: "Circumcision is a Sunnah that is fought over its abandonment."[3]

The Maliki: It was mentioned in Al-Kafi (And from the nature of Islam are ten characteristics of circumcision, which is a Sunnah for men and an honor for women, and it was narrated from Malik that it is a Sunnah)[4]And in Al-Thakhira (Ibn Yunus said circumcision is a confirmed Sunnah in both males and females)[5]And in Al-Fukh Al-Dawani (it was said that it is a Sunnah like male circumcision)[6]

The Hanbalis: Al-Khallal mentioned (that Abu Abdullah was asked about a woman whose husband married her and she was not circumcised, does she have to be circumcised? He said: Circumcision is a good practice)[7]And in Al-Sharh Al-Mumti': (As for the woman, the strongest sayings are that it is a Sunnah."[8]

Evidence of those who say that circumcision is a Sunnah for females

The hadith: "There was a woman in Medina who was called Umm Atiyah, who circumcising the girls, so the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said to her: O Umm Attia, do not exaggerate in cutting, for that is better for the woman and more beloved to the husband."[9] It was narrated about Makhul that the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said: "Circumcision is a Sunnah for men and an honor for women."[10]Abu Dawud narrated from the hadith of Umm Atiyah that a woman was circumcised in Medina, and the Prophet, peace, and blessings be upon him, said to her, "Do not wear out for that is better for the woman, and he said that he is not strong. There are two witnesses from the hadith of Anas and from the hadith of Umm Ayman with Abi Al-Sheikh in the book of Al-Aqeeqah and another about Al-Dahhak bin Qais with Al-Bayhaqi.

Imam Ahmad said: The circumcised woman does not cut off the entire clitoris; because Omar said to female circumcision: keep some of it if you circumcising.[11]

And what he, peace be upon him, said to a female circumciser: "decorate and do not wear out."[12]

The Significance: The text of the hadith indicates that circumcision is from the fitrah (innate) and the fitrah is the Sunnah, so his statement regarding the circumcised woman was by circumcision with no unfairness in cutting as it came in the text of the hadith.

Third Saying: Circumcision is an honor for women:

The Hanafi: He said in Al-Mabsout (which is an honor for women):[13]And in the

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(1) Al-Bahr Al-Ra'iq by Ibn Najim (8/554), clarifying the facts,Al-Zaylai(6/227)
(2) The Clear Sea by Ibn Njeim (8/554)
(3) I did not find this hadith in the books of hadith, it was mentioned in al-Bahr by Ibn Najim (8/554), and al-Zayla'i in Tabeen al-Haqa'iq (6/227).
(4) Al-Kafi in the jurisprudence of the people of Medina,Al-Qurtubi(2/1136)
(5) Al-zakhirah by Al-Qarafi (4/166)
(6) Al-fawakeh Al-dawani (1/394)
(7) Al-Wquf Wa Al-Tarajjul(s:149)
(8) Al-Sharh Al-Mumti' on Zad al-Mustaqni' (1-164/166)
(9) Al-Tabarani's Al-Mu'jam Al-Sagheer (1/91), Al-Sunan Al-Sagheer by Al-Bayhaqi (3/45), Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi (8/562), Majma' Al-Zawa'id, al-Haythami(5/172), the tract in explaining Muwatta Malik (7/ 328).
(10) Explanation of the Sunnah by Al-Baghawi (12/110)
(11)Kashf Al–Litham (1/335)
(12)   Previously documented(P:8)
(13)   Al-Mabsoot Wa Al-Sarkhasi(10/156), Al-Durr Al-Mukhtar by Ibn Abdeen(6/ 371)

care (Circumcision is a Sunnah for men, honorable for women, so it should not be left)[1]Ibn Najim said: (Circumcision of a woman is not a Sunnah, but rather it is an honor for men in orgasmic).[2]

The Maliki: As for the Circumcision, Malik said: I like women's nail clipping, pubic shaving, and circumcision, as it is for men.[3]He said in the two margins of Al-Dardir and Al-Sawy: (the circumcision in the female is recommended as the absence of exhaustion)[4], (And it is desirable for him from the circumcision of their females what is desirable for him from the circumcision of the females of his son, because the circumcision of the females of his son is honorable, and is not an obligatory Sunnah)[5]

In the explanation of Al-Zarqani: (As for the female circumcision, it is desirable)[6](And the circumcision and its provision is that it is honorable)[7]And in Abi Zayd Al-Qayrawani's message (the circumcision required in women, which is the removal of the extra part of the vulva, i.e., a desirable trait, as some of our sheikhs asserted and adopted, and it is apparent from the compiler here because it differs between the two words).[8]

