

THE ROLE OF AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA IN FIGHTING THE PHENOMENON OF TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM

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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: Terrorism, Extremism, and Media

INTRODUCTION

Terrorism, violence and extremism are issues that occupy now all countries of the world and despite the fact that terrorism as a crime is not a new issue, but what is new here is that terrorism has become a global phenomenon that is, not related to region, culture or society or certain ethnic or religious groups. The researcher believed that the phenomenon of terrorism is really linked to social, cultural, political and technical factors emerged from the rapid and successive developments in the modern era, the early years of the twenty-first century has witnessed a remarkable escalation in the terrorist operations; the greatest was the events of September which were unprecedented attacks in severity to the United States and the deadliest in modern history (Bayati, 2015).

From this point, terrorism has become a regional and international challenge in light of the convictions that took root concerning the failure of the security and military approach to surround, circumscribe and eliminate it. So, the focus now is on the importance of the media dimension and the necessity of activating the role of the media in the face of this threat because of its ability to reach people and influence in their minds, ideas and convictions with many and varied methods. So the focus in the media confrontation to violence and terrorism now is on preventing them to be enable to influence public opinion, particularly among youths; because the fight against terrorism is not about direct security measures alone, but

through a comprehensive strategy to promote a culture of dialogue and rejection of the culture of violence itself, which requires focus on the way of editing the media news so as to ensure the delivery of the truth and taking into account the impact on the public psyche. This also requires a review of the contents of the press and media work, and replacing them with contents of a new focus addressing the spread of the phenomenon of terrorism and violence and the analysis of its causes, and to deal with the media that practices roles aimed at enticing a devastating impact in the minds of young and threatening communities and people. In addition to “dealing with the destructive side of information on the Internet with the suitable legalizations to ensure the closure of such sites” (Bayati, 2015).

Hence, the Arab and world media have focused since the beginning of the year 2011 on the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism and its impact on the Arab region and the world, in terms of its origin, which started to develop inclusively since 2011 (Mathieu, 2011). The follower of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism find it of interest to people and governments around the world because of its serious implications for the security and stability of States, as it is clear to all that we are facing an organized criminal phenomenon aims to create a general atmosphere of fear and terror and threatening of using violence against individuals and property; which means that this dangerous phenomenon aims to destabilize communities and influence in the political situation and hit national economies by killing innocent people and creating a situation of general chaos, in order to inflate the terrorist acts and their destructive effects on society (Mustafa, 2011). From this perspective it is obvious for the researcher now to ask a series of questions concerning this phenomenon, which will be useful in the diagnosis of this case, including the conditions and general atmosphere responsible for the spread of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, and therefore, can terrorism survive and spread without media? Does the media coverage feed the terrorist acts and thus encourage people who stand behind them to commit further criminal acts? Does media help to disseminate terrorist culture? Thus, contributing to increase the phenomena of violence and terrorism rate. All these questions and others have become justified, so it is a must now to address the role of the media in fighting the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

In an apparent reference to the ability of terrorist organizations to adapt the media and take advantage of advanced communications revolution in the implementation of its operations and its agenda and plans of crime, in addition to its active presence on the Internet and other media information to promote their destructive ideas, and recruit young people with them. This confirms that the media has become a dangerous weapon in the hands of the terrorists, who are now able to send messages with a direct negative impact on individuals and communities (Shradqh, 2015). For example, the terrorist bombings in Amman hotels (2006), in addition to the letter sent by the Islamic State (ISIS) via YouTube for the burning of the Jordanian pilot Muaath Kasasbeh, and many other messages have used social networks to broadcast images and video clips show criminality and obscurantist and extremist thoughts and their view of many Arab and non-Arab classes societies as infidels (A workshop on the role of the media and the security services in the fight against terrorism in Jordan.2015)

Here was the duty of the researcher to ask, who was behind creating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism? The answer to this question from the perspective of a researcher lies in recognizing the factors and causes that have contributed to the formation of a favorable environment for the growth of the phenomenon of extremism and the production of terrorist organizations. Some the reasons and factors that helped in creating this phenomenon are:

- 1- Military interventions and wars set up by the United States and NATO, in a number of countries such as Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq and Libya, which have had an impact in

the emergence of the phenomenon of extremism in the organizations of political Islam, especially since these wars did not achieve its goals and slogans, where USA has claimed in media in the war on Iraq that it: (will achieve democracy and guarantee human rights), but in fact the Iraqi experience and the experience of the peoples of these countries confirmed that the only thing these military interventions and wars produced is chaos and the absence and a weak role of the state and its institutions and the growing of anti –democracy thought, and the growth of extremism and terrorism in all its forms (Robbie, 2001).

2. Regional interventions: In addition to the international factor, what is happening in the Middle East is a reflection of regional conflict, and this conflict as it exists on the Iraqi land is also located on the Syrian and Lebanese land and in Yemen and elsewhere (Beater, 2002).
3. Intellectual system of Islamic organizations and in particular the extreme of them: The system of intellectual parties of political Islam is based on the cancellation of the other and the confiscation of rights and freedoms, and this is a characteristic of the thought of totalitarianism exclusionary, and that this intellectual system believes in the exercise of sectarian political discourse, and does its best to highlight the points of disagreement and permanent presence of old bloody history, to feed the hatred against the other. Hence, we find that this system provides an environment for the intellectual growth of the intellectual culture of extremism and guardianship on the minds of others, and definitely that this extremist ideology resort to atonement and terrorism as mechanisms it trusts to achieve its obscurantism orientations (Abdel Fattah, 2014).

Thus, the search in the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism is justified in light of what is happening on the Arab and international arena of events and the course relate to the policies of states, in addition to the knowledge of the mechanisms of these means, which is the prime trigger of the events that happen in the Middle East.

THE PROBLEM OF THE STUDY

There is no doubt that the media revolution and information technology that the world is witnessing have made everything upside down and media has become a fundamental pillar in the construction of the elements of communities, in terms of what it broadcasts by satellite concerning the events taking place in the planet, and because the media is an integrated effective tool; so the performance of media must be activated to consolidate the fundamental constants of media institutions. in addition to the essential role to combat the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the region and the world, and it should be noted that the status quo, and the new situations related to reality of the Arab world and world as a whole and the futuristic potentials created an important and serious challenges, and put on media institutions a great responsibility to face and deal with it in the present and the future, especially with the growing expectations of the acceleration of these challenges in the future in light of the developments and changes taking place in the world in various fields, especially political ones. As the media, including satellite channels and social networking sites are supposed to develop its structure in accordance with the political developments taking place in the world in general and the Arab world in particular to keep pace with what is new on the international scene; this will only happen through the development of its systems, programs and policies, according to these developments; and employ mechanisms that contribute to finding solutions to reduce the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in question optimally.

Hence, the foregoing calls the researcher to consider the implications of the media and its role in reducing and combating the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism by diagnosing and understanding the context of the current situation in the Arab and international world and in the context of the current societal conditions experienced by the Middle East, analyzing and explaining the putting answers to the following main question of the study:

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism?
2. What are the motivations for the teaching staff at Jordanian universities, to follow-up 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 significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) with respect to the views of respondents about the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism due to the variable of Academic Rank?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. Identifying the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.
2. Enlightening the Arab public opinion that terrorism aimed at terrorizing innocent people and shedding the blood of innocent people and the destruction of vital installations, and forming a public opinion against radicalism and extremism.
3. Purification of media programs of all that would encourage the deviation and extremism and terrorism.
4. Achieving the unity of the Arab media work and integration in the field of combating terrorism and extremism.
5. Detecting whether there is a statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) with respect to the views of respondents about the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism due to the variable of Academic Rank.
6. Providing a set of proposals to activate the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study lies mainly in the importance of the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, and the impact it has on the lives of people in the wide media space in the Arab world, and also in the following points:

1. Recognizing the importance of the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.
2. Monitoring the reality of media through social networking and satellite television networks, as a first and essential step to work to find solutions to reduce the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.
3. It may help those in charge in the Arab media and on the local level in the recruitment of new mechanisms to combat this phenomenon.

