

Media Coverage Of Extreme Violence And Terrorism Activities

Dr. Robin Kabha

Abstract: Media recognized as the basis of generating conflict situations in politics. The sources of media including radio, newspapers, and television can discourage and depress political violence. The news by the media sources resembles with megaphone speech and the information spread all around the world. For example, the news on the radio had a vital role which provides publicity to the nationalist of anti-Serbian parties in Croatia or a group of Nazis in Germany. However, the linkage between the media coverage and terrorism has not been noticed whereas many commentators suggested this point of view earlier. The mutual relationship between the media and terrorism has been studied by many scholars. It has been observed that media publicity consolidates the terrorism foundation. Nowadays, technological advancements in the media enable the effective method to spread the faith, recruit fighters, and intimidate enemies.

Keywords: Media Terrorism, Nationalist Politics, Media Sources, Violence Terrorism, Media Publicity.

1 INTRODUCTION

THE act of terrorism is considered as one of the strategies to induce fear amongst the general public. Psychologically oxygen of publicity can be the only outlet of terrorism. History depicts the visual memories of the attack of 9/11 and 7/7, which confirms the violent hitting on the twin towers and a series of blasts in London. These are the most violent terrorism activities reported by the media. Although, the media coverage on the act of terrorism plays a prominent influence on the public. Mostly the general public gets aware of the current affairs and the global issues from the media. Hence, the media considered one of the channels, which impact the opinion of the public. In a democracy, the media cannot be controlled. The announcements for the public by the government's representatives or authorities also encourage terrorism. The general public looks more into the statements of the politicians highlighted by the media. Therefore, media may have the potential to spread fear and terror amongst the general public. The media channels including Facebook, Twitter, or YouTube empowered the terrorist's activities in terms of finance, plan execution, recruits, and socializing their mind-set. The information may be true or false via social media. Determining which information is true and which one is false requires a political strategy. The economic decisions rely on the nature of news and the false rumours affect harshly. For instance, the twitter account of the associated press was hacked, and the wrong tweet exploded the \$130 billion of Barack Obama. Significantly the false media news enhances the disruption and turmoil either in natural disasters or in the terrorist attacks. In this regard, many social media companies worked against terrorism. Their policies designed to abolish the functioning of terrorism dissemination. On the other hand, the staff obstinate to change the violent content from the websites. Although social media companies alter the information regarding terror content these companies sometimes deny to follow the media regulator by government. If these companies are alerted from the alterations by the regulators but the alterations did not make the conduct of violence spread in the society.

Social media companies were never convinced by the advocacy groups to disrupt the online communication of terrorists. The well-known social media communication platform, Facebook has also permitted online access to the terrorists to perform their conduct despite strategising the prosperity of the community in this turmoil. To know the relationship between terrorism and media, the aspects of terrorism should be highly concerned. When the determination for doing the terrorism on the innocent civilians can be performed without any hesitation, meanwhile some of the factors on which the terrorists willingly conduct these types of acts. If an individual performs terrorist activities more than simple violence against citizens for any political stances which include some sort of message dissemination, then the role of media will be dominant. The media not only spreading the activities and conduct of the terror groups but also spreading fear amongst the local people. Hence the key motive of terrorism may not kill or perform any act of violence. The reason behind terrorism can also be the dissemination of their group's message globally. Terrorists efficiently use media. Firstly, terrorism efforts to seek the public's attraction. Secondly, terrorism conducts used as the source to attain sympathy. Thirdly, the most important concern for doing terrorism to disseminate the message amongst the public and use this in political variation. The presence of terrorist organizations on the social media website seems to be prevalent. This digital platform allows terrorists to convey their ideology, belief, recruit details, and destructive political schemes

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2014, ISIS uploaded the video on YouTube on the execution of American journalist (James Foley) and American Israeli journalist (Steven Joel Sotloff). Afterward within ten days new execution video of David Haines in Syria on Twitter. In 2015, ISIS uploaded a video of a person (Jordanian pilot Moaz-al-Kasasbeh) burned alive. These videos were quickly removed that is why many of the people do not know about it. Moreover, ISIS's brutal execution clips were also posted on their website. In this way, the global recognition of the ISIS group via social media channel outburst. These cases enlarge the focus of the general public on the fearful acts and these terrorists got popular worldwide. The last ten years indicate that social media usage disseminates the terrorist propaganda vibrantly. The digital media usage in the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) ensures the terrorist activities including recruitment and