The Hanbalis: Ibn Qudamah said in Al-Mughni (As for circumcision, it is obligatory for men and honorable for women).[9]

He said in Al-Jami' for the Sciences of Imam Ahmad (on the authority of Jabir bin Zaid that he said about circumcision: It is a sunna for men, and women are honored)[10]

It was said in Al-Jamea for Imam Ahmed (about Jabir bin Zaid that he said about circumcision: It is a Sunnah for a man and an honor for women)[11]

Evidence for those who say circumcision is an honor for females

The hadith "Circumcision is a Sunnah for men and an honor for women"[12]

Whoever says that (circumcision of the female is recommended as the absence of torture) inferred the hadith of Umm Atiyah that a woman was circumcised, so the Messenger of God, peace and blessings be upon him, said to her: "decorate and do not wear out, it is better for the face and enjoys the presence of the husband." in another narration, "For his saying, peace be upon him, to those who circumcising the females: Cut down and do not wear out."[13] decorate and do not get tired, for this is better for the face and I enjoy with the husband, meaning do not exaggerate in cutting, for it is better for the face and for intercourse.[14] And according to another narration: "Because he, peace and blessings be upon him, said to whom the females cut down: do not

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(1) Al-Enayah sharh aL-Hedayah,Baberti(10/27)
(2) Al-Bahr Al-Raeq by Ibn Njeim(8/ 554)
(3) Al-Masalek in the explanation of Muwatta Malik (7/ 328)
(4) Desouki's footnote to the great explanation(2/126),Bulght Al-Salek Li Aqrab Al-Masalek(2/151)
(5) Statement and Collection (2/163)
(6) Al-Zarqani's explanation on Mukhtasar Khalil (3/83)
(7) Al-Fawakeh Al-Dawani (2/306)
(8) Al-Fawakeh Al-Dawani,Previous reference (1/394)
(9) Al-Mughni by Ibn Qudamah(1/64)
(10)   The Collector of the Sciences of Imam Ahmad(13/)390)
(11) Al-Wquf Wa Al-Tarajjul, Al-Khallal(P. 146)
(12)   Literature by Ibn Abi Shaybah (No26468)(5/317)Musnad Ahmad (34/319) No. 20719, Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi (8/563) (3/45), Al-Tabarani's Great Lexicon (11/233), No. 11590, (12/182)No12828, Al-Sunan Al-Saghir by Al-Bayhaqi (3/45)number2717, Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi (8/563), No. 17565,Revise the investigation of the hadiths of the comment(2/264), Jamea Al-Masanid and Al-Sunan(4/184)Al-Jawhar Al-Naqi,Mardini(8/325)
(13) Previously documented(P:8)
 (14) Al-Zakhirah Al-Qarafi (4/167)

exaggerate in cutting and do not restrain." They also inferred that Hagar was a slave woman to Sarah, may God be pleased with her, so she gave her to Khalil, peace be upon him, then she was jealous of her, so she swore to cut off three shades from her, so he commanded her to pierce her ears and lower them.

Discussing the evidence for those who say that circumcision is an honor for females

Most of the jurists, and some of the Shafi, were of the view that it is not obligatory, and one of their arguments is the hadith of Shaddad ibn Aws, which was raised by circumcision as a Sunnah for men and an honor for women. It indicates that what is meant is the separation of the ruling, and it follows that it is not limited to the obligation. It may be more certain in the case of males than in the case of women, or it may be in the right of men to be delegated, and in the right of women for permissibility.[1]

And this hadith has a weak documentation, and Al-Mahfouz is (weak).[2]

Statements of some scholars regarding female circumcision:

Sheikh Sayed Sabiq says: "The hadiths ordering female circumcision are weak, and none of them is authentic."[3]

His Eminence Sheikh Hassanein Makhlouf says: From this it is known that there is no sin in not circumcision girls (circumcision) as is the practice of many nations with regard to them.

Dr/ Mohamed Lotfi Al-Sabbagh said: "The mentioned hadiths are not authentic, which indicates that it is obligatory." Then he says: "If these dangers are realized as a result of female circumcision, this circumcision is no longer acceptable according to Sharia for the girl because nothing is authentic about it on the authority of the Messenger of God, peace be upon him. He said" not harm "[4].

