

Media Roles in the Development of Security Awareness and the Fight Against Forms of Terrorism Multi-Dimensional Analitic Study

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Abstract

There is no doubt that the media play a prominent and important role towards this phenomenon, especially in the area of the impact on public opinion and awareness and guidance, the media is no longer just a carrier only for news and events, but has become a way for the manufacture of brains and the development of ideas, so it should be most of it through his techniques and effective mechanisms in order to provide constructive message strong enough to face the destructive acts of terrorism and contribute to the development of solid blocks of sense and awareness of security among all members of society. A free media is a real guarantor to maintain the political balance within the community, if it also has the objectivity and credibility on the part of other political parties in the activity need to be a media role with the social and political middle as well as the need to have a strategy for informational provide its ideology and programs and show the real image of the community.

Key Words: Media policy, political media, new media, the terrorist person, change.

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Introduction:

Today, media has become a key player in the rise of nations and the advancement of peoples. The new media has reached a level that has become the most influential and influential player in social, economic and humanitarian relations in general and thus in shaping the system of values. And the development of means, especially in the field of communication, cultural shocks, and the emergence of modern media technologies with their characteristics and services, especially through blogs and social networking sites ..., the latter revolutionized the form of identity, and today it became known as the imported identity. It called on the shady and dark media contents to be free of the media revolution. The Arab revolutions emerged, and the concept of terrorism is strongly embodied in the Arab world. Research, which focuses on the relationship between media, security awareness, forms of counterterrorism, and the relationship between these three variables). Free media, according to Karl Marx, is not an end, but a means of social transformation and change.

I. Introduction to the topic:

The media and communication are a dynamic engine of society through the different anthropological stations of the groups because of the role of these institutions and channels in the social cohesion or zeal, as the health status of the community can be identified by touching the effectiveness of media and media, as these media become unique roles Several have previously been limited to traditional institutions such as the family, the school and the religious establishment as communication institutions that produce meaning, awareness and social imagination, while the social structure can disappear if it is not interested in the media, Les Régis Dupré in his talk about the collapse of the Marxist system (HARB, 2000, p. 129) ... And the power of the media and modern communication to attract them to the public or the crowd and mass migration towards them for reasons primarily related to Anhar by means of regardless of content, so changed the patterns of life and dismantled classical frameworks and the construction of others in a different way, showing the leading role in the manufacture of social awareness as they represent sources The information is preferred by the citizen and therefore takes power from the perspective of Syrnetici make them create ideas and opinions and attitudes and progress is often ready based on several theoretical interpretations such as the theory of the snail of silence and identify the agenda and

education Cultural and planting Payne and mutual dependence on the media. These transformations have created a social movement that carries the secrets of the media and communication, or is the product of the technological movement in the first place where the information becomes fast production, transport, distribution and reaching the maximum, without taking into consideration traditional considerations such as the constraints of time or place. Therefore, the social and moral responsibility of the modern media and communication is increasing. Because it preserves social security or is the reason for the decline, which leads us to ask about the extent of the media and national communication and responsibility for this responsibility and participation in building stability and social cohesion and victory role Banna And career. (HARB, opcit, 2000, p. 130)

2. Development:

A conceptual introduction to the emergence of the term terrorist in Algeria:

Terrorism is a serious global social phenomenon rooted in the era of a raid. However, as a term that has spread in the last decade after the material and human losses suffered by the world as a whole, we are calling the era in which we live in the age of violence because of the spread of armed groups on the international scene Refers to the crisis of thought experienced by different societies that adopt the philosophy of violence in achieving its objectives (Ayyad, 2006, p. 26), and despite the high growth in the size of the phenomenon and the growing interest in it, but specialists have not agreed so far to develop a specific definition of it due to two points of succession:

- A.** Is the right of peoples to resist the occupation is terrorism?
- B.** Is the use by States of armed force against civilians their nationals or others considered terrorism?

