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Symbiotic Relationship of Media and Terrorist

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Symbiotic Relationship of Media and Terrorist

The media plays a significant role in society because it helps in providing information to people. Nevertheless, media comprises a diverse element of stations that deliver entertainment and information to people, including the internet, television, radio, and other communication methods such as music. Rothenberger (2016) stated that the media helps society by informing them, performs investigations, entertains, and works as a public forum. Even though the media is recognized as a collection of several channels, including their proficiency as journalists, the paper will concentrate on individuals and practices' multilayered and intricate ground.

An essential caution is that the media cannot develop terrorist institutions and does not encourage terrorism. Therefore, immediately terrorism has started, the association between them and the media becomes symbiotic. Symbiotic is regarded in sociology as the associations of shared dependency among various parties in society (Spencer, 2017). Nonetheless, the two parties should be different from each other, but their associations are corresponding. The symbiotic relationship between the media and terrorists elucidates how these outstanding parties are linked in an association hinged on interest. The media's voracious determination to stream newsworthy information is concurrently reflected by the deliberated need of terrorist activities for the oxygen of advertising.

One of the ways media advertises and publicizes terrorists is through acting as a platform for communication. Information needs to be distributed to as many people as possible and thus, the media is the only channel that can do it. Terrorists are willing to pass their ideas, feelings and activities to the public and governments. Therefore, the media broadcasts terrorist messages and creates fear in the community; they also benefit by getting exciting and violent stories that will aid in selling their products and getting attention (Rothenberger, 2016). Most terrorists will

attack major events and buildings to ensure they cause attention; for example, the 2001 attack selected a primary target, including the Pentagon in Washington and World Trade Centre in New York. The event was faultlessly choreographed, intended for both American and global audiences. Al Ibrahim & Shi (2019) emphasized that the 9-11 occurrence resulted in mass-media terrorism due to the organizers' selections based on approaches, goals, effectiveness, and scope.

Another characteristic indicating a symbiotic relationship between the media and terrorists is that the media creates an inaccurate threat awareness of terrorism. Rothenberger (2016) stated that the association between the two parties creates a specific insight of terrorism as an existential danger to the security of developed countries. Therefore, the media is vital in creating the impression that terrorism is an existential danger in western nations. However, there is a great variation between security threats and existential danger. Rothenberger (2016) stated that an existential danger is the risk of a country states persistence, mostly in developing countries such as Iraq and Syria. This is because the threat affects more than one person in the same state. Nevertheless, in western nations terrorist poses a security risk and not existential because the media presents good news.

An intention to reduce the utilization of media by terrorists without affecting their freedom of speech is through creating strict services by media platforms that will affect the necessity of the information presented—for example, creating more restrictions on the utilization of web services. Similarly, online platforms can limit the websites from copied or sent to other people without consent. Therefore, the circulation and recording of online information can be subjected to piracy when one shares them without a warrant. The safety of society is essential; therefore, the government needs to be involved in creating strict rules that will limit the unnecessary sharing of information.

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