Dr/ Mohammed Salim Al-Awa that the Sharia provision on female circumcision is that it is neither obligatory, nor Sunnah, nor honorable; because of the weakness of everything that is mentioned in that regard, it is a purely harmful habit, and the jurists have made it obligatory that if a woman misses the pleasure of meeting the man because of, they must impose retribution or blood money, and he says: "Thus, it is clear that the correct Sunnah has no evidence for the legality of female circumcision, and that what is invoked by the hadiths of circumcision are all weak and do not benefit from a legal ruling.[5]

But Dr. Mohammed Ali Al-Bar believes that circumcision that is contrary to the Sunnah and following the whims and habits of the Pharaoh's has great harm, and believes that it is necessary to follow the circumcision that was commanded by the Prophet, peace be upon him, and that the fabricated uproar against female circumcision is not justified, because the complications and problems are caused by two things that are not third in violation. The Sunnah, and the second is to perform the operation without sterilization, and by non-physicians.[6]

Through the foregoing, it becomes clear to us that the opinion of our esteemed

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(1) Fath al-Bari by Ibn Hajar (10/341)
(2) Ibn Abi Shaybah's workbook (5/117), revision of the investigation by Ibn Abd al-Hadi (4/581),Investigation revisiontofor golden(2/ 264)Al-Jawhar Al-Naqi (8/325), Jami' Al-Musnad and Al-Sunan (4/184).
(3) Fiqh Al-Sunnah, Sayed Sabeq(1/33)
(4) Sunan Ibn Majah (2/784), Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi (6/114), Al-Mu`jam Al-Kabeer by Al-Tabarani (2/86), Musnad Ahm (5/55)
(5) http://www.feqhweb.com/vb/t5398.html
(6) circumcision, Mohammed Ali Al-Bar(P:72)

scholars that there is no harm, we say yes, there is no harm and no harm if there are legitimate impediments that Sharia forbid. What happens in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and some other African countries is the forbidden Pharaoh's circumcision.

Preference: It is more likely that female circumcision is Sunnah, for the following:

Firstly: It is more correct by balancing the evidence that female circumcision is a Sunnah for the aforementioned evidence. The hadith of Umm Attia has an indication that circumcision is considered an instinct, and the instinct is the Sunnah, so female circumcision does not contradict the instinct but rather modifies it, with no endurance in circumcision.

Secondly: Whoever says that female circumcision is obligatory, and invokes the hadith of the qualities of the instinct, means male circumcision.

Thirdly: Saying that female circumcision is an honor for her, is a fact of honoring her by protecting her from many of the fungi that infect this area; because the basic principle in a woman is her cleanliness, and her pleasant smell so that the husband will accept her; because the stench of these places leads to divorce.

The jurisprudential adaptation of the circumcision

Exaggeration and exaggeration of the removal occurs in the Pharaoh's circumcision, as it was reported in many jurisprudential sources that cutting the flesh of the sides of a woman's vagina contains a full blood money (if the bone appears), and if the bone does not appear, then government.[1]And in the two labias the blood money and in its two butts it was said blood money and it was said government."[2] He said in the book of the statement (one of them: it is obligatory, because he said (And wounds are retribution45[Al-Maedah: 45]

Second: It is not obligatory, and this is what Sheikh Abi Hamid said; because it is meat, and it does not have a joint that ends with it, so retribution is not required for it, like the thigh meat. The first is meant.[3]

Al-Shafi'i - may God have mercy on him - said: And in keeping her silent, they are: he swept her aside from her vagina. If he cuts them he must pay blood money; because there is beauty and benefit in them, as for beauty: it is apparent, and as for the benefit: the pleasure of intercourse is with them.

He must pay half the blood money if one of them is cut off. Because every two people must pay the blood money, in one of them half the blood money is required, like the hands and the feet.)[4]

(And the labia) is the labia in a woman's vagina. If a woman assaults a woman and her labia is cut off, the labia will be cut off from her, and if she cuts one of the labia that is on the right or left side of the vulva, it will be cut off from her just as she was cut from her sister, and this is for gender union.[5].

Sharia enjoined a punishment for transgression by cutting off these sensitive parts of the woman's body, and in Pharaoh's circumcision there is a greater and grave transgression, and it may be a reason for reluctance to marry for one who suffers a psychological curse because of it, and we are a nation commanded to multiply, as he said "Marry the affectionate and the fertile, for I will multiply you among the

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(1) Al-Sawy's footnote on Al-Sharh Al-Saghir (4/388), Ashal Al-Madarek (3/138)
(2) Easiest Perceptions(3/137)
(3) Al-Bayan by Al-Omrani(11/389)
(4) Al-Bayan by Al-Omrani (11 /556-557)
(5) Sharh Zad Al-Mustaqni' by Al-Shanqeeti (16.)/356)

nations."[1]

Through these evidences, Pharaoh's circumcision is considered one of the most dangerous types; because it causes serious complications for the girl when she is young, and it may reach death if the midwife is not capable of this operation. As for old age, the complications are more severe than the physical, psychological, and social aspects.

