

The Role of The Media in Combating the Phenomenon of Terrorism and Extremism: Empirical Study

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the role of the media in fighting the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, through enlightening Arab public opinion that the terrorism aims at terrorizing and shedding the blood of innocent people and the destruction of vital establishments, and creating a general opinion against hyperbole and extremism in their different forms. The study also aimed to achieve the unity of the Arab media work and integration in the field of combating terrorism and extremism, and finally to detect whether there is a statistically significant differences with respect to the views of respondents about the role of the media in fighting against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism due to the variable of academic rank. The descriptive analytical method was used in this study, where the researcher monitored the role of the media in fighting against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, from the viewpoint of the faculty members in some Jordanian universities. The study sample was a deliberate-composed sample of (25) faculty members. The study results concluded that there was no statistically significant differences between the responses of faculty members according to the variable of academic rank towards the role of the media in fighting against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, and this can be attributed to the one true Islamic intellectual vision from which all faculty members head on in their quest to discard all kinds of violence, extremism and terrorism, as well as their rejection of all forms of killing and destruction that will bring ruin and destruction of communities.

Keywords: Media - terrorism - extremism

INTRODUCTION

The media is one of the most powerful tools of modern communication that helps the audience receive and interact with the current time. It also has an important role in explaining issues to public opinion in order to open the way for discussion, especially those related to national security. In this respect, the twenty-first century is the era of international media and propaganda with all its political, military, economic and social components under the revolution of communication and information. This revolution will not stop with the continuous process of innovation and change that led to a huge development in information and communication technology, and for the world to become a small e-village. In fact, modern international media and propaganda have become part of people's lives.

It should be noted that the media plays an active role in shaping the context of political reform in different societies, reflecting the nature of the relationship between the state and society, and between the elite and the masses (Mannai, 2014). The contribution and role of the media in the process of political and democratic reform depends on the form and function of these means in society, the size of freedoms, the diversity of opinions and trends within these institutions, the nature of the cultural, social and political factors inherent in society. The political decision is linked to the philosophy of the political system under which it

operates and the degree of freedom it enjoys within social construction (Mathieu, 2011) From this point of view, the Arab and international media focused on the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the beginning of 2011 and its repercussions on the Arab region and the world that started since 2012. the reader of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism finds it to be of interest to peoples and governments throughout the world, which have serious implications for the security and stability of the countries, having become clear that it is an organized criminal phenomenon aiming to create a general atmosphere of fear, terror and threats of violence against individuals and property; That is this dangerous phenomenon aims to destabilize societies and influence their political situation and hit their national economies by killing innocent people and creating a state of general chaos, in order to exaggerate the terrorist acts and their destructive effects in society (Mustafa, 2011), and in this sense becomes a justification for the researcher to put a set of questions about this phenomenon, which help in diagnosis this situation, including the circumstances and the general atmosphere responsible for the spread of it hoping to be besieged and eliminated, therefore, can terrorism live without media? Does media coverage feed terrorist acts and therefore encourage those behind them to commit more such criminal acts? Does media help spread terrorist culture? Thus contributing to an increase in the incidence of violence and terrorism. All these and other questions have become justified , so we must address the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism. In a clear reference to the ability of terrorist organizations to adapt the media and take advantage of advanced communications in the implementation of its operations and criminal schemes and plans, in addition to their active presence on the internet and other media to promote the ideas of subversive and recruitment of youth in their

ranks. Which confirms that the media has become a serious weapon in the hands of terrorists, who are able to direct messages that have a direct negative impact on individuals and communities. One example is the terrorist bombings of the hotels in Amman in 2006, in addition to the message sent by ISIS (via YouTube) regarding the burning of the Jordanian pilot Moath Al Kasasbah , and many other messages that used social networks to broadcast images and videos to indicate their crime and thought (The workshop about the role of media and security services in fighting terrorism, 2015).

From this point of view, media is very interested in the acts of terrorism, and the editors classify them as events of increasing news value; they are subject to an increasing degree of conflict. These events are preceded by the introduction of news stories on television, international satellite channels and front pages. As events of great importance and consideration over a given period of time.