• Dr. Robin Kabha, Assistant Professor, College of Mass Communication - Al Falah University, Dubai, UAE

propaganda by several groups including Al Qaeda or "Minbar Al-Tawhid Wal-Jihad". These groups used twitter for disseminating political violence and hatred. As discussed above YouTube also serves as the intermediary for teaching terror activities via online videos. The online social media owners did not remove the videos so that the millions of views encourage the terrorist's leaders and prominent them in the world. Propaganda and information spread over twitter and YouTube which amplify the influence of terrorists on national security. According to national security experts, these social media channels are the platforms for the terrorists due to which the operations for the nation cannot be performed effectively. Afterward, Facebook pledged to remove the terror contents shared by the users. The administration of Facebook received requests to take some action against contents shared by the page "Stab Israelis", but Facebook denied taking some measures. This conduct by Facebook showed the opposite attitude from the policies. The media seem to be the vital disseminator of terrorists in terms of the activities and ideology. The sales of reports by the media about the terror attacks increase and the rating would be high. The terrorists' attacks worldwide between 1998 till 2012 exposed that the media coverage increased the popularity as per the analysis of media. The suicide attacks also increased in this era for establishing the effect within the country. Western media has little interest in terrorism in developing countries. This diverts the interest of terror groups or organizations in the developing countries to be their target point. The terrorists commit bloodier attacks to increase injuries or fatalities by which the media focus on their desired coverage to make them popular. 109 different determinants have been identified in the study. List of the possible determinants shown below in the table.

Frequency of Definitional Elements in 103 Definitions

Elements	Frequency (%)
1. Violence, force	83.5
2. Political	65
3. Fear, terror emphasised	51
4. Threat	47
5. (Psych.) effects and (anticipated) reactions	41.5
6. Victim-target differentiation	37.5
7. Purposive, planned, systematic, organised crime	32
8. Method of combat, strategy, tactic	30.5
9. Extranormality, in breach of accepted rules, without humanitarian constraints	30
10. Coercion, extortion, induction of compliance	28
11. Publicity aspect	21.5
12. Arbitrariness, impersonal, random character; Indiscrimination	21
13. Civilians, non-combatants, neutrals, outsiders as victims	17.5
14. Intimidation	17
15. Innocence of victims emphasised	15.5
16. Group, movement, organisation as perpetrator	14
17. Symbolic aspects, demonstration to others	13.5
18. Incalculability, unpredictability, unexpectedness of occurrence of violence	9
19. Clandestine, covert nature	9
20. Repetitiveness; serial or campaign character violence	7
21. Criminal	6
22. Demand made on third parties	4

Source: Schmid and Jongman (1988:5)

Authors are Somehow media can be considered as the main reason for terrorism nowadays. It is the basic responsibility of media to report every major event. The acts that occurred by terrorists attract media as the public seems to have great attraction towards terrorism. Terrorist seems to pick this process for making their targets suffer and to gain attention by the world. As terrorists know the values of attracting the public

through the media so they are utilising media as the basic tool to attain attention towards most of the activities performed by them. Nowadays terrorists not only use their technical kit such as internet facilities and cameras, they also know how and when to generate the images through which great impact can be attained by the media. These dynamics can conclude that the restriction on media to cover the reports of events occurred by the terrorism or at least minimizing the coverage can be utilized as the prevention from terrorism. Several countries have applied this approach to minimize terrorism and now it is challenging in those countries to attain information regarding the activities of terrorism. In recent days democracy is considered the high degree of the freedom of communication and maybe an option of attaining appropriate societal or political information through which terrorists can attain the goals of comprising objective democracy. These factors are becoming the great problem for the media as well as for the political institution as the media can be used by terrorists to gain the attention and on the other hand, if the political institutions control the coverage of media then the fundamental value and principle of democracy is under the risk. There is an assumption amongst the politicians, experts, parliamentarians and journalists that if the political system is strong enough it can tolerate the circulation of data but it can be concluded that if the political institutions compromise the standards of freedom it would be a real victory for terrorists. Many details should be analyzed whilst addressing the major principles of terrorism and media. The definition of terrorism is the biggest question that arises whilst dealing with terrorism as there is a conflict between two schools of thought on this definition. One of them describes terrorisms related to the individuals performing these attacks, whilst the other defines it as the occurred attacks. Determination and labeling of the particular reasons are significant for the media even it is not similar to the procedure of criminal justice. Any individual who may have sympathy for the terrorist activities but is not involved in any terrorist activity cannot be considered as a terrorist. Terrorist attacks can also be explained by comparison. These attacks contain great danger against a large group or an individual in which innocent persons are killed or hurt mostly. It can be defined as the situation which contains extreme violence except a normal war which can be enhanced by any political or ideological goal can be termed as terrorism, specifically in states in which there is established or emerging democracy. The notion on which there is always a debate on that "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter" is not implemented mostly. Another factor is that sometimes terrorist activities might help attaining the improvement in non-violent activities. Due to which politicians and journalists bound the term "terrorism" only to the events rather than implementing it on the whole group which is involved in the attacks against the citizens of society indirectly. Whilst reporting if media concentrates on the events of terrorism rather than the motives of the act it will surely minimize the individuals who might be termed as terrorists. Media can telecast any political violence which may include the groups and supporters that may have sympathy with the goals of terrorists. Such activities can be dangerous to label the large group as terrorists as individuals may involve in these activities because they are already labeled as terrorists. The political addition with the democratic system with considerable means of education and trust could be a more capable way of restricting terrorist to increase violence. Every