The Felony of the Circumciser:

Sharia required a penalty for the felony during circumcision, it differentiated between the offender who was experienced in the circumcision process and the one who had no experience and had performed the circumcision.

The felony of the hand of the circumciser, its content against him or his wife is like the felony of someone else.[2]

It was narrated about Ayyub, that a female circumciser in Medina circumcised a female slave and she died, and Omar said to her: "Shall I not stay like this, and he set her blood money on her wife?"[3]

It came in the beginning of Al-Mujtahid: (And they are unanimously agreed that if the doctor makes a mistake, he must pay blood money, such as cutting the glans during circumcision, and the like, because in the sense of the offender is wrong. There is a difference of opinion that if he is not one of the people of medicine, it is guaranteed, because he is transgresses the talk The Messenger of God, peace and blessings be upon him, said: "Whoever has medicine, and he did not know of it before that medicine - then he is liable."[4].

If a child dies from circumcision, then her ransom is ransom for a wise woman who circumcised her, and Omar Ibn Al-Khattab - may God be pleased with him - decreed that.[5]

The legal adaptation of the circumcision:

There are some countries in which laws have been issued criminalizing and punishing anyone who performs female circumcision, and among these countries is Sudan, which was the first law established for that in 1946 it means that:

"The perpetrator of the crime of illegal circumcision shall be deemed to whoever intentionally causes harm to one of the external female genital organs shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or with a fine or with both."

Whoever commits the crime of illegal circumcision shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or with a fine or with both."[6]

This means that the criminal circumcision is illegal and contains a reference to the Pharaoh's circumcision, because it was prevalent in Sudanese society until recently, and some still practice it in secret.

The criminalization of circumcision was included in the Criminal Code Sudanese of 1974, where Article 284 was replaced with the following article: "Anyone who intentionally causes harm to a woman's external genitalia is considered a perpetrator of the crime of illegal circumcision. A prison sentence of not more than seven years and a fine was added to the article in the Criminal Code of 74." Later, the Criminal Code was abolished. for the year 1974G No legal mention1983G/1991 to criminalize female

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(1)   Narrated by Al-Hakim in Al-Mustadrak(2/162)
(2)   tuhfat Al-Mawdood's with the provisions of the Al-Mawlood,Ibn Qayyim Al-Jawziyya(P:194)
(3)   Al-Musannaf By Ibn Abi Shaybah(5/420)
(4)   The beginning of the mujtahid and the end of Al-Mujtahed,Ibn Rushd the grandson(4/200)
(5)   Al-Zarkashi's Explanation(4/249)
(6) http://alsudanalyoum.com/2016/8/28

circumcision, came the lawyer 2004, free from any substance that criminalizes circumcision.[1] in June 2017. It was completed inclusion of an article criminalizing female circumcision in the Criminal Code.[2]

In Egypt, the Egyptian People's Assembly passed a law criminalizing female circumcision, except in "case of necessity".

The source added that the procedure of circumcision has become punishable by imprisonment for a period ranging from three months to two years and a fine of between 1,000 and 5,000 pounds, but the law clarifies that circumcision is possible in the event of a medical necessity.[3]

As for the circumcision of the Sunnah or the circumcision, or what is known as the legal Sunni circumcision for girls, it is the process of cutting the skin of the foreskin that covers the head of the clitoris only (Prepucectomy for those in need of circumcision. This type of circumcision was not prohibited by the World Health Organization (WHO).[4]

Female Circumcision Fatwas

Ibn Taymiyyah issued a fatwa regarding female circumcision and her circumcision is to cut off the top of the skin that is like a rooster's mane. The purpose of female circumcision is to modify her desire, for if she was circumcised, she was molested with intense lust.[5]

A question was asked to the standing committee for issuing fatwas about Pharaoh's circumcision.

Answer: If the reality is as mentioned, then this circumcision is not permissible in its aforementioned capacity. Because it is extremely harmful to women, and the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said: "Do no harm."[6] And circumcision that is prescribed is that it is taken from the skin above the place of penetration, a small thing, and it is not taken all of it. The Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said to the woman who circumcises the female: "Decorate and do not wear out, for it is more beautiful in the face and more attractive to the husband."[7]».[8]

And in a question to Sheikh Bin Baz[9] He said: Circumcision of girls is Sunnah, if there is a doctor who improves that or a female doctor improves. The instinct is five: circumcision, blackening, trimming the moustache, clipping the nails, and plucking the armpits.[10].This means that whoever does it is in accordance with what is described in the jurisprudential sources without abuse or injustice, and it agrees with the instinct and does not contradict it and the instinct of the Sunnah, then it is a Sunnah.