It is therefore necessary to address the terrorism of countries such as Israel, which is considered "organized state terrorism," and the massacres and war crimes committed in Gaza Strip and the Holy Land, including Al-Aqsa Al- Sharif, and this classify the Zionist entity on the occupied Palestinian Territory as " terrorist state ", And that its practices against the defenceless people are terrorist. This description is based not only on legal grounds, but also on fundamental moral grounds. The legal basis is only an open gateway to the international courts, the international organizations and the human rights labyrinths that end with the American veto, A maze that is no more than pale powders to beautify the ugly face of wild colonialism.

It is important to mention what was stated in His Majesty King Abdullah II's comprehensive speech at the United Nations about the values of tolerance, justice and love, revealing the mask of terrorism and defining the role played by the media in combating terrorism and the noble

principles of tolerance and coexistence among nations. "One of the greatest paradoxes of our time is that extreme voices use modern media to spread ignorance! We must not allow our screens, airwaves, internet networks and social media to be monopolized by those who form the danger. We should also inculcate in our media and, more importantly, our youth's minds, moderation and purity", as stated in the comprehensive discourse, " We have to reveal falsehood and deception about what it is. When we look at the motives of those (Kharijis) who are out of Islam and all of the extremists around the world, we find that the lust for power and control of people, money and land are their engine. They use religion as a mask, and is there anything worse than distorting the (Word of God) to serve their agendas? Is there less than exploiting the weak and the innocent to recruit them?". Finally, His Majesty referred to the concept of tolerance. "Tolerance does not accept the extremism that grows on the indifference of moderate thinkers, but moderation does not mean accepting those who insult others and reject anyone who disagrees with them. Our global war today is not between peoples, communities or religions, it is a war that brings together all the moderates of all religions and beliefs against all extremists of all religions and beliefs".

Here was a must for the researcher to ask a question: Who made the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism? to answer this question needs to know the factors and reasons that contributed in formation the environment conducive to the growth of extremism and the production of terrorist organizations. The causes and factors that helped to manufacture this phenomenon are: The military interventions and wars established by the United States and NATO in a number of countries such as Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq and Libya have had an impact on the emergence of extremism inside the political Islamic organizations, especially since these wars did not achieve their goals and slogans,

where America claimed in media that it (will achieve democracy and guarantee human rights in Iraq), but in fact the result of these military interventions and wars was chaos, absence and weakness of the state's role and institutions also the growing of anti-democratic thinking and ante-human rights eventually the growth of extremism and terrorism in all its forms (Robbie, 2001).

Regional Interventions: In addition to the international factor, what is going on in the Middle East is a reflection of a regional conflict. This conflict while meant to be in Iraq. It is also existed in Syria, Lebanon, Yemen and other areas (Beater, 2002).

The intellectual system of Islamic organizations, especially the extremist ones: The intellectual system of the political parties of Islam represented in the abolition of the other and the recession of rights and freedoms. which is a characteristic of absolutist totalitarian thought. This intellectual system believes in the practice of sectarian political discourse and emphasizes the points of disagreement and permanent presence of bloody old history, to feed hatred against others. Hence, this intellectual system provides an environment for the growth of a culture of intellectual extremism and guardianship over the minds of others. This extremist ideology resorted to atonement and terrorism as mechanisms that it believes will achieve its dark tendencies (Abdel Fattah, 2014).

We can not ignore the role played by the media in feeding, supporting or the emergence of violence, terrorism and extremism through the exploitation of terrorists in marketing their purposes and objectives and employing them to mislead the security services and gain control of public opinion by publishing the news of terrorist operations carried out by the media campaigns The coverage of these operations helps to achieve and complete their objectives, where they see media coverage of their crimes as an important criterion for measuring the success of their terrorist act, to the extent that some of them consider the

terrorist act, which is not accompanied by media coverage is a failure (Al Abdulla,2010).

Based on the above, the follower of what is happening in the Arab region and western studies finds that some western studies dealt with the satellite channels use of recent events in Arab countries, including a study conducted by "Comtrax Solutions" the Lebanese network specialized in monitoring, about Arabiya ,Al Jazeera and BBC's dealing with events in August 2009 in a number of countries, which dominated the newsletters of these stations (Abdul Ghani, 2011).