4. It may be the base from which journalists can reveal more cognitive facts concerning the phenomenon of terrorism.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study was limited to recognize of the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism. The study sample was a deliberated-chosen sample from the faculty staff. Tools of the study was applied through an electronic questionnaire distributed via the World Wide Web (Internet) via the link (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1NecBTWq1Wko79S4S11_c7N_i9vwD95L1WGFd9Qt3BuI/viewform) in 2015.

SCIENTIFIC AND PROCEDURAL TERMS OF THE STUDY

Role: defined by (Spooner) as the unexpected behavior in a given situation, that takes into account the social norms prevailing in a Community, in addition to its aspirations, requirements and social organization (2000, Spooner). The researcher defines the role as "the tasks of the media in providing photos, facts and messages, opinions, and the impact of all this on the recipient.

Media: Is the collection, storage, processing and dissemination of news and data, photos, facts and messages, opinions and comments required to recognize the ongoing accidents and cover events impartially, accurately and credibly, to be respected by the public (Gavrilos, 2002).

Media Role: It is defined as the recruitment of important events and issues, and following-up the developments and their impact on society, so as to meet the natural human need to know the surrounding environment, and knowledge of current events around him, and the media content is mostly the main ratio prevailing today in the media which is supposed to cover the events impartially, accurately and credibly, to be respected by the public (Ahmadi, 2005).

Terrorism: is an act aimed at terrorizing the individual, group or state in order to achieve the objectives that are not sanctioned by domestic or international law, and is done unorganized gangs to achieve its own ends (Al Ani, 2013).

And the researcher defines it in this study as the acts practiced by organized groups funded and supervised by institutions or bodies and declared or undeclared countries, in order to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives, for example, terrorist acts carried out by the organization of the Islamic State (ISIS).

Related Studies

Alrawi's study (2012) aimed to recognize the role of social networking sites in change, in terms of its contribution to the upholding of knowledge and criticism and review the values of dialogue and self-worth, which are the values from which any cultural development project starts. The study showed a qualitative shift in the use of social networks on Internet, from being a tool for entertainment, communication, into a tool for endoscopy, organization and leadership, and then to an effective way to broadcast the event, and follow up on the field, and a primary source of global media. The study concluded with some results, including:

1. Social networking sites do not represent a key factor for change in the community, but they have become an important factor in creating change requirements by creating awareness.

2. Social networking sites are open spaces of rebellion and revolution - starting with a rebellion on shyness and introversion and ending with a revolution on the political systems.
3. The new media lacks clarity, in relation to its scope and extent; this means that the new media forms reflect the science of doubt, and the relative, and the chaos and the common descriptions of contemporary culture.
4. Media agenda for social networking sites are formed through high-profile events that imposes itself.

While Altayar's study (2013) aimed to clarify the international conventions concerning combating terrorism, by addressing several agreements most notably the Geneva Convention to prevent and punish terrorism which is characterized by that it specifically addresses the group of acts that forms terrorism, acts which constitute a punishable crime in accordance with the articles of the convention, the convention also clarifies this crime and preventive measures and criminal procedures to prevent terrorism and to punish perpetrators. Geneva Convention did not enter into force because of the lack of ratification by the signatory states; it has been ratified by only one country, India. However The Convention is the first serious attempt to address the phenomenon of terrorism at the international level. Then there is the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, signed in New York. There is also a convention on the suppression of unlawful interference against international civil aviation services after the increased violence against civil aviation.