Conclusion

Praise be to God, whose grace good deeds are accomplished. The research dealt with an explanation and rooting of the subject of female circumcision. The research

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(1) http://alsudanalyoum.com/2016/8/28
(2) http://alsudanalyoum.com/2017/06/05
(3) http://www.middle-east-online.com
(4) http://www.marefa.org
(5)Encyclopedia of the provisions of purity (3/116)
(6)Ibn Taymiyyah's fatwas group(21/114)
(7)Previously documented(P:8)
(8)Fatwas of the Permanent Committee for Scholarly Research and Issuing Fatwas Group 2 (4/ 44-45) Fatwa No. (20118).
(9)Total fatwas of Abdul Aziz bin Baz(10/46)
(10)Agreed upon, and he was previously documented (P21)

presented the types of circumcision and its effects in three topics, and singled out two types of circumcision with explanation and detail (Pharaoh's and Sunni circumcision).

Findings

1. The circumcision process, which has been touched upon by many jurisprudential sources, is not as promoted by some opponents of the process of female circumcision.
2. There is no genital mutilation in the process of circumcision mentioned in the Sunnah and legal sources.
3. Removing the foreskin for some women is considered a preventive and hygiene process.
4. Not all evidence for female circumcision is as weak as some claim.
5. The process of criminalizing female circumcision is only promoted in Islamic countries, while this process is carried out in other non-Muslim nations such as the Jews and is being sued!
6. The circumcision that was mentioned in the Sunnah is not a change of God's creation, as some claim.
7. Pharaoh's circumcision is one of the practices and customs that are forbidden by Sharia, because it deprives the female of characteristics that are the basis for a stable married life.

Recommendations

1. Conducting medical research on circumcision, which is mentioned in the Sunnah, compared to other types of circumcision that are carried out in some countries, provided that the study is conducted by Muslim doctors.
2. Not to delve into and issue fatwas on the issues of female circumcision before researching well in the main jurisprudence books.
3. Conducting a social survey of the circumcised groups of Pharaoh's and Sunni circumcision to find out the pros and cons of circumcision.
4. Be patient and verify the information that comes from the non-Muslim and know their goals, they aren't better than our sharia.
5. Fighting circumcision is considered one of the goals pursued by the enemies of Islam in the name of women's personal freedom, and in order not to be a performer of their goals, we must be careful in citation.

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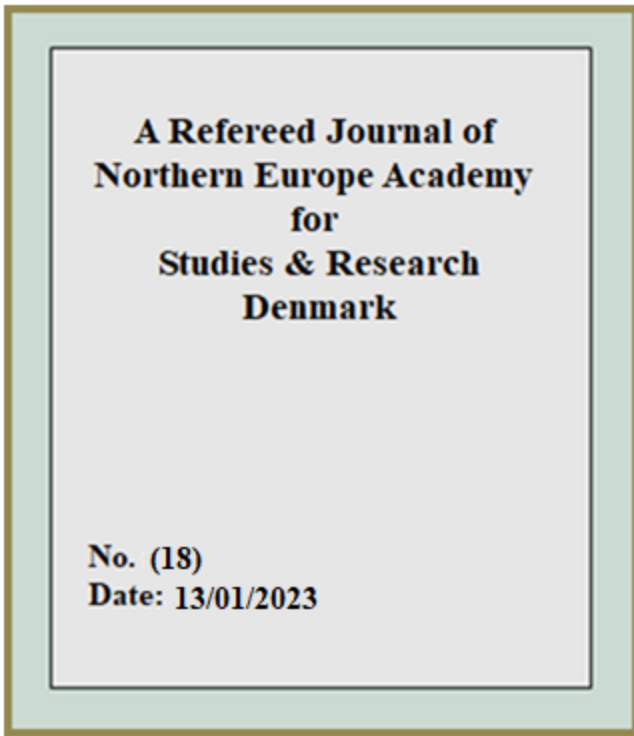
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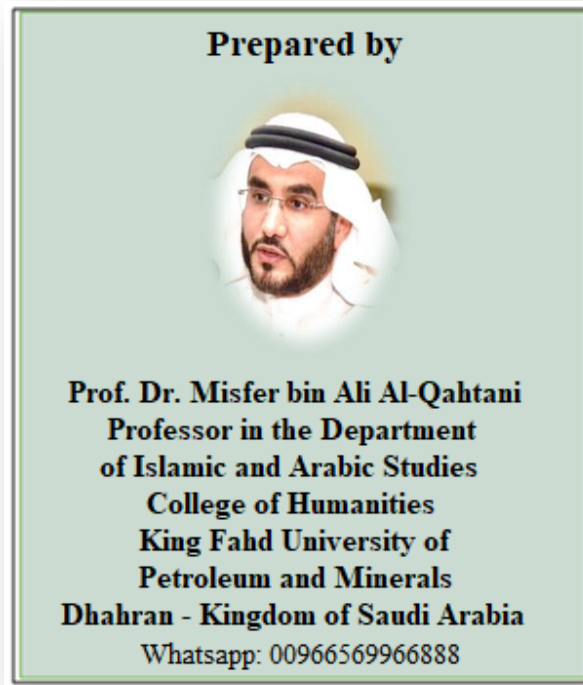
Seventh, Social Media Networks