member is grouped as terrorists without analysing the real attackers and individuals which are loosely linked with them. It should be considered by the media that when the normal activities of crime are labeled as terrorism it may negatively attract or glorify those actions for the people who like to be famous by doing criminal activities. Many activities are based on normal terrorist activities than on the motives of politics. Political systems or victims cannot get worse or better but it might initiate a diverse connotation or context for these systems in media and restrict the ratio that the actions of these individuals can be supposed as beneficial for their ideological goal. Most of the attacks are occurred to serve political objectives rather than to increase terrorism. These objectives are mostly about attention, money, other advantages, status, or just to keep the groups intact and alive. Different studies concluded that mostly the terrorist activities occur when there is a threat of disintegrate or collapse to the group. Planning has been done after analysing the strength of the group to recover it back into the stable structure. Media is not directly involved in the activities of terrorism as a tool of distributing the data but unfortunately, journalists get affected by such activities directly. They are forced by the terrorist to interpret or alter the comments on the attacks by the threat of being hostage or killed. Due to these factors' media become a dynamic part of these events of terrorism. Nowadays reporters are facing a lot of threats by the terrorists which is a growing issue for the society as well as for politics across the world. Media is the agent of the proper flow of information and realised as a significant part of democracy, media require the protection and special appreciation by the society and other political groups. If there is any violent attack on the media, then it should be considered as an attack on the values of the whole system. There should be proper cooperation between the political and public institutions and the media so that the media persons can be protected against terrorist attacks. Media deserve the special support as this group is in a special risk so they should be protected as it is the responsibility of the government to protect the rights of that group without negotiating their freedom and sovereignty. Media and government should work together for the stake of freedom of expression and should utilize the executive and political powers to defend the system of democracy. These groups should share some common interests as the life of any individual is the most respected property of society. There has been an additional growth in recent years in journalism and media which is occurred due to professional journalists and public institutions. The pressure of the market has also been the reason for the development of the press, television, and radio. In earlier days code of ethics prevent the exposure of any event extraordinarily due to which the extremes had been censored as a professional responsibility which is challenged nowadays as if one channel avoids to show these events another channel will attain the market share by showing these scenes. Due to the increased competition amongst the media channels, the common codes seem to be valid no longer. Another issue which is followed nowadays is "lay-journalism". It can be explained as the observers who are watching the events record these events with the mobile cameras and distribute these videos and images through informal channels like the internet. Moreover, the individuals who are involved in these events start making their videos and upload this data to become famous. For example: When the kidnapping or other terrorist activities occur and there is no image or video of that