On the other hand Abdel Fattah's study (2014) to the statement of the multiple physical, symbolic verbal and rhetorical violence patterns, which are an integral part of the political, religious, ideological, social and cultural patterns part ... etc., in human societies, and then produce multiple vehicles of exclusions for categories and segments of social, ethnic, linguistic and religious, sectarian, and ethnic, and several zonal forms; which in consequence creates an accumulation of frustrations, and a sense of injustice, and hatred, and anger of some of the excluded elements. The frustrating psychological, social and political accumulations may generate in one of the stages of development aggressive triggers, and then produce a compound of the violence, which may take protesting or insurrectional or terrorist or anarchist forms, leading to prejudice mankind, or iconic symbols of the political power, or the religious or economic symbols of a State, or national or ethnic or linguistic group, or political leaders, or writers and journalists, or ordinary people are turning to be the goals of acts of violence and terrorism to spread terror and fear in general.

Finally, there was a workshop on the role of media Jordanian security agencies in the fight against terrorism (2015) to recognize the efforts of media to identify and address the phenomenon of terrorism in all its forms through building the foundations of security cooperation and media integration to counter terrorism and to address it, by pointing to the clear and prominent role of media in combating terrorism culturally and fostering a culture of integrity and transparency in the creation of social environment rejecting all forms of corruption, terrorism, noting that various media (audio-visual and the written and electronic) are today playing a major role through the programs and reports preparation, the workshop also drew attention to the fact that the fight against terrorism will not be successful, but by solidarity and sincere cooperation and constructive and effective continuous efforts among all sectors in Jordan, particularly media organizations with the security services to eliminate terrorism and drain its resources and eradicate it, not only on the level of Jordan, but in all countries of the world.

The Current Study Position of the Related Studies

Concerning the goals and the results of the related studies it is clear that they differ from the current study in some aspects and agree in others. It is worthy to mention that the current study differs from the previous studies in relation to its questions, objectives and sample, noting that this difference does not deny that the researcher benefited from previous studies in terms of methodology and tools used in the statement of the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, the researcher also benefited from the findings of these studies and how they were presented to develop the tool of the study, and this means that the current study was an extension of previous studies in terms of importance of directing media organizations towards the research and exploration of ways to eliminate the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology

The researcher used in this study the descriptive analytical method, in which he monitored the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, from the viewpoint of the faculty members in some Jordanian universities.

The sample

The study population consisted of the faculty members in some Jordanian universities, the researcher picked up a deliberated- chosen sample composed of (25 members). The sample was represented by the Academic Rank variable, as shown in the next table:

Table 1. The distribution of the sample according to the study variables

<i>The variable</i>	<i>The academic rank</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
The academic rank	Professor	4	16%
	Assistant Professor	9	36%
	Associate Professor	12	48%
	Total	25	100%

It is clear from the table that the faculty members in the sample are, according to the variable of the academic rank, 4 Professors, 9 Assistant Professors and 12 Associate Professors.

Instrument of the Study

To achieve the objectives of the study the researcher prepared an electronic questionnaire to identify in order to identify the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism from the viewpoint of faculty members, the questionnaire consisted of two sections: the first section was devoted to the introduction through which the researcher clarified the purpose of the study and its variables, while the second section was devoted to the items of the questionnaire with a total of (12) items.

Validity of the Questionnaire

Face Validity

The questionnaire was first presented to 5 arbitrators in its initial version who were specialists in the media college, in order to get to know the following: - the clarity of items, its significance, and the appropriateness of the response scale, as well as what they see fit and was not mentioned in the questionnaire. A percentage of (80%) was defined as the minimum percentage of agreement among the arbitrators as a criterion to accept the item. The

researcher has conducted all the required modifications. The questionnaire has become then in its final form and ready for application with (12) items, which will reveal the faculty members responses about the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

Internal validity

The reliability of the internal validity of the items of the questionnaire that expresses the consistency of the items and their interrelationship with each other has been calculated. The questionnaire was distributed on a pilot sample of 10 faculty members; their responses were uploaded in the program (SPSS 17). And then Correlation coefficients of the questionnaire were calculated; as clarified in the following table:

Table 2. Pearson’s Correlation coefficients of the questionnaire

<i>The questionnaire</i>	<i>Correlation coefficients</i>	<i>Value of Significance</i>
The role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	0.791**	0.000

It is clear from table (2) that Correlation coefficients of the questionnaire was (0.791) and it is statistically significant at (0.000); which means that the questionnaire is valid internally.

Reliability of the Questionnaire

Cronbach's Alpha

It is a method requires calculating the items’ correlation with each other (Michael, 2006). The following table shows the reliability of the questionnaire using Cronbach's alpha coefficients equation:

Table 3. Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients of the Questionnaire

The Questionnaire	Cronbach's Alpha
The role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	0.783
<i>Total Reliability</i>	0.857

The tool correction method

The questionnaire after verifying its validity and reliability consisted of (12) items, distributed on Likert scale of 5 levels are: (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree) given the following grades respectively: (5,4, 3, 2,1). The questionnaire’s items were given an evaluation judgment concerning their impact based on their arithmetic averages, according to the following correction equation: [length = range / the number of categories (Salamah, 2002).

Table 4. The Correction Tool Key

<i>The Agreement Degree</i>					<i>The High Degree</i>	<i>The Low Degree</i>	<i>The Variable</i>
<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>			
5-4.2	3.4 and less than 4.2	2.6 and less than 3.4	1.8 and less than 2,6	1 and less than 1.8	5	1	The Item average

Statistical Methods

The researcher adopted in the analysis of the results the computer using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program version (17), and the statistical methods used in this research to draw its results are: a) Means, Standard deviations, and b) test One Way Anova test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main question of the study: What is the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism according to the faculty members’ opinion?

To answer this question means and standard deviations of the sample responses on the questionnaire items were calculated in a descending order, as clarified in the following table:

Table 5. means and standard deviations of the sample responses on the questionnaire items

No.	Item	Mean	Standard Deviation	Rank	Value of Influence
12	The Arab satellite channels offer programs that contribute in recognizing the details of the issue of terrorism, extremism and their sources.	4.12	1.44	1	High
6	Arab media make use of the media experts to employ strategic media style that contributes to the reduction of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	4.09	1.26	2	high
7	The media have contributed to the reduction of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	4.04	1.28	3	High
4	Media focus on the stereotype of the military war, which led to increase the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.	4.01	1.32	4	High
5	Media can be supportive of some military factions by focusing on them.	3.97	1.27	5	High
1	Influencing the public opinion is a priority for the extremist organizations through the media.	3.95	1.44	6	High
3	Arab media are considered supportive of the principle of political propaganda based on the fight against terrorism and extremism.	3.92	1.12	7	High
8	Satellite channels such as Al Jazeera, Arabia, BBC and others, have had a negative impact concerning broadcasting the events.	3.87	1.26	8	High
9	Media are considered able to contribute in raising awareness of the dangers of terrorism and the means to fight it.	3.72	1.45	9	High
10	Media have a role in building the values of tolerance, justice and coexistence.	3.64	1.24	10	High
11	Media addresses the motives of terrorism and its causes	3.57	1.39	11	High
2	Extremist terrorist organizations make use of the social networking to spread terror and fear among the audiences	3.51	1.41	12	High
	<i>The total Mean</i>	3.87	1.48	-	High

From a review of Table 5 it is clear that the arithmetic mean of the responses of faculty members (the sample) for the items of the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism was (3.87) which is in a high level in accordance with the correction key. Means of the items related to the role of the media ranged between (3.51-4.12), between the lowest and highest arithmetic mean. This can be explained by the respondents' belief in the importance of the media and its ability to combat terrorism and extremism by making use of all available means of transmission and the preparation of press reports about the nature of this dangerous phenomenon and revealing the false revolve around it, as well as to their renouncing of the culture of violence and aggression that caused the peoples of the Arab region tragedies and horrors and destruction, and this is reflected in a speech by His Majesty King Abdullah II in the seventy session of plenary meeting in New York ;His Majesty has clarified the civilized values of tolerance and co-existence and renouncing violence, terrorism and extremism advocated by Islam.