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The Generation of Social Networks... A Reading in Understanding the Phenomenon Religiously and Socially"

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Abstract

There are many transformations in the world today, the most important of which is the emergence of the so-called digital man who emerged from the center of contemporary technical life. And this new person lives in a technical life between social media and approaches more than the other, so we need to make a lot of the values of tolerance and cooperation so that our world does not become insecure and unsafe.

key words:

Digital man - tolerance - violence - privacy - liquidity - Islamic civilization

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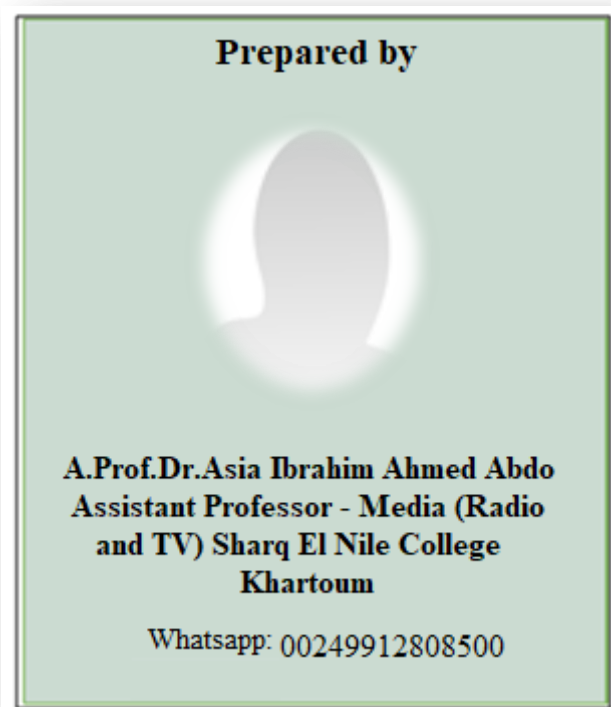
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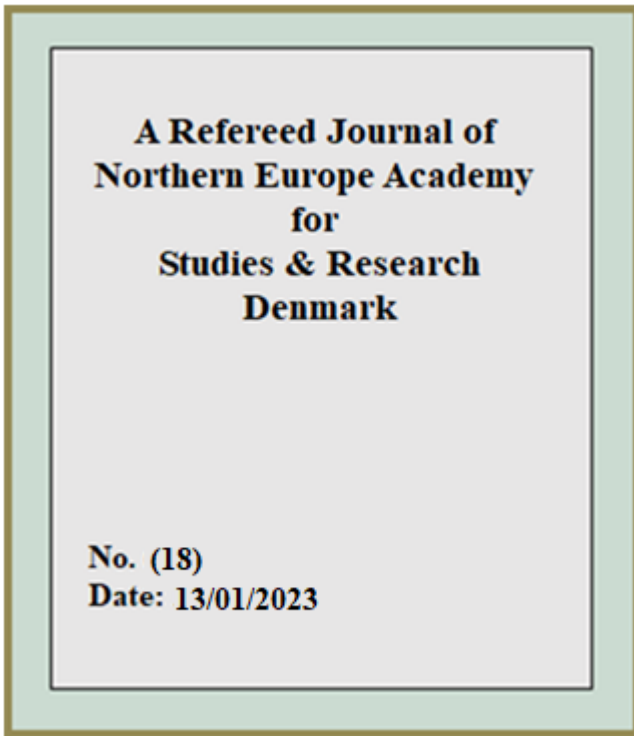
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The impact of Communication Technology on the Development of Omdurman Radio Programs: An Applied Study on the News