Algeria, like other countries that have suffered and are still suffering from this phenomenon for a period of ten years, have found themselves in a bind because they have faced and are still facing an unknown source of aggression at any time and anywhere, driven by a network of people and groups, driven by a variety of reasons To another and may be combined or most of the emergence of the person, which extends to destabilize the social system and psychological security, which is one of the most important human necessities of humanity. Where the statistics proved the deaths of 26536 and 21137 injured and 810 sabotage of establishments between 1992-1997 (Moussaoui, 2012, p. 21)

One of the causes may be psychological problems during childhood or the frustrations they experienced as a result of their collision with the reality of the pension. And lack of sense of their values and importance within the community are directed to carry out acts of violence and killings and other heinous acts as compensation for the sense of lack. Forming their own groups with principles and laws that they believe in and are adamant to uphold. Some have suggested that the

terrorist is a person who rejects reality and seeks to fight the prevailing principles and beliefs. (al-Ghazal, 1990, p. 41)

However, the scientific sources did not accurately explain the meaning of the terrorist and the terrorism. He is an anti-freedom fighter. In others he is a criminal and other differences in the concept of terrorism and the terrorist has reflected in one way or another social perceptions of this phenomenon. What is considered terrorism in the eyes of some is self-defense Property and preventive actions in the eyes of others.

In this way, the terrorist acts in order to achieve its different objectives. The purpose is to justify the means, which are destructive ideas for every progress in the society, creating many negative effects at various levels, such as basic institutions, administrative institutions and others. (Ismail Kira, sans, p. 52)

It was called the Arab Spring of Enlightenment, and there are those who called it the Arab Spring and the first to call this label is the US President, "Barack Obama", and there is enough to call it an uprising or civil war, and Despite the great controversy, the tremendous momentum of data, information and opinions about these revolutions - from the label to the causes and motives, to the leaders (who drives it), to their achievements, to their success or failure - but there is almost unanimous role played by Media in these revolutions. (Boubker, 2006, p. 124)

Today, we find that this media, imposed itself and turned into a difficult figure, in the equation of political change in the Arab region, after years prevailed in which the conviction that the region has become resistant to change at the level of the political pyramid, but the series of Arab revolutions showed that the engine events, "This is the focus of this proposal, after the truth was able to transcend the borders and break the restrictions that were imposed years ago, through satellite channels and websites, which came to light the fact that the picture is no longer exclusive to anyone." (Moussaoui, opcit, 2012, p. 11) but the simplest person can participate in the event industry and the delivery of "news" or sight It is more accurate that the simplest citizen turned into a journalist or media man.

Terrorism:

*** Scientific and academic definition of terrorism:**

Despite the conferences held by the Arab countries, they have not been able to determine the meaning of the idea of terrorism, but have left it vague and ambiguous, focusing on one aspect of the problem: acts committed by an individual against the state.

1. Definition of the Third World:

In November 2001, the Islamic Research Council held a meeting under the chairmanship of Sheikh Al-Azhar. The Council issued a statement after three days of discussions in which it distinguished between terrorism and jihad. Terrorism was defined as intimidating the safe and destroying their interests and their human dignity and dignity in the land. Islamic Organization of the Muslim World League in the statement of Mecca. (Allam, 1998, p. 75)

Terrorism is defined in Egyptian law as added to by law no. 97 of 1992, which

refers to terrorism in the application of the provisions of this law as any use of force or violence or threat or intimidation resorted to by the offender in the implementation of an individual or collective criminal project with the aim of disturbing public order or endangering the safety and security of society This may harm people, terrorize them, endanger their lives, their freedom or security, damage the environment, transportation, buildings or public or private property, violate or seize them, or prevent the obstruction of public authorities, places of worship, Disabling the application of the Constitution, laws or regulations

This definition is inherently structured by the point of view of US President Bush Jr. Terrorism is the one who does not love Jews or Christians and does not like democracy and freedom. This was in his address to Congress after the events of September 11, 2001 when he asked why they hated us. (Zerouati, 2002, p. 124)

In another statement, the terrorist is the one who stands against the American interests and those who withdrew the incident, but they refused to interfere in our alliance and the opening of all airports, airspace and financial support, media and security.

The US delegate also stressed that "the expansion of the concept of terrorism to include every form of the use or threat of force"

This agreement was concluded with another convention on the establishment of the "International Criminal Court". Only one State ratified India on the Convention on Terrorism, the other was not ratified by any state and as a result none of the agreements entered into force, indicating that attention to combating terrorism It was just a revolution that soon subsided. (Abu Iskayla, Legal and Political Differences between the Concepts of the Right of Peoples to Armed Struggle for Self-Determination and International Terrorism, 1987).

According to **Wardlow**, political terrorism is the use or threat of use of violence by an individual or group acting either in favor of or against an existing authority when that act is intended to create a state of serious concern for a larger group of direct victims of terrorism and to compel that group to agree to the political demands of the perpetrators Terrorist act. Here are a few examples of common definitions in the United States:

- 1) - Definition of the CIA 1980: «The threat of violence ... by individuals or groups ..» - Definition of Federal Bureau of Investigation 1983: «Terrorism is violent action or work is a danger to the lives of humanity and violates the inviolability of criminal laws in any country
- 2) - Definition of the Ministry of Defense 1983: "Use or threat of unlawful use of force or violence against persons or funds often to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives"
- 3) - Definition of the Ministry of Justice 1983: «Criminal behavior violence is clearly intended influence the behavior of a government by assassination or kidnapping». - Definition of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1988: "Politically motivated violence committed in the premeditated and designed against non-modern targets by national groups

or agents of a clandestine state and usually meant to influence an audience ..." (Abdel-Khaliq, 1989)

4) Psychological (psychological) causes of terrorism:

Psychological aspects and their changes play an important role in the direction of the individual towards terrorism, especially when these aspects are exposed to some disorders that take the form of mental illness or severe psychological fluctuations and these symptoms may be due to genetic causes or sudden nervous pressure due to certain situations exposed to the individual.

A. Inherent psychological destructive motives:

There are psychologists who see that this is due to the instinct of death and the destructive (destructive) tendency, which is an innate tendency rooted in the formation of human beings from the Creator and those (Freud and Melanie Klein).

As analyzed by some psychologists as a discharge of energy or shipments of the motive of aggression and the desire to destroy, whether directed to the self or to the other. ** The weakness of the Supreme I: The person behaves in this case according to the external desires or externalizations that are believed to be a symbol of power and freedom and idealism and is usually this character in people who feel the lack of themselves. And those who have been subjected to parenting or cruel to people who did not achieve themselves and did not find those who take their hands or contain them and may have a tendency and motivation for aggression hidden within them

B. The weakness of the higher ego:

The person behaves in this case according to his or her external desires or intimations, which are believed to be symbols of strength and freedom, and the ideal for him. This personality is usually made by people who feel the lack of self. And those who have been subjected to parenting or cruel to those who did not achieve themselves and did not find those who take their hands or contain them and may have an inclination and motivation for aggression hidden within them, which can show these tendencies as a reaction to the sense of vulnerability and aggression hidden together and some studies indicate the impact of the behavior of parents In the characters of extremists and the aggressors are either anti-social or addicted to the kind of wine that abandoned his children for one reason or another and unable to supervise their upbringing or divorced his wife or the kind of cold emotionally.

C. Inflation of the highest ego:

This is a defensive psychological tricks and resorted to the person to cleanse himself and atone for his shortness of direction or religious belief, or community and often associated with shyness and disgust and self-depression and reported in the disease of obsessive depression and psychological severity or severity of what makes life A hell of torment and an unbearable mess.

D. Frustration in achieving some of the goals or desires and reach the desired position :

Some frustrations may be felt in some young people, and there are those who rebel and show aggressive or extreme behavior as a result of an individual's sense of

defeat or failure. Whenever the subject of frustration is important to the person or relates to a vital, The reaction was stronger and more violent. (sans, 2007)

Terrorism and Islam:

What is common in Western societies linked the concept of terrorism to the concept of Islam and may be due to a variety of reasons, including:

The Western and Islamic world is in a period of transformation and many of the images and statements that come out of the Islamic world are offensive to Islam and Muslims and expose them in a bad way. The reality of Muslims as a group of human beings is not at best. We are not in a stage of renaissance, but in practical, technical and social terms there are many evils and deep backwardness. We can not convince people of faith and doctrine, even if they do not make us a good role model. And Muslims because Islam is calling for renaissance if its concepts worsened, so that the influence of others is diminished. (sans, http://www.albasrah.net/ar_articles_2012/0412/qazi_280412.htm, 2012)

The role of media in the face of terrorism:

Contemporary media is in fact the grandchild of the Great Communication Revolution, which is based on satellite television broadcasting. At its heart is the Internet, which has turned the balance of the global communication process into a virtual one. All citizens of the world have access to innovative electronic tools such as e-mail, And "discussion rooms", and created multiple colors to express opinion without limits or restrictions, the most prominent of which «blogs», which started to express the views of political dissent away from the control of governments, and then appeared Twitter, a «twitter» very minors (no More than 140 characters) carry focused views in the affairs of the Country or world. Finally came the revolution of Facebook, which has become a new public area in which millions of people converge (sans, http://anntv.tv/new/showsubject.aspx?id=86425#.WDxcK_k97IU, 2019)

The first of these is the need for a critical study of the interpretation of Islamic texts by terrorists. This is a very important issue, because the terrorist groups have been able, by using what we called in a previous study published by the "Wrong Measurement Mechanism and Perverted Interpretation", to justify their perverted reasoning and to legitimize their criminal methods of publicly slaughtering, burning or dumping hostages And spread this to the various media in the voice and image, to terrorize the hearts and show that its destructive power is limitless.

Therefore, statements such as: ignorance of Arab and Islamic societies, or the atonement of non-Muslims as infidels may be fought at home or abroad (SANS, 2019)

Its legitimacy in international law :

The Charter of the United Nations of 1945 recognizes in its Articles the right of peoples to resist. In Article 1 of the International Charter we find that there are goals and purposes that this Charter sought to achieve by the Great Powers

themselves, which the other countries committed to sign. International peace and security. To this end, the Commission shall take effective collective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to the peace, suppress acts of aggression and other breaches of the peace and, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, Which may lead to For breach of peace.

Second: the development of friendly relations among nations on the basis of respect for the principle of equal rights among peoples, each of which should be self-determination, as well as other appropriate measures to promote general peace. Thirdly: To achieve international cooperation in solving international issues of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character, and to promote respect for and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion. Women. (EBID, 2017) .

The difference between terrorism and the actions of national liberation movements :

The United Nations played a prominent role in the fight against colonialism, and in many of its resolutions affirmed the right of the peoples under its control to be free of it by all means. This was stated in many of its resolutions, for example: Decision No. 3101 of 12/12/1972 The General Assembly, for the first time in 1970, granted the right to use the armed struggle to the right to use the armed struggle to the right to self-determination, and reaffirmed this right in many subsequent resolutions (mouhamad, 2017)

The rules of international humanitarian law have also contributed to strengthening the legal status of national liberation movements and delegitimizing their armed activities to the right to self-determination through the first Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, Which states explicitly: "The situations referred to in the preceding paragraph include the armed conflicts in which peoples struggle against colonial domination, foreign occupation and racist regimes in the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles International Law on Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations ". (Shaaban, 1989, p. 105).

Despite the popular resistance actions of terrorist groups, terrorist acts can occur within the framework of national liberation movements, just as some countries commit acts of terrorism during regular wars. (Abu Iskayla, 1987, pp. 606-607).

3- Results and Discussion :

Media and communication are truly a dynamic engine of society through the various anthropological stations experienced by the groups, because of the role of these institutions and channels in the social cohesion or shake, as the health status of the community can be identified through the effectiveness of communication and media, because these media become unique In several roles that were previously exclusive to traditional institutions such as the family, school and the

religious institution as communication institutions that produce meaning and awareness and create social imagination, while the social structure can be lost in the absence of interest in the media, In his talk about the collapse of the Marxist regime, Régis Debreh told him.

4. Conclusion:

The power of the media and modern communication to attract them to the public or the crowd and mass migration towards them for reasons primarily related to Anhar by means of regardless of content, so changed the patterns of life and dismantled classical frameworks and the construction of others in a different way, showing the leading role in the manufacture of social awareness as they represent sources The social and moral responsibility of the modern media and communication is increasing because it preserves social security, stability and non-violence, or is a reason for its decline, which leads us to ask about the extent of Carrying the media and national communication to this responsibility and participation in building stability and social cohesion and winning the role of constructive and functional.

ing in vocational high school (Ahmed Al-Azhari, 2000, p. 54).

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