event then this incident does not get that hype. Therefore, it can be analyzed that there is journalism that is professional rather than this the images and videos started to lead and interpret the events by the images. Due to which the journalists have to pick these videos or images to report the incidents. This situation has two effects. The foremost result is that through this is there can be access to the larger audience even than before which can result in reaching the criminal easily. Moreover, it has become impossible to attain ethical and professional codes that can be implemented on the whole media. This means that incoming times the positions can be defined as pro-social and harmful reporting. Media usually describes the violent attacks, event in an unbiased way but these images which are produced by terrorists creates the terror amongst public which directly serves the aims of these terrorists. Besides that, the journalists who had got kidnapped by the terrorists suggests that sometimes these videos made by terrorist was a helpful instrument which these terrorists use to negotiate with government to free these reporters due to which journalism may barely remain unbiased which is significant for media reporting. It contains both positive and negative impacts and if these videos and images and other information increases the images of these events distributes amongst the world and that's how the audience gets attracted by these terrorists and the factor increases that the terrorism is the modern factor of the life and through these steps the terrorists achieve their goal to threaten and irritate the citizens. The video which is recorded by the terrorists can also be used for the negotiation and when the individual who receives this information able and willing to signal and message, it may result as a tactical or strategic advantage for terrorists. Numerous journalists have reported that the reply of the videos and the message which are received by the government to these terrorists results in saving the lives of these journalists as the government took these images seriously and provide the terrorists with their demands in exchange for their lives. This situation always remains tricky as when the government receives these images or videos it is hard to analyze the reaction of this information. In the actual situation when the videos and images result in the negotiation and when the kidnappers were rewarded with the acceptance of their demands which results in the increment in these activities of terrorism. This situation shows that the balance is necessary in every aspect. The images and videos should be properly analyzed by the government and reaction should be in accordance to the authenticity of the data. There is a debate amongst the world regarding terrorist activities related to terrorism. Most of the countries prefer liberal approach which provides freedom of information and information and expression and considers the freedom of media and journalists greater than the risk which can be caused to any individual citizen. They further acknowledge that if they limit the freedom of media or expression the individuals who are doing the acts of terrorism can attain their biggest aim which is to restrict the political system. Moreover, some of the countries still utilize the restricted policy to avoid the promotion of activities through media reporting of activities of terrorists. This means the foremost result is that through this is there can be access to the larger audience even than before which can result in reaching the criminal easily. It can be explained as the observers who are watching the events record these events with the mobile cameras and distribute these videos and images through informal channels like the internet. Moreover,

the individuals who are involved in these events start making their videos and upload this data to become famous. Which can make the terrorism glorify and the individuals will start following the terrorists. Therefore, it can be analyzed that there is journalism which is professional rather than this the images and videos started to lead and interpret the events by the images. Due to which the journalists have to pick these videos or images to report the incidents.

3 METHODOLOGY

1.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter will enlighten the structured plan which is going to be utilized in this research or a dissertation. Furthermore it will also focus on different type of research methodologies and will declare the population, the size of the sample that will be used in the research, the databases and keywords that are going to be used for searching the literature in order to look for the availability of content for the topic and to brace the process of interviews in this case. Questionnaire is also given in this part which is utilized during the interview session, furthermore data analysis method is also stated in it which is used to construct the answer for research question. Eventually ethical considerations and research limitations available in this study are going to be elaborated in this part.

1.2 Research Methodology

The methodology of the research is an organized plan which is utilized by the researchers to achieve the learning outcomes of the research and discover the answer to the specific research questions. It is one of the essential parts of a dissertation, as the selection of methodology of research has a great impact on its effectiveness and its productivity. This factor is critical for any scholarship branch, as any unreliable method eventually generates unreliable results, moreover it sabotages the presentation of the research findings. There are three main pattern of research that are; critical science, interpretivism (qualitative research) and positivism (quantitative research). Critical science uncovers the social world, make critical analysis on it and prepare to empower the people to manage with the social world problems. Critical method helps any individual to explain the method and functions of society by which those aspects could be varied which are unsatisfactory. The interpretivism or qualitative technique is a procedure to achieve the intuitions by discovering for the meanings escalating the whole comprehension. The interpretivism acceptance growing up with the sciences of human movement, nevertheless, because of the error-free outcomes the positivism is contemplated to be the dominant paradigm. Range of both of the research methods are drawn by researchers, either quantitative or qualitative. The research method consists of interviews, the methods used to gather the data, surveys, experiments and the secondary data and the observations that are achieved by respected participants. Moreover, these methods could be further divided into primary and secondary methods. The primary research pivots on the data that is written by the researcher or he/she is involved in managing the surveys or the interviews. In denial to this, second method focusses on collecting the information or the data obtained by the experiments and the other peer-viewed articles of other researchers. The two main types of research methods used in different types of researches are as follows.

1.3 Qualitative Research

One of a kind of research method is qualitative research which collects and inspects the non-numerical information. For example, the data collected from the interviews, observations etc. furthermore it works with the data seeking to interpret the description from the information that helps an individual to understand the social life over the targeted place or population study. The main advantage of this method is that it provides a complete analysis and description of the subject of research, not able to limit the research scope and participant's response nature. Qualitative method of research can generate the findings that are not prepared using the method of quantification or any process that includes stats. There is a basic form of this method of research that is interpretivism. Considering the basic interpretivism assumption, entire requires interpreting the procedure or a phenomenon. It is a fundamental form of quantitative research, so it contradicts from the form of positivism. This method analyses and collect the data form the phenomena parts are here the method of quantitative research or positivism miss the essential factors of the comprehensive interpretation of the whole. This method proposes that there exist several realities and not a reality of an individual of a particular phenomenon. It might vary over time or place. Moreover, in the qualitative no overarching framework is present when the research takes place, instead, specific philosophical stance supports and guide each qualitative research type which is taken into relation by the study to each of the phenomena. The qualitative researches or the studies are the tool used in describing and understanding human experience world. Eventually laws of humanity are followed throughout the research process, experience of subject cannot be escaped, it is largely impossible even for utmost seasoned of scholars. The depth to which written explorations are described and conducted is identified as the major strength of the qualitative approach. It helps the individuals reading and provides enough information that they can be able to analyze the circumstances. The qualitative research has a primary aim to offer the situation of the perceptions so that it helps the reports to be well-written. One can easily identify the ability of the researcher by these reports so that they are able to illustrate the phenomena in accordance to the research. More strengths of qualitative approach can be highlighted as explorations and descriptions.