The study, titled "Battlefields in the Middle East in 2009," monitored media coverage in the 6 pm GMT editions of the three stations. According to the study, "Iraq's share of the media coverage of the three stations amounted to 13%, followed by Palestine news according to Al-Hayat (London), while Iran gained 8% in the coverage due to its continuous elections crisis. That the acquisition of the Iraqi event on the largest amount of media coverage is due to the attention paid by the BBC and Al Jazeera, especially the bombings in Iraq on August 19, but Arabiya showed, according to the study, "a greater interest in Iran crisis, which dominated the beginnings of its news bulletins in most cases. "The study pointed out that the fighting in Yemen began to appear in media in August, where the coverage was about 5%, while the war in Afghanistan was 6%. The BBC was the most three stations interest in the Yemeni issue by 6%, followed by Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya with an equal percentage of 4 %. The coverage of the war in Afghanistan went down in Al Arabiya into, while enchained 8% of the total coverage of BBC and Al-Jazeera (Glion, 2015)

Therefore, research into the role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism is justified in light of what is presented in the Arab and international arena of events and processes related to the policies of countries, in addition to the knowledge of the mechanisms of these

means, which is the main engine of events in the Middle East.

The study problem

There is no doubt that the media revolution or the information technology witnessed by the world has turned all scales, and media has become a fundamental pillar in building the components of societies, in terms of satellite channels broadcasting the spirit of the stereotype related to the events taking place in this planet, in addition to the essential role to combat the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the region and the world. It should be noted that the current situation, and the new reality related to Arab and the world and its future prospects, The media institutions have a responsibility to confront and deal with them in the present and in future, especially with the expectations of the intensification and acceleration of these challenges in the future in light of the developments and the changes in the world in various fields, especially political ones. As the media, including satellite channels and social networking sites, are required to develop their structure in accordance with the political developments taking place in the world in general and the Arab world in particular in order to keep abreast of what is emerging on the international scene, this will only happen through the development of their systems, programs and policies, according to these developments, by employing mechanisms that contribute finding solutions to reduce the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

Hence, the researcher calls upon media to consider its repercussions in reducing and combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the framework of diagnosis and understanding of the context of the current situation in the Arab world and the world, and in the context of the current societal conditions experienced by the whole planet, analysis, interpreting and providing answers to the study's next question:

What is the role of media in combating terrorism and extremism?

The study questions which formed through the main question of the problem:

1. What is the role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism?
2. What are the motivations of faculty members in Jordanian universities to pursue the issue of terrorism and extremism and their role in contributing to the reduction of this phenomenon through research and studies on the subject?
3. Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in relation to the opinions of the respondents towards the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism due to the variable of the academic level?

Study objectives:

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To recognize the role of media in combating terrorism and extremism.
2. enlighten Arab public opinion that terrorism is aimed at terrorizing safe people and shedding the blood of innocents, destroying vital infrastructure and forming a public opinion against extremism and terrorism in various ways.
3. Purification of information programs of all that would encourage deviation and arrogance, extremism and terrorism.
4. Achieving the unity of the Arab media action and its integration in the field of combating terrorism and extremism.
5. To detect whether there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) with regard to the views of the sample towards the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism attributed to the variable of the academic level.
6. Presenting a number of proposals to activate the role of the media in

combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

The importance of the study

The importance of the study springs from the importance of role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, and what these means reflect on the lives of people in the vast media space in the Arab world, which focused on the following:

1. Stated the importance role of media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.
2. Monitoring the reality of the media through social networks and satellite channels, as a first and fundamental step in finding solutions in order to reduce the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.
3. May help those in the Arab and local media to employ new mechanisms to combat this phenomenon.
4. It could be a base from which media personnel can reveal more knowledge facts which concern the phenomenon of terrorism.

Scientific and procedural terms of the study:

The role: *Spooner* defines it as an expected behavior in a given situation, taking into consideration the social prevailing norms in the community, taking into account their aspirations, requirements and social organization (*Spooner, 2000*). The researcher defines it as "the tasks of the media in giving pictures, facts, messages, opinions and reflection on the recipient.

Media: is the collection, storage, processing and publishing of news, data, images, facts, messages, opinions and comments required to identify current incidents and to cover events impartially, accurately and reliably, in order to be respected by the public (*Gavrilos, 2002*).

Media role: It is defined as the employment of events and important issues, and follow-up developments and their implications on society, in order to meet the natural need of

the human to know the surrounding environment, and knowledge of the ongoing incidents around him, while media content is almost the main prevailing today in the media that are supposed to cover those events impartiality, accuracy and credibility, in order to gain public respect (Al-Ahmadi, 2005).

Terrorism: It is defined as any act intended to intimidate an individual, group or state in order to achieve objectives not permitted by domestic or international laws and by unorganized gangs to achieve their own ends (Alani, 2013).

The researcher procedurally defines terrorism in this study as acts practiced through organized groups financed and supervised by institutions, bodies or states that are declared or undeclared, in pursuit of political, religious or doctrinal objectives, for example, terrorist acts carried out by the Islamic State Organization (ISIS).

Previous studies:

(Al Rawee 2012) study broached the role of social networking sites in the changing process through contribution in promotion the values of knowledge, criticism, and self-dialogue. These values are the starting point of any cultural development project. The study also showed the qualitative change in the use of social networks on the internet, from being a tool of entertainment and communication, to a tool for theorizing, organizing and leadership, and then to an effective way to convey the event, follow-up events field, and a primary source of global media. The study reached a number of results, the most important of which are:

1. Social networking sites do not represent the basis for change in society, but they are an important factor in creating the requirements for change by creating awareness.
2. They are open spaces for rebellion and revolution, starting with beating shyness and introversion ending with revolution over political regimes.
3. The new media lacks clarity, in terms of its scope and field. This could mean that

new forms of media reflect suspicion, relativism, chaos and common descriptions of contemporary culture.

4. The media agenda for social networking sites is shaped by prominent events that impose themselves.

Al Tayar study 2013 showed the international conventions on combating terrorism by addressing several conventions, most notably the Geneva Convention against Terrorism. The Geneva Convention deals specifically with the group of acts constituting terrorism, which constitute punishable crimes according to its provisions. And criminal procedures for the prevention and punishment of terrorism. The Geneva Convention has not entered into force because it has not been ratified by the signatory countries and has been ratified only by India. However, the convention is the first serious attempt to address the phenomenon of terrorism at an international level. Then there is the European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism 2008, and the International Convention against Holding Hostages signed in New York. There is also the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Civil Aviation Services after the increase in violence against civil aviation.

Abdel Fattah 2014 study aims to illustrate violence , physical, symbolic, verbal and rhetorical patterns of violence, which are an integral part of the political, religious, ideological, social, cultural, etc. patterns in human societies and thus produce multiple and complex forms of social, national, linguistic, religious sectarian, ethnic, and regional dismissal and exclusions which will accumulate frustrations, a sense of injustice, animosity and hatred, with feelings of anger in excluded ones. Psychologically, socially and politically cumbersome accumulations could, at one stage in their development, produce aggressive motives and thus produce a complex of violence that may take a protest, an insurgent, a terrorist or anarchist atmosphere in a way that will expose human

objectives, political symbols, ethnics, national or linguistic group, political leaders, writers, journalists and ordinary people who will turn into human targets.

Finally, the workshop on the role of media and security agencies in the fight against terrorism (2015) to identify the media efforts taken study and address the phenomenon of terrorism in all of its forms by forming the foundations of cooperation, integration security and media to confront and address terrorism, pointing to the role of clear and prominent media in the fight against terrorism culturally and spreading the culture of integrity and transparency, and in creating a social environment that rejects all kinds of corruption and terrorism, showing that all kinds of media are now playing a large role through the preparation of programs and reports, The struggle against terrorism will not be fruitful, without solidarity, sincere cooperation, constructive efforts and effective and continuous communication between all sectors in Jordan, especially media institutions, with the security agencies to eradicate terrorism and to dry its roots and eradicate it not only in Jordan but in all of the countries in the world.

The current study verses previous studies

It is clear through the objectives of the previous studies' results that it agrees and disagree in several respects. It is worth mentioning that the different objective of the current study and its questions and sample it different from the previous studies, but this difference does not deny that the researcher benefited from previous studies in terms of methodology and tools used in the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, also from the results of these studies and their presentation in the development of the study tool; which means that the present study was an extension of previous studies in terms of the importance of directing media institutions to search and explore ways to eliminate the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

Study field procedures

Methodology of the study

In this study, the researcher followed the analytical descriptive method, in which he monitored the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, from members' of faculties in some Jordanian universities point of view, the researcher used an electronic questionnaire for gathering data and analyzed it in order to reach certain results that help explain the phenomenon and answer the study questions.

The original community and the sample of the study

The study population consists of faculty members in some Jordanian universities. In a subsequent step, the researcher chose a target sample of (25) faculty members. The sample was represented according to the variable of the academic rank. The following table shows the sample distribution of the study.

Table (1) distribution of faculty members according to the study variables

Variable	Category	Repetition	Percentage
Academic Rank	Professor	4	16%
	Co-professor	9	36%
	Assistant Professor	12	48%
	Total	25	100%

Table (1) shows that the faculty members represented in the sample were divided according to the academic rank to (4) professors, (9) assistants professor, (12) associates professor.

The study tool

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher prepared an electronic questionnaire to identify the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism from the point of view of the faculty members. The questionnaire consisted of two sections: The first section was devoted to the introduction by which the study objective and variables were clarified, while the second section was for the questionnaire's 12 sentences.

Internal consistency credibility

The questionnaire was distributed to a sample of 10 faculty members, and their responses were released in SPSS 17 program. The correlation coefficients were then calculated for the questionnaire. The following table describes procedures for calculating the credibility of internal consistency.

Table 2 Pearson correlation coefficients

	Coefficient of correlation	Value of significance
The role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism	0.791**	0.000

Table (2) shows that the correlation coefficients of the total resolution scores reached (0.791), which is a high coefficient of correlation, and is statistically significant at the level of significance (0.000), indicating that the questionnaire has credibility of internal consistency.

Questionnaire Stability,

to verify this, the researcher used the Alpha Cronbach's (Alpha method). It is a method that requires the calculation of the association of phrases with each other (Michael, 2006). The following table shows stability coefficients using the Cronbach Alpha equation

Table (3) Alpha Cronbach coefficients for determination of resolution

	Alpha Cronbach coefficient
The role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism	0.783
General Stability (all resolution)	0.857

As shown in Table (3), Alpha Cronbach's coefficients for the role of media in combating terrorism and extremism were (0.783), which are high stability coefficients. The table shows that the general stability coefficient (total resolution) reached (0.857), which is a high stability coefficient.

Statistical Methods

The researcher used the statistical analysis of the results in general on the computer using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version (17), and summarize the statistical methods used in this research to derive its results in the following methods:

Means and standard deviation.

One Way Anova test,

Results and discussion of the study

The main question of the study: What is the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism from the point of view of faculty members?

To answer this question, the means and standard deviations of the responses of the sample members (faculty members) were calculated from the questionnaire's statements, in descending order, and the following table illustrates this.

Table (5) means and standard deviations and ranks of faculty members on responding the role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism:

Statement	SMA	Standard deviation	Rank	Impact degree
The Arab satellite channels offer programs to identify the details of the issue of terrorism and extremism and its sources.	4.12	1.44	1	High
The media uses strategic experts to employ the media style that contributes to reducing the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	4.09	1.26	2	High
The media have contributed to reducing the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	4.04	1.28	3	High
The media focus on the stereotype of military warfare, which has increased the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	4.01	1.32	4	High
The media are supportive of some military factions by promoting them.	3.97	1.27	5	High
Influence on public opinion is priority of extremist terrorist organizations through the media.	3.95	1.44	6	High
The Arab media are supportive of the principle of political propaganda based on combating terrorism and extremism.	3.92	1.12	7	High

Satellite channels such as Al Jazeera, Al Arabiya, BBC and others have had a negative impact on the transfer of events.	3.87	1.26	8	High
The media are capable of contributing to the awareness of the dangers of terrorism and the means to fight it.	3.72	1.45	9	High
The media have a role in building values of tolerance, justice and coexistence.	3.64	1.24	10	High
The media address the motives of terrorism and identify its causes.	3.57	1.39	11	High
Extremist terrorist organizations employ social networks to spread fear and fear in the audience.	3.51	1.41	12	High

According to table 5, it is clear that the mean of the responses of the members of the teaching staff (members of the sample) on the terms of the role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism all reached (3.87), which is at the high level according to the correction key. Between (3.51-4.12), between the lowest and the highest mean. The rise in the mean of faculty responses to the media role in combating terrorism and extremism as a whole can be explained by their belief in the importance of the media and their ability to combat terrorism and extremism by using all available means to broadcast and prepare press reports about the phenomenon of It is also reflected in the speech of His Majesty King Abdullah II at the plenary session of the 70th session in New York and between His Majesty King Abdullah II and King Abdullah II. The values of civilization called for by Islam from tolerance and coexistence and the rejection of violence, terrorism and extremism.

On the other hand, if we go back to the table (5), which shows the averages and standard deviations of the responses of teaching all the words of the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism phrases according to the descending order of staff members, we will find that the highest mean of the terms of this value was the two ferries number (12) which reads (the Arab satellite channels offer programs to know the details of the issue of terrorism, extremism and its sources), and the interpretation of this is due to the Arab satellite channels offer programs and studies and make use of experts strategists specialized in terrorism issues, and the media focus on the image of the Ride the military for the war between the states and these extremist terrorist

organizations, which led to give a clear and a clear picture of the form and the march of these organizations was the real idea is the recipient of the public on media delivery that these organizations carry obscurantist wild thought yearned for the destruction and devastation and killing people.

The lower mean was given to the phrase (2), which states: "Extremist terrorist organizations make use of social networks to spread fear and fear in the audience." This may be due to the media strategy and the public relations apparatus's ability to attract young men and women to join the alleged extremist terrorist organizations, As well as the power of speeches promoted through social networks. It is also noted that the researchers in the field of terrorism, including GM Berger, tracking about 3 million twittering of these organizations on Twitter, he found that it is driven by more than 7,500 accounts run by extremist terrorist organizations, in addition to the accounts of their supporters on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube, But a large number of them have been closed after putting these extremist organizations on the terrorism list and launching operations against it.

As shown in the previous table, all the expressions related to the role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism have been significantly influenced by the responses of faculty members. The weighted average of these terms is 3.87 with a standard deviation of 1.48.

The question on the hypothesis: Are there statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in relation to the views of faculty members about the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism

attributed to the variable of the academic level?

In order to answer this question, the null hypothesis that there were no statistically significant differences at the level of

significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in relation to the views of the faculty members regarding the role of the media in combating terrorism and extremism, One Way Anova, as shown in the following table:

Table (6) The results of the analysis of the unilateral variation of the role of the media In combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism according to the variable of academic rank

Academic Rank	Frequancy	Mean	Standard deviation	F- value	Sig.
Professor	4	131.90	15.109	2.565	0.080
Co-professor	9	125.35	14.572		
Assistant Professor	12	124.74	15.542		

The results in Table (6) indicate that the calculated value of (P) is (2.565), which is not statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), where the value of the level of significance (0.080) > (0.05), and this confirms the absence of significant differences Statistics between the responses of faculty members according to the variable of the academic rank towards the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, and this can be attributed to the true Islamic intellectual vision from which all faculty members seek to renounce violence, extremism and terrorism, And destruction that brings ruin and destruction to communities.

Study proposals

Based on the data and the results of the theoretical and field study, the researcher presents a set of proposals that may contribute to the role of the media in combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism from the point of view of the faculty members, namely:

1. To develop practical mechanisms and strategies to confront, reduce, follow up and eradicate the deluge of terrorism and extremism.
2. The necessity of preparing specific training programs to raise the level of staff in the national media (Jordan) and their competence to deal with the important issues and problems facing the Jordanian society and to improve the media work in general.
3. The preparation of programs broadcast in different languages to introduce

Islam, and to clarify that terrorism and extremism is not Arabism and Islam in nothing.

4. The need to adopt the Jordanian media objectivity in dealing with various issues and problems, and raise the level of credibility in the dissemination of news and follow-up events.
5. Preparing the Arab media professionals and qualifying them to deal with the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in accordance with high professionalism.
6. To establish an informational information base on the phenomenon of terrorism and to work on analyzing this information in order to ensure that the terrorists are trapped in the media and culturally.
7. To direct the awareness tools, political culture and the various media outlets that are rich in the media to be effective in the development of youth and to develop their perceptions and their potentials to address the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism that afflicts the societies.
8. To promote media exchange between satellite channels to combat and eradicate the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism through the preparation of programs and studies on this phenomenon
9. Intensify the programs of intellectual correction using various means of mass communication, especially the World Wide Web, cultural forums and others.
10. Adopting comprehensive information programs aimed at developing national

public awareness, establishing the love of the homeland and the importance of belonging to it within the community, and addressing the dangers of misleading and misleading ideas on the youth.

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