On the other hand, if we go back to table (5), which shows the means and standard deviations of the responses of the faculty members for the items of the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism according to the descending order, we will find that the highest arithmetic mean was for the item No. (12) (The Arab satellite channels offer programs that contribute in recognizing the details of the issue of terrorism, extremism and their sources), and the interpretation of this is due to the fact that Arab satellite channels offer programs and studies with the help of strategists experts specialists in terrorism issues, and that the media focus on the stereotype of the military war between the countries and these extremist terrorist organizations, which led to a clear picture of these organizations and delivering the idea to the public of these organizations that bear the thought of obscurantist savage yearning for destruction and ruin and killing people. The lowest arithmetic mean was for the item (2) (Extremist terrorist organizations make use of the social networking to spread terror and fear among the audiences), and this can be attributed to the strategic of media and the magnitude of the system of public relations and their ability to co-opt young men and women to join the terrorist extremist organizations alleged, along with the power of the messages that they promote through social networks. It is noticeable also that researchers in the affairs of terrorism such as (GM Berger) who tracked about three million Tweets of these organizations on Twitter, found that they are driven by more than 7,500 account operated by the terrorist extremist organizations, in addition to their supporters on Facebook, twitter, Instagram and YouTube accounts, using the Jihadist hash-tags. However a large number of these accounts were closed after putting these extremist organizations on the terrorist list and the starting military operations against him.

It is also clear from the previous table that all item relating to the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism were of high impact; the total mean of these items is (3.87) with a standard deviation of (1.48).

The Hypothesis Question

Are there significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) with respect to the views of respondents about the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism due to the variable of Academic Rank?

To answer this question, the null hypothesis has been tested (there are no significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) with respect to the views of respondents about the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism due to the variable of Academic Rank) using One Way Anova test, as clarified in the following table:

Table 6. Results of One Way Anova test

<i>Academic rank</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Standard deviation</i>	<i>F value</i>	<i>Value of Significance</i>	<i>Decision</i>
<i>Professor</i>	4	131.90	15.109			
<i>Assistant Professor</i>	9	125.35	14.572	2.565	0.080	Not Significant
<i>Associate Professor</i>	12	124.74	15.542			

The results contained in Table (6), clarifies that the value of (F) was (2.565), which is not statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05), where the level of significance value (0.080) > (0.05), and this confirms that there were no significant differences among the responses of faculty members, according to the variable of academic rank towards the role of the media in the fight against the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, and this can be attributed to the genuine Islamic intellectual vision from which all faculty members go ahead in their quest to renounce violence, extremism and terrorism, as well as their rejection of all forms of murder and destruction that will bring ruin and destruction of communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Developing strategies and mechanisms to face the flood of terrorism, extremism, reduce and eliminate it.
2. The need to develop training programs to raise the quality level of employees in the national media (in Jordan) and their efficiency to deal with the important issues and problems facing the Jordanian society, and to improve the media work in general.
3. Developing of programs broadcast in many foreign languages to introduce Islam, and to clarify that terrorism and extremism is have nothing to do Arabism and Islam at all.
4. The need for Jordanian media to adopt objectivity in the handling of various issues and problems, and raising the level of its credibility in the dissemination of news and follow-up of events.
5. Preparing of Arab media workers and rehabilitating them to deal with the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.
6. Creating a database of information about the phenomenon of terrorism and working on the analysis of that information to ensure that terrorists are besieged culturally.
7. Directing the awareness tools and the political culture with their different means that abound in the media to be effective in youth development and the development of their perceptions and their potential to address the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism afflicting the communities.
8. Strengthening media exchanges between the satellite channels to combat the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism to eliminate them through the preparation of programs and studies on this phenomenon
9. Intensifying the intellectual correction programs using various means of mass communication programs, especially the World Wide Web, cultural forums and others.
10. Adopting comprehensive media programs that aim at the development of the national public awareness, and to devote patriotism and the importance of belonging to the

country in the community, and to address what is raised in the media of malicious fallacies and ideas aiming to the negative impact on young people.

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