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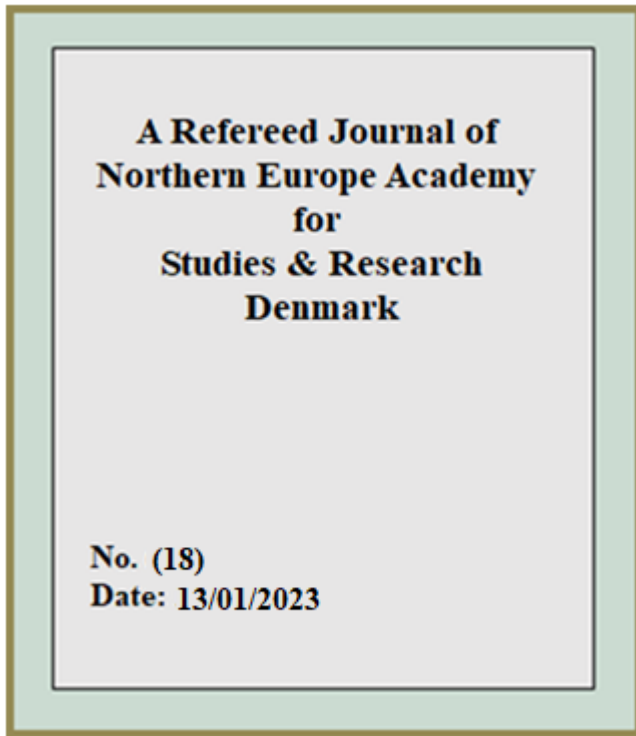Khartoum

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Abstract

The paper dealt with the impact of communication technology on the development of Omdurman Radio programs (an applied study on the news of Omdurman Radio). The objectives of the study were to identify communication technology and determine the extent of its use and benefit in the development of news on Omdurman Radio, and to identify news and its forms. The study relied on the descriptive survey method in order to achieve these objectives. Among the most important results: The study proved that communication technology plays a fundamental and important role in the development of news work in Omdurman Radio, which made the radio important in the development of production that requires benefiting from the advantages of that medium and employing it in communication technology in news bulletins. The study also proved that the relationship between communication technology and radio work is direct, as the more technology is used, the greater the development in radio performance. The study confirmed that among the proposed solutions to develop news on Radio Omdurman are honesty, good presentation, objectivity, and modern technological innovations. Among the most important recommendations that came from the study: the study recommends the need to update the news around the clock in line with the characteristics of the radio. The study revealed the need forprofessionals, especially those working in the field of radio production and editing, for training, as they deal with an environment with multiple means and capabilities characterized by intense competition, which requires greater skills, especially in fieldwork.

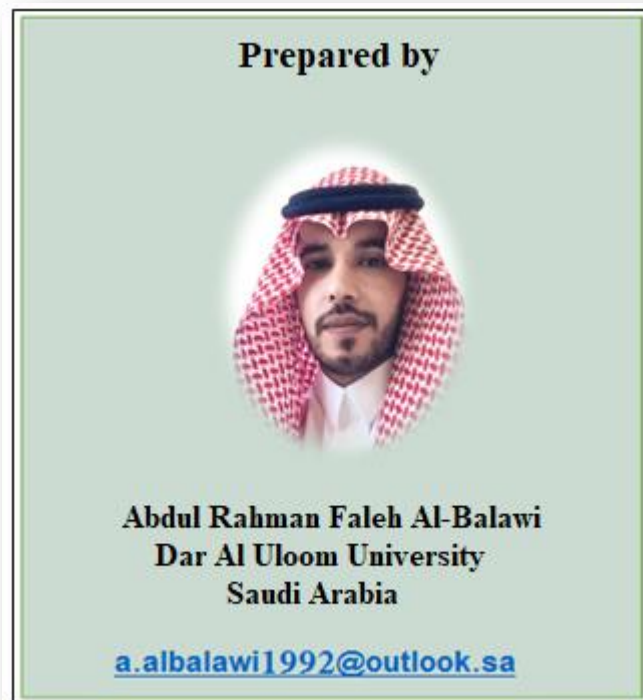**key words:** Technology, communication, software development.

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Quranic intertextuality in the poetry of Saad Al-Humaydin

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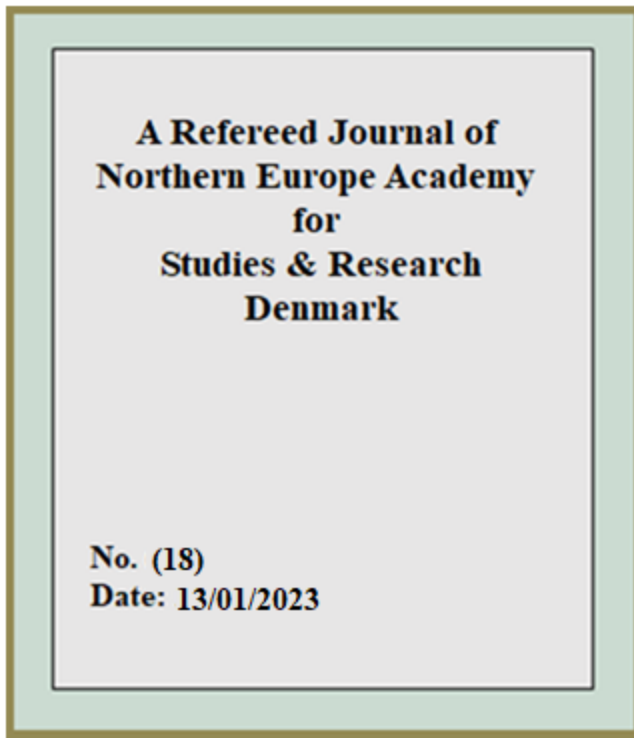Saudi Arabia

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Abstract:

There is no doubt that the Holy Qur'an, since it revelation to the Prophet Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), has had a great impact on its listeners, especially the poets for whom it became a subject of care and attention. Because the Holy Qur'an represents a renewed richness impacting both thought and emotion, its impact has been evident in their poetic texts. Saad Al-Humaideen is one poet for whom the influence of the Holy Qur'an as a rich source of poetic inspiration is most evident. The following study is composed of three sections. The first discusses the concept of Intertextuality. The second explores the importance of intertextuality with the Holy Qur'an.These two provide the groundwork for the final section which explores Qur'anic intertextuality in the poetry of Saad Al-Humaideen. In this study, the researcher demonstrates Al-Hamaideen composition in proportion to his desire in his poetic experience, elevating its meaning and vocubulary away from linguistic vulgarity and verbal concavity. The Quranic stories are not absent from the collections of al-Humaideen as the poet constructs poetic imagery according to the Quranic data.

Keywords: The Holy Quran - intertextuality - poetry - Saad al-humaydeen.
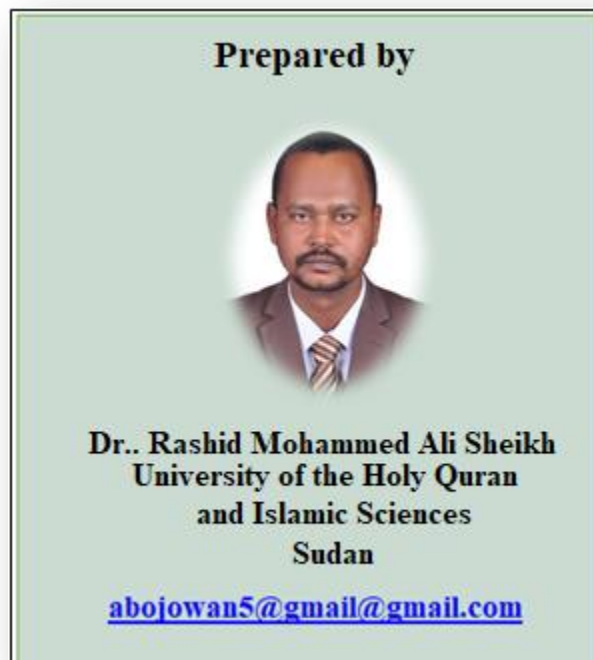
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The impact of historical factors and international changes on the national security of third world countries

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~ 97 ~

Abstract

This research studies the effects resulting from historical factors and International variables, which exacerbates the political, security, economic and social crises in the third world countries.
This research identifies the type of influencing factors and the degree of their impact on security policies of the third world countries; these factors represent the purpose of the study.
What are the historical factors that affect the national security of third world countries? Moreover, what kind of these effects? How do international changes affect the national security of third world countries? Moreover, what is the possibility?
By pass these effects? The answers to these questions lie in the study based on the following hypotheses:

1/ Historical factors affect third world countries in political, security and social Economic dimensions.
2/ These effects continue in the form of restrictions that limit the speed of progress of the third world.
3/ Historical factors represent a major challenge in the process of overcoming problems related to political development.
4/ International variables are considered one of the factors of conflict related to interests and ideology in the Third world.
This study based on the historical, descriptive, analytical and case study method. In addition, this study concluded in clarifying the procedures measure that the state must take are to protect national security from the risks that threaten the existential entity of the state in terms of land, population, power, and dealing with Historical factors in the development and strategic plans while overcoming the risks and threats of International variables.
The study relies on several axes, including the historical factors represented by colonialism and the Political regime, developmental issues, economic turmoil, and international changes represented in Globalization, conflicts, crises, alliances, and terrorism. This study aims to determine Effects resulting from historical factors and others linked to international variables affecting the countries of the world
Third.
This research concludes with a number of findings and recommendations.
  Keywords :Historical factors, international variables, National Security and the Third World.

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