1.4 Types of Qualitative Research

There are five methods that generally use the identical methods of data collection. Following mentioned types of methods are used in qualitative research which includes, ethnography, narrative, phenomenological, grounded theory and case study. In ethnography an individual involves himself in the environment of target participant to interpret the targets, challenges, themes, motivations and cultures that comes up. Different theme and documents are searched, and in-depth interviews are conducted in the narrative type of research. The opportunity that is termed as the phenomenological type of study is the most appropriate way to conduct qualitative research when an individual look to define a phenomenon, activity or a particular event. Grounded theory looks to deliver an explanation or a theory behind those particular events. Last method is the case study, it consists of a deep interpretation with several data sources helping. Case studies might be explanatory, exploratory or describing a specific event.

1.5 Method Used for This Study

Secondary qualitative research method is used in this study because its idea incorporates the investigation of quantifiable components. For example, patterns that are present in the assessment of contrasts in cultural and social differences. The articles that were peer-viewed gave an evidence related to the research, which delivers a strong assessment of the primary relationship that relates the topic, along with several independent reviews and the policy papers. By using the web databases (for instance: Google Scholar, Google), searches were led and general search terms that are associated with the areas of the topic and the review theme (for example: Impact of Domestic Violence on children). According to the project's time period, the basic goal was check existing reviews on researches on the key issues related to the domestic violence. The articles with the main points were recognized and then examined in more detail. Searches were made on the major websites and the repositories of the relevant statistics and research. Reviews on the main key problems were additionally consulted by specialists to assess critically the substance of the report. One of the basic difficulties of this study was that it requires to strike an equilibrium whilst rig our and accessibility, without over-rearranging the proof. There requirement for clearness about the research robustness and caution in attributing a causal connection to the introduction of results was of specific significance. An appendix has also been included to address this issue that concludes the methodological ways utilized in the key research articles that are referred in this report and the limitations to the results. The review of this study according to literature aspect is that the collection of data from several other studies and summarization of the results they attained from a different type of methodologies.

4 Research Philosophy

Number of beliefs and assumptions about how to improve information is termed as "Research Philosophy". Whilst it may sound quite considerable, it's how and individual acts when conducts a research: information development in a specific area. In other words, it is basically a theory, which is used to provide directions to the scholar for the research he has to make. Having a clear interpretation regarding the philosophy of research before conducting a research is quite necessary. According to a researcher, axiology, epistemology and ontology are three main ways to think about the philosophy of the research. Each of them differs with each other due to fundamental differences. The two main ways that are epistemology and ontology are described below.

1.1 Ontology

The term ontology suggests suppositions about the idea of the real world. It is the belief system which replicates over. It is believed that focal query is related with communal activities which is related to the object and subject. Ontology consists of two major aspects which are known as objectivism and subjectivism. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill proposed that "Objectivism portrays the position that social entities exist in reality external to social actors concerned with their existence". Alternatively, it is stated that "it is an ontological position that asserts that social phenomena and their meanings have an existence that is independent of social actors"

1.2 Epistemology

Learning of assumptions that contain valuable, credible and meaningful information and how the learning can be shared with others is termed as epistemology. Although ontology appears to be dynamic initially, epistemology's relevance has become much more evident. It is concerned regarding the limitations, nature and sources of data in the study field. It is considered as a criteria study by which scholar can classify what can and what cannot be constituted into data. It can be simply stated that it emphasizes on what can be known as true. It believed that it is a thinking way which contradict to the ontology. Different philosophies are used by different scholars and researchers in their research. When it is seen from epistemological angle, there are two ways in which a study can be done, one is interpretivist and positivist. Interpretivism is a process to achieve the perceptions by finding the meanings through enhancing the whole comprehension.

1.3 Search Criteria

Sources

Different journal articles are used for collecting the information that can support the interview data. These articles are obtained from different sources. These sources include the physical sources by collecting the data from online sources which includes online databases. Online databases were mainly used because of some positive attributes (for example: it is a cost-effective method of collecting the data, it is time saving as well). The sources include, IEEE, Google Scholar, CINAHL Plus, and PsycINFO
Government documents
Available grey literature
Strategy for Data Analysis

It is the most commonly used method for analyzing the qualitative data in the research that is qualitative in nature. It emphasizes over pinpointing, examining recording and indicating the patterns that are present in the information that is interrelated. This analysis method is widely utilized in numerous fields for addressing the study questions. TA comprises of little coherent development history. In the year 1970 it was formulated as a method however was variably utilized

5 Research Limitations

This dissertation had few limitations like other researches that has certain limits. Research reliability can be improved by a bigger size of the sample. The conclusion driven from this study might not be applied to the complete population.

6 Conclusions

From the observation of many researchers, public require media more than ever because terrorism taken roots worldwide in the 21st century. It has been seen that terrorism is emerging both locally and internationally. Government of all countries must recognize the impacts of media in order to provide appropriate security level to their citizens. In many countries, the sect of terrorist recognizes the power of media. Public and terrorist generally know the consequences of radicalization and propaganda created by media. It has been seen worldwide that government of many countries develop new security system in order to protect from terrorism. Now, the influence of media coverage impacts on the reduction of

terrorism whilst on the other hand new recruits in media and mass communication destroy the way to handle terrorist by their unnecessary questions. Moreover, Governments deploy many different channels to their media to activate and win sympathy from public. The group of terror deliberately exhibit negative propensities in media to communicate to its remote targets. Now, it become a huge challenge for government to assured media that are expected to suffocate the discussion with terrorists. Therefore, the responsibility is on the government of countries and on the media professionals to encounter the discussion with terror group in order to settle the agenda. Analysis of different researcher described that government of such countries should take interest in media problems and settle the issues for the benefit of public, where terror groups are proactively working. Moreover, media's professional should discuss the issues of terror sects in all possible ways, what extremist sect wants to communicate. This article shows the relation between media and terrorism through the importance of media coverage. Terrorism require media. However, media's role is vital for the group of terrorists because media seeks attention and spread message in all over the world. On the same instance, it is prominent that terrorist sect delivers information to media with exciting, emotional and bloody news, which will support them to sell their products. Moreover, media also play an essential role in terrorism by providing the phenomena of framing in less panic provoking way. Whilst, from the analysis of previous researcher that media censorship is reply to 'symbiotic' connection between both the pragmatic and normative issues. Furthermore, through the use of metaphors linguistic device the framing of terrorism has been shown, metaphor highlight certain downplaying and characteristic to construct the terrorism in effective way. The officials of Government also actively and dynamically take part in the creation of terrorism. From the observation of researcher, the contribution by media in war against terrorism are so appreciated. Media play an essential role in outweigh the risks, undoubted damage and disadvantages produced by the small irresponsible broadcasters and journalists. On the other hand, it is examining that progressive work of media has been either seriously ignored or underestimated. Revolution in media and mass communication deliver new chances and opportunities to communicate in wider scale than before. Technological intervention also helps in the development of news communication and it entirely change the way of arrangement. Moreover, the newly created news is accessible to large number of people in world therefore, majority of people are aware of the issues. Further, through the use of technology terrorist take advantage recklessly and successfully. Therefore, from the analysis of researcher it is examined that the term 'symbiosis' is interlinked between media and terrorism and the researcher further described three revolution on mass communication, which are discuss in above article and it directly effect on terrorism. The recommendation in this article is based on the serious group discussion which include journalist, religious leader and civil society group. The debates is essentially provide facts and data that directly show the way on which violent terrorist recently use the features of media and develop new messages. The real situation of different pull and push factor is based on recruitment. Recommendations are also acknowledged by the lesson from the completed countering violent extremism (CVE) project on which USIP support is associated in Afghanistan. The activities of CVE are

available yearly. It has become unrealistic to create a single countering violent extremism (CVE) for Afghanistan because the act of terrorism is increasing daily. The conditions and situations are varying for every country. In developing programs Islamic groups play an essential role as partners, to counter the thoughts and ideas of the most violent terrorist groups. It has been examined that with such an ambitious partnership, non-violent group of individuals are gathered and unite for the purpose of not using power. Moreover, Islamic group deliver a message to their youth to understand that the use of power and force is not assumed to be good and represent an un-Islamic behavior. Further, from the observation of many researchers it is examined that government of all those countries where extremist group is a threat for the state, it is necessary to prepare a force that will encounter these threat and deliver a safe environment that will provide to public and government as well. The other factor that is also very important to encounter these extremism group by giving authority to the administration sector that will take any action in every manner to establish a secure environment. From the above discussion it is demonstrated that how careless and irresponsible behavior of reporter and journalist negligently fired the event. Reporters and Journalist desire to introduce a new way to their stories and discussion. Moreover, the dramatic behavior will deliver unnecessary danger to lives of human. However, the required accountability (philosophy about the circumstances of reporting) will effect on the lives of human when they ask an unnecessary question with terrorist. From the analysis of many researchers it is examined that when people are dragged in frightening situation, media must admit and follow the instruction which are provided by higher authorities. Experienced reporters are the essential factors for discussion with the terror sects. In complex situation it is good to have an experienced and senior reporter for scene than keen, those reporters who are not experienced enough act like without an adequate judgmental result. Such as in some crisis where less experienced are highly ambitious and motivated journalist were involved and create high risk factor the hostage's lives. It is determined that radio, television and other aspect of media are providing a significant effort on the encourage of reporters. Who worked day and night and risk their lives to discuss the matter of terror's sects. Further, journalist and reporters will advertise these matters on media and seek the governmental efforts to produce a significant solution which will benefit both the government and public also. Criminal activities reporting by journalist, like hostage taking will be completed in a very effective way that will not deliver any danger to their lives, impede attempt by administration to accomplish the event, to provide support and comfort and deliver information to perpetrator. From the analysis of various researcher RTNDA followers will not communicate either with perpetrator or victims of such criminal and violent activities that are held during the course of event, providing the motive of taking a meeting for transmission. Further there are steps to prevent from licensing with the increase in professional and ethical behavior conducted by the editors and reporters as well. The following are the guideline which will further advance the media coverage. Media needs to be responsible for the circumstance and consequences of their coverage Media must not jeopardize the human life by taking unnecessary steps Media is recommended to cooperate and collaborate with government in issues of terror sects. When the lives of human is in risky condition in order to fetch

peaceful end for the terrorist event. It is not to be recommended that police and other safety or security organizations and administration must have power over reporting. It is assumed that mutual respect, co-operation and understanding with the government bodies and media is essentially very significant for the development of peaceful relation. Media must not adore the acts of terror as they adore the SLA along the Hearst kidnapping. Media must refrain from panicky and sensational headlines, with the inflammatory catchwords, and unnecessary repetition of bloody scenes from photos. There should be explicitly condemned of terrorism for the violent and brutality, uncritical nature, as the whole media represent the condemn terror. Media should not paid or pay for the covering of terrorist activities and incidents. It is recommended to media that not take on themselves in order to facilitate the government and media. Special and exceptional knowledge is desired before one take such responsibility on their shoulders. Reporter just cover the event and discuss issues and not become a part of it, just to seek fame because it can deliver harm personally on the reporter or journalist. Media is probably expected to refrain from creating or making the dangerous theories in regards with terrorist plans, hostages' messages, government response and some other matters. Speculations might hold back crisis management. Professional reporter and journalist should have related background knowledge and information in dealing with terrorist. Reporter must have completed related research for their coverage. Reporters and journalist can take example of Hanafi incident, which fortunately did not complete with killing of hostages. Moreover, the whole scenario is done just because one reporter is not complete his work in a way that he hired for should perform his duty as it is informed. It is recommended that media should not broadcast live terrorist events that involve hostage captivating. In order to not jeopardize the human being life. Government attempts not to impede in order to save and rescue the stolen or hijacked people. It is not to be informed that media must not to cover those incidents. Generally, there should be a few minutes delay during when a professional and professional editor examine the coverage and allow what must be on the list and what must not. When the terrorist event or incident is still in the motion it is recommended that media personal should not take any interview from terrorist. The communication line between the terrorist and the administration must left open. The negotiation process must not be impeding by media, as previous incident of Hanafi is an example of it. The government and media should not power up terrorist by taking unnecessary decision. Media and government must not co-operate with terrorist when incident of terrorism is still on going. Government and media are required to display sensitivity to the targeted victims and their happy or loved ones. During terrorist incident the serious guidelines must be observed, and government should take serious action on these types of issues. Report related to victims that might harm their loved one or family should not to be leaked on media. From the analysis of various researcher, it is observed that, in the area where terrorist incident appears to be happened or are on-going should not be expose or open to any person who claims that an individual is a journalist or reporters. The government should approve some.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmed, S., & Matthes, J. (2017). Media representation of Muslims and Islam from 2000 to 2015: A meta-analysis. *International Communication Gazette*, 79(3), 219-244.
- [2] Alava, S., Frau-Meigs, D., & Hassan, G. (2017). Youth and violent extremism on social media: mapping the research. UNESCO Publishing.
- [3] Anderson, L. (2015). Countering Islamophobic media representations: The potential role of peace journalism. *Global Media and Communication*, 11(3), 255-270.
- [4] Asal, V., & Hoffman, A. M. (2016). Media effects: Do terrorist organisations launch foreign attacks in response to levels of press freedom or press attention?. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 33(4), 381-399.
- [5] Becker, M. (2017). Why violence abates: Imposed and elective declines in terrorist attacks. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 29(2), 215-235.
- [6] Cap, P. (2016). *The language of fear: Communicating threat in public discourse*. Springer.
- [7] Combs, C. C. (2017). *Terrorism in the twenty-first century*. Routledge.
- [8] Conway, M. (2017). Determining the role of the internet in violent extremism and terrorism: Six suggestions for progressing research. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 40(1), 77-98.
- [9] Ellis, C., Pantucci, R., Roy, V. Z. J. D., Bakker, E., Gomis, B., Palombi, S., & Smith, M. (2016). *Lone-Actor Terrorism: Analysis Paper*. Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism Series, 24.
- [10] Grizzard, M., Huang, J., Weiss, J. K., Novotny, E. R., Fitzgerald, K. S., Ahn, C., ... & Chu, H. (2017). Graphic violence as moral motivator: The effects of graphically violent content in news. *Mass Communication and Society*, 20(6), 763-783.
- [11] Jackson, R. (2018). *Writing the war on terrorism: Language, politics and counter-terrorism*.
- [12] Jackson, R., & Hall, G. (2016). Talking about terrorism: A study of vernacular discourse. *Politics*, 36(3), 292-307.
- [13] Jetter, M. (2017). The effect of media attention on terrorism. *Journal of Public Economics*, 153, 32-48.
- [14] Kaplan, A. (2017). *The counter-terrorism puzzle: A guide for decision makers*. Routledge.
- [15] Kappeler, V. E., & Potter, G. W. (2017). *The mythology of crime and criminal justice*. Waveland Press.
- [16] Kearns, E. M., Betus, A. E., & Lemieux, A. F. (2019). Why do some terrorist attacks receive more media attention than others?. *Justice Quarterly*, 1-24.
- [17] Kellner, D. (2015). *Media spectacle and the crisis of democracy: Terrorism, war, and election battles*. Routledge.
- [18] Knott, K., & Poole, E. (2016). *Media portrayals of religion and the secular sacred: Representation and change*. Routledge.
- [19] Kurzman, C., & Schanzer, D. (2015). *Law enforcement assessment of the violent extremism threat*. Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security. Accessed, 8(6), 2015.
- [20] Liu, A., & Pratt, S. (2017). Tourism's vulnerability and resilience to terrorism. *Tourism Management*, 60, 404-417.
- [21] Marthoz, J. P. (2017). *Terrorism and the media: A handbook for Journalists*. UNESCO Publishing.
- [22] Omoera, O. S., & Ake, K. O. (2016). Extreme violence and the media: challenges of reporting terrorism in Nigeria. *Trans-Humanities Journal*, 9(3), 127-146.
- [23] Seeck, H., & Rantanen, T. (2015). *Media events, spectacles*

and risky globalization: a critical review and possible avenues for future research. *Media, culture & society*, 37(2), 163-179.

- [24] Silverman, D. (Ed.). (2016). *Qualitative research*. Sage.
- [25] Simons, G. (2016). *Mass media and modern warfare: reporting on the Russian war on terrorism*. Routledge.
- [26] Sumiala, J., Valaskivi, K., Tikka, M., & Huhtamäki, J. (2018). *Hybrid media events: The Charlie Hebdo attacks and the global circulation of terrorist violence*. Emerald Publishing Limited.
- [27] Veilleux-Lepage, Y. (2016). Paradigmatic shifts in Jihadism in cyberspace: The emerging role of unaffiliated sympathizers in Islamic State's social media strategy. *Contemporary Voices: St Andrews Journal of International Relations*, 7(1).
- [28] Vertigans, S. (2016). *Terrorism and societies*. Routledge.
- [29] Walsh, J. P. (2017). Moral panics by design: The case of terrorism. *Current Sociology*, 65(5), 643-662.
- [30] Wu, P. (2015). Impossible to regulate: Social media, terrorists, and the role for the UN. *Chi. J. Int'l L.*, 16, 281.
- [31] Zulaika, J., & Douglass, W. (2016). *Terror and